

CITY OF AUSTIN - TRAVIS COUNTY

Northeast District Plan

(NEDP)

Existing Conditions Summary Report

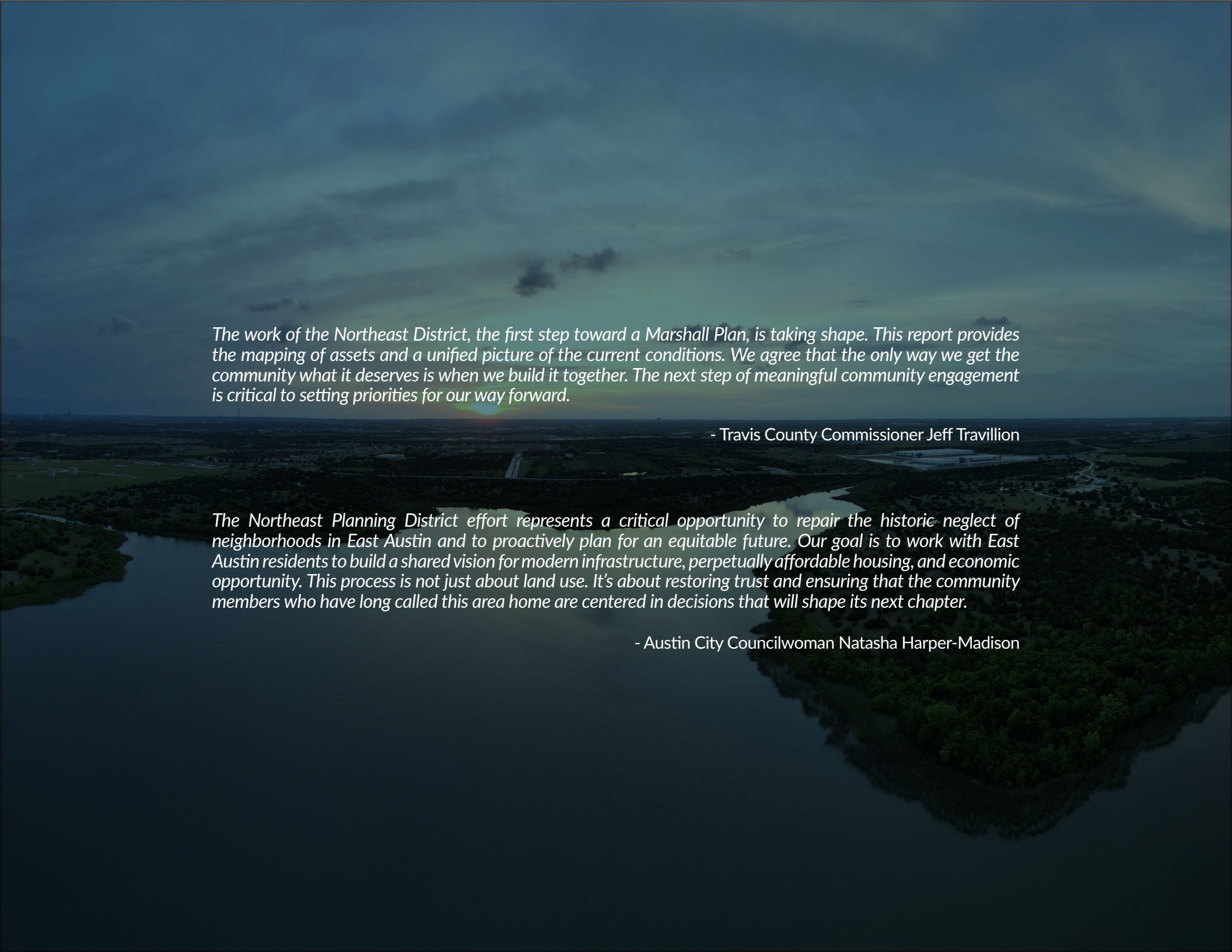
January 2026

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able.city
Architecture · Community Engagement
Planning · Economic Development

CIVILITUDE
ENGINEERS & PLANNERS

EPS



The work of the Northeast District, the first step toward a Marshall Plan, is taking shape. This report provides the mapping of assets and a unified picture of the current conditions. We agree that the only way we get the community what it deserves is when we build it together. The next step of meaningful community engagement is critical to setting priorities for our way forward.

- Travis County Commissioner Jeff Travillion

The Northeast Planning District effort represents a critical opportunity to repair the historic neglect of neighborhoods in East Austin and to proactively plan for an equitable future. Our goal is to work with East Austin residents to build a shared vision for modern infrastructure, perpetually affordable housing, and economic opportunity. This process is not just about land use. It's about restoring trust and ensuring that the community members who have long called this area home are centered in decisions that will shape its next chapter.

- Austin City Councilwoman Natasha Harper-Madison

A Note on Selected Terminology

For this report, the following naming conventions have been used:

"City" vs. "city" and "County" vs. "county" – Throughout this report, the words "City" and "County" are capitalized when referring to the governmental organizations themselves (e.g., "City staff" or "a County report") and not capitalized when referring only to the geography (e.g., "outside the city" or "throughout the county").

Racial and ethnic terminology – The County and City staff contributing to this report recognize that individuals often have strong preferences for the names of demographic groups with which they identify, and may not always agree on a preferred term. Generally, the demographic data used in this report to distinguish by race and ethnicity are from survey-based sources like the United States Census, on which respondents typically self-report their racial and ethnic identities by selecting among choices, and the data presented generally adhere to the conventions from those sources themselves. However, per agreement with City and County staff, the term "Latine" is used in the report as a gender-neutral term for people of Latin American ancestry, who might otherwise have been given a choice of "Hispanic" or "Latino" on the surveys. On some such surveys, individuals may identify as belonging to both a race (e.g., "White," "Black," "Asian," "Two or More Races," etc.) and an ethnicity (generally, "Hispanic" or "non-Hispanic").

"Northeast Planning District" or "NEPD" vs. "Northeast District Plan" or "NEDP" – The terms "Northeast Planning District" or initials "NEPD" are used to refer to the geographic area identified by City and County leadership that is the subject of this planning exercise, and includes areas in the City of Austin jurisdiction and areas under Travis County's jurisdiction. The terms "Northeast District Plan" or initials "NEDP" are used to refer to the plan process authorized by City and County leadership and the eventual documents that will be produced following extensive community engagement.

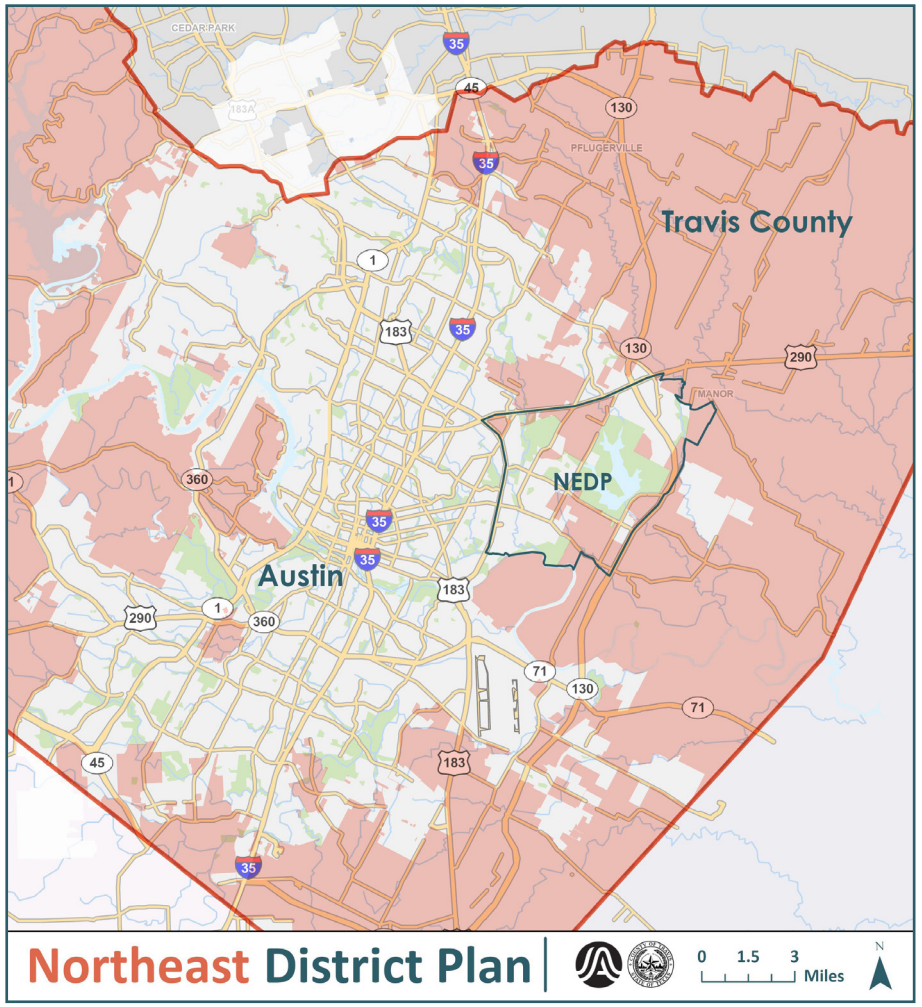
Executive Summary

Bounded by three major highways and the Colorado River, the Northeast Planning District ("NEPD" or "the District") area is an approximately 30-square-mile geography that includes territories within the City of Austin and others outside the city in Travis County. Much of the District was annexed into the city in the 1970s, but as the area developed in the decades after, community members have noted that this neighborhood remains less economically abundant than other areas of the city and county.

This lack of resources and limited opportunity poses a significant equity issue, in particular because the NEPD has a high population of Black and Latine residents that have been historically burdened by past planning policies. Such policies included "redlining" that reduced access to housing mortgages and adopted city plans that have segregated their neighborhoods and suppressed opportunities to build wealth.

To acknowledge previous harms and work towards more equitable growth and outcomes in the future, the Travis County Commissioners Court and the Austin City Council each passed resolutions between 2020 and 2023 to commit to a collaborative planning effort for the Northeast Planning District.[1] Both jurisdictions came together to form a staff Working Group to lead the planning effort. An Interlocal Agreement was signed in 2024 to formalize the Northeast District Plan ("NEDP" or "the Plan") as a community-driven effort that learns from and incorporates the lived experiences of the District's most affected populations. The Plan is anticipated to identify needs and opportunities for quality public investments and funding mechanisms to support the area's vulnerable and disenfranchised communities.

As a starting point to establish a shared set of information prior to the intensive community planning, the Working Group directed City and County staff to prepare this report on the District's existing conditions. An existing conditions report summarizes past planning efforts, data, and trends on the current state of a planning area on topics like housing, infrastructure, economic development, or the natural environment. It does not propose new policies or action items for the NEPD or its stakeholders, as those are intended to be derived and prioritized through the engagement process.



For policymakers and community stakeholders, this document provides a starting foundation for "what is" and "what has been," so that the community can more clearly imagine "what can and should be."

This executive summary presents an overview of each chapter in the NEDP Existing Conditions Summary Report[2] and the main topics and findings that are discussed.

[1] https://www.traviscountytx.gov/planning-budget/economic-development-strategic-investments/northeast-project-overview

[2] This report generally considers data, policies, and programs through 2024; new material or changes since 2024 affecting the Northeast District Plan can be reflected in future NEDP documents. Research material was provided by the Working Group, City and County staff, or analyzed from sources such as U.S. Census, CoStar, or ESRI.

In aggregate, this material finds that the NEPD is:

Diverse – Black, Latine, and other BIPOC individuals represent a much higher proportion of the population in the NEPD, though recent years have shown a marked increase in the area's White population.

Socioeconomically Disadvantaged – The NEPD population has significantly lower income, education, and employment levels than the City and County more broadly, and both public and private investment in infrastructure, services, and job opportunities have lagged.

At Risk of Displacement – The NEPD's housing stock and prices have grown rapidly as development has been encouraged in the area, creating pressure on longer-term residents to keep up with rents or property taxes and threatening established communities.

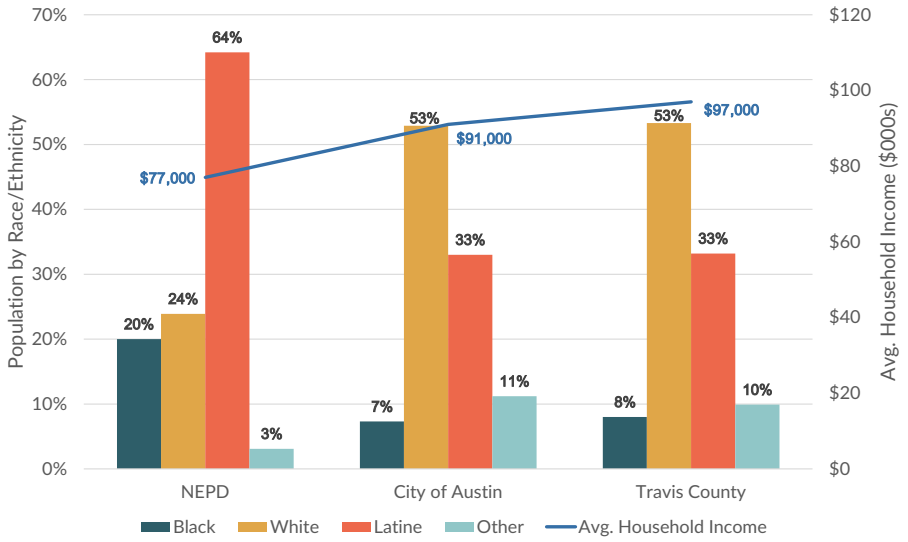
Chapter 1: Why the Northeast District Plan? succinctly explains why the County and City have identified the need for the Plan, including brief statements on the District's history, recent and expected changes, and challenges and opportunities to respond to the area's history of disenfranchisement.

Chapter 2: History and Demographics provides a broader history of the study area, explaining that historic redlining and segregation laws in East Austin led to the NEPD's status today as a racially diverse yet economically disadvantaged area. Also, the piecemeal annexation of the Northeast Planning District may have contributed to inconsistent infrastructure investment.

The City's designation of eastern Austin as a Desired Development Zone (DDZ) in the late 1990s steered development towards the east side, citing environmental reasons, and has resulted in changes to the demographic mix of the area. Since 2010, the population in the Northeast Planning District has more than doubled, and the proportion of Black households has declined while the proportion of White households has grown.

However, the area continues to be more socioeconomically disadvantaged compared to the City or County overall, primarily impacting Black and Latine households. The NEPD has lower household incomes and educational attainment levels than the City and County generally, and the area's sizable Black and Latine communities are below average within the NEPD on these important indicators.

The NEPD is a diverse community with comparatively low incomes.



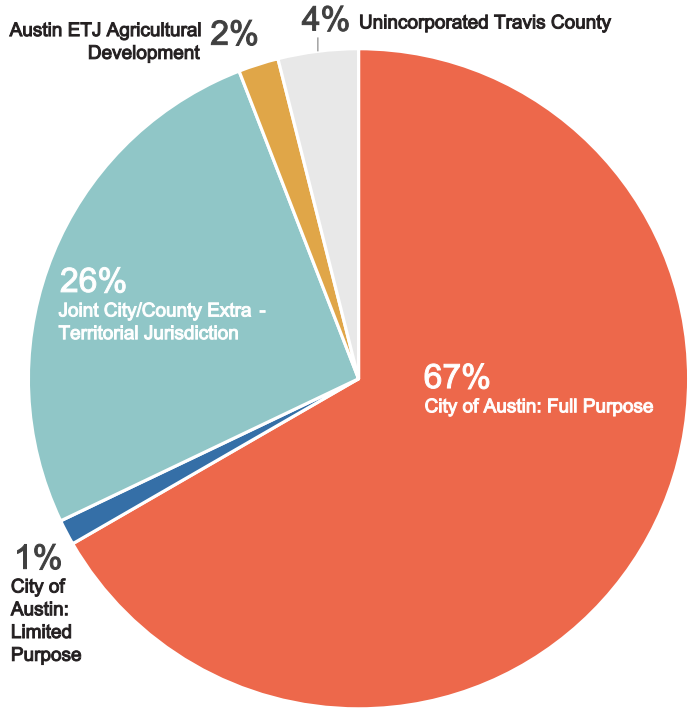
**Individuals self-identify their race and ethnicity in the Census and may identify as both Latine and Black, White, or other race(s).*

In Chapter 3: Land Use Characteristics and Regulations, the report examines the current zoning and land use regulations and conditions common in the NEPD. The NEPD area has a patchwork of jurisdictional authority between the City and County. Out of the roughly 18,500 acres of land area that make up the NEPD, around two-thirds are under the City of Austin's full-purpose jurisdiction.

Private land in the District area is primarily low-density residential. There are limited commercial and industrial uses. There is also an abundant amount of public land use, due to the presence and size of large parks and open space such as the Walter E. Long Metropolitan Park, the John Treviño Jr. Metropolitan Park, and the Big Walnut Creek Nature Preserve.

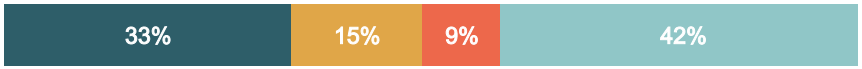
This chapter also identifies the major landmarks that are assets in the area, such as Lake Walter E. Long and Walter E. Long Metropolitan Park, the Travis County Expo Center, and the recently initiated Colony Park Sustainable Community development.

The NEPD is roughly 18,500 acres in total size.



Most NEPD land is under residential or public use

City of Austin Land Use Designations	Total Acres*	Percent of City of Austin NEPD Land Use
Residential Includes zoning for single-family, multi-family, mobile homes, and Planned Unit Developments (PUD)	2,953	33%
Commercial Land for retail and office.	1,334	15%
Industrial Light industrial warehouses or manufacturing, with limited office (flex) uses.	829	9%
Public Designated for civic uses, including public parks and recreation spaces.	3,757	42%
Development Reserve Areas set aside for future development, pending zoning and land use planning decisions.	30	0%



**Based on land use zoning in within City of Austin full-purpose jurisdiction. See Chp. 3: Land Use Characteristics & Regulations.*
Source: City of Austin and Able City

Chapter 4: Infrastructure considers the state of existing infrastructure in the NEPD area and identifies deficiencies. Overlapping jurisdictions in the NEPD create mismatching infrastructure offerings and service gaps. Portions of the NEPD lack critical infrastructure such as wastewater pipeline capacity, sidewalks, and curbs and gutters along roadways. The presence of landfills and hazardous pipelines is another challenge in the District. Without upgraded or functional basic infrastructure, development may be hindered and current residents lack community resilience against extreme weather events or major system failures.

Chapter 5: Transportation discusses the existing transportation infrastructure network in the NEPD. Multiple agencies, including TxDOT, the City of Austin, Travis County, and CapMetro, oversee portions of the transportation network and each develop their own plans and priority improvements to keep roadways safe and accessible.

Longtime residents and community leaders in the NEPD area have reported that the District has seen limited public investment and that promised infrastructure improvements following annexation have not been delivered.

Chapter 6: Public Investment examines this and finds that while residents have noted the lack of public infrastructure and municipal services in the past, the recent capital projects pipeline for the City and County involves large efforts taking place in the NEPD area. Large projects like Colony Park, the Central Health East Austin Health and Wellness Center, and John Treviño Jr. Metropolitan Park represent recent efforts to establish new developments and resources in the District.

However, without efforts to implement and modernize infrastructure and amenities across the entire planning area, the patchwork of inconsistent public infrastructure offerings would only deepen. This is one area that the NEDP may seek to directly address by providing a roadmap for prioritization of overall public infrastructure and investment needs.

Chapter 7: Social and Municipal Services discusses NEPD area residents' access to resources and amenities like fresh groceries, healthcare, public safety, education, and recreational spaces. For each, it considers the existing services or facilities, identified needs in the NEPD area, and upcoming projects or plans to expand services in the District, if any.



Transportation Infrastructure

Transit	Bus, rail, and on-demand "pickup" services provided by CapMetro. The Green Line in progress via Project Connect.
Roadways	TxDOT, City, and County all have jurisdiction. Some service and connectivity gaps from mixed jurisdictions and areas of minimal development.
Bike lanes	Austin's Adopted Bicycle Plan identifies bike lane projects near Colony Park and the northern Walnut Creek Trail.
Urban trails	The City adopted Urban Trails Plan map in 2023 as part of the Austin Strategic Mobility Plan.
Traffic signals	City maintains and maps where traffic signal projects are needed.
Sidewalks	City and County manage sidewalk improvements and identify high-priority sidewalk gap projects.

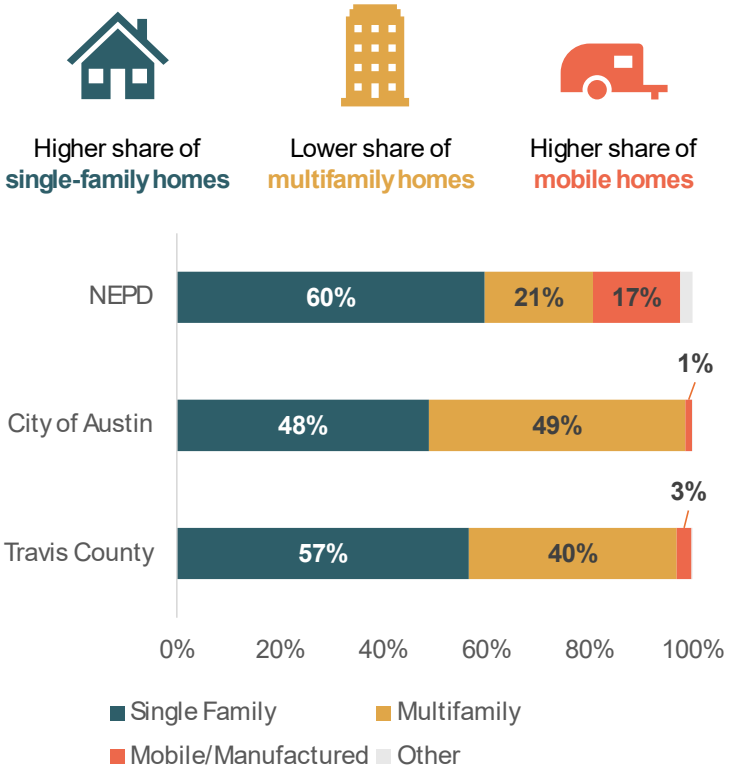
Utilities Infrastructure

Electricity	Electric service is available throughout. The NEPD contains the Decker Power Station, with generation capacity for up to 50,000 homes.
Gas	Many households in the NEPD are serviced by gas. Hazardous liquid pipelines in the NEPD present a risk to be considered in future planning scenarios.
Broadband	The NEPD has fewer cell towers, less broadband coverage, and fewer households with Internet access.
Water	The NEPD is mostly within the Austin Water service area. Public water mains may require extension with further development and buildout.
Wastewater	The NEPD is mostly within the Austin Water service area. Parcels in the ETJ or at the edge of the service area do not have access to public wastewater mains.
Stormwater	Some roads lack curbs and gutters, affecting storm drain function. Development must consider the area's topography and environmental features.

Chapter 8: Housing covers the housing stock, pricing trends, and patterns of gentrification observed in the area. In the NEPD, the housing stock is predominantly single-family homes. The share of mobile homes in the planning area is notably higher than the city or county and the multifamily proportion is also distinctly lower.

Citywide pressures on housing demand and rising prices have led to new residents moving into the NEPD, where homeownership opportunities are greater and housing costs have generally been lower. The median home value in the NEPD is around $342,000, while in Austin and Travis County, home values exceed $500,000. However, this dynamic is increasingly displacing the area's vulnerable populations, particularly observed in the declining share of Black owner-occupied households over time.

The NEPD has lower density housing than the City and County overall.*

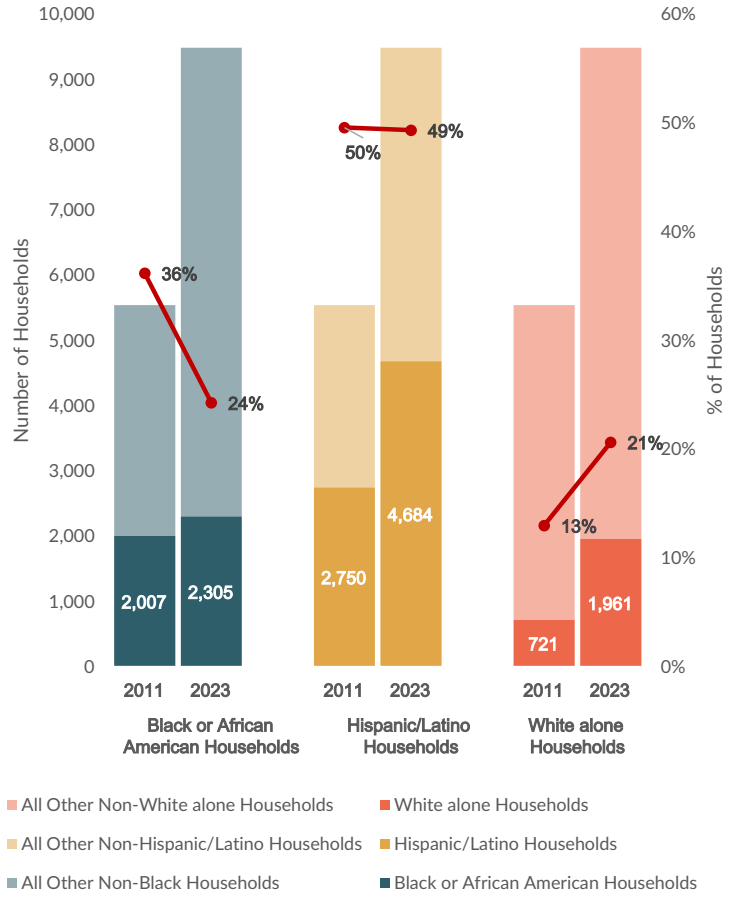


** Based on number of units in specified geographic area*

From 2011 to 2023, the NEPD added nearly 4,000 households, but the share of Black households declined from 36 percent to 24 percent, while White households increased from 13 percent to 21 percent.

Acknowledging these issues, the City and County have plans and policies to build more housing across the region, and there has been an increase in the number of affordable housing units in recent years, such that 30 percent of multifamily unit deliveries in the NEPD since 2010 have been below market-rate. This chapter also discusses programs or initiatives that help residents afford to stay in their homes (tenant protections, weatherization programs) or to construct more housing overall (housing bonds, community land trusts).

Black households represent a diminishing share of the NEPD population.

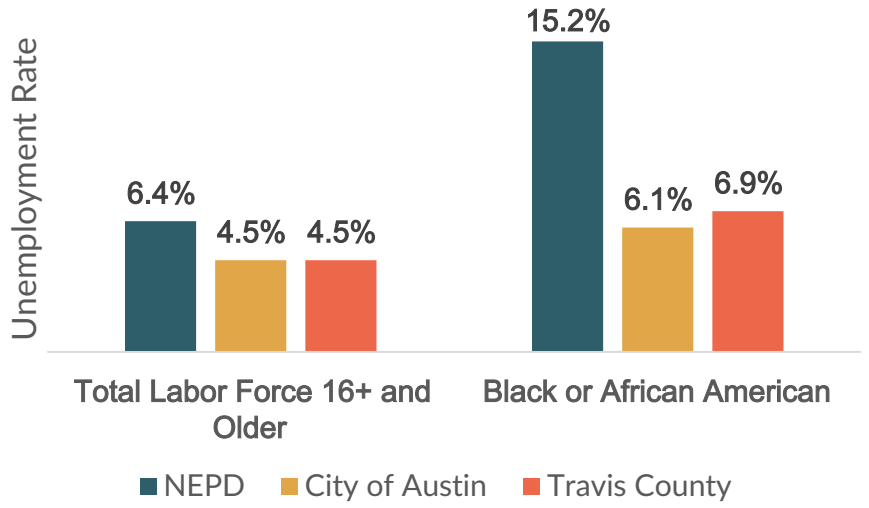


Chapter 9: Economic Development discusses major employment sectors plus non-residential land use trends. Citywide and regionally, economic development efforts have focused on promoting high-growth innovation sectors like biotechnology, semiconductors, or aerospace engineering. However, such efforts have limited benefit or impact to the NEPD, where traditional industries like Construction, Manufacturing, and Wholesale Trade are the leading employment sectors.

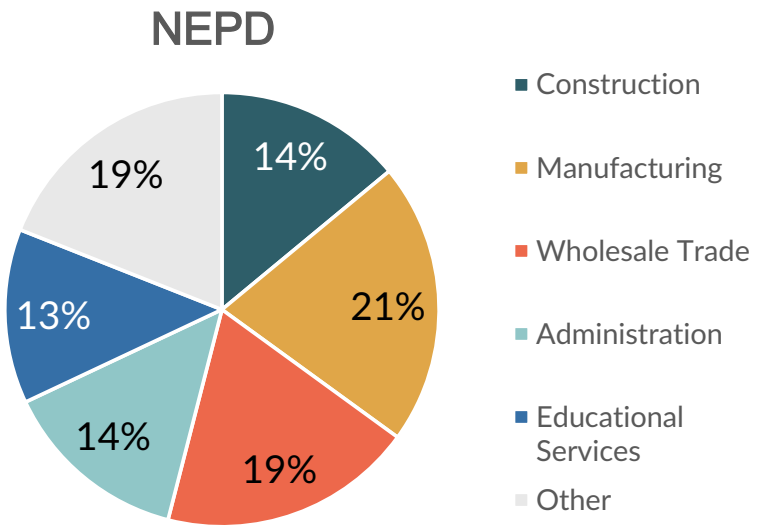
In the NEPD, there are fewer jobs than workers, while the opposite is true for the city and county, demonstrating that the NEPD is a jobs-poor area in a jobs-rich environment.

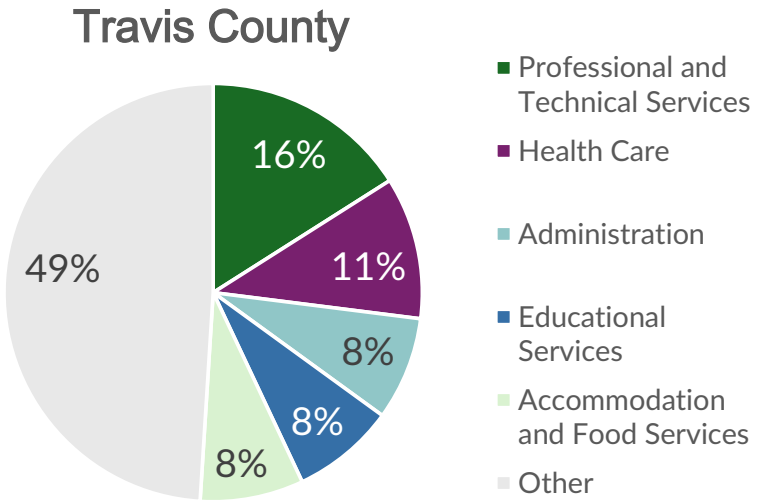
Compared to the city or county, residents of the NEPD have a higher percentage of employment in service-oriented industries such as Retail or Healthcare. The number of jobs in the NEPD area has grown in recent years, suggesting positive economic growth, but unemployment remains particularly high among the Black labor force, which has more than double the unemployment rate of any other racial or ethnic group in the NEPD.

Unemployment is higher in the NEPD overall, with Black workers in the NEPD having a particularly higher rate.

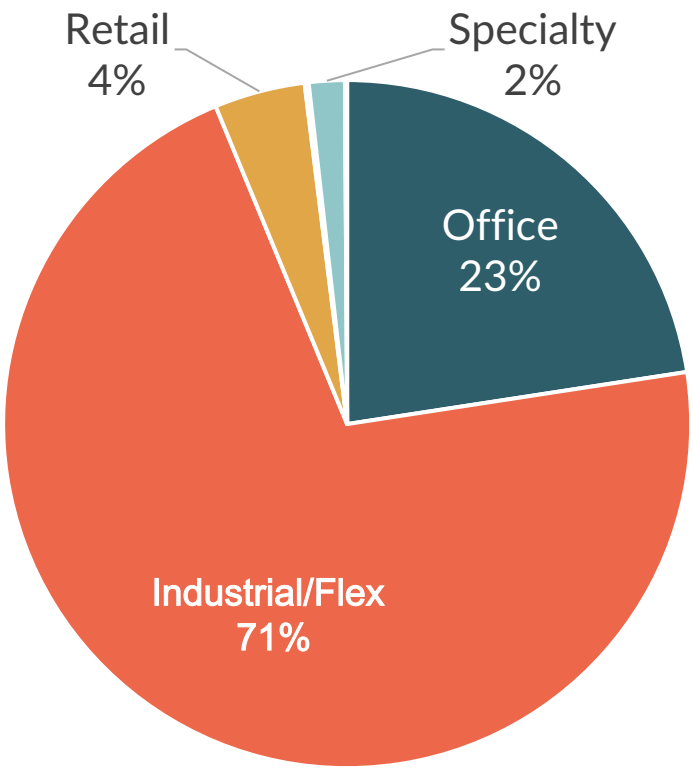


Jobs in the NEPD are more industrial in nature than those in the County overall.





Industrial & Flex are the leading non-residential building types in the NEPD.



Change in Square Footage in the NEPD, 2015-2025

+0.8%
Office
(14,200 sq. ft.)

+7.6%
Retail
(23,500 sq. ft.)

+49%
Industrial & Flex
(36M sq. ft.)

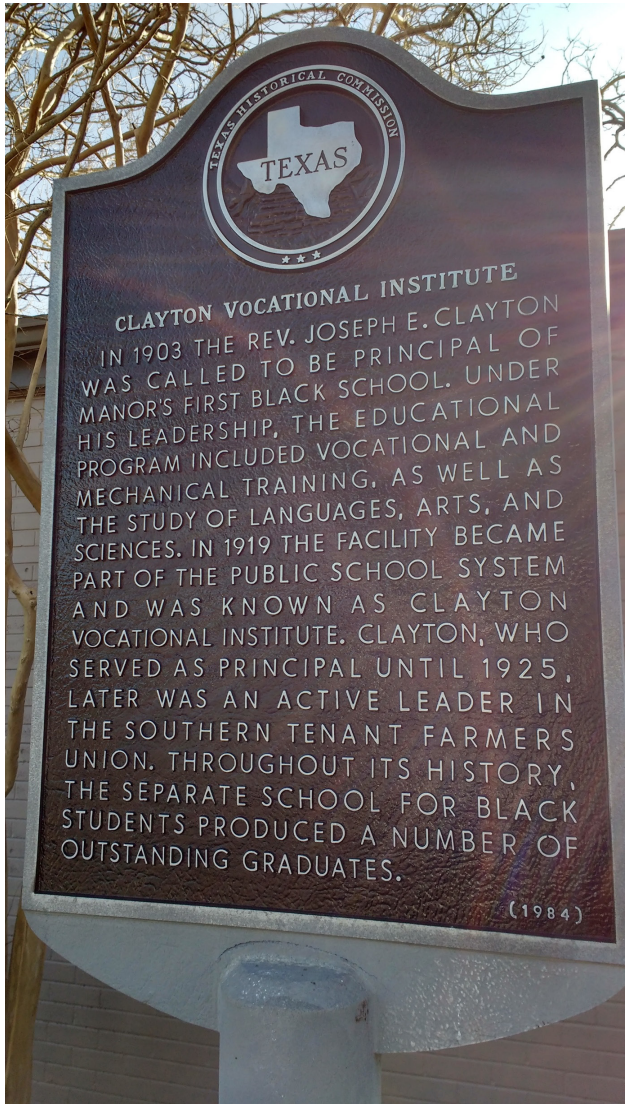
Industrial and Flex buildings represent over 70 percent of the non-residential built space in the NEPD. There was significant growth in Industrial and Flex space beginning around 2015, with multiple new warehouse buildings opened earlier in 2025. Vacancies are lower and rents are competitive with the city and county. Meanwhile, there has been limited growth in Office and Retail development and high vacancies, suggesting weaker demand for these sectors.

This chapter also lists existing economic development and workforce development programs that may benefit residents of the NEPD. Of particular interest in the NEPD are employment re-entry services for formerly incarcerated individuals and programs to train workers with lower education levels for the jobs of the future.

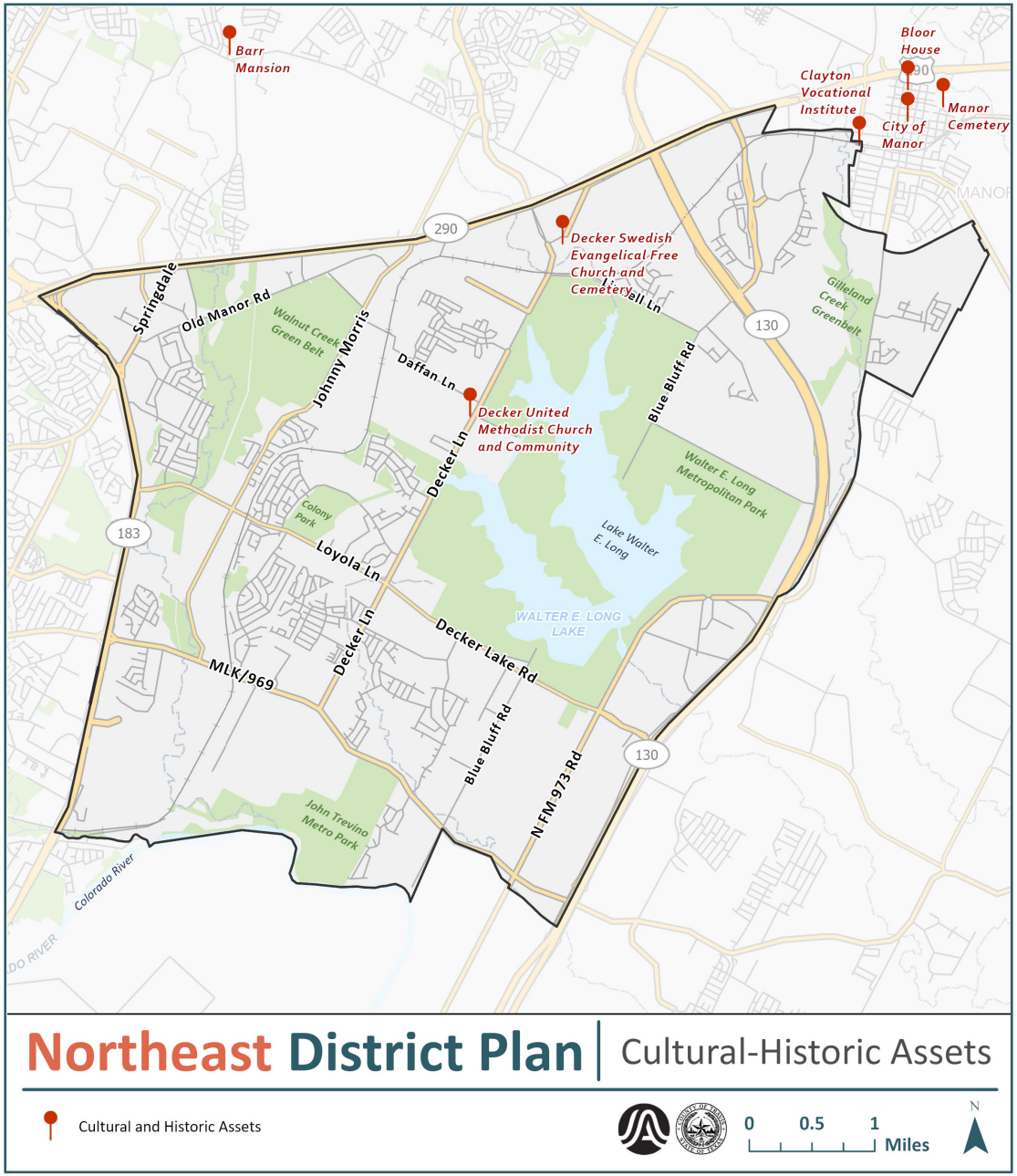
The NEPD area is characterized by a rich history that has yet to be formally acknowledged or preserved. This is detailed in

Chapter 10: Cultural and Historic Assets. For example, freedom colonies, or settlements of former African American slaves after the Civil War, made significant contributions to the local culture and community of the NEPD area. To date, the NEPD area has not been comprehensively surveyed for historic resources but there are some known cultural and historic landmarks in the area, such as the Clayton Vocational Institute, a school serving the Black population in Manor, Texas. The Historical Marker Database identifies two additional historic sites within the NEPD area.

Several cultural and historic assets can be found in and around the NEPD.



Source: The Historical Marker Database



Finally, the NEPD is susceptible to a number of environmental and climate risks, as summarized in **Chapter 11: Environmental Sustainability and Resilience.** Such risks include:

- Extreme heat, augmented by the urban heat island effect and lack of tree canopy
- Wildfires as a result of proximity to wildland-urban interface (WUI) zones
- Loss of prime farmland without conservation and climate adaptation efforts.

The impacts of climate change and environmental damage will more severely affect NEPD residents, and in particular, socioeconomically disadvantaged residents who are primarily people of color.

This chapter identifies and reports key policies from several City and County plans that aim to address these environmental and climate issues, including the 2021 Austin Climate Equity Plan, the Austin Urban Forest Plan, Austin-Travis County Community Wildfire Protection Plan, and the Watershed Protection Master Plan.

The Appendix for the summary report provides supplemental material, including infrastructure maps and exhibits in **Appendix A** and electricity-related data from Austin Energy in **Appendix B**.

Climate Risk	Description	Applicability to NEPD
 Extreme Heat	Climate change would increase the number of extreme heat events, with severe health impacts on vulnerable populations. This is augmented by the urban heat island effect in areas with low tree canopy coverage and high impervious surface areas.	The NEPD has below-average tree canopy coverage (22%) compared to citywide (41%). The City's goal is 50% coverage by 2050.
 Flooding	Austin faces significant stormwater challenges due to its mix of older infrastructure and rapid development.	Areas with high impervious surface coverage and poor stormwater infrastructure and maintenance are especially vulnerable.
 Wildfires	Approximately 51% of Austin's land is designated at elevated wildfire risk.	The NEPD's proximity to wildland urban interface (WUI) zones make it especially vulnerable to wildfires.
 Land loss or erosion	Prime Farmland and Farmland of Statewide Importance is designated by soil quality, topography, and climate. They are a valuable natural resource.	Prime farmland throughout the NEPD is threatened by ongoing development pressures.

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Appendix

A. Public Infrastructure Exhibits

B. Austin Energy Electricity-Related Data

C. Equity Check



Chapter 1: Why the Northeast District Plan?

Why the NEDP?

The Collaborative Northeast District Plan (NEDP) is a joint effort by Travis County and the City of Austin. Its purpose is to **address past inequities and promote inclusive development** in the Northeast Planning District (NEPD). Guided by an Interlocal Agreement and a City-County staff Working Group, the planning process emphasizes a community-led approach with a strong focus on equity. The Plan is intended to provide guidance for achieving important objectives, such as retaining residents and businesses, stimulating economic development, and improving connectivity. Overall, it is a partnership designed to promote **equity and prosperity** and help build a more vibrant and inclusive community.

Structural Inequalities & Persistent Disparities

The history of Austin and the region includes both deliberate governmental policies and market-based conditions that have led to the area having high rates of racial segregation and income inequality. These are visible in the Northeast Planning District, an area with high proportions of people of color and historically lower levels of services and amenities compared to other parts of the city and county.

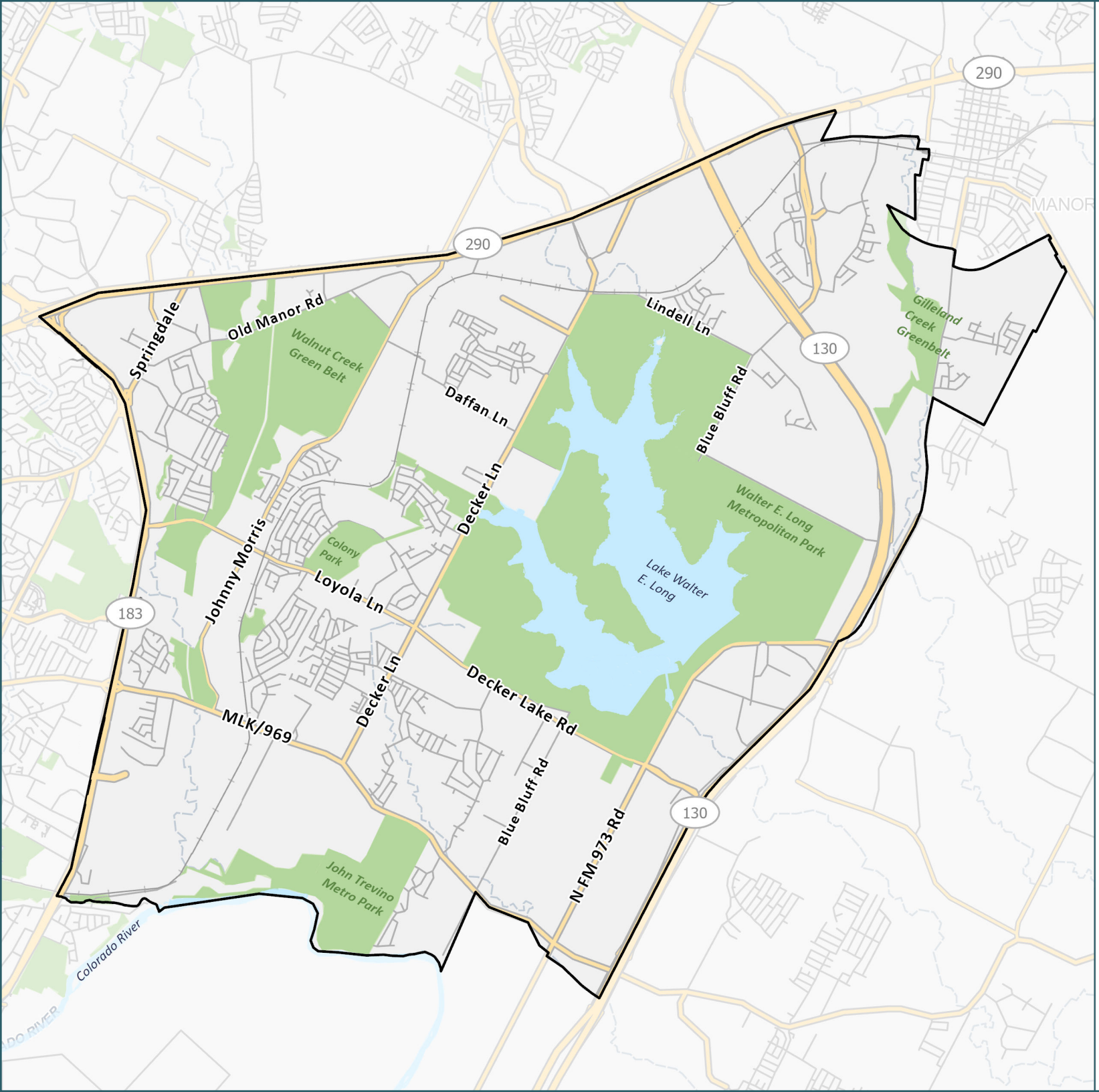
Area of Rapid Growth & Change

While still low density relative to most of the City of Austin, the Northeast Planning District area has undergone rapid development with significantly more on the way with numerous large projects bringing many housing units and some jobs to the area. With this development, the population of the area has grown and changed, causing concerns that the long-standing residents, many of whom are lower-income people of color, are being displaced by higher-income households. These types of changes pose both risks and opportunities that should be understood and addressed through planning.

Joint City/County Effort to Plan, Preserve, Repair

With some portions of the Northeast District in the City of Austin and other portions in unincorporated Travis County but without meaningful physical barriers between them, the area feels and functions like part of a unified community. The City and County leadership has agreed to collaborate on this planning effort to promote quality of life and economic opportunity for residents in the area, to prepare for growth, to preserve important features and communities, and to repair longstanding conditions of inequity and disenfranchisement.





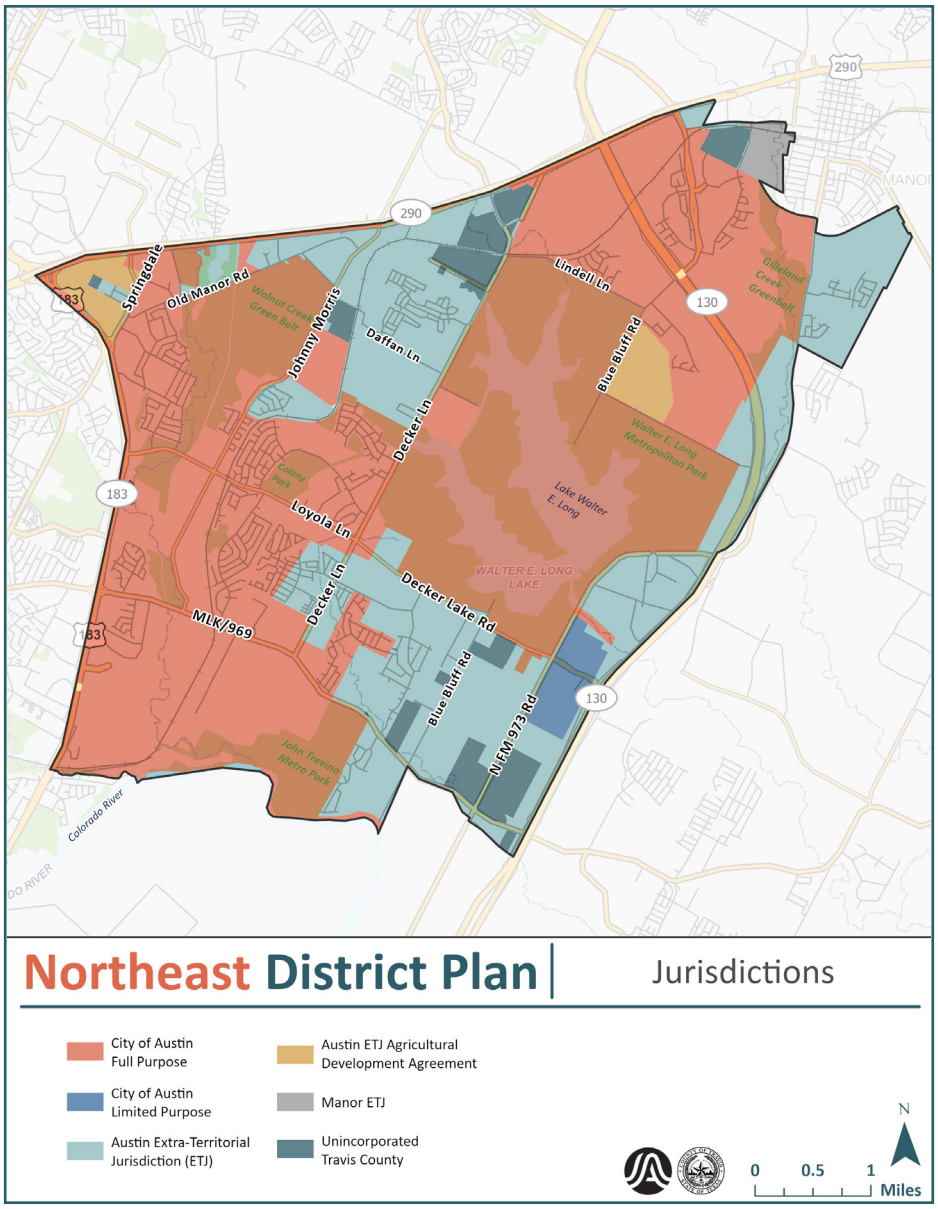
Northeast District Plan

Study Area

- Northeast District
- Lakes and Rivers
- Parks

N

0 0.75 1.5 Miles



Jurisdictions Defined

NEPD JURISDICATION	DEFINITION	WITHIN THE CITY OR COUNTY?	AREA (IN ACRES)	AREA %
City of Austin: Full Purpose	City provides full municipal services, assesses taxes, allows voting privileges, and forces City ordinances and regulations	City	12,511.71	66.67%
City of Austin: Limited Purpose	Annexed areas where the city enforces ordinances and regulations pertaining to land development, health, and safety. The city collects no taxes and provides limited voting privileges and municipal services.	City	234.00	1.25%
Extra-Territorial Jurisdiction (ETJ)	Unincorporated land within 5 miles of City of Austin Full Purpose that is regulated jointly by City and County. The city provides limited municipal services, collects no taxes, and residents cannot vote.	County	4,915.15 (2 Mile ETJ)	26.19%
Austin ETJ Agriculture Development Agreement	Unincorporated land within 2 miles of City of Austin with an agreement restricting properties to agricultural or similar uses.	County	369.40	1.97%
Unincorporated Travis County	Unincorporated land that is not City of Austin or ETJ. All services and spaces are served by Travis County.	County	736.68	3.93%
	TOTALS		18,501.77	100%



Chapter 2: History & Demographics

History & Demographics

History

The character of the Northeast Planning District (NEPD) area today is the direct result of a long history of decisions and actions by local, regional, and federal governments as well as broader market conditions. The NEPD area has much higher proportions of Black and Latine populations than the city and county overall today, largely because government policies segregated the city's population a century ago.

Segregation and Wealth Suppression

In the late 19th century, "freedom colonies" established by formerly enslaved people were dispersed throughout the Austin area.[3] As Austin expanded in the early 20th century, however, City officials effectively forced Black residents to relocate from freedom colonies into East Austin by making the area the only section of the city where schools and other essential municipal services were accessible to Black people. Once a significant majority of Austin's Black population was living on the East side, City planners established part of that area as a "Negro District" in the 1928 Master Plan.[4] The City also established an area for Mexican American Austinites on the East side, south of the area intended for Black Austinites.[5]

The federal government then exacerbated this local segregationist policy with the creation of the Federal Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC) mortgage lending maps starting in 1935. These maps were the foundation of "redlining" practices that were ostensibly meant to assess the level of risk for government-backed mortgages and other loans with areas of cities graded on a scale from "Best" to "Hazardous." In areas deemed "Hazardous" and therefore most risky for loans, families wanting to purchase homes could not access capital on favorable terms. Across the country, "Hazardous" areas closely outlined the areas in which Black residents were living and often segregated. Consequently, the "Negro District" in Austin was deemed "Hazardous," making homeownership, the country's most significant wealth-building opportunity, inaccessible for Austin's Black and Brown residents.

[3] What Are Freedom Colonies? - The Texas Freedom Colonies Project

[4] Zehr, Dan, 'Inheriting Inequality,' Austin American-Statesman, January 2015 (no longer accessible online as of December 2024)

[5] Austin's Tejano History



Image: Staff and Children at the Well Child Clinic in the Clarksville Freedom Colony (West 11th and Toyath) , Source: Austin History Center Pica 36005b

The effects of these policies persist today. In 2015, the University of Toronto's Martin Prosperity Institute listed the Austin-Round Rock Metropolitan Area as the most economically segregated large metro area in the country.[6] A Black dispossession study by the City of Austin and University of Texas has identified at least $290 million worth of generational wealth that was denied Austin's Black families through forced relocations and dispossession of their land for public projects such as the construction of Interstate 35.[7]

Cultural Richness

While this segregation resulted in many long-lasting and negative impacts on the Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC) community, those communities did persevere in creating their own support systems and identities. The "Negro District" established in the 1928 Master Plan became the center of Black life in the Austin area, and it remains so today. East Austin is home to the African American Cultural and Heritage Facility, the Six Square Black Cultural District, Huston-Tillotson University, historical Black churches, and other important features of Austin's longstanding Black community. While many of these features are located west of the NEPD area closer to downtown Austin, they are important to the history, present, and future of Austin's Black community which is disproportionately represented in the NEPD area. On the eastern edge of the NEPD area, the Clayton Vocational Institute in Manor was a school for Black students founded in Manor in 1903. Today, the last remaining building of the school is now the Manor Library Community Center.

The Latine community also continues to have a rich presence in East Austin. For example, the Tejano Walking Trail represents part of this community's long history with 24 landmarks along a nearly 5-mile loop east of downtown (see **Figure 2.1**). This includes the Palm School, which was a public school founded in 1892 that served many Latine students and families. The vast majority of the population in the NEPD area today is Latine, at roughly twice the proportion as found in the city and county overall.

Figure 2.1 Map of Tejano Walking Trail



Source: East Cesar Chavez Neighborhood Association, Tejano Walking Trail Committee

[6] Segregated-City.pdf
[7] Black dispossession study starts to quantify cost of city's 1928 master plan - Austin Monitor

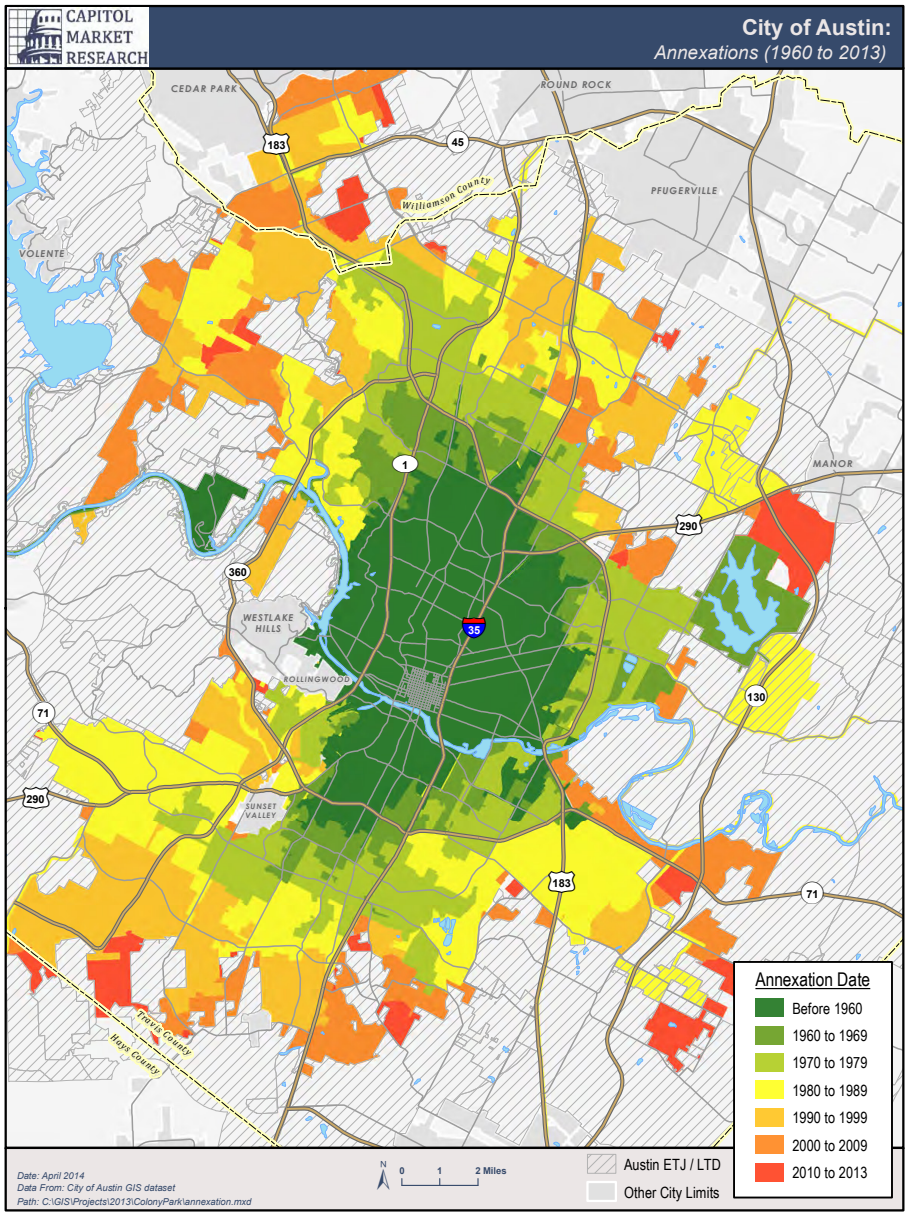
Displacement of Black and Latine Austinites

In recent decades, the city, county, and region's population have grown rapidly. As the East Austin area had been historically redlined, properties were undervalued and relatively inexpensive compared to other parts of the city. This led to an influx of White and more affluent residents to East Austin, displacing existing Black and Latine residents, especially from the areas nearest downtown. University of Texas professor Eric Tang found that from 2000 to 2010, Austin's overall population grew by 20.4 percent while the Black population declined by 5.4 percent, making it the only fast-growing U.S. city during that time with a shrinking Black population.[8] In a survey of 100 Black Austinites who left the city between 1999 and 2016, Tang found that most respondents moved out because the cost of living, in particular housing, was unaffordable. Other factors also cited by displaced individuals include gentrification, policing, disparities in public education, and a lack of employment opportunities. Broadly speaking, many individuals also cited feeling unwelcomed as the areas in which their community had coalesced underwent demographic and economic change. This cultural displacement was as significant for many as the economic displacement caused by the rising costs of living. Survey respondents primarily moved to outlying cities like Pflugerville, Round Rock, and Del Valle. Census data show that the migration of the region's Black and Latine population has continued to move eastward, including into and beyond the NEPD area.[9]

City Annexation and Desired Development Zone

The NEPD area is a mix of land inside and outside the formal boundaries of the City of Austin. As shown in **Figure 2.2**, none of the property within the NEPD area was part of the City of Austin prior to the 1960s, and new portions of the area have been annexed to the City each decade since that time. Meanwhile, significant portions of the NEPD area remain in Travis County's jurisdiction. One result of this piecemeal annexation has been inconsistent investment in infrastructure and services, as discussed in other parts of this report. According to the Lake Austin disannexationscites, many of any longtime residents recall that as far back as the 1970s the City promised improved infrastructure and services following annexation and report that those investments have been slow to come.

Figure 2.2 City of Austin Annexations, 1960 to 2013



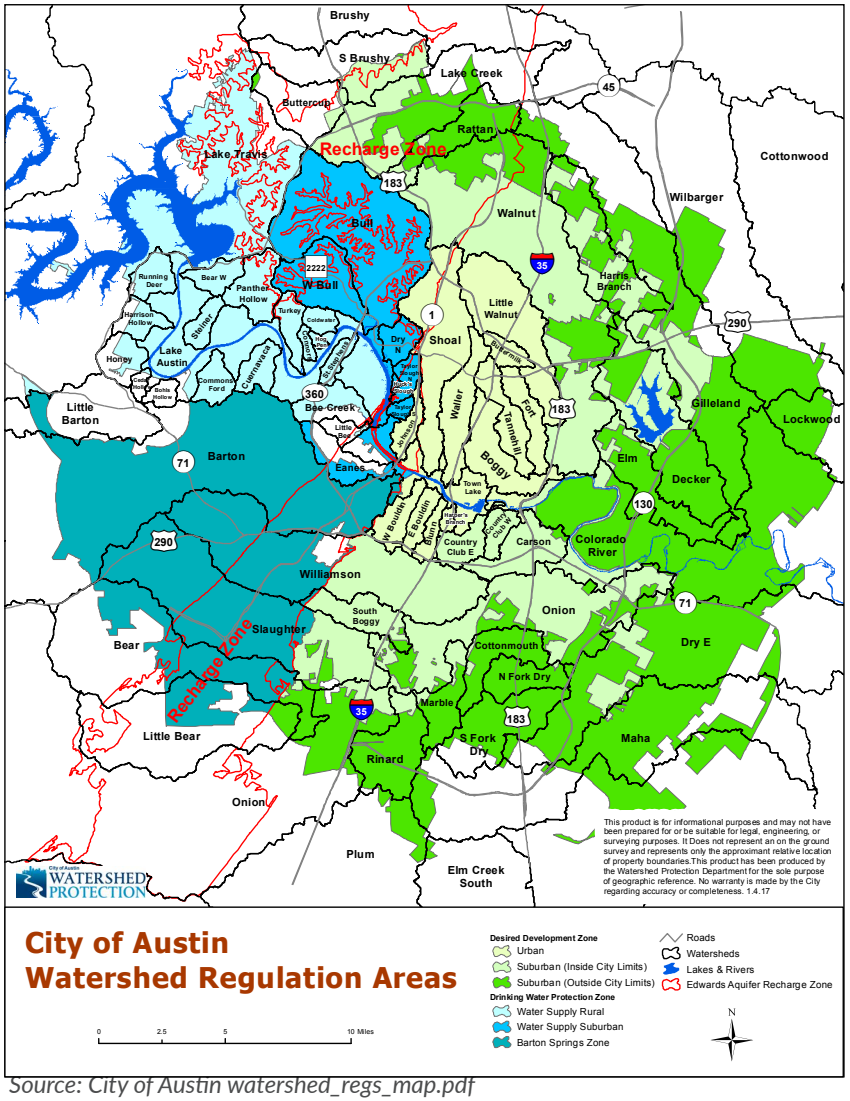
Source: Capitol Markets Research Colony Park Market Assessment & Analysis, 2013

[8] UT's Eric Tang on Why African-Americans Are Leaving Austin | The Alcalde

[9] Austin's racial segregation continued over the last decade, new census data shows | KUT Radio, Austin's NPR Station

In the 1990s, the City adopted a policy generally intended to steer future development away from the Barton Springs aquifer on the west side of Austin toward less environmentally sensitive areas on the east side. The east side was thus designated a “Desired Development Zone” as noted on the City of Austin Watershed Regulation Areas Map, displayed in **Figure 2.3**. The effect of this policy directive was to promote development in areas of the city historically populated by Black and Latine residents, contributing to physical and economic displacement of these groups as new development occurred and property values and associated taxes increased.

Figure 2.3 Watershed Regulation Areas and Desired Development Zone of East Austin



Source: City of Austin watershed_regs_map.pdf

Eastern Crescent Initiatives

The Eastern Crescent includes the geographical area in East Austin known for its historical legacy, urban development, and social challengesgentrification and it encompasses a large portion of the west of the Noertheast District. Recognizing the troubling past and threats to the future of the Eastern Crescent, the City and County have undertaken several important initiatives over the past two decades meant to bolster the area. The following account is representative but not exhaustive of the various efforts undertaken during this period.

In 2010, the City won a grant from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development to create a plan for the Colony Park Sustainable Community in the middle of the NEPD area. That effort has resulted in the completion of a community-driven plan for 200+ acres of City- owned land, and the selection and successful negotiation with a developer partner. The Colony Park Sustainable Community commenced development in 2025. [10]

In 2015, the City and community leaders initiated the "Spirit of East Austin" effort to promote "equitable prosperity" in East Austin.[11] The City conducted community engagement efforts through numerous events over several years to solicit ideas for improvements in the Eastern Crescent, resulting in a 2018 report to City Council suggesting projects and programs in a variety of topics including health/environment, jobs, housing, transportation, safety, and equity.[12]

Complementing and building on those community-driven recommendations, the City and numerous other entities were similarly focusing on East Austin during these same and subsequent years. For example, the County sought opportunities for affordable housing and economic development, including reinvestment in the Expo Center.[13] The voters of Travis County approved access to the Venue Tax for the Expo Center's renovation in November 2019. The City and the County continue discussions about access to the tax revenue and property ownership.

The City conducted a vision plan for improvements to Walter E. Long Metropolitan Park.[14] CapMetro, the City of Austin, and the Austin Transit Partnership have formed Project Connect to plan for new and improved services to the NEPD area.[15] Central Health, Travis County's hospital district, identified service needs unique to the Eastern Crescent and has implemented new projects and programs.[16]

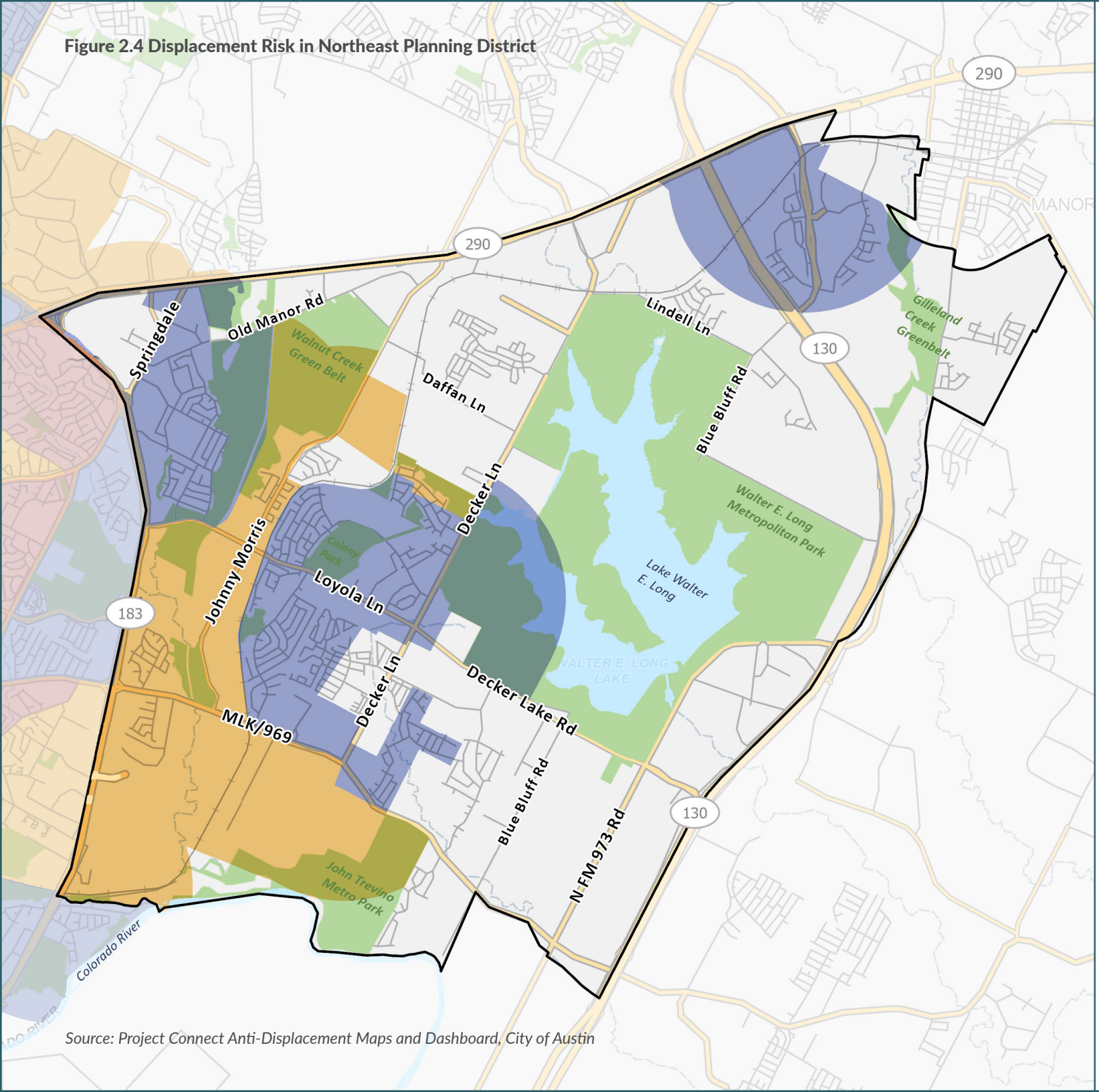
Meanwhile, a study by academics at the University of Texas was commissioned by Austin's City Council. Entitled "Uprooted: Residential Displacement in Austin's Gentrifying Neighborhoods and What Can Be Done About It," this 2018 study identified the Eastern Crescent neighborhoods as being most vulnerable to displacement, including neighborhoods in the NEPD area. The data for the study and mapping were updated in 2022 as part of the Project Connect Anti- Displacement Risk Mapping (**Figure 2.4**).

Growth has continued in the area and concerns remain regarding the impacts of that growth. For example, while the City has been exploring densification of development on lots zoned for single family units, some community groups have expressed concern that such changes will cause displacement of vulnerable populations as their underlying property values increase, and have suggested affordability requirements or other protections.[17]

Building on these conversations and recognizing the need for a coordinated approach, Travis County and the City of Austin passed resolutions and entered an Interlocal Agreement (ILA) in 2024 to collaborate and work extensively with the community on "a plan for the Northeast Area District to guide the vision, projects, prioritization, and investment for the next 20 years and beyond." This Existing Conditions Summary Report is an early step in creating that plan.[18]

[10] 200-acre Colony Park master-planned community breaks ground in northeast Austin | Community Impact.
[11] http://www.mayoradler.com/spirit-of-east-austin/
[12] https://www.austinmonitor.com/stories/2018/07/spirit-of-east-austin-lives-on/
[13] 2016 Expo Center Feasibility Study
[14] Walter E. Long Metropolitan Park Improvements | AustinTexas.gov
[15] A New Transit Plan for Austin - Project Connect by CapMetro
[16] As Affordability Drives Communities East, Central Health Wants Resources To Follow | KUT Radio, Austin's NPR Station
[17] https://www.austinmonitor.com/stories/2024/05/east-austin-organizers-push-for-equity-anti-displacement-overlay-to-address-affordability/
[18] https://www.austinmonitor.com/stories/2024/03/travis-county-approves-ambitious-marshall-plan-for-northeast-planning-district/

Figure 2.4 Displacement Risk in Northeast Planning District



Source: Project Connect Anti-Displacement Maps and Dashboard, City of Austin

Northeast District Plan

Displacement Risk

- Northeast District
- Chronic Displacement Risk
- Active Displacement Risk
- Vulnerable

Displacement Risk categories do not apply to the Travis County jurisdiction.

N

0 0.75 1.5 Miles

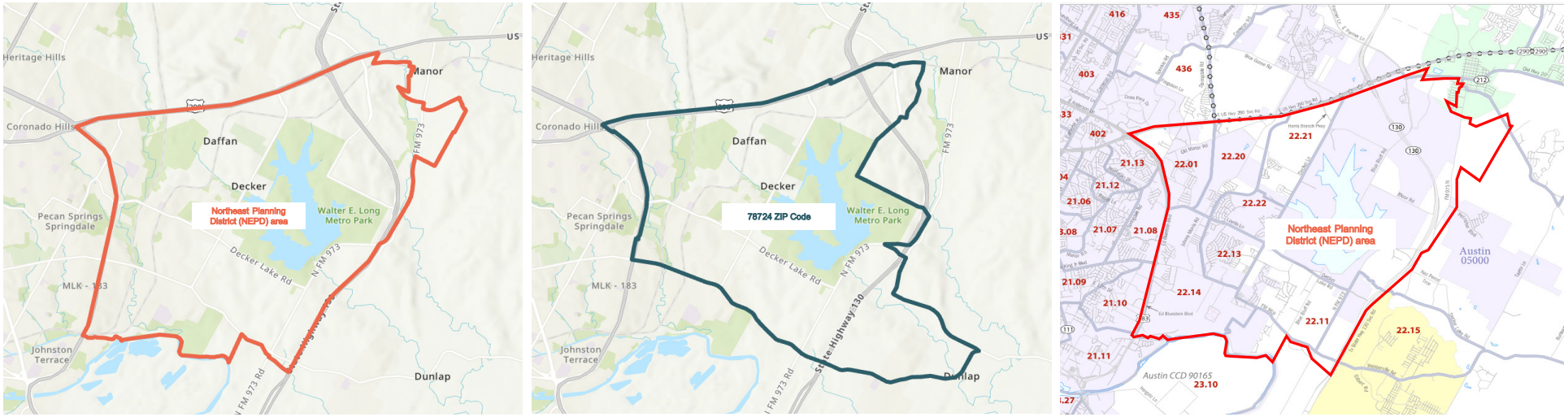
Growth and Demographic Change Over Time

This section examines population growth and demographic changes in the NEPD area over time, compared to the City of Austin and Travis County overall. Such information provides insight into how the region has evolved over time, and how it is continuing to change going forward. Data for these demographic profiles primarily comes from the U.S. Census and ESRI Business Analyst, which draws estimates and forecasts of socioeconomic metrics for custom geographies based on U.S. Census American Community Survey data.

Study Area Geography

The NEPD area does not strictly align to either census tract or ZIP code boundaries. Because different data sources use different geographic boundaries, in some cases, data were most readily available by census tract or by ZIP Code, and in other cases could be specifically tailored to the NEPD area. The demographic and economic data in this report are thus meant to reflect conditions, relationships, and trends generally applicable in the NEPD area relative to the city and county but may not always align with the specific boundaries of the NEPD area. See **Figure 2.5** to view geographical boundaries as defined by the NEPD area, ZIP codes, and census tracts.

Figure 2.5 Side-by-side of the NEPD, 78724 ZIP code, and census tract boundaries.



Population

As of 2024, the NEPD area has an estimated 30,700 residents, compared to a little over 1 million in Austin overall. Travis County has nearly 1.4 million residents in total. The City of Austin has experienced steady growth in the last two decades, adding over 200,000 residents since 2010, while the county overall has added nearly 360,000 residents. The NEPD area grew by 10,400 residents during that same time period.

Table 2.1 shows the population and household trends in the NEPD area, City of Austin, and Travis County from 2010 to 2024. Overall, the region has grown and is continuing to do so, but the NEPD area has experienced a greater rate of growth than the city or county and has grown relatively faster from 2020-2024 compared to 2010-2020.

Table 2.1 Population and Household Trends (2010 to 2024)

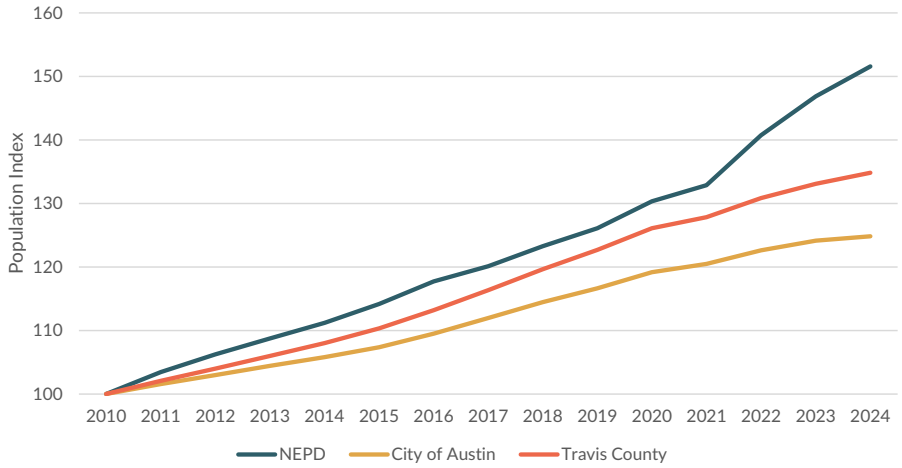
Category	2010	2020	2024	2010-2020 Change	2010-2020 Annual Growth Rate	2020-2024 Change	2020-2024 Annual Growth Rate
Population							
NEPD	20,256	26,398	30,704	6,142	2.7%	4,306	3.8%
City of Austin	814,752	971,123	1,017,100	156,371	1.8%	45,977	1.2%
Travis County	1,028,570	1,297,029	1,386,846	268,459	2.3%	89,817	1.7%
Households							
NEPD	5,317	7,554	9,094	2,237	3.6%	1,540	4.7%
City of Austin	333,829	413,645	443,902	79,816	2.2%	30,257	1.8%
Travis County	406,208	524,017	570,081	117,809	2.6%	46,064	2.1%
Housing Units							
NEPD	5,813	8,064	9,885	2,251	3.3%	1,821	5.2%
City of Austin	363,515	447,325	485,118	83,810	2.1%	37,793	2.0%
Travis County	442,952	566,138	620,880	123,186	2.5%	54,742	2.3%
Household Size							
NEPD	3.81	3.49	3.38	-0.32	-0.9%	-0.12	-0.9%
City of Austin	2.44	2.35	2.29	-0.09	-0.4%	-0.06	-0.6%
Travis County	2.53	2.48	2.43	-0.06	-0.2%	-0.04	-0.4%

Source: ESRI Business Analyst (2024)

The average household size has decreased in all three areas, but households in the NEPD area are larger than in Austin or Travis County overall, suggesting a greater proportion of family households with children and fewer singles and couples without children.

ESRI provides estimates of the population in each geography on an annual basis. Because the NEPD's population is only a small fraction of the city's and county's, population is indexed to 2010 in **Figure 2.6**. All areas experienced steady population growth, but the NEPD area had the largest growth rate. There is also a noticeable uptick beginning in 2021 in the NEPD, showing that growth in the NEPD has been considerably greater than in the city or Travis County in recent years.

Figure 2.6 Population Growth Index (2010 to 2024)



Race and Ethnicity

Table 2.2 shows greater racial and ethnic diversity in the NEPD population compared to the city and county overall. Whereas in Austin and Travis County, over half of the population identify as White, less than a quarter of the NEPD population is White. Around 64 percent of NEPD residents identify as Hispanic/Latine, nearly twice the 33 percent of residents citywide and countywide. The NEPD also has a much larger percentage of Black residents, 20 percent compared to 7 percent in the city, and a much lower Asian population. In the NEPD, 31 percent also identify as "Some Other Race," a category that contains all other racial groups, including those from countries of Middle Eastern, Afro-Caribbean, or Latin American origin. This is roughly triple the proportion in the city and county overall. As noted above, past policies shaped East Austin to be predominantly neighborhoods of color and the population in the NEPD reflects this, as it continues to be primarily Black and Hispanic/Latine.

Table 2.2 Race and Ethnicity (2024)

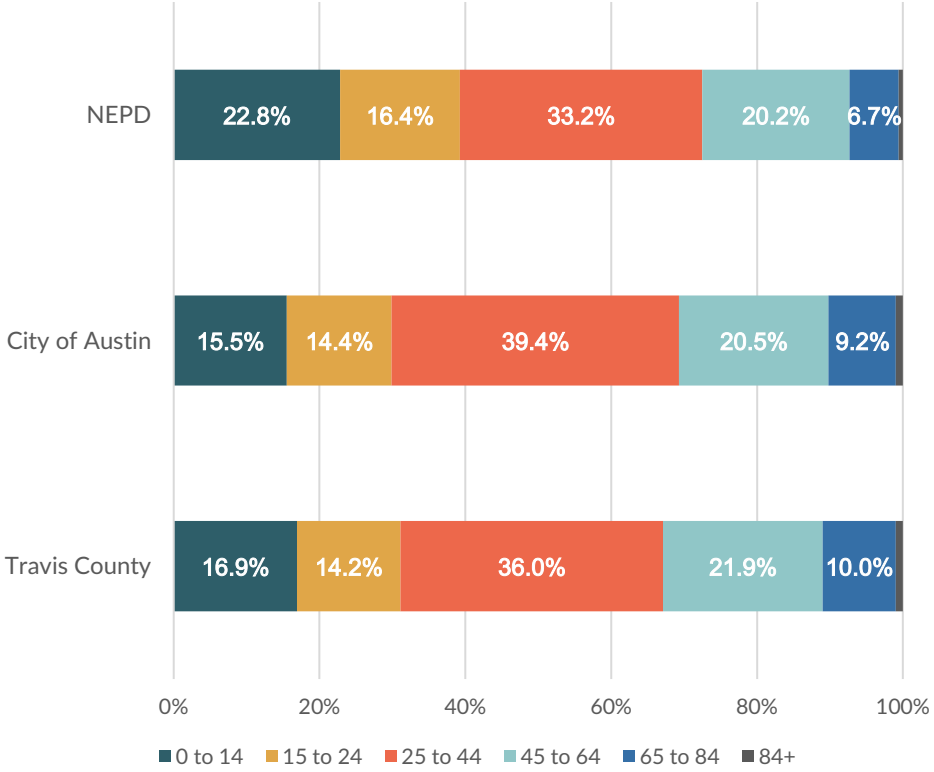
Race and Ethnicity	NEPD	City of Austin	Travis County
White	23.9%	52.9%	53.3%
Black	20.0%	7.3%	8.0%
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.5%	1.0%	1.0%
Asian	1.6%	10.1%	8.7%
Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Some Other Race	31.2%	12.0%	12.2%
Two or More Races	21.8%	16.6%	16.8%
Hispanic or Latine (any race)	64.2%	33.0%	33.2%

Source: ESRI Business Analyst Online (2024)

Age

The age distribution in **Figure 2.7** confirms that compared to the city and county, the NEPD area has a greater percentage of children age 0 to 14 and young adults age 15 to 24, summing to 39 percent in the NEPD compared to 30 percent in the city and 31 percent in the county. By contrast, Austin's and Travis County's population overall has a higher proportion of adults age 25 to 64 and seniors age 65 and older.

Figure 2.7 Age Distribution (2024)



Source: ESRI Business Analyst Online (2024)

Household Incomes

The median household income in the NEPD area is around 20 percent lower than Austin's overall. The median household income for Austin is $91,500 in 2024, compared with $76,900 for the NEPD area (**Table 2.3**). In Travis County, the median household income is even higher at $97,200.

The median household income disaggregated by race/ethnicity for the NEPD area, the city, and the county shows that across all geographies, Asian households have the highest incomes by far, but notably higher in the NEPD area. Black households have the lowest median incomes among all races/ethnicities across the jurisdictions.

Table 2.3 Median Household Income by Race/Ethnicity (2023)

Race/Ethnicity	NEPD*	City of Austin	Travis County
White	$90,348	$106,063	$98,608
Black	$60,483	$69,384	$60,173
Asian	$177,287	$120,436	$119,954
Some Other Race	$77,079	$69,035	$62,755
Two or More Races	$69,630	$89,439	$84,510
Hispanic/Latino (any race)	$74,139	$77,656	$71,002
All Households	$76,906	$91,461	$97,169

**NEDP Area is represented by the 78724 zip code.*
Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, U.S. Census (2023)

Educational Attainment

Educational attainment in the NEPD area is low compared to the city and county. Among the population aged 25 and above in the NEPD area, around 35 percent have an Associate's degree or higher, versus 66 percent of the population in Austin and 64 percent in Travis County (**Table 2.4**).

More than one-fifth of the population in the NEPD area do not have a high school diploma or equivalent, roughly three times the rate as the broader city and county population. This suggests that residents in the NEPD historically have had less access to educational opportunities at all levels.

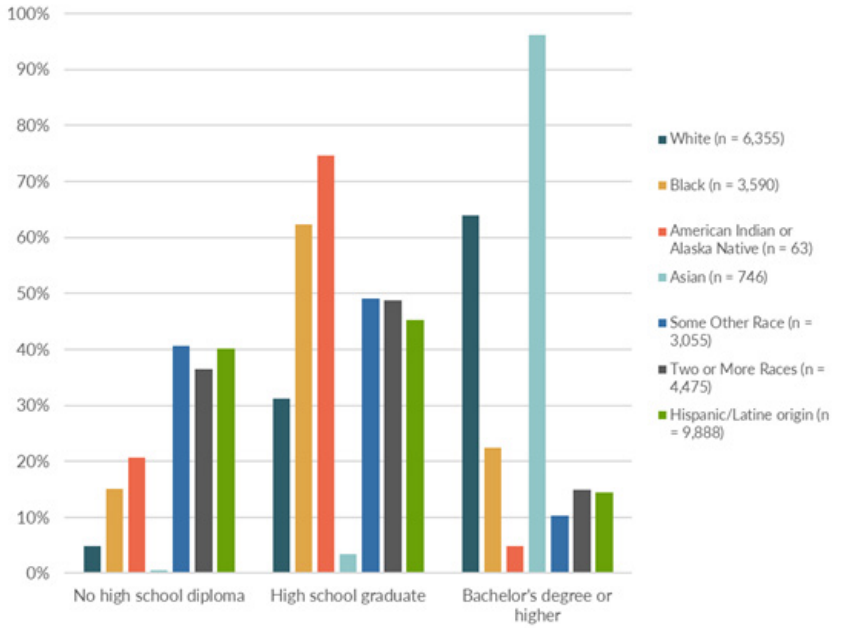
Figure 2.8 breaks down educational attainment in the NEPD area by race for the population aged 25 and older. From this, clear differences can be observed in the education levels of different racial/ethnic groups. For example, the Asian population is almost fully college-educated (96 percent). There are lower rates of high school graduation and college attendance among Some Other Race, Two or More Races, and Hispanic/Latine origin groups, possibly due to a foreign-born immigrant population that did not attend school in the U.S. Over 60 percent of the Black population in the NEPD area have high school diplomas but not college degrees, compared to just 30 percent of the White population.

Table 2.4 Educational Attainment (2024)

Educational Attainment	NEPD*	City of Austin	Travis County
No high school diploma	21.3%	7.1%	7.4%
High school diploma or equiv.	27.9%	13.6%	14.7%
Some college	16.0%	13.3%	14.3%
Associate's Degree	8.3%	5.8%	6.0%
Bachelor's Degree	16.9%	37.5%	36.1%
Graduate/Professional Degree	9.6%	22.7%	21.6%

Source: ESRI Business Analyst Online (2024)
**NEPD Area is represented by the 78724 zip code.*
Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, U.S. Census (2023)

Figure 2.8 Educational Attainment in NEPD Area by Race for Population 25+ (2023)



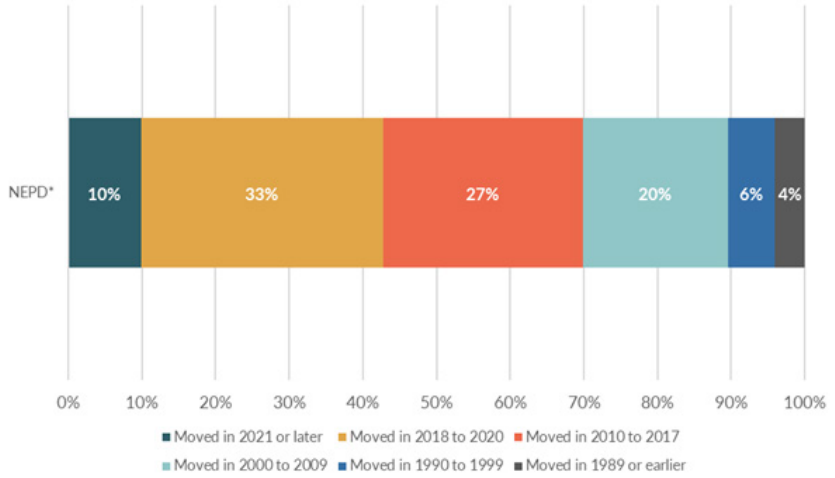
**NEPD Area is represented by the 78724 zip code.*
Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, U.S. Census (2023)

Household Mobility

Household mobility examines the patterns of households that move in or out of a specified geography. Most people in all three geographies have moved at least once since 2010, but the NEPD area has fewer households who moved recently and a greater proportion of households who have stayed in their residence since 2010 (31 percent). Around 10 percent of households in the NEPD area have moved since 2021, compared to 15 percent of Austin households and 13 percent of Travis County households (**Figure 2.9**).

As shown in **Table 2.5**, those that move into the NEPD typically move from within Travis County, with a smaller proportion of new residents moving from elsewhere in Texas, or from other states or locations across the world. However, new NEPD residents are proportionately more likely to come from other countries, compared to people moving to the city and county more generally.

Figure 2.9 Household Length of Occupancy (2023)



**NEPD Area is represented by the 78724 zip code.*
Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, U.S. Census (2023)

Table 2.5 Geographic Mobility for Households that Moved in the Last Year (2023)

Jurisdiction	Total Moved	Moved; within same county	Moved; from different county, same state	Moved; from different state	Moved; from abroad
NEPD*	11.2%	5.4%	3.7%	0.9%	1.2%
City of Austin	21.3%	11.4%	4.7%	3.8%	1.4%
Travis County	18.8%	10.2%	4.2%	3.3%	1.1%

**NEPD Area is represented by the 78724 zip code area.*

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, U.S. Census (2023)



Chapter 3: Land Use Characteristics & Regulations

Land Use Characteristics & Regulations

Zoning

Zoning districts play a crucial role in shaping the development, growth, and character of communities. By designating specific areas for residential, commercial, industrial, and recreational uses, zoning ensures that land is developed in an organized and efficient manner, meeting the needs of the population while maintaining public safety and enhancing quality of life. In Texas, zoning authority rests with municipal governments, making it an especially important factor in shaping the growth and character of cities like Austin.

Outside of the city, certain areas fall under a city's Extra-Territorial Jurisdiction (ETJ). ETJs are designated areas outside a city's boundaries but within its influence, where cities may regulate subdivision of land and "platting" through which the boundaries of smaller parcels, road rights-of-way, utility easements, and other physical features are defined, but standard zoning limits regarding the types of uses, building heights, or densities do not apply there. Outside of the ETJ, the County similarly oversees development regulations through subdivision and platting. While the State of Texas does not grant counties in Texas the legal authority to adopt land use controls, which include zoning regulations, counties do have the authority to enforce environmental regulations like stormwater management and transportation impacts.

The result of these differing authorities is a patchwork of development patterns that showcase the contrast of the more structured zoning within Austin's city limits with limited land use control in the ETJs and unincorporated areas of Travis County. This situation is further exacerbated by the Texas Legislature approving legislation that allows landowners inside a city's ETJ to opt out and have their land become part of the unincorporated county.[19]

Effective cooperation between cities and counties regarding ETJ areas is vital for managing land use in these transitional zones. As cities expand, coordinating land use plans with county governments helps ensure consistent development patterns, reduces conflicts, and promotes orderly growth. This collaboration fosters mutual benefits, such as protecting natural resources, improving infrastructure, and ensuring that development in ETJs aligns with both city and county objectives.

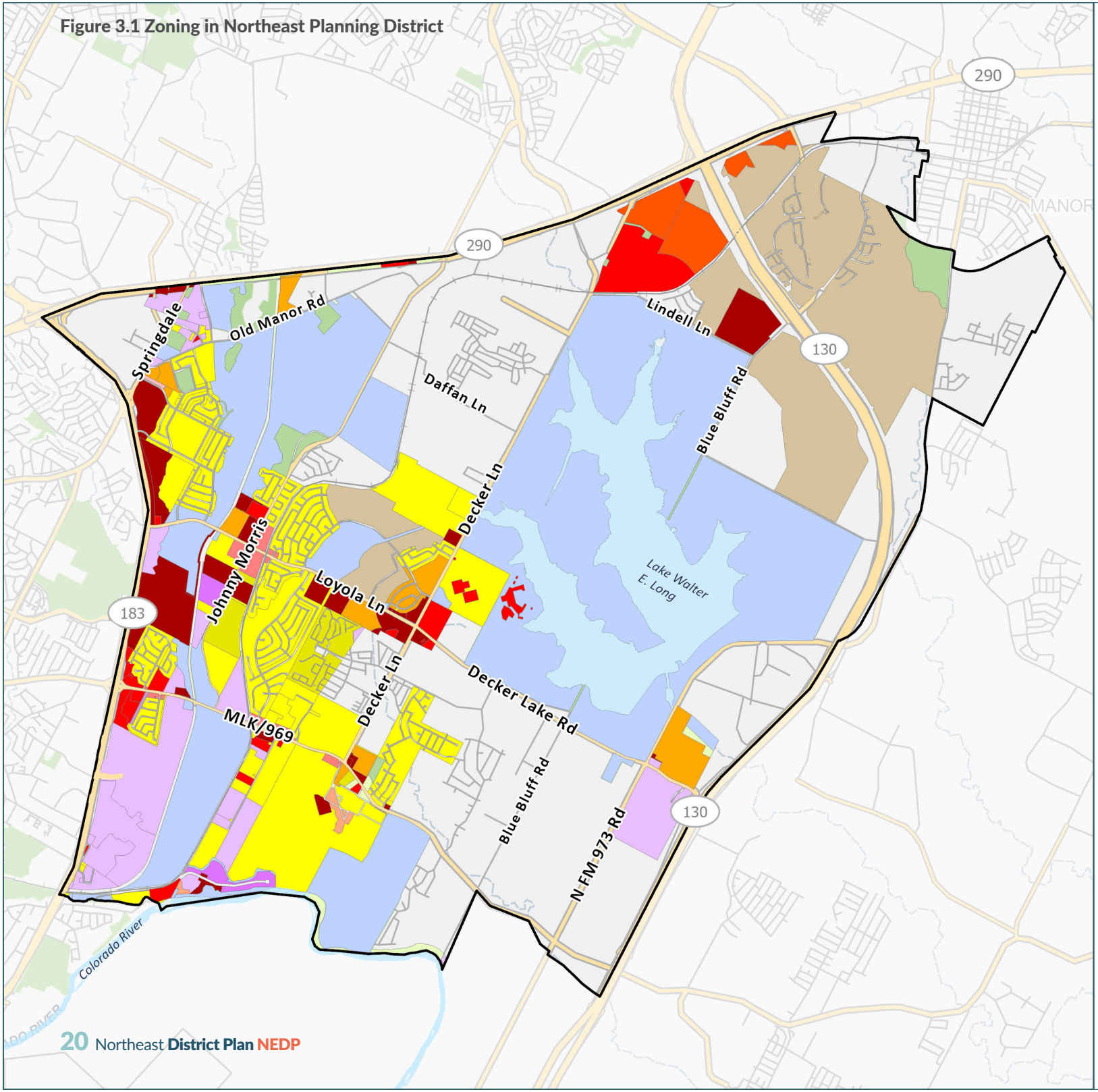
Of the approximately 18,500 total acres of land within the NEPD area, roughly two-thirds lie within the City of Austin's full-purpose jurisdiction. This land includes zoning districts that guide land use and development direction, while the remaining properties outside of Austin's full-purpose jurisdiction are not subject to zoning standards. As members of the NEPD community navigate complex issues such as affordability, density, infrastructure capacity, and environmental sustainability, zoning within Austin's portion of the NEPD remains a dynamic tool for regional development planning.

Austin ETJ Agricultural Development Agreement

The Austin ETJ Agricultural Development Agreement designates unincorporated land within two miles of the City of Austin limits with an agreement restricting properties to agricultural or similar uses. These agreements establish a framework that enables landowners to maintain their agricultural operations while granting the City some ability to guide planning and land use within its ETJ areas. This approach strikes a balance between managing growth and preserving open space, particularly in regions with future development potential.

[19] Senate Bill 2038 (2023) allows landowners to petition to have their land removed from a city's ETJ.

Figure 3.1 Zoning in Northeast Planning District



Northeast District Plan

Zoning

Residential

- SF - Single Family
- MF - Multifamily
- MH - Mobile Home Residence
- RR - Rural Residence

Commercial

- LO - Limited Office
- LR - Neighborhood Commercial
- GR - Community Commercial
- GO - General Office
- CS - General Commercial Services
- CH - Commercial Highway Services
- W/LO - Warehouse/Limited Office

Special Purpose

- DR - Development Reserve
- P - Public
- PUD - Planned Unit Development

Industrial

- IP - Industrial Park
- LI - Limited Industrial Services

Not within Austin City Limits

N

0 0.75 1.5 Miles

Table 3.1 Zoning District Distribution of Land Within the City of Austin in the NEPD

Zone	District Description	No. Of Parcels	No. of Acres	% of Total Acres
Residential		3,500	2,953	25%
SF	Single-Family Residential	3,351	1,810	15%
MF	Multi-Family Residential	122	247	2%
MH	Mobile Home Residential	7	160	1%
RR	Rural Residential	20	736	6%
Commercial		203	1,334	11%
CS	Commercial Services	126	164	1%
GR	General Retail	41	475	4%
LR	Neighborhood Commercial	21	57	0%
CH	Commercial Highway	6	584	5%
GO	General Office	6	47	0%
LO	Limited Office	2	3	0%
W/LO	Warehouse Limited Office	1	4	0%
Industrial		**67**	**829**	**7%**
LI	Light Industrial	63	774	7%
IP	Industrial Park	4	55	0%
Special Purpose		594	6,747	57%
P	Public	70	3,757	32%
PUD	Planned Unit Development	496	1,793	15%
DR	Development Reserve	26	30	0%
UNZ	Unzoned	2	1,167	10%
	TOTAL	4,364	**11,863**	100%

Source: City of Austin

Zoning Classification Analysis

Within the City of Austin's boundaries, zoning can be broken down into four primary land use categories such as residential, commercial, industrial, and "special purpose" as shown on the table above. Overall, the NEPD area appears to be focused on residential and recreational uses, with low to moderate levels of commercial and industrial zoning. The zoning data included here outlines the land use classifications that are found in the NEPD. This section provides an analysis of this zoning data, focusing on the zoning types, number of properties, and approximate land area in the NEPD.

Residential

Residential zones promote housing in various types and densities in the NEPD.

Single-Family Residential (SF):
Property count: 3,351
Approximate Acres: 1,810

The predominant residential zoning in this area is for single-family residential use. This includes many subdivisions located primarily southwest of Lake Walter E. Long which represents the established portion of the NEPD neighborhoods. The Single-Family Residential zoning districts include various subdistricts based on the size of the lot and type of dwellings on the lot (duplexes, two detached dwellings and condominiums). For example, the Woodlawn Hills neighborhood community located north of FM 969 and south of Hog Eye Road includes traditional single-family lots located adjacent to compatible residential land uses while relatively close to Lake Walter E. Long.

Zoning Districts included: SF-1, SF-2, SF-3, SF-4A, SF-4B, SF-5, SF-6

Multi-Family Residential (MF):
Property Count: 122
Approximate Acres: 247

The Multi-Family Residential zoning districts designate areas for higher-density housing like apartments and townhouses. They help accommodate growing populations and offer diverse, inclusive housing options. These zones typically cover a smaller area to balance growth, while maintaining neighborhood character. Density ratios vary to ensure land use compatibility with surrounding areas. Concentrating higher-density housing in specific zones promotes efficient infrastructure use, supports local businesses, and fosters walkable, vibrant communities, while minimizing impacts on lower-density neighborhoods.

Zoning Districts included: MF-1, MF-2, MF-3, MF-4, MF-5, MF-6



Residential property along American Mustang Lp



Bridge Loyola Lane Multi-family

Mobile Home (MH):

Property count: 7

Approximate Acres: 160

The Mobile Home Residence zoning district is intended for use as mobile home parks and mobile home subdivisions. This zoning designation is subject to standards that promote a residential environment and ensure compatibility with adjoining neighborhoods. MH zoning indicates that certain areas are designated for affordable, manufactured housing, supporting diverse residential options within the community. The 288-lot Pecan Mobile Home Park located along Johnny Morris Road and the Union Pacific Railroad south of Loyola Lane has provided the community with such residential options for over 30 years.

Rural Residential (RR):

Property count: 20

Approximate Acres: 736

The Rural Residential (RR) zoning district allows for residential development in rural settings and is intended for low-density residential use on lots with a minimum size of one acre as well as permitting civic and community land uses. This zoning type emphasizes lower-density development. An RR zoning district designation may be applied to areas where rural characteristics are desired or where the terrain or limitations in public service capacity necessitate low-density use. Presently, the majority of RR zoned properties in the NEPD are not actually developed for residential use; instead, they include many civic and community uses such as the John Trevino Jr. Metro Park at Morrison Ranch (located along FM 969), Gus Garcia Young Men's Leadership Academy (located along Johnny Morris Road), and Noack Sports Complex (located on the corner of Crainway Drive and Lazy Creek Drive).



Loma Vista Manufactured Home Community

Commercial and Retail Zoning

Commercial and Retail zones promote business activity ranging from shopping to office work. Strategically placed commercial zones foster job creation, generate tax revenue, and encourage walkability and mixed-use development, particularly when integrated with residential areas. Additionally, they contribute to a city's character and livability by creating active, accessible spaces that support social interaction, commerce, and community engagement.

Commercial Services (CS):

Property count: 126

Approximate Acres: 164

A low portion of the area is designated for commercial services. The Commercial Services (CS) zoning district accommodates businesses that provide services to the community. This includes gas stations, food service establishments, and convenience stores throughout the NEPD area. Commercial zoning is concentrated primarily along the western portion of the project boundary along Toll Road 183 and highly used roads such as FM 969, Decker Lake Road, and Old Manor Road connecting to residential land uses.

General Retail (GR):

Property count: 41

Approximate Acres: 475

The General Retail (GR) zoning district is essential to the economic vitality and functionality of a city. These areas support a wide range of businesses such as retail stores, restaurants, offices, and service providers that meet the daily needs of residents and visitors. The majority of GR-zoned properties in the NEPD area are located along Highway 183 and Loyola Lane.

Commercial Highway (CH):



JD's Super Market #7 located at 6506 Decker Ln

Property count: 6

Approximate Acres: 584

The Commercial Highway Services (CH) zoning district is designated for uses with operating and traffic characteristics that necessitate a location at the intersection of state-maintained highways, excluding scenic arterial roadways. This zoning district may accommodate a single major mixed-use development focused on service-oriented functions, which can include a combination of office, retail, commercial, and residential uses (including high-density residential). Site development regulations and performance standards in the CH district are designed to ensure safe and efficient access to and from all uses within the area.

General Office (GO):

Property count: 6

Approximate Acres: 47

The General Office (GO) zoning district is designated for offices and selected commercial uses that primarily serve community or citywide needs, such as medical and professional offices. This zoning type is intended to accommodate office buildings, but with a limited area for business activities like large corporate offices while maintaining a focus on professional and service-oriented functions.

Limited Office (LO):

Property count: 2

Approximate Acres: 3

The Limited Office (LO) zoning district is designated for office uses that serve neighborhood or community needs and are typically located in or near residential neighborhoods. Offices in an LO district may include one or more different uses; however, they are subject to specific site development regulations and performance standards that ensure compatibility and harmony in scale and appearance with the surrounding residential environment. These uses also serve as a form of buffer to residential uses due to their hours of operation, low noise levels, and low parking generation. While similar to the General Office (GO) district, the LO district has more narrowly defined usage restrictions to better align with nearby residential areas. As a result, it occupies a very small portion of the overall zoning layout, reflecting its targeted and limited application.

Warehouse/Limited Office (W/LO):

Property count: 1

Approximate Acres: 4

The Warehouse/Limited Office (W/LO) zoning district is intended for office or warehouse uses associated with building trades or other businesses that do not require high visibility, do not generate heavy truck traffic, and produce low to moderate levels of vehicle trips. These uses typically require less access than retail operations and may need special measures to ensure compatibility with surrounding developments. W/ LO zoning district uses are often located near arterial or major nonresidential collector streets, adjacent to rail lines, or in proximity to existing or planned employment centers. They can also serve as transitional areas between commercial and industrial zones. The NEPD's lone W/LO zoned parcel is located facing FM 969 in between existing residential single family Craigwood subdivisions and the recently constructed Citizen House MLK apartments.



Laundry Express located at 6575 Decker Ln

Industrial Zoning

Industrial zoning promotes employmenr and economic activity that may generate some traffic, noise, or other effects, and often is located away from residential areas and environmentally sensitive areas.

Light Industrial (LI):

Property count: 63

Approximate Acres: 774

The Light Industrial (LI) zoning district allows for facilities that are less intensive in their environmental impact, such as manufacturing or warehousing. These areas are located primarily along the NEPD's exterior boundaries that are adjacent to interstate highways (183, 130 and 290). The southern LI parcels are located along the 183 and East Boggy Creek. The eastern LI parcels are located at the corner of North FM 973 and Decker Lake Road along the Texas 130 Service Road.

Industrial Park (IP):

Property count: 4

Approximate Acres: 55

The Industrial Park (IP) zoning district is intended for limited commercial service, research and development, administrative, or manufacturing uses that adhere to strict development and performance standards. This zoning type is typically applied to businesses that require larger spaces for manufacturing and storage and is generally located on large sites or within planned industrial centers. Industrial Park zoning supports operations that may not be compatible with residential or retail areas due to their scale or nature. As a result, this zoning district comprises a very small portion of the overall area, reflecting its specialized purpose and spatial requirements.



Acutronic Turbines and Actuators, 3401 Ed Bluestein Blvd



Walter E. Long Park

Special Purpose Zoning

Special Purpose zoning includes public lands for recreational or organizational use, private lands subject to negotiated Planned Unit Development regulations, and lands held in reserve for future development.

Public (P):

Property count: 70

Approximate Acres: 3,757

The Public (P) zoning district is designated for governmental, civic, public service, or public institutional uses. This designation may apply to properties used or reserved for civic or institutional purposes or major public facilities, regardless of land ownership. Approximately 3,757 acres of land within this district is zoned Public (P), while some existing parks have residential zoning for parks (an extra 506 acres) or recreational purposes, highlighting the importance of community green spaces.

A portion of land is also dedicated to preservation, such as the Big Walnut Creek Nature Preserve (47 acres), which protects lush wetlands, creeks, trees and wildlife. The Decker Tallgrass Prairie Reserve and Louis Rene Barrera Indiangrass Wildlife Sanctuary (both located as part of Walter E. Long Metropolitan Park) protects and restores the prairie ecosystem to enhance native grass lands and native plant species.

Public service land uses such as the Decker Creek Power Station located adjacent to Lake Walter E. Long has provided electricity to Austin's power grid since 1978. The Walnut Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant treats about 56 percent of Austin's wastewater by receiving flow from Austin Water's sanitary sewer collection system and returns the clean and treated wastewater to the Colorado River.

Planned Unit Development (PUD):

Property count: 496

Approximate Acres: 1,793

The PUD zoning district is designed for large or complex single- or multi-use projects that are planned as a unified, contiguous development under single control. The purpose of a PUD designation is to preserve the natural environment, promote high quality development and innovative design, and ensure the provision of adequate public facilities and services. This designation allows for greater flexibility in design by permitting modifications to standard site development regulations. However, development within a PUD must demonstrate a level of quality and planning that exceeds what would be achieved under conventional zoning and subdivision standards. Typically, a PUD must encompass at least 10 acres, unless unique conditions such as challenging topography justify a smaller area. The Colony Park Sustainable Community mixed-use PUD (on 200+ acres of City-owned land), the Woodland Hills residential PUD (located just west of Lake Walter E. Long along Loyola Lane) and Heritage Point residential PUD (located north of Highway 130) provide examples of the direction of future PUD development on vacant land within the PUD zoning districts.

Development Reserve (DR):

Property count: 26

Approximate Acres: 30

The Development Reserve (DR) zoning district is intended for areas set aside for future development and typically supports temporary uses that do not commit the land to a specific use pattern or intensity.

This designation is applied to land where adequate public services or facilities are not yet available, where relevant economic, demographic, or geographic data is lacking, or where land use and urban development policies are still under development. DR zoning often reflects areas awaiting future zoning decisions or infrastructure planning. Within the city, these locations are strategically placed, including the center of the subject boundary along FM 969, east along the Texas 130 service road (north of Lake Walter E. Long Road) and northeast along Highway 290.

Unzoned (UNZ):

Property count: 2

Approximate Acres: 1,167

Unzoned areas indicate land without a specific zoning classification. These areas could be in transition or subject to future zoning decisions. This is represented at Lake Walter E. Long on the map.

Examples of Major Projects and Unique Features

Lake Walter E. Long and Walter E. Long Metropolitan Park

Lake Walter E. Long is centrally located within the NEPD boundary area, west of Highway 130, north of Decker Lake Road and east of Decker Lane. The area includes 1,200 acres of lake features, preservation and open spaces for recreational uses. The lake is significant not only for its recreational value but also its potential to support local real estate development. Proximity to the lake boosts property values, especially for homes and businesses that enjoy access to the water and surrounding natural amenities. It also plays a role in water management for the area, balancing development and environmental preservation, making it a key asset within the NEPD and the region as a whole. The lake is included in Austin Water's 100-year Integrated Water Resource Plan, Water Forward, for future use as a water supply reservoir.

As the NEPD area continues to grow, the challenge lies in managing this growth responsibly to preserve the ecological and recreational value of the lake and its surrounding areas. Collaborative planning between the City, County, and local stakeholders is essential to balance development demands with environmental protection, ensuring the area surrounding the lake remains vibrant and sustainable for generations to come.

In 2020, community engagement for the Walter E. Long Metropolitan Park Vision Plan revealed a strong public preference for preservation and natural recreational uses over intensive development. Survey results, public meetings, and open house feedback consistently indicated widespread support for environmental conservation, passive recreation such as trails and nature observation, and educational features like nature centers and wildlife sanctuaries. A framework concept that emphasized natural and passive use received overwhelming public support, with over 70 percent of respondents selecting it as their preferred option. In contrast, alternative concepts that introduced golf courses or emphasized active recreational facilities were viewed unfavorably. For example, two-thirds of respondents indicated that the development of a PGA-level golf course was "not important at all." The community also expressed concerns about commercial or market-driven development within the park, emphasizing that any non-recreational uses should be guided by public policy objectives rather than private interests. Overall, the engagement process demonstrated a clear public vision for Walter E. Long Metropolitan Park as a space rooted in ecological preservation, passive enjoyment, and community-centered recreation.



Lake Walter E. Long

Colony Park Sustainable Community PUD

The Colony Park Sustainable Community is a transformative mixed-use development in Austin and within the NEPD, centered around a 208-acre city-owned site along Loyola Lane between Johnny Morris Road and Decker Lane. Initiated in 2012 through a $3 million HUD Sustainable Communities Challenge Grant, the project aims to create a sustainable, mixed-income community.

The plan was approved by Austin City Council as a Planned Unit Development (PUD) and is the subject of a development agreement with a private developer. The plan envisions 2,000 to 3,000 residential units, including single-family homes and multi-family apartments, alongside approximately 230,000 square feet of mixed-use office and institutional space, and about 130,000 square feet of mixed-use retail space. The development also includes over 40 acres of parkland, promoting energy-efficient building design, water conservation, and zero-waste standards.

To assist with financing costs of public improvements, the project site was designated by Austin City Council as Tax Reinvestment Zone (TIRZ) No. 20. A TIRZ is a type of financing incentive that reimburses a developer eligible costs for approved improvements and provides a way for cities to build much needed public infrastructure.

The Colony Park project is designed to address economic disparities in the NEPD area, where the typical household earns well below the average income of city and county residents generally, and access to commercial, healthcare, and educational services has been a noted and consistent community concern in the planning process.

Expo Center

The Travis County Exposition Center, commonly known as the Expo Center, is a multi-use public event facility located along Decker Lane, adjacent to Walter E. Long Park. Situated on approximately 128 acres, the center includes the Luedecke Arena, banquet and meeting spaces, outdoor fairgrounds, and equestrian facilities. It hosts a wide variety of events year-round, including rodeos, trade shows, cultural festivals, community gatherings, and youth programs.

Originally built in the 1980s, the Travis County Expo Center was developed to serve as a major hub for public events and civic engagement in Central Texas. Its most well-known event is the annual Rodeo Austin, one of the state's largest rodeo events that attracts thousands of attendees and supports scholarships for Texas youth. Over the years, the facility has expanded its role to accommodate diverse events reflective of the region's growing and increasing multicultural population.

The Expo Center holds significant cultural, economic, and social value not just for Austin, but for the broader Central Texas region.



Colony Park



Entrance to the Travis County Exposition Center

It serves as a vital venue for rural urban connection through agricultural fairs and livestock shows, promoting the heritage of Texas ranching and farming communities. Economically, it generates revenue through tourism, hospitality, and related spending.

Socially, it acts as a gathering place for a wide range of community-based and family-oriented activities, offering accessible entertainment and enrichment opportunities for residents of all backgrounds. As the NEPD continues to grow, the Travis County Expo Center remains a cornerstone for regional identity, community engagement, and economic opportunity.

Village Farm Tiny Home Community

Village Farm is an innovative tiny home community in the NEPD. Established around Green Gate Farms, a 120-year-old USDA-certified organic farm, Village Farm offers residents a unique blend of sustainable living and modern convenience.

The development began with an initial phase of 48 tiny home lots, with plans to expand to a total of 167 lots across four phases starting in 2022. Each free-standing tiny home averages 399 square feet and is designed with sustainability in mind, utilizing lean construction processes and environmentally friendly materials.

Village Farm is integrated with Green Gate Farms, fostering a lifestyle that encourages residents to connect with agriculture and sustainable practices.

The community features amenities such as a general store, café, amphitheater, community gardens, pocket parks, and a resort-style pool with an attached jacuzzi. Additionally, residents can participate in activities like pop-up restaurant nights, weekly farmers markets, and cooking classes, all designed to cultivate a strong sense of community and engagement.

Community First! Village

Community First! Village is currently a 51-acre master planned community, designed for people who have experienced chronic homelessness. As of March 2024, more than 370 formerly homeless individuals were living in the Village. Once complete and at full capacity, Phases 1 & 2 of Community First! Village will be home to nearly 500 formerly homeless individuals.

The community offers a variety of housing options, with micro-homes typically ranging from 100 to 400 square feet, and RVs averaging 275 square feet. These units are intended to offer affordable, dignified housing, fostering a supportive and inclusive community with on-site services and opportunities that help residents improve their lives.



Village Farm Tiny Home Community

Factors Driving Future Land Use Trends

In the coming years, several factors may affect land use growth and development in the NEPD:

Population Growth: Austin's rapid population growth is one of the main factors driving land use changes in the NEPD. As more people move to the area, there will be increasing demand for residential, commercial, and recreational spaces. With visioning strategies as part of the NEDP, the area can prepare for the future demand with direction that supports collective goals and prevents undesired developments that are out of character with the NEPD area.

Transportation Infrastructure: With new roads, bridges, and public transit projects in the planning stages, improved connectivity to Austin's core will make the NEPD more accessible for commuters and businesses. This could result in more mixed-use developments and the further expansion of suburban neighborhoods.

Environmental Concerns: The need to preserve water quality and natural habitats around Lake Walter E. Long will likely continue to shape land use regulations. Environmental groups and local authorities may push for zoning restrictions and conservation efforts to ensure that development does not negatively impact the lake and surrounding ecosystems.

Urban Sprawl: As urban development pushes outward, the transition of rural and agricultural land to residential and commercial uses will continue, though this process may be slowed by land use regulations and conservation initiatives.

Recreational and Tourism Opportunities: The lake's role as a recreational and tourist destination is likely to increase, which could lead to further development of tourism-related infrastructure, such as resorts, lodges, and enhanced park facilities.



Chapter 4: Infrastructure

Infrastructure

Infrastructure includes the physical systems through which areas function and connect to one another. In addition to the various transportation systems discussed in the next chapter, infrastructure includes systems for managing stormwater runoff and the utilities that provide water, wastewater, electricity, gas, and internet services to homes and businesses. Infrastructure systems are provided and operated by a variety of organizations, including the City, the County, the State, and even the federal government, as well as municipal utilities, for-profit companies, and private developers and property owners.

This chapter contains high-level assessments and generalized observations of existing and known planned conditions of various infrastructure improvements in the NEDP area. Because different land use and development scenarios can have vastly different demands on different types of infrastructure, it will be important to feed the development scenarios back to each department to assess the improvement needs required for each scenario as the NEPD is generated through community input. This will ensure the land use plan informs infrastructure plans and vice versa.



Policy Considerations and General Practices

Within the NEPD area, Travis County, the City of Austin, and various other agencies and service providers have overlapping regulating authorities as well as different plans, priorities, and budgets which present challenges in matching conditions between the City's planning jurisdictions (full-purpose, limited-purpose and ETJ) and Travis County (unincorporated areas). There are some pockets of development within the NEPD area that are disconnected from each other and others that are clustered together. Large undeveloped tracts of land, some of which have elected to withdraw from the City's planning jurisdiction and remain solely in unincorporated Travis County, plus Walter E. Long Metropolitan Park mean there can be gaps in roadways, sidewalks, and bike networks until the private property owner elects to develop or the City or County pursues eminent domain to condemn right-of-way from the private property owner. When the right-of-way is constructed, the City and County, and other agencies can coordinate the need for other utilities along those corridors. Projects like Colony Park bring opportunities to connect several communities together through infrastructure, improving services but also access to job centers, parks, and schools.

The availability of utilities, such as electric, water, wastewater and reclaimed water, to meet a specific development need is often assessed during a developer's feasibility review of development opportunities for a particular tract of land (residential, commercial, industrial, mixed-use, etc.). Major public-private projects such as the Colony Park Sustainable Community require extensive planning, design, and financing efforts due to the high infrastructure investment needed to achieve dense urban development on previously undeveloped land. Once utility service requirements for a specific development plan are identified, development would proceed to connect roadway networks, build-out sidewalks and trails, address drainage and erosion conditions, create parkland and other amenities for the area. In some situations, it is also possible for development to occur utilizing rainwater cisterns, groundwater wells and septic systems; however, these types of utility solutions could limit development density for those tracts of land.

Engineers and developers often encounter certain policies and practices in the development process. The following considerations may be expected to affect future development in the NEPD:

1. In general, new growth or development constructs the infrastructure required to support itself, in addition to paying impact fees or connection fees. These proactive investments help to "open up" areas for future development. However, it can also create some system gaps that are unaddressed until more developments occur to fill in the service gaps. This practice is evident throughout the NEPD area, which has system and service gaps across its many vacant or lightly developed areas.

2. Some properties in the NEPD area are within the City's planning jurisdiction, including full-purpose (i.e., City limits), limited-purpose, and the 2-mile ETJ, and others are in unincorporated Travis County. Property owners have a legal right and path to de-annex from the City's ETJ, a process enacted in State Law by Senate Bill 2038, effective September 1, 2023, and the City has no authority to object or prohibit. If a tract of land is de-annexed from the City's ETJ but remains in the City's Certificate of Convenience and Necessity (CCN) for water and/or wastewater service, the City may still provide such service in accordance with City codes and policies. A CCN establishes a utility provider's exclusive right to provide service, unless the CCN is released to allow service by another entity.

3. Streamlined transportation improvements across jurisdictions remain a major barrier and this affects other infrastructure systems because they are frequently located within (under) streets. Successfully aligning the jurisdictions' funding sources and timing, as well as design standards, can help facilitate the planned development in the NEPD area.

4. Affordable housing projects in the City of Austin are eligible to receive waivers, which may apply to review fees, impact fees, service costs, parkland fees, and more. But these waivers are tracked at each department against their own quotas separately which can make the process complicated. There may be an opportunity to simplify and centralize the tracking process to increase efficiency in delivering affordable housing to the NEPD and beyond.

List of Infrastructure Exhibits & Descriptions

Due to their size, the following exhibits are provided in the **Appendix A** of this Existing Conditions Summary Report.

1. **Jurisdictions:** Exhibit showing City's full purpose, limited purpose, 2-mile ETJ, 5-mile ETJ, areas released from ETJ and County land within the NEPD area. Each jurisdiction variation has different implications on how much the City's regulations and processes apply to any proposed developments on top of the County's.

2. **Water & Wastewater (WW) Availability Map:** Using maps of water and wastewater infrastructure, the exhibit identifies parcels without public mains along the frontage. Blue hatched parcels are those without public water mains along the frontage. Light red parcels are those without public wastewater mains along the frontage. Most of these parcels are outside of the City's full purpose jurisdiction and tend to be along the edge of major highways. When these parcels are developed, project developers are expected to extend public mains to the site.

3. **Water Infrastructure:** This exhibit shows existing (solid lines) and proposed (dotted line) water pipes with sizes. Hydrants are also shown. Red systems are privately maintained systems (such as those inside a mobile home park) while blue ones are maintained by Austin Water. Pipe sizes 6" or smaller are generally not suitable for commercial developments. If a proposed development creates demand higher than the system can provide, it is required to go through a Service Extension Request (SER) process and may have to carry the cost to improve the system to match the increased demand, if the necessary improvements are determined to be fair and proportionate to the proposed development.

4. **Wastewater Infrastructure:** This exhibit shows existing and proposed wastewater pipes. Solid green lines are gravity lines, not under pressure. The white-green dashed lines are forced main lines that are under pressure using pumps. In some locations, pumps are needed to lift wastewater against topography. Forced mains are not preferred due to ongoing maintenance required and are only used if there are no other ways to achieve service.

5. **General Conditions:** This exhibit shows critical water quality zone buffers, which often overlap with floodplain. It also shows setbacks

around critical environmental features (yellow fill) such as wetlands or springs. These buffers and setbacks limit developments and require mitigations if impacted.

6. **Drainage Conditions:** This exhibit shows different watersheds, creeks (blue lines), open channels (green lines), existing storm pipes (red lines) and ponds (magenta shapes). Generally, developments are required to maintain existing drainage patterns by not diverting runoff away from existing creeks and watersheds. Developments are also required to build ponds to restore water quality and match runoff intensity to pre-development conditions. County roads typically do not have curbs and gutters, thus the runoffs are not conveyed using storm pipes.

7. **Electric Service Area & Broadband Map:** This exhibit shows service area by Austin Energy and Bluebonnet Electric Cooperative within the NEPD. Cell tower locations are also shown.

8. **Hazardous Pipelines Map:** This exhibit shows pipelines owned by various companies carrying hazardous liquid chemicals. These pipelines create restrictions and setbacks on existing land use and proposed developments within their vicinity. The exact limits are subjected to review by applicable fire protection jurisdictions and dependent on the types of chemicals and pipe sizes.

Utilities

Water

Relevant Appendix exhibits: Water & WW Availability Map, Water Infrastructure, WW Infrastructure

The Public Utility Commission of Texas establishes the geographic boundaries in which various utility providers may have exclusive rights to provide services and grants a "Certificate of Convenience and Necessity" (CCN) that establishes these boundaries. The NEPD area is mostly contained within Austin Water's (AW) CCN service area with a portion at the northeast corner within the Manville Water Supply Corporation's CCN and adjacent to Texas Water Utilities' CCN east of Highway 130. While many parcels within the District have frontage to public water mains within AW's service area, AW determines if water and wastewater capacity is available through the City's development process. This determination may result in an extension from or upgrade of existing public water mains to provide the requested level of service proposed by development.

There are several mobile home communities within the District Boundary with private water networks that are supplied by Austin Water. If they are redeveloped in the future with different uses or different lot configurations, additional public water mains and/or upgrades to existing water mains may need to be constructed to provide the requested level of service to each lot.

Wastewater

Relevant Appendix exhibits: Water & WW Availability Map, WW Infrastructure

The entire NEPD area is within the Austin Water CCN service area for wastewater. The NEPD area is within the City of Austin's Watershed Desired Development Zone that also applies for Travis County areas within ETJ, thus service extensions for utilities do not require Commission's and Council's approval.

Most parcels in the ETJ and near the edge of Austin Water's CCN boundaries are either undeveloped or are developed with the use of a private septic system and thus have not been extended. Therefore, public wastewater mains will need to be extended over time to provide service to the area through the City's land development process and, for some major-scale infrastructure, through AW's CIP.

A project's listing on the 10-year CIP only means the project may be taken up during that time and does not guarantee its implementation.

On the Long Range Planning (LRP) map of Austin Water, there are major sludge lines planned between treatment plants. However, LRP layers are a planning feature only, and do not constitute a design or construction project or in any way commit the City to this work. Large projects like Wildhorse Ranch include major water transmission CIP expansions.

Large projects like Wildhorse Ranch include major water transmission lines and a package wastewater treatment plant, which Austin Water has invested millions of dollars in through developer cost participation and City CIP expansion.

Reclaimed Water

In 2018, the Austin City Council adopted Water Forward, which has a wide range of water reuse strategies that can be applied to the NEPD area. These strategies include centralized reclaimed water, decentralized wastewater reuse, district-scale reuse, and on-site water reuse. Austin Water has offered to cost-participate with private developers to fund construction of a decentralized wastewater reuse plant, which could serve a vast area in the NEPD in the Elm Creek drainage basin.

The existing reclaimed water network in the NEPD area is from the Walnut Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) along FM969 going west to serve Mueller and Downtown.

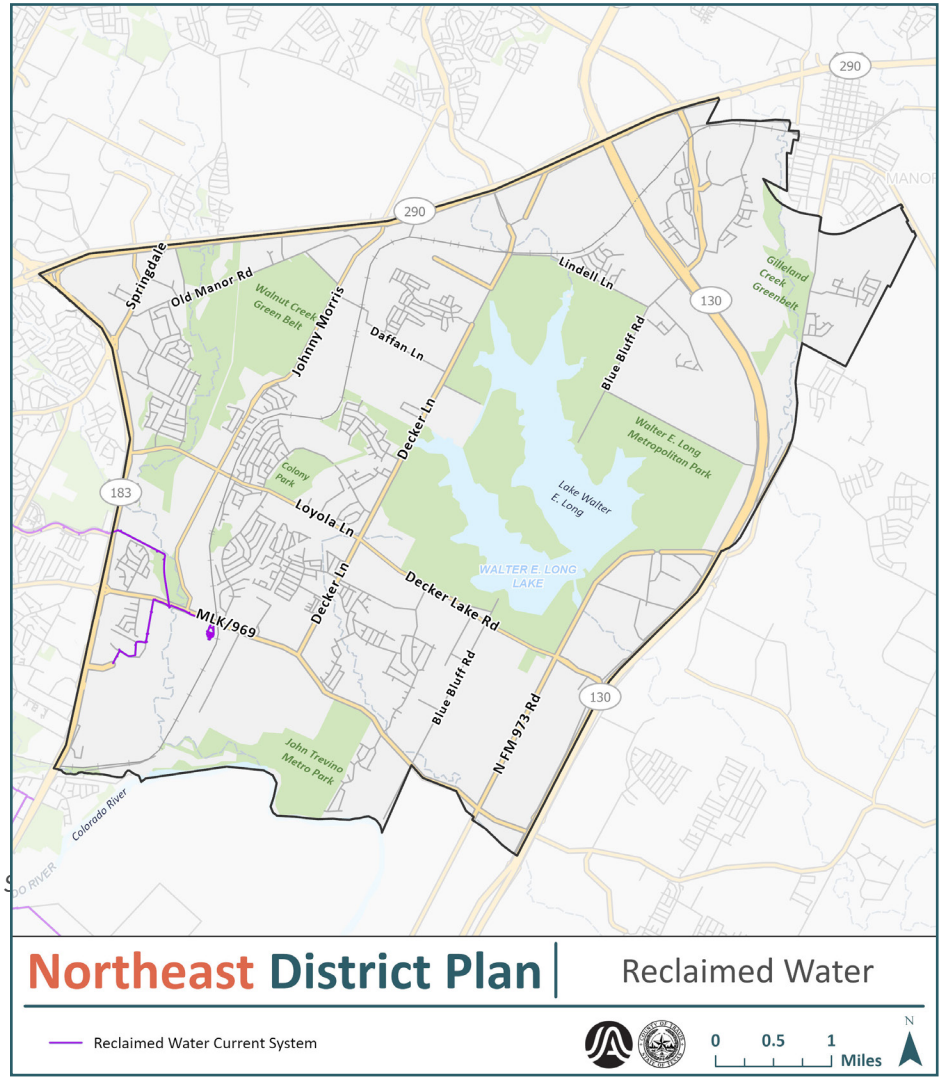
Austin Water's current Reclaimed Water Infrastructure Plan (2022), which is in the process of being updated, includes extension of reclaimed mains into the District area. The timing of extensions into the area, and into places like Colony Park, will be determined over time through the annual Capital Improvement Program (CIP) plan and possibly through the planning and approval process for major projects in the area. For example, such extensions were considered but ultimately not required for the Colony Park Sustainable Community due to the limited ability to connect to existing reclaimed water systems in a timely or cost-effective manner, but future projects or projects in other locations may be better able to include reclaimed water.

Stormwater and Environmental Sensitivity

Relevant Appendix exhibits: General Conditions, Drainage Conditions

As discussed in Chapter 2 of this document, the entire NEPD area is within the City of Austin's Desired Development Zone (DDZ), which includes areas both inside and outside of the City's full purpose jurisdiction and ETJ. Being in the DDZ generally means development can have higher maximum allowable impervious cover compared to projects in the City's Drinking Water Protection Zone. Stormwater in the NEPD area primarily drains to watersheds categorized as "suburban," with very small exceptions along 183 that drain to "urban" watersheds. In suburban watersheds, if the limit for impervious cover imposed by Watershed Protection is lower than the limit imposed by zoning, then the watershed's limit would generally supersede unless a special zoning district such as a PUD is created. In the ETJ area within Travis County, the City's watershed regulations would apply based on Title 30 of the land

Figure 4.1 Reclaimed Water System in the NEPD



According to AW's CIP map, there are potential projects south of the Walnut Creek WWTP, in Colony Park, along FM969 and FM973. These projects primarily focus on proactively increasing the system's capacity to keep up with the pace of proposed growth in the area rather than waiting for enhancements to be built by proposed development. This would avoid stranding unused public infrastructure for an unknown amount of time, which would lead to deterioration, maintenance challenges, and overall increased utility risk.

development code (joint regulations). The entire district boundary is outside of Austin Watershed Protection's Recharge or Contributing zones; therefore, no special permits for water quality and sewage are required from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ).

Most of the existing storm pipe network is within the City's limit on public streets, as County roads are predominantly without curbs and gutters.

The District has several major creeks with floodplains flowing from north to south and connecting to the Colorado River. Atlas14, a longitudinal study on rainfall and flood risk conducted by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, has led to an expansion of the region's regulated 100-year floodplain, with potential impacts in the NEDP area along Walnut Creek (between 183 and Johnny Morris), Gilleland Creek and Decker Creek.

There are known wetlands, springs, and other critical environmental features (CEF) within the District, predominantly within Walter E. Long Park and along floodplain areas. As a result, development near these features are subject to limitations meant to protect the environment as well as the new development. There are very few publicly maintained regional stormwater ponds currently in the NEPD area.

Some areas within the District Boundary generally have significant topographic changes in elevation which may require large cut and fill quantities and/or tall retaining walls when designing compact and connected roadways and neighborhoods with sidewalks and bike lanes for accessibility. These conditions have affected the design of the Colony Park Sustainable Community project, and other future developments may face similar conditions.

As shown on **Figure 4.2**, there also are three mapped landfills within the NEPD area on Johnny Morris, near 183 and on Delwau Lane. These landfills are important to note because they affect both air and water quality in the surrounding area, and they generally have buffer zones limiting new development around them.

The District boundary is outside of the endangered species map and thus is not regulated by the Balcones Canyonland Conservation Plan (BCCP), which requires special permits to develop on critical habitats.

Electrical, Telecom & Broadband

Relevant Appendix exhibits: Electric Service Area & Broadband Map

Relevant Source: Austin Energy's Resource, Generation and Climate Protection Plan to 2035 (2035 Plan)

The Northeast Planning District is mostly within Austin Energy's service area except for a small portion near Highways 290 and 130 that is served by Bluebonnet Electric Cooperative. Austin Energy has existing overhead and underground power mains available in most of its service area for the City's full purpose jurisdiction and ETJ. However, small exceptions along edges of Highway 130 may require main extension for service. Austin Energy has a generation site within the NEPD, the Decker Creek Power Station, with two large, gas-powered steam units. It has four peaker units with enough capacity to power 50,000 homes. According to AE, the NEPD and the surrounding areas of Austin are usually served by a renewable generation mix, including wind and solar power generated in other parts of Texas. The Decker peaker units run when the grid is in need of reliable, affordable power. See the **Appendix B** for additional energy-related data provided by Austin Energy.

Where there are power lines, over twenty telecommunications companies (AT&T, Spectrum, Google Fiber, etc.) can request to co-locate to provide telecom services. Broadband towers present in the area are shown on the Electrical Service Area Map. While broadband towers may be present in certain geographic locations, factors such as topography, network strength and reliability could affect internet access indoors and outdoors. The Travis County and City of Austin Broadband and Digital Equity Needs Assessment (2023) that identified additional access gaps and barriers that prevent parts of the community from gaining access to the internet beyond availability of service. Such barriers include the cost, lack of digital skills, and consumer protection concerns, and would be important to consider when expanding broadband infrastructure.

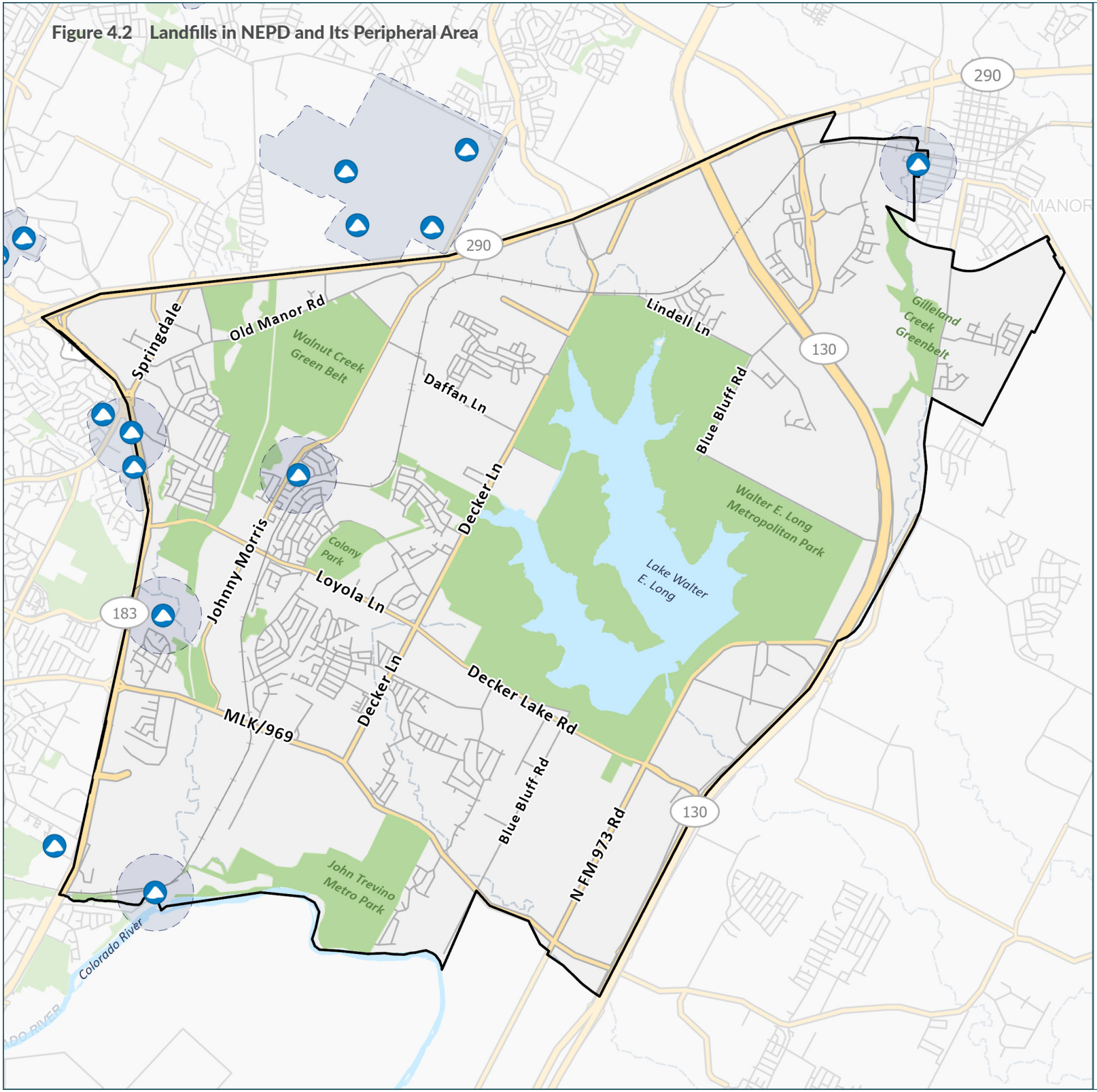
Maps of specific electrical systems cannot be obtained due to security reasons. A map of the service area with broadband tower overlay is provided. As the NEPD planning process progresses, Austin Energy may need to review any proposed development scenarios to determine if any improvements to the system are needed.

Gas

Relevant Appendix exhibit: Hazardous Pipelines Map

Residential natural gas is generally available in the NEPD area. Gas companies will often participate in the cost to extend mains to new customers.

Figure 4.2 Landfills in NEPD and Its Peripheral Area



Northeast District Plan

Landfills

- Northeast District
- Landfill
- Landfill Buffer

N

0 0.75 1.5 Miles

While there has been a recent push to electrify household appliances to reduce carbon emissions, gas is still considered and utilized to ensure equitable access to heating and/or cooking, especially in cases of emergencies or extended power outages.

There are two identified hazardous liquid pipelines within the District boundary. These pipelines impose restrictions on adjacent land use and development within certain distances and should be accounted for in future development planning scenarios.

Comparison of Service Levels

While it is difficult to generalize, there are some specific instances where development and service provision may be more challenging in the NEPD compared to other parts of the City/County:

1. Large areas of undeveloped tracts of land, multiple jurisdictions, and the geography of Walter E. Long Metropolitan Park are all challenges in the NEPD area that make developing land and filling in gaps in roadways, sidewalks, utilities, and bike networks more difficult to accomplish.

2. Large floodplains, lack of curb and gutter roadways, and lack of regional storm infrastructure make development more costly.

3. The presence of hazardous pipelines and landfills are challenges that are not common in other areas outside of eastern Travis County.

4. The number of cell towers in the area appear to be low, compared to other parts of the City of Austin, especially in County and undeveloped areas.

5. Though plans for an expanded reclaimed water system have been adopted by City Council, such service currently is limited in the NEDP area, compared to areas around the airport and in the neighborhoods north of Downtown such as Mueller.



Chapter 5: Transportation

Authority Roles & Responsibilities

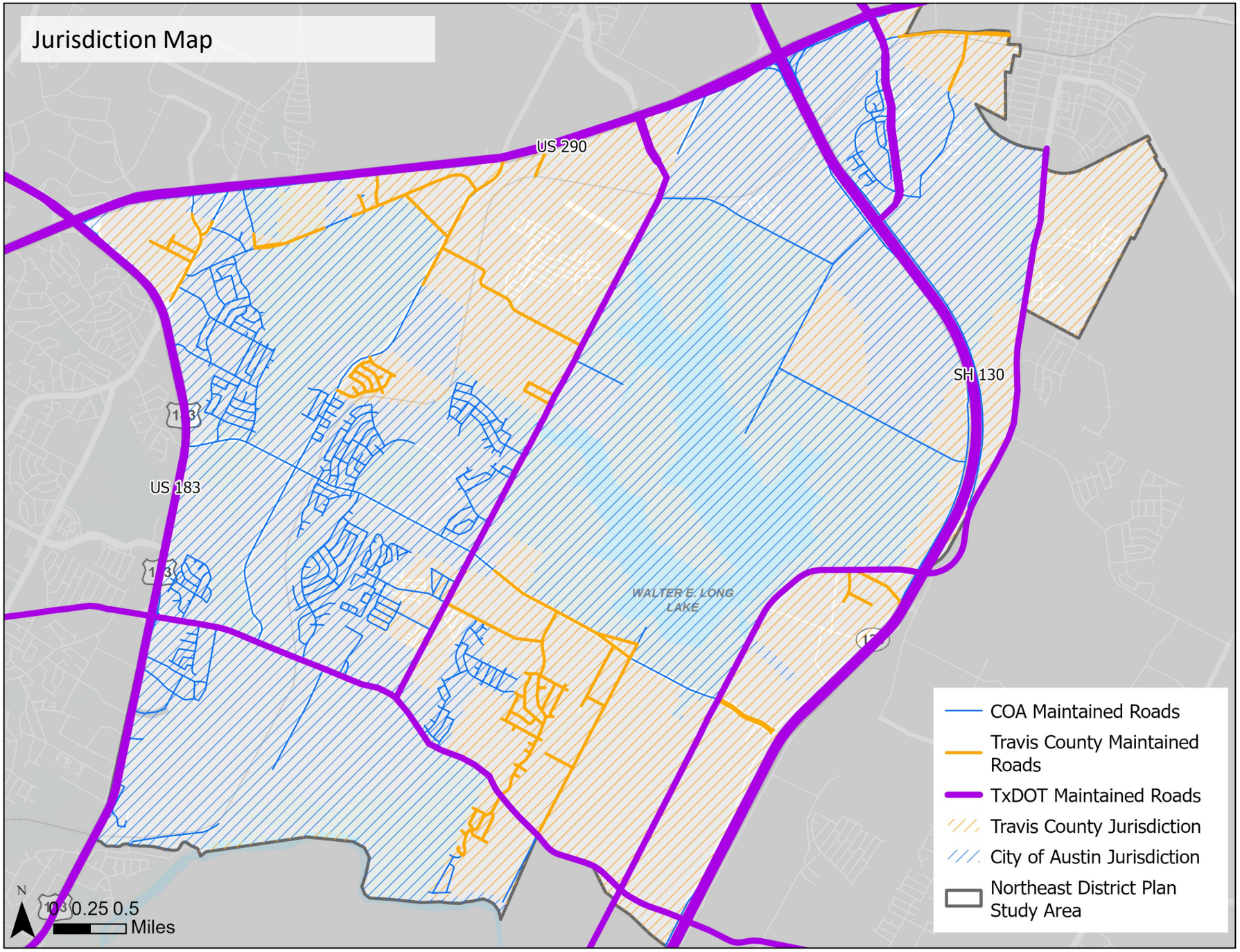
Transportation authority within the NEPD area varies based on jurisdictional boundaries as well as ownership of the right-of-way.

- The Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) manages and maintains state highways and interstate systems, including SH 130, US 183, US 290, FM 3177 (a.k.a. Decker Lane), FM 969 and FM 973.
- The City of Austin owns and maintains local and collector streets, such as Colony Loop Drive and Sendero Hills Parkway, and arterial streets, such as Loyola Lane and the southern half of Johnny Morris Road, traffic signals, and sidewalks within the City Limits.
- Travis County oversees and maintains the roads that are non-State maintained in the unincorporated area of the County that includes cities' extraterritorial jurisdictions (ETJs). County arterial roadways within the boundary area include Johnny Morris Road and Decker Lake Road. County collector level roadways include Springdale Road, Old Manor Road, Daffan Lane and Blue Bluff Road.
- CapMetro operates public transit service in the NEPD area.

*All text, data, and images in this chapter were provided by City and County transportation staff.



Northeast Planning District ("NEPD") boundary map


Jurisdiction Map
US 290
SH 130
US 183
WALTER E. LONG LAKE
COA Maintained Roads
Travis County Maintained Roads
TxDOT Maintained Roads
Travis County Jurisdiction
City of Austin Jurisdiction
Northeast District Plan Study Area
N
0.25 0.5
Miles

Transportation Plans & Policies

Transportation plans and policies are organized under individual transportation authorities guiding their implementation efforts, but anything regionally significant will also be included in the Capital Area Metropolitan Planning Organization (CAMPO) 2050 Regional Transportation Plan (RTP).

- The City of Austin follows the Austin Strategic Mobility Plan (ASMP) as the Transportation Element of the City's Comprehensive Plan, Imagine Austin, which includes Vision Zero and guidance for every mode of transportation. The City's Bicycle Plan, Urban Trails Plan, and Sidewalks, Crossings, and Shared Streets Plan are adopted as attachments to the ASMP and guide project prioritization and delivery. The City also uses various infrastructure reports, such as the Transit Enhancement Infrastructure Report and Safe Routes to School Infrastructure Reports, to provide further guidance on implementation.
- Travis County's Transportation Blueprint is the County's long-range multi-modal transportation plan, focused on the unincorporated areas of the County and providing connections within Travis County and between Travis and adjacent counties. The Transit Development Plan (TDP) is the transit component of the Blueprint, developed in partnership with CapMetro and CARTS. The TDP plans funding and implementation of transit services in the County's transit gap areas that are not in the CapMetro or CARTS service areas, some of which are located within the Northeast District study area. The County's Active Transportation Plan is also included in the Transportation Blueprint. The Travis County Safe Streets for All Safety Action Plan focuses on reducing or eliminating fatalities and serious injuries on roads in the County using a data-driven approach to define problem locations and potential solutions.
- TxDOT uses a comprehensive and evolving framework for transportation planning and policy, including the Connecting Texas 2050 long-range, multimodal plan, the 10-year Unified Transportation Program (UTP), as well as the Statewide Multimodal Transit Plan and Statewide Active Transportation Plan.
- CapMetro adopted Project Connect as the region's long-term high-capacity Transit System Vision Plan and develops transit system service plans such as Connections 2025 and Transit Plan 2035 to guide annual transit service updates and infrastructure upgrades over the next five to ten years.



Texas Department of Transportation

CapMetro

TRAVIS COUNTY
TRANSPORTATION BLUEPRINT

Existing Transportation Infrastructure & Safety

The goal of this section is to present the current state of the existing transportation network and identify conditions pertaining to accessibility, connectivity, and safety within the study area. Infrastructure documented includes sidewalks, bike lanes, transit stops, and other roadway characteristics. Other conditions observed include crash history and safety concerns. In doing so, critical connectivity gaps and improvements may be identified to support residents within the NEPD boundary.

- **122.84 miles of streets**
- **78.66 miles of existing sidewalks**
- **28.06 miles of bicycle facilities**
- **22 traffic signals**
- **3 pedestrian hybrid beacons**
- **6 bus routes**
- **50 bus stops**

Pedestrian Network

Pedestrian facilities throughout the study area vary in protection and connectivity. There are approximately 78.66 miles of existing sidewalks within the study area, 91.52 percent belonging to the City of Austin and 8.46 percent belonging to Travis County. An expected 2.58 miles of sidewalks are planned to be built. Sidewalk requirements differ by roadway type and jurisdiction: In the City of Austin requirements, arterial and collector streets are generally planned to include sidewalks on both sides, while lower-order residential streets are prioritized for one side only. In addition, the City of Austin is planning Shared Streets throughout the area, which are implemented in lieu of traditional sidewalks to create low-speed, pedestrian-friendly environments.

Existing Sidewalks

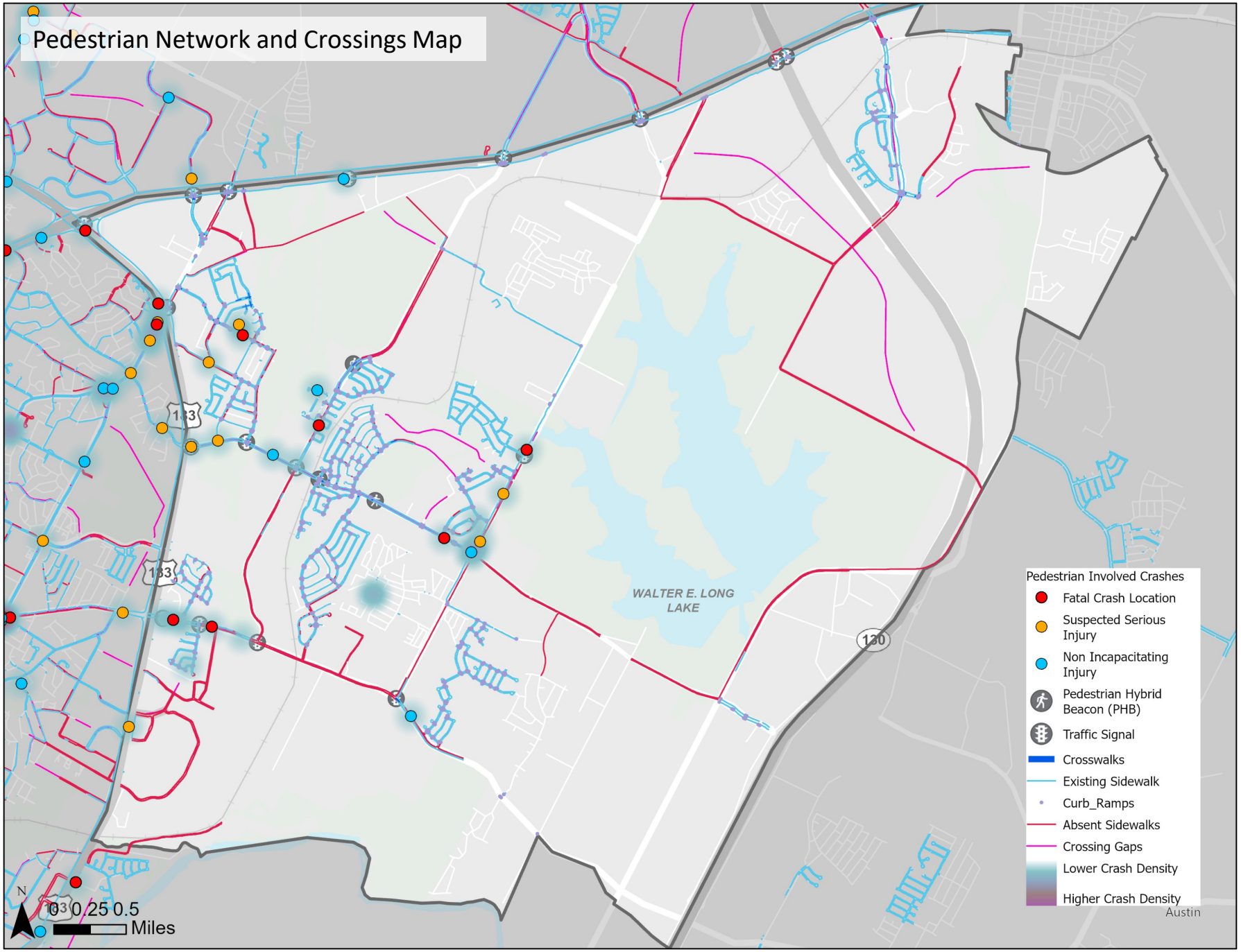
Jurisdiction	Miles of Sidewalks
City of Austin	71.99
Travis County	6.66
Total	78.66

Source: Transportation and Public Works (TPW) maintained datasets

Pedestrian Involved Crashes

Crash Severity	Count of Crashes
Non-Serious	3
Suspected Serious Injury	5
Fatal	12
Total	20

Source: Crash Data by Location (2019-2023)


Pedestrian Network and Crossings Map
WALTER E. LONG LAKE
183
183
130
Pedestrian Involved Crashes
Fatal Crash Location
Suspected Serious Injury
Non Incapacitating Injury
Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon (PHB)
Traffic Signal
Crosswalks
Existing Sidewalk
Curb_Ramps
Absent Sidewalks
Crossing Gaps
Lower Crash Density
Higher Crash Density
N
0 0.25 0.5
Miles
Austin

Bicycle and Urban Trails Network

Bicycle facilities throughout the study area vary in the level of comfort they provide for users. Along the edges of the study boundary, regional trails provide important connections, including the 183 Tollway Shared Use Path, the US 290 Manor Expressway Trail, and the Walnut Creek Corridor, where the Southern Walnut Creek Trail links directly to the Austin to Manor Trail through the study area. These off-street facilities generally provide a higher level of comfort compared to the on-street bicycle network. However, conditions along the major roadway corridors are more limited. Decker Lane and Johnny Morris Road are low comfort, while FM 969 includes long stretches of both low and extremely low comfort. Low comfort routes are defined as routes with important connections but high traffic volumes and speeds, plus little to no bicycle accommodations. In contrast, Loyola Lane provides medium comfort, and Decker Lake Road offers a mix of medium and low comfort facilities. Medium comfort routes have bicycle accommodations on low- to high-speed roads, or shared lanes on roads with low to moderate speeds and volumes.

Existing Bicycle Facilities

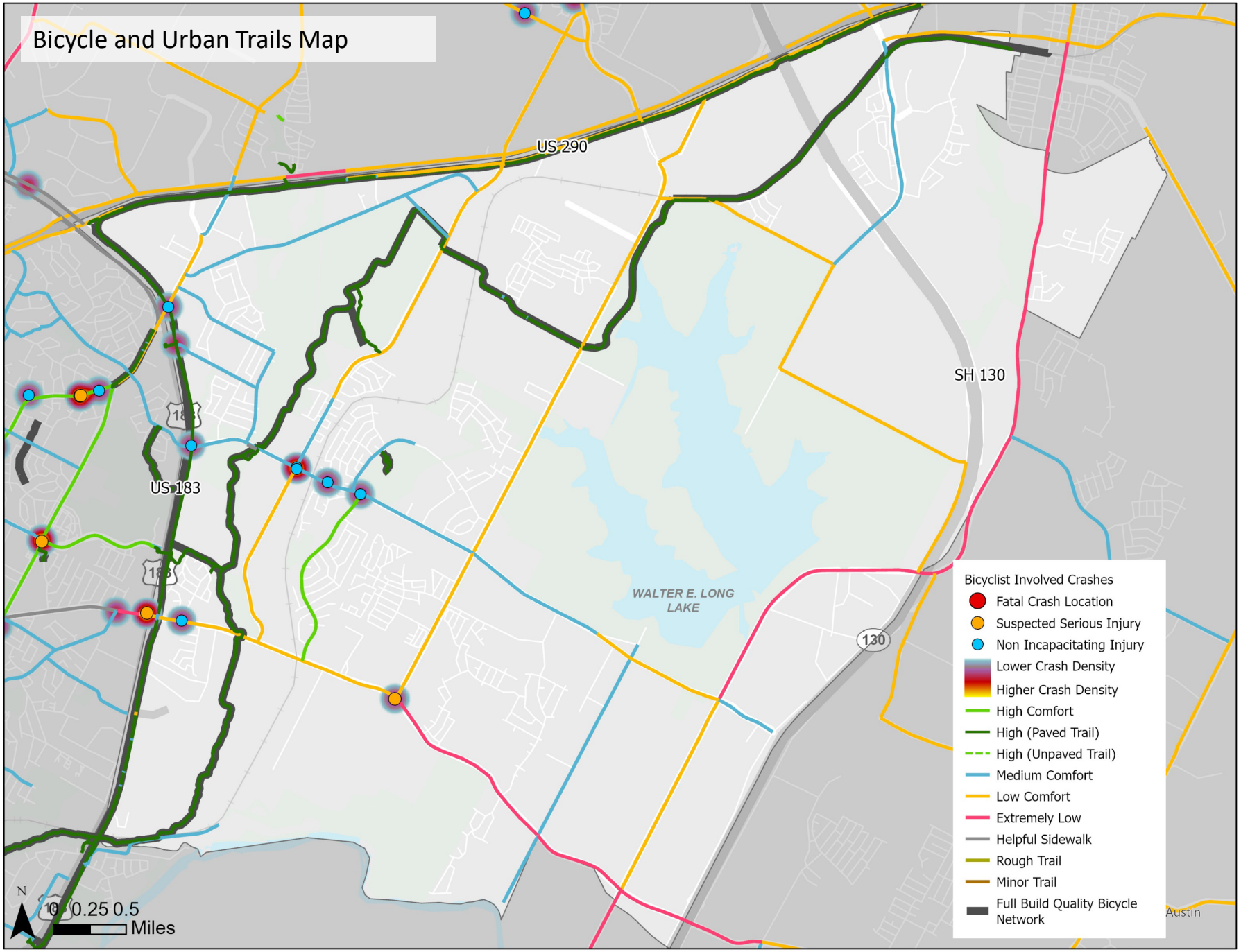
Jurisdiction	Miles of Bicycle Facilities
City of Austin	27.08
Travis County	0.97
Total	28.06

Source: Existing COA, Travis County data

Bicyclist Involved Crashes

Crash Severity	Count of Crashes
Non-Serious	7
Suspected Serious Injury	1
Fatal	0
Total	8

Source: TxDOT Crash data analysis and statistics


Bicycle and Urban Trails Map
US 290
SH 130
US 183
WALTER E. LONG LAKE
130
Austin
N
0 0.25 0.5
Miles
Bicyclist Involved Crashes
Fatal Crash Location
Suspected Serious Injury
Non Incapacitating Injury
Lower Crash Density
Higher Crash Density
High Comfort
High (Paved Trail)
High (Unpaved Trail)
Medium Comfort
Low Comfort
Extremely Low
Helpful Sidewalk
Rough Trail
Minor Trail
Full Build Quality Bicycle Network

Public Transit System & Ridership

The study area is primarily served by bus transit on its western side, where one Rapid route, two Frequent routes, and three Local routes provide coverage. Collectively, these services support approximately 8,700 average weekday boardings within the study area, based on stop-level ridership data. This figure reflects boardings at stops located within the study area only, rather than total route-level ridership. The highest levels of boardings occur at stops along Pecan Brook Drive (**Route 20**) and Loyola Lane (**Route 337**).

While Route 237 also serves the area, its stop-level ridership within the study area is lower than that of Route 339, as reflected in the table below. Ridership figures shown in the table represent average weekday boardings for April 2024, based on the most recent complete month of stop-level data available at the time of analysis. Future updates may incorporate more recent data as it becomes available.

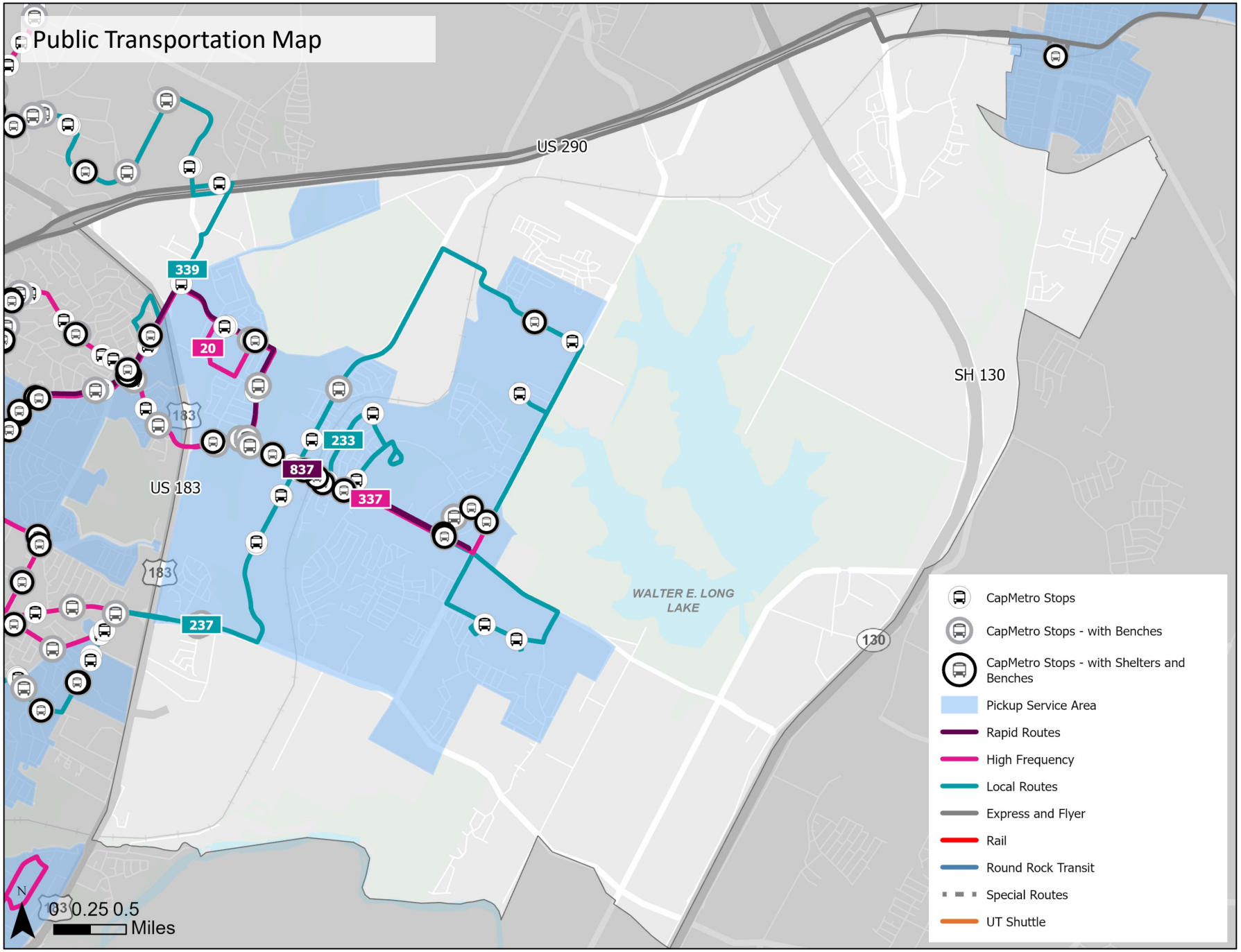
Transit Stops

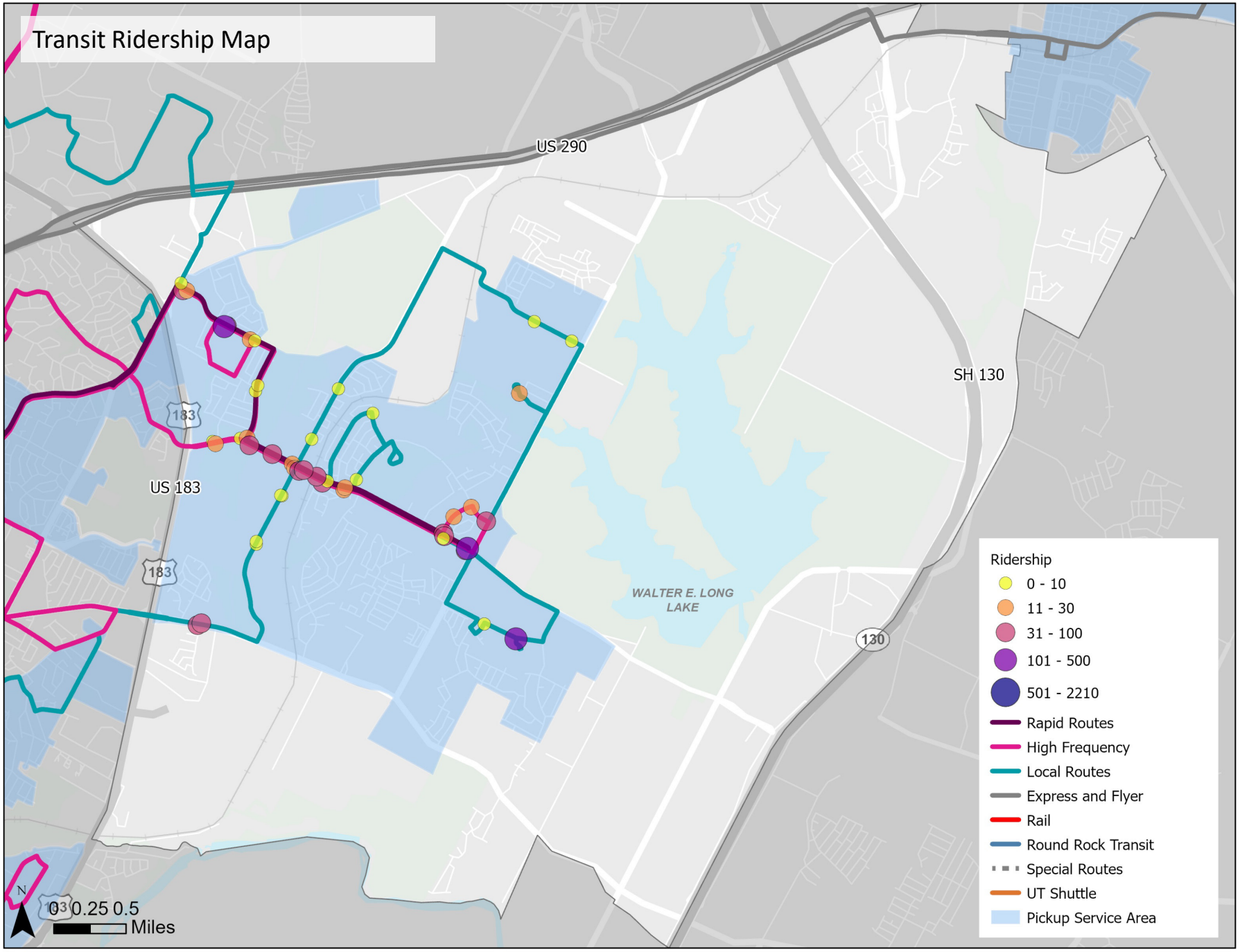
Amenity Type	Number of Stops
Without Amenities	25
With Benches Only	25
With Benches and Shelters	23

Source: CapMetro Ridership data

Bus Route	Route Name	Service Type	Total Route Ridership	Riders Per Trip	Highest Ridership Stop in Study Area
837	Expo Center	Rapid	NA	NA	Loyola/Decker
20	Manor Rd/Riverside	Frequent	6,184	43.2	LBJ High School NB (Pecan Brook/Rio)
337	Koenig/Colony Park	Frequent	1,855	14.6	Loyola/Decker
339	Tuscany	Local	308	9.3	Loyola/Johnny Morris
237	Northeast Feeder	Local	273	8.5	Hog Eye-Community First
233	Decker/Daffan Ln	Local	95	3.2	Loyola/Decker

Source: Route performance data above is from April 2024 (average weekday daily ridership). Route 837 began operating in February 2025. CapMetro Transit Plan 2035 – https://capmetro-virtual-report-2035-capmetro.hub.arcgis.com/pages/route-performance


Public Transportation Map
US 290
SH 130
US 183
WALTER E. LONG LAKE
339
20
233
837
337
237
183
130
N
0 0.25 0.5
Miles
CapMetro Stops
CapMetro Stops - with Benches
CapMetro Stops - with Shelters and Benches
Pickup Service Area
Rapid Routes
High Frequency
Local Routes
Express and Flyer
Rail
Round Rock Transit
Special Routes
UT Shuttle


Transit Ridership Map
US 290
SH 130
183
US 183
183
WALTER E. LONG LAKE
130
183
N
0 0.25 0.5
Miles
Ridership
0 - 10
11 - 30
31 - 100
101 - 500
501 - 2210
Rapid Routes
High Frequency
Local Routes
Express and Flyer
Rail
Round Rock Transit
Special Routes
UT Shuttle
Pickup Service Area

Street Network

The study area is bounded by principal arterials to the north, east, and west. TxDOT interstate highways bounding the study area are US 183 (West), US 290 (North), and SH 130 (East), and the Colorado River and FM 969 to the South.

Minor and Major Arterials (Level 3–4 streets within the ASMP Street Network[20]) are maintained by all three agencies included in the NEPD. TxDOT maintains several key roadways, including FM 969, FM 973, and Decker Lane. The City of Austin is responsible for Loyola Lane, while maintenance of Decker Lake Road and Johnny Morris Road is shared between the City and Travis County.

Key collector streets (Level 2 within the ASMP Street Network) in the study area include Old Manor Road, Pecan Brook Drive, Colony Loop Drive, Sendero Hills Parkway, Daffan Lane, and Blue Bluff Road.

Approximate Miles of ROW

Jurisdiction	Miles	Percent
City of Austin	62.47	50.80%
Travis County	20.97	17.10%
TxDOT	39.40	32.10%
Total	**122.84**	**100%**

Source: ASMP Street Network & Travis County Roads

Speed Management

When speed management is limited or absent, the risk of severe crashes increases. No traffic calming devices, such as speed cushions, are present within the study area. Analysis of observed speeds highlights the need for possible speed management interventions.

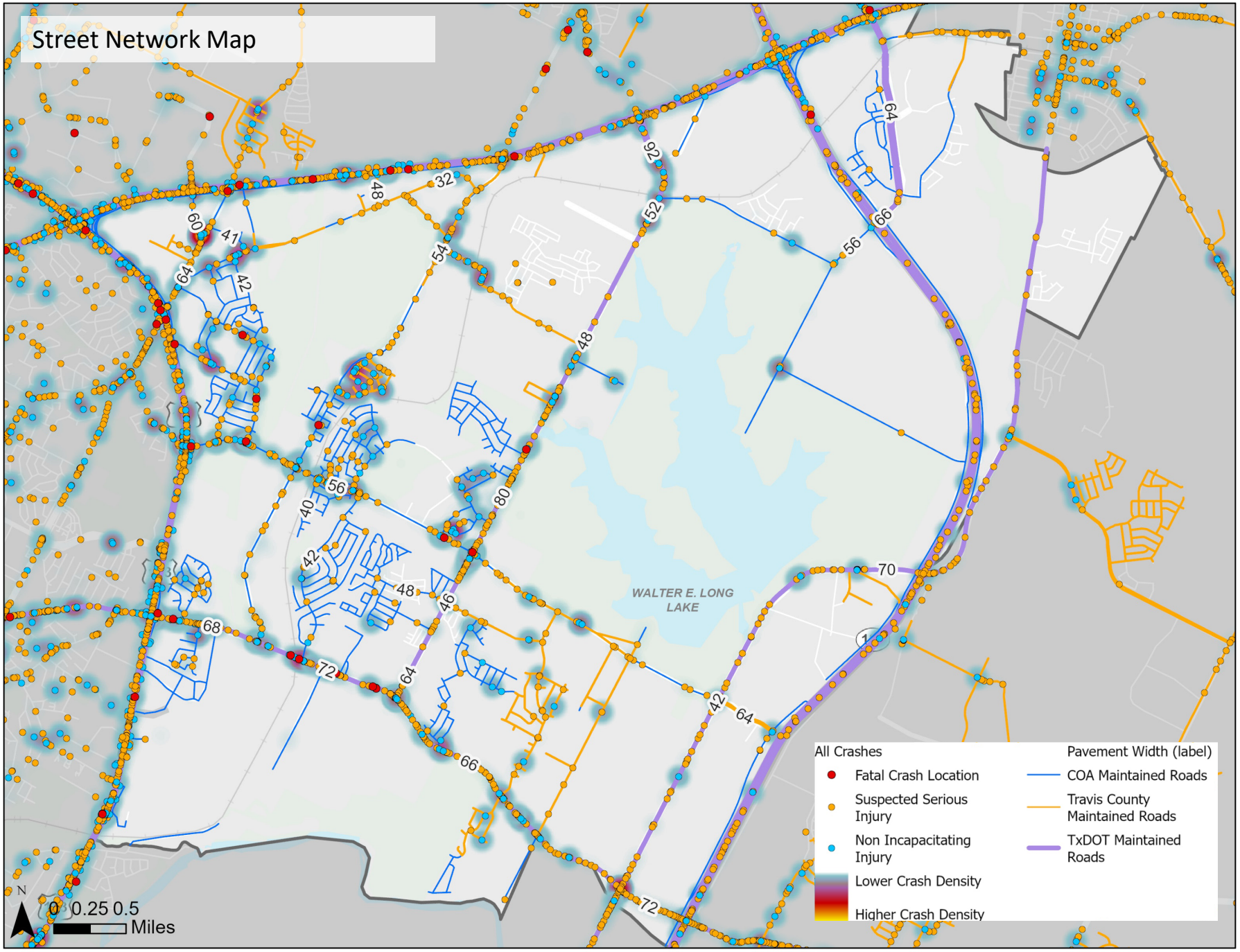
Observed Speeds

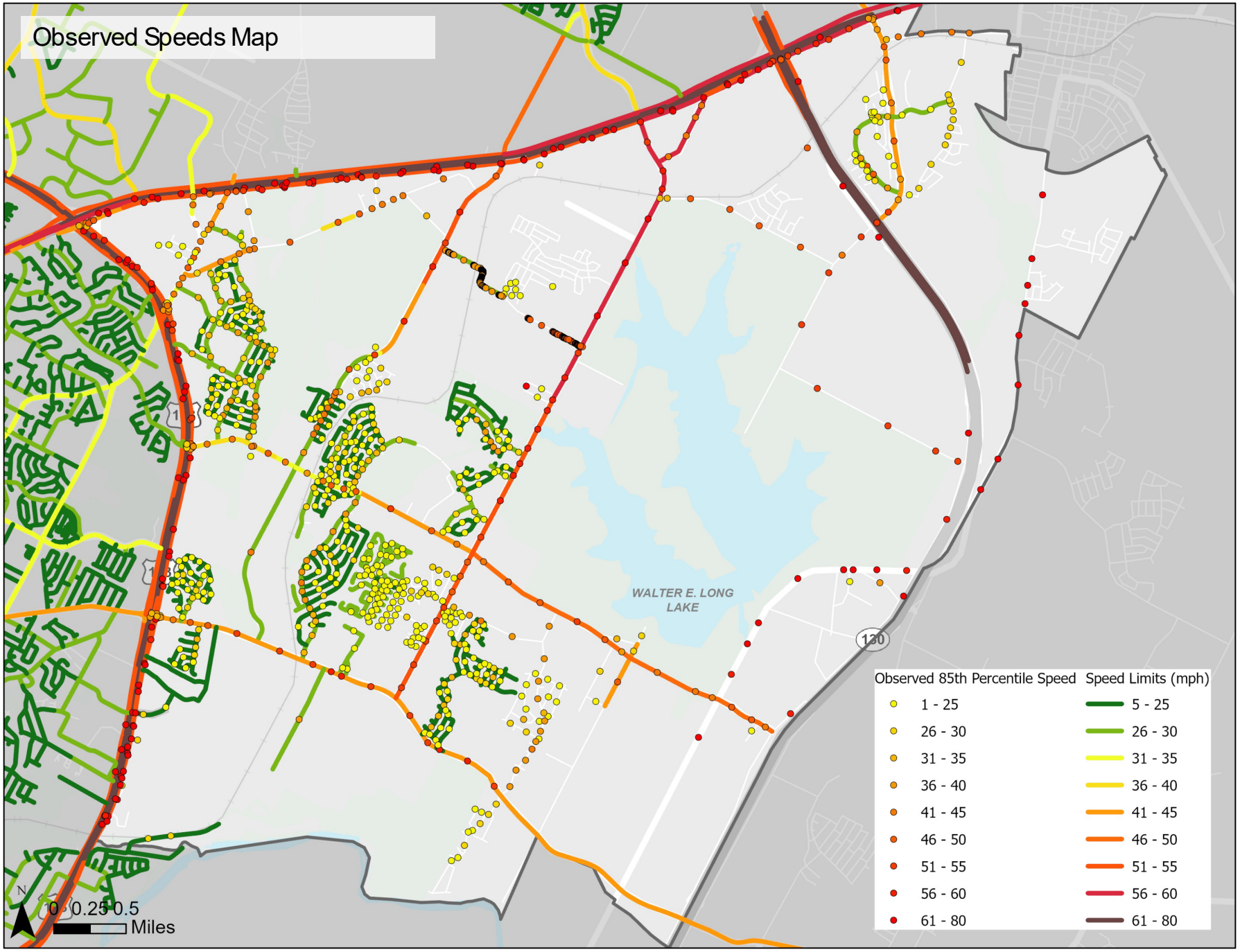
Observed 85th percentile speeds across the study area indicate that vehicles frequently exceed the posted limits on major roadways. On Johnny Morris Road, for example, observed speeds are more than 10 mph above both the 45-mph limit south of US 290 and the 30-mph limit near Gus Garcia Young Men's Leadership Academy. Similarly, FM 969 records 85th percentile speeds more than 10 mph over the posted limit. These findings reveal a broader pattern of speeding along major roadways in the study area and highlight potential locations for targeted speed management interventions.

Speed Limit and Observed Speed

Street Name	Street Segment	Speed Limit	Obs. 85th % Speed
FM 969	NIXON LN TO ROGERS LOOP	45	57
Johnny Morris Rd	DAFFAN LN TO BREEZY HILL DR	35/55	59

[20] Street Level is a functional classification naming that adapts the state or federal highway standard conventional naming to a particular urban environment. Street Level indicates the role(s) that a street should play in the overall network, further defined in Section 2.4.0. of the City of Austin Transportation Criteria Manual: Source: TCM


Street Network Map
WALTER E. LONG LAKE
All Crashes
Fatal Crash Location
Suspected Serious Injury
Non Incapacitating Injury
Lower Crash Density
Higher Crash Density
Pavement Width (label)
COA Maintained Roads
Travis County Maintained Roads
TxDOT Maintained Roads
N
0 0.25 0.5
Miles


Observed Speeds Map
WALTER E. LONG LAKE
130
Observed 85th Percentile Speed
1 - 25
26 - 30
31 - 35
36 - 40
41 - 45
46 - 50
51 - 55
56 - 60
61 - 80
Speed Limits (mph)
5 - 25
26 - 30
31 - 35
36 - 40
41 - 45
46 - 50
51 - 55
56 - 60
61 - 80
N
0 0.25 0.5
Miles

Safety Analysis

The City of Austin and Travis County both identify High-Injury Roadways as part of their respective High-Injury Networks (HIN). The City of Austin's HIN represents just 8 percent of the street network but accounts for nearly 60 of all serious injury and fatal crashes across all modes (2017–2021). Within the study area, FM 969 east of US 183 is included in the City's High-Injury Network.

Travis County's HIN consists of 140 miles of roadway, which account for 60 percent of the total comprehensive crash costs for crashes occurring outside of intersections. FM 969, identified in the City's HIN, is also included in the County's network. Additional Travis County HIN roadways within the study area include Johnny Morris Road, Decker Lane, Loyola/Decker Lake Road, FM 973, and segments of SH 130.

Source: City of Austin High-Injury Network & Travis County Safety Action Plan June 2025

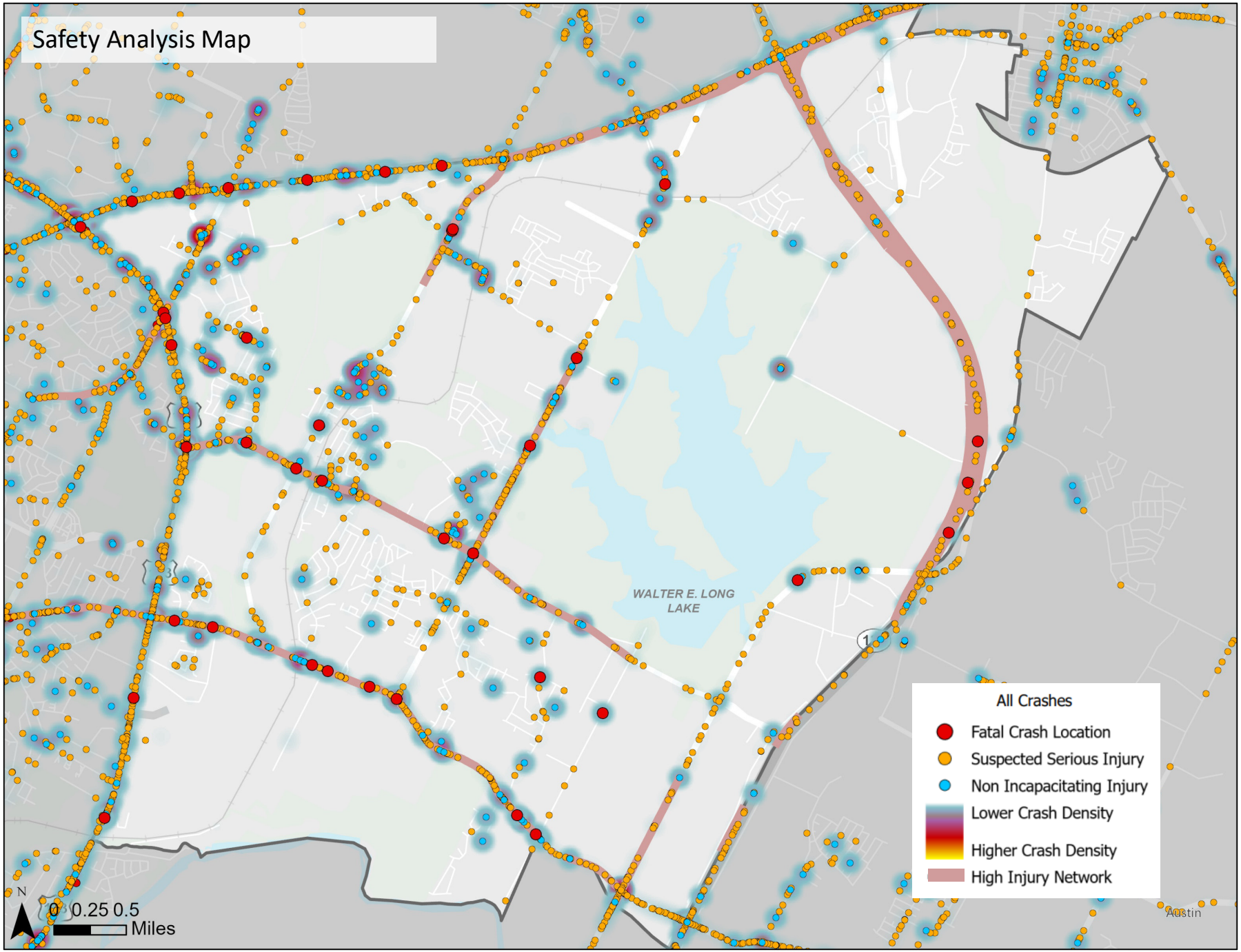
Crashes by Year 2019-2023 (NEPD)

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Crashes	709	607	680	691	632

Source: Crash Data by Location (2019-2023)

Top Crashes by Street 2019-2023 (NEPD)

Street Name	Total Crashes	Total Fatalities
FM 969 RD	396	10
LOYOLA LN	277	8
E US 290 HWY EB	273	7
DECKER LN	253	6
N FM 973 RD	238	1
US 290 E	178	
US 183 S	174	3
ED BLUESTEIN BLVD NB	171	4
SPRINGDALE RD	153	0
JOHNNY MORRIS RD	137	5
ED BLUESTEIN BLVD SB	133	1
E MARTIN LUTHER KING JR BLVD	98	0
TUSCANY WAY	82	0
N SH 130 NB	78	2
DAFFAN LN	71	0
E US 290 HWY SVRD EB	69	1
DECKER LAKE RD	64	0
MANOR RD	57	0
OLD MANOR RD	37	0
TOTAL	**2,939**	**48**


Safety Analysis Map
WALTER E. LONG LAKE
All Crashes
Fatal Crash Location
Suspected Serious Injury
Non Incapacitating Injury
Lower Crash Density
Higher Crash Density
High Injury Network
N
0 0.25 0.5
Miles
Austin

Mobility Patterns and Usage

The purpose of this section is to demonstrate how people travel within and throughout the study area, including mode choice and mode volume. Mobility patterns, improvements, and other ways community members interact with existing networks can be better understood and addressed.

Traffic Volume

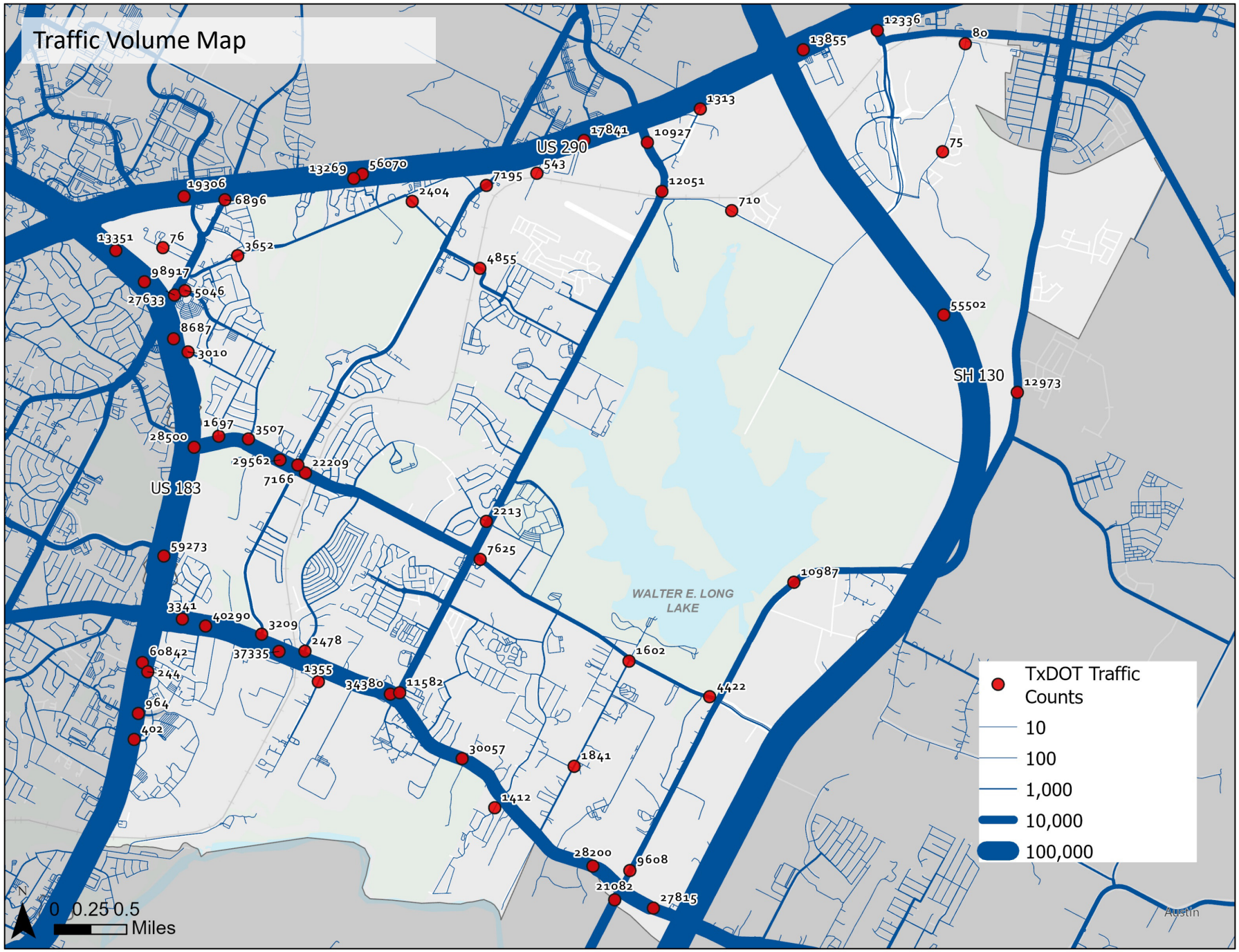
A significant portion of vehicle trips occurs along US 183, US 290, SH 130, FM 969, FM 973, and FM 3177/Decker Lane. These facilities carry the highest traffic volumes, serving as primary routes for both local and regional travel. All are managed by TxDOT and are located on or near the study area boundaries.

Within the local street network, the highest traffic volumes are observed on Loyola Lane, Springdale Road, and Parmer Lane, underscoring their role as key connectors for daily travel and regional mobility. Traffic volumes generally increase as vehicles move toward the City of Austin.

Traffic Volumes by Location

Street Name	Location	Traffic Volume
US 183	@ Manor Rd	98,917
US 290	@ Eastern Heights Blvd	56,070
SH 130	@ Blue Bluff	55,502
FM 969	@ US 183	40,290
Loyola Ln	@ Johnny Morris	29,562
Springdale Rd	@ Pecan Brook Dr	27,633
FM 973	@ Webberville Rd/FM 969	21,082
Parmer Ln	@ US 290	12,336
FM 3177/Decker Ln	@ Lindell Ln	12,051
Decker Lake Rd	@ FM 969	11,582
Harris Branch Pkwy/Decker Ln	@ US 290	10,927
Springdale Rd	@ US 290	6,896
Pecan Brook Dr	@ Springdale Rd	5,046
Daffan Ln	@ Johnny Morris	4,855
Old Manor Rd	@ Crainway Dr	3,652
Crystalbrook Dr	@ Loyola Ln	3,507
Regency Dr	@ FM 969	3,341
Johnny Morris Rd	@ FM 969	3,209
Purple Sage Dr	@ US 183	3,010
Sendero Hills Pkwy	@ FM 969	2,478
Colony Loop Dr	@ Decker Ln	2,213
Blue Bluff Rd	@ Catherine Dr	1,841
Millrace Dr	@ Loyola Ln	1,697
Imperial Dr	@ FM 969	1,412
Nixon Ln	@ FM 969	1,355
Techni Center Dr	@ US 183	964
Lindell Ln	@ Blue Bluff	710
Crofford Ln	@ US 290	543
Central Ave	@ US 183	402
Tracor Ln	@ US 183	244

Source: TxDOT TPP Annual AADT Traffic Data (2023)


Traffic Volume Map
US 290
US 183
SH 130
WALTER E. LONG LAKE
TxDOT Traffic Counts
10
100
1,000
10,000
100,000
0 0.25 0.5
Miles
N
Austin

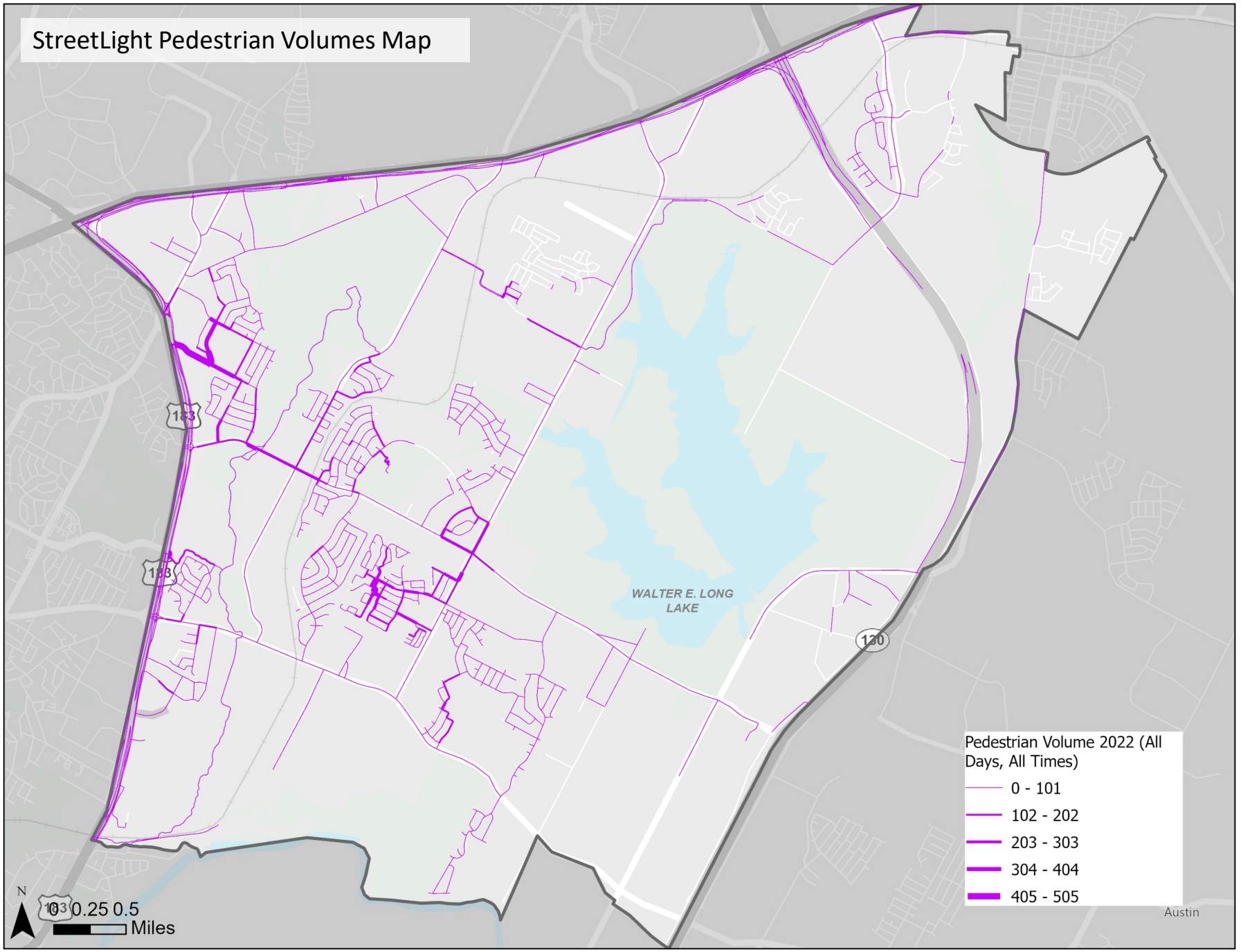
Active Transportation Trends

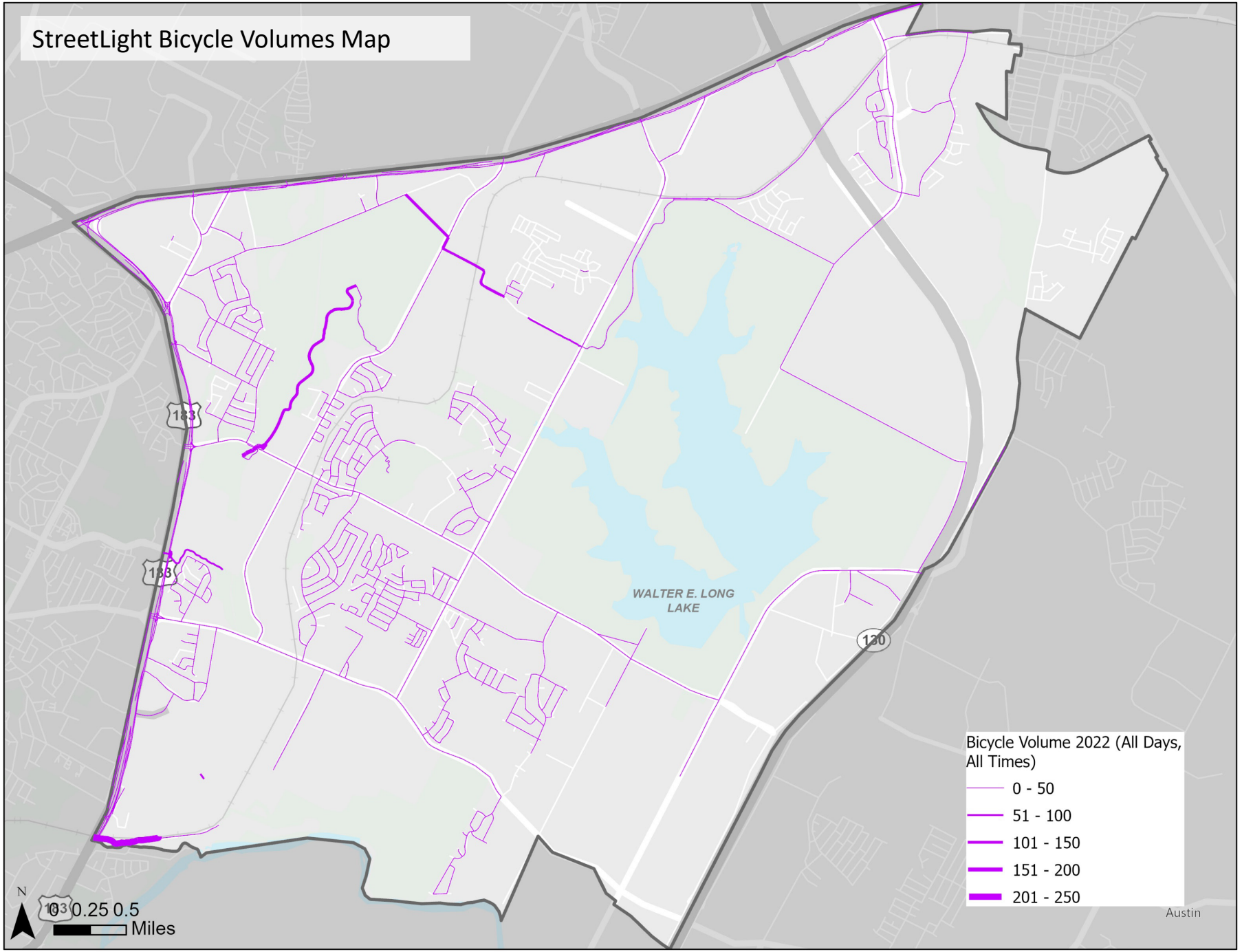
StreetLight data provides pedestrian and bicycle volumes highlighting the corridors and paths with the highest levels of activity throughout the study area. These patterns indicate which routes are most frequently traveled. Pedestrian activity is highest along Loyola Lane at Johnny Morris Road, Decker Lane, and at Purple Sage Drive and Lazy Creek Drive near LBJ High School. Bicycle volumes are most prominent along the Southern Walnut Creek Trail.

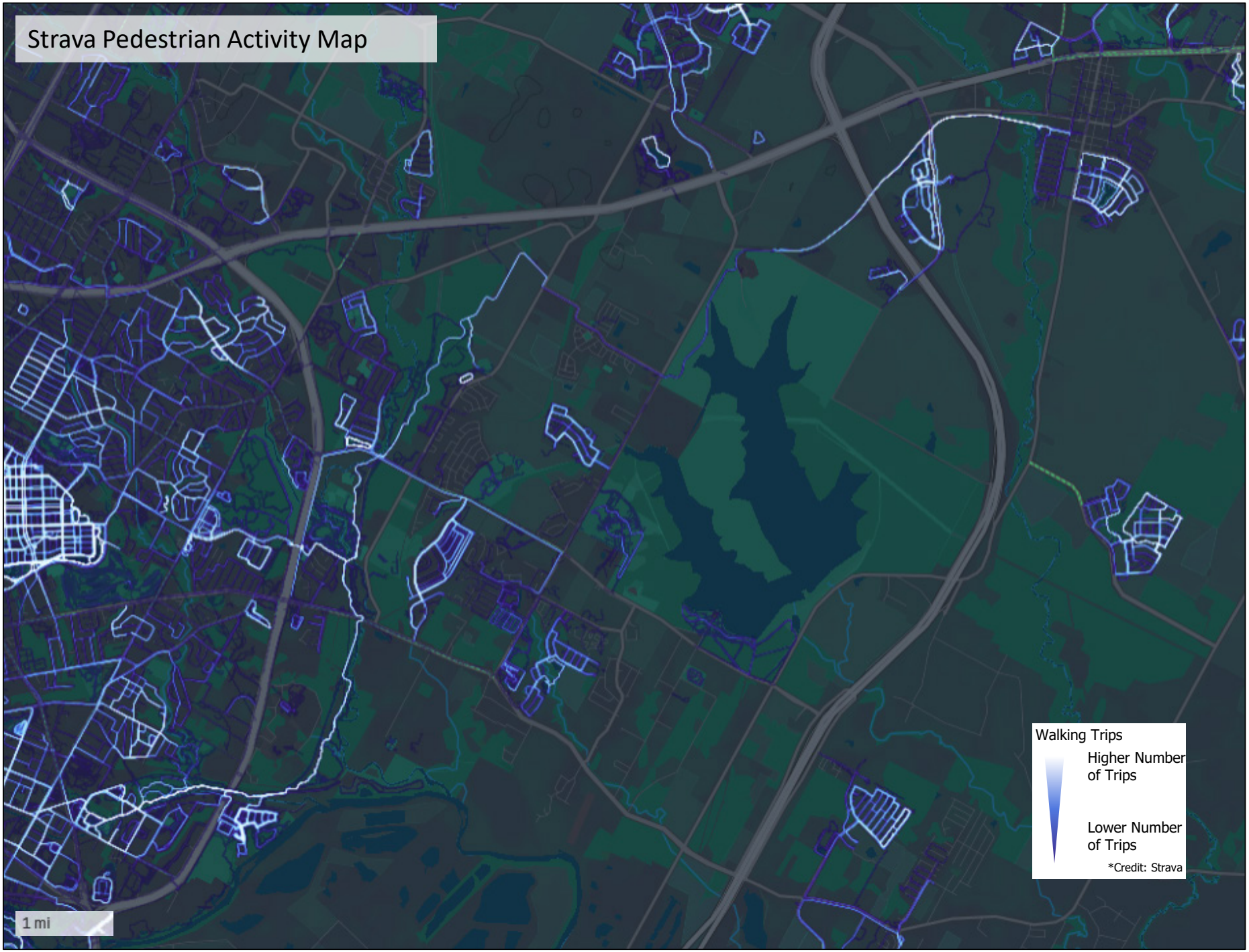
Strava data further reinforces these patterns, showing high levels of pedestrian activity near LBJ High School, along Loyola Lane, and on the Southern Walnut Creek Trail, with additional concentrations along the Austin-to-Manor Trail. The bicycle activity map also indicates a prominent number of trips along the Southern Walnut Creek Trail, particularly on the segment connecting from Daffan Lane across Johnny Morris Road to the Austin-to-Manor Trail.

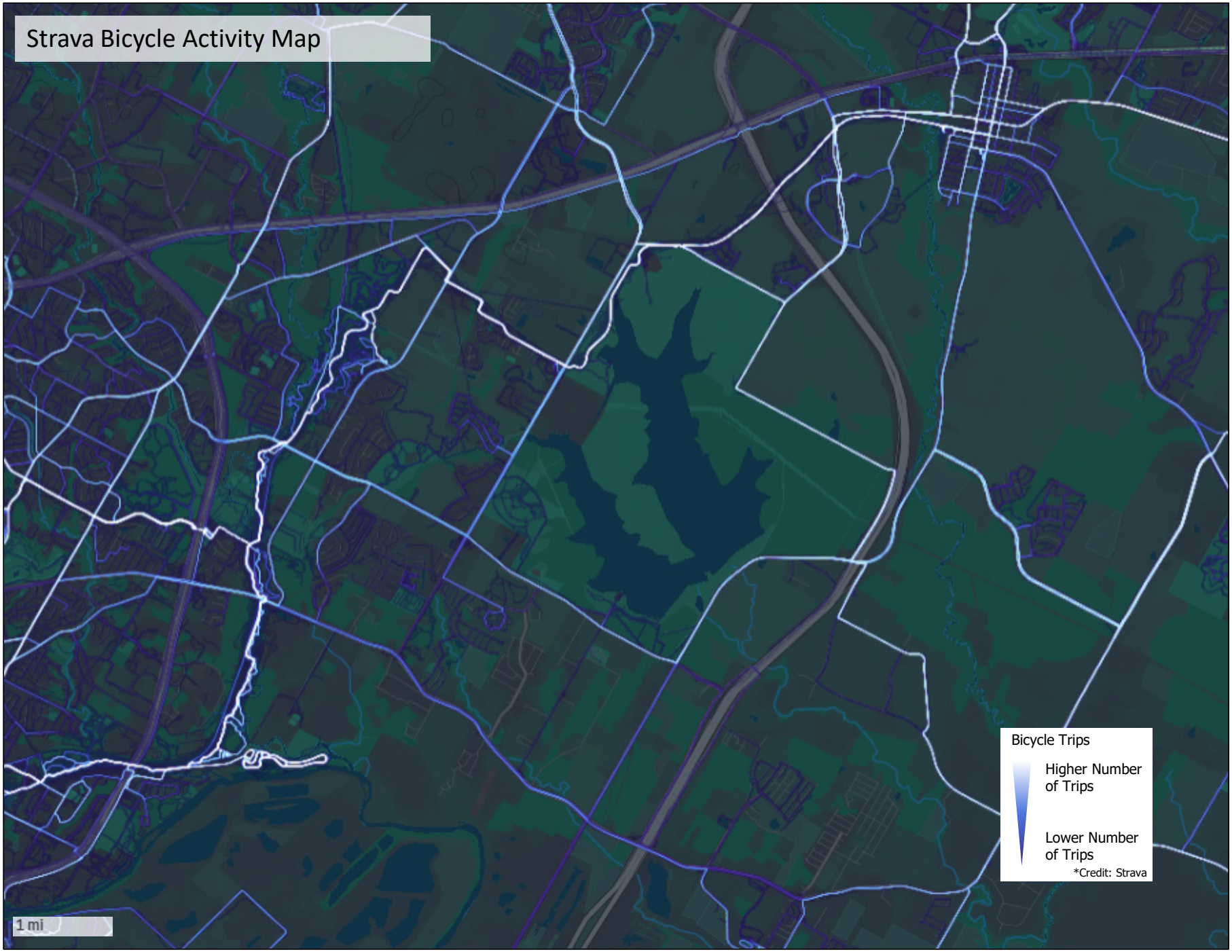


Southern Walnut Creek Urban Trail


StreetLight Pedestrian Volumes Map
WALTER E. LONG LAKE
130
Pedestrian Volume 2022 (All Days, All Times)
0 - 101
102 - 202
203 - 303
304 - 404
405 - 505
N
0 0.25 0.5
Miles
Austin


StreetLight Bicycle Volumes Map
WALTER E. LONG LAKE
183
183
130
Bicycle Volume 2022 (All Days, All Times)
0 - 50
51 - 100
101 - 150
151 - 200
201 - 250
N
0 0.25 0.5
Miles
Austin


Strava Pedestrian Activity Map
Walking Trips
Higher Number of Trips
Lower Number of Trips
*Credit: Strava
1 mi


Strava Bicycle Activity Map
Bicycle Trips
Higher Number of Trips
Lower Number of Trips
*Credit: Strava
1 mi

Mode Share

Mode share for commuters within the study area indicates a higher reliance on single-occupancy vehicles. Approximately 65 percent of commuters drive alone, higher than the City of Austin average of 59 percent. Carpooling or ridesharing accounts for 18 percent of trips, roughly double the citywide rate.

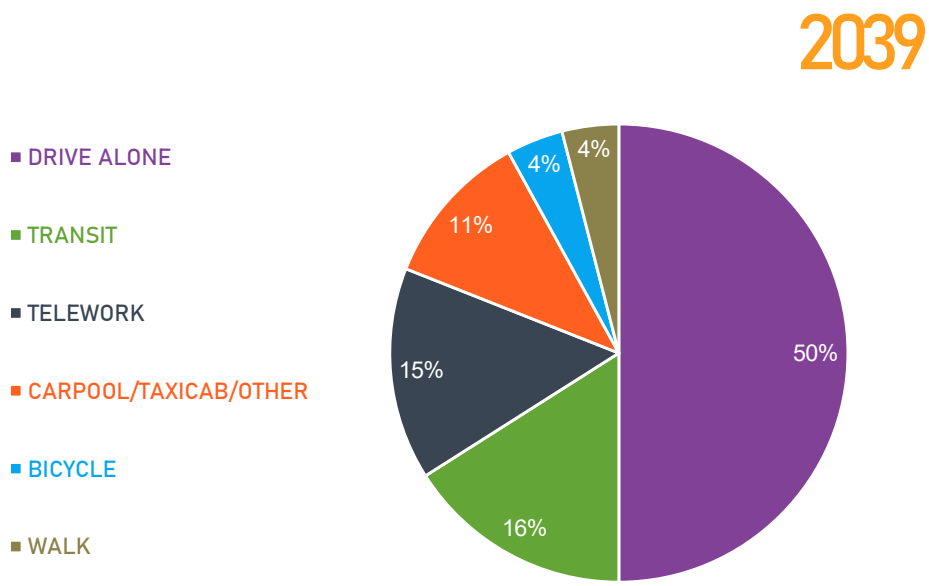
Transit accounts for 1 percent of commute trips, which may reflect travel preferences, trip characteristics, and first-/last-mile conditions rather than a lack of service availability. The study area is served by multiple transit options, including Rapid routes, frequent local routes, and on-demand services.

Walking and bicycling remain minimal, with walking at 1 percent and bicycling at 0 percent. Working from home accounts for 14 percent of commuters, significantly lower than the City of Austin average of 28 percent.

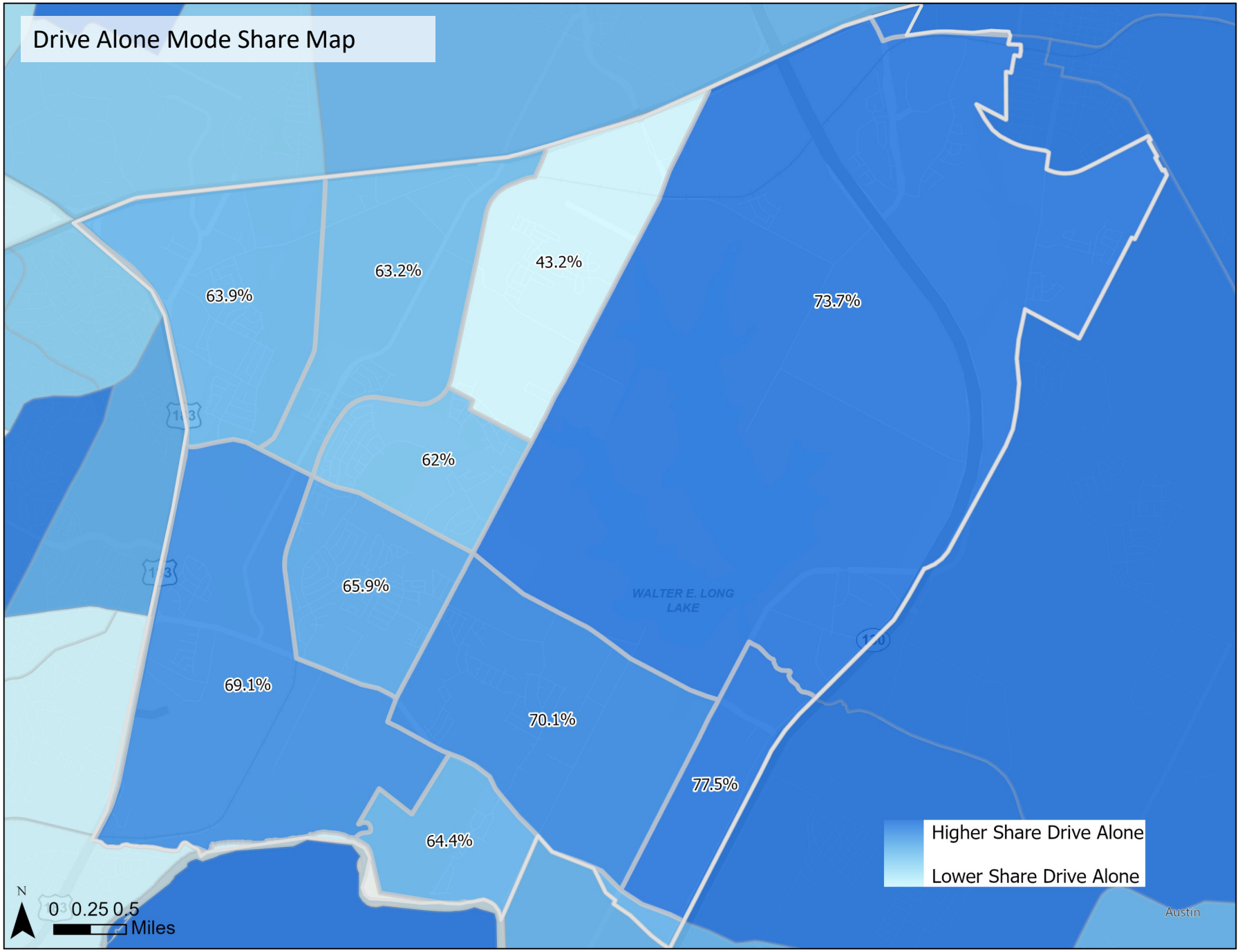
Mode	Study Area	City of Austin
Drive Alone	**65%**	59%
Carpool	**18%**	7%
Transit	**1%**	2%
Bicycle	**0%**	1%
Walking	**1%**	2%
Work From Home	**14%**	28%

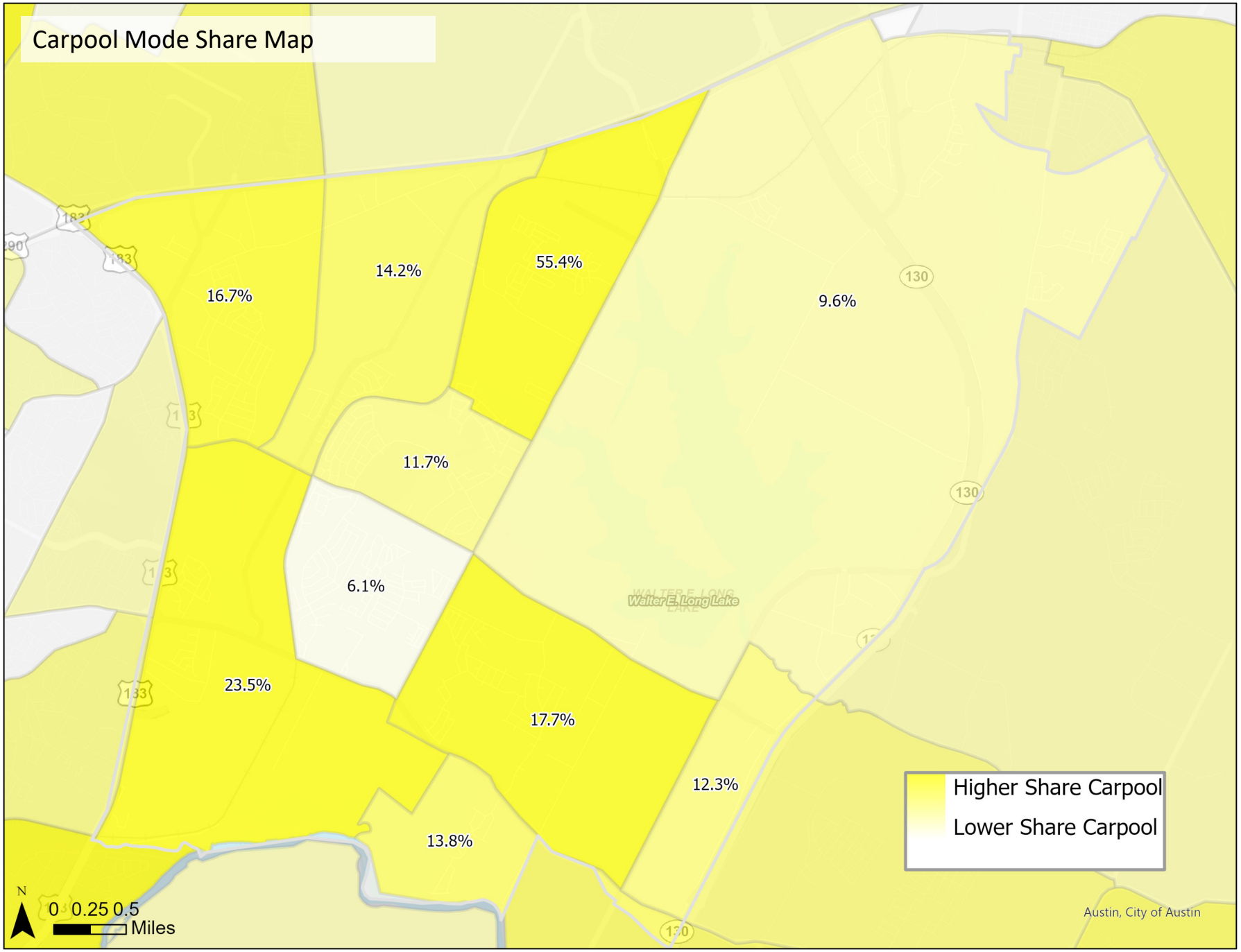
Source: American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimate (2019-2023)

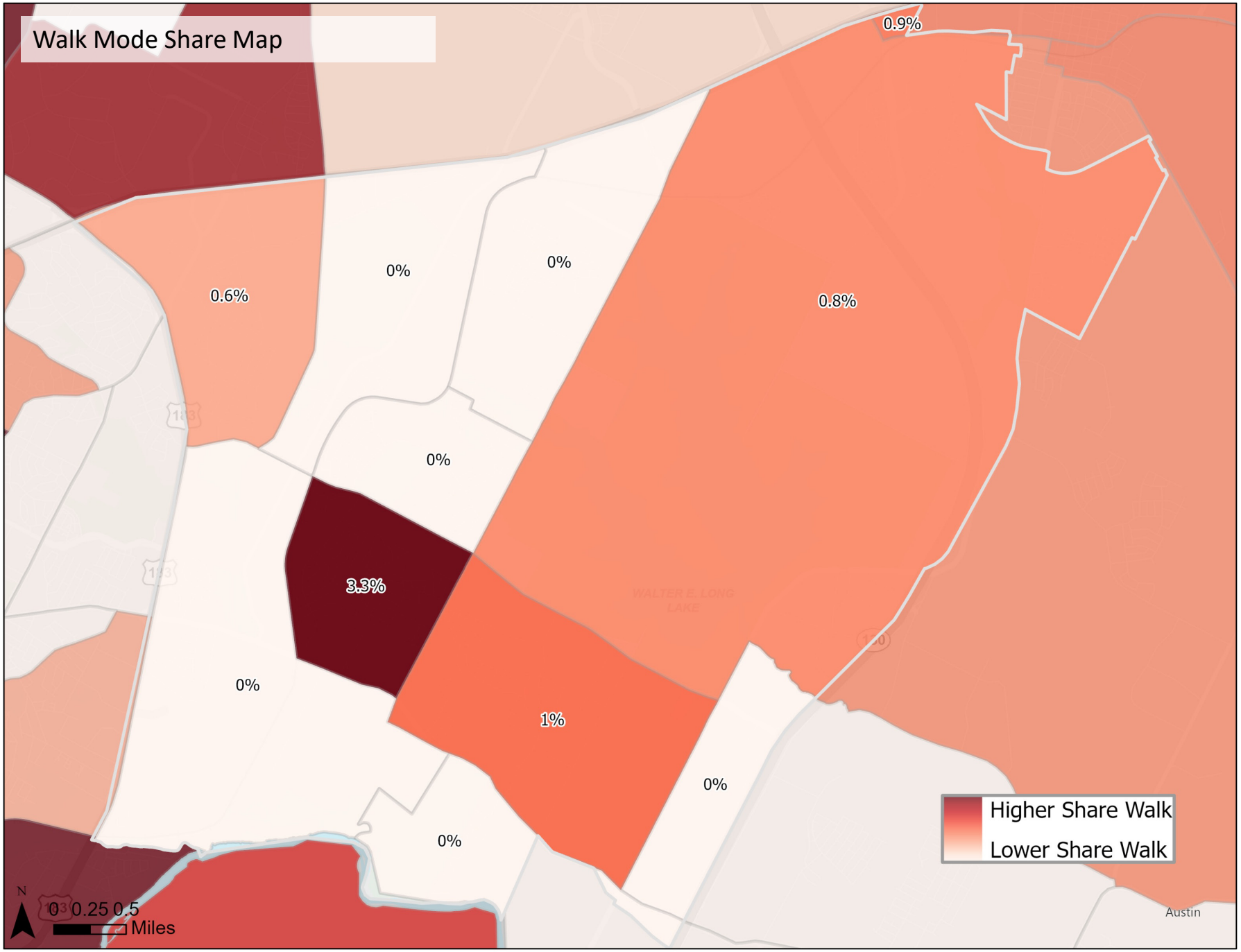
Austin Strategic Mobility Plan 2039 Mode Share Goal

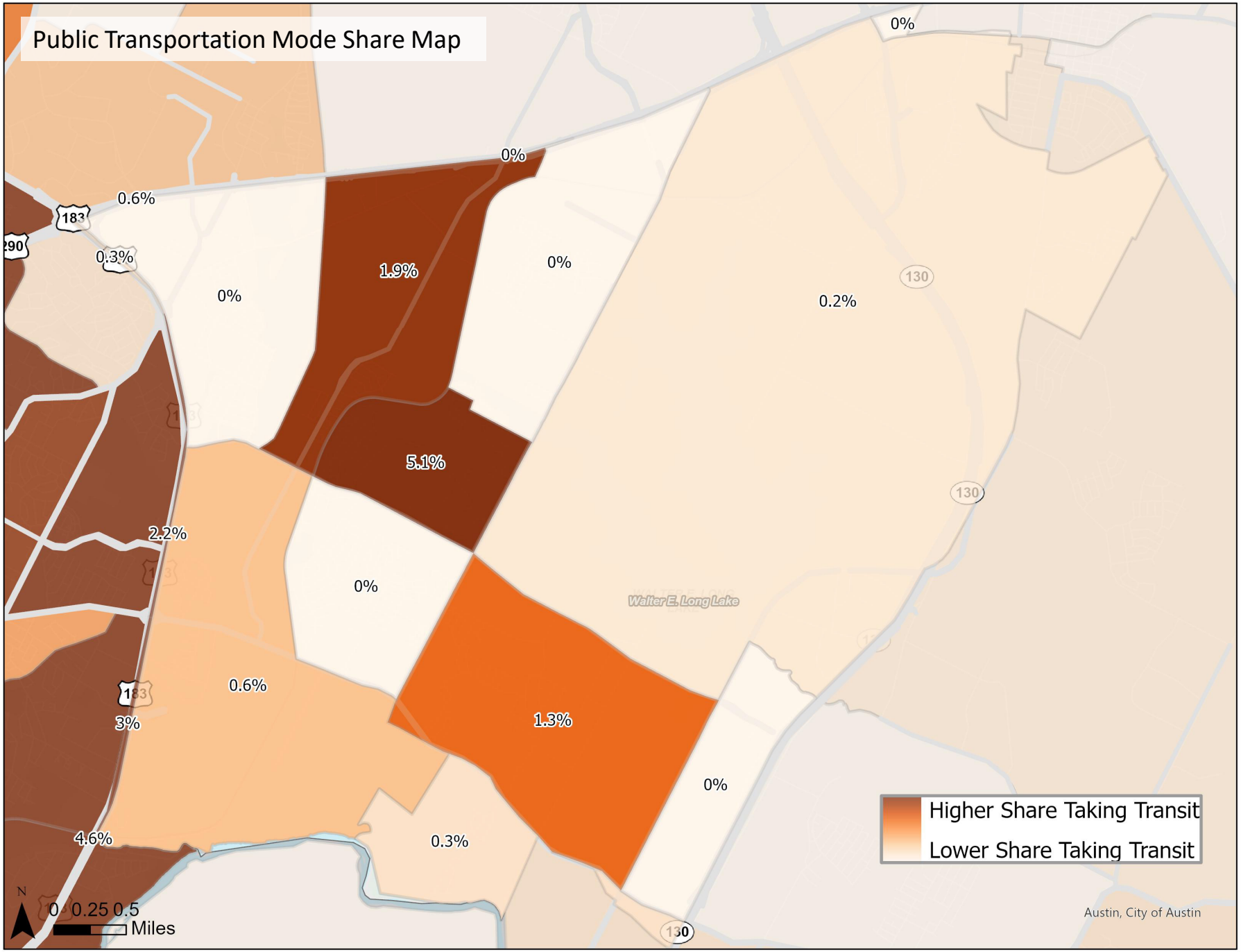


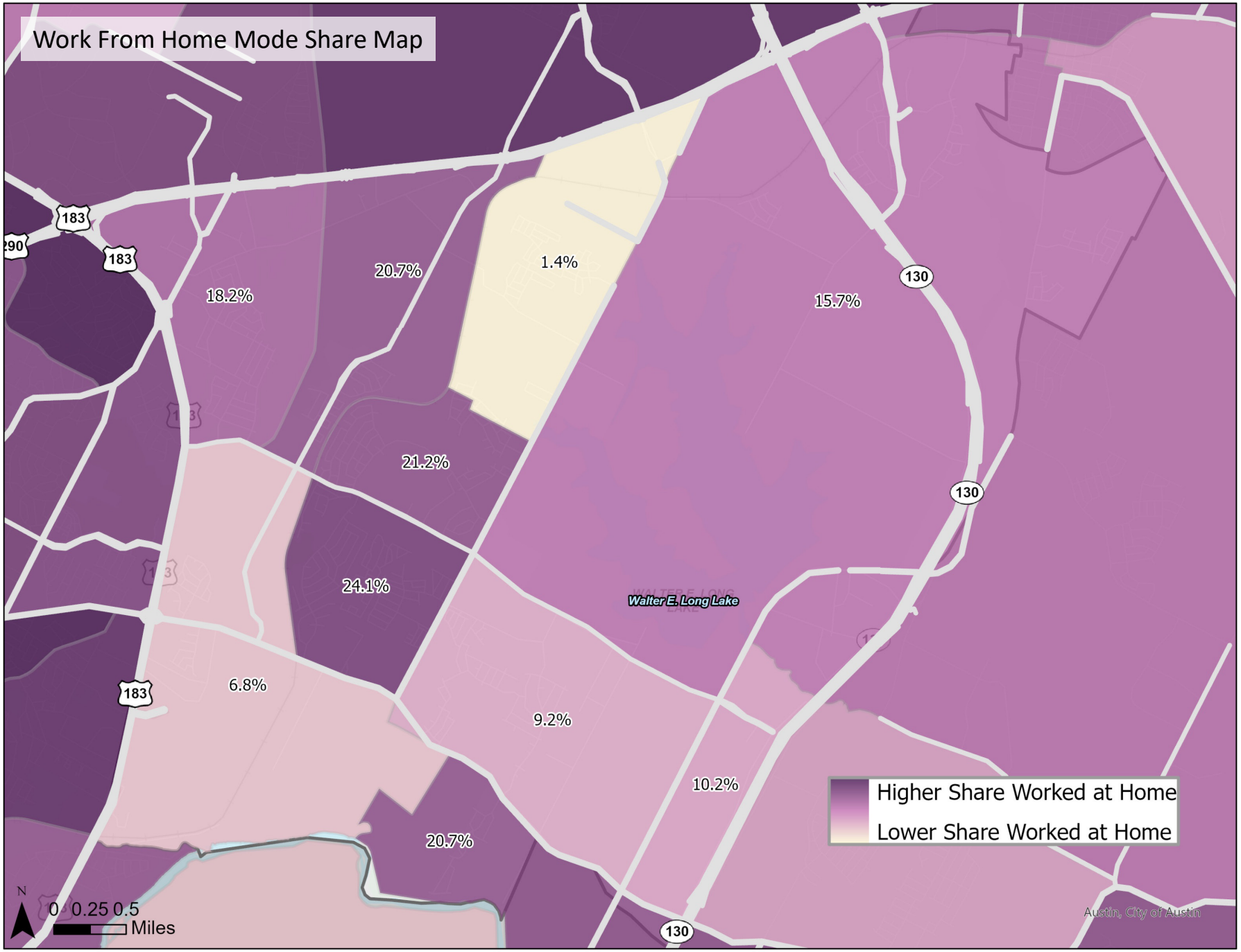
Adopted in 2019, the Austin Strategic Mobility Plan (ASMP) set the long-term goal that by 2039, half of all Austin commuters would use modes other than driving alone, including walking, bicycling, transit, carpooling, or working from home.


Drive Alone Mode Share Map
63.9%
63.2%
43.2%
73.7%
62%
65.9%
69.1%
70.1%
77.5%
64.4%
WALTER E. LONG LAKE
Higher Share Drive Alone
Lower Share Drive Alone
N
0 0.25 0.5
Miles
Austin


Carpool Mode Share Map
16.7%
14.2%
55.4%
9.6%
11.7%
6.1%
23.5%
17.7%
12.3%
13.8%
Higher Share Carpool
Lower Share Carpool
N
0 0.25 0.5
Miles
Austin, City of Austin
Walter E. Long Lake


Walk Mode Share Map
0.9%
0.6%
0%
0%
0.8%
0%
3.3%
0%
1%
0%
0%
Higher Share Walk
Lower Share Walk
N
0 0.25 0.5
Miles
Austin


Public Transportation Mode Share Map
0%
0%
0.6%
183
290
0.3%
1.9%
0%
0%
130
0.2%
5.1%
130
2.2%
0%
Walter E. Long Lake
0.6%
183
3%
1.3%
0%
4.6%
0.3%
Higher Share Taking Transit
Lower Share Taking Transit
N
0 0.25 0.5
Miles
130
Austin, City of Austin

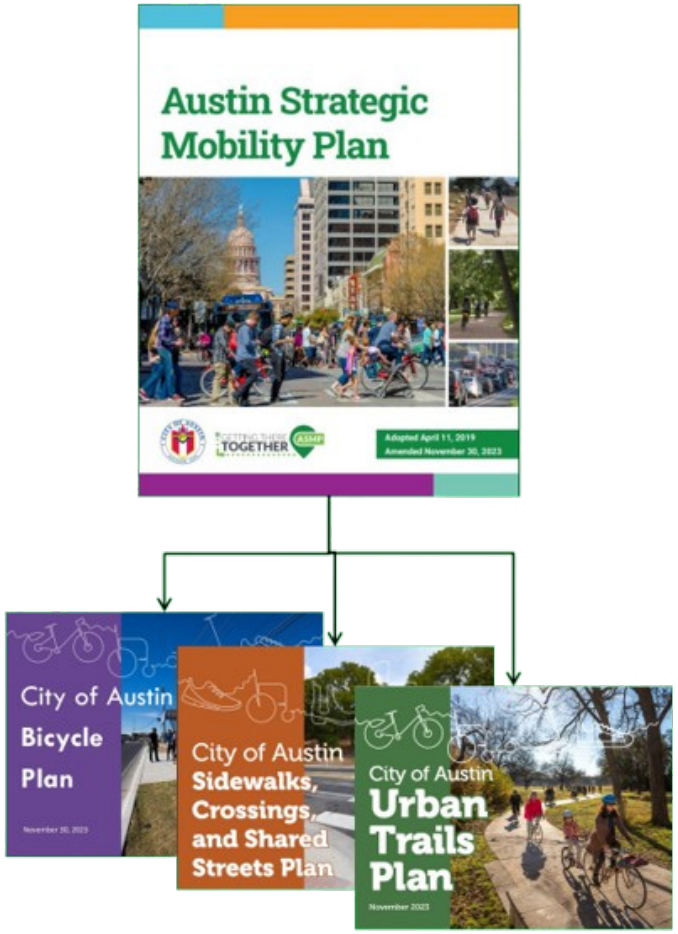

Work From Home Mode Share Map
183
290
183
20.7%
1.4%
18.2%
15.7%
130
21.2%
130
24.1%
Walter E. Long Lake
183
6.8%
9.2%
10.2%
20.7%
Higher Share Worked at Home
Lower Share Worked at Home
N
0 0.25 0.5
Miles
130
Austin, City of Austin


Bicycle Mode Share Map
0.00%
0.00%
0.00%

Existing Plans & Recommendations

The goal of this section is to present existing plans and recommendations by TxDOT, the City of Austin, and Travis County as they relate to the study area. These include the Austin Strategic Mobility Plan, as well as the Bicycle Plan, Sidewalks Plan, and Urban Trails Plan. In addition, county and state efforts are reflected through the Travis County Transportation Blueprint Maps, the Travis County Capital Improvement Projects (2025), the Travis County Citizens Board Advisory Committee, and the TxDOT Project Tracker.

Reviewing and cross-referencing these resources as they relate to the study area helps identify existing and proposed improvements across jurisdictions within the Northeast District Plan Study Area.

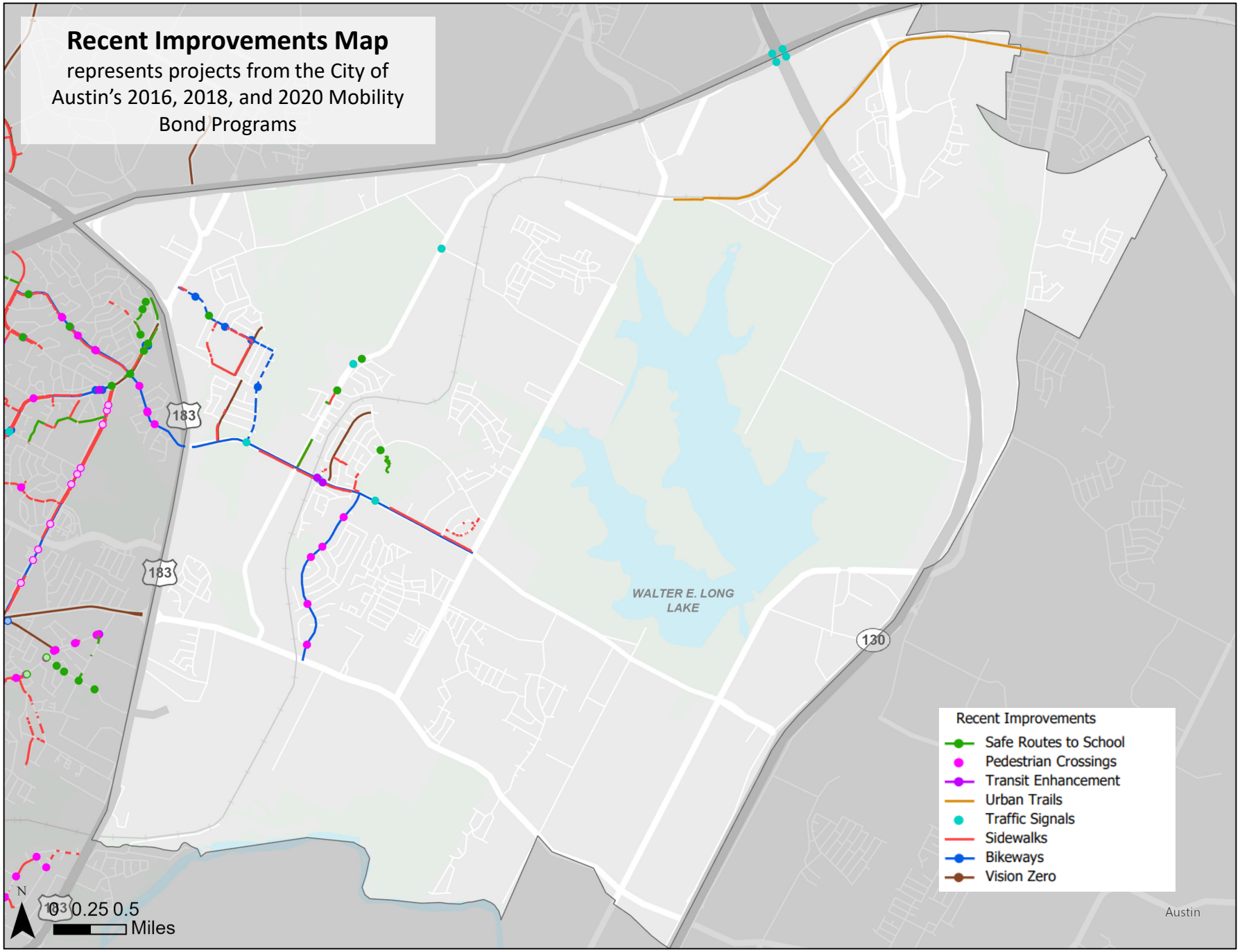


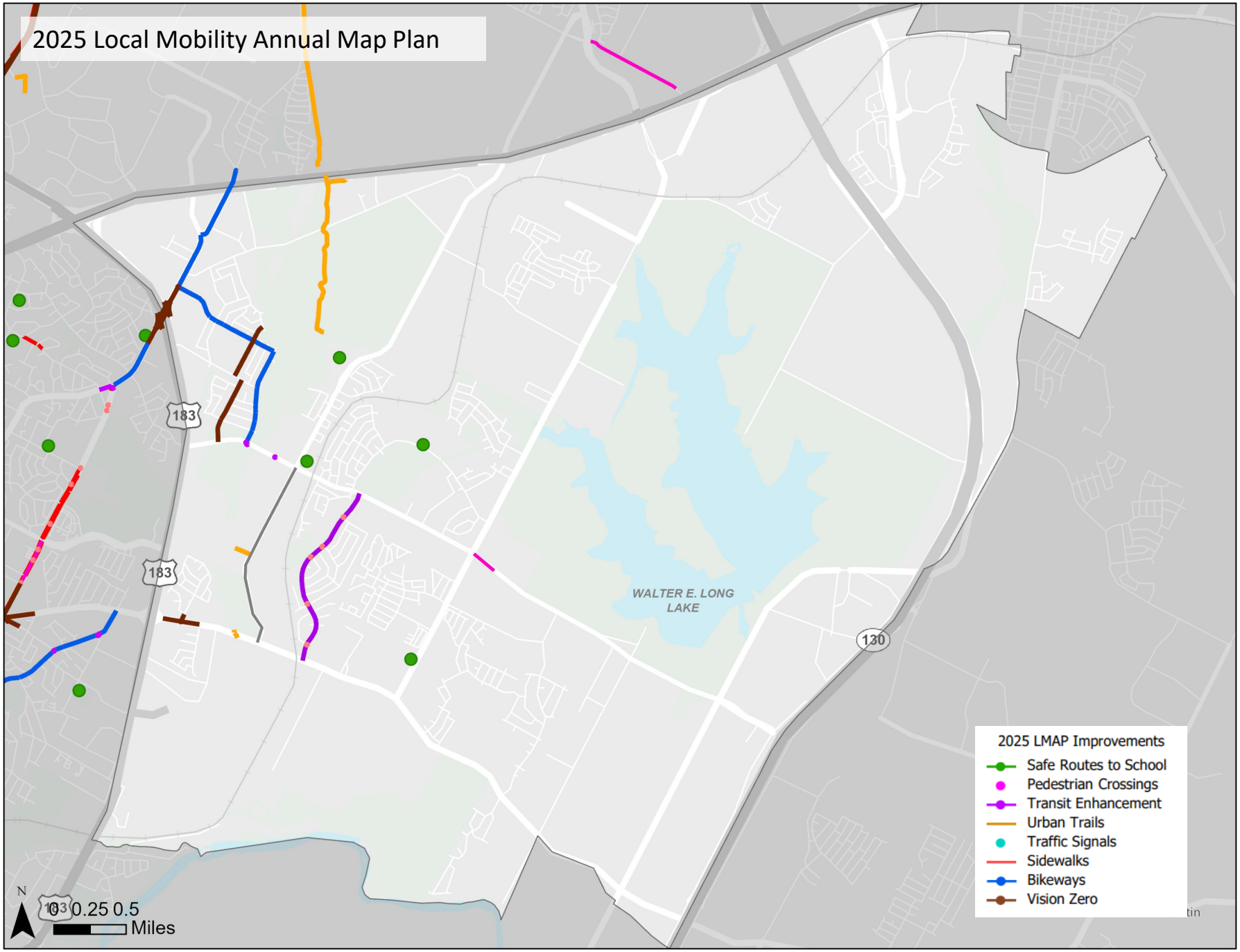
TRAVIS COUNTY

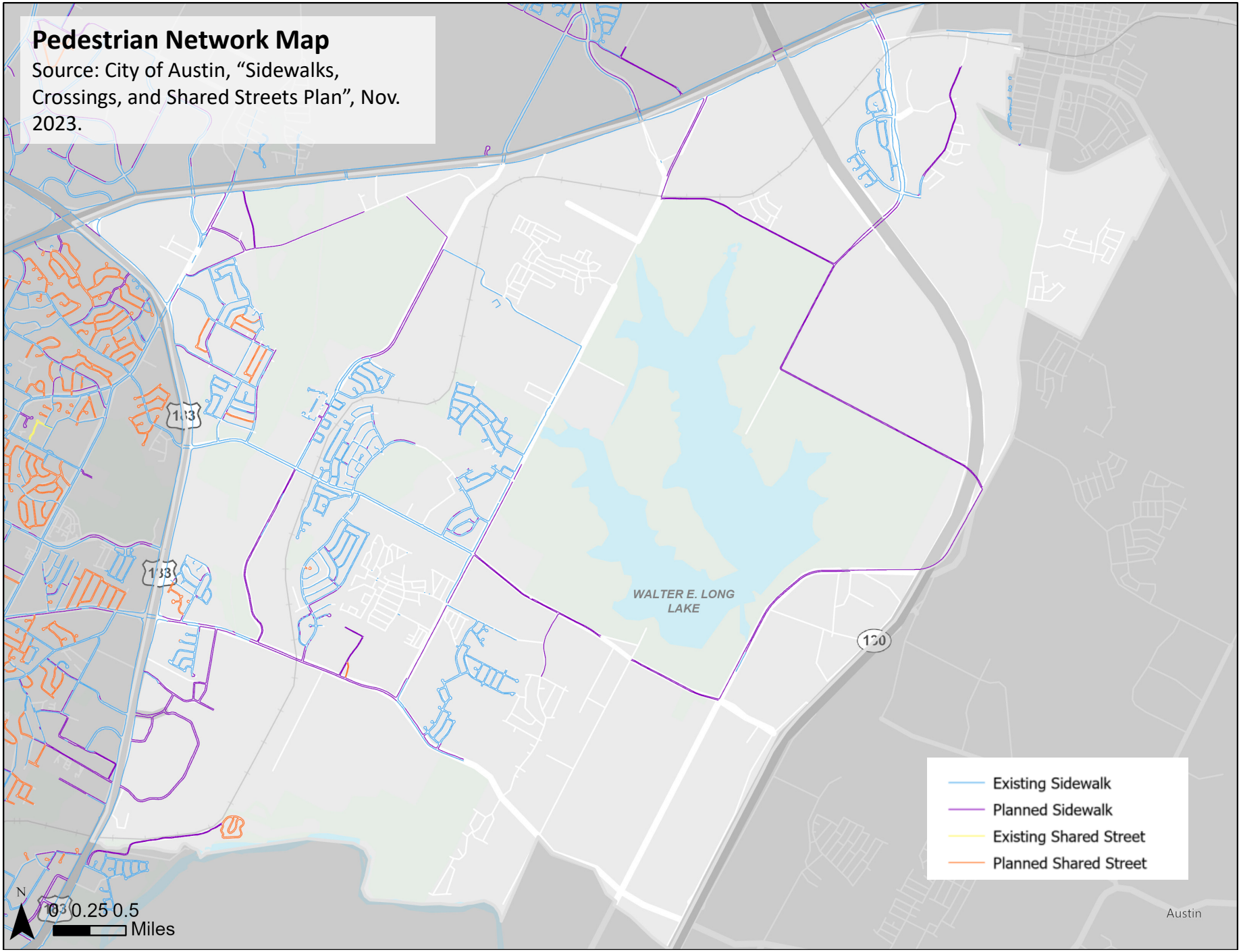
TRANSPORTATION BLUEPRINT

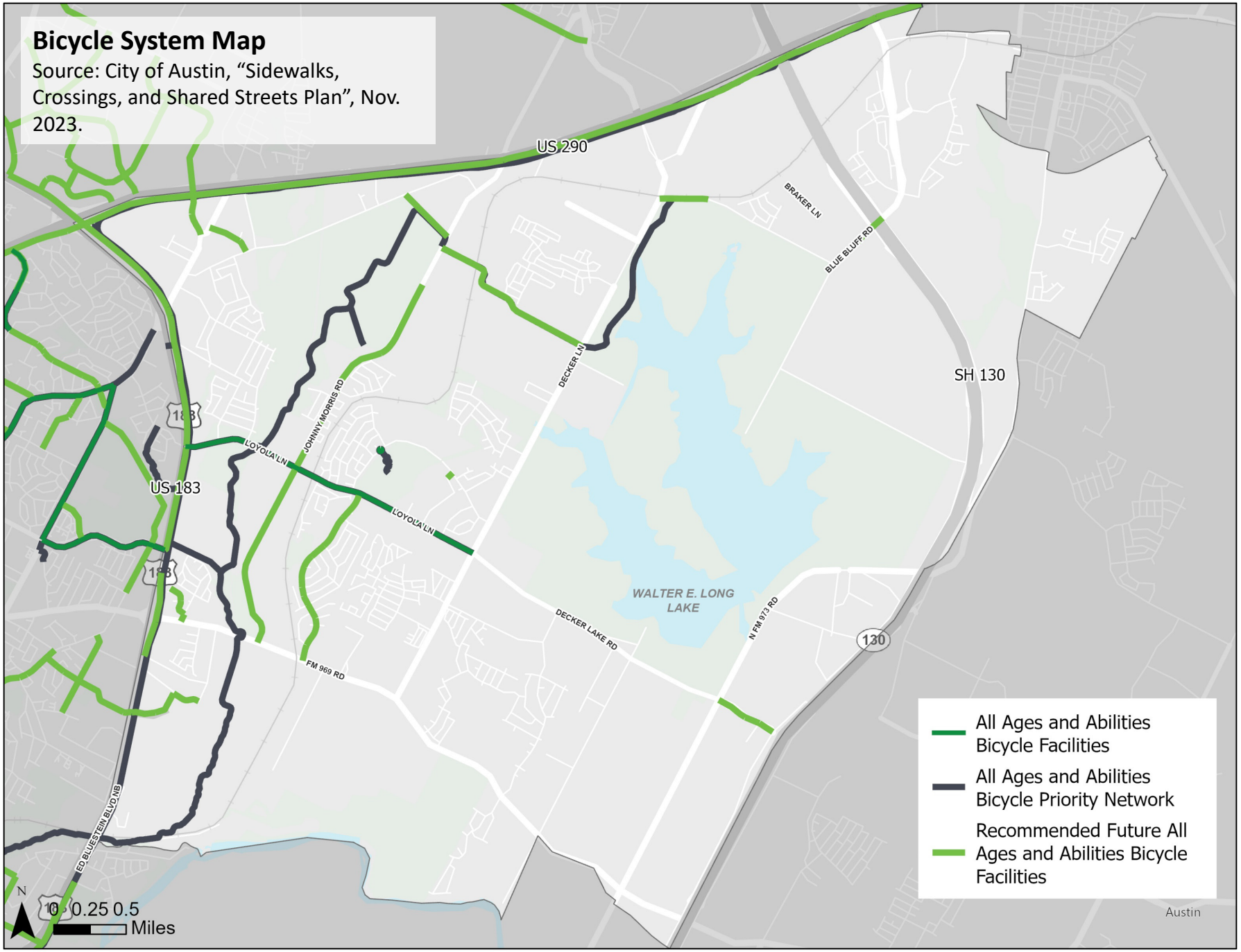
PROJECT TRACKER

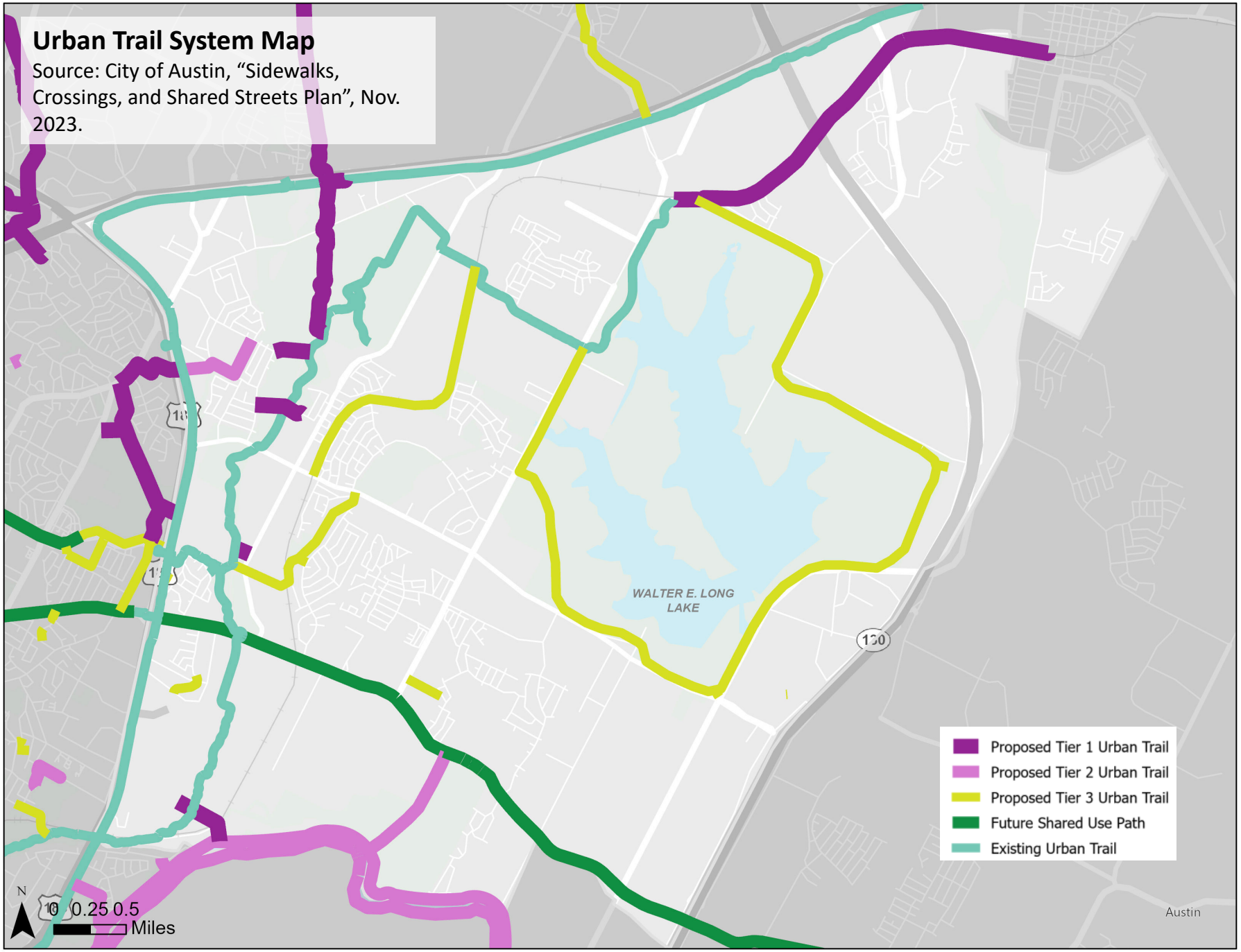
TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

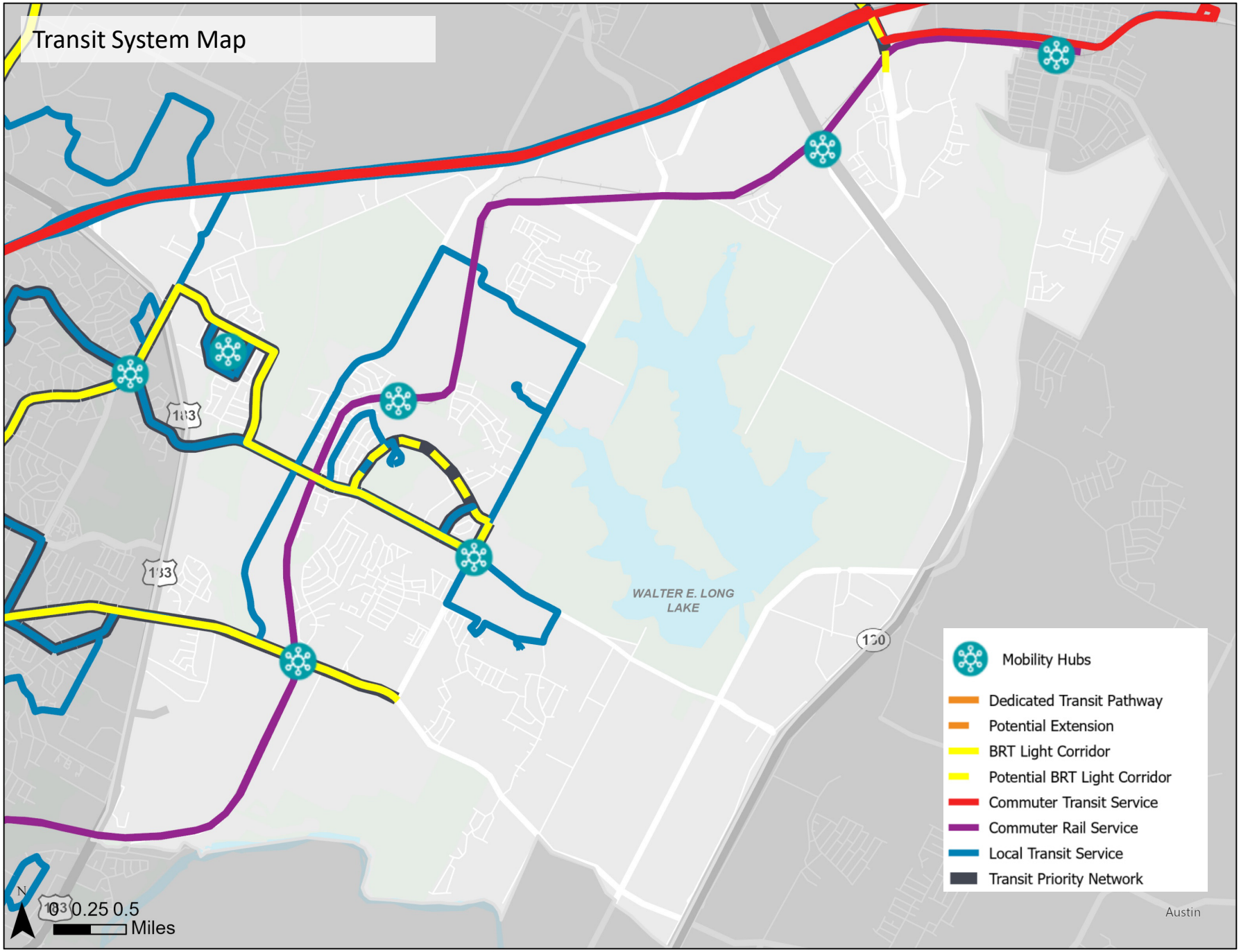

Recent Improvements Map
represents projects from the City of Austin's 2016, 2018, and 2020 Mobility Bond Programs
183
183
183
WALTER E. LONG LAKE
130
Austin
Recent Improvements
Safe Routes to School
Pedestrian Crossings
Transit Enhancement
Urban Trails
Traffic Signals
Sidewalks
Bikeways
Vision Zero
N
0 0.25 0.5
Miles

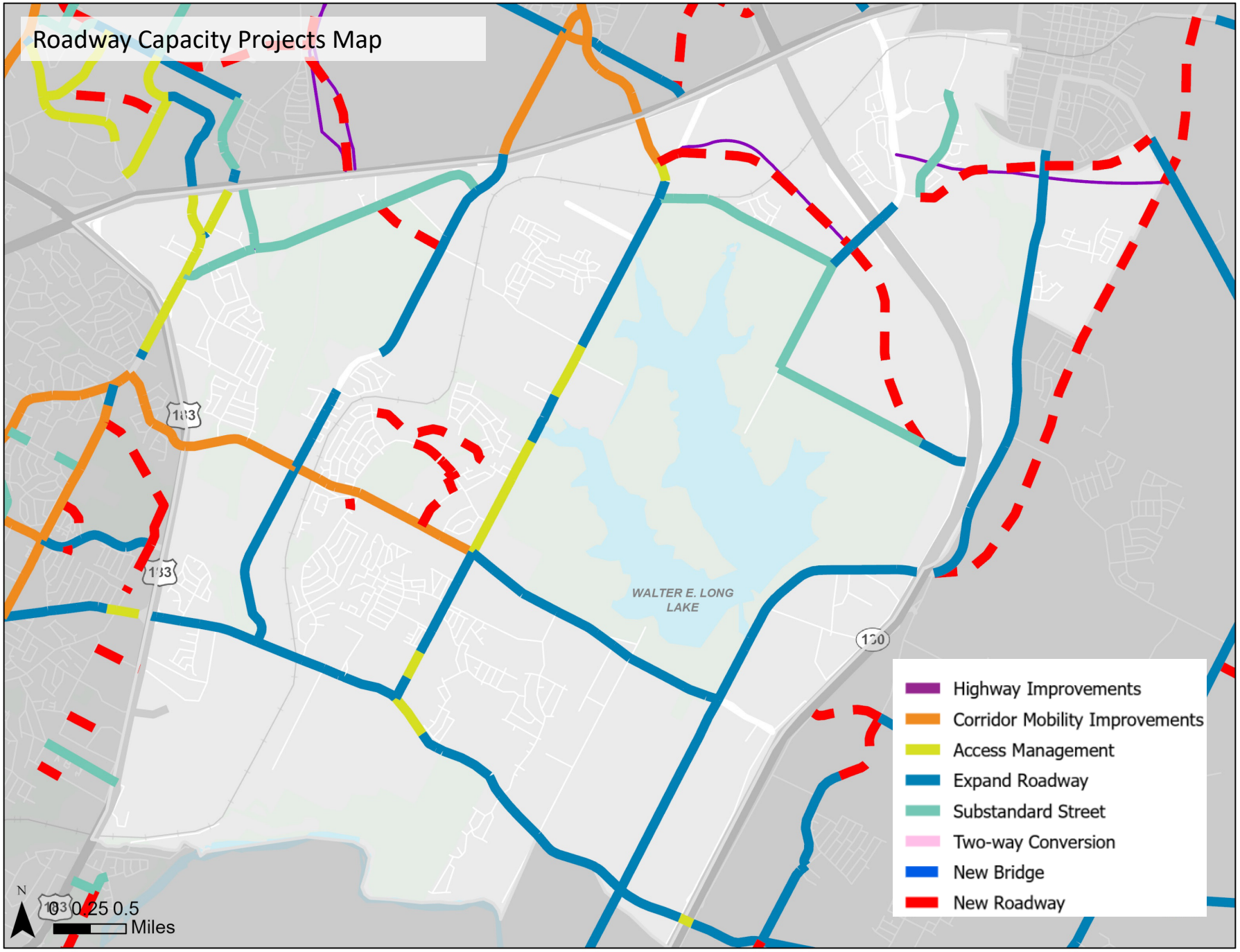

2025 Local Mobility Annual Map Plan
183
183
WALTER E. LONG LAKE
130
2025 LMAP Improvements
Safe Routes to School
Pedestrian Crossings
Transit Enhancement
Urban Trails
Traffic Signals
Sidewalks
Bikeways
Vision Zero
N
0 0.25 0.5
Miles

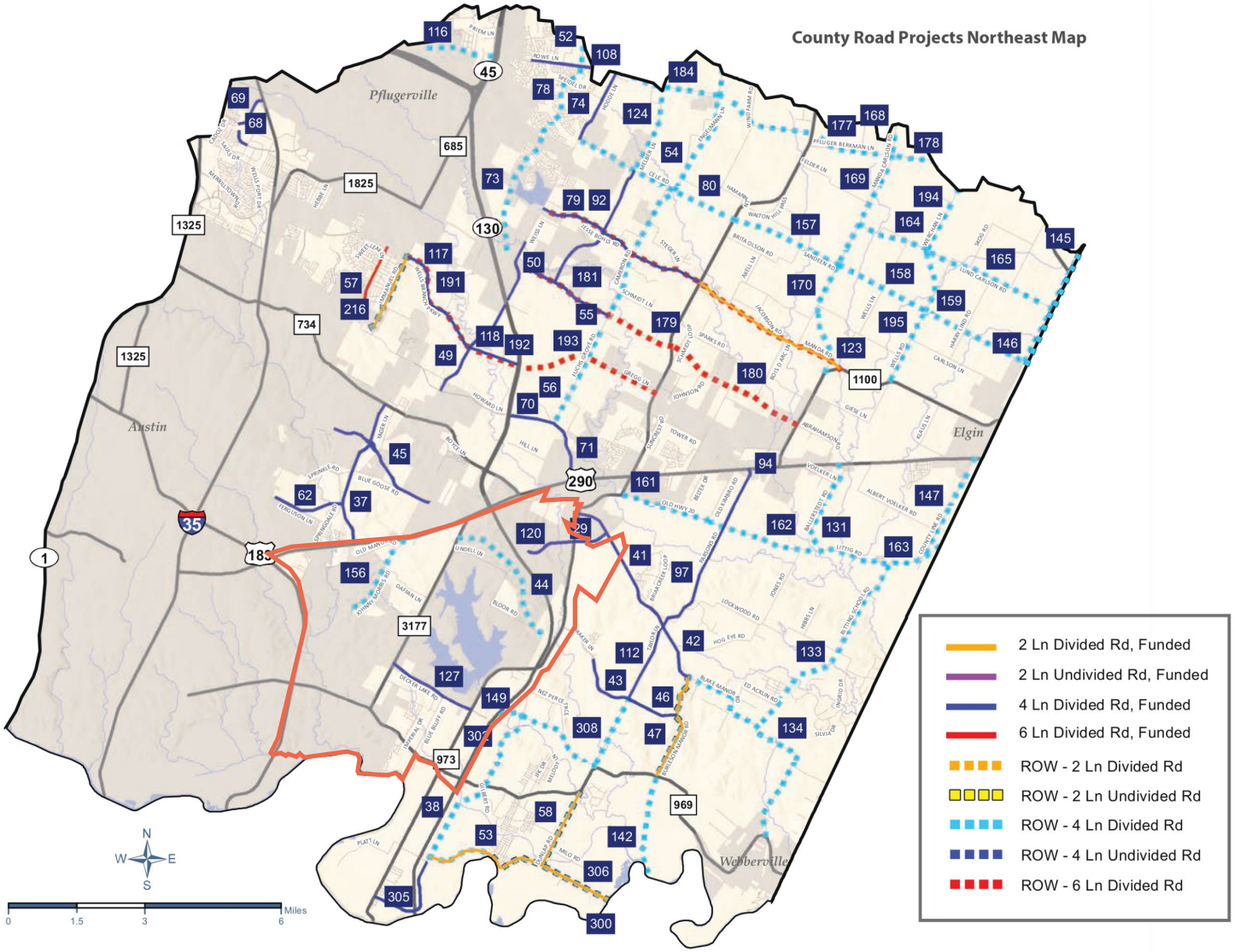

Pedestrian Network Map
Source: City of Austin, “Sidewalks, Crossings, and Shared Streets Plan”, Nov. 2023.
WALTER E. LONG LAKE
130
Austin
Existing Sidewalk
Planned Sidewalk
Existing Shared Street
Planned Shared Street
N
0 0.25 0.5
Miles


Bicycle System Map
Source: City of Austin, "Sidewalks, Crossings, and Shared Streets Plan", Nov. 2023.
US 290
BRAKER LN
BLUE BLUFF RD
DECKER LN
SH 130
JOHNNY MORRIS RD
LOYOLA LN
LOYOLA LN
US 183
WALTER E. LONG LAKE
DECKER LAKE RD
N FM 973 RD
FM 969 RD
130
ED BLUESTEIN BLVD NB
N
0 0.25 0.5
Miles
Austin
All Ages and Abilities Bicycle Facilities
All Ages and Abilities Bicycle Priority Network
Recommended Future All Ages and Abilities Bicycle Facilities

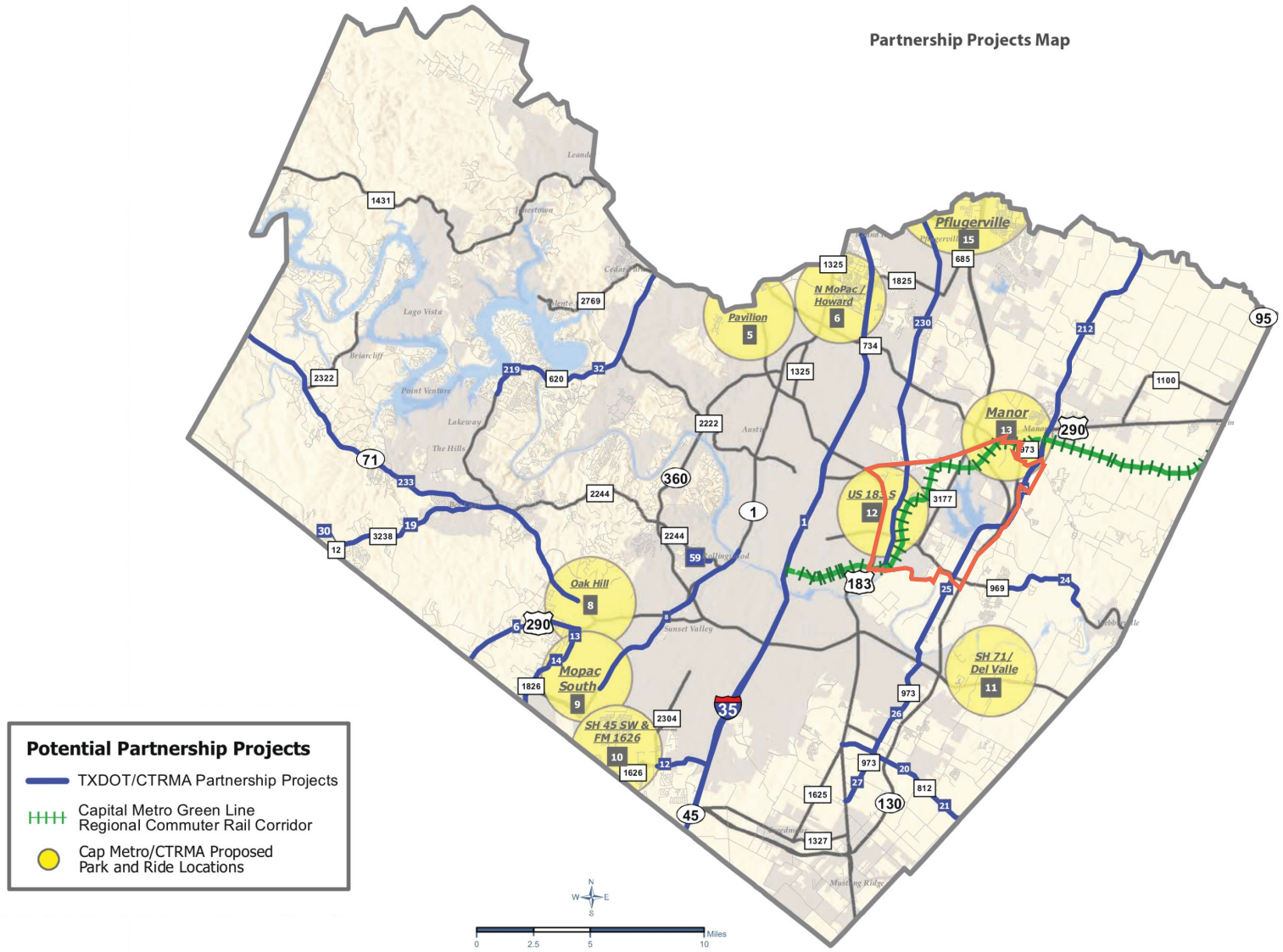

Urban Trail System Map
Source: City of Austin, “Sidewalks, Crossings, and Shared Streets Plan”, Nov. 2023.
WALTER E. LONG LAKE
Proposed Tier 1 Urban Trail
Proposed Tier 2 Urban Trail
Proposed Tier 3 Urban Trail
Future Shared Use Path
Existing Urban Trail
N
0 0.25 0.5
Miles
Austin


Transit System Map
WALTER E. LONG LAKE
183
183
130
Austin
N
0 0.25 0.5
Miles
Mobility Hubs
Dedicated Transit Pathway
Potential Extension
BRT Light Corridor
Potential BRT Light Corridor
Commuter Transit Service
Commuter Rail Service
Local Transit Service
Transit Priority Network

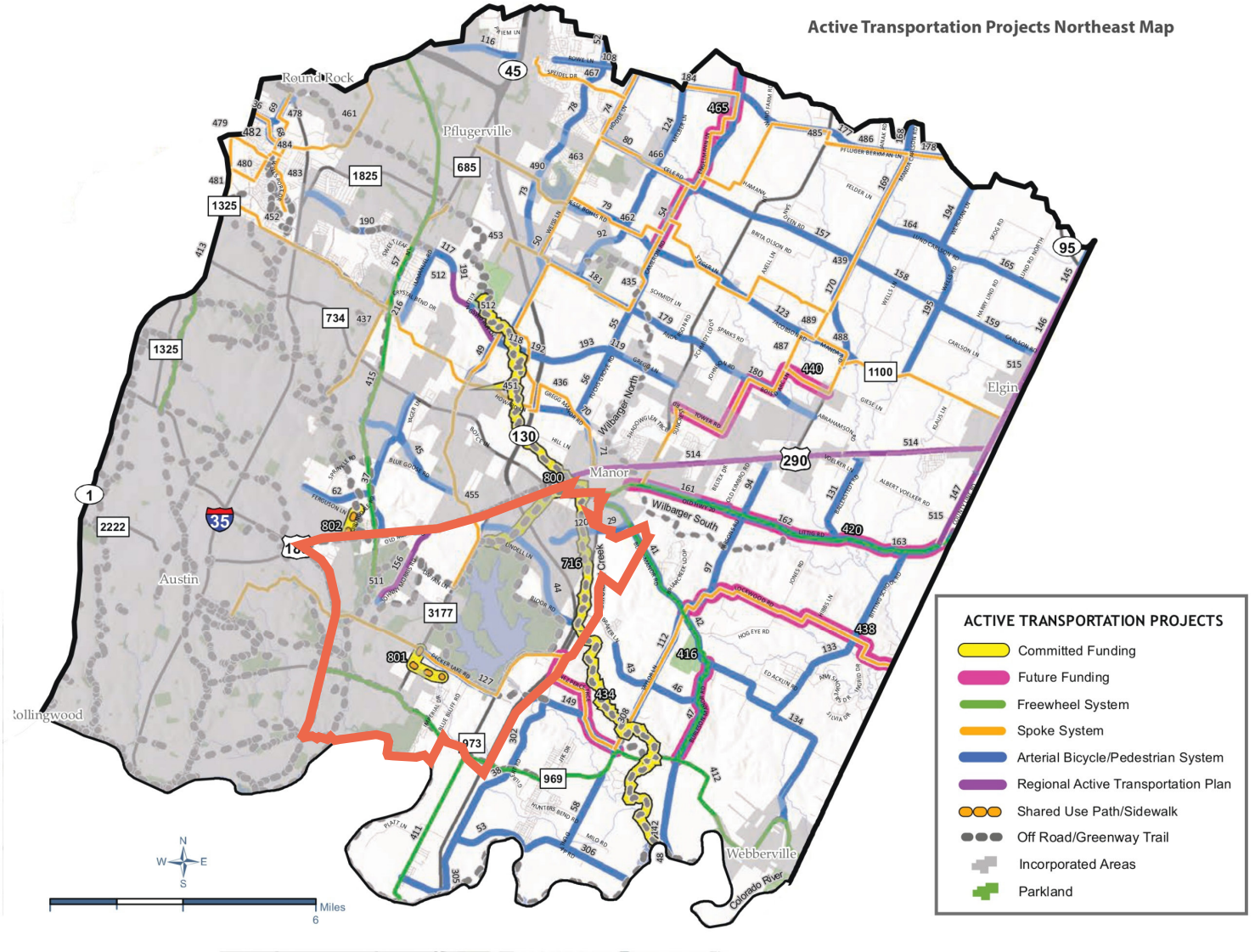

Roadway Capacity Projects Map
WALTER E. LONG LAKE
183
183
130
N
0 0.25 0.5
Miles
Highway Improvements
Corridor Mobility Improvements
Access Management
Expand Roadway
Substandard Street
Two-way Conversion
New Bridge
New Roadway


County Road Projects Northeast Map
Pflugerville
Austin
Elgin
Webberville
2 Ln Divided Rd, Funded
2 Ln Undivided Rd, Funded
4 Ln Divided Rd, Funded
6 Ln Divided Rd, Funded
ROW - 2 Ln Divided Rd
ROW - 2 Ln Undivided Rd
ROW - 4 Ln Divided Rd
ROW - 4 Ln Undivided Rd
ROW - 6 Ln Divided Rd
N
W
E
S
0
1.5
3
6
Miles

Partnership Projects Map

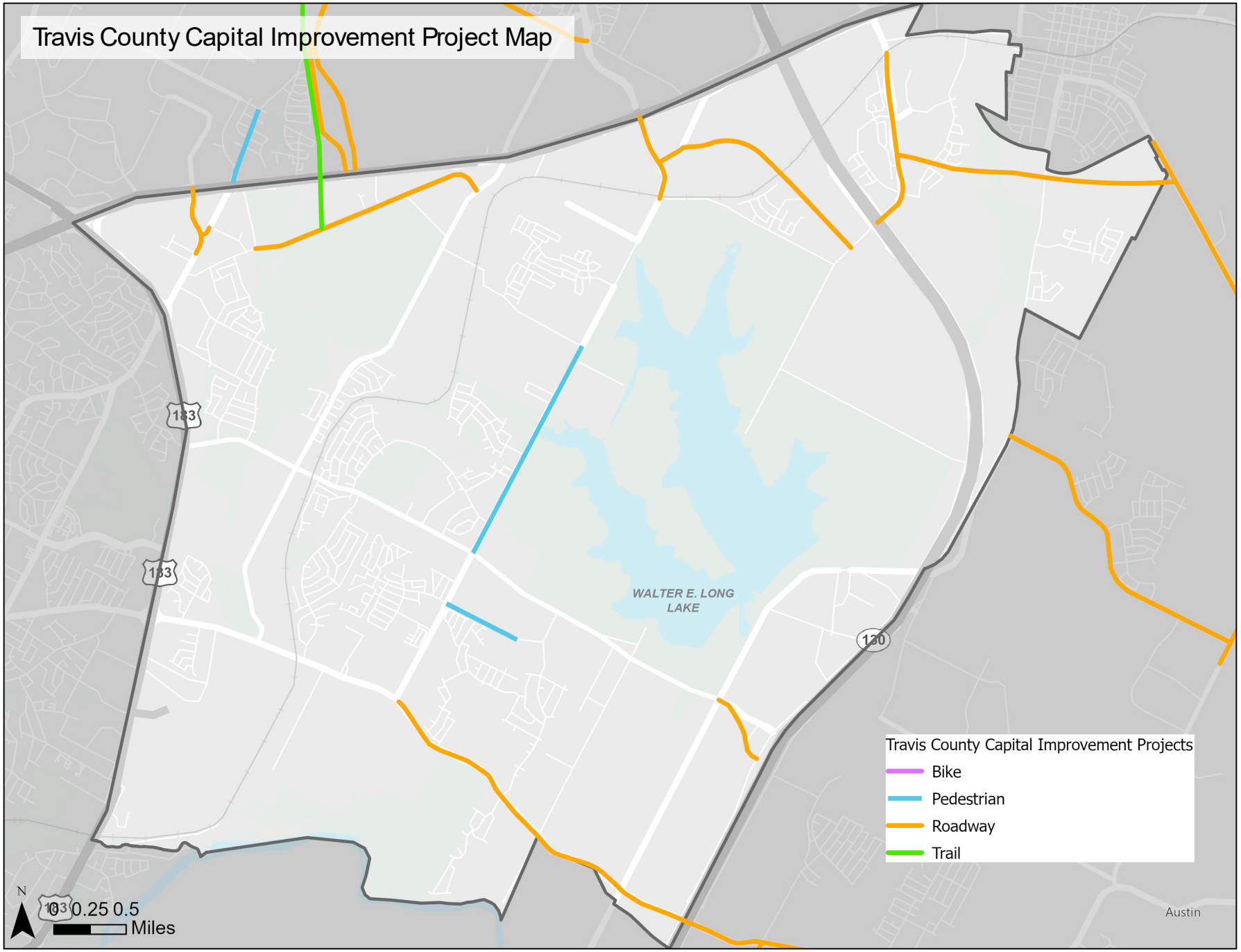


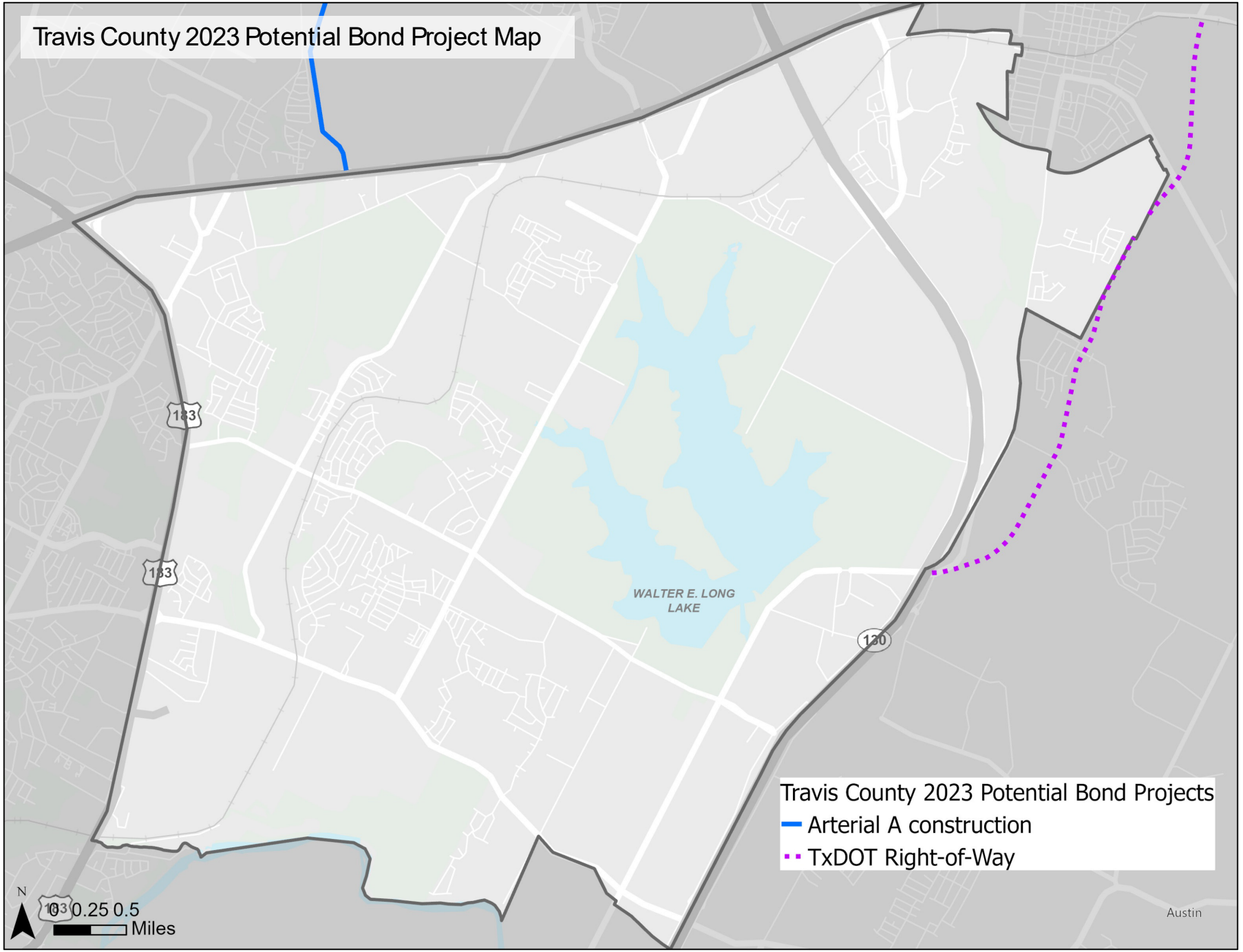
Active Transportation Projects Northeast Map



Travis County Capital Improvement Projects

Travis County Transportation Projects Planned in the NEPD Area (May 2025)		
Name	**Scope**	**Status**
Old Manor Road Safety Improvements	Improve the existing 2 lane roadway and add shoulders from Ferguson cut-off Rd to Johnny Morris Rd and add left turn lanes at major intersections	In Permitting
Braker Lane 1, Phases 2, 3, 4, 5	Extend Braker Lane from redesigned Decker Lane to Parmer Lane at SH130	Not Started
FM 973 to Blake Manor Road Connector	New 4-lane Arterial from FM 973 to Blake Manor Road	Not Started
FM 969 Improvements (TxDOT Pass Through Toll Finance), Phase II	Improve FM 969 to 4-lane arterial with center turn lane, paved shoulders and sidewalk from FM 973 to Hunters Bend Road. The construction is being managed by TxDOT.	Completed

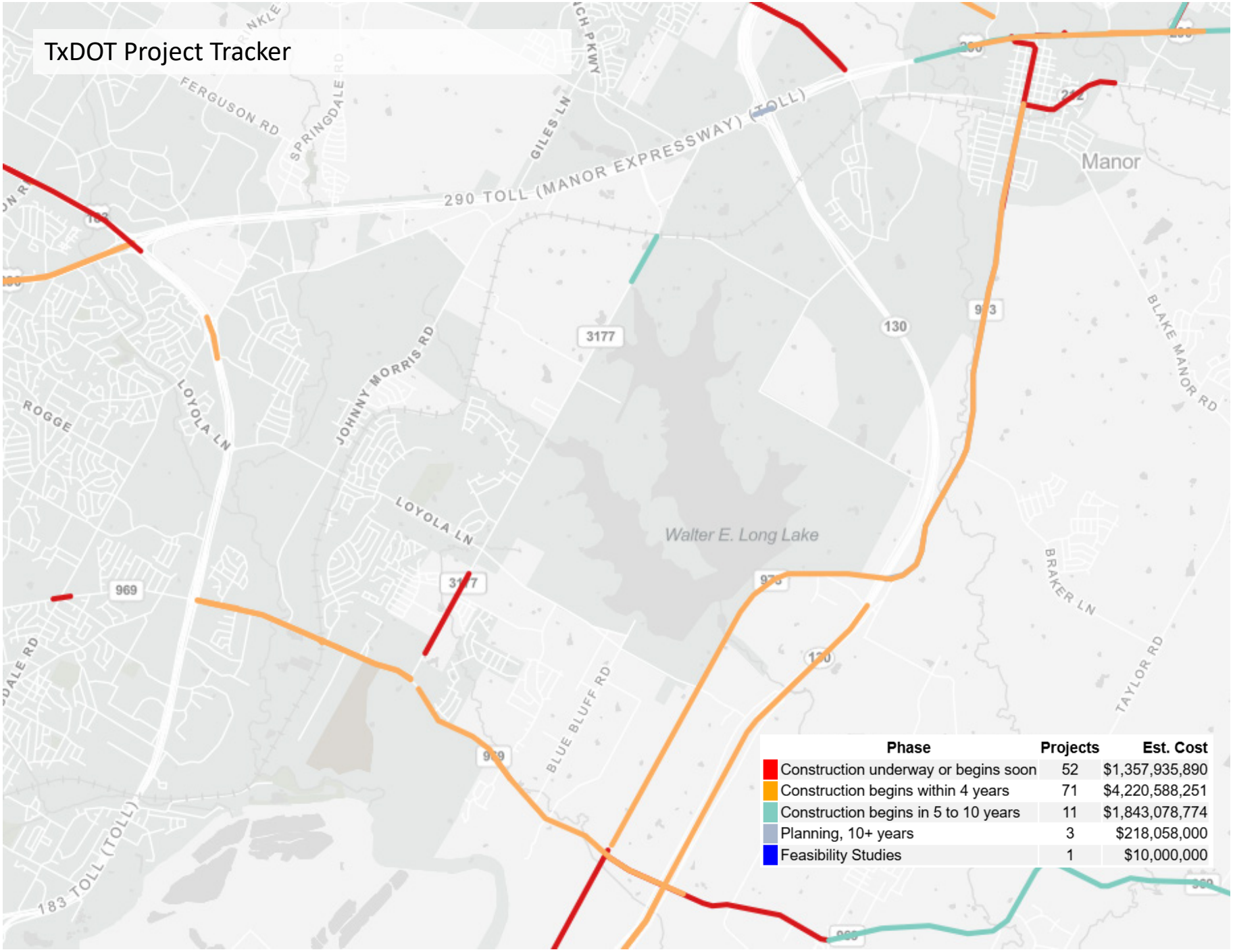

Travis County Capital Improvement Project Map
183
183
WALTER E. LONG LAKE
130
Travis County Capital Improvement Projects
Bike
Pedestrian
Roadway
Trail
N
0 0.25 0.5
Miles
Austin


Travis County 2023 Potential Bond Project Map
183
183
WALTER E. LONG LAKE
130
Travis County 2023 Potential Bond Projects
Arterial A construction
TxDOT Right-of-Way
N
183
0.25 0.5
Miles
Austin

TxDOT Transportation Projects Planned in the NEPD Area

TxDOT Transportation Projects Planned in the NEPD Area (May 2025)			
Name	**Scope**	**Status**	**Funding**
FM969 (Job#118601102)	Environmental work activities	Not Started	$11,912,419
FM969 (Job#118601101)	Pavement overlay	Not Started	$1,820,000
FM3177 (Job#327701025)	Safety improvements Projects 0.7 miles	Under Construction	$1,608,125
FM3177 (Job#327701026)	Widen non-freeway 0.4 miles	In Design	$709,049
Old Manor Rd (Job#091404294)	Bridge widening/rehabilitation	Under Construction	Unavailable
FM973 (Job#120003069)	Pavement overlay	Not Started	$1,683,368
FM973 (Job#120003060)	Safety Improvements Projects 3.3 miles	Under Construction	$22,834,261
SH130 (Job#638675001)	ACP Overlay *	Not Started	TBD

*Asphalt Concrete Pavement surface overlay to rehabilitate the existing roadway.


TxDOT Project Tracker
290 TOLL (MANOR EXPRESSWAY) (TOLL)
Manor
FERGUSON RD
SPRINGDALE RD
GILES LN
JOHNNY MORRIS RD
LOYOLA LN
ROGGE
3177
130
969
BLAKE MANOR RD
Walter E. Long Lake
BRAKER LN
TAYLOR RD
BLUE BLUFF RD
183 TOLL (TOLL)
Phase | Projects | Est. Cost
Construction underway or begins soon | 52 | $1,357,935,890
Construction begins within 4 years | 71 | $4,220,588,251
Construction begins in 5 to 10 years | 11 | $1,843,078,774
Planning, 10+ years | 3 | $218,058,000
Feasibility Studies | 1 | $10,000,000



Chapter 6: Public Investment



Public Investment in the NEPD Area

As outlined in this report, the NEPD area does not have all the infrastructure, amenities, and services that can be found in other parts of the city and county. In recent years, both the City and County have made efforts to invest in the area. This section describes a variety of public investments in the Northeast District, including projects funded by bonds, tax increment districts, and grants.

City Bond Program Improvements

Since 1998, City of Austin voters have passed 32 bond propositions to finance public infrastructure, totaling nearly $4 billion in public financing. A list of the bonds and the projects they have funded is listed in **Table 6.1**. As shown, the types of projects funded through these bonds have included affordable housing, parks and recreation, public safety facilities, transportation and mobility improvements, libraries, health and human services facilities, drainage and watershed protection, and other types. The NEPD area would benefit from improvements in all of these project categories.

Although county bond issuances are more restricted by state law, Travis County has also issued numerous bonds for a variety of purposes over the past several decades, as summarized below in **Table 6.2**. As with the City's bonds, the County bonds have been used for numerous purposes but have primarily gone to transportation and parks projects. Generally, County bonds may only be used to fund capital projects and long-term investments.

Comprehensive data regarding the locations of all the various projects funded by these bonds over the past several decades is not readily available, so it is difficult to say with any precision what proportion of those funded have been expended in the NEPD area. However, City and County staff have assembled information regarding a variety of representative projects in the NEPD, as shown in tables at the end of this chapter.

Table 6.1 City of Austin Bonds, 1998 to 2023

Bond Year	Prop. No.	Improvements Funded	Amount
1998	1	Transportation	$152,000,000
1998	2	Parks Land and Facilities	$75,925,000
1998	3	Public Safety Facilities	$54,675,000
1998	4	Library and Cultural Centers	$46,390,000
1998	5	Flood Control, Erosion Control, Water Quality	$10,750,000
2000	1	Transportation Mobility Improvements	$150,000,000
2000	2	Open Spaces	$13,400,000
2006	1	Transportation	$103,100,000
2006	2	Drainage and Open Space	$145,000,000
2006	3	Parks	$84,700,000
2006	4	Cultural Facilities	$31,500,000
2006	5	Affordable Housing	$55,000,000
2006	6	Central Library	$90,000,000
2006	7	Public Safety	$58,100,000
2010	1	Mobility	$90,000,000
2012	12	Transportation and Mobility	$143,299,000
2012	13	Open Space and Watershed Protection	$30,000,000
2012	14	Parks and Recreation	$77,680,000
2012	16	Public Safety	$31,079,000
2012	17	Health and Human Services	$11,148,000
2012	18	Library, Museum and Cultural Arts Facilities	$13,442,000
2013	1	Affordable Housing	$65,000,000
2016	1	Transportation and Mobility	$720,000,000
2018	A	Affordable Housing	$250,000,000
2018	B	Libraries, Museums and Cultural Arts Faciities	$128,000,000
2018	C	Parks and Recreation	$149,000,000
2018	D	Flood Mitigation, Open Space, and Water Quality Protection	$184,000,000
2018	E	Health and Human Services	$16,000,000
2018	F	Public Safety	$38,000,000
2018	G	Transportation Infrastructure	$160,000,000
2020	B	Transportation Infrastructure	$460,000,000
2022	A	Affordable Housing	$350,000,000
		Total	**$3,987,188,000**

Table 6.2 Travis County Infrastructure Bonds, 2000 to 2023

Bond Year	Prop. No.	Improvements Funded	Amount
2000	1	Roadway improvements	$28,000,000
2001	1	Road, drainage, bridge, and bike/ped projects	$57,430,000
2001	2	Parkland improvements and acquisition	$28,600,000
2001	3	Roads (SH 45 and FM 1826 right-of-way)	$32,725,000
2001	4	Roads (SH 130 right-of-way)	$66,200,000
2005	1	Roads	$65,225,000
2005	2	Parks and open space	$62,150,000
2005	3	Jails	$23,500,000
2011	1	Road, drainage, bridge, and bike/ped projects	$132,840,000
2011	2	Parks and land conservation projects	$82,105,000
2017	A	Transportation and road safety projects	$93,445,000
2017	B	County parks and green space	$91,495,000
2023	A	Roadway capacity and bike/ped safety projects	$233,060,000
2023	B	Parks and open space	$276,440,000
		Total	**$1,273,215,000**

Sources: Bond Elections -Travis County Financial Transparency Portal

Tax Increment Reinvestment Zones (TIRZ)

Tax increment financing (TIF) is a common way for jurisdictions to direct financing towards an area requiring public investment. These mechanisms capture the property tax incremental increases in an area designated for redevelopment and reinvests its tax revenues in public improvements. In Texas, TIFs are known as tax increment reinvestment zones (TIRZ).

In the NEPD area, TIRZ No. 20 (Colony Park) was formed in 2022 to fund infrastructure and improvements in the Colony Park Sustainable Community development. TIRZ No. 20 includes approximately 211 acres of City-owned land requiring significant public infrastructure upgrades in transportation and utility improvements. As of 2024, the TIRZ financing plan estimates public improvement costs sum to $258.5 million. Property value increments in the TIRZ may generate up to $135.5 million, with other sources covering the remaining $123 million.

The City has three other active TIRZ areas – two downtown (2nd Street, Waller Creek, and Second Street) and one at Mueller, the former city airport redeveloped over the past 20 years. The City's formation of the TIRZ for Colony Park demonstrates its commitment to improvement in the NEPD area, but the revenues collected by this TIRZ can only be spent on improvements within or directly serving the TIRZ property, which is the roughly 211-acre Colony Park property. Use of this tool for other parts of the NEPD area would require a new TIRZ formation. It should be noted that while both the City and the County may form a TIRZ, only the City has the power to issue bonds for TIRZ projects. The County's financial participation would be on an annual pay-as-you-go basis, rather than leveraging future tax revenues to get upfront funding for TIRZ projects.

Public Improvement Districts (PID)

A PID is a funding mechanism typically used to develop infrastructure and amenities in larger master-planned developments. A PID allows a developer to access debt financing that is then repaid by special assessments on property owners in the project, effectively adding to those property owners' tax rates. Unlike a TIRZ, in which the local jurisdiction is pledging tax revenues it would otherwise receive and could use for other general purposes, a PID does not directly cost the local jurisdiction any foregone revenue. Still, a jurisdiction must enable the PID formation and its issuance of debt, though the debt is secured by the property itself rather than a general obligation of the jurisdiction's taxpayers.

In the NEPD vicinity, PIDs are in place for the Wildhorse Ranch, Indian Hills, and Whisper Valley developments. Both the City of Austin and Travis County have facilitated PIDs for various projects throughout their jurisdictions. The County has adopted a policy requiring that a project provide community benefits such as affordable housing, childcare, fresh food access, broadband infrastructure, bike lanes, and other features above and beyond what might otherwise be required by typical governmental standards for development.[21] Alternatively, the project may pay a Community Benefit Fee to the County. The City of Austin's PID policy also requires community benefits in excess of those required in typical developments, such as affordable housing, transportation demand management programs, parks and open space, or enhanced environmental protection.[22] Future use of PIDs in the NEPD could therefore help to secure benefits to the community.



Capital Projects in the NEPD

Table 6.3 lists a sample of Travis County's capital projects recently completed or planned in the Northeast District, as of January 2025. **Table 6.4** provides a comprehensive list from the City on capital project investments recently completed, in design or construction, or in preliminary planning for wastewater, roadways, parks, and other infrastructure needs. Many City projects (39 in total) pertain to wastewater, as both the Walnut Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and the Wild Horse Ranch WWTP are within the District boundary. The projects in these tables represent a range of infrastructure needs. Some are highly visible and directly respond to community needs, such as the Colony Park Pool facility, while other projects, like the Walnut Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant, are less visible but crucial to the function of the city and Planning District.

[21] Chapter_481_PID_Policy.pdf

[22] City of Austin PID Policy

Table 6.3 Description and Status of Selected County-Led NEPD Capital Projects (as of January 2025)

Department	Project Title	Stage	Project Start Date	Anticipated Completion or Date of Construction	Description and Scope	Location	Funding Source
Transportation & Natural Resources	Braker Lane I, Phases 2, 3, 4, 5 (Public-Private-Public)	Anticipated	To Be Determined	Not Available	Extend Braker Lane from realigned Decker Lane to Parmer Lane at SH 130	Between Lindell Lane and 130	2005 County bond funds to be reallocated, City of Austin funds returned. Project is no longer active.
Transportation & Natural Resources	Decker Lake Road (Public-Private-Public)	Closed	2010 Q3	2013 Q2	Extend Decker Lake Road from FM 973 to SH 130 SB Frontage Road	From FM 973 to SH 130	2005 Bond funds; COA & Developer Fund
Transportation & Natural Resources	Decker Lane / Hog Eye Sidewalk	Closed	2018 Q3	2019 Q4	Construct sidewalk on Hog Eye Road from Decker Lane to Community First Village.	Along the south side of Hog Eye Road from Community First Village to Decker Lane (FM3177)	2017 bond funds
Transportation & Natural Resources	Decker Lane Sidewalk	Closed	2014 Q1	2017 Q4	Construct a five foot wide by 1.63 mile concrete sidewalk within existing right-of-way along the west side of Decker Lane (FM 3177) from Loyola Lane to Daffan Lane.	Along Decker Lane (north-south)	County bond funds, Transportation Enhancement Program grant, City of Austin funds
TxDOT	FM 969 Improvements (TxDOT Pass-Through Toll Finance) Phase II	Construction	2023 Q4	2023 Q4	The existing 4-lane arterial road will be expanded to include a center turn lane and sidewalks.	969 from North FM 973 to Hunters Bend roads	Funded through a pass-through bond funds issued in 2012
Transportation & Natural Resources	Gilleland Creek Greenway Improvements, Phase I Construction	Anticipated	To Be Determined		Construction of greenway trails and amenities from Northeast Metro Park to Ben E. Fisher Park with additional improvements to Ben E. Fisher Park and including Ben E Fisher Park Renovation.		2023 Bond Program, Proposition B (Parks and Open Space)

Table 6.4 Description and Status of City-Led Northeast Planning District Area Capital Projects (as of January 2025)

Project Title & Description	Phase	Status
Facilities		
Walnut WWTP Bathroom and Locker Room Upgrades	Anticipated	Construction
Colony Park Branch Library	Active	Preliminary
Program - Buildings Renovation	Anticipated	Construction
GO Repair Interfaith - 2013 Bonds	Active	Preliminary
GO Repair Meals on Wheels - 2013 Bonds	Active	Preliminary
GO Repair Habitat for Humanity - 2013 Bonds	Active	Preliminary
Mobility Infrastructure		
Colony Park Sustainable Community - Parent Subproject	Active	Preliminary
ATMS - New: CCTV Cameras	Anticipated	Preliminary
Project Connect (Regional High Capacity Transit) - Unfunded	Anticipated	Preliminary
Colony Park Sustainable Community - Transportation - Colony Loop Drive	Anticipated	Preliminary
Austin to Manor Phase 2 - Trail	Substantial	Construction
ATMS - Rehab/Repl: Communication Network	Anticipated	Preliminary
2020 Bond Substandard Streets Johnny Morris Road	Active	Post-Construction
Walnut Creek Trail - IH-35 to Southern Walnut Creek Trail	Active	Preliminary
Colony Loop Drive - 2018 Bond Consideration	Anticipated	Preliminary
Project Connect	Anticipated	Post-Construction
Regional Park & Ride Initiative - Unfunded	Anticipated	Preliminary
Corridor Right of Way Preservation Program - Unfunded Needs	Anticipated	GMP Construction
Substandard Street - Johnny Morris Road Improvements Unfunded	Anticipated	Construction
All Ages and Abilities Bicycle Network - Future Projects-Unfunded	Anticipated	Preliminary

Cont. Table 6.4 Description and Status of City-Led Northeast Planning District Area Capital Projects (as of January 2025)

Project Title & Description	Phase	Status
Mobility Infrastructure cont.		
Colony Park Sustainable Community - Helen Miller View Street Construction	Active	Preliminary
Active Transportation Network Full Build Quality - Unfunded Needs	Anticipated	Preliminary
Colony Loop Drive	Anticipated	Preliminary
All Ages and Abilities Bicycle Network - Unfunded Needs	Anticipated	Design
Signals - Upgrades: Aerial Detection	Anticipated	Design
Connectivity Program	Anticipated	Preliminary
Pedestrian Crossing Improvement Program-Unfunded	Anticipated	Preliminary
E MLK Blvd / FM 969 - US 183 to Decker Ln - Unfunded	Anticipated	Preliminary
Corridor Mobility Plan Development - Unfunded	Anticipated	Preliminary
SRTS District 1 - Signs and Markings	Active	Design
ATMS - Upgrades: Communication Network Expansion	Anticipated	Preliminary
E MLK Jr Blvd / FM 969 - US 183 to Decker LN	Active	Preliminary
2018 Bond Sidewalk Rehabilitation and Replacement - Phase 2 Central Austin	Active	Preliminary
Roadway Capacity Improvements - Unfunded	Anticipated	Preliminary
Signals - Upgrades: Battery Backup System (BBS)	Anticipated	Preliminary
Park Amenities		
Walter E. Long Nature Play	Anticipated	Post-Construction
Program - Tennis	Anticipated	Design
Colony Park District Park - Pool Development	Substantial	Construction
Dottie Jordan Playground Renovation	Active	Preliminary
Program - Parking Lots and Roadways	Anticipated	Preliminary
Program - Trails	Anticipated	Preliminary

Cont. Table 6.4 Description and Status of City-Led Northeast Planning District Area Capital Projects (as of January 2025)

Project Title & Description	Phase	Status
Park Amenities cont.		
Program - Playscapes	Anticipated	Construction
Agave Neighborhood Pk - Playscape Improvement and Safety Surface Conversion	Substantial	Preliminary
Program - Park Improvements	Anticipated	Preliminary
Metz Recreation Center Playground	Active	Preliminary
Colony District Park - Phase 2 Implementation	Anticipated	Design
Walter E. Long Metro Park - Phase I Vision Plan Implementation	Active	Preliminary
Walter E. Long Metro Park - Phase 1 Implementation	Anticipated	Preliminary
Austin Tennis Center	Active	Preliminary
John Trevino Jr. Metro Park - Phase I Development	Active	Preliminary
Davis White Northeast NP - Playground Replacement	Active	Bid/Award/Execution
Colony Municipal Pool - Development	Anticipated	Design
Reclaimed		
Walnut Creek WWTP Reclaimed Water Meters	Active	Preliminary
Stormwater		
Walnut Creek - Crystalbrook flood control improvements Ph II	Active	Preliminary
Little Walnut Creek - Flood Risk Reduction from Metric to Rutland	Active	Preliminary
Wastewater		
Daffan Lane Lift Station Generator Installation	Anticipated	Preliminary
Walnut Creek Wastewater Treatment Ventilation/Odor Control Improvements	Anticipated	Preliminary
Walnut Creek WWTP Security Gate Replacement AW48, AW49, AW50, AW51 & AW52	Anticipated	Construction
Walnut Creek WWTP Pond Flume Repairs	Substantial	Preliminary

Cont. Table 6.4 Description and Status of City-Led Northeast Planning District Area Capital Projects (as of January 2025)

Project Title & Description	Phase	Status
Wastewater cont.		
Walnut Creek Wastewater Treatment Lab and Admin Bldg. HVAC Rehab Phase 2	Anticipated	Preliminary
Walnut Creek Waste Water Treatment Plant Perimeter Security Deployment	Anticipated	Construction
Remote Facilities 7113 FM 969 Gate Renewal	Anticipated	Preliminary
Walnut Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant Gas Scrubber Systems Renewal	Substantial	Preliminary
Walnut Creek WWTP Expansion to 100 Million Gallons Per Day	Active	Preliminary
Walnut Creek Primary Clarifier and Flow Equalization Basin Rehab	Active	Preliminary
Walnut Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant Disinfection System Improvements	Anticipated	Design
Crosstown Tunnel Centralized Odor Control Facility	Active	Construction
Colony Park Interceptor - Sendero Hills Wastewater Improvements Phase I	Active	Preliminary
Walnut Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant Water System Backup	Anticipated	Preliminary
Southern Walnut Creek Greenbelt Wastewater Improvements	Anticipated	Design
Walnut Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant Administration Building Walls Rehab	Anticipated	Post-Construction
Walnut Creek Treatment Plant Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition	Anticipated	Construction
Walnut Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant Effluent Sample Pump Modifications	Substantial	Design
Daffan Lane Lift Station discharge piping emergency repair	Substantial	Preliminary
Decker General Subdivision SER-5713R and SER-5714R	Active	Design
TxDOT FM 973 From FM 969 to Thyone - Sludge line & Water main	Active	Preliminary
Walnut Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant Sludge Transfer Line	Anticipated	Post-Construction
Walnut Creek WWTP Headworks Improvements	Active	Design
Walnut Creek WWTP Administration Building Roof Replacement	Anticipated	Preliminary
Walnut Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant Electrical Loop Switches Phase 3	Anticipated	Preliminary
Colony Park Interceptor - Sendero Hills Wastewater Improvements Phase II	Anticipated	Post-Construction
Tracor Lift Station Emergency Generator Installation	Active	Construction
Walnut Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant Secondary Process Improvements	Substantial	Preliminary

Cont. Table 6.4 Description and Status of City-Led Northeast Planning District Area Capital Projects (as of January 2025)

Project Title & Description	Phase	Status
Wastewater cont.		
Wild Horse Ranch Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion	Active	Preliminary
Wastewater Billing Meter Assessments	Active	Preliminary
In Situ Wastewater Line Renewal Program IDIQ (2022 to 2024)	Substantial	Preliminary
Walnut Creek Alkalinity Delivery	Anticipated	Post-Construction
East Parke Subdivision Phase 1 Lift Station	Active	Construction
Greater Walnut WWTP and Collection System Odor Study	Active	Bid/Award/Execution
Whisper Valley and Indian Hills Public Improvement Districts	Active	Preliminary
Walnut Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant Controls and Network Upgrades	Active	Preliminary
Wild Horse WWTP Expansion to 5.0 MGD	Anticipated	Preliminary
Walnut Creek Waste Water Treatment Plant Security System Update	Anticipated	Preliminary
Walnut Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant Influent Lift Station	Active	Preliminary
Water		
Highway 290 - Highway 183 Low Pressure Project	Anticipated	Construction
East Parke Subdivision Phase 2 Water & Wastewater Improvements	Active	Preliminary
Water Services Package 4- Full Replacement within Construction Project Area	Anticipated	Preliminary
Community First - Phase 3 Offsite 12" Ductile Iron Water Main	Substantial	Preliminary
Johnny Morris/Hwy 290 Area Water Line Extensions	Active	Design
Decker Lane (Between Loyola & Mayview) Water Pipeline Renewal	Active	Construction
Streambank Stabilization on Walnut Crk at First Tee	Active	Preliminary
40 Acre FM 973 - Industrial SER-5023	Active	Construction
TxDOT FM 2222 Water Line Relocation: FM 620 to Bonaventure Drive	Substantial	Preliminary
Water Services Package 2- Full Replacement within Construction Project Area	Anticipated	Preliminary
Colony Park Water Pipeline Renewal	Active	Design

Cont. Table 6.4 Description and Status of City-Led Northeast Planning District Area Capital Projects (as of January 2025)

Project Title & Description	Phase	Status
Water cont.		
TxDOT FM 973 From FM 969 to Thyone	Substantial	Preliminary
2024 Waterline On-Call Services IDIQ	Active	Post-Construction
Water Services Package 3- Full Replacement within Construction Project Area	Anticipated	Construction
Travis County Utility Relocation: Old Manor Road Safety Improvements	Anticipated	Bid/Award/Execution
Pilot Knob Supply Water Transmission Main	Anticipated	Preliminary

Source: City of Austin



Chapter 7 : Social & Municipal Services

Social & Municipal Services

Notable Policy Objectives

This section outlines notable policy objectives related to social and municipal services within the Northeast District, drawing upon the framework and goals established for the collaborative planning effort between Travis County and the City of Austin, as well as relevant broader City and County plans. The Northeast District Plan is specifically intended to address past inequities and promote equitable service provision, aiming to foster a more vibrant and inclusive community.

Identified community needs and focus areas resonate with and are supported by broader policy goals found in other City and County planning initiatives. The chapter summarizes relevant notable policies, objectives, and recommendations from these plans pertaining to an area like the Northeast District.

County and City officials should use these previous plans' policy objectives as a guide for future development for the Northeast Planning District, noting that these policy objectives are derived from previous rigorous engagement measures that have been done in the broader City and County areas, and engagement efforts that have happened within the Northeast Planning District. These policy objectives can be used to guide future investments and initiatives in social and municipal services to address historical inequities and enhance the quality of life for residents in the area.

Imagine Austin Comprehensive Plan[21]

Period: 2009 - 2012, Adoption Date: 2012

The Imagine Austin Comprehensive Plan is the City's long-range plan, guiding the next 30 years of growth and development in the city. The Plan recognizes that achieving its vision requires ensuring all residents have access to quality schools, libraries, parks and recreation, and health and human services.

Within the Plan, "Building Block 6: Society" contains policies addressing health and human services, families, and education. The overarching vision here is that all Austinites are valued and respected, and necessities are affordable and accessible.

Policies aim to improve access to services, particularly in underserved areas. This includes strategies to increase public awareness of social services programs and healthcare options. Actions support making healthcare more affordable and accessible through various strategies.

Policies also support creating databases to identify barriers to accessing social services and real-time information on available services, including healthcare.

Key goals include ending homelessness with supportive housing, mental health services, counseling, and alcohol programs. Policy actions support reducing homelessness by coordinating services and promoting housing opportunities for those transitioning from homelessness.

Policies support increasing access to programs for early childhood development, quality pre-kindergarten, and high-quality education. Actions involve collaborating with partners to make affordable and accessible childcare, early education, preschool, afterschool, and summer programs widely available, particularly in underserved areas.

Within "Building Block 5: City Facilities and Services," policies relate to providing high-quality public services, including public safety, parks, and infrastructure.

Public safety is addressed through policies and actions like developing or enhancing public safety educational programs on topics such as personal safety, drug use, and awareness of police and fire procedures. Actions also include ensuring land development policies and regulations consider public safety issues.

Policies support maximizing the role of parks and recreation in promoting healthy communities and lifestyles and expanding equitable access to active and passive parks throughout the city by targeting new parks where most needed.

[21] Imagine Austin plan document

To implement policies and actions, the Plan emphasizes collaboration with Travis County, the hospital district, and school districts on funding for mental health and substance abuse programs, coordinating services for the homeless, and partnering with schools and businesses on educational opportunities. It acknowledges that the City cannot implement Imagine Austin alone and needs partnerships with various public, private, and non-profit organizations.

Imagine Austin states that gaps in service and infrastructure affect a "large swath of the community" and services should be made available to all those in need, without targeting specific groups.

Promoting equity and inclusion is a core principle, aiming to provide housing and services inclusive of the needs of all Austinites, including those with mental or physical disabilities, immigrants, and all races and ethnicities. Imagine Austin explicitly calls for expanding access to services for marginalized populations and maintaining programs for the safety, prosperity, and integration of immigrants, refugees, and their families, regardless of legal status.



Austin-Travis County Food Plan[22]

Period: 2021 - 2024, Adoption Year: 2024

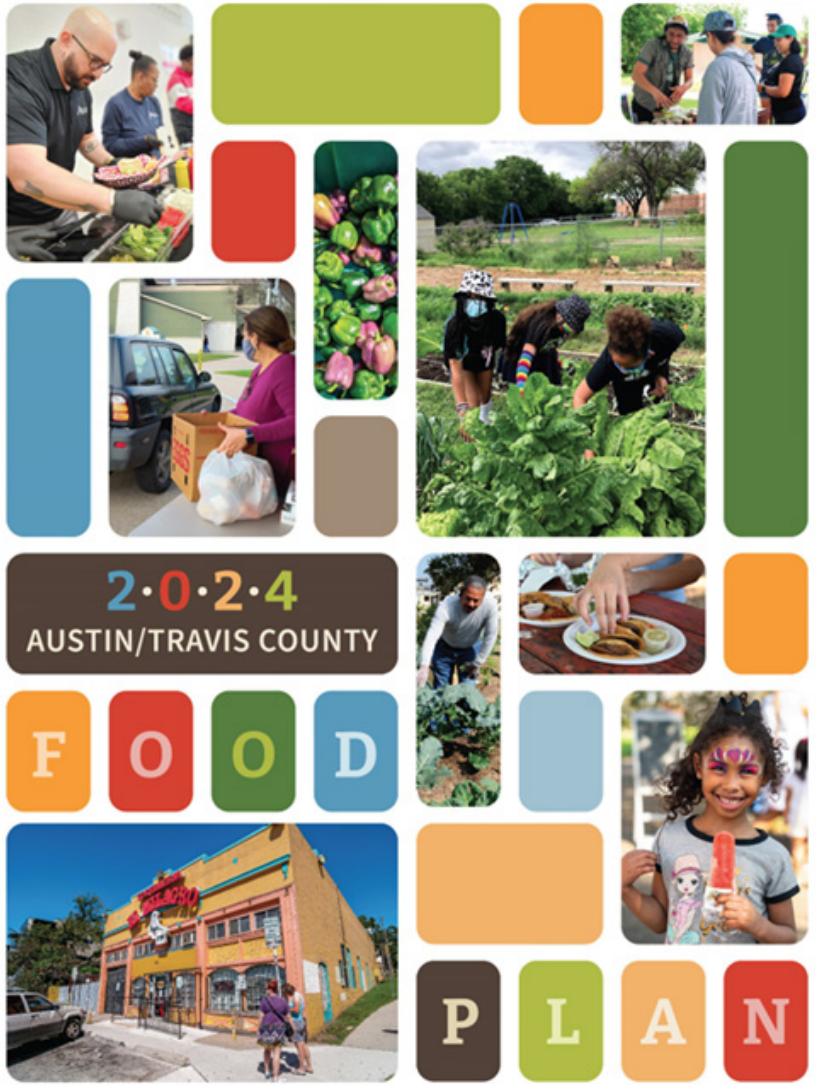
The Austin-Travis County Food Plan defines a vision, priorities, and an action plan for the City and County to advance its food system and improve food access for all.

The plan recognizes systemic inequities that have led to disproportionate challenges related to the food system for specific populations and geographic areas. In particular, the Plan notes that residents of the Eastern Crescent (which include the NEPD) have been historically underserved by affordable and appropriate food retailers.

Relevant portions of the Food Plan on increasing community access to affordable, nutritious, and culturally appropriate food. Strategies include:

- Identifying the diverse cultural and medical dietary needs within Austin and Travis County through surveys and community consultations to develop a diverse food inventory.
- Defining appropriate locations for food distribution to be funded, expanded, and/or improved, which will identify key partners for collaboration.
- Supporting organizations that provide nutrition and food preparation education and services.
- Advocating for eligibility rule changes in federal nutrition programs at the state level.
- Increasing enrollment in and utilization of food programs such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) among eligible households.
- Identifying methods to match businesses with priority farmers and identify existing programs and gaps.

The Food Plan is intended to be a "plan of plans," acknowledging strategies from other local agencies and actors that promote food access, and its strategies link to other efforts like the Community Health Improvement Plan and Strategic Housing Blueprint, indicating alignment on goals related to health and housing stability which impact food access.



[22] Austin/Travis County Food Plan DRAFT



Austin/Travis County Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) 2024[23]

Period: 2022 - 2024, Adoption Year: 2024

The Austin/Travis County CHIP is a plan focused on improving community health, driven by community health assessment findings and guided by community members and partner organizations.

The CHIP utilizes a Social Determinants of Health (SDoH) framework defined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). This framework recognizes that complex social structures and economic systems are responsible for most health inequities. The plan specifically focuses on the significant portion of health outcomes determined by social, economic, and physical environment factors.

Priority areas identified include Mental Health, Neighborhood and Built Environment, and Economic Stability, with goals that include the following:

- Improve community access to housing, food, financial literacy and tax help resources.
- Address Mental Health and Substance Use Disorder with accessible services, recognizing their impact on overall well-being.
- Promote health equity, aiming for a state where all people have the opportunity to attain their full health potential without disadvantage due to social position or other socially determined circumstances.
- Implement collaborative workgroups with experts, service organizations, and advocates to carry out strategies.

These goals pertain to the City and County populations broadly, but are especially relevant in the NEPD given its diverse and relatively economically disadvantaged population.

[23] Community Health Improvement Plan

East MLK Combined Neighborhood Plan[24]

Period: 2001 - 2002, Adoption Year: 2002

The East MLK Combined Neighborhood Plan is a plan for the MLK, MLK-183, and Pecan Springs/Springdale planning areas. A portion of the MLK-183 Planning Area extends into the NEPD area. Through thirteen identified goals, the Plan addresses problems and unmet needs identified by community participants. In the Services and Infrastructure component, there are three goals related to social and municipal services:

- Foster neighborhood security by reducing illegal and dangerous activities and improving the sense of public safety. Actions include working with the police on law enforcement effectiveness, increasing crime prevention programs like Neighborhood Watch, and improving public safety through adequate lighting.
- Protect and enhance the neighborhood through code enforcement, property maintenance, and reducing trash and dumping. Objectives include identifying and addressing sub-standard vacant houses, facilitating housing rehabilitation through existing programs, and encouraging property owners to maintain their property. Actions include promoting housing rehabilitation resource guides and programs like "Raise the Roof."
- Create more public open space, improve existing parks, and increase recreational amenities. This includes objectives and actions to provide more recreational activities specifically for youth and seniors. Actions involve promoting existing services, increasing senior recreational activities at recreation centers, and exploring partnerships with local churches for senior activities. Objectives also cover maintaining and improving neighborhood parks and utilizing vacant land for community gardens or other recreational purposes.

Spirit of East Austin Initiative[25]

Period: 2015 - 2017, Adoption Year: 2018

The Spirit of East Austin Initiative was a planning process completed in 2018 to identify the types of projects, programs, and services that would bring about the most impactful change in Austin's Eastern Crescent.

The policy objectives and themes for the Eastern Crescent/Spirit of East Austin Initiative cover a wide range of social and municipal services, with particular emphasis on health, housing affordability, transportation, education, jobs and workforce development, and safety. The approach integrated feedback from the community and assessed potential initiatives based on their perceived impact and effort required for implementation. Notable policy objectives and themes related to social and municipal services identified in this plan include:

- Health was identified as the theme with the highest impact on the community based on social research. Key aspects mentioned include:
  - Access to affordable healthcare.
  - Access to affordable healthy food and ending food deserts in the Eastern Crescent. This theme also appeared prominently in community comments from specific ZIP codes, highlighting the lack of healthy food in stores, corner stores, grocery, and retail options.
  - Affordable medicine (over the counter and prescription).
  - Ideas like an innovation district, greater healthcare education and access, a digital health hub, place- and race-based health planning and intervention, a 21st Century Health and Wellness Center, and a Community Health Assessment/Plan (CHA/CHIP) were discussed.

[24] EMLK Plan_final_12-05-07

[25] Spirit of East Austin Ideas & Discussion - PublicInput

- Housing was another significant theme mentioned by the community. Objectives and issues include:
  - Affordable housing.
  - Addressing property tax increases.
  - Access to housing for those with disabilities.
  - Planning ahead for displacements.
  - Repairing housing (housing rehabilitation funds).
  - Ideas like Mixed-Income Housing and Inclusive Culture. There is a tension noted between neighborhood displacement and economic development, with a need for sensitivity to existing resident displacement alongside business and job creation.
- Transportation/Mobility themes and objectives include:
  - Improved public transit system.
  - Affordable monthly transit passes.
  - Improved bus stops and service.
  - Improved connectivity between East & West Austin.
  - Community comments also specifically highlighted fixing traffic congestion, needing bike lanes, affordable public transportation, and addressing transit infrastructure at specific intersections and corridors.
- Education objectives include:
  - After school programs for students/children.
  - Basic life skill computer training and higher-level computer training.
  - Night classes for parents/adults (e.g., English as a Second Language classes).
  - Workshops for financial assistance.
  - Integrating Workforce Plans with City Afterschool Funding Curriculum.
  - Greater Austin Community Schools Coalition, including Universal Pre-K.
  - Revisiting the lottery system for better schools in East Austin.
  - Formal trade training.
  - Establishing East Austin as an Applied Research Hub.
- Safety objectives include:
  - Improved security in neighborhoods.
  - Improved relationship with APD.
- Jobs/Workforce Development objectives include:
  - Wage improvement.
  - Training for 21st century skills and upward mobility (higher paying jobs).
  - High level computer skills training.
  - Availability of jobs for a variety of skill sets.
  - “Green Collar” Jobs Program to promote environmental sustainability.
  - Support for food access industries and other initiatives that may creates jobs for people that are more difficult to employ (e.g., people with less formal education or past legal difficulties).
- Culture objectives include:
  - Inclusive cultural atmosphere.
  - Preservation of culture.
  - Cultural Revitalization and Preservation and Creative Districts.
  - Community events that bring residents together to strengthen bonds and preserve culture.
- Other municipal services mentioned include:
  - Parks and nature programs such as Adopt-a-Park initiatives and creating an Eastern Crescent Cycling Association.
  - Environmental justice.
  - Library WiFi Hotspot Landing Program.
  - Basic infrastructure like water capacity, sewers, and roads were mentioned as missing.

Education

The main school districts that serve the Northeast District are the Austin ISD and Manor ISD. While Del Valle ISD has no school or facility within the NEPD boundary, the school district's jurisdiction does coincide, meaning there is potential for residents of the NEPD to go to a Del Valle ISD school (**Figure 7.1)**. The following are the school districts and schools within the boundary, with their corresponding 2023 Texas Education Agency (TEA) accountability grades, a statewide rating for school performance:

Austin ISD - C for district overall

- LBJ Early College High School - F
- Garcia YMLA Middle School - D
- Jordan Elementary School - D
- Overton Elementary School - F

Manor ISD - D for district overall

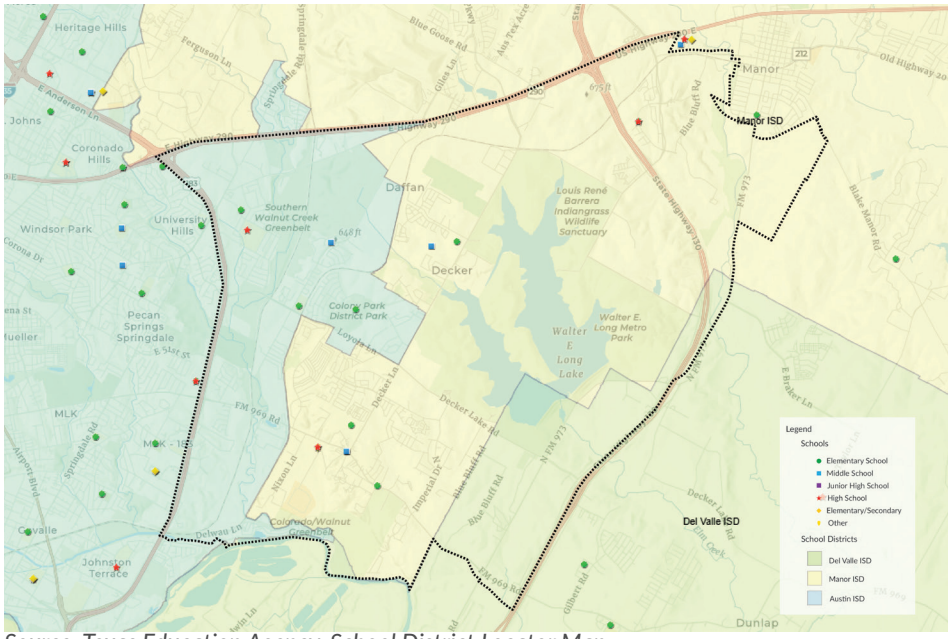
- Decker Middle School - D
- Decker Elementary - F
- Oak Meadows Elementary - D
- KIPP Public Schools Campus
  - KIPP Alegria Primary School - F
  - KIPP Austin Academy of Arts & Letters - D
- Austin Discovery School - C
  - Elementary Charter School

Del Valle ISD - D for district overall

- No schools within the Northeast Planning District Boundary.

The current performance of Austin ISD and Manor ISD based on TEA's testing standards and accountability ratings presents a mixed picture. The TEA's A-F grading system evaluates schools based on students' performance on state standardized tests, closing achievement gaps, graduation rates, and students' readiness for college, the workforce, or the military. For the 2022-23 school year, which saw the release of delayed accountability ratings, Austin ISD received an overall C rating, a decrease from its previous B rating. Notably, 25 percent of Austin ISD campuses received F ratings in 2023, with 30 schools identified as failing, including some that dropped from a B in 2022 to an F in 2023. Meanwhile, Manor ISD received a D rating in the 2023 TEA accountability ratings, a decrease from its 2022 C rating. These drops are partly attributed by district leaders to more rigorous criteria used by TEA to calculate school ratings and changes to the STAAR test.

Figure 7.1 Schools and School Districts in the NEPD



Source: Texas Education Agency, School District Locator Map

It is important to understand this performance data within the broader context of the city, but note that school districts are independent governmental entities, and City and County governments do not have direct jurisdiction or decision-making authority over the operational decisions made by the school districts, such as those related to curriculum, campus-level interventions, or responses to TEA ratings.

For Austin ISD, facilities management is guided by a comprehensive, iterative Long-Range Plan (LRP) and a Facility Master Plan (FMP). The LRP is intended to improve facility conditions and programmatic practices, with updates planned every five years. The FMP, initially adopted in 2017 and updated in 2020, was developed to guide the use of a $1 billion bond investment approved by voters in 2017 to modernize the school district's facilities. Significant planned improvements are additionally funded by a $2.44 billion bond program approved by voters on November 8, 2022. This bond is divided into Proposition A for General Purpose ($2,316,025,000), Proposition B for Technology ($75,541,000), and Proposition C for Stadiums ($47,434,000). The 2022 Bond Program is designed to fund capital projects such as upgrades to safety and security, repairing failing building systems, modernizing 25 school facilities through full or phased renovations, technology upgrades, and other improvements. These projects began implementation in Summer 2023, starting with safety upgrades across the district. In addition to the 25 modernizations, there are over 300 targeted projects planned as part of the bond.

For Manor ISD, planned improvements stem from the $280 million bond proposition approved on November 6, 2019. Projects included in this bond package involved constructing three new campuses and a police department to accommodate a growing educational community and student needs. It also funds crucial upgrades to campus security. For Manor ISD campuses, a significant portion of the bond replaces and upgrades aging and obsolete technology and infrastructure in older facilities.

The Manor ISD Facilities Advisory Committee plays a role in identifying needs by gathering community input and developing community-supported recommendations. Their work involves developing a shared vision for the future and providing feedback on district proposals, further contributing to the identification and prioritization of facility needs.



Healthcare

The NEPD is home to a growing and diverse population, many of whom face significant barriers to achieving optimal health. As a historically underserved area, the NEPD contends with limited access to affordable healthcare, transportation, housing, and nutritious food—all key social determinants of health.

Data from recent reports, including Central Health's 2024 Demographic Report and the 2022 Austin/Travis County Community Health Assessment, indicate that chronic health conditions and inequities are prevalent, particularly among low-income residents, people of color, and those experiencing homelessness. Despite these challenges, the NEPD has existing and planned health facilities and community-based efforts that can be built upon to improve health equity and outcomes.

Existing and Planned Facilities

The NEPD and its surrounding areas are served by a mix of public health infrastructure, mobile resources, and community-driven health initiatives. While some facilities lie just outside the District's official boundaries, they also serve NEPD residents.

- **Central Health Facilities:** Central Health is the hospital district of Travis County, serving the county's low-income population . Central Health has several resources located within the NEPD. This includes a healthcare clinic at Community First! Village, which provides primary care services to both Village residents and eligible patients from the broader community.[26] There is also the Northeast Health Resource Center on the Barbara Jordan Elementary School campus, which provides enrollment assistance for benefit assistance programs like SNAP, WIC, and Medicaid. Central Health also has a Health and Wellness Center in Hornsby Bend, just southeast of the Northeast Planning District boundaries. Central Health and the City of Austin are in the process of developing a Health and Wellness Center in the NEPD, on 2.28 acres just north of Loyola Lane in the Colony Park Sustainable Community project.

[26] Per Central Health, services are available to Travis County residents who meet income and eligibility guidelines.

- **Community Health Centers:** Travis County Health and Human Services operates six community centers, with the closest being the Community Center at Manor to the northeast and the Community Center at Del Valle to the south. The St. John Community Center, just northwest of the district boundary, provides free health screenings, short-term counseling, job and benefits application assistance, and houses the Tots/Big Shots Immunization Clinic.
- **Women, Infant and Children (WIC) Services:** Two main WIC offices—WIC Manor and St. John's WIC (in the St. John Community Center)—serve NEPD residents. Additionally, a WIC mobile unit visits the Northeast Health Resource Center monthly, expanding access to nutrition education, breastfeeding support, and referrals.
- **Community-Based Services:** Clinics supported by the Medical Access Program (MAP) and local community health workers offer primary and behavioral health care. However, these services often lack specialty care and after-hours availability.
- **Faith-Based and Community Organizations:** Trusted institutions within the NEPD provide crucial health outreach and crisis response, particularly for marginalized residents. These groups help bridge gaps in trust and cultural understanding between residents and formal health systems.
- **Food and Transportation Services:** An expanding network of food pantries, mobile food distributions, and community gardens helps address food insecurity. Transportation services, including Capital Metro and senior transit, are also improving but remain limited in coverage and frequency.
- **Policy and Planning Initiatives:** The 2024 CHIP Plan (Community Health Improvement Plan) emphasizes mental health access, economic stability, and improvements to the built environment. The Community Development Block Grant program targets low- to moderate-income areas for improvements aligned with these goals, including infrastructure, green space access, and food systems.

Noted Needs

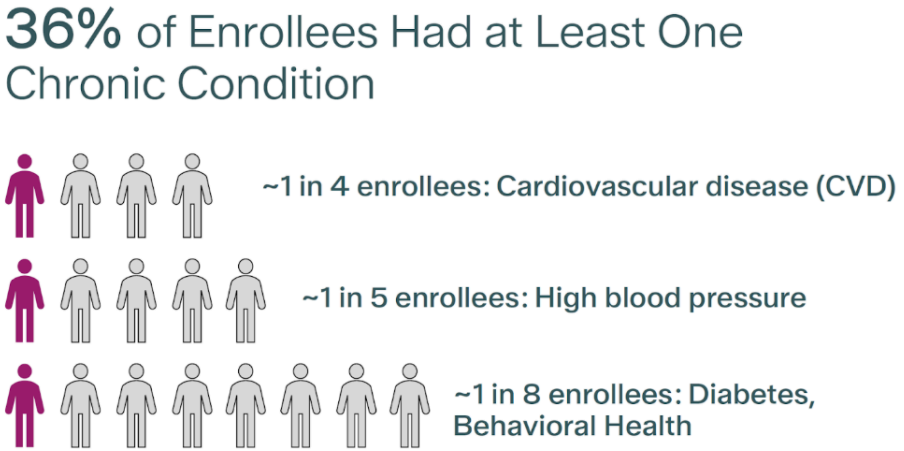
Despite the presence of several healthcare and supportive services, the NEPD continues to face persistent and systemic health disparities driven by a variety of unmet needs. The 2024 Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) produced by an Austin/Travis County Steering Committee emphasizes the importance of mental health access, economic stability, and improvements to the built environment as keys to better health outcomes for the region's residents. These and other factors are ripe for improvement in the NEPD, as summarized in this section.

- **Access to Health and Mental Health Services:** Residents face significant barriers in accessing culturally competent, bilingual healthcare, especially in behavioral health, vision, and dental care. Provider shortages, high costs, and transportation limitations compound these challenges.
- **Chronic Health Conditions:** Central Health data reveals that 36 percent of enrollees countywide suffer from at least one chronic condition (**Figure 7.2**). Cardiovascular disease, hypertension, and diabetes are most prevalent, particularly among Black residents who experience disproportionate burdens. Behavioral health and substance use disorders are also high among Black and White residents, and are especially acute in people experiencing homelessness.
- **Social Determinants of Health:** Economic instability, housing insecurity, and food access issues deeply affect residents' ability to maintain health. Many households—particularly among Black and Latine residents—struggle with severe housing cost burdens, contributing to displacement and concentration in areas like the NEPD.
- **Transportation Limitations:** Inadequate and unreliable public transit options hinder access to healthcare, grocery stores, and employment, particularly for seniors and people with disabilities. This contributes to missed care, food insecurity, and chronic stress.

- **Food Insecurity:** While there are food assistance programs, demand outpaces supply. The high cost and low availability of nutritious food options exacerbate dietary health issues and chronic conditions.
- **Digital and Emergency Preparedness Gaps:** Limited broad band and digital device access, especially among older and low-income residents, restrict access to telehealth and emergency information. Events like Winter Storm Uri highlighted the district's vulnerability to climate emergencies due to aging infrastructure and limited emergency response resources.
- **Distrust and Discrimination in Health Systems:** Residents of color, immigrants, and LGBTQIA+ individuals report institutional racism, language barriers, and lack of cultural competence in care settings. These issues erode trust and further limit engagement with formal healthcare systems.

The Northeast Planning District of Austin reflects a broader landscape of structural health inequities shaped by race, income, geography, and historical disinvestment. While chronic conditions and access barriers are widespread, the area is also supported by a network of health facilities, community-based organizations, and policy initiatives working to close these gaps. Strategic investments in culturally competent healthcare, transportation, housing stability, and food systems are essential. Building community trust and supporting inclusive, place-based planning will be critical to advancing health equity and resilience in the NEPD.

Figure 7.2 Prevalence of Chronic Health Conditions in Central Health Enrollees



Source: Central Health 2024 Demographics Report

Figure 7.3 Central Health Enrollee Demographics

Central Health FY23 Enrollment

119,103

ENROLLED IN CENTRAL HEALTH PROGRAMS IN FY23 [1]

[1 IN 12 TRAVIS CO. RESIDENTS]

▲ 7.2% SINCE FY21

- **52,604** ENROLLED IN MAP COVERAGE
- **77,252** ENROLLED IN MAP BASIC
- **9,963** ENROLLED IN SFS PROGRAMS
- **979** ENROLLED IN CHAP

ENROLLEE DEMOGRAPHICS

FY21 | FY23

AGE

	FY21	FY23
<18	14.1%	19.7%
18-44	49.9%	52.6%
45-64	26.3%	28.1%
65+	4.0%	5.2%

MEDIAN AGE: 37

HOMELESSNESS

FY21	FY23
8.9%	91.1%
8.1% Unhoused	91.9% Housed

SEX

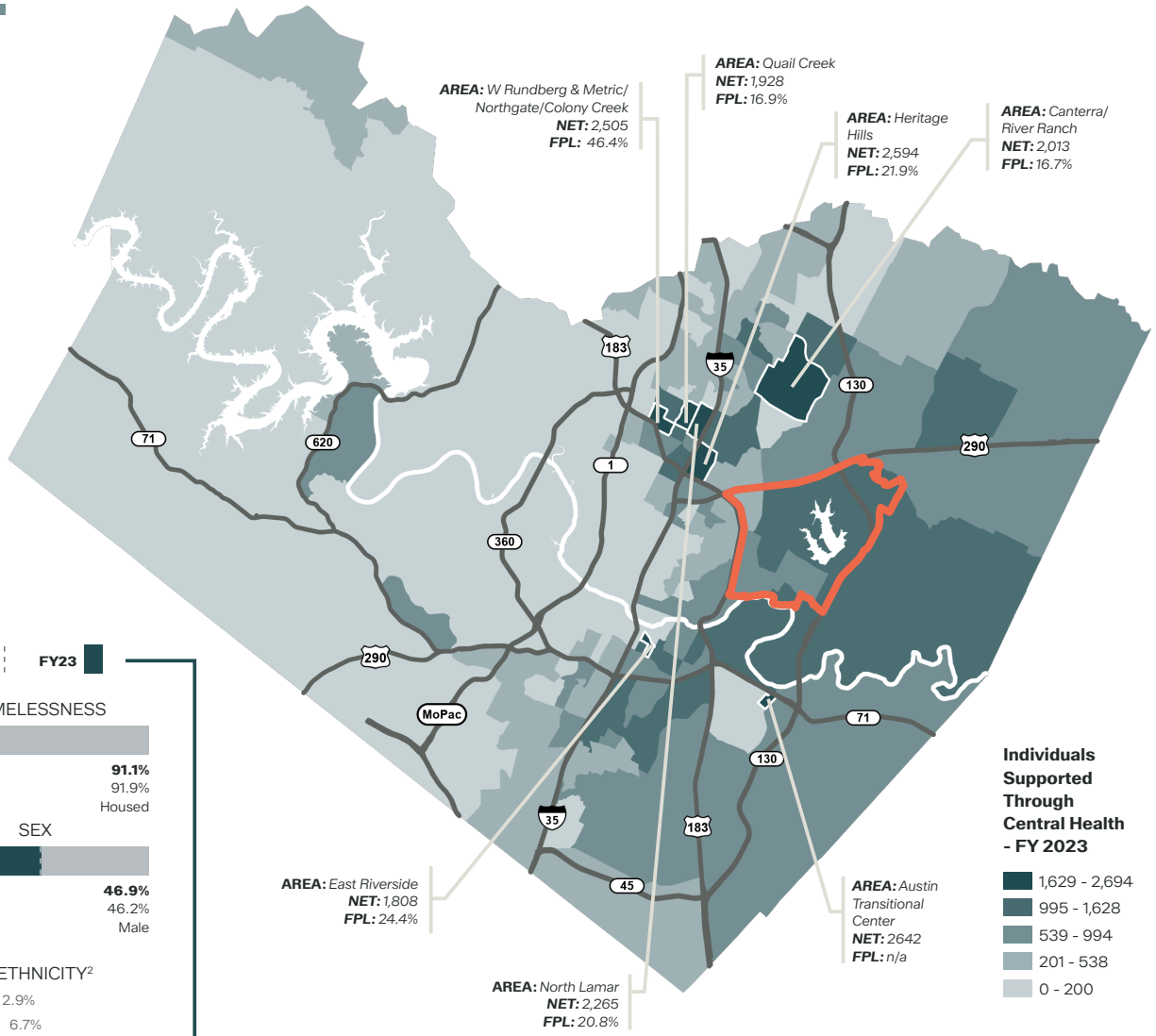
FY21	FY23
53.1%	46.9%
53.8% Female	46.2% Male

LANGUAGE

	FY21	FY23
English	29.8%	36.5%
Other	2.3%	2.3%
Spanish	51.6%	60.0%
Unreported	7.9%	9.6%

RACE/ETHNICITY[2]

	FY21	FY23
Asian	2.3%	2.9%
Black	5.5%	6.7%
Latino	67.7%	72.9%
Other	6.2%	6.9%
Unreported	5.0%	6.5%
White	8.1%	9.4%



Highlighted are the census tracts with the highest counts of enrollees

AREA: The dominant neighborhood represented in the census tract
NET: The total number of enrollees residing in the census tract in FY2023
FPL: The percent of families living below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level in 2024

Source: Central Health 2024 Demographic Report

Public Safety

For a municipality and county, public safety involves ensuring the well-being and protection of residents through various services and infrastructure, including law enforcement, emergency response, and planning related to safety concerns.

City of Austin

The The City of Austin's public safety efforts are carried out by multiple departments including the Austin Police Department (APD), the Austin Fire Department (AFD), the Austin/Travis County Emergency Medical Services Department (EMS), and the Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. Through these departments, the City provides various crime prevention initiatives like the Gang Suppression Unit and National Night Out, fire safety programs including free smoke alarms, fire inspections, and operation offered by the Fire Marshal's Office, and resources for emergency preparedness. The City also offers access to courts-related public safety functions like criminal records and municipal court appeals. The City's Public Safety Commission serves as an advisory body to the City Council on budgetary and policy matters concerning APD, AFD, and Austin/Travis County EMS Department.

The Austin Fire Department has multiple facilities within the NEPD Area- Austin Fire Station #26, located off Loyola Lane; two co-located facilities for administrative purposes off Richard Lane; and a Demand Medic Station located in the northwest corner of the NEPD area.

Another piece of key infrastructure is the Combined Transportation, Emergency & Communications Center (CTECC), which is located in the Mueller neighborhood, west of the NEPD area.

Travis County

The Travis County Sheriff's office (TCSO) is the second-largest law enforcement agency in the county, responsible for law enforcement services in unincorporated areas, jail operations at the Travis County Correctional Complex, and various public safety programs.

The Travis County Executive of Emergency Services oversees the Office of Emergency Management, Fire Marshal, Technology and Communications, and STAR Flight, and serves as the liaison for the Commissioners Court with the Medical Examiner's Office, the Travis County Sheriff's office (TCSO), and the Emergency Services Districts (rural fire departments) throughout the County.

Travis County Emergency Services include emergency management, fire investigation, medicolegal investigations through the Medical Examiner, and a variety of functions performed by STAR Flight, such as air emergency medical transport, search and rescue, fire suppression, and law enforcement assistance.

Emergency Services Districts (ESDs)

Within Travis County, Emergency Services Districts (ESDs) are independent governmental entities and political subdivisions of the State of Texas, similar to a school district. There are 12 ESDs in Travis County. Depending on their creation documents, an ESD can provide fire protection, emergency medical services, or both.

They are typically created through a grassroots petition and voter election process approved by the County Commissioners Court. ESDs are funded by property taxes, which is capped by the Texas Constitution at a maximum of $0.10 per $100 of property valuation, but may also collect sales tax if voters approve. These districts provide services either by contracting with independent service providers or by operating as the service providers themselves, overseeing the day-to-day management of services. In the Northeast Planning District, there are two main ESDs: ESD 12, which operates as its own service provider for both fire protection and emergency medical services, and ESD 4, which operates as its own service provider for fire protection but contracts with Austin-Travis County EMS for ambulance services. **Figure 7.4** shows the coverage areas of these two ESDs. The fire station for ESD 12 is located northeast of Manor on Gregg Lane, and ESD 4's station is located east of the NEPD, off Webberville Road.

While both stations are outside the NEPD boundaries, their service areas extend into the district, and according to response coverage data from the districts, the current service radius is sufficient to meet required health and safety response standards for NEPD residents.

Other Public Safety Facilities and Agencies Serving the NEPD Area

Several resources serve all Austin–Travis County residents, including those living or working in the NEPD:

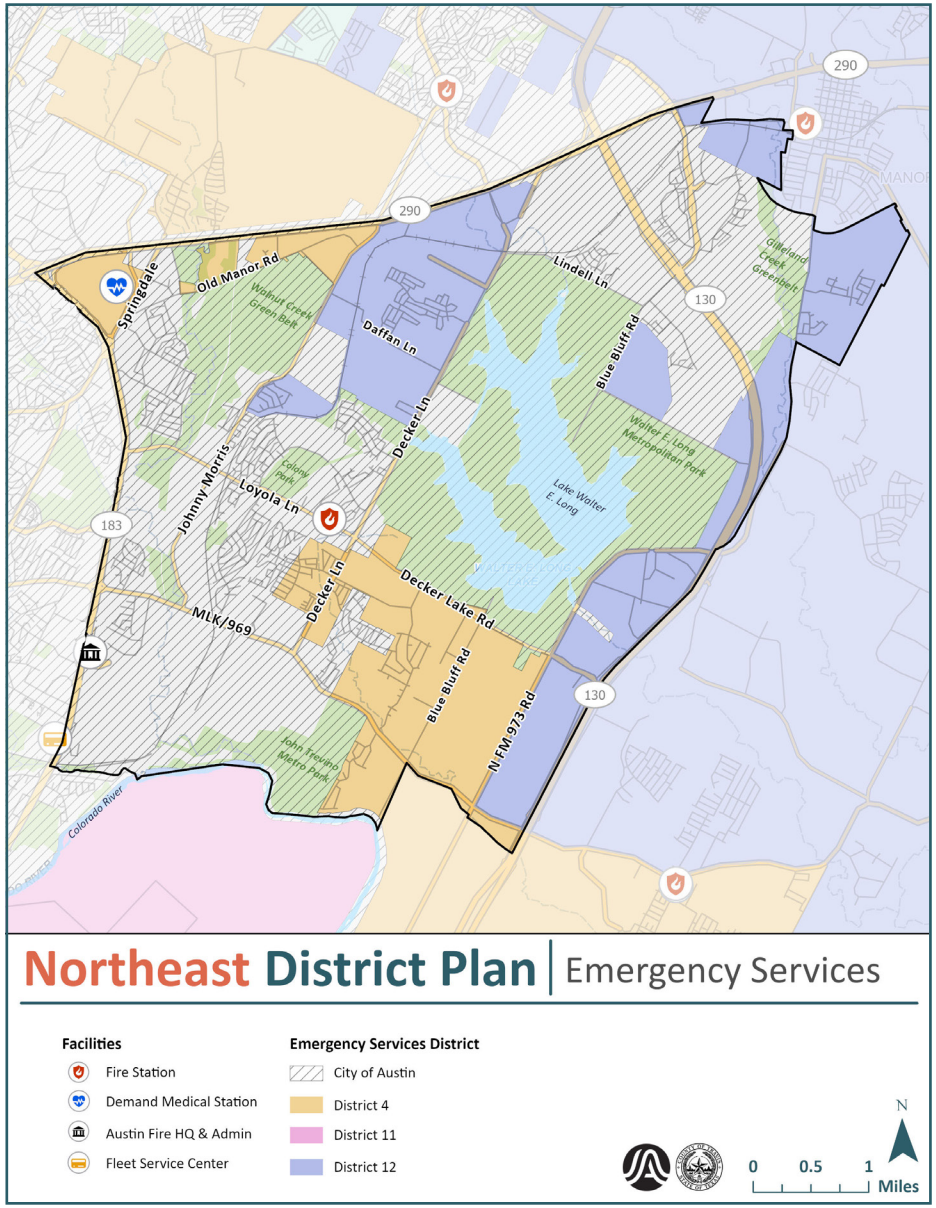
- The Sobering Center – located in Downtown Austin, this facility is a joint City–County initiative that provides an alternative to jail or emergency room visits for individuals detained for public intoxication.
- The Travis County Public Defender's Office – also located in Downtown Austin, this office provides legal representation and advocacy for individuals who cannot afford private counsel.
- Mental Health Diversion Center (proposed) – this planned facility (location TBD) will divert individuals in mental health crisis from jail to appropriate treatment and support services.

These facilities and programs complement local fire, EMS, and communication infrastructure, supporting a more comprehensive public safety and emergency response network that benefits all NEPD residents.

Noted Needs from Previous Engagement and Plans

Existing conditions surveys and community feedback have highlighted concerns related to safety. In the 2022 Community Health Assessment, community members described concerns about physical violence, including gun violence, vandalism, break-ins, and robberies. Some community leaders have also raised concerns about police violence and the impact of racism on trust towards the government, including public safety entities. Issues such as flooding and erosion control are also important safety concerns in certain areas. Planning efforts from the Imagine Austin Comprehensive Plan recognize that continued low-density suburban development can strain the City's public safety budget.

Figure 7.4 Fire Stations and EMS Stations in the NEPD



As it relates to areas like the NEPD and other parts of East Austin, feedback in these plans point to specific needs and challenges. For example, in the **East MLK Combined Neighborhood Plan** area, which includes neighborhoods east of US 183, reducing crime and increasing public safety was identified as the most important quality of life issue. Specific issues included illegal drugs, gangs, and prostitution.

Feedback from the **Spirit of East Austin Initiative**, covering ZIP codes within the Northeast Planning District area, also identified safety as a common theme, specifically noting the need for improved security in neighborhoods and improved public safety and relationships with the Austin Police Department (APD). Additional relevant findings are documented in other reports, including the Austin-Travis County Re-entry Roundtable Annual Report,[27] the City of Austin African American Quality of Life (AAQL) Report,[28] and the City of Austin Joint Report on Racial Profiling,[29] all of which address barriers to public safety, equitable treatment, and trust in law enforcement. There is also a noted need to improve awareness about resources, which could include public safety and crime prevention programs.



Libraries

Existing and Planned Facilities

Currently, the Austin Public Library (APL) does not service a branch inside of the Northeast Planning District's boundaries. However, the University Hills Branch lies just outside of the District's west boundary.

The Austin Public Library Comprehensive Library Strategic and Facilities Plan,[30] adopted in 2023, provides information on the library's existing and planned facilities. In this plan, an access/gap analysis of APL's branch library network was conducted using check-out data to plot which branch residents use. This analysis showed that residents of the Northeast Planning District rely mainly on the University Hills Branch, and that some residents will use APL's Central Library regardless of their proximity to the flagship branch.

The access/gap analysis of library customer use patterns was used to establish the APL's planning approach for the proposed long-range facilities plan in 2023. One large new branch of 30,000 to 40,000 square feet is recommended for the "far" end of each of the four planning quadrants. This includes a branch in the Far Northeast geographic quadrant of the City of Austin. A map in the 2023 Library Plan indicated that the new branch in this quadrant would be located north of the northeast boundaries of the Northeast Planning District (**Figure 7.5**). However, City staff has indicated that APL is exploring funding for a new facility within the Colony Park Sustainable Community project, on a site adjacent to the new Central Health facility currently under development.

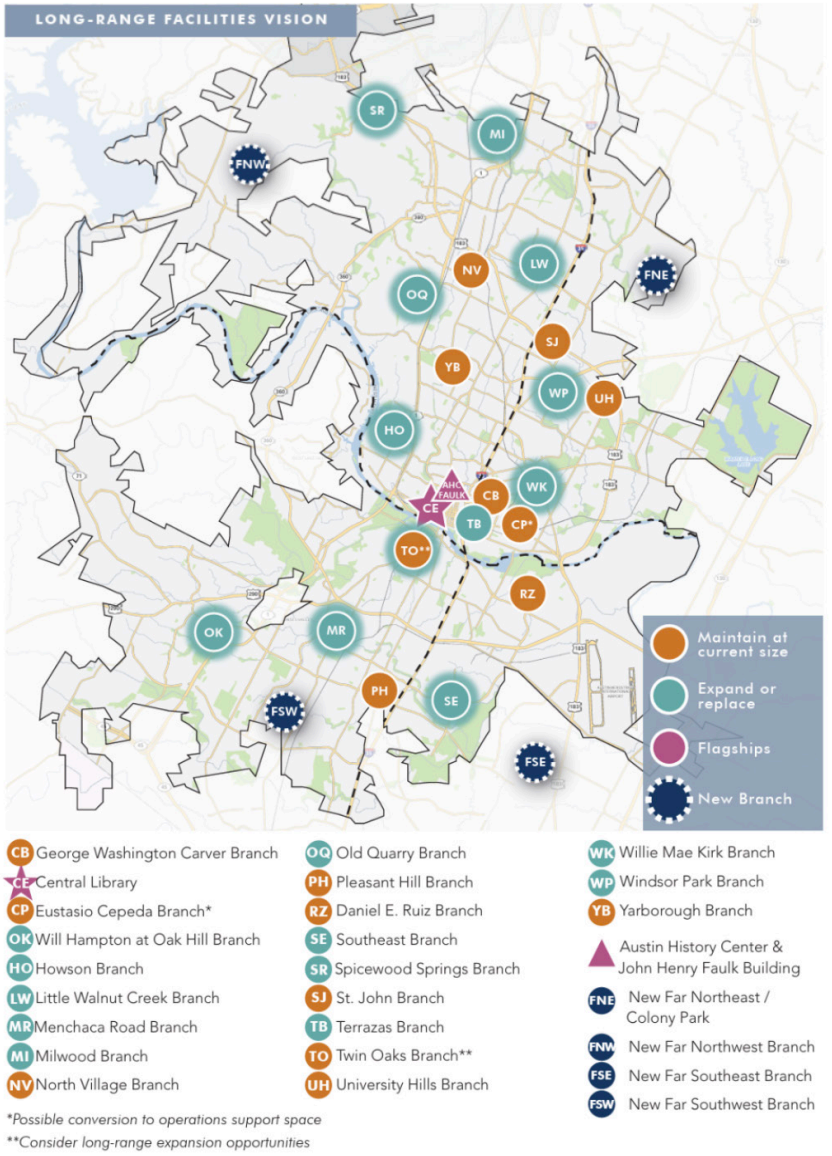
The 2023 Library Plan also recommends that the University Hills Branch be maintained and kept up-to-date, and that it is a candidate for reinvention.

[27] Reentry Roundtable 2024 Annual Report DRAFT
[28] Microsoft Word - AAQL_final_report_2008.doc
[29] Community_Conversation-_Race__Policing_in_Austin.pdf
[30] Library Strategic and Facilities Plan

Noted Needs

The 2023 Library Plan indicates the need for an increase in total library space, as the total library square footage per capita is at an all-time-low and will continue to decrease as Austin's population continues to grow and expand outwards. Citywide, the current branch capacity ratio is 0.22 square feet per capita; recommended level of service standard is 0.3 to 0.4 square feet per capita of library branch space. For this reason, the recommendations are to build new branches at a minimum of 30,000 square feet in each of the far reaches of Austin's geographical quadrants. The recommendations in the plan also include expanding a few of the APL's branches or relocating these branches to larger sites. The plans for relocation or expansion does not include the University Hill Branch.

Figure 7.5 Long-Range Facilities Vision Map, 2023



Source: https://services.austintexas.gov/edims/document.cfm?id=404379

Recreation

Existing and Planned Facilities

The Northeast Planning District of Austin is anchored by three major parks: **Walter E. Long Metropolitan Park**, **Colony Park District Park,** and **John Treviño Jr. Metropolitan Park**. Each park plays a vital role in shaping the region's recreational landscape and responding to community-driven priorities for access, equity, and ecological stewardship. Supplementing these recreational spaces are the existing Hike and Bike trails, as well as smaller privately-owned green spaces, with public easements.

Walter E. Long Metropolitan Park stands out as Austin's largest city park, encompassing nearly 3,700 acres, including the 1,165-acre Lake Walter E. Long. The lake is part of the Colorado River system, specifically formed by the Decker Creek Reservoir, which was constructed to support local water needs and provide recreational opportunities. Historically, Lake Walter E. Long was used for flood control and water storage, serving as a reliable water source for Austin Energy's Decker Power Station Over time, the area surrounding the park has seen increasing residential and commercial development, making it a central feature for the properties nearby. The lake serves as a hub for boating, fishing, and informal swimming, while other current amenities include boat ramps, picnic areas, and recreational clubs for skeet shooting and model airplanes.

There are also two protected preserves within the park: the Louis Rene Barrera Indiangrass Wildlife Sanctuary and the Decker Tallgrass Prairie Preserve. While the Travis County Expo Center is located on-site, the buildings require maintenance and are underutilized. According to the park's Vision Plan[31], the site will be transformed into a regionally significant destination through the development of themed recreational zones. The "Expo Center Area" may be redeveloped for new civic uses. "Lakeside Park" is planned to become the primary activity zone with new beaches, pavilions, trails, and rental facilities. The "Post-Oak Savannah" and "Peninsula" zones will support ecological restoration and education, offering boardwalks, wildlife observation points, and primitive camping.

[31] Walter E. Long Metropolitan Vision Plan



Picnic Table and Foliage of Walter E. Long Metropolitan Park



Peace & Harmony Mural by artist, Tyson Davis at Colony Park

Meanwhile, the "North-side Park" is planned to accommodate sports fields, courts, and amphitheaters to serve the growing population north of the park. Throughout, the vision emphasizes habitat conservation, trail connectivity, shoreline stabilization, and long-term ecological health. Unlike earlier plans focused on golf development, the current approach prioritizes public access and nature-based recreation.

Colony Park District Park provides 93 acres of dedicated public parkland adjacent to the Colony Park Sustainable Community that recently commenced development. Existing facilities include the Turner-Roberts Recreation Center, which offers gymnasiums, classrooms, and multipurpose rooms, and Overton Elementary School, which serves as a community anchor. Colony Park Pool, a long-sought aquatic center for the NEPD, opened in May 2025. The remainder of the parkland is largely open grassland with minimal recreational infrastructure. The Colony Park Master Plan proposes a wide range of active and passive recreational features including hilltop parks for scenic views, community gardens to support food access and education, multi-use sports fields, playgrounds, splash pads, and a walkable greenway trail system. These amenities are intended to link housing, schools, and neighborhood centers across the Colony Park neighborhood. The park will also incorporate sustainable stormwater infrastructure and environmentally focused design elements. Designed to be accessible via public transit and pedestrian pathways, the park is poised to become a central civic space.



Aerial View of Colony Park Pool Facilities, opened in May 2025. Source: Landmark Aquatic

John Treviño Jr. Metropolitan Park at Morrison Ranch remains largely undeveloped, with its most striking features being its upland prairie, riparian forest, and direct access to the Colorado River. The site holds remnants of its ranching past, such as barns and fencing, and is dotted with heritage oak groves and floodplain forests. Currently, there is no formal public access or built recreational infrastructure. However, an extensive vision plan, shaped by robust community engagement, outlines a phased development approach rooted in the site's natural character. Planned features include a central open area known as "The Field" for informal play and community events, a nature-focused "Ravine" trail zone, and a "Farm" area dedicated to community agriculture and learning. Additional zones, such as the "Home" area for small-scale family recreation, a revitalized floodplain forest with river overlooks, and a multi-use trail network, are also planned. The development begins with a trailhead and nature access phase, expanding over time to include riverfront amenities and family-friendly spaces.

Ben E. Fisher Park is a 6-acre neighborhood park located to the northern portion of the NEDP boundary at 600 West Carrie Manor Street. Managed by Travis County, the park is a well utilized community space offering a range of recreational amenities, including playgrounds, picnic shelters, tennis courts, open grassy areas shaded by mature trees with Gilleland Creek running along the northwest corner of the park. Adjacent to the Manor Community Center, the park serves as a local hub for families, children, and community groups who use the space for everyday play, informal gatherings, and county-led programs. In 2024, Ben E. Fisher Park became a key destination along the completed 5.5-mile Austin-to-Manor Trail which is a 12-foot-wide, paved multi-use trail that connects the park to Austin's Southern Walnut Creek Trail system. This trail has significantly enhanced access to the park, making it a popular spot for walkers, joggers, and cyclists traveling between Manor and Austin. Overall, the park plays an important role in supporting outdoor recreation, community gathering, and regional mobility.



Image: Colony Park Trail Facilities

The **Southern Walnut Creek Trail** connects Govalle Park to the Austin Tennis Center and extends to Johnny Morris Rd. and Old Manor Rd. It features a 10-foot-wide concrete path with 2-foot shoulders, suitable for biking and walking.

The **Austin to Manor Trail** is newly opened, and begins at the Southern Walnut Creek Trail at Daffan Lane and it extends for 2.9 miles, passing through the Decker Tallgrass Prairie Preserve, and ending near Ben E. Fisher Park in Manor.

Several large projects being developed by private entities in the NEPD include plans for amenities that are accessible to the public. Whisper Valley Park is a planned 600-acre public park in East Austin, located within the Whisper Valley development near SH 130 and FM 973. The park will include around 20 miles of trails—both concrete and nature trails—connecting to nearby parks like Walter E. Long Metropolitan Park. Planned amenities include picnic areas, playgrounds, restrooms, a natural amphitheater, community gardens, and event spaces. Two main activity areas are planned near the retail center and future residential phases. Final design is expected in 2025, with construction beginning in 2026 and occurring in seven phases over six years.

Noted Needs

Despite robust planning efforts, several recreational needs remain evident in the Northeast Planning District. Equity in access remains a priority. Historically, communities in East Austin have lacked quality recreational infrastructure. Stakeholder feedback emphasized the need for parks to serve as culturally resonant gathering places and to avoid programming that is financially inaccessible or mismatched with local community values. This was particularly emphasized in the Treviño Park and Colony Park engagement processes.

Connectivity between parklands and surrounding neighborhoods is limited. Improved pedestrian and transit access is needed to ensure equitable usage, especially as regional growth may exacerbate traffic and mobility barriers. Plans for expanded trail networks and complete street connections were included in all three park vision documents, but require funding and interdepartmental coordination.

Programming and Facilities Diversity is another critical need. Community voices have called for spaces that support intergenerational recreation, from sports courts and pools to quiet nature trails and community event areas. At Walter E. Long Metropolitan Park, for example, there is a gap between available recreational infrastructure and the park's vast size and potential, which current facilities do not yet fulfill. Sustainable operations and long-term maintenance must be addressed to ensure the longevity of planned amenities. As these parks transition from vision to implementation, ongoing funding, stewardship partnerships, and community-led programming will be essential.



Image: Colony Park

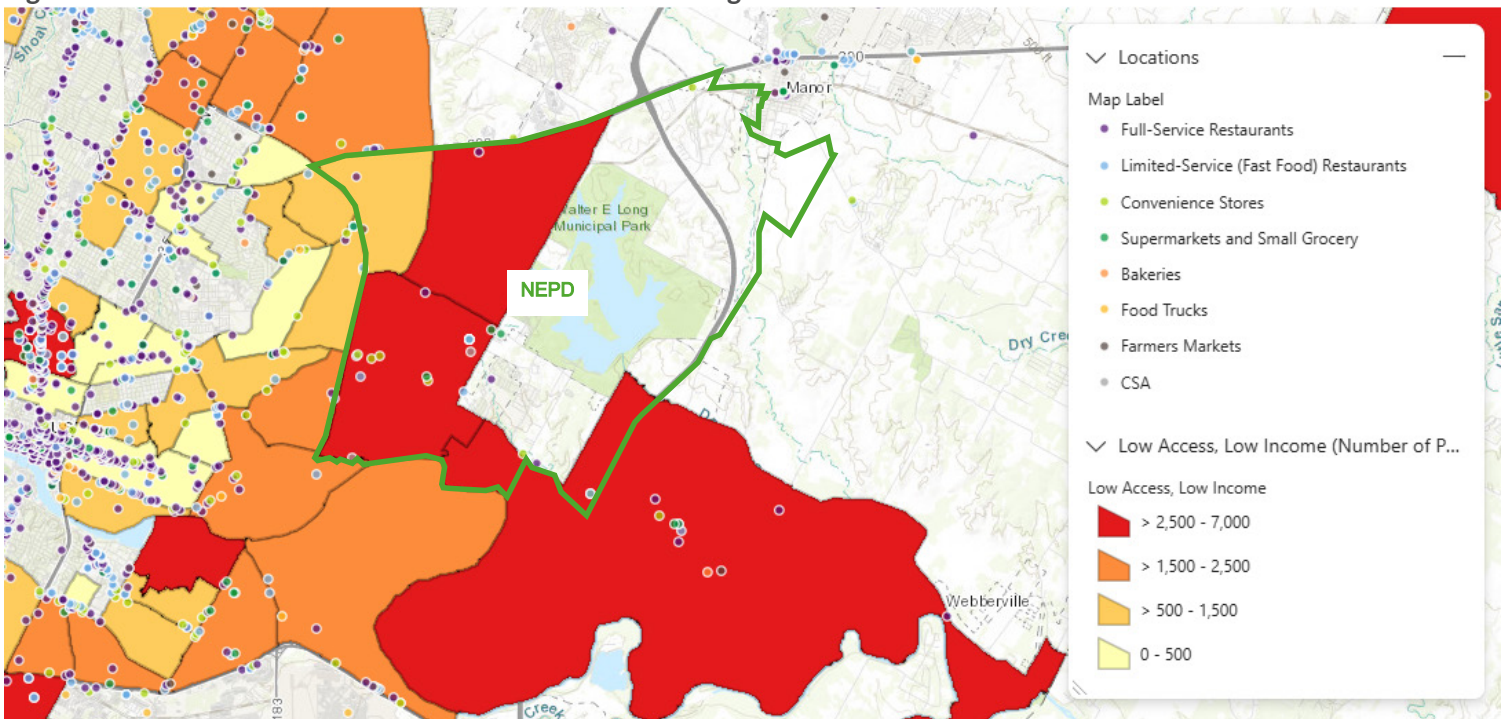
Food Access

The Austin/Travis County Food Plan defines a Low-Income, Low Food Access Area (formerly called a "food desert") as a Census tract where at least 500 people or 33 percent of the population live more than 0.5 miles (in urban areas) or 10 miles (in rural areas) from the nearest supermarket, supercenter, or large grocery store, and where households are more likely to lack vehicle access. By this definition, developed by the Central Texas Food Bank, several Census tracts in the NEPD are designated as a Low-Income, Low Food Access Area. The vision of the Food Plan is to ensure a just, accessible, and culturally diverse food system where everyone has access to the nutritious food they need to thrive and food as a fundamental human right. A key objective is to support health and eradicate food insecurity through equitable access to nutritious and culturally relevant food.

Grocery Retailers in and around NEPD

The Austin/Travis County Food Plan notes that food retail outlets are unevenly distributed geographically in Travis County, with greater concentrations in the Austin urban core and less prevalent in low-income and low-food access areas, which are primarily in eastern Travis County (**Figure 7.6**). As of 2022, 18 out of 47 ZIP codes in Travis County lacked a grocery store. However, small and local food retail play a role in filling gaps where national retail chains do not see enough economic value to operate larger stores. For example, JD's Super Market off Decker Lane is the largest grocery retailer in the area. While this supermarket has a butcher, a deli, and offers produce, previous community engagement with NEPD residents point to a need for a more diverse food supply.

Figure 7.6 Food Retail Locations in the NEPD and Surrounding Areas



Source: https://www.centraltxfoodsystem.org/food-markets-retail#RETAIL





Image: Village Farm Tiny Home Community (above)
Image: Village Farm Tiny Home Community (below)

Planned Food Stores

The Food Plan includes a strategy (Strategy 6.1) to actively establish culturally relevant, affordable, community-backed or -driven retail options in areas experiencing food insecurity or facing barriers to food access. Potential approaches include expanding existing models like community-owned food retail initiatives and the Fresh for Less Mobile Markets & Home Delivery program in the short term, with long-term goals to establish brick-and-mortar or mobile community-owned retail focusing on specific underserved populations. Neighborhoods in the NEPD, such as the Colony Park Sustainable Community, indicate a potential and desire for establishing grocery retailers to service these planned communities, which would also create opportunities for additional grocery stores to open in the future to meet the needs of the growing NEPD population.

In current policies and plans, the existing coverage of traditional grocery retailers is acknowledged as insufficient in the NEPD area. Planned efforts anticipate establishing new community-driven retail options and expanding existing food access models to address these gaps. The noted gaps include the limited number of retail outlets in the low-income/low-food access areas of the NEPD and the need for culturally relevant and affordable options. Addressing transportation barriers to these retail locations is also a need and a planned strategy.

Other Food Programs/Providers

Farms/Farmers Markets: Travis County is home to 870 farms. The five-county Austin Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) hosts 8,498 farms. As a result, the City and County area has a vibrant restaurant scene with a strong culture for local food, though the cost and availability is not accessible to all. Farmers markets offer a solution by which local farms may sell their produce to the community, making fresh and local food more easily accessible. Data tracked by the Central Texas Food System Dashboard shows that the NEPD area has one weekly farmers market, the Fresh for Less Mobile Market at the East Communities YMCA. Local farms may also offer another community-oriented option. Green Gate Farms, located in the NEPD, sells local fresh produce at their weekly farm stands, providing a small but valuable source of fresh food for the area.

Community Gardens: Community gardens are defined as any place where food is grown and participants share in the maintenance and products from the garden. Gardens can be divided into individual or shared plots. The Central Texas Food Bank Dashboard reports a total of 82 community and school gardens in Travis County. In the NEPD, the Village Farm Tiny Home Community provides access to raised beds where residents can grow their own produce. According to signage on the property, the raised beds are "Open to All." Strategies from the Food Plan include supporting maintenance and education, composting infrastructure, rainwater harvesting, or financial assistance at community gardens.

Food Pantries: The Central Texas Food Bank (CTFB) is the region's largest hunger relief organization, distributing food across 21 counties in central Texas, including Travis County. The CTFB distributes at two locations in the NEPD: a mobile food pantry at the Turner Roberts Rec Center and a senior program at the Gas Garcia Rec Center. However, several other distribution sites also lie just outside the NEPD boundary in Austin's East MLK neighborhood. Food pantries are part of the network of food recovery and emergency food provision organizations. A challenge for food banks and mutual aid organizations (which would include pantries) is the decrease in food donations since 2020, creating difficulties for organizations that rely on surplus food to feed those in need. Other factors like rising food costs and emergency disasters can increase demand for the services of food banks, who may face challenges meeting this rising need.

Other programs and providers aimed at improving food access in the region overall include SNAP and WIC benefits, the Fresh for Less Mobile Markets & Home Delivery program, food delivery services focusing on households facing food insecurity or access barriers, and Food as Medicine/Food Pharmacy programs tied to healthcare. It is important to address technology and literacy barriers to ensure residents can learn about relevant resources and enroll in programs like SNAP or WIC.

Summary of Needs

The Northeast Planning District benefits from a growing network of healthcare, educational, recreational, and food access resources, yet several service gaps remain that limit equitable access for all residents. Although several health clinics operate in and around the NEPD, residents report difficulty accessing timely and affordable care—particularly in behavioral health, dental, and vision services—due to provider shortages, cost barriers, and limited transportation options. Public safety infrastructure is present, including fire and EMS facilities, but community feedback highlights concerns about neighborhood safety, emergency preparedness, and trust in law enforcement. Recreational amenities and library access are improving, with planned expansions such as new trails and a potential library branch nearby, though connectivity, intergenerational programming, and facility maintenance remain important priorities. Similarly, efforts are underway to strengthen food access and educational environments, but limited grocery retail options and varied school performance ratings underscore the need for continued investment in culturally relevant, community-supported services.



Chapter 8: Housing

Housing

Austin and Travis County have undergone rapid and sustained growth for the last several decades, leading to significant pressure on the area's housing supply. Though the housing stock has increased greatly, rising prices have threatened or resulted in displacement for lower-income and even moderate-income residents. Increased rents and property taxes threaten the ability of current residents to continue living in their neighborhoods. The Northeast Planning District area has long been home to working class households and households of color, but the area is changing. The NEPD area has absorbed many new housing units, and more are on the way due to market forces, available land, and policies that have prioritized development in the vicinity rather than in built-out and/or environmentally sensitive areas to the west.

This section of the report describes housing policy objectives affecting the NEPD area and broader city and county, as well as market indicators such as the characteristics of the existing housing stock and the trends in housing prices and production. Affordable housing issues are also described, including concerns about displacement and homelessness as well as the recent efforts and successes in increasing the supply of affordable housing. The discussion below is intended to characterize key housing issues and initiatives in and affecting the NEPD area but is by necessity not an exhaustive accounting of all housing-related conditions that may ultimately be reflected in the Northeast District Plan once community engagement refines the research and planning efforts.

Major Policy Objectives

A number of policies at the county and city level aim to provide residents across the region with high-quality and affordable housing options. This section highlights policy major goals and objectives set by the City of Austin, Travis County, and other government agencies.



Austin Housing Policies and Plans

In 2017, Austin's City Council adopted the **Strategic Housing Blueprint**, a 10-year plan for housing which set a goal to create 135,000 housing units throughout the city, including 60,000 (44 percent) affordable units.

Council District 1, where the NEPD is located, has a District goal of 7,086 affordable (defined as 80 percent Area Median Income or below) units, or 11.8 percent of the overall goal. The Blueprint, which is being implemented by the City's Housing Department, releases annual reporting scorecards on its progress.

The latest scorecard for the year 2023 reveals that District 1 has been surpassing its annual housing targets, building 4,899 out of 7,086 affordable units, or 69 percent of the ten-year goal after six years and exceeding the progress of seven other districts (out of 10 total districts) and the City overall, in which only 37 percent (or 22,429 of 60,000 units) of the target had been met through six years. In addition, the City reports that District 1 had 1,643 affordable units under construction as of 2023. Between the affordable units already produced and those under construction as of 2023, District 1 represented over 21 percent of all new affordable units built Citywide since the Blueprint was adopted, far greater than the 11.8 percent share it was originally allocated, indicating that great progress has been made in District 1 relative to other parts of the City.

Imagine Austin is the city's long-range plan which lays out a vision for growth and development over the next 30 years. It was last adopted in 2012 and is currently undergoing the update process. Housing policies in the long-range plan are broad, with targets and actions refined in more specific plans such as the Blueprint.

Furthermore, Travis County's Public Improvement District (PID) policy allows the County to negotiate increased community benefits to support more amenity-rich subdivisions, improve affordability of homes, and create opportunities through fees to increase affordable housing investment throughout the county such as the WildHorse Ranch PID and the proposed Lagos Austin PID.

The Housing Authority of the City of Austin (HACA), the city's public housing authority, has a five-year plan outlining the goal to have 25,000 units in its portfolio by 2029, with a focus on high-opportunity areas. High opportunity areas are characterized by Census tracts using indicators that suggest high access to opportunity and positive socioeconomic outcomes. Presently, HACA has around 11,500 units. The NEPD is not considered a high-opportunity area (see section: "Affordable Housing Supply").

Travis County Housing Policies and Plans

Travis County promotes housing development and affordability in a variety of ways, including managing federal grants and supporting development projects that seek to utilize Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC), a federal program for financing affordable housing.

The County participated in the 2019 regional "Central Texas Assessment of Fair Housing," that identified a variety of strategies for improving housing access and affordability including revitalization efforts in lower- income and diverse areas like the NEPD area as well as promoting affordable housing production in higher income/high opportunity areas. Accomplishments listed by the County's Fair Housing Action Plan include investments in affordable housing, support for job-generating developments in the Eastern Crescent like the Tesla factory and Velocity Crossing projects, and transit services to connect workers with jobs.

The **Housing Authority of Travis County (HATC)** is the public housing authority for the county. In its 2022-2025 Strategic Plan, HATC states several priorities and goals. Among them, the HATC aims to add 3,500 to their baseline portfolio by 2025 and increase the number of available vouchers by 10 percent each year, particularly in areas of high opportunity. Other key priorities include improving the resident experience, financial sustainability, and organizational growth and development.

Project Connect

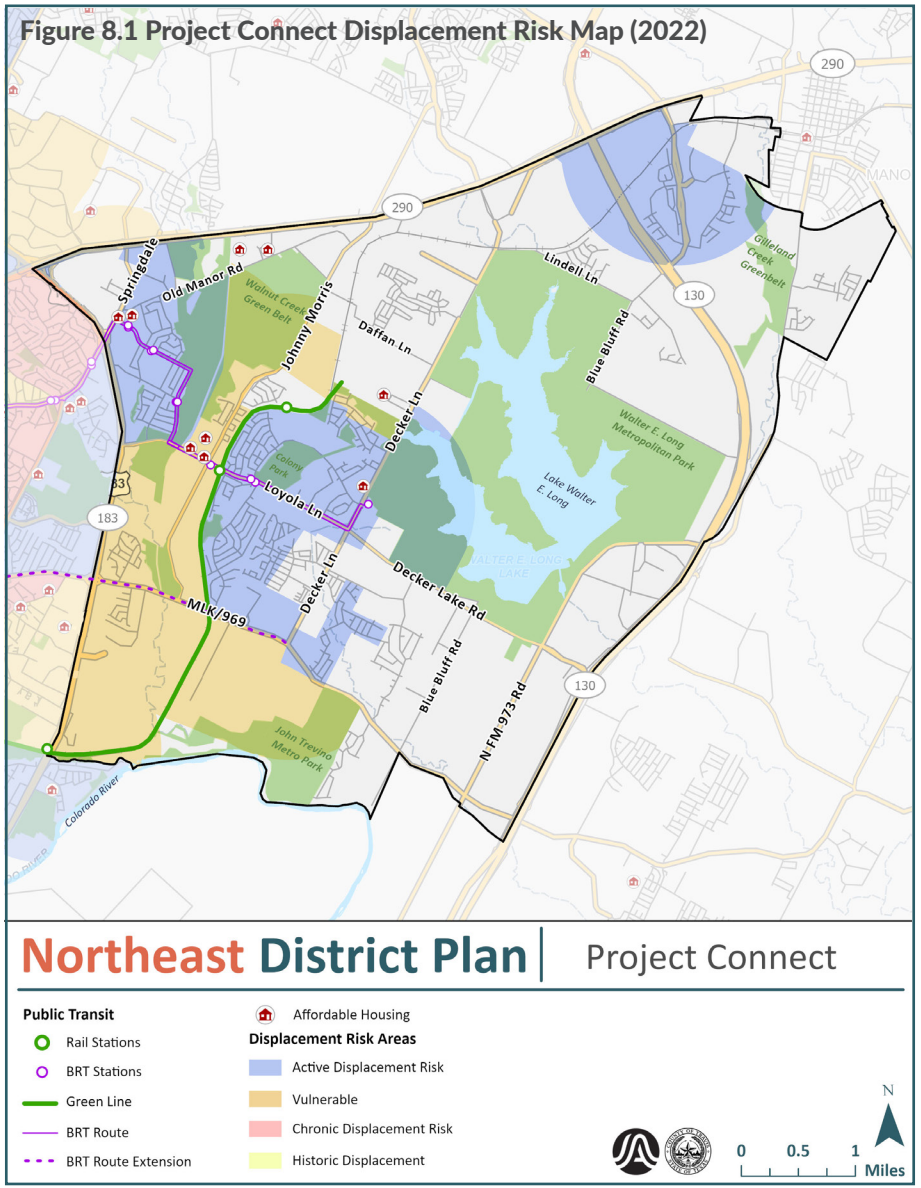
Project Connect is a joint effort between the City of Austin, Austin Transit Partnership, and Capital Metro to expand public transit through the Austin metro area. The Green Line (rail) and Expo Center (Bus Rapid Transit, or BRT) routes are planned to go through the NEPD area (**Figure 8.1**)

Such transit investments, while improving connectivity, may unintentionally have consequences of gentrifying neighborhoods and displacing long-time residents. In 2020, Austin voters approved Project Connect through Proposition A, which included $300 million in anti-displacement funding. $300 million will be distributed over a 13-year period. $100 million has already been made available for investments in the first three years, and $20 million will be made available annually in subsequent years. To date, investments have been allocated to support (1) land acquisition preservation and rehabilitation; and (2) affordable housing development; and (3) other anti-displacement initiatives. The guiding framework of the anti-displacement funding is the "Nothing About Us Without Us" report, which views funding strategies and needs through a racial equity lens. Displacement risk mapping data shows that neighborhoods in the NEPD are considered "Vulnerable" or under "Active Displacement Risk".

The **Nothing About Us Without Us** report contains the following priorities to guide investments in anti-displacement funding:

- Prioritize Black, Indigenous, Persons of Color (BIPOC) populations at risk of displacement
- Focus on neighborhoods within 1 mile of a Project Connect station in the Eastern Crescent
- Address the historic public and private disinvestment in Austin's communities of color
- Advance the following priority purposes related to housing and displacement, including:
  - Creating affordable housing
  - Minimizing immediate BIPOC resident displacement
  - Land banking
  - Strengthening tenant and homeowner rights

Project Connect's reporting shows that through FY 2024, over $120 million has been allocated throughout Austin for the development and acquisition of land as well as anti-displacement services. This includes 933 new affordable units and over 1,900 households that have already been directly served by anti-displacement programs citywide.



Source: Project Connect Anti-Displacement Maps and Dashbaord, City of Austin

Existing Housing Stock

Situated on the outer portion of Austin's city limits, the NEPD is more suburban and low-density than the city's central neighborhoods. Compared to the city and county overall, the NEPD area's housing stock has higher proportions of single-family detached homes, much higher proportions of mobile or manufactured homes, and much lower proportions of multifamily units (**Table 8.1**).

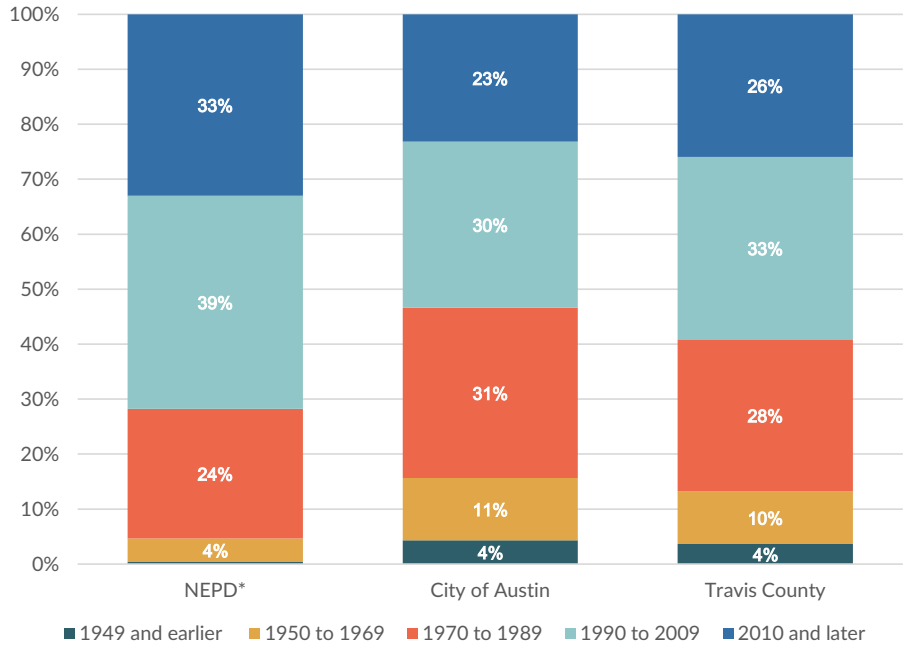
Very few homes in the NEPD area were constructed prior to the 1970s – this is when much of the area was annexed into the city of Austin. Nearly two-thirds of housing units in the NEPD area were constructed since 2000, representing a much higher proportion than in the city and county overall (**Figure 8.2**). Since 2020, new planned communities in the NEPD and surrounding areas have continued to add to the total number of housing units in the NEPD.

Table 8.1 Housing Type (2023)

Housing Type	NEPD[1]	City of Austin	Travis County
Single Family			
Detached	58.4%	44.2%	52.3%
Attached	1.3%	5.1%	4.4%
Single Family Subtotal	59.7%	49.4%	56.7%
Multifamily			
2 to 4 units	5.2%	7.3%	6.0%
5 to 49 units	15.1%	25.8%	21.4%
50+ units	0.8%	16.1%	12.9%
Multifamily Subtotal	21.0%	49.2%	40.3%
Mobile or Manufactured Home	16.9%	1.3%	2.9%
Other[2]	2.4%	0.1%	0.2%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

[1] NEPD Area is represented by the 78724 zip code area.
[2] Includes boat, van, RV properties.
Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2023)

Figure 8.2 Year of Housing Unit Construction (2023)



**NEPD area is represented by the 78724 zip code area.*
Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2023)

Market Trends

This section provides information on the housing market trends, including current and historical pricing data and the level of new construction.

Home Values and Rent Levels

ome values in the NEPD are also very different from the city or county overall. As of Q1 2025, Zillow data suggests that the median home value in the NEPD area was around $342,000, while in Austin and Travis County overall, median home values exceed $500,000. **Figure 8.3** compares these values.

As of May 2025, Redfin home listings indicate that in ZIP Code 78724 (which roughly approximates the NEPD study area), the average home for sale is 1,879 square feet and is priced at $233 per square foot. By comparison, homes listed throughout the city tend to be slightly smaller on average (around

1,830 square feet) but sell for much higher prices per square foot ($331). Countywide, homes are generally a bit larger (roughly 1,992 square feet on average) than in the NEPD area, but they also sell for more per square foot ($270). Of interest, homes in the Mueller neighborhood roughly four miles due west of the geographic center of the NEPD area are listed at nearly twice the average price per square foot ($437) as those in the NEPD area generally, and around 50 percent higher than the modern luxury homes in the NEPD neighborhood south of Loyola Lane and between Decker Lane and Johnny Morris Rd. that have listed for an average just under $300 per square foot in the past year. These comparisons indicate that homebuyers can afford larger homes in the NEPD area than they could in most parts of the city and county.

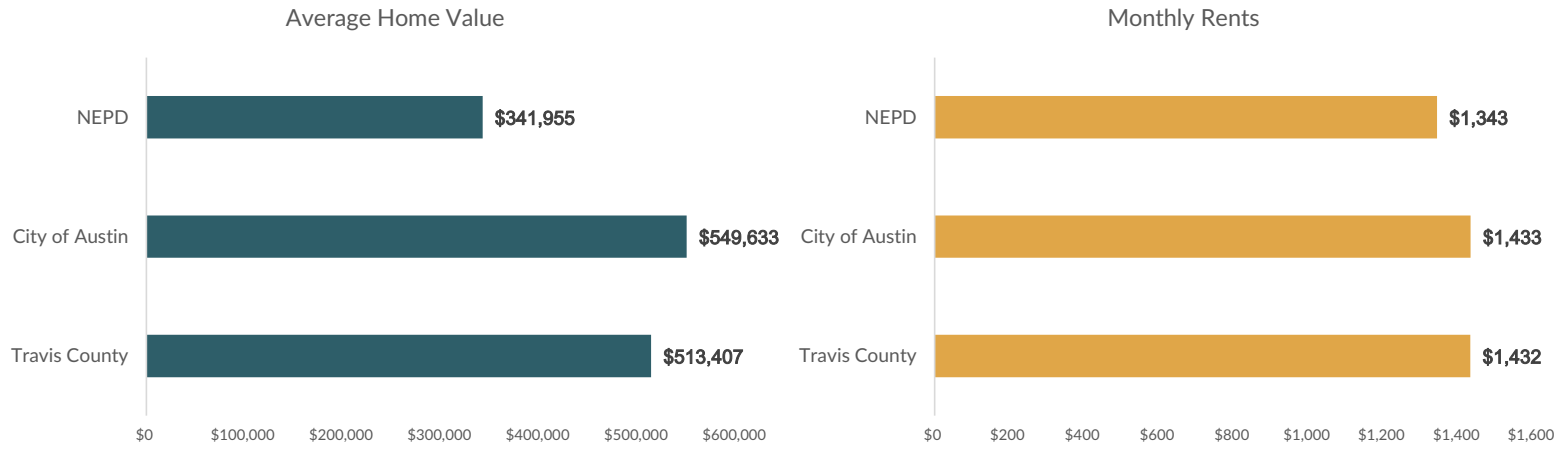
Rental rates do not have the same level of disparity as for-sale housing prices, with the average one-bedroom rent in Austin and Travis County only about 7 percent higher than in the NEPD area. Again, on a per-square-foot basis, NEPD rents are much lower than the broader averages, indicating that the NEPD area is a place where households can currently afford larger units than they could in other areas.

Trend data on the values of single-family homes, estimated from Zillow Research, show that home values across the region were mostly consistent and modest until around 2012, when they began to rise through the remainder of the decade **(Figure 8.4**). Sharp increases began in 2021, when low mortgage interest rates merged with new residents arriving in Austin and its surrounding metro areas due to an expanding job market, increased mobility from remote work, and lower cost of living compared to other parts of the country. This includes a record number of Californian residents who moved following several major tech company relocations to Texas that took place in 2021.

Figure 8.4 shows that regional home values peaked in June 2022 before declining as interest rates increased, but values remain much higher than they were before 2020. However, there remains a persistent gap between home values in the NEPD versus the city or the county overall. In the NEPD, average home values have steadily stayed around 40 to 50 percent lower than they are in Austin and Travis County.

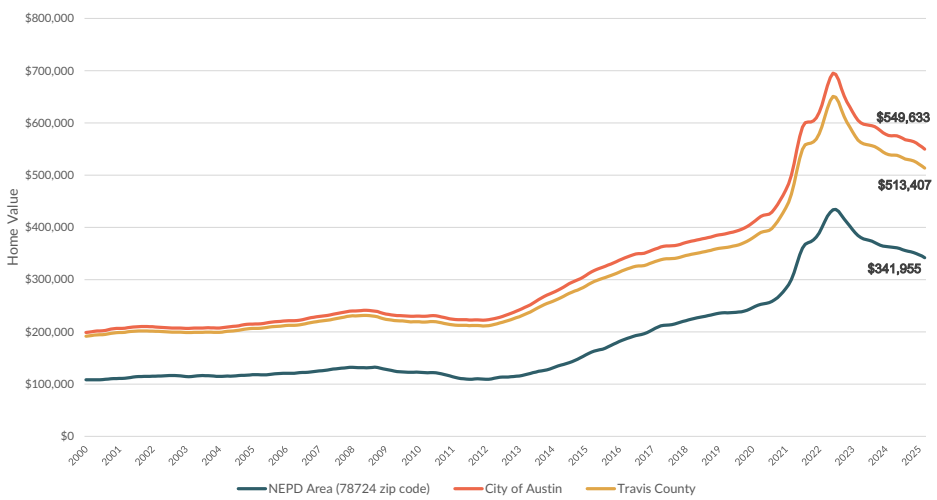
Multifamily rent trends tell a similar story. **Figure 8.5** below on rents per square foot show mostly flat rent levels until around 2013, when rents began to increase and peak in 2022. Average rents in Austin and Travis County closely align with one another and are currently at $1.86 and $1.84 per square foot, respectively. Rents in the NEPD are about 20 percent lower at $1.44 per square foot, showing that this neighborhood is more affordable than the city or county average. As a result, NEPD housing is more affordable for a population with lower household income, and all households can obtain larger housing units in the NEPD area than they could afford in other parts of the city and county. On average, unit sizes in the NEPD are also greater than they are in Austin or Travis County overall; for example, the average one-bedroom unit in the NEPD area is 794 square feet, or more than 10 percent greater than the 712 square foot average for both the city and county.

Figure 8.3 Average Owner-Occupied Home Value and 1-Bedroom Monthly Rents



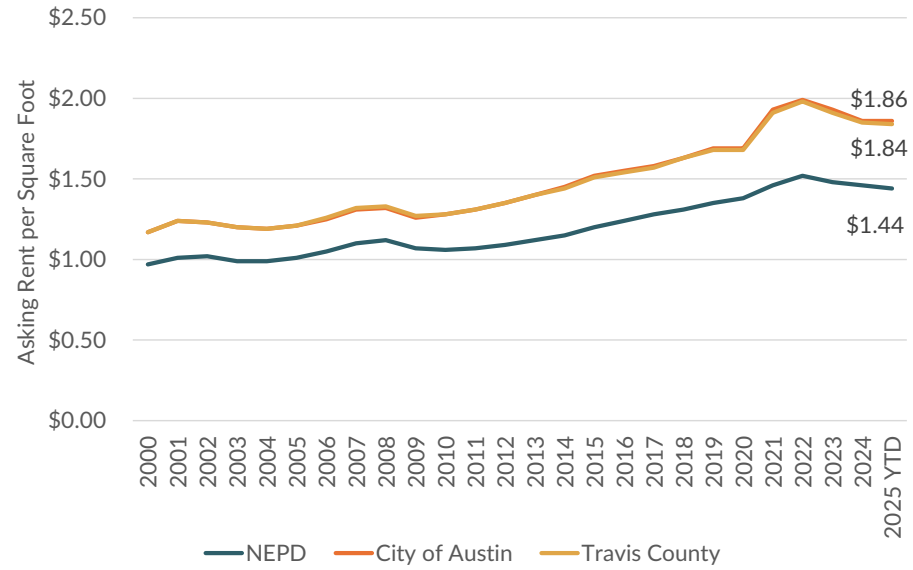
Source: Zillow Research (2025); Costar (2025)

Figure 8.4 Home Values- Single Family Homes



Source: Zillow Research

Figure 8.5 Rents per Square Foot – Multifamily



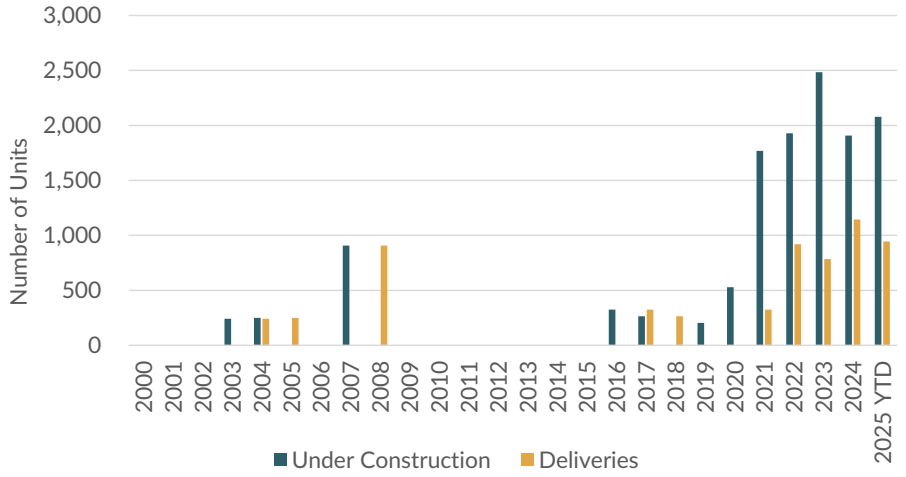
Source: Costar (2025)

New Unit Deliveries

Data from CoStar allow a closer look at multifamily units under construction and units delivered. **Figure 8.6** shows there were a small number of NEPD area multifamily projects completed prior to 2015, but the pace of construction greatly increased starting in 2016. Between 2015 and 2025, 4,704 multifamily units have been delivered in the NEPD area. In early 2025, another 2,078 units were also under construction, showing ongoing development throughout the area. This demonstrates an increasing level of investment and interest in the NEPD area in recent years as development in the city expands to the northeast area.

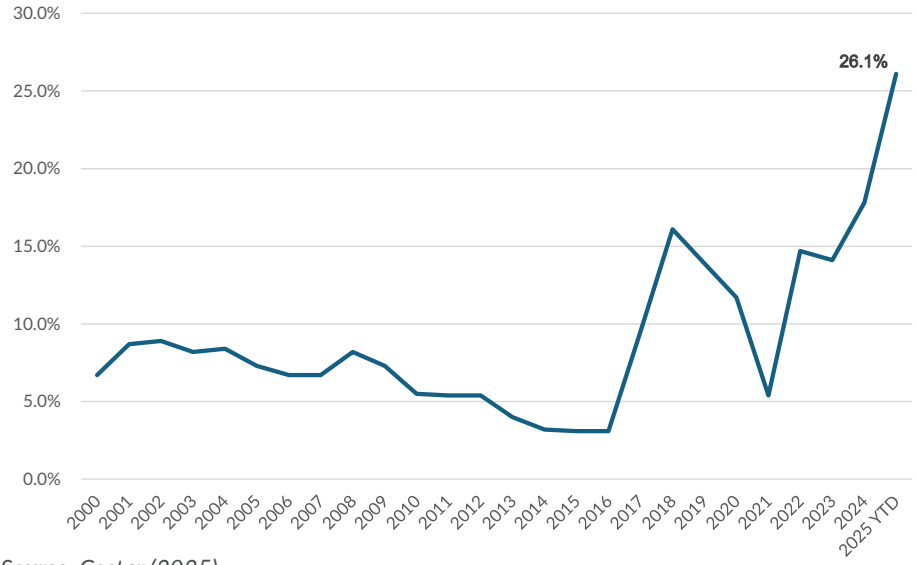
Vacancy data for multifamily units on **Figure 8.7** show rising vacancy levels starting in 2021 and coinciding with the deliveries of new units to the NEPD market. Vacancy rates in 2025 are the highest since 2000, at 26 percent, but can be expected to decline significantly as the recently constructed units are leased up and occupied.

Figure 8.6 Multifamily Units Delivered and Under Construction in NEPD (2000-2025)



Source: Costar (2025)

Figure 8.7 Multifamily Vacancies in the NEPD, 2000 to present



Source: Costar (2025)

Planned Developments in and around the NEPD

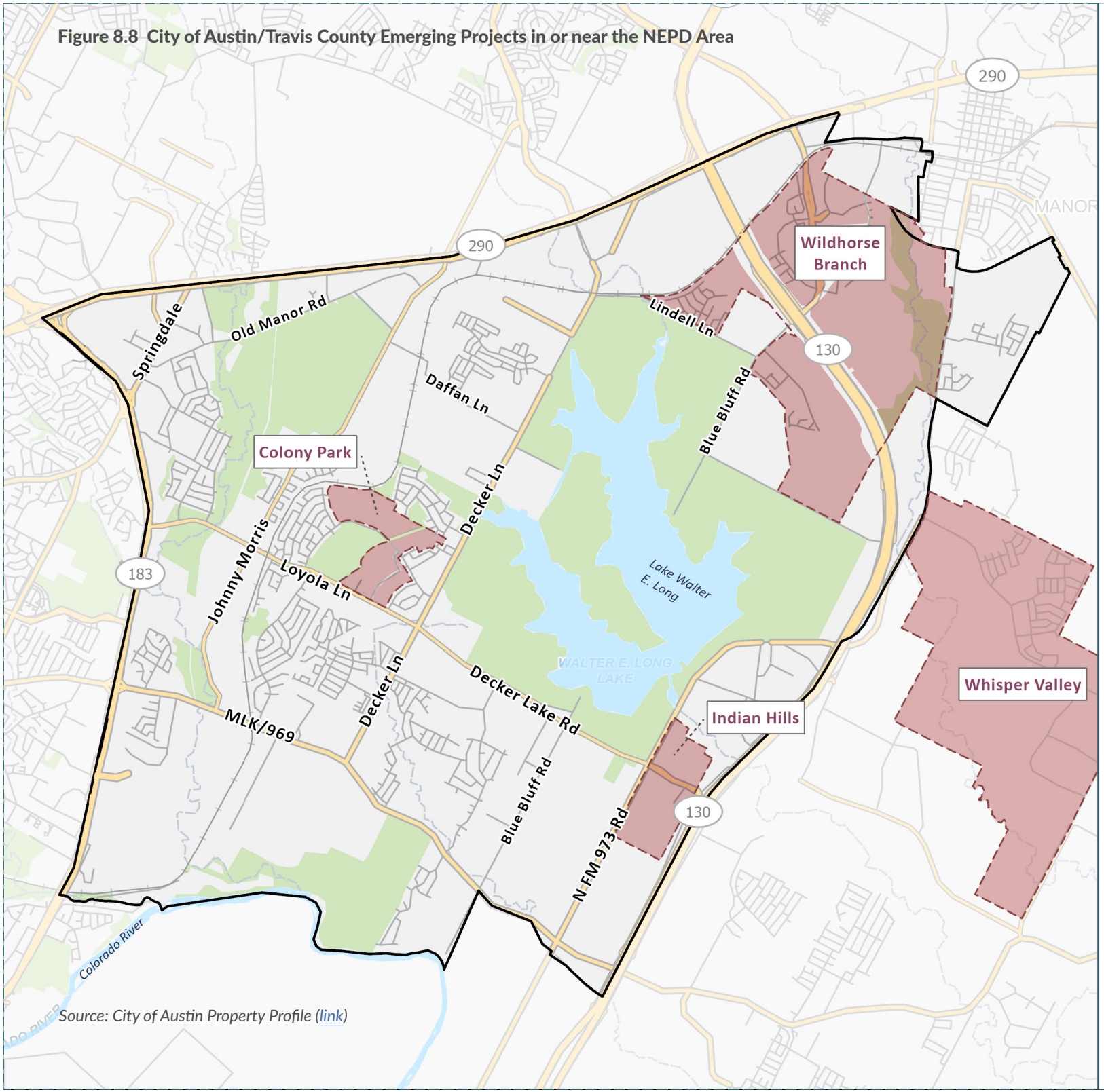
The amount of new planned developments shows the level of growth that is still occurring in the NEPD and its surrounding areas. **Table 8.2** summarizes some of the recent major planned communities that have been constructed or are in development in the NEPD and its surrounding areas. **Figure 8.8** shows the location of these developments relative to the NEPD.

Table 8.2 Examples of Planned Developments in or near the NEPD Area

Development Name	Description
Colony Park	The Colony Park Sustainable Community aims to develop approximately 208 acres of City-owned land in northeast Austin, adding around 3,000 residential units, 230,000 square feet of mixed-use office, and 130,000 square feet of retail. Up to 20 percent of housing units will be designated low-income. The project broke ground in April 2025.
Whisper Valley	Whisper Valley is a master-planned residential community in northeast Austin with over 2,000 acres and 7,500 homes (5,000 single-family units and 2,500 multifamily). The community also includes parks and trails, and mixed-use amenities. Phase I of construction is complete; phase II is underway.
Indian Hills	The Indian Hills neighborhood in northeast Austin is under development and plans for 1,100 multifamily units and 1,500,000 square feet of commercial space across 240 acres.
Wildhorse Ranch	Wildhorse Ranch is a master-planned community located at northeast Austin's edge, encompassing around 1,450 acres in total. The development will contain up to 1,850 single-family homes and 1,260 multifamily units, plus community amenities. Project construction began in 2018.

Source: City of Austin; Economic & Planning Systems

Figure 8.8 City of Austin/Travis County Emerging Projects in or near the NEPD Area



Source: City of Austin Property Profile (link)

Northeast District Plan

Developments

Northeast District

Emerging Projects

N

0 0.75 1.5 Miles

Displacement Evidence

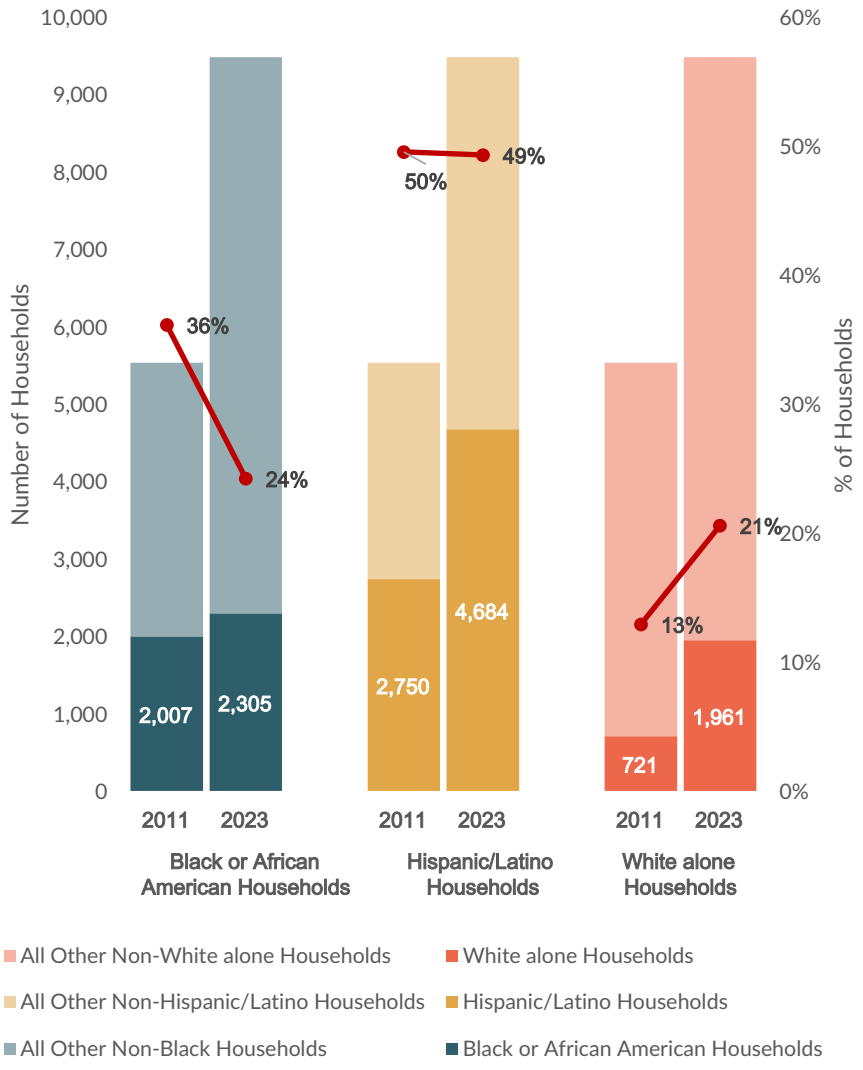
As new development emerges in the NEPD and rents and home values begin to rise, there is the concern that such growth will bring about gentrification and displacement. While new homes or businesses and increased property values demonstrate improved economic conditions, such effects also run the risk of pushing out the district's most socioeconomically disadvantaged and vulnerable populations.

Gentrification has no defined measurement but there have been several attempts to study its impacts on Austin's neighborhoods using demographic and social indicators that suggest rapid neighborhood change that unfavorably affects long-time residents.

One concern of gentrification in Austin is the displacement of populations that have been historically vulnerable or disadvantaged by planning and policy over time. **Figure 8.9** shows that from 2011 to 2023, the number of occupied housing units in the NEPD grew by nearly 4,000 units, but the number of Black households in the NEPD remained relatively the same. As a result, the proportion of Black households in the NEPD has decreased significantly. Meanwhile, for the Hispanic/Latine population, the number of households grew but the proportion stayed almost the same. The number of "white alone" (non-Hispanic/Latine) households in the NEPD area nearly tripled from 2011 to 2023, such that the percentage of White households in the NEPD grew from 13 percent to 21 percent. This suggests that while there has been growth in the NEPD, it has largely reflected a population that is new and white, resulting in changing neighborhood-level demographics. However, because the number of vulnerable households of color have not declined over time, it is less certain whether residents are actively being displaced from the neighborhood.

The Uprooted Project is a collaborative project between The University of Texas School of Law and the Community and Regional Planning Program at The University of Texas at Austin. The Project provides research and policy analysis to combat gentrification and displacement in Texas neighborhoods, focusing on large cities like Austin. Research and tools include maps illustrating gentrification and demographic change in Austin, and a toolkit of strategies for Texas communities to combat displacement.

Figure 8.9 Households by Race in NEPD Area, 2011 to 2023



NEPD Area is represented by the 78724 zip code.
Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, U.S. Census (2023)

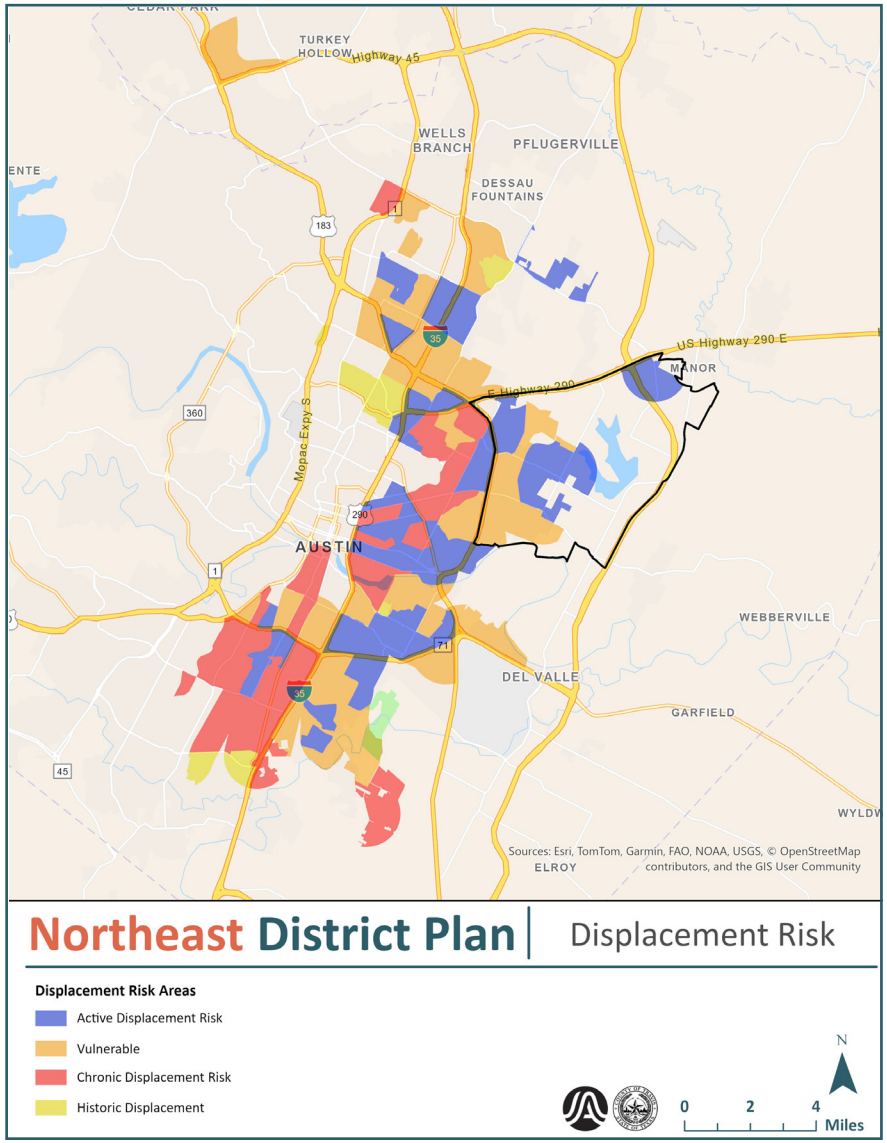
A study from the Urban Displacement Project and the Uprooted project team conducted a mapping analysis of Austin neighborhoods in 2018, evaluating each Census tract by their vulnerable populations, housing market appreciation, and demographic change. A key finding from their research was that the "Eastern Crescent" area of the city east of I-35 had seen the highest increase in housing costs from 1990 to 2016. For Project Connect, the City's Housing and Planning Department used the Uprooted methodology and updated the data to develop a map of displacement risk areas that would guide the use of anti-displacement funding. These maps, produced using 2022 data and shown in **Figure 8.10** for the NEPD and the City respectively, show the intensity of displacement risk for each Census tract in the city. The tracts are sorted into one of four categories, from least to greatest displacement risk:

- **Vulnerable:** Tracts with high concentration of populations vulnerable to displacement and located near tracts facing greater displacement risk.
- **Active Displacement Risk:** Tracts with vulnerable populations, accelerating housing market values, and increasing demographic change.
- **Chronic Displacement Risk:** Tracts with significant demographic change and a high-value housing market.
- **Historic Displacement Risk:** An area that had previously been identified as one of the three previous categories but no longer exhibits the same indicators of displacement risk (for unspecified reasons).

The displacement mapping from 2022 shows that Census tracts in the NEPD are labeled as either Vulnerable or Active Displacement Risk. However, the level of demographic and housing market change is not as severe as they are in some other parts of Austin, where tracts show primarily Active or Chronic Displacement Risk. As a result, the NEPD overall appears susceptible to further gentrification, as indicators show that the neighborhood (1) contains a demographically vulnerable population; (2) has tracts in the early stages of demographic change; (3) lies adjacent to neighborhoods in northern Austin that are already experiencing much higher levels of gentrification.

Property tax obligations have contributed to displacement risk and reality, according to the Uprooted report. Homeowners in eastern Austin are shown to be particularly vulnerable to tax increases as market values for homes have increased rapidly while many households' incomes have remained low. As a result, the property tax burden has represented an increasing proportion of these households' income. These problems are reported to be especially prevalent for low-income households, people of color, and mobile home owners. The NEPD area has high proportions of each of these categories.

Figure 8.10 Project Connect Displacement Risk (2022)

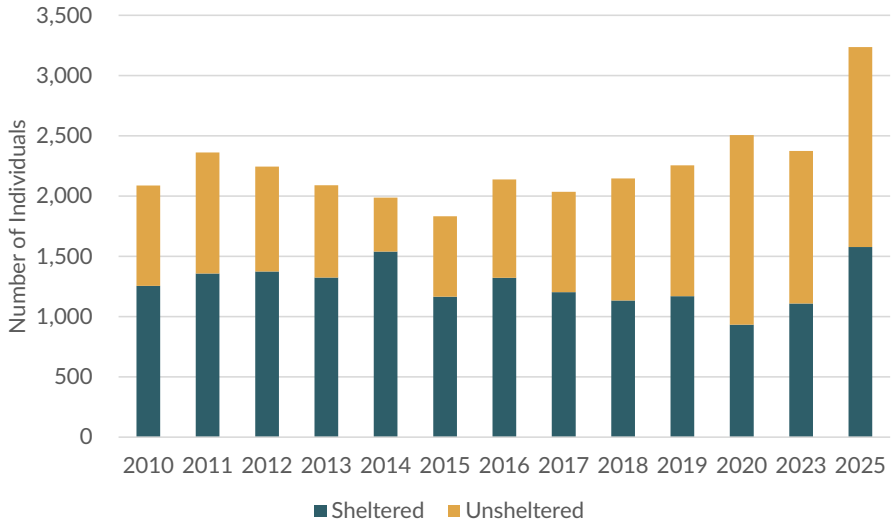


Source: Project Connect Anti-Displacement Maps and Dashbaord, City of Austin

Homelessness in Austin

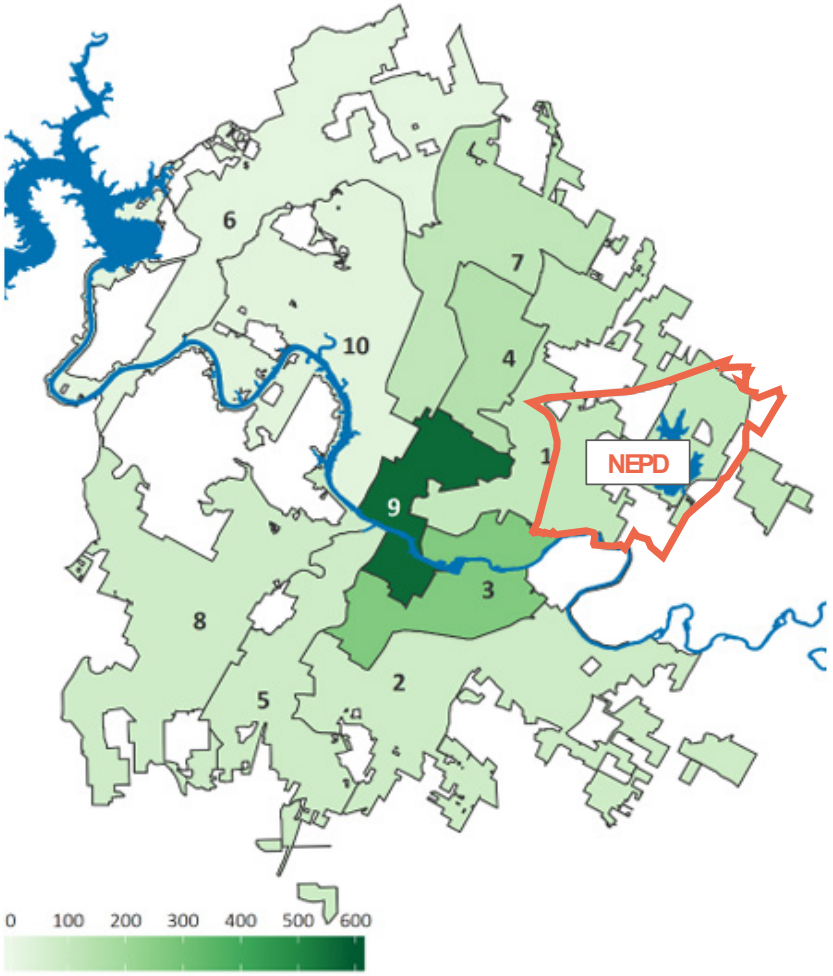
Austin Ending Community Homelessness Coalition (ECHO) runs the annual Austin/Travis County Point-in-Time (PIT) Count, an effort to estimate the number of unhoused individuals in the Austin area. The most recent PIT Count took place on January 25, 2025 and counted 3,238 unhoused individuals in the county. Compared to prior years, this is Austin's highest level of unhoused people in both sheltered and unsheltered living (**Figure 8.11**). Trend data shows that since 2020, the total number of unhoused people in the county has increased by 30 percent, far greater than the overall population change of just 7 percent. This demonstrates that homelessness is a growing concern in the region. Mapping data however, shows that most of these unhoused individuals were located in the more urban and downtown areas of Austin and that the number of unhoused people living within the NEPD geography was low (**Figure 8.12**).

Figure 8.11 Travis County Point in Time Count of Unhoused People, 2010 to 2025



**Data unavailable for 2024. The 2021 PIT count was not conducted in-person due to the COVID-19 pandemic and instead estimates were made using an alternative HUD-approved method. ECHO does not recommend comparing 2021 estimates with other years.*
Source: Austin ECHO (2025)

Figure 8.12 Concentration of Unhoused Count by District (2020)



Source: Austin ECHO (2020)

Permanent Supportive Housing

Community First! Village is a development in the NEPD area with a unique housing model supporting Austin's chronically homeless population. It offers permanent supportive housing in the form of a tiny home village on 51 acres in the NEPD area. Residents in the village are primarily those who have been chronically homeless for more than a year in the Austin metropolitan area. It is operated by the non-profit Mobile Loaves & Fishes, which also coordinates support services at the village, including healthcare, mental health counseling, community events, and food deliveries.

Phase I opened in 2012 with 130 tiny home units; Phase II expanded the site and added 220 units. Currently, Community First! Village has around 400 residents. An additional planned expansion could add up to 127 acres and 1,400 more homes. In addition to tiny homes, the Village also provides space for RVs.

The tiny village and RV park housing model is among the first of its kind to address the needs of a city's chronically unhoused population and its use is being considered by other cities and organizations as a potential large-scale tool to homelessness.

View of Community First! Tiny Home Village in northeast Austin



Source: Mobile Loaves & Fishes

Affordable Housing Supply

Housing affordability in Austin is determined by the median family income (MFI) for the Austin-Round Rock Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). As of 2024, the MFI for the region was $126,000 for a household of four. This translates to a monthly rent limit of $3,150 for a 3-bedroom unit. These income limits and rent limits are derived by U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Households that make 80 percent of MFI or below (or nearly $100,000 for a family of four) are typically considered low-income and can qualify for affordable housing. Notably, US Census data indicates that the median income for all households in the NEPD area is around $77,000, with Hispanic households earning slightly less (around $74,000) and Black households' median income being only about $60,000. These comparisons suggest that most existing households in the NEPD area would qualify for affordable housing if moving to new units in the area today.

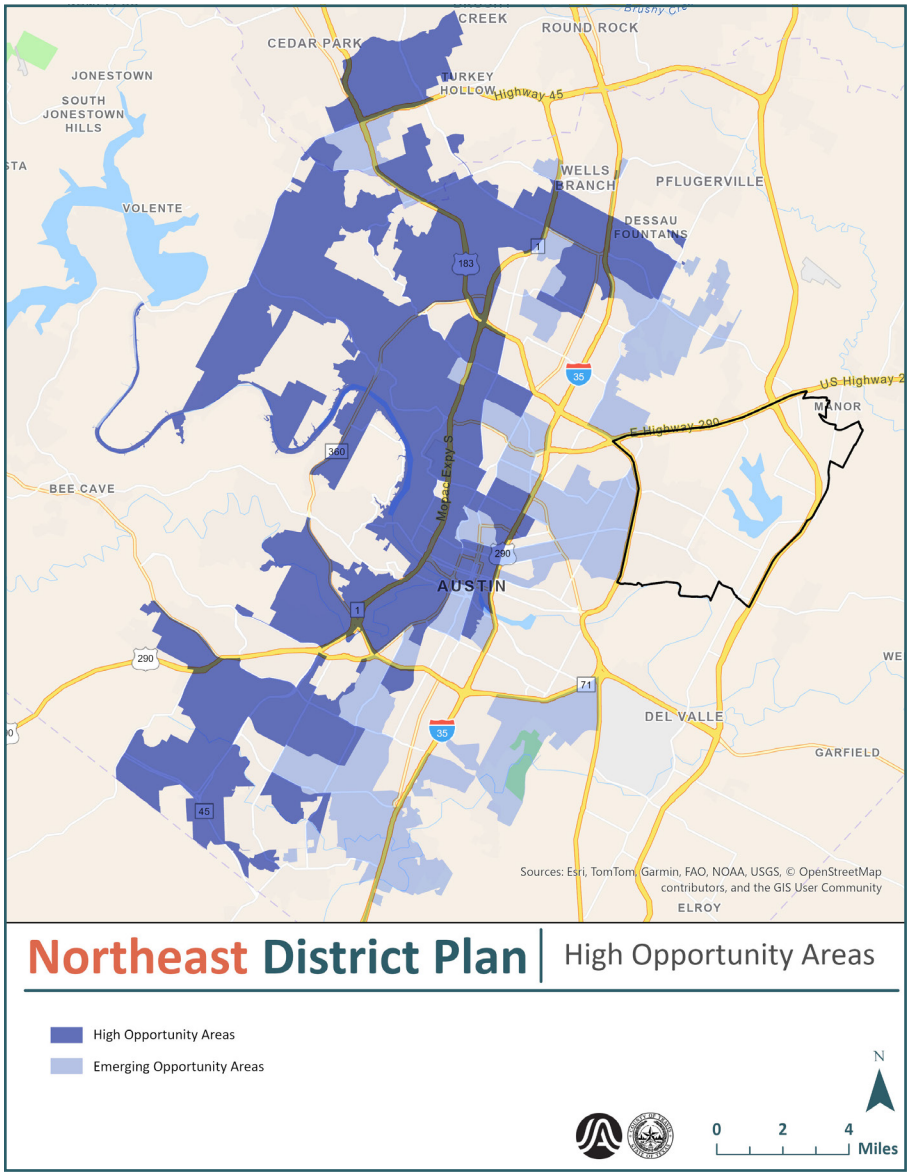
Housing is made affordable to low-income households by either (1) offering housing choice vouchers that subsidize market-rate rentals or (2) providing units priced below market-rate. Some housing may also be designated for underserved populations such as seniors, unhoused, or veterans.

Austin's Housing Choice Voucher program (formerly Section 8) is run by the Housing Authority of the City of Austin (HACA) and currently provides 5,400 vouchers. The program is currently not open to new applicants because there are no available vouchers. The Housing Authority of Travis County (HATC) also has a voucher program and its program also is not currently open to new applicants.

Affordable housing may be provided either in mixed-income housing, which includes both market-rate and affordable housing, or 100 percent affordable housing, where all units are below market-rate. While the City does not have an inclusionary zoning ordinance that requires developers to construct affordable units, it does incentivize affordability through a density bonus ordinance and program. The City is also able to incentivize provision of affordable housing through fee waivers or negotiated Development Agreements. The County has limited authority to offer these types of incentive programs but utilizes economic development tools to maximize affordability opportunities.

The Austin Strategic Housing Blueprint has a goal that at least 25 of affordable housing units should be built in "High Opportunity" areas where residents may have enhanced access to jobs, transportation, education, and a healthy living environment, as determined by a number of socioeconomic indicators. In Austin, the High Opportunity areas are primarily located west of I-35 in Austin, so the NEPD area is not identified as one (**Figure 8.13**).

Figure 8.13 High Opportunity Areas in Austin



Existing and Planned Affordable Housing Supply

Projects that are 100 percent affordable offer all units to households making 80 percent of the MFI or below. **Table 8.3** to the right describes multiple such projects in the NEPD area.

The map in **Figure 8.14** shows the locations for affordable housing developments in eastern Austin and Travis County, with the NEPD boundary marked.

Census tracts in the map are shaded if more than 20 percent of their multifamily properties receive LIHTC funding, and cross-hatched if they are an opportunity zone that has been federally designated for investment. As shown below, the NEPD area is not an opportunity zone but approximately half of its area is in census tracts have a significant portion of affordable housing. The map also displays the location of current affordable housing properties in the NEPD and its surrounding areas, showing that they are mainly distributed across the northern portion of the NEPD area and less concentrated in one neighborhood area compared to developments in other portions of Austin.

Costar estimates that from 2000 to 2025, 6,100 multifamily units were added to the NEPD housing stock, with 1,827 units (30 percent) in fully affordable developments (**Table 8.4**). New units constructed in the NEPD account for approximately 4 percent of the total added to the City of Austin, but among affordable developments, 10 percent of the City's total. The data show that a greater proportion of affordable units are added to the NEPD compared to the city or county overall.

Historically, the NEPD area and East Austin more generally have also hosted a large share of the region's households receiving Section 8 or Housing Choice Vouchers. The map shown in **Figure 8.15**, taken from the 2014 Colony Park Sustainable Communities planning documents, shows that the NEPD, and especially the Colony Park and Lakeside neighborhoods, had high concentrations of Section 8 voucher holders relative to the rest of the city and county.

Table 8.3 100% Affordable Housing Projects in the NEPD Area – Existing and Under Construction

Project Name	Number of Units	Year Built	Details
Huntington Meadows	150	1998	
Eagles Landing	240	2004	4% LIHTC
Eryngo Hills	250	2005	4% LIHTC
Park Place at Loyola	252	2008	4% LIHTC
Community First! Village	450	2015	Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)
The Terrace at Walnut Creek	324	2017	4% LIHTC
Creekview Apartment Homes	264	2018	4% LIHTC
Residences at Decker	262	2022	4% LIHTC
Bridge at Loyola Lofts	200	2022	4% LIHTC
Wildhorse Flats	310	2023	4% LIHTC
Bridge at Delco Flats	186	2023	
The Heights at 8721	207	2024	Senior (55+)
Ryder Ridge at Hog Eye	224	2025	4% LIHTC
Daffan Flats	247	2025	Under Construction; 4% LIHTC
Blue Ridge	375	2026	Under Construction; 4% LIHTC
Total	**3,942**		

Source: CoStar; Austin Affordable Housing Online Search Tool (AHOST)

Table 8.4 Affordable Housing Deliveries in the NEPD, 2000 to 2025

Jurisdiction	100% Affordable Units added since 2000	Total Number of Units Added	% Affordable
NEPD	1,827	6,100	30%
Austin	17,159	162,051	11%
Travis County	18,771	169,700	11%
NEPD as % of County total	10%	4%	

**Mixed income projects are not include as Costar does not differentiate between affordable/ market rate units.*
Source: CoStar (2025)

Figure 8.14 Affordable Housing in the NEPD Area

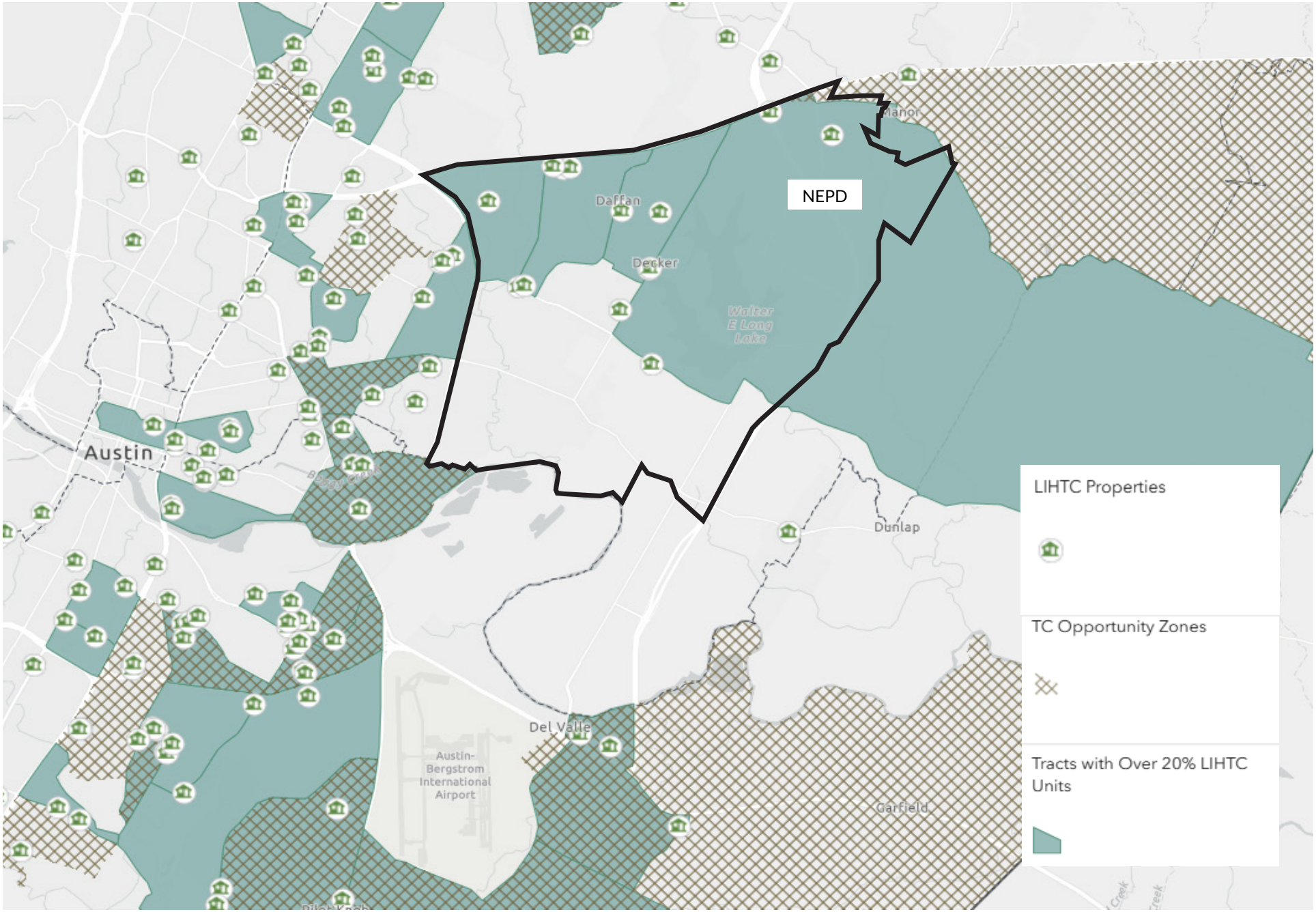
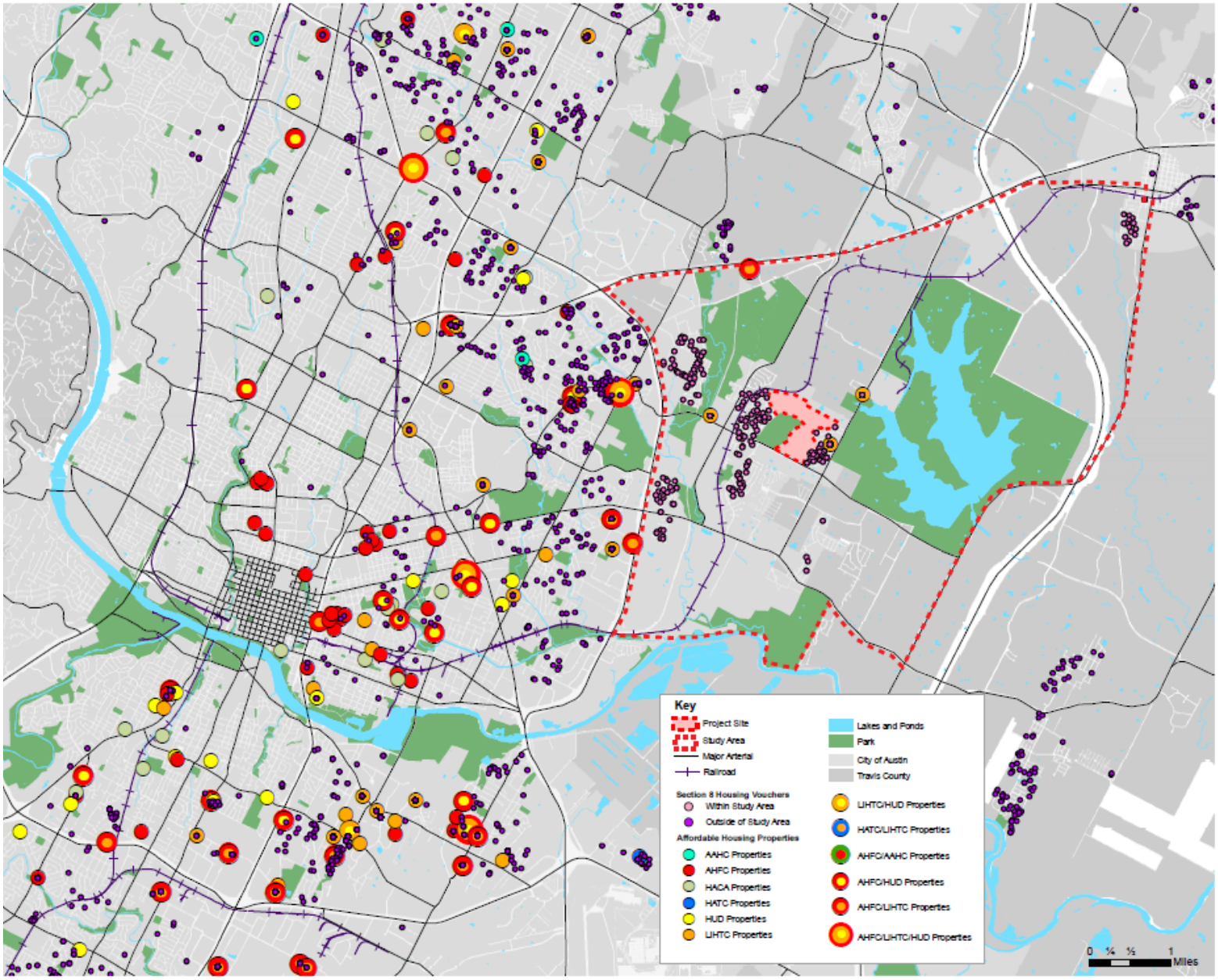


Figure 8.15 Location of Housing Choice Vouchers in Austin and the NEPD Area, Circa 2014



Context Area Affordable Housing Properties
Date Created: March 24, 2014
Source: City of Austin Neighborhood Housing and Community Development.

Other Affordability/Anti-Displacement Initiatives

The City, County, and other agencies offer other policies and initiatives that aim to improve housing affordability and prevent or mitigate displacement in low-income communities like the Northeast District. Of note, the County is limited in its authority to provide zoning, displacement tools or some funding options, like general obligation bonds, to support or preserve affordable housing,

Tenant Protections

The City of Austin offers several resources to renters vulnerable to eviction. In 2016, the City Council passed the Tenant Relocation Assistance Ordinance, establishing requirements for landlords to provide advance notification and assistance prior to the demolition, rezoning, or redevelopment of multifamily properties that may displace residents. In some cases, this may include a tenant relocation assistance fee. The ordinance is intended to prevent renters from being abruptly displaced without adequate information or support. Other services include the City's "I Belong in Austin" program that provides emergency financial assistance to renters at risk of eviction, and legal counseling for tenants by the Austin Tenant Council and Texas Rio Grande Legal Aid. Data on how these programs are utilized in the NEPD area are not known to be available.

Austin's City Council also adopted a Right to Return Policy in 2018 to support families displaced by gentrification hoping to remain in or return to their neighborhoods. It gives preference for affordable housing to people who have been displaced, particularly acknowledging the impact on gentrifying areas of East Austin. The policy was first implemented in 2022 when the City opened applications to 24 low-income for-sale homes on a community land trust.

Community Land Trust

A community land trust is a model for home ownership that allows low-income or first-time homebuyers to purchase a home but lease the land on which it is located. In removing the cost of land and having the occupant pay a lease fee, the price of the home is more affordable. Austin Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC) established the Austin Community Land Trust (ACLT) and permanently owns the land in the trust. There are no community land trust programs in the NEPD area, although the Johnny Limon Village is a community land trust neighborhood located just outside of the NEPD boundary and plans to offer 27 homes upon completion in 2027.

Weatherization and Repairs

Programs that offer home repair, utility bill assistance, or home weatherization also benefit vulnerable low-income households because they lower housing costs and improve the quality of housing. In these programs, eligible residents may receive financial assistance such as grants or loans to incentivize or support making improvements to the home.

The City's Housing Department runs several home repair programs with a stated goal of helping Austin residents stay in their homes. Travis County's Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) also operates a weatherization and home repair program. Previous program data reveals that from 2020 to 2024, the NEPD area was among the top zip code areas that received referrals and direct service from the program.

Through the City's Utilities Department's Customer Assistance Program, residents with financial difficulties or serious medical needs may qualify for utility bill assistance to facilitate payment or prevent disconnection. Travis County also offers utility bill assistance through its community centers, including one at the Manor Community Center located within the NEPD area.

Housing Financing Mechanisms

Housing Bonds

Housing bonds can be issues by state or local governments as a mechanism of financing affordable housing development. Starting in 2006, the City of Austin has issued four bonds dedicated to promoting, producing, and preserving affordable housing, summing to $720 million. According to the City's progress reports, these bonds have created nearly 8,000 affordable housing units, including ownership, rental, and Permanent Supportive Housing units. The City has made these bond funds available as gap financing to specific projects on a competitive basis through initiatives like the Rental Housing Development Assistance (RHDA) and Ownership Housing Development Assistance (OHDA) programs. The State of Texas does not provide counties with the authority to issue housing bonds, resulting in Travis County not having access to this funding mechanism.

In addition to these direct funding resources, both the Austin Housing Finance Corporation and the Travis County Housing Finance Corporation also provide tax-exempt private activity bond financing that support affordable housing production in combination with Low Income Housing Tax Credits and other funding sources.

Homestead Preservation District

Homestead Preservation Districts (HPDs) are special districts that allow tax-increment financing under Texas' Homestead Preservation District law. Areas designated as HPDs may establish Homestead Preservation Reinvestment Zones, Homestead Land Trusts, or Homestead Land Banks. Its purpose is to reinvest funding specifically to create affordable housing in the District. To establish an HPD, the district must have (1) Fewer than 75,000 residents; (2) Poverty rate that is at least two times the poverty rate for the entire municipality; (3) Median family income that is less than 80 percent of the MFI for the entire municipality, for all the Census tracts in the district. None of the Census tracts within the NEPD current meet all the criteria. The City has one HPD in East Austin, outside but adjacent to the NEPD boundary.

Public Facility Corporations

Public Facility Corporations are a model that provides property tax exemptions to housing developers in exchange for offering affordable units. The Travis County Facilities Corporation (TCFC) uses this model and works with the Housing Authority of Travis County to provide affordable housing throughout the county. TCFC forms public-private partnership model to construct and support affordable housing throughout Travis County. TCFC partners with developers to build multifamily and residential communities, which TCFC then owns along with the land. TCFC then leases the units back to the developer, who can qualify the project for property tax breaks and provide the units below market-rate.

In the NEPD area, the FM 969 Urban Empowerment Zone is one such example. It is a planned 360-unit multifamily development in east Austin within the NEPD area, with 50 percent of the units offered at affordable rents including 80 units of permanent supportive housing. TCFC and Austin Area Urban League formed a public-private partnership to develop this project. As of 2024, the project was approved.

Other TCFC projects within the NEPD include:

- Wembley Apartments (250 units; 100 percent affordable; approved)
- Citizen House Decker (360 units; 50 percent affordable; under construction)
- Citizen House East Lake (360 units; 50 percent affordable; under construction)
- Rodeo Drive (336 units; 50 percent affordable; approved)
- Winding Trails (396 units; 50 percent affordable; approved and funded)

Note that these TCFC projects will be in addition to the affordable housing units listed on **Table 7.3**, and will thus add still more affordable units to the NEPD supply. The Housing Authority of the City of Austin (HACA) also participates in a similar organization called the South Congress Public Facility Corporation that enables developers to access property tax exemptions in exchange for housing affordability restrictions.

Conclusion

The NEPD area's population has been growing quickly and adding thousands of housing units, with thousands more planned for development. At the same time, the communities that have long called the District home face the threat of economic displacement as the housing stock grows and properties become more valuable. The community has identified the continued need for housing where these vulnerable households can afford to live.

The City and County have supported the construction of new market-rate housing and income-restricted affordable housing for newcomers as well as programs meant to help current residents to maintain and remain in their existing homes. The Northeast District Plan can continue these efforts, and work to ensure that zoning, infrastructure investment, and other policies and programs promote a physically and economically diverse housing stock that meets a broad spectrum of market segments and community needs.



Chapter 9: Economic Development

Economic Development

Economic development initiatives aim to attract, retain, and support businesses as well as match the skills of the local workforce to the available jobs, to enhance both the tax base for the jurisdiction and the opportunities and quality of life for its constituents. While the employment base of the city and county has grown rapidly in numerous sectors, the NEPD area has received only a narrow segment of that job growth primarily in industrial jobs. NEPD area residents generally have lower incomes, lower educational attainment, and higher unemployment rates than the city and county averages, and these conditions are particularly prevalent among the NEPD area's high proportion of Black and Latine residents.

This section of the report highlights ways in which the City, County, and other entities are trying to promote economic development generally, how those efforts may relate to the NEPD area, and what the real estate market indicates about investors' perception of the NEPD area's competitive position for job-generating development.

Major Policy Objectives

Multiple organizations work to encourage business growth and economic development in the Austin area. Their involvement has helped the region weather economic downturns, attract new residents and companies, and support the creation of small businesses or startup companies. This section highlights major policy plans and goals.

Opportunity Austin

Opportunity Austin (OA) is the region's economic development corporation. Its purpose is to promote business activity in the Greater Austin region (defined as the Austin-Round Rock-Georgetown MSA), although it is not a policy-making body. OA conducts policy advocacy to advance economic development opportunities benefiting greater Austin. Their recent efforts have focused on emerging sectors like technology, life sciences, or semiconductors/advanced manufacturing. OA seeks to attract more company investment from these industries into the region by encouraging headquarters relocations, creating startups, and increasing the local talent pipeline. OA 5.0, the 5-Year Economic Development Strategy, was published in 2023 and describes a road map to build on previous economic successes in the Greater Austin region. In the next several years, OA will continue to support emerging sectors by attracting global market investors, expanding recruitment, and support improvements to housing or transportation that make Austin an appealing place to work and live.

While Opportunity Austin does not articulate any geographic focus areas and the Northeast District is not specifically mentioned in any plans, their work has the potential to affect the NEPD's workforce and residents through programs like job training or via companies situated in or near the NEPD area.



City of Austin

The City of Austin Economic Development Department operates several programs designed to promote business activity, support small businesses, and improve workforce development in the city.

In 2015, the City selected seven target industries on which to focus business recruitment and expansion efforts. These sectors were selected for their ability to cultivate a diverse business environment that would create jobs across many skill areas and levels:

- Advanced Manufacturing, Distribution, and Logistics
- Life Sciences and Technology Integration
- Creative Economy
- Fashion
- Food
- Automotive & Aerospace Mobility Innovations
- Zero Waste / Circular Economy

In 2018, the Economic Development Department published a series of Guiding Principles to help determine the type of programs or policies that would best meet economic development goals and outcomes. The types of activities or outcomes that were deemed suitable for City economic development support and funding are described as follows:

- Government Role: Connector to investors, path-clearer
- Focus on Equity: Employment opportunities for all
- Unify the community through collaboration
- Train, recruit and retain local workforce and talent
- Support Austin's culture, creative sector, and community identity
- Incentivize, support, and provide staff to train small businesses in important business skills
- Build affordable, livable, and accessible development
- Impact business growth
- Control affordability
- Promote economic diversity

The Guiding Principles established the following priorities and considerations for new policies and programs:

- Create living wage or prevailing wage jobs with equitable benefits
- Address lack of job opportunities for traditionally hard-to-employ folks
- Incentivize the creation of middle-skill jobs for existing residents
  - Target industries of Information Technology, Healthcare, and Skilled Trades
- Support small, local, creative, cultural, and heritage businesses that suffer from lack of access to affordable space and financial stability
- Increase access to goods and services in traditionally under-invested communities, particularly the lack of food access in the Eastern Crescent
- Develop vibrant, mixed-use commercial corridors
- Leverage public investments to improve positive health outcomes

These priorities clearly identify the Eastern Crescent, of which the NEPD area is a key part, as an under-invested community and area of focus.

Programs or funding strategies that the City may employ to encourage desired economic outcomes include:

- Chapter 380 programs (grants & loans): Chapter 380 of the Texas Local Government Code enables municipalities like Austin to offer loans and grants of City funds for economic development purposes.
- Property Tax Breaks: exempts all or part of property value increases from taxation under Chapter 312
- Capital Improvement Program: The City can invest tax revenues or bond proceeds in infrastructure that supports economic growth
- Neighborhood Empowerment Zones: Under Chapter 378, a municipality may create a neighborhood empowerment zone in which property taxes, sales taxes, and/or permit and impact fees from new development can be waived or reinvested
- Public Improvement Districts: Under Chapter 372, the City can identify geographic areas in which services, infrastructure, or amenities can be funded through special assessments on properties within the PID

- Tax Increment Financing: Under Chapter 311, the City dedicates the net increase in property taxes within a Tax Increment Reinvestment Zone (TIRZ) to pay for new improvements

The City's Economic Development Department website describes its current economic development programs, which span a range of industries and economic development outcomes, shown in **Table 9.1** on the following page.

None of the place-based initiatives, which can create Economic and Cultural Districts or establish Opportunity Zones that leverage federal tax incentives, appear to have been applied in the NEPD area thus far.

The City also has a Minority-owned Business Enterprise (MBE) and Woman-owned Business Enterprise (WBE) Program to encourage MBE/ WBE participation in City contracts. This helps MBEs and WBEs in communities that have traditionally faced barriers in doing business in Austin. The prevalence of minority workers and households in the NEPD area suggests that the City's MBE/WBE policies may be advantageous to this community.

Travis County

Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

Travis County's Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) offers a road map for economic development countywide. The most recent CEDS, approved in 2019, outlines focus areas in Business Development, Economic and Financial Opportunity, Placemaking, and Transportation and Mobility.

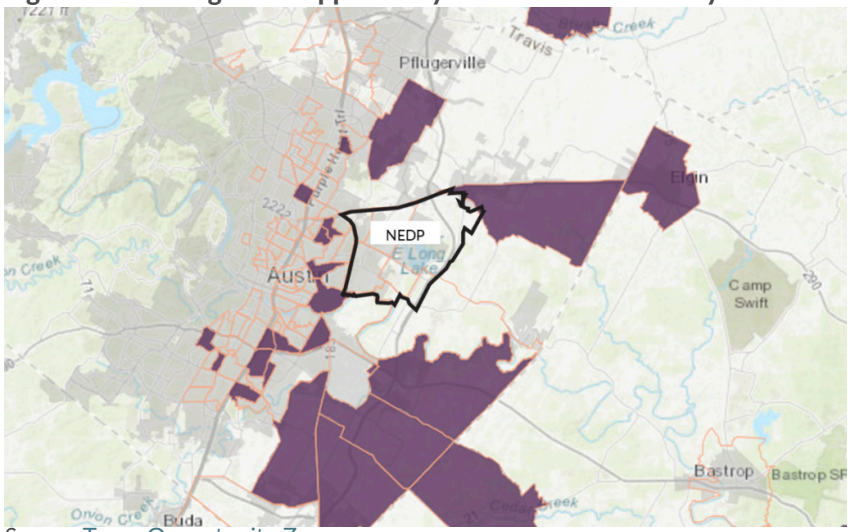
The plan notes that while the region has seen economic prosperity in the last several years, the benefits have not reached all geographies or demographics equally. Specifically, the plan notes that structural barriers and historical inequities continue to affect BIPOC residents in east Austin, such that they face higher poverty and unemployment rates, and lower household incomes. However, the strategies in the plan do not specifically address any economic deficits in the Northeast District or east Austin.

Travis County uses similar tools to the City of Austin for economic development programs including:

- Chapter 381 programs (grants & loans): Chapter 381 of the Texas Local Government Code enables counties like Travis to offer loans and grants of County funds for economic development purposes.
- Public Improvement Districts: Under Chapter 372, the County can identify geographic areas in which services, infrastructure, or amenities can be funded through special assessments on properties within the PID.

Travis County also manages the Opportunity Zones program, a federal tax incentive program that encourages investments in low-income and underfunded neighborhoods. While many of the Census tracts designated as Opportunity Zones are on the east side of Austin, none are within the Northeast District area, as shown below in **Figure 9.1**. Recent federal legislation will change the standards for Opportunity Zones designations starting in 2027, and they must be designated by state governors, so it is uncertain where future zones may be designated in or around the NEPD area.[32]

Figure 9.1 Designated Opportunity Zones in Travis County



Source: Texas Opportunity Zones

[32] Wessel, David. "How did the One Big Beautiful Bill Act change Opportunity Zones?" The Brookings Institution, 2025. https://www.brookings.edu/articles/how-did-the-one-big-beautiful-bill-act-change-opportunity-zones/

Table 9.1 Economic Development Programs in the City of Austin

Theme	Program Name	Description
Arts & Culture	Art in Public Places	The City's public art program commissions artists to create public art installations throughout Austin reflecting local community history and values, funded by the Capital Improvement Program.
Arts & Culture	Creative Content Incentive Program	Incentives for qualifying film, television, gaming development in Austin.
Arts & Culture	Cultural Arts Funding Program	Funding supporting cultural arts programs and live music for the Austin community. Includes programs such as the Austin Live Music Fund and the Creative Space Assistance Program.
Business Incentives	Business Expansion Program	Incentive opportunities for businesses looking to relocate or expand in Austin.
Business Incentives	Place-Based Enhancement Program	Incentive opportunities for businesses to construct, preserve, improve commercial real estate including cultural venues, community facilities, affordable spaces.
Employment Placements	First Workers Day Laborer Program	Employment services and support for unhoused workers, migrant workers, day laborers, or re-entry workers.
Global Market Outreach	International Business Expansion	Resources for international businesses looking to expand in Austin.
Global Market Outreach	Sister and Friendship Cities Program	Promotes the City of Austin on a global level with other cities around the world.
Job Training & Upskilling	Community Navigator Program	Business education and support for businesses, nonprofits, and creatives impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.
Job Training & Upskilling	Austin Civilian Conservation Corps	Training and employing workers in "green" jobs throughout City departments. Employment pathways include: natural systems, environmental education, recreation, digital media and communications, museums, arts & culture and zero waste.
Job Training & Upskilling	Youth Initiatives Office Internship Opportunities	Internship placement program for Austin high school students to intern with various City departments or partner businesses.
Technology Support	Community PC Program	Provides refurbished devices and computers to nonprofits in need.
Technology Support	Grants for Technology Opportunities	Grants for community non-profits in need of technology upgrades.
Place Based Initiatives	Economic and Cultural District Development	Establishes Economic Districts and Cultural Districts throughout Austin and promotes their activities.
Place Based Initiatives	Opportunity Zones	Federal tax incentive program encouraging investments into Opportunity Zone areas.

**As of May 2025. May not be an exhaustive inventory.*
Source: City of Austin Economic Development Department

TCTX Thrive 3.0 Small Business Program

TCTX Thrive 3.0 Small Business Program is a countywide program that provides economic support to small businesses, originally funded with $2.5 million in federal funds by the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA). The program emerged from previous programs that were intended to provide financial relief to small businesses struggling during the COVID-19 pandemic. The third and latest iteration of this program seeks to build business resilience by creating job training and coaching opportunities or helping small businesses access capital, among other strategies. The program is now funded through the County's General Fund.

In 2023, the County conducted a Needs Assessment and Program Recommendations for the program to determine how to best utilize the funding. Stakeholder engagement revealed that small businesses in Travis County are facing a number of challenges, including affordability,staffing, and lack of access to capital. The study disaggregated results by race and geography, and found business owners within the City of Austin are more concerned with gentrification, and Black-owned businesses in Travis County were especially affected by the pandemic and slower to recover. Other businesses, including Hispanic-owned and Asian-owned, also identified cultural and language barriers as a difficulty towards business success.

Jobs & Employment

As of 2024, there are nearly 12,000 jobs in the NEPD, around 1.2 percent of the county's total employment (**Table 9.2**). Overall, the Travis County region has experienced immense job growth in the past two decades but the NEPD added a greater proportion of jobs compared to the city and county, increasing job counts by 112 percent since 2002. There has also been a more recent surge in jobs; from 2020, the number of jobs increased 23 percent in the NEPD, slightly outpacing growth the city and county. This is evidence of a growing economy in the NEPD and in the region overall.

Despite the increase in jobs available in the NEPD, unemployment in the area remains relatively high. Overall, unemployment rates are higher for the NEPD than the city or county for the total labor force, at 6.4 percent compared for 4.5 percent for both Austin and Travis County (**Figure 9.2**).

Black workers have the highest level of unemployment above other racial or ethnic groups for all geographies, but there is also a significantly higher unemployment rate for the Black population in the NEPD versus the city or the county. The unemployment rate for the Black labor force population in the NEPD is 15.2 percent, more than double that of Austin (6.1 percent) or Travis County (6.9 percent).

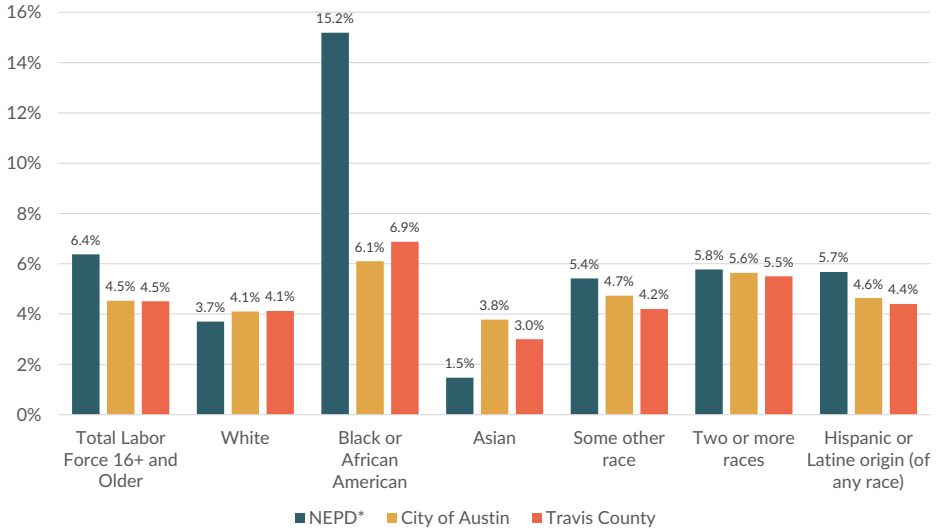
Unemployment for "Some Other Race" or those of Hispanic or Latine origin is also higher in the NEPD but far less of a disparity than for the Black labor force population. For White and Asian labor force population, the trend is reversed, where those in the NEPD have a lower unemployment rate than the city or county average.

Table 9.2 Change in Total Employment by Area, 2002 to 2024

Jurisdiction	2002	2010	2015	2020	2024	2002-2024 Chg.		2020-2024 Chg.	
						Count	Percent	Count	Percent
NEPD*	5,536	5,049	7,043	9,523	11,713	6,178	112%	2,190	23%
City of Austin	506,085	555,500	663,629	720,633	863,572	357,487	71%	142,939	20%
Travis County	554,976	609,301	734,054	800,806	956,247	401,271	72%	155,441	19%

**NEPD Area is represented by the 78724 zip code area.*
Source: JobsEQ (2025)

Figure 9.2 Unemployment Rates by Race and Ethnicity, 2023



**NEPD area is represented by the 78724 ZIP code area.*
Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (2023)

Employment by Industry

Table 9.3 shows the types of industries present in the different geographies, highlighting in green the industries that employ a higher share of workers in the NEPD than in the city and county generally, and highlighting in red those industries that have below-average representation among people who work in the NEPD. The top employment sectors in the NEPD are Construction, Manufacturing, and Wholesale Trade, meaning these are the most common types of jobs among employers physically located in the NEPD. Administration and Support plus Educational Services are also more highly represented in the NEPD compared to the city and the county. Together, these industries account for 81 percent of the jobs available in the NEPD area.

The most common industry category in the city and county overall is Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services, a category that includes highly-skilled and specialized services such as engineering, legal services, research and development (R&D), and others. Around 17 percent of Austin's jobs are in this industry but only 1 percent of the jobs in the NEPD area are in Professional Services.

Compared to the city and county, there is less Services employment (Health Care, Educational Services, Retail Trade) within the NEPD area, likely because it does not have any large health care facilities, university campuses, or sizable commercial districts where such employment would be more concentrated.

Table 9.4 looks at employment by industry for places of residence, showing what industries workers living in each geography work in. It shows that in the NEPD, a larger proportion of residents are employed in the Construction or Retail Trade industries compared to residents in the city or the county. Around 10 percent of NEPD area resident workers are employed in Professional Services, a much lower proportion than in the city and county.

The largest employment sector for residents in the NEPD area is the Health Care and Social Assistance industry (11 percent), which employs a similar proportion of residents in the city and county.

Table 9.3 Employment by Industry for Population 16+, Based on Place of Work (2022)

Industry	NEPD		City of Austin		Travis County	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	14	0%	257	0%	520	0%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	0	0%	1,069	0%	1,238	0%
Utilities	1	0%	4,856	1%	5,332	1%
Construction	1,171	14%	36,600	5%	49,454	6%
Manufacturing	1,732	21%	40,809	5%	46,902	5%
Wholesale Trade	1,590	19%	28,552	4%	32,753	4%
Retail Trade	229	3%	59,886	8%	62,816	7%
Transportation and Warehousing	360	4%	14,209	2%	17,744	2%
Information	23	0%	41,149	5%	43,159	5%
Finance and Insurance	13	0%	38,979	5%	39,992	5%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	70	1%	17,308	2%	19,161	2%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	74	1%	128,590	17%	133,806	16%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1	0%	15,169	2%	15,503	2%
Administration & Support, Waste Management and Remediation	1,139	14%	58,397	8%	64,553	8%
Educational Services	1,119	13%	53,811	7%	67,892	8%
Health Care and Social Assistance	550	7%	84,332	11%	92,532	11%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	24	0%	10,291	1%	11,671	1%
Accommodation and Food Services	68	1%	58,013	7%	64,392	8%
Other Services (excluding Public Administration)	177	2%	22,340	3%	25,202	3%
Public Administration	8	0%	60,909	8%	62,195	7%
Total	**8,363**	**100%**	**775,526**	**100%**	**856,817**	**100%**

Source: LEHD OnTheMap (2022)
Note: Bars highlighted in green shown industries with employment in the NEPD above city and county averages. Industries with employment below city and county averages are highlighted in red.

Table 9.4 Employment by Industry for Population 16+, Based on Place of Residence (2022)

Industry	NEPD		City of Austin		Travis County	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	19	0%	604	0%	800	0%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	27	0%	1,241	0%	1,756	0%
Utilities	66	1%	2,423	1%	3,318	1%
Construction	765	8%	21,516	5%	31,693	5%
Manufacturing	537	5%	23,941	5%	33,712	6%
Wholesale Trade	422	4%	20,556	5%	28,097	5%
Retail Trade	983	10%	36,788	8%	49,975	8%
Transportation and Warehousing	419	4%	10,700	2%	15,241	3%
Information	296	3%	21,329	5%	26,639	4%
Finance and Insurance	372	4%	22,740	5%	29,923	5%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	212	2%	10,416	2%	13,578	2%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	963	10%	67,967	15%	86,244	15%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	160	2%	7,483	2%	9,642	2%
Administration & Support, Waste Management and Remediation	875	9%	31,722	7%	41,623	7%
Educational Services	857	9%	39,886	9%	53,464	9%
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,126	11%	47,122	11%	63,282	11%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	141	1%	5,945	1%	8,103	1%
Accommodation and Food Services	874	9%	36,525	8%	48,040	8%
Other Services (excluding Public Administration)	281	3%	13,748	3%	18,171	3%
Public Administration	507	5%	21,493	5%	29,271	5%
Total	**9,902**	**100%**	**444,145**	**100%**	**592,572**	**100%**

Source: LEHD OnTheMap (2022)

Note: Bars highlighted in green shown industries with employment in the NEPD above city and county averages. Industries with employment below city and county averages are highlighted in red.

Major Employers

Table 9.5 lists the largest employees within the NEPD and in the surrounding area. Many of the companies are in the industrial/ manufacturing and technology industries, with some in healthcare and education. Most of the employers in the surrounding vicinity of the Northeast District are located near the major freeway corridors (**Figure 9.3**).

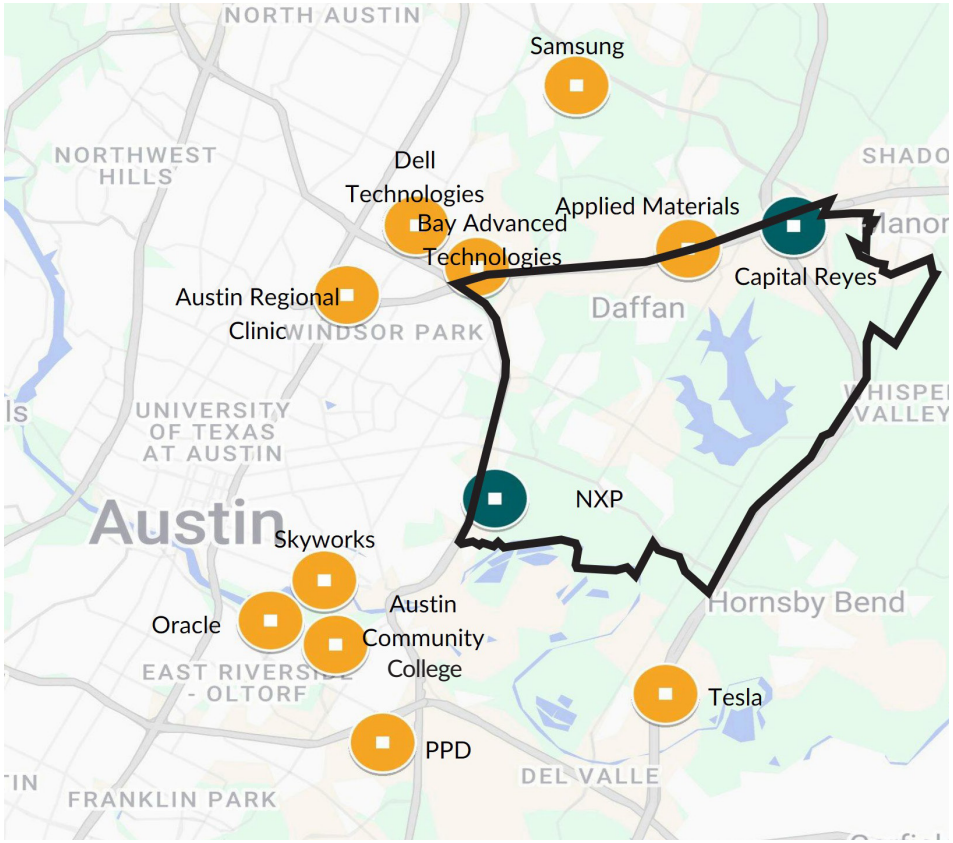
This demonstrates the availability of job opportunities in technology and advanced manufacturing near the NEPD area that are potentially accessible to its residents if the skills demanded align with those of the local labor force.

Table 9.5 Major Employers in NEPD and Surrounding Vicinity

Company Name	Sector	Employee Count
Inside NEPD		
NXP Semiconductors	Advanced Manufacturing	2,662
Capital Reyes	Distribution	581
NEPD Surrounding Vicinity		
Applied Materials	Advanced Manufacturing	7,000
Ascension Seton	Healthcare	14,842
Austin Community College	Education	5,000
Austin Regional Clinic	Healthcare	2,403
Bay Advanced Technologies	Advanced Manufacturing	120
Dell	Technology	12,000
General Motors	Automotive Manufacturing	3,243
Oracle	Technology	4,200
Samsung Austin	Technology	14,000
Skyworks	Semiconductor	300
Tesla	Automotive Manufacturing	20,000

Source: Opportunity Austin Regional Partnership

Figure 9.3 Map of Major Employers in NEPD and Surrounding Vicinity

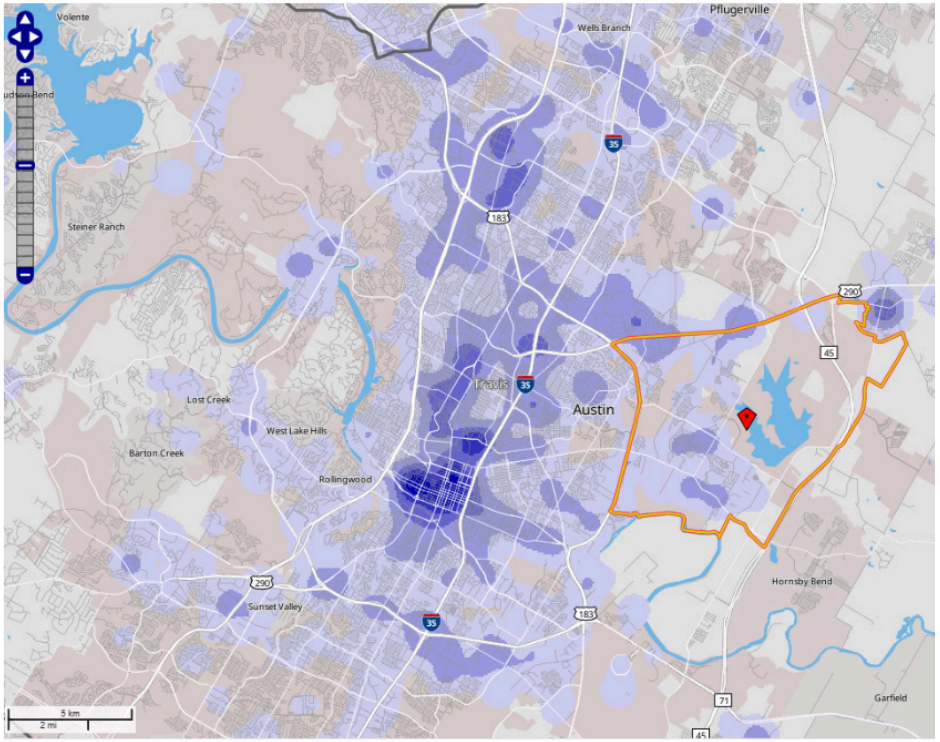


Source: Opportunity Austin Regional Partnership
https://opportunityaustin.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/AustinMajorEmployersMap.pdf

Commute Patterns

Commute data from the U.S. Census Bureau "On the Map" website show that a very small percentage of workers (3 percent) living within the NEPD area also have jobs in the same geography (**Table 9.6**). Data of the commute distances of NEPD area residents show more than half of them commute less than ten miles, suggesting that their work destinations either lie just outside of the NEPD area boundary or in Austin's city center (**Table 9.7** and **Figure 9.4**). However, nearly one-quarter of the resident workers also commute much farther, 50 miles or more, to get to their jobs. This is slightly more than the proportion for the city or the county overall. This further emphasizes the scarcity of jobs in the NEPD area that align with the skills of its resident labor force.

Figure 9.4 Map of Commute Distance and Destinations for NEPD Residents



Source: LEHD OnTheMap(2022)

Table 9.6 Commute Patterns for NEPD Area (2022)

	Jobs	
	Count	Share
Jobs in NEPD Area	**8,667**	**100%**
Jobs in NEPD Area, Workers Live Outside NEPD	8,367	97%
Employed and Living in NEPD Area	300	3%
Living in NEPD Area	**10,663**	**100%**
Workers Live in NEPD Area, Employed Outside	10,363	97%
Living and Employed in NEPD Area	300	3%

Source: LEHD OnTheMap (2022)

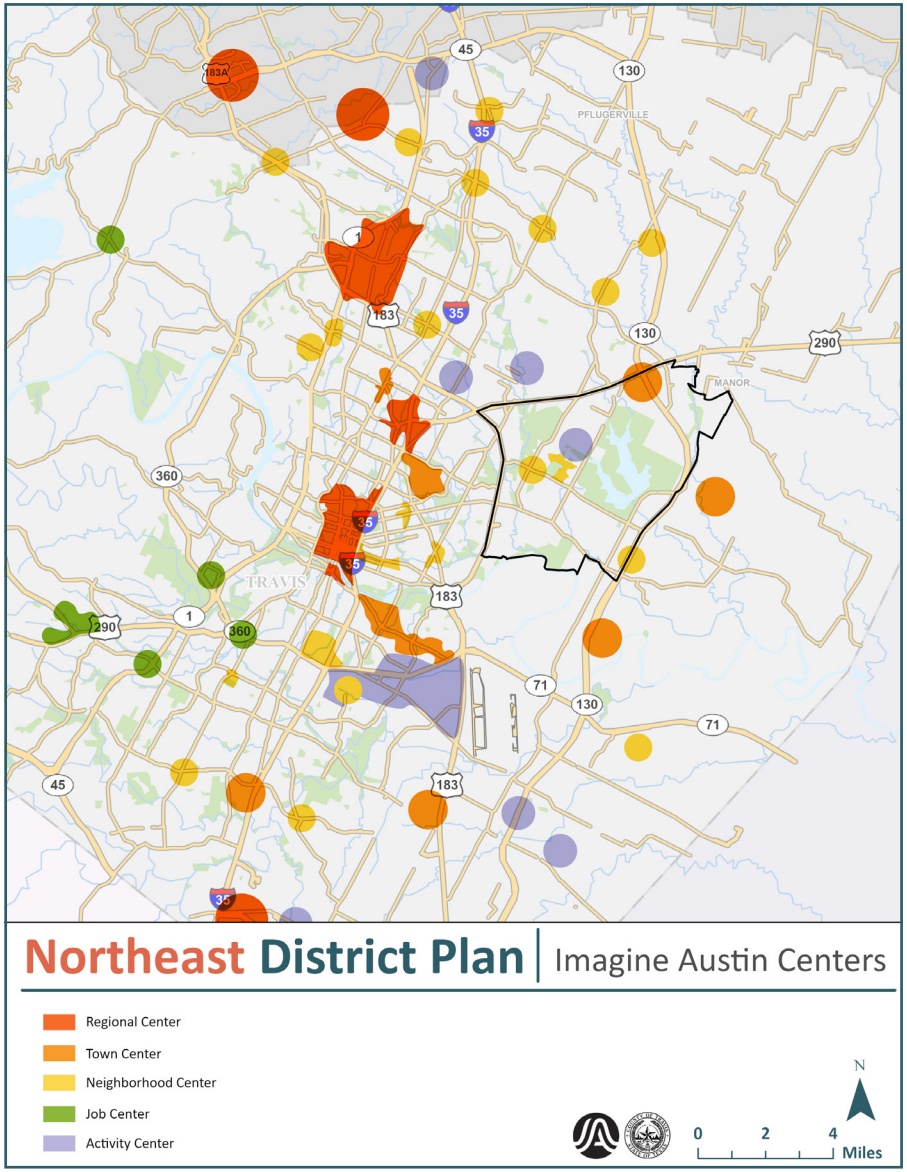
Table 9.7 Commuting Behaviors for NEPD, City, and County Residents

Resident Workers' Distance to Work	NEPD	City of Austin	Travis County
Less than 10 miles	53%	57%	51%
10 to 24 miles	22%	21%	27%
25 to 50 miles	2%	2%	2%
Greater than 50 miles	23%	20%	20%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Source: LEHD OnTheMap (2022)

In the Imagine Austin comprehensive plan, several job centers and neighborhood centers are planned for areas of growth within the city, including for the NEPD area. Colony Park is identified as a Neighborhood Center and the Wildhorse Ranch and Whisper Valley PUDs as Town Centers. A job center is envisioned for the Decker neighborhood, meaning the growth scenario suggests a future aggregation of jobs there (**Figure 9.5**).

Figure 9.5 Map of Imagine Austin Job and Neighborhood Centers



Small Business Ecosystem

Small businesses are vital to Austin's local and regional economy. The U.S. Census Bureau estimates that there are 273 business establishments with 50 or fewer employees in the 78724 zip code, or 92 percent of the total 298 business establishments. This is 0.7 percent of small businesses in Travis County.

Following the COVID-19 pandemic, some businesses have struggled to recover from the economic slowdown. A 2023 study from the Federal Reserve Banks found that the share of firms expecting revenue growth and/or employment growth dropped, revealing less optimism in the post-pandemic economy. The Travis County Small Business Needs Assessment found that small businesses face a number of unique challenges, which include rising costs (including rents), staffing shortages, supply chain issues, and limited access to capital. Within the City of Austin, business owners were also concerned about gentrification and the displacement of longtime and local businesses in communities of color.

City of Austin Small Business Programs

The City of Austin has a certification program for Minority-Owned Business Enterprises (MBE), Women-Owned Business Enterprises (WBE), Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (DBE), Airport Concession Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (ACDBE), and Small Business Enterprises (SBE). Eligible businesses can receive certification as a way of advancing consideration for bid proposals and contracts put forth by the City.

As of March 2025, data provided by the City shows that there are 1,267 businesses certified as either MBEs, WBEs, or DBEs in Austin. However, only five of these companies list business addresses in the 78724 ZIP code area, demonstrating a disparity in the number of NEPD area businesses that apply for this certification.

The 2022 City of Austin Disparity Study evaluated the City's certification program found that Minority- and Women-Owned Business Enterprises (MBEs/WBEs) continue to face substantial disparities in their participation in City contracts, particularly in construction and professional services.

The study assessed utilization versus availability of MBEs/WBEs and found significant underutilization of African American-, Hispanic-, and Asian American-owned businesses in key procurement categories.

Additionally, the study identified systemic barriers such as limited access to capital, difficulties in establishing relationships with prime contractors, and lack of information about contracting opportunities, all of which limit MBE/WBE participation. The report recommends that the City of Austin continue its race- and gender-conscious contracting remedies while expanding outreach, mentorship programs, and process transparency to help address these inequities.

The City's Small Business Needs Assessment, published 2022, identifies key target industries that the City is interested in supporting, including several disadvantaged groups or industries that contribute significantly to Austin's local culture:

- Musicians & the Music Industry
- Arts & Creative Industries
- Restaurants & Food Service
- Travel & Tourism
- Green or Eco-focused Businesses
- Veteran-owned or Veteran-led Business
- MBEs/WBEs

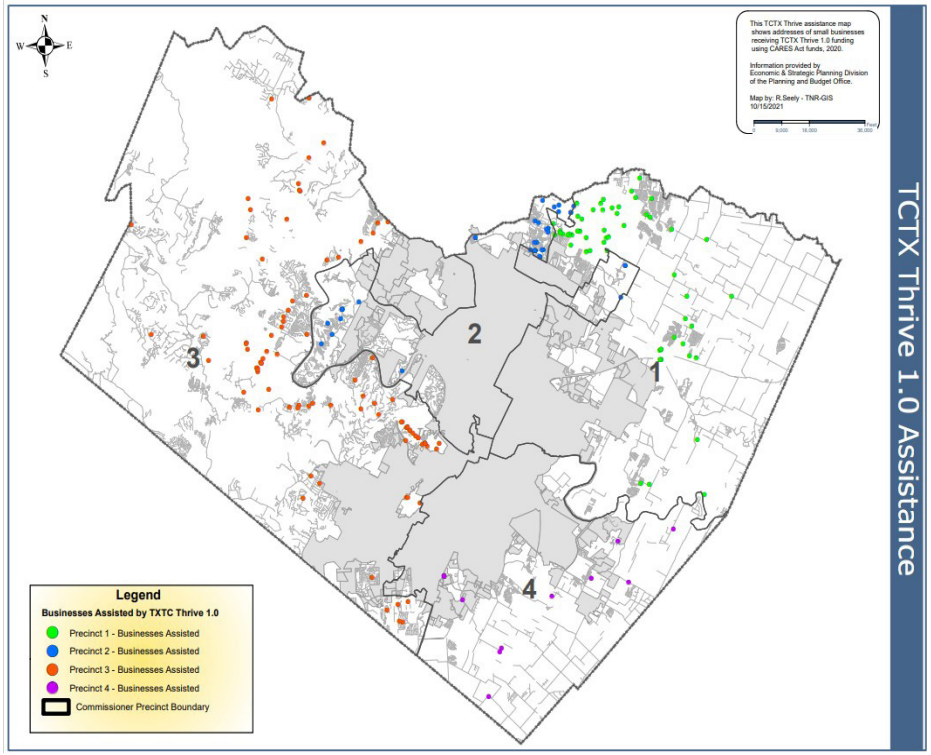
Travis County Small Business Relief Programs

TCTX Thrive offers grants and financial relief to small businesses within Travis County but outside of Austin city limits. It began as a way of providing COVID relief funding but has since been funded from other sources. The program seeks to prioritize minority-owned or women- owned businesses, plus businesses located in opportunity zones. TXTC Thrive is beginning its third cycle, in which the County will use $2.5 million to expand its services to include funding business training and coaching programs.

The TXTC Thrive needs assessment evaluation finds that small businesses continue to struggle post-pandemic, with commonly cited challenges including rising operating expenses, staffing/hiring difficulties, and lack of suitable commercial space. For small businesses in disproportionately impacted communities, limited access to credit was another concern.

The map of businesses receiving assistance from TXTC Thrive 1.0 in **Figure 9.6** shows that none of the business relief packages went to small businesses in the NEPD area. This may be because the County offered this assistance to businesses outside of the City of Austin but within Travis County, while most of the NEPD area is within the City of Austin jurisdiction, therefore making it ineligible to receive this county funding resource.

Figure 9.6 Map of Businesses Assisted by TXTC Thrive 1.0



Workforce Development Goals and Programs

Workforce development programs include initiatives or organizations that support the upskilling of workers or creation of work opportunities for the labor force. Programs may focus on youth or lower-skill labor, or on specific industries such as healthcare or technology.

Travis County provides funding to several workforce development programs and non-profits in the area. In FY 2024, the County directed $2.6 million from the General Fund towards nine workforce development programs, ranging from youth job training to adult education and apprenticeships (**Table 9.8**). Performance metrics also show that nearly 3,300 residents sought workforce development services in 2024, exceeding the expected goal of servicing 2,900 and demonstrating overall demand for such services. These organizations broadly serve the Central Texas community but none have a physical location within the NEPD.

Table 9.8 Workforce Development Program funding by Travis County, 2024

Agency	Program Name	FY 2024 Funding Amount
American Youth Works	Youthbuild	$229,850
American Youth Works	Metro Parks	$110,000
Capital Idea	Long Term Training	$829,840
Foundation Communities	Education Pathways	$229,850
Goodwill Industries of Central Texas	STEP	$129,850
LifeWorks	Workforce and Education Services	$329,850
Skillpoint Alliance	Gateway	$339,840
Todos Juntos Learning Center	Adult Education	$209,158
Workforce Solutions Capital Area Workforce Board	WERC	$200,000
	TOTAL	**$2,608,238**

Source: FY 2024 Community Impact Report, Travis County Health & Human Services

The City of Austin provides funding for several local non-profits that focus on workforce development, and County or state resources are also available. Several types of workforce development programs include:

- **Employment Re-entry:** Programs which support persons re-entering the workforce after incarceration. One such organization is the Austin/Travis County Reentry Roundtable partnership, which addresses challenges to workforce reentry and reintegration. Re-entry efforts focus on more than just finding employment, but also on securing housing, accessing healthcare, and other social services. In the NEPD area, the Travis County State Jail is one of the largest correctional facilities in the region, with over 1,100 beds. A 2020 report from the Roundtable found that individuals exiting incarceration are more likely to continue to live in the area (particularly on the east side of Travis County outside of Austin) and require support from the City and the County. The demographics of released parolees are also primarily people of color with low educational attainment and low skills, demonstrating a need to upskill and support reentry towards job security and independence.
- **Job Training:** Programs that provide education or job skill training for in-demand skills, such as computer coding or infrastructure construction and operations jobs, as promoted through the Austin Infrastructure Academy program.[33]
- **Business Incentive Programs:** Programs that work with businesses or investors to offer incentives for achieving economic development goals. One such example is the City's Chapter 380 policy, which allows the City to create grant or loan programs to promote economic development activities.

See **Table 9.9** for an example list of active workforce development organizations or programs in the NEPD.

[33] Austin Infrastructure Academy is a program of the Workforce Solutions Capital Area.

Table 9.9 Workforce Development Programs in Austin and Travis County

Organization	Program Name	Type	Description	Target Audience
Austin Community College	ACC Continuing Education	Job/skill training	Education and job skill training for low-income and lower-skill job seekers. Students are not required to have a high school diploma or GED to enroll. Current available career tracks include Administrative Assistant and Certified Apartment Maintenance Technician.	Any - focus on low-income and lower-skill workers without degree
Austin Chamber of Commerce	Workforce Development Program	Job/skill training	Runs a high school internship program with Austin Independent School District that offers internship placements with Chamber businesses.	High school students.
Austin/Travis County Reentry Roundtable (City of Austin and Travis County)	Austin/Travis County Reentry Roundtable	Employment re-entry	Volunteer organization and forum of government agencies, academic institutions, policy makers, community leaders to address the challenges of workforce re-entry in the Austin/Travis County region.	Formerly incarcerated individuals
City of Austin Economic Development Department	Business Incentive Programs	Business Incentives	Incentive programs and resources sponsored by the City of Austin, including: Business Expansion, Place Based Enhancement, Creative Content Incentive Program, Family Business Loans	Local business
City of Austin Economic Development Department	Workforce Development Program	Workforce Development	Funds local nonprofit organizations that support workforce development and job training in the Austin region, particularly in high-demand sectors.	Organizations funded may focus on a specific sector (healthcare, manufacturing) or assisting critical populations (developmentally disabled, formerly incarcerated, ESL)
City of Austin Small and Minority Business Resources Dept.	Small and Minority Business Resources Department	Workforce Development	The Small and Minority Business Resources Department (SMBR) administers the Minority-Owned, Women-Owned, and Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Procurement Programs for the City of Austin. Our mission is to promote access and equity on City of Austin contracts, providing economic opportunity to small, minority-owned, women-owned, and disadvantaged businesses.	Minority Owned, Women Owned, Disadvantaged Businesses
Get Shift Done	Get Shift Done	Employment re-entry	Get Shift Done Austin provides workers, who have been left jobless or underemployed by the Coronavirus pandemic, wages of $15 an hour to work shifts at local non-profit food pantries.	Service workers / non-profits
Texas Workforce Commission	Various	Workforce Development	Texas state agency that runs multiple workforce development programs and manages unemployment benefits.	Any
Travis County Justice Planning Department	Travis County Reentry Success Guide	Employment re-entry	Resources provided to former offenders for the reentry process after incarceration	Formerly incarcerated
Travis County Justice Planning Department	Justice Planning Service Programs	Employment re-entry	Justice Planning operates service programs for Travis County adults who currently are or have been involved in the justice system. The goals of these programs are to promote successful reentry to Travis County.	Formerly incarcerated

Non-Residential Development Trends

This section presents an analysis of non-residential space in the NEPD area. It assesses the real estate market in the NEPD boundary compared to Austin citywide and Travis County and is intended to help shape economic development policies in the District Plan.

CoStar reports 7.3 million square feet of non-residential buildings in the NEPD area (**Table 9.10**). The majority is industrial/flex uses at 5.6 million square feet, or 71 percent of the total, followed by office uses at 1.8 million square feet. Retail and other uses account for the remaining 6 percent of the space. Compared to the city and the county, the NEPD area has a much greater share of industrial space, and less office/retail uses.

This section will provide more in-depth information on the Office, Industrial/Flex, and Retail land uses, the three most prevalent in the NEPD area.

Table 9.10 Land Use in the NEPD Area in Comparison to City of Austin and Travis County (2025)

Land Use	Units in NEPD	Area in NEPD (SqFt)	NEPD Total	Austin Total	Travis County Total
Office	22	1,768,000	23%	34%	33%
Industrial/Flex	128	5,574,000	71%	27%	33%
Retail	33	334,000	4%	19%	21%
Health Care	1	15,000	0%	8%	8%
Hospitality	0	0	0%	2%	2%
Specialty	3	132,000	2%	9%	1%
Sports and Entertainment	1	8,000	0%	1%	1%
Total	**188**	**7,831,000**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Industrial/Flex

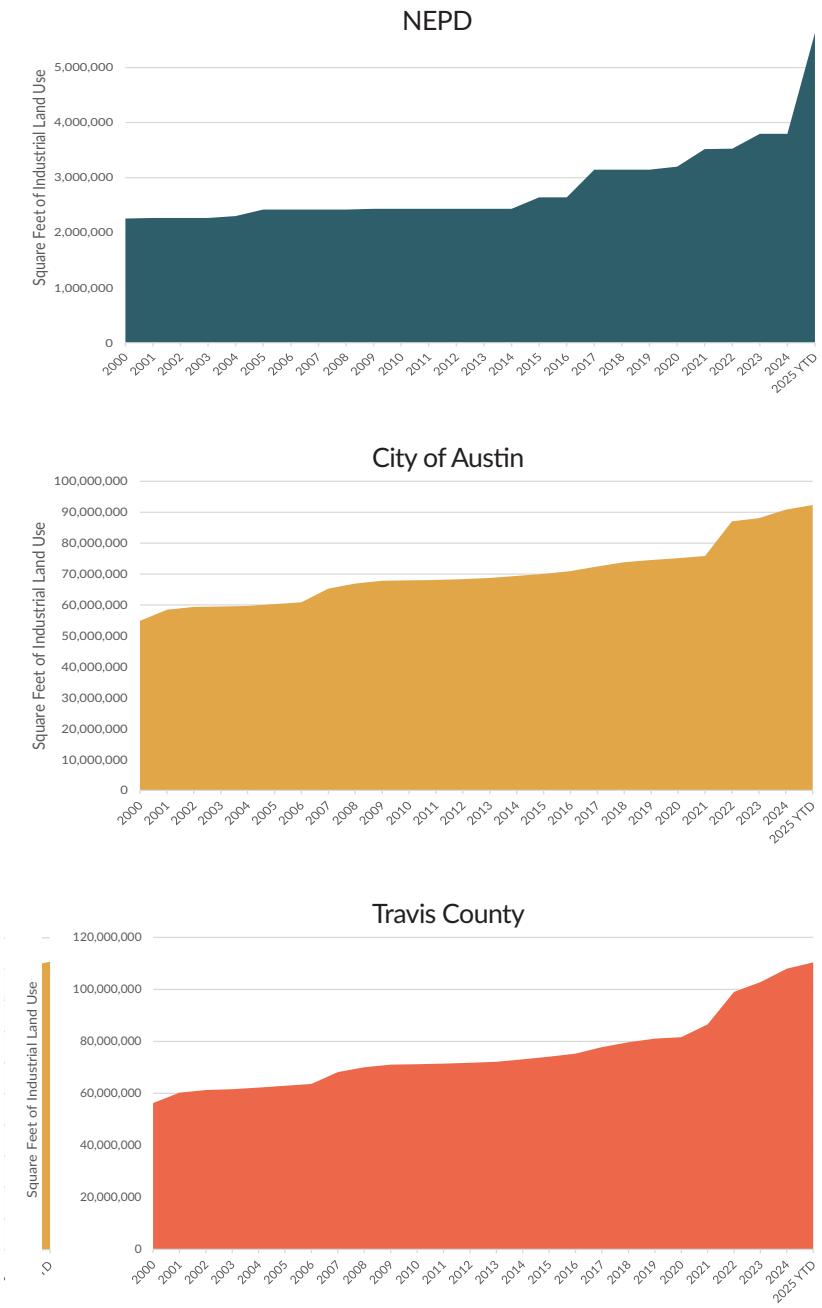
Industrial buildings serve assembly, processing, and/or manufacturing purposes. Common examples include warehouses, distribution facilities, and truck terminals. Flex buildings combine industrial uses with office space and may include research and development (R&D) laboratories or technology showroom spaces. For this analysis, they are combined with industrial uses. A review of the building inventory shows that most industrial spaces in the NEPD area are warehouses, distribution centers, or truck terminals rather than manufacturing facilities or heavy industrial uses.

Industrial and Flex uses represent the greatest share of non-residential land use development in the NEPD area. As shown in **Figure 9.7**, industrial development since 2000 remained flat until 2014. The greatest amount of new development was added very recently, when 11 buildings totaling 1.8 million square feet opened in January 2025. In total, since 2014, the NEPD area has added 3.2 million square feet of industrial space, an increase of 131 percent. Both the city and the county have also seen significant, yet more proportionately modest growth, of their industrial development, increasing 33 percent and 50 percent since 2014, respectively. As of 2025, the 5.6 million square feet of industrial land use in the NEPD is around 5 percent of the total industrial building supply in Travis County.

Compared to the city and the county overall, industrial/flex vacancy rates in the NEPD have historically been lower. In 2025, however, vacancies in the NEPD were at 34 percent due to the newly constructed buildings that have yet to be fully leased and occupied (**Figure 9.8**). Except for 2025, the vacancy rate since 2000 has averaged 3.6 percent, showing that there has been a consistent and significant level of demand for industrial uses in the NEPD area.

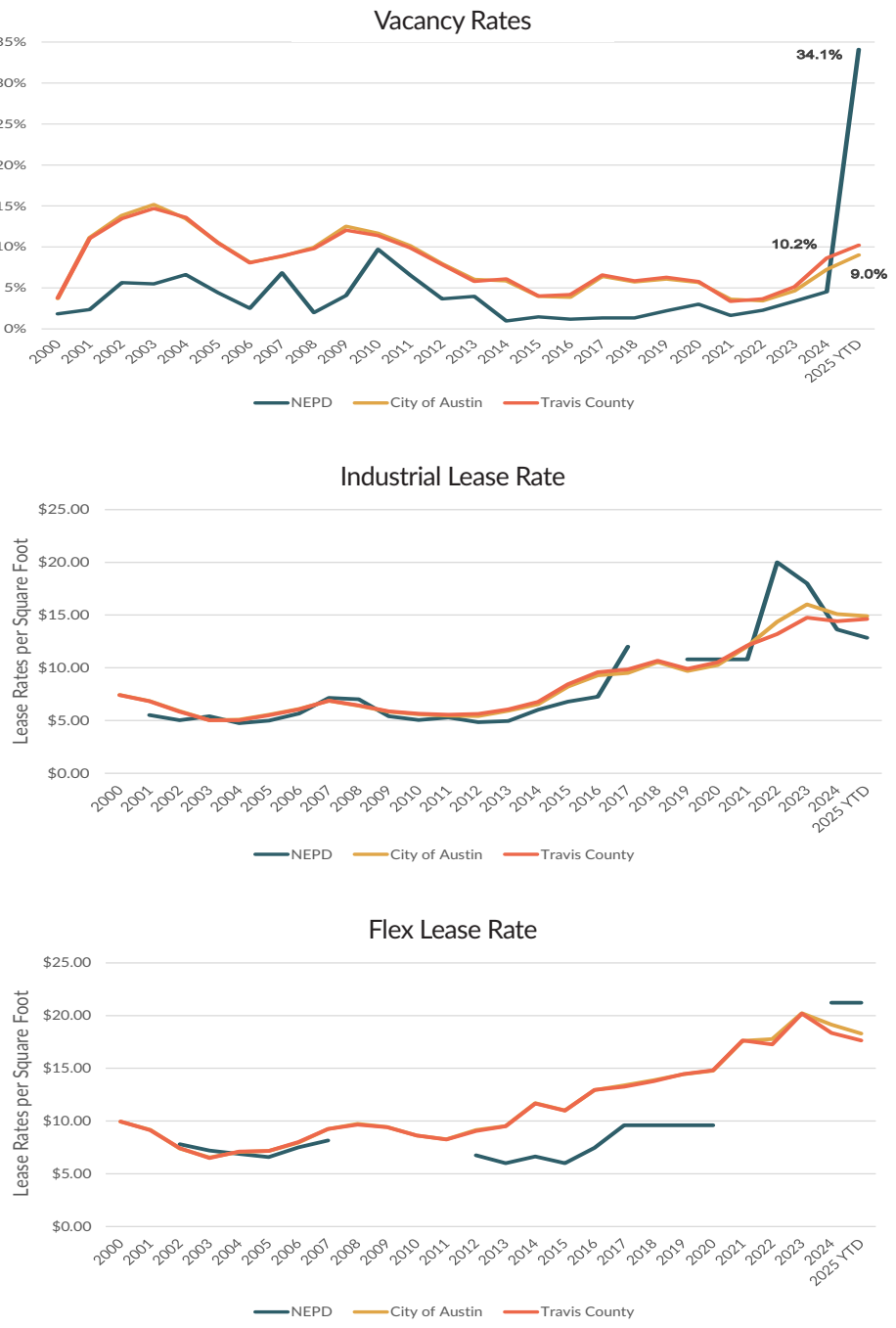
Lease rates for industrial buildings in the NEPD area have generally been on trend with the city and county as well, suggesting that the NEPD area is competitive within this greater market area.

Figure 9.7 Industrial and Flex Development, 2000 to 2025



Source: CoStar (2025)

Figure 9.8 Industrial and Flex Vacancy and Lease Rates, 2000 to 2025



Development Pipeline

In January 2025, multiple class A warehouse/distribution centers opened in the NEPD area, mostly along Hwy 290. These added a total of 11 buildings and over 2.0 million square feet, spread across four properties, and included the following projects:

- Park 290 Logistics Center: Four Class A industrial buildings totaling 792,000 square feet
- Wildhorse Point: Four Class A industrial buildings totaling 654,000 square feet
- Bluebonnet Business Center: Four Class A industrial buildings totaling 684,000 square feet
- A 5,000 square foot warehouse

Data from CoStar shows that there are 15 additional industrial properties in the development pipeline for the NEPD area. As of May 2025, four buildings totaling more than 556,000 square feet are under construction. Eleven more buildings are proposed and would add more than 2.4 million square feet. One major development is the Austin Hills Commerce Center at 11801 Decker Lake Road, which would add nearly 1.4 million square feet across six buildings and 134 acres (**Figure 9.9**). The project broke ground in May 2024. Industrial and flex uses, primarily warehouse and distribution centers, have been developed due to the amount of land and competitive lease rates in the NEPD area. Industrial vacancy is low and development activity continues to occur. The pipeline for future industrial development confirms this as several such properties are slated for construction and occupancy in the upcoming years.

Office

The office market in the NEPD area primarily consists of low-density and older office properties, either as standalone buildings or as accompanying structures at warehouse sites. An example of this is 6500 Tracor Lane, presented in **Figure 9.10**, a standalone Class B office building.

Office development in the NEPD area has stagnated while in the rest of Austin and Travis County, has steadily growing. The NEPD area has not added any new office properties since 2020 (**Figure 9.11**). Meanwhile, office space in the city and county have both increased by around 9 percent in the same time period. Since 2000, both Austin and Travis County have seen an overall 77 percent increase in office space. Currently, the NEPD area has around 1.8 million square feet of office, just 1.5 percent of the city's 116 million total square feet of office.

Office vacancy rates in the NEPD jumped to 40 percent around 2004 and since then, has remained far above the average for the city and county (**Figure 9.12**). Vacancy in the NEPD has changed very little since 2020 even though it has been rising across Austin and Travis County.

The NEPD currently has one office project under construction, which is relatively small at just only 7,000 square feet. 11830 FM 973 is located in Manor at the edge of the NEPD area near the Wildhorse Ranch development. Construction began in 2025 and the project is expected to be completed in 2026.

Overall, the NEPD has not been an in-demand location for office development – the office inventory has remained virtually unchanged over many years, and vacancies are high compared to the city and county averages. A few small office buildings have been added over time but it is not comparable to the pace at which the rest of the city or county has added office space.

Figure 9.9 Planned Industrial Facility at 11801



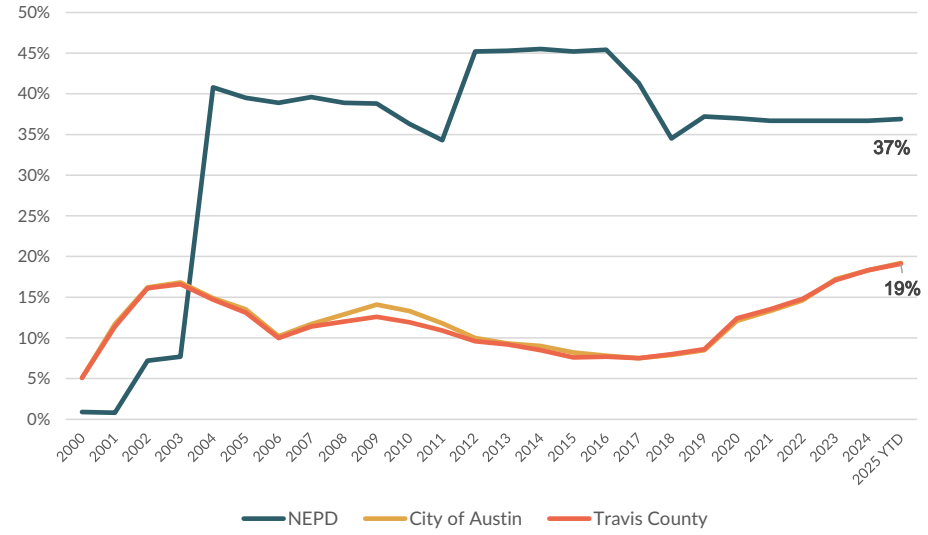
Source: Sansome Group

Figure 9.10 Example of Office Property in the NEPD Area – 6500 Tracor Lane



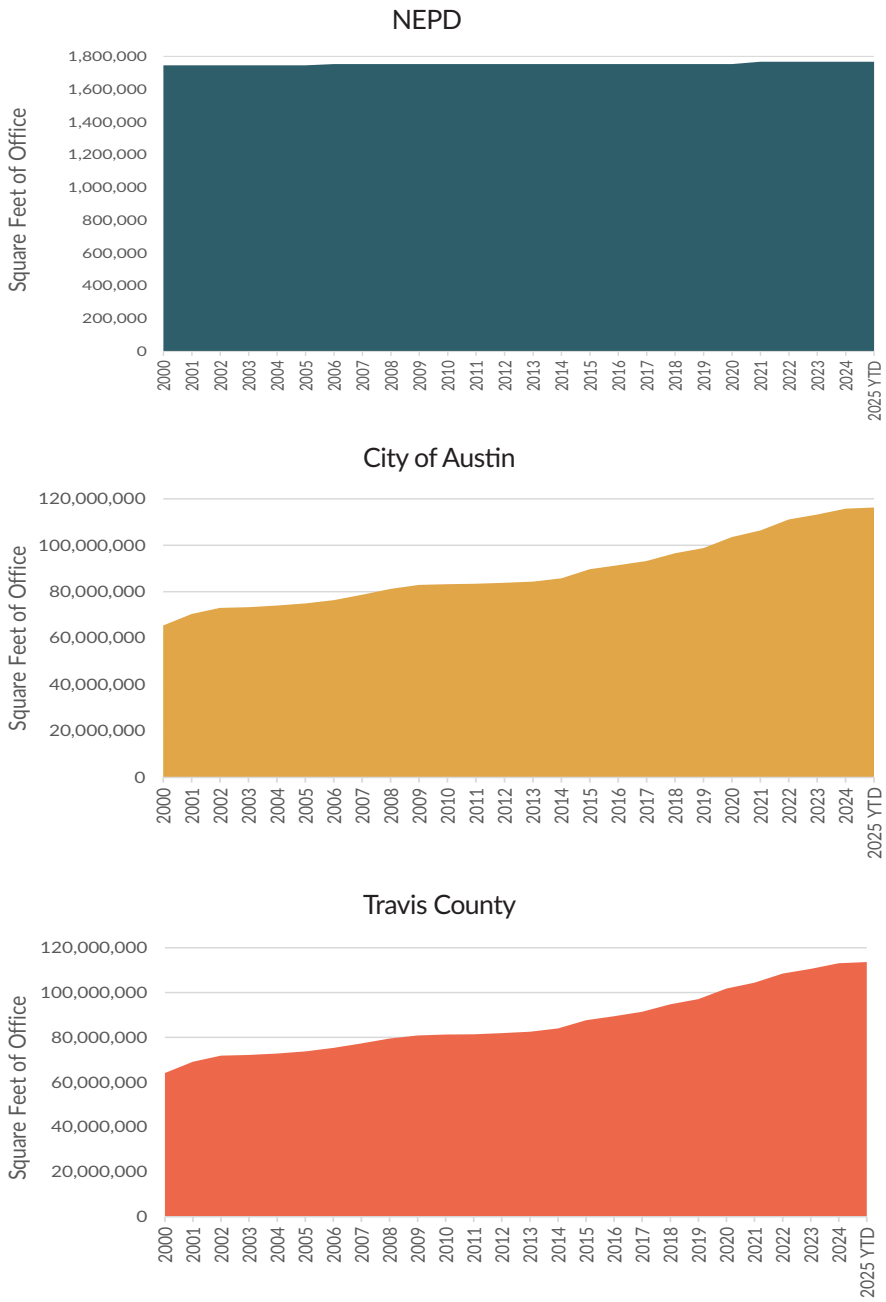
Source: CoStar

Figure 9.12 Office Vacancy Rates, 2000 to 2025



Source: CoStar (2025)

Figure 9.11 Office Development, 2000 to 2025



Source: CoStar (2025)

Retail

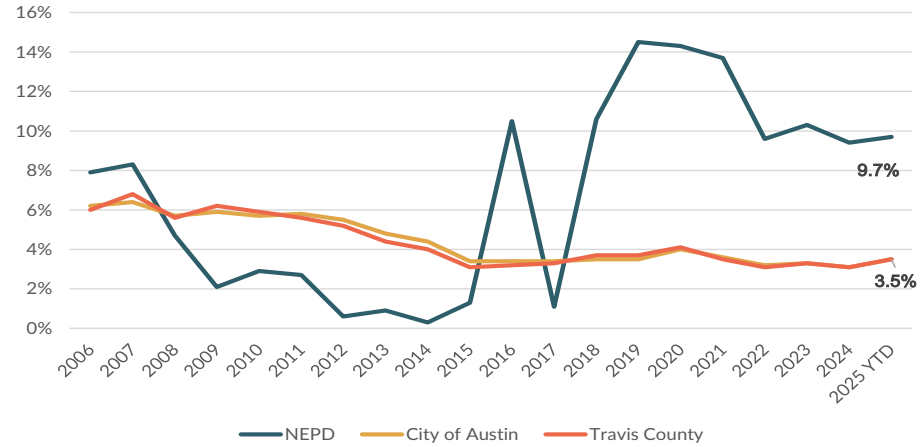
The NEPD area has a limited retail presence. The retail uses in the NEPD are primarily small and independent services, such as convenience stores, automotive service stations, gas stations, etc. There are no major commercial corridors or retail districts at this time. CoStar also does not list any retail projects in the pipeline for the NEPD.

Since 2000, approximately 110,000 square feet of retail space has been added to the NEPD area (**Figure 9.13**). While this represents a significant amount in the NEPD (one-third of its total retail space), it is just 0.7 percent of the total retail space that Travis County has added since 2000. The total retail area in the NEPD today is around 0.5 percent of the County's total. The addition of retail space has been slower than in the city and county overall.

Since 2018, retail vacancies have been far greater in the NEPD (currently 9.7 percent) compared to Austin or Travis County (both at 3.5 percent), showing comparatively weak performance for this type of land use in the planning area (**Figure 9.14**.

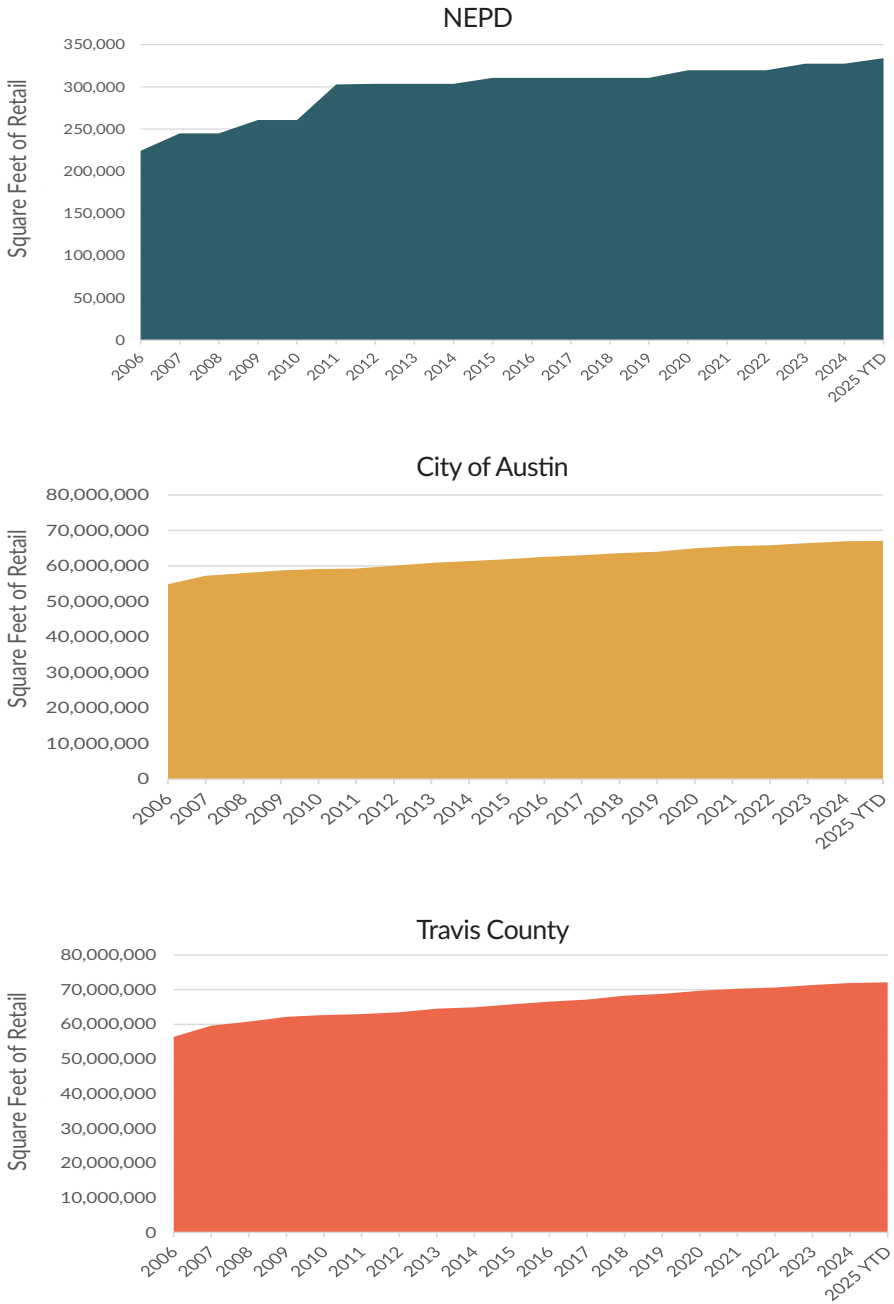
The Colony Park project in the middle of the NEPD area is planned to incorporate several hundred thousand square feet of new commercial space, with the hope of a supermarket anchor for a community shopping area. If successful, this development would represent the first full-scale grocery store in the NEPD area.

Figure 9.14 Retail Vacancy Rates, 2006 to 2025



Source: CoStar (2025)

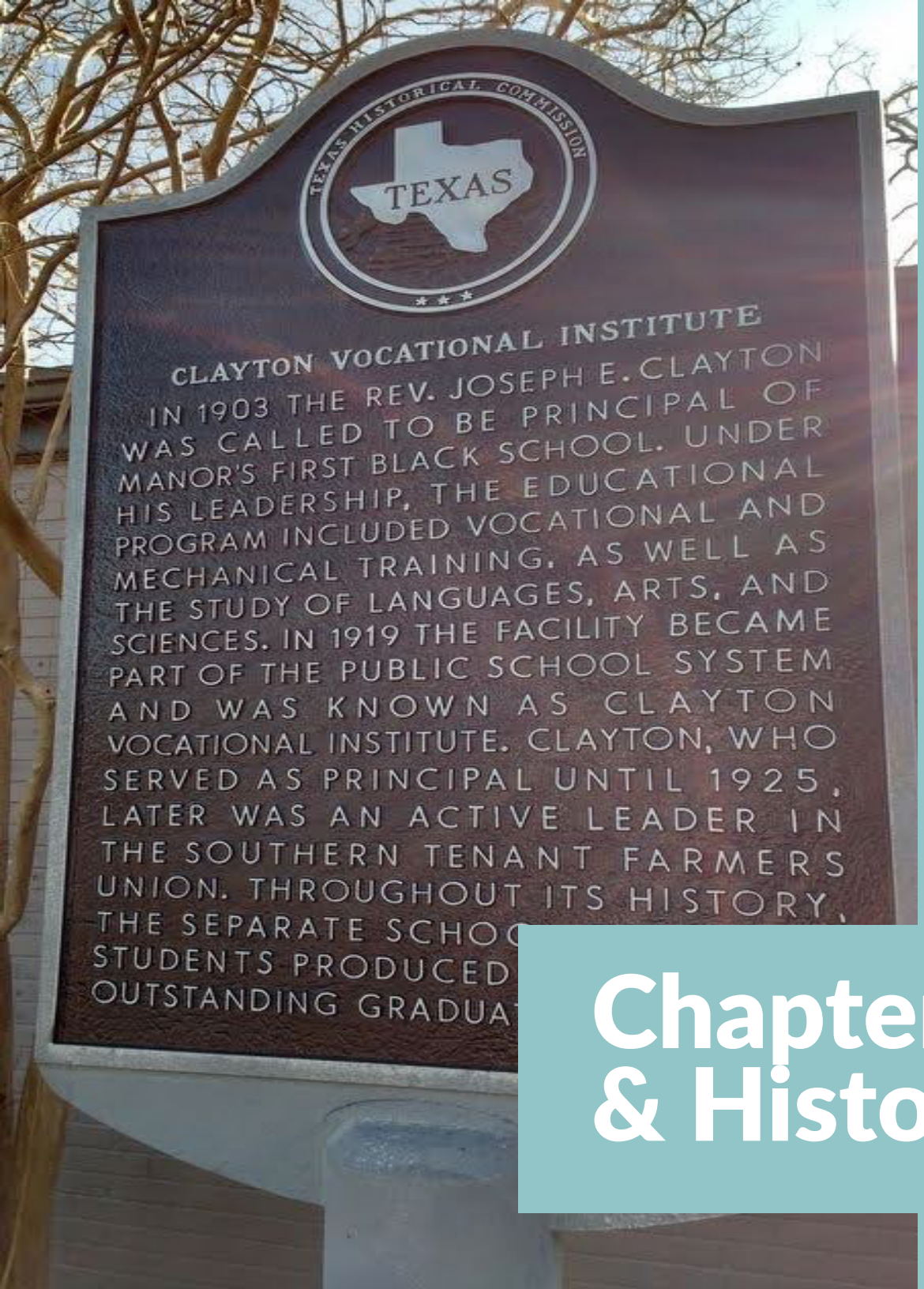
Figure 9.13 Retail Development, 2006 to 2025



Source: CoStar (2025)

Conclusions

The City and County have a number of policies and programs intended to promote economic development by attracting and retaining employers, improving the marketable skills and connections for employees, and promoting equity for disadvantaged businesses. The NEPD area has a workforce that can benefit from these types of initiatives, but thus far the types of businesses that have consistently located and invested in the NEPD area have been limited mostly to industrial jobs and buildings rather than the types of technology and professional services jobs that have been attracted to the city and region more broadly. The Northeast District Plan may be able to identify further investments and initiatives that can enhance economic development in the study area.



Chapter 10: Cultural & Historic Assets

Cultural & Historic Assets

Notable Policy Objectives From Past Documents

A significant part of Texas History is the formation of Freedom Settlements or Freedom Colonies. These colonies were established by Black Texans during the Reconstruction and Jim Crow eras in Texas following Emancipation (1863). They provided safety for formerly enslaved people to live self-sustaining and independent lives on their own property.

During this time, the federal government considered providing all formerly enslaved families with "40 acres and a mule", however the Texas Freedmen's Bureau had no property to issue for freedmen. In addition, the state's Black Codes legislation and the 1866 Homestead Act of Texas banned African Americas from accessing public land that was available to White settlers. This left freedmen and their families to move to segregated "quarters" within the unplatted and unincorporated lands adjacent to White areas. Freedom Colonies resulted from clusters of landowning Black families seeking security in this climate of racial terror. Their strong desires for land, autonomy, and a safe refuge from Whites motivated formation of these independent Black settlements.

In 1928, the City of Austin commissioned outside consultants Koch & Fowler to prepare a City Plan for Austin. This city plan was "intended to establish a policy and the character of growth and control in the improvements and expansion for the City of Austin and to serve as the basis for future work for the City Planning Commission". One noted policy objective in the report was regarding Austin's African American population. Below is an excerpt outlining a planning recommendation toward this demographic:

> *"In our studies in Austin we have found that the negroes are present in small numbers, in practically all sections of the city, excepting the area just east of East Avenue and South of the city cemetery. This area seems to be all negro population. It is our recommendation that the nearest approach to the solution of the race segregation problem will be the recommendation of this district as negro district; and that all the facilities and conveniences be provided the negroes in this district, as an incentive to draw negro population to this area. This will eliminate the necessity of duplication of white and Black schools, white and Black parks, and other duplicate facilities for this area".*

As noted in Chapter 2 of this document, the repercussions of the 1928 plan have been profound in eastern Austin and the NEPD area, including continued disparities in the demographic and economic profiles of the area a full century later.

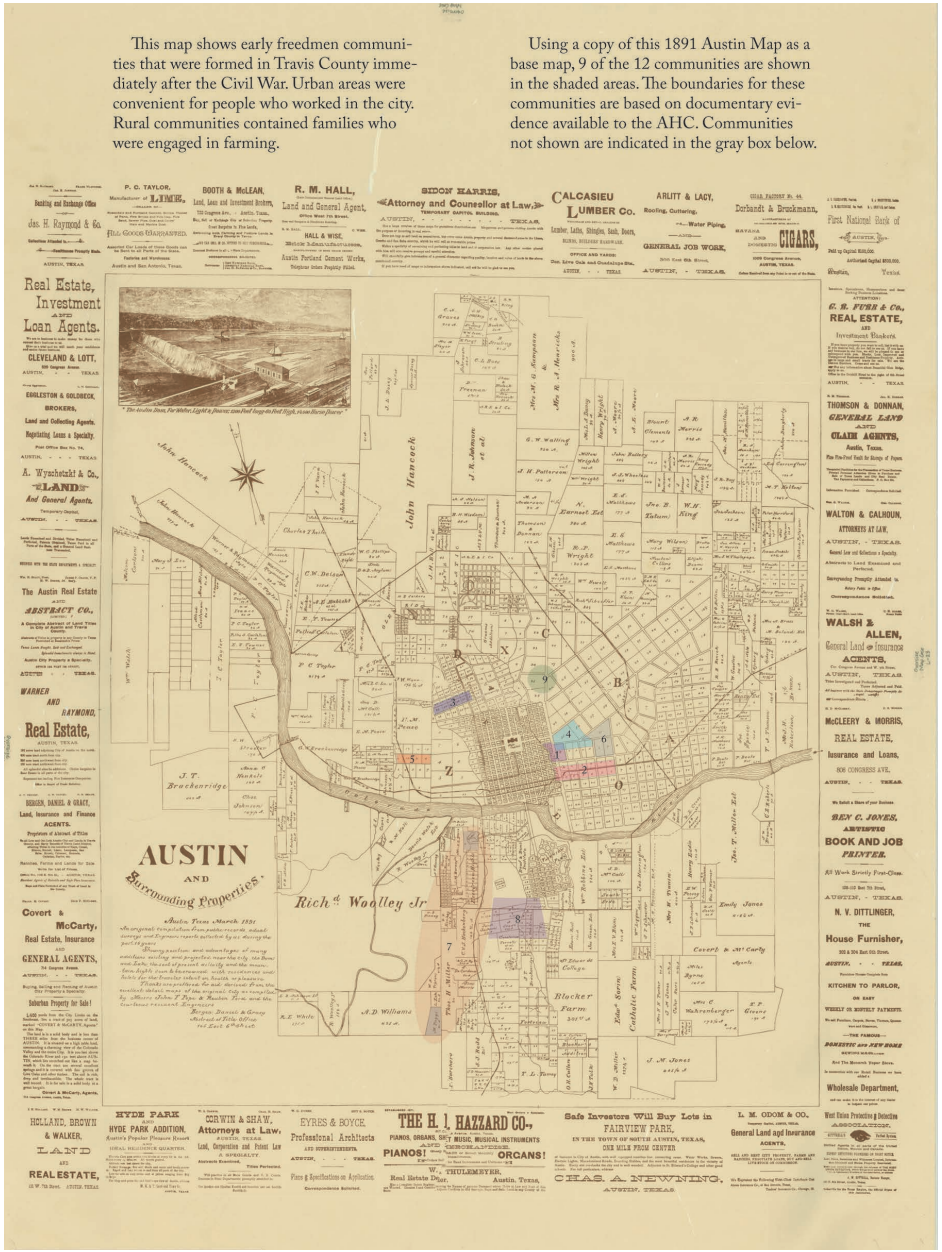


Image: 1839 Map of Austin, Texas that highlights the areas of Freedom Colonies in what is present-day central Austin.

Historic Places

The history of this land predates modern settlement, with the earliest communities being Indigenous peoples including Coahuiltecan, Tonkawa, Comanche, and other groups who camped and hunted along the Colorado River waterways.[34] More recent studies from the Travis Audubon Center highlight specific Indigenous history, such as the area near Blair Woods Nature Preserve on East MLK, where Fort Colorado was located from 1836 to 1838. This historic area lies just outside the western NEPD Area boundary.[35]

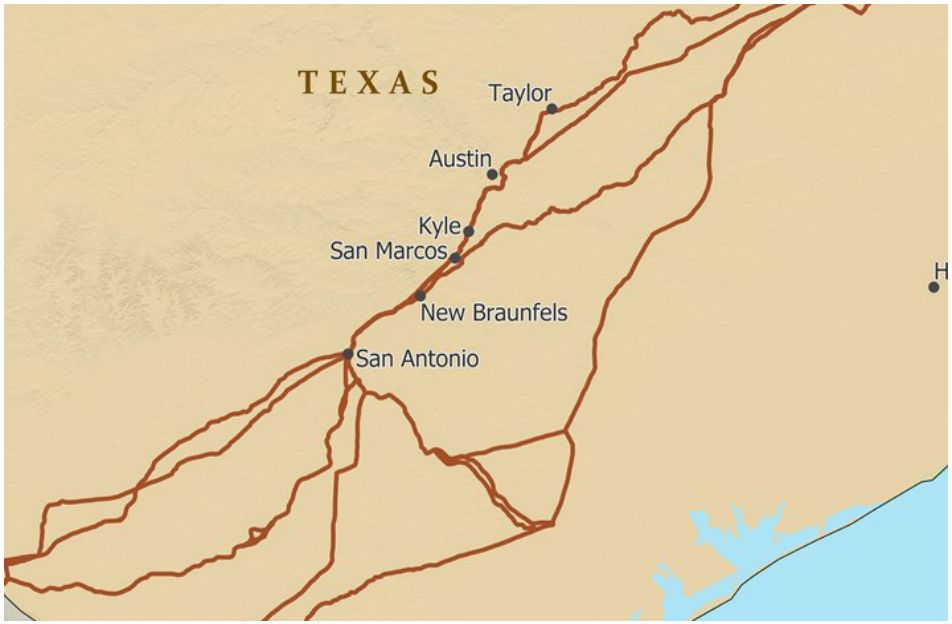
Another area of Indigenous history that passes through the northern part of the NEPD area is El Camino Real de los Tejas, a historic Native American trail system that was later used by European colonizers and named by the Spanish colonizers. This trail system is a recognized National Historic Trail by the National Park Service.

Following Western settlement in the late 1800s, the land was divided for grazing and farming. The NEPD area was once characterized by farms, ponds, and springs. For example, the site of John Treviño Jr. Metropolitan Park was formerly the Morrison Ranch, farmed and grazed for decades with existing features like fences, barns, and large trees remaining as markers of this agricultural past. The John Treviño Jr. Metropolitan Park Plan provides ideas for incorporating community agriculture and gardens in the park, connecting the park to its past agricultural uses and the broader community history of farming in this area.

The NEPD area also has deep roots in African American history. Following Emancipation, historically significant communities known as freedmen's settlements, Black settlements, or Freedom Colonies were founded across Texas, including hundreds in Central and East Texas, often on land purchased or acquired through adverse possession. While some urban settlements like Robinson Hill and Masontown were among Austin's commercial hubs, others were established in rural areas or on the edges of cities. The Texas Freedom Colonies Project is actively working to document and map these communities across the state, noting that many have become invisible in public records due to factors including gentrification, cultural erasure, and land dispossession.

This project documents anecdotal evidence of a freedom colony in the NEPD Area located on FM 969 and Highway 183. The excerpt of the account, located on The Texas Freedom Colonies Project Atlas, is below:

> *"My father once told me and showed me where he was born, a place he called Fort Prairie. His family had some land there, prior to moving into East Austin. There are some local history buffs who have researched records which seem to confirm that a former Black enclave of sorts, with a school if not a church too, was located there…"*

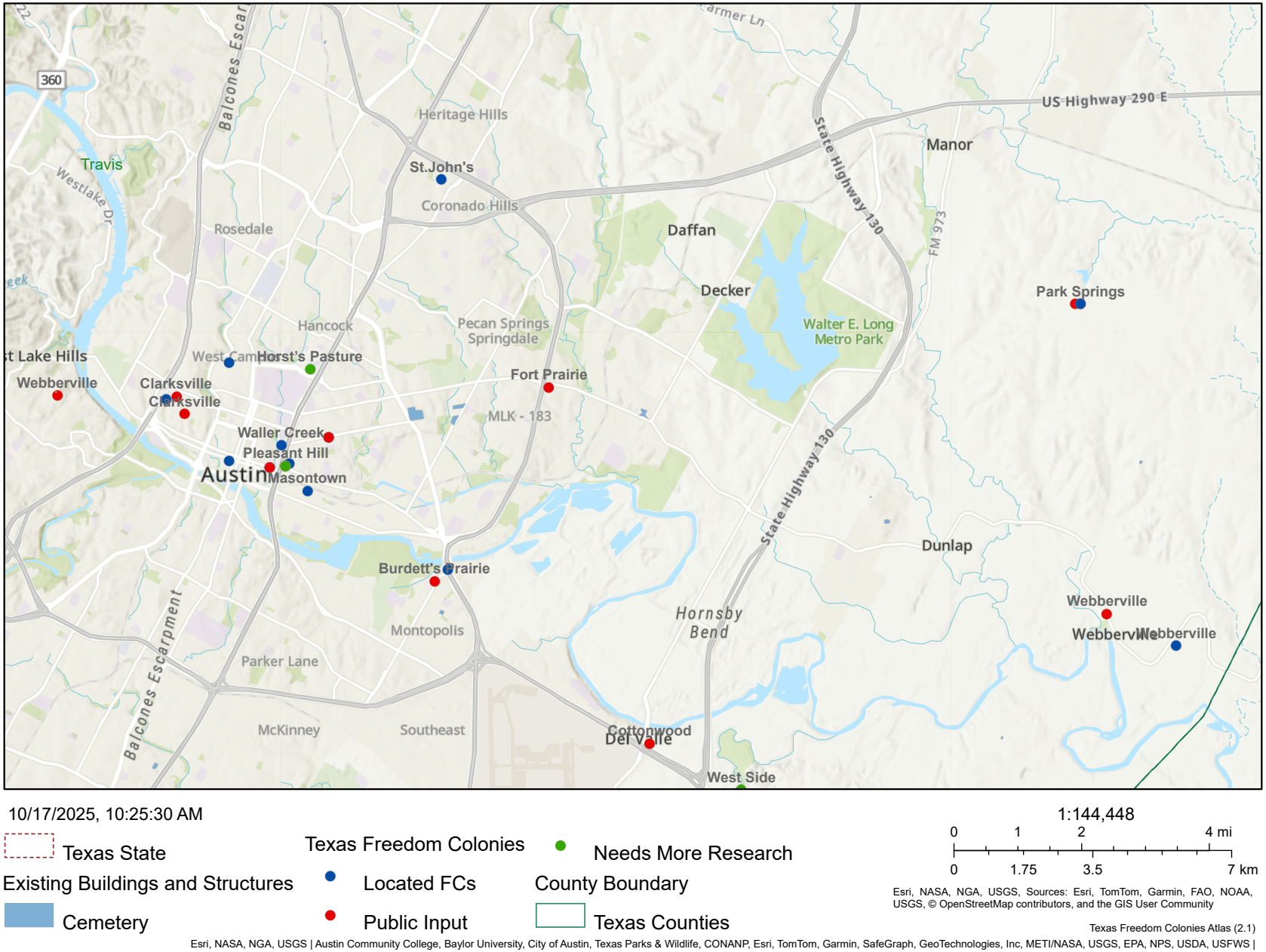


Map of the historic Native American Trail System, El Camino Real de los Tejas throughout Texas, including the Northeast part of Austin (NEPD Area).
Source: National Park Service)

[34] https://www.youarehereatx.org/indigenous-peoples-in-austin/

[35] Travis Audubon Center, "Native American History in East Austin", 2022. Native American History in East Austin – Travis Audubon

Figure 10.1 Texas Freedom Colonies Distribution



10/17/2025, 10:25:30 AM

1:144,448

0 1 2 4 mi

0 1.75 3.5 7 km

Texas State

Existing Buildings and Structures

Cemetery

Texas Freedom Colonies

Located FCs

Public Input

Needs More Research

County Boundary

Texas Counties

Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Texas Freedom Colonies Atlas (2.1)

Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS | Austin Community College, Baylor University, City of Austin, Texas Parks & Wildlife, CONANP, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA, USFWS |

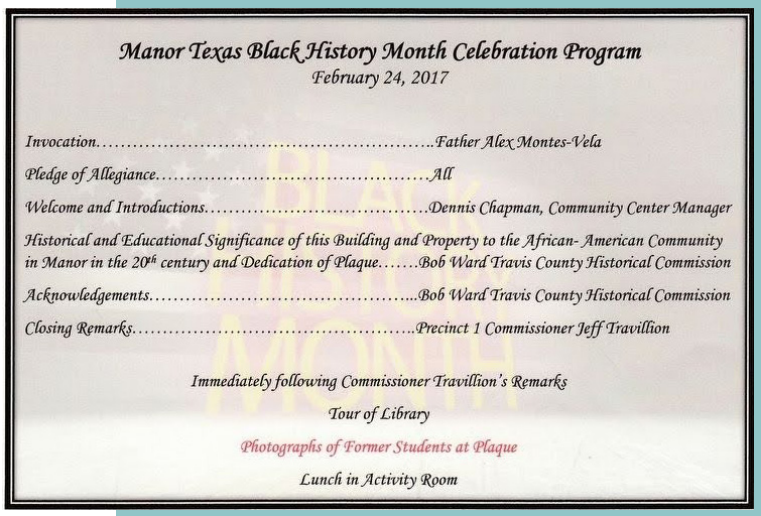
The Clayton Vocational Institute Marker

A specific, documented historic asset in this area is the Clayton Vocational Institute. A Texas Historical Marker (No: 14291) is located at 600 West Carrie Manor Street in Manor, Texas, marking the site of the institute. The marker text explains that in 1903, the Reverend Joseph E. Clayton was called to be the principal of Manor's first Black school. Under his leadership, the school's educational program included vocational and mechanical training, alongside languages, arts, and sciences. In 1919, the facility became part of the public school system and was named the Clayton Vocational Institute, with Reverend Clayton serving as principal until 1925. The Institute produced many outstanding graduates. Reverend Clayton was also noted for his later involvement in the Southern Tenant Farmers Union and his self-help initiatives. The Austin History Center holds records related to the Clayton Vocational Institute.

To date, the NEPD area has not been comprehensively surveyed for historic resources. The City of Austin's East Austin Historic Resources Survey, completed in 2016, only extended to Pleasant Valley Road, not nearly as far east as the NEPD area. Small sections of the area have been documented previously but not comprehensively compiled.







Manor Texas Black History Month Celebration Program
February 24, 2017

Invocation.....*Father Alex Montes-Vela*
Pledge of Allegiance.....*All*
Welcome and Introductions.....*Dennis Chapman, Community Center Manager*
Historical and Educational Significance of this Building and Property to the African- American Community in Manor in the 20th century and Dedication of Plaque.....*Bob Ward Travis County Historical Commission*
Acknowledgements.....*Bob Ward Travis County Historical Commission*
Closing Remarks.....*Precinct 1 Commissioner Jeff Travillion*

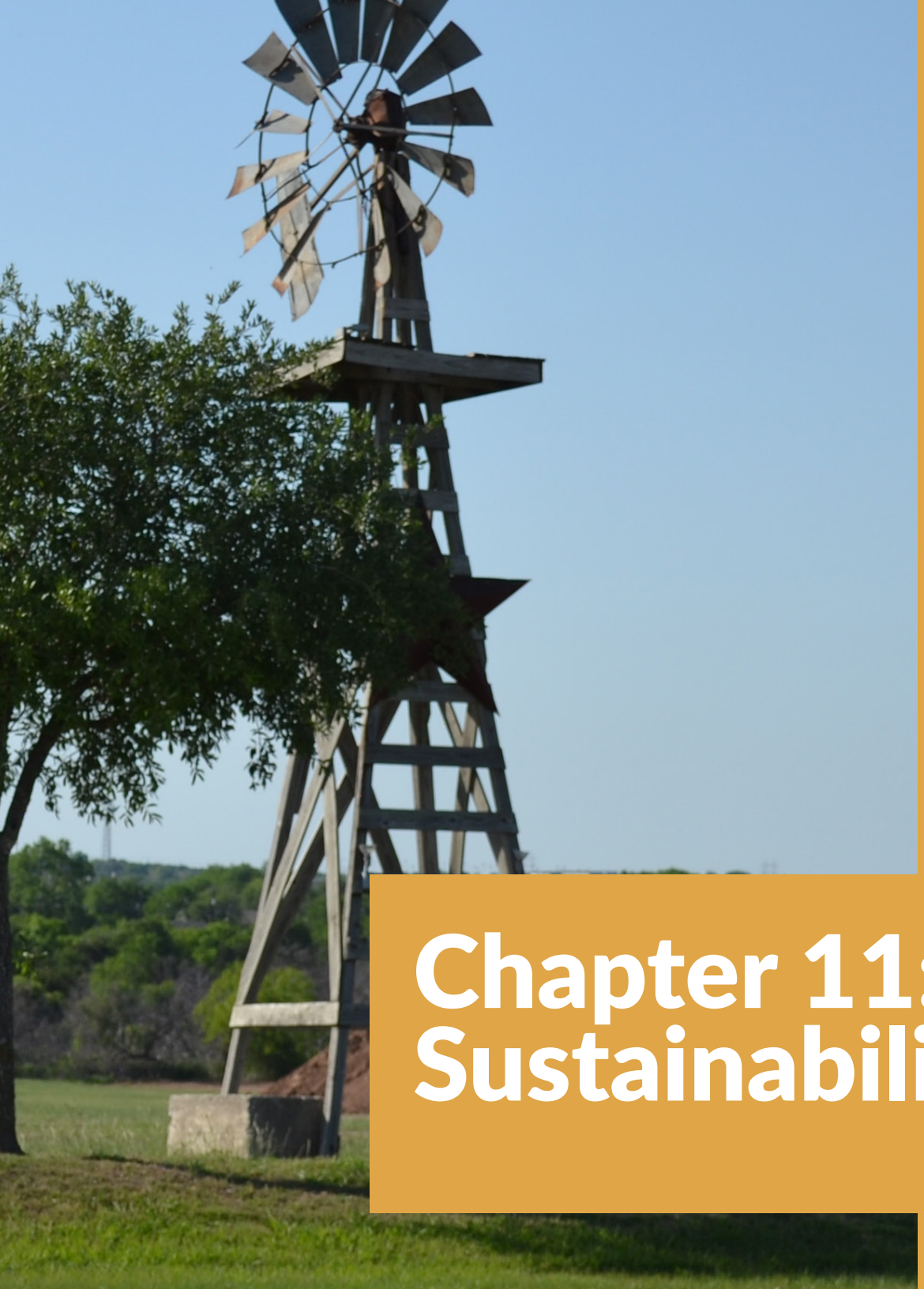
Immediately following Commissioner Travillion's Remarks
Tour of Library
Photographs of Former Students at Plaque
Lunch in Activity Room

Top: Marker is visible in background along with various people in attendance of the re-dedication ceremony including Travis County Commissioner, Jeff Travillion Precinct One, and several members of the Travis County Historical Commission.

Middle: Clayton Vocational Institute Marker Rededication Ceremony 02-24-2017

Bottom: Black History Month Celebration Program, where plaque is re-dedicated.

Source: Texas Historical Commission
Photographed by: Richard Denney, February 24, 2017



Chapter 11: Environmental Sustainability & Resilience

Environmental Sustainability & Resilience

Climate change is already affecting people across Northeast Austin—bringing more extreme heat, increased wildfire risk, intense storms, flooding, and drought—and these impacts will continue affecting all local residents regardless of whether someone lives within the City of Austin, its extraterritorial jurisdiction (ETJ), or in the unincorporated areas of Travis County. Building resilience in this region requires a shared understanding of environmental risks, as well as recognition of the different regulatory tools available to city and county governments.

Under Texas law, the City of Austin has broader authority to implement and enforce environmental policies—such as through zoning, development codes, and code enforcement—than Travis County, which operates with more limited powers in unincorporated areas. These jurisdictional differences influence how and where sustainability strategies can be applied and highlight the importance of intergovernmental coordination.

This chapter outlines the key environmental and resilience topics affecting Northeast Austin, including climate equity, extreme heat, tree canopy preservation, wildfire protection, stormwater management, and waste management. It summarizes existing conditions and identifies relevant policies and plans that guide local government response to these issues. In doing so, it emphasizes the importance of equitable approaches that prioritize the needs of communities most vulnerable to environmental hazards and that reflect the shared responsibility of City and County partners in building a more resilient future for all residents.



Photographed by Richard Denney, February 24, 2017

Existing Environmental Conditions in the Northeast Planning District Area

Climate Equity & Environmental Justice

The NEPD area lies within the "Eastern Crescent," an area historically impacted by systemic disinvestment and environmental inequities. Residents of this area are more likely to experience cumulative environmental burdens, including excessive heat, limited green space, and illegal dumping, while having fewer available resources to adapt. These disparities are rooted in past policies of disinvestment and continue to shape the health and environmental outcomes today.

Flooding and Stormwater Management

The Northeast Planning District area faces minor flooding risks due to older drainage infrastructures constructed prior to the 2019 Atlas 14 flood mapping update. Flood-prone areas near Walnut Creek and Boggy Creek are especially vulnerable. Local government agencies have been addressing this challenge by requiring development projects to mitigate for the potential to increase runoff due to the addition of impervious cover based on the new Atlas 14 criteria. Damaged or insufficient infrastructures are evaluated for flood risks to residents; however, continued investment is needed to fund infrastructure repairs or upgrades to current standards. All areas of Travis County are strictly regulated for development related to stormwater management.

Air Quality

Air quality concerns in the NEPD are influenced by proximity to highways, industrial activity, and lack of green buffer zones. These conditions contribute to higher asthma rates and respiratory challenges, particularly in communities already burdened by environmental injustices. City, County, and regional programs aim to reduce vehicle emissions, promote urban forestry, and monitor air quality data in sensitive areas. Strengthening local tree cover, enhancing public transit, and limiting polluting land uses near homes and schools are key to improving air quality in the area.

Heat and the Urban Heat Island Effect

The NEPD experiences some of the highest urban heat exposure in the county, driven by limited tree cover, extensive pavement, and a lack of green spaces. These conditions intensify the urban heat island effect, causing streets, parking lots, and buildings to absorb and retain heat. In 2023, Austin saw more than 78 days with temperatures of 100°F or higher. Projections indicate that extreme heat events will become even more frequent and intense in the coming decades.

These conditions put vulnerable populations, such as seniors, children, outdoor workers, and residents without access to air conditioning, at heightened risk of heat-related illness. The City's Heat Resilience Playbook and Tree Canopy Strategy prioritize investments in neighborhoods like the NEPD, including planting more trees, expanding shade infrastructure, and increasing access to public cooling centers.

Several facilities in and around the area currently operate as designated cooling (or warming) centers during regular business hours, including the Manor Community Center, Gus Garcia Recreation Center, Turner-Roberts Recreation Center, and local public libraries. Continued investment in cooling infrastructure, outreach, and emergency preparedness is essential to protect public health and build long-term resilience in the NEPD area.

Topography and Soils

The Northeast District features a diverse landscape shaped by its transition from flat, clay-rich prairie to rolling terrain with shallow, rocky soils. This mix creates both opportunities and challenges for agriculture and environmental management. Soil types like Houston Black and Austin Silty Clays are deep and fertile but prone to shrinking and swelling. In contrast, Brackett and Tarrant series soils are shallow, rocky, and hold little water. The area includes multiple drainage systems, such as Walnut Creek and Decker Creek, making soil erosion a significant concern.

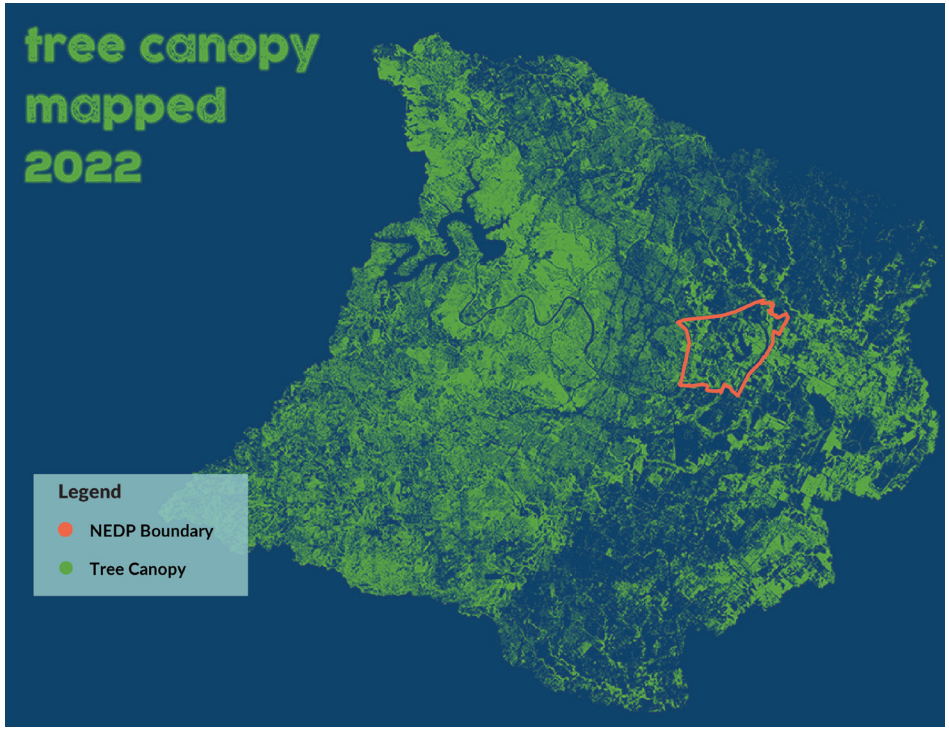
Other threats come from increasing development and the removal of vegetation on slopes. These actions lead to more runoff and sediment in creeks. Heavy machinery use and urbanization compact the soil and reduce water absorption, which impacts stormwater management.

Expansive clay soils can also cause foundation damage to buildings. Additionally, poorly draining soils contribute to the loss of natural hydrology. Climate change worsens soil health by causing longer dry spells that crack the clay soils.

Tree Canopy & Urban Forestry

While Austin's overall tree canopy reached 41 percent in 2022, the east side of Austin lags behind, with some neighborhoods in East Austin having as little as 22 percent canopy cover, compared to up to 78 percent in western areas (**Figure 10.1**). This disparity exacerbates heat exposure and limits access to the benefits that trees provide, such as improved air quality and stormwater management. The City's goal of achieving 50 percent canopy cover by 2050 includes targeted planting and preservation efforts in under-canopied areas like the NEPD.

Figure 11.1 Tree Canopy Coverage Map in the City of Austin (2022)

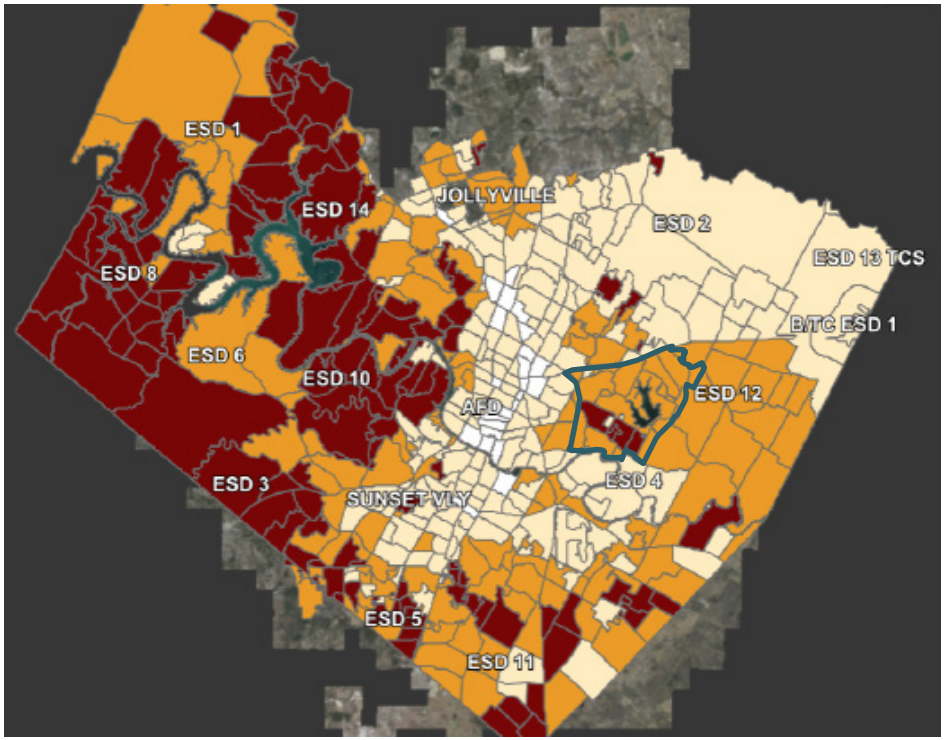


Source: Austin Tree Canopy Map 2022 | Open Data | City of Austin, Texas

Wildfire Risk

According to the latest maps of Austin's habitable lands, approximately 51 percent of that land is designated as being at elevated wildfire risk, up from 38 percent a decade ago.[36] Travis County land, being more rural than the city generally, also faces significant wildfire risk. The NEPD area's proximity to wild-land urban interface zones makes it particularly susceptible, and **Figure 10.2** illustrates that nearly all land in the NEPD is considered at elevated or high risk. The Austin/Travis County Community Wildfire Protection Plan aims to improve local preparedness through landscape restoration, public education, and advanced detection tools, such AI-power camera systems covering over 400 square miles. Community engagement and adherence to fire-adapted practices are critical for reducing risk.

Figure 11.2 Wildfire Risk in and around the NEPD



Source: Travis County Wildfire | Travis County Office of Emergency Management

[36] https://wildfire-austin.hub.arcgis.com/ and https://headwaterseconomics.org/natural-hazards/wildfire/homes-risk/austin-wildfire-population-risk/

Waste Management & Illegal Dumping

Waste management services vary significantly across the NEPD area depending on jurisdiction. Residents within the City of Austin have access to municipal services such as weekly curbside trash and recycling collection, on-demand bulk pickup, and access to the Recycle & Reuse Drop-Off Center, all provided by Austin Resource Recovery (ARR). Notably, ARR is building a 131-acre fleet services facility along Johnny Morris Road within the NEPD. This $250 million investment is breaking ground in 2025 and expected to be completed in 2027.[37]

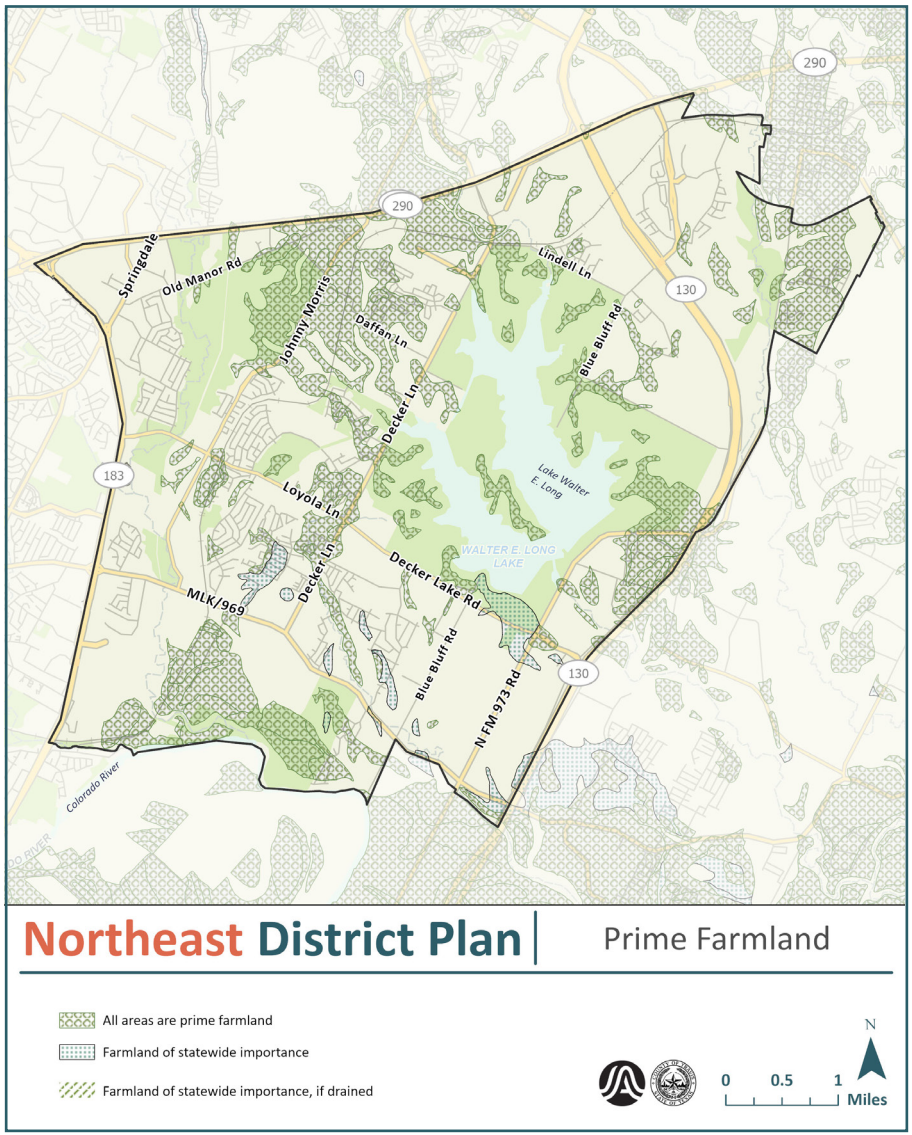
However, residents living in unincorporated areas of Travis County must rely on private waste haulers, if available, and many of them do not offer recycling. For low-income households, the cost of private service can be a barrier, which may lead to unsafe practices like illegal dumping, stockpiling waste on private property, or open burning, which can create serious health, environmental, and wildfire risks.

While Travis County does not provide curbside pickup, it does offer limited drop-off options.[38] [39] The 1431 Citizens Collection Center in northwest Travis County accepts household garbage but is not easily accessible for residents in the NEPD. For household hazardous waste, county residents may use the City of Austin's Recycle & Reuse Drop-Off Center. This site, however, does not accept household garbage. These limited options point to the need for greater regional coordination, enforcement, and public outreach to ensure all residents have access to safe and responsible waste disposal.

Prime Farmland

Portions of the Northeast Planning District are designated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) as Prime Farmland and Farmland of Statewide Importance, based on soil quality, topography and climate (Figure 10.3). These areas, mainly in the southeastern portion of the district near Decker Lake and Walnut Creek, sit on deep, fertile clay soils associated with the Blackland Prairie. While some parts of the district remain semi-rural, development pressure is increasing due to proximity to growth corridors

Figure 10.3 Prime Farmland Status in the NEPD



[37] Commission approves permit for Austin Resource Recovery center near Colony Park after misgivings, postponement - Austin Monitor

[38] https://www.traviscountytx.gov/tnr/environmental-quality/conserve/disposal-recycling

[39] https://www.traviscountytx.gov/tnr/environmental-quality/conserve/waste-drop-off-tool

and projects like Colony Park Sustainable Community. Austin is estimated to lose significant farmland daily, and local protections such as conservation easements and agricultural zoning are limited. As a result, farmland is increasingly fragmented and subdivided, reducing its viability for agricultural use. Additionally, climate-related stressors such as irregular rainfall and prolonged drought diminish soil moisture and productivity. Infrastructure expansion, including roads and utility corridors, further contributes to the long-term degradation of soil ecosystems.

Existing Policies, Projects & Plans

The City of Austin, Travis County, and regional partners have developed numerous plans and policies to address environmental challenges and promote long-term sustainability and resilience. These initiatives prioritize equity and climate adaptation while supporting community-specific strategies for neighborhoods historically impacted by environmental injustices, including those in the NEPD.

City of Austin

Austin Climate Equity Plan (2021): This plan sets the overarching vision for the City to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2040, with a milestone goal of 75 percent reduction by 2030. It prioritizes nature-based solutions and equity by aiming to protect 20,000 acres of natural land, retrofit city-owned properties with resilience features, and promote practices like carbon farming and regenerative agriculture. A major focus is equitable access and ensuring that investments reach historically underserved communities like the NEPD. Actions include expanding access to public lands, composting and farming resources, and promoting green space stewardship.

Tree Canopy Strategy & Tree Canopy Ordinance (2024): Austin's tree canopy goal aims for 50 percent coverage citywide by 2050, with increased planting and protection in areas like northeast Austin where heat and canopy disparities are most severe. The Tree Canopy Ordinance formalizes protections for heritage trees, tracks unpermitted removals, and introduces incentives for developers. It prioritizes planting on underutilized public land and expands care efforts to include private properties and non-city public lands.

Heat Resilience Playbook: This plan takes a neighborhood-based approach to address rising temperatures. It is built around three pillars: protecting vulnerable residents, redesigning public and private spaces to reduce heat, and adapting infrastructure. Key actions include targeted cooling investments, hydration and cooling centers, energy efficiency programs, and passive cooling strategies. The playbook also calls for citywide heat mapping and the development of a heat vulnerability index to inform equitable resource allocation.

Urban Forest Plan (2014–2034): This long-range plan provides a framework for managing public trees, with a focus on community health and equitable access to tree canopy. Partnerships with organizations like TreeFolks and Austin Energy support reforestation and free tree distribution, especially in flood-prone and low-canopy areas. The Plan identifies tools like the Community Tree Priority Map and Canopy StoryMap to help guide and monitor progress.

Watershed Protection Master Plan: This plan addresses topography, erosion, and soil challenges. It uses slope and soil data to guide development away from sensitive areas. Green infrastructure techniques—bioswales, infiltration basins, and biofiltration ponds—are tailored to local soil conditions. The Green Stormwater Infrastructure Manual and Drainage Criteria Manual provide technical standards for managing runoff in areas with expansive clay and shallow soils like those in the NEPD.

Urban Trails Master Plan: Trail planning integrates slope and soil conditions to minimize environmental disruption. In the NEPD, alignments near Walnut Creek account for erosion and drainage concerns while supporting recreational access and connectivity.

Austin Resource Recovery Programs: The City addresses waste management and illegal dumping with programs such as on-demand bulk pickup, community reporting tools, and public education campaigns. These are designed to reduce contamination of waterways and improve environmental health in high-impact neighborhoods.

One Austin: Our Resilience Framework for Action: This citywide resilience strategy outlines a collaborative approach to addressing chronic stressors—such as climate change, economic inequality, and housing insecurity—while also preparing for acute shocks like natural disasters. The framework emphasizes community-led engagement, interdepartmental collaboration, and neighborhood-based solutions.

Climate Resilience Action Plan for City Assets and Operations: This internal-facing plan focuses on preparing City-owned infrastructure, facilities, and operations for climate impacts. It includes risk assessments and adaptation strategies for assets vulnerable to heat, drought, flooding, and severe weather, with a strong emphasis on continuity of public services.

Austin Energy Resource, Generation and Climate Protection Plan to 2035: This plan aims for 100 percent carbon-free electricity by 2035, with an emphasis on renewable energy, demand management, and storage solutions. It supports climate mitigation while improving grid reliability and energy equity for vulnerable populations.

Disaster Ready Austin & Mission Ready Package: These public preparedness initiatives enhance community resilience to disasters through multilingual education, readiness kits, and neighborhood outreach. The Mission Ready Package ensures food, water, and supplies are pre-positioned at emergency hubs to support rapid response.

Resilience Hubs: Planned for high-risk neighborhoods, resilience hubs will provide access to emergency services, cooling and hydration centers, and community- building activities during crises. They are a key strategy to ensure that all residents, especially those in the NEPD, have access to life-saving resources in emergencies.

Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) Code (2024): This new building code establishes safety standards for homes and developments in wildfire-prone areas. It includes regulations for building materials, vegetation management, and defensible space to reduce wildfire risk in areas at the urban edge.



Austin-Travis County

Austin-Travis County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP): This plan takes a science-based, community-informed approach to wildfire resilience. It focuses on restoring fire-adapted landscapes, expanding Wildland-Urban Interface zones, supporting neighborhood preparedness, and deploying technologies like AI-powered wildfire detection. The CWPP emphasizes education and outreach to build local capacity for fire prevention and response.

Austin/Travis County Food Plan: This joint plan calls for balancing development with farmland conservation, particularly in places like the Northeast Planning District. It introduces models such as agriculturally focused neighborhoods—residential communities integrated with small-scale agriculture—and supports local food resilience. The plan encourages urban agriculture and equitable access to fresh food through policy and land use tools.

Austin-Travis County Wildfire Coalition: This coalition works to implement the CWPP through fuel mitigation, evacuation planning, and community preparedness education. It coordinates across jurisdictions and includes support from local universities and emergency management agencies.

Travis County & Regional Partners

Central Texas Food Bank: This program distributes food across multiple counties in central Texas, including Travis County, and hosts a dashboard that tracks food pantry locations by county and charitable donation counts by Census tract. The Central Texas Food Bank will also publish their Travis County Needs Assessment in late 2025.

Central Texas Clean Air Coalition: The Clean Air Coalition is a voluntary, unincorporated association whose members consist of elected officials from the Austin-Round Rock-Georgetown Metropolitan Statistical Area — Bastrop, Caldwell, Hays, Travis, and Williamson counties. The coalition works to develop clean air plans to maintain compliance with the federal air quality standards. It is currently working to create a new regional air quality plan.

Texas A&M AgriLife Extension: This program offers public education and technical assistance on soil health, erosion control, and climate-resilient land stewardship across Central Texas.

Texas Land Trust Council and Texas Department of Agriculture: These statewide organizations promote voluntary conservation programs and sustainable agricultural practices that can benefit the NEPD's remaining agricultural lands.

Travis County Hazard Mitigation & Floodplain Recovery Policies : Travis County's flood management approach is evolving to address increasing flood risks. Although properties with less than 50 percent flood damage may currently rebuild without elevation, the County is evaluating stricter elevation standards and enforcement to improve long-term resilience.

Travis County Climate Action and Net-Zero Targets: The Travis County Commissioners Court approved its first Climate Action Plan for internal operations in 2020. As part of that initiative, it set a goal of achieving net-zero Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions from County operations by 2030 and net-zero GHG emissions for the entire county by 2050. The County is currently working to update its internal climate action plan and to model reduced emissions and net-zero pathways for the entire county.

Summary

Together, these plans and policies reflect a shared commitment to environmental justice, climate resilience, and sustainability. They outline a strategic path forward—rooted in equity and community—to address challenges like extreme heat, flooding, wildfire, and the loss of farmland. For neighborhoods like the NEPD, which have long been underserved, these efforts represent critical tools to build a healthier and more climate-resilient future.

CITY OF AUSTIN - TRAVIS COUNTY

Northeast **District Plan**

(NEDP)

Existing Conditions
Summary Report
January 2026



Appendix A: Public Infrastructure Exhibits

Legend

- NE District Planning Area
- Gas_Lines
- TCAD Parcels
- City of Austin Limits
- City of Manor Limits

Northeast District Plan
Existing Gas Lines

Date: 05/22/2025
Source: City of Austin
Scale: 1:24,000
1 inch equals 1,875 feet

CIVILITUDE
ENGINEERS & PLANNERS

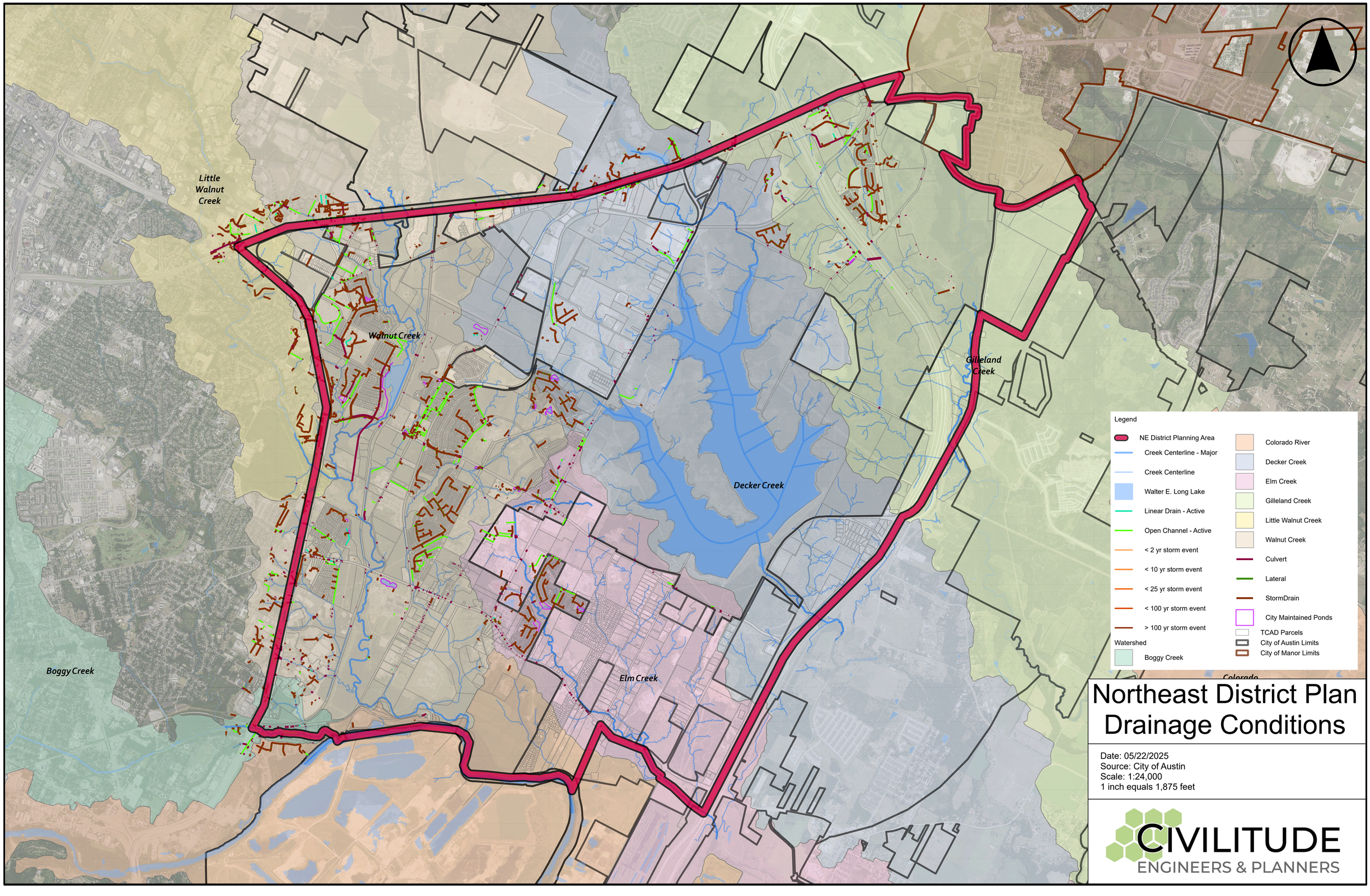
Legend

- NE District Planning Area
- In Service Lift Station
- Abandoned Lift Station
- Proposed Lift Station
- Abandoned and Removed Lift Station
- In Service Lift Station - Other
- Abandoned Lift Station - Othe
- Proposed Lift Station - Other
- Abandoned and Removed Lift Station - Other
- Proposed for Abandonment
- In Service Gravity
- In Service Overflow
- In Service Siphon
- In Service Siphon Overflow
- In Service Force Main
- Proposed Gravity
- Proposed Force Main
- Abandoned
- In Service Gravity - Other
- In Service Overflow - Other
- In Service Siphon - Other
- In Service Siphon Overflow - Other
- In Service Force Main - Other
- Proposed Gravity - Other
- Proposed Force Main - Other
- CITY OF AUSTIN
- CITY OF MANOR
- TEXAS WATER UTILITIES LP
- <all other values>
- TCAD Parcels
- City of Austin Limits
- City of Manor Limits

Northeast District Plan Existing WW System

Date: 05/22/2025
Source: City of Austin
Scale: 1:24,000
1 inch equals 1,875 feet

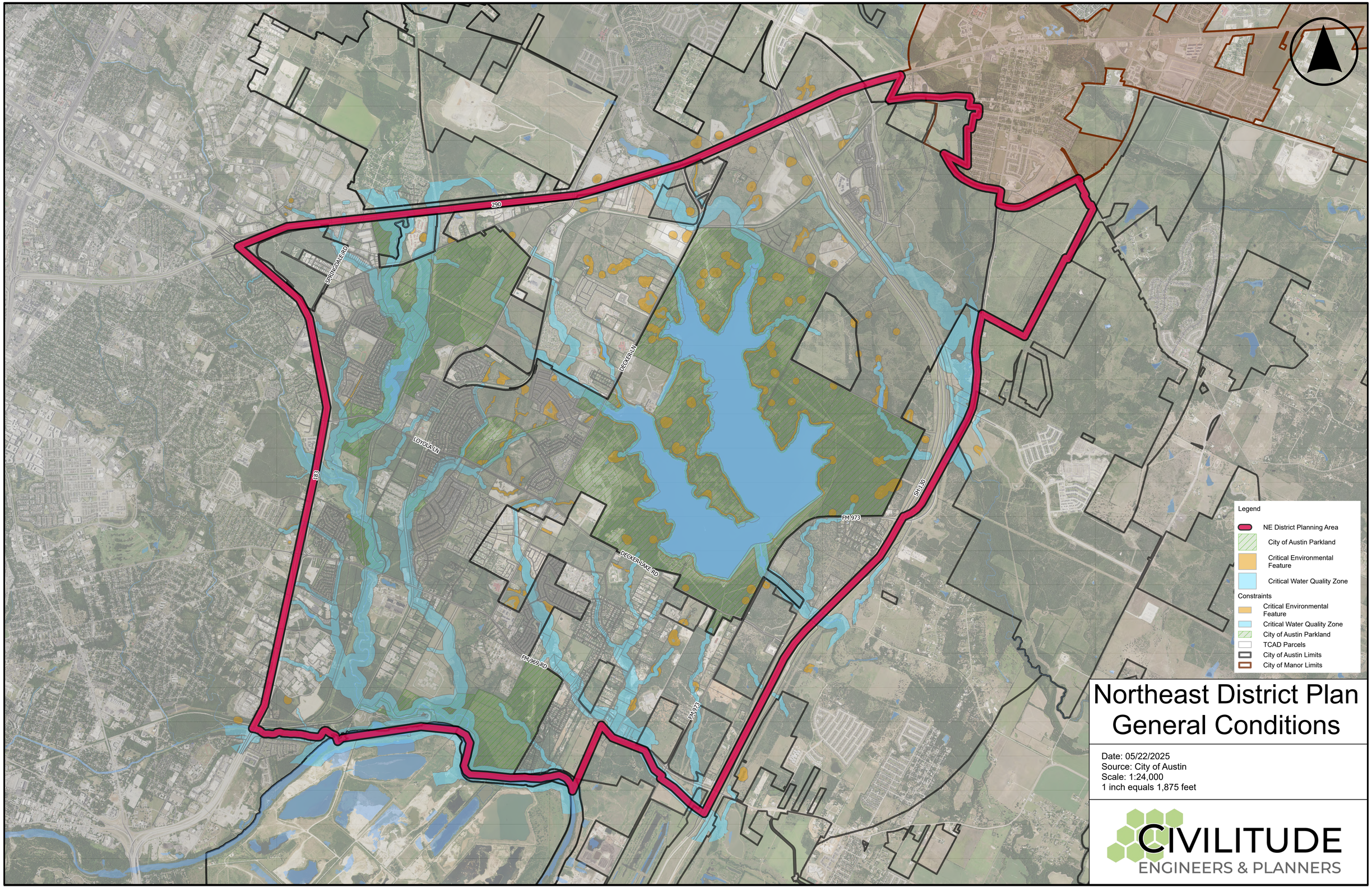
CIVILITUDE
ENGINEERS & PLANNERS



Northeast District Plan Drainage Conditions

Date: 05/22/2025
Source: City of Austin
Scale: 1:24,000
1 inch equals 1,875 feet

CIVILITUDE
ENGINEERS & PLANNERS



Northeast District Plan General Conditions

Date: 05/22/2025
Source: City of Austin
Scale: 1:24,000
1 inch equals 1,875 feet

CIVILITUDE
ENGINEERS & PLANNERS

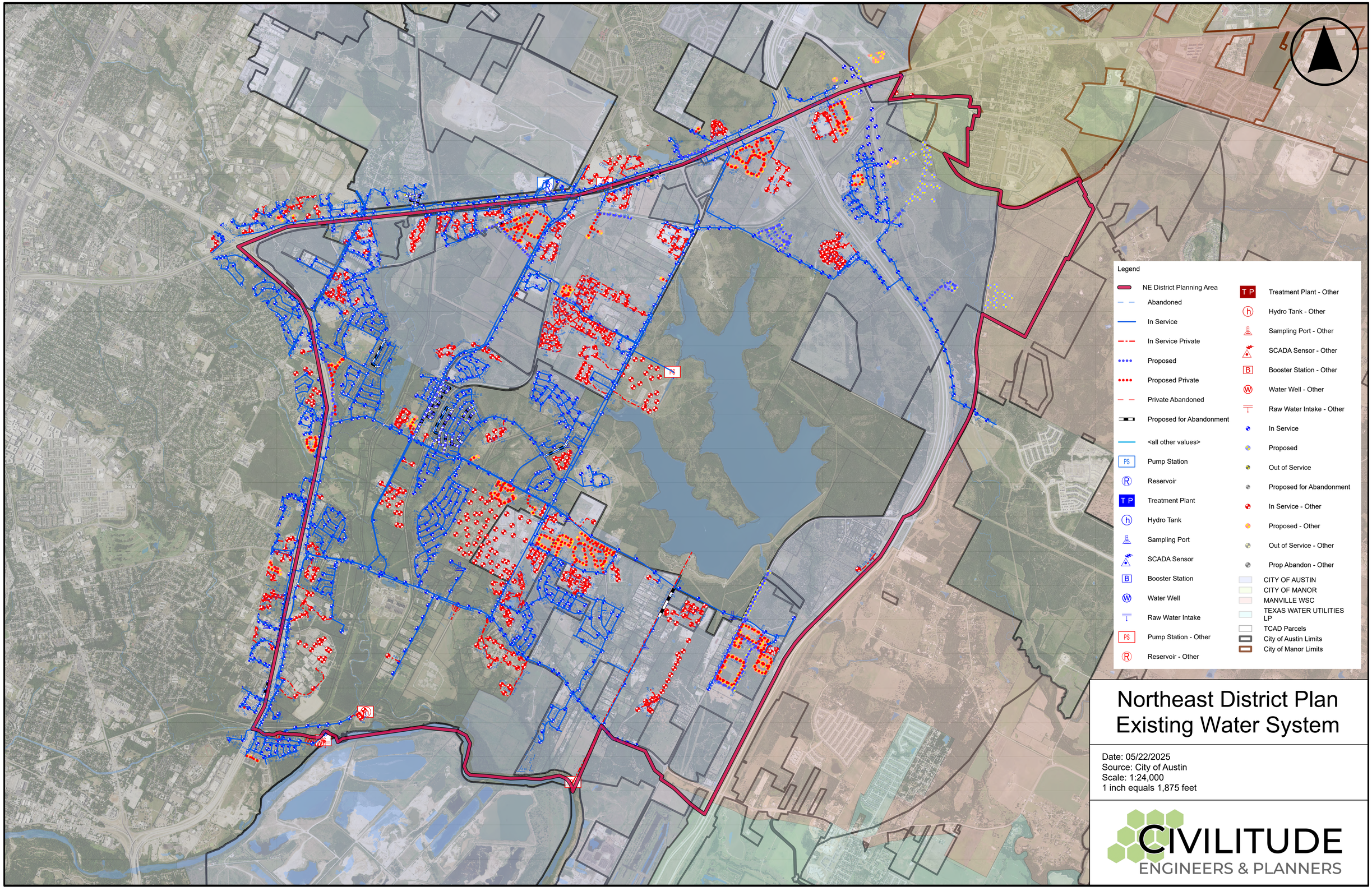
Legend

- NE District Planning Area
- Hazardous Pipelines
- TCAD Parcels
- City of Austin Limits
- City of Manor Limits

Northeast District Plan
Hazardous Pipelines

Date: 05/22/2025
Source: City of Austin
Scale: 1:24,000
1 inch equals 1,875 feet

CIVILITUDE
ENGINEERS & PLANNERS



Northeast District Plan
Existing Water System

Date: 05/22/2025
Source: City of Austin
Scale: 1:24,000
1 inch equals 1,875 feet

CIVILITUDE
ENGINEERS & PLANNERS

Legend

- NE District Planning Area
- AUSTIN 2 MILE ETJ
- AUSTIN 5 MILE ETJ
- AUSTIN ETJ AG DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT
- AUSTIN FULL PURPOSE
- AUSTIN LTD
- SB 2038 ETJ RELEASE
- MANOR FULL PURPOSE
- MANOR ETJ
- TCAD Parcels
- City of Austin Limits
- City of Manor Limits

Northeast District Plan Jurisdictions

Date: 05/22/2025
Source: City of Austin
Scale: 1:24,000
1 inch equals 1,875 feet

CIVILITUDE
ENGINEERS & PLANNERS



Appendix B: Austin Energy Electricity-Related Data

Customer Driven.
Community Focused.℠

ELECTRICITY-RELATED DATA FOR THE NORTHEAST PLANNING DISTRICT (NEPD)

SUMMARY TAKEAWAYS

1. Austin Energy, the community's 130-year-old electric utility, serves much of the NEPD.
2. NEPD is home to the Decker Creek Power Station, a generation site where two, large, gas-powered steam units once operated.
3. Today, Decker Creek Power Station is home to four peaker units, with enough capacity to power 50,000 homes.
4. The Decker peaker units run when the grid is most in need of reliable, affordable power.
5. Much of the time, NEPD and the surrounding areas of Austin are served by a heavily renewable generation mix including wind and solar brought in from other parts of Texas.
6. The three main zip codes within the NEPD show high participation in Austin Energy's community-based programs, with over 5,200 households and businesses making use of customer assistance programs and over 200 customers participating in energy solutions programs.
7. The recently adopted Resource, Generation and Climate Protection Plan reaffirms Austin Energy's continued progress and clear commitment to an industry-leading goal of 100% carbon-free energy by 2035 while maintaining a flexible path to getting there.
    - The plan puts an emphasis on customers' core values and objectives of reliability, affordability, environmental sustainability and energy equity, using feedback from community stakeholders as a guide.
    - The plan does not include any specfic plans related to the NEPD, but it prioritizes Customer Energy Solutions while recognizing a need for additional Local Solutions, all with a commitment to local air quality and strategies that deliver real benefits to communities impacted by future generation investments. .

HISTORICAL CONTEXT AND THE DECKER CREEK POWER STATION

- Austin Energy is the City of Austin's public power electric utility, which serves more than 560,000 residential and commercial customer accounts and more than one million residents in Greater Austin. The utility's mission—to safely deliver clean, affordable, reliable energy and excellent customer service — has guided Austin Energy in powering the community and supporting the region's growth since 1895.
- Looking historically, the City of Austin population grew by 40 percent between 1960 and 1970. To keep up with this growth and demand for electricity, several electricity sources were constructed or completed during this time:

    - Holly Street Power Plant was built in East Austin between 1958 and 1974. It was built on a site that was once a City sewage treatment plant, and the City's ownership of the property was likely the reason the site was selected. The plant began a phased shutdown and was taken offline in 2009.
    - Longhorn Dam, named for the longhorn cattle that once crossed this location in the late 19th century as part of the Chisolm Trail, was completed in 1960 to provide cooling water for the Holly Power Plant.
    - Decker Creek Power Station was constructed in Northeast Austin between 1967 and 1978. At the time, the plant added 927 megawatts of generating capacity to the system. The Austin City Council selected the site due to its proximity to transmission lines that could carry the bulk power from the plant. The site was also adjacent to a low-lying area that could serve as the lake for the plant's cooling water. The site around the proposed lake also could be used for recreation. A total of 3,733 acres was purchased for the project.
- After more than 40 years in service, the original generators reached the end of their life cycle, and Austin Energy ceased operations of Decker Steam Units 1 and 2 in 2020 and 2022, respectively.
- Commissioned in the late 1980s and still on site are four "peaker units" which serve as critical part of Austin Energy's generation capacity due to their location and operational characteristics. Peakers are smaller, modular power units that only run to meet peak electricity needs.
- The Decker peaker units provide 200 megawatts of quick start capability that is used when the electric grid needs it most so that Austin Energy can provide reliable and affordable power to its customers.
- Generally 1 megawatt can power 250 homes, so the Decker peaker units collectively serve 50,000 homes.
- That said, the broader Texas grid, often known as the ERCOT grid because it is overseen by the Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT), has changed over the years.
    - It no longer requires power to be generated in the same area where it is used.
    - Today, transmission lines across Texas transport power from wherever it is generated to wherever it is needed. As long as those lines don't get congested (similar to traffic congestion), renewable power flows freely from the sunny panhandle and windy western part of Texas to the high-use cities like Houston, Dallas, San Antonio and Austin.
    - The peaker units at Decker Creek Power Station run only about 8% of the time, while serving like a very valuable insurance policy that is there when customers need it most.
- Future needs for Austin Energy's Decker site include additional transmission that brings power from outside Austin to serve the community. More below in the section on the Resource, Generation and Climate Protection Plan to 2035.

CURRENT ELECTRIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEPD

- Within the boundaries of the NEPD, Austin Energy provides electricity through more than 13,600 meters. Behind each meter is one or more customers, with an established home or business in the community.
- Bringing electricity to these customers and businesses are 29 distribution circuits, including 223 miles of underground wire and 121 miles overhead. Distribution circuits are the wires that bring power through a neighborhood to individual buildings.
- The peak load for all 29 circuits is approximately 173 megawatts, which is a measure of the total electricity usage by all the meters served by those circuits on the hottest hour of the hottest day of the summer. It's

important to note that distribution circuits often cross area boundary lines, so not all customers served by these circuits are within the NEPD. While not exact, this is a relative approximation of how much electricity is used by the area.

- NEPD also includes 39 miles of transmission lines, which are the wires on the larger towers that move power across longer distances.
- For reference, Austin Energy has over 12,200 miles of distribution circuits across its entire service area and over 630 miles of transmission lines.

CUSTOMER PROGRAM PARTICIPATION WITHIN THE NEPD

- Austin Energy is proud to offer dozens of programs to support our customers: from utility bill discounts to rebates for attic insulation or rooftop solar and many things in between.
- Across the three major zip codes within the NEPD, there are over 5,200 instances of helping neighbors through multiple of Austin Energy's top Customer Assistance Programs. Learn more about these programs here: Customer Assistance Program (CAP)

Program	78653	78724	78725
Utility Bill Discount	153	1980	371
Emergency Assistance	85	1814	118
Education	2	200	44
Outreach	14	11	9
Site Visits	1	105	25
Arrearage Management	3	189	20
Medically Vulnerable Registry	4	71	10

- Additionally, there are over 200 instances of participation through several of Austin Energy's top Customer Energy Solutions offerings. Learn more about these programs here: Rebates & Incentives

Program	78653	78724	78725
Income Qualified Weatherization	4	80	61
Home Energy Savings	-	2	2
Appliance Efficiency Program	-	10	5
Residential Solar Rebate Program	13	19	5

- Austin Energy's Green Building rating system focuses on sustainability through energy efficiency, water efficiency, healthy materials, environmental quality and more. Green Building ratings are available for single-family, multifamily and commercial buildings. Learn more and see data about participation at the following sites:

- Single Family Green Building participation
- Multifamily Green Building participation
- Commercial Green Building participation

AUSTIN ENERGY'S RESOURCE, GENERATION AND CLIMATE PROTECTION PLAN TO 2035

- The Resource, Generation and Climate Protection Plan to 2035 provides a flexible path to a clean energy future that incorporates our community's core values of reliability, affordability, environmental sustainability and energy equity while meeting new challenges and opportunities. Austin Energy developed this plan at the direction of the Austin City Council and in partnership with wide-ranging voices in our community as well as third-party industry experts. The 2035 Plan allows us to address the immediate risks affecting our community and adjust strategies to solve ever-changing conditions. Specifically, the 2035 Plan gives the community:
  - Continued progress and clear commitment to an industry-leading goal of 100% carbon-free energy by 2035.
  - New and innovative customer energy solutions.
  - Improved reliability, affordability and environmental sustainability.
  - An energy equity approach that protects the most vulnerable customers.
  - Resiliency in the face of extreme weather and associated financial risk.
  - Flexibility and innovation to tackle current and future challenges.
  - A path that was guided by their input, values and priorities.
- As Austin Energy works to ensure a reliable and affordable clean energy future for all aspects of the Austin community, we are driven to first prioritize customer energy solutions while recognizing a need for additional local utility-scale solutions. In doing so and among its key actions, the plan lays out
  - A commitment to workers
  - Ways to incorporate equity into siting considerations
  - Protections for local air quality, and
  - A focus on customer programs to support neighborhoods that host new generation facilities
- Currently there are no plans specific to the NEPD other than increasing transmission import capacity at the Decker site. As mentioned previously, Austin Energy uses transmission lines to bring in power from outside our service area to serve customers. This strategy has made us an environmental and renewable energy leader because it allowed us to invest in large amounts of clean energy across the state. There are constraints, though, on how much power we can bring in, creating reliability and cost risks to our customers. Increasing import capacity provides Austin Energy with cleaner, more reliable and more affordable options for serving its customers.
- Learn more about the full plan here: The Austin Energy Resource, Generation and Climate Protection Plan to 2035



Appendix C: Equity Check

Appendix C - Equity Check

Summary of Equity Check Inputs

In preparing this Existing Conditions Summary Report, the consultants were provided numerous materials as background information. The consultant team was asked to review these materials with a specific eye towards the extent to which diverse and impacted community members were engaged in the preparation of material and reflected in the contents of that material. This Equity Checklist catalogs the equity topics covered and community engagement efforts incorporated into the material provided, which included maps, plans, research studies, and policies. It covered topics in transportation, housing, climate, economic development, and others. Many of the documents also served as references and resources for the creation of the Existing Conditions Summary Report.

The Northeast District Plan Working Group collaborated on the framework for the Equity Checklist and City of Austin and Travis County staff submitted documents for review. At a high level, the Equity Checklist reviews the following:

- Whether the policy, plan, or involved a community engagement effort and whether that effort attempted to directly engage vulnerable communities and/or the Northeast District population
- Whether reported data or results reported was disaggregated by race/ethnicity, income, or other socioeconomic demographics
- Whether policies or plan recommendations discussed any beneficial impact or potential harm on disadvantaged communities in the Northeast District

The items in the Equity Checklist cover diverse scopes. Some documents contained more in-depth discussions on equity or impact on disadvantaged communities than others do. Some involved extensive levels of community engagement, others did not. Documents with a more recent time frame were more likely to discuss equity, especially as parts of East Austin began to gentrify and displacement of vulnerable communities became a greater risk.

This Equity Checklist can be used as a tool to inform future community engagement efforts and equity considerations, particularly as the Northeast District Plan is developed with community participation. It demonstrates the City and County working group's commitment towards repairing previous inequitable policymaking efforts and developing the plan with the participation and input for the NEPD's most vulnerable community groups to ensure their livelihoods and prevent their displacement.

The tables in this appendix are organized by issue area, alphabetically. Entries that are public documents or plans include a link to access the document online.

Disclosure: Due to the volume of materials presented for review -- thousands of pages among over 100 documents across more than 20 different topic areas -- with approval from City staff, the consultants have utilized generative artificial intelligence to help organize the information for the Equity Checklist.

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Broadband

Name of the Document	Date of Publication and/or Timeframe Covered	Document Summary	How is the Northeast District Impacted?	What City or County department is responsible for the data?	Were inclusive community engagement efforts conducted to establish needs or disparities? If so, who/how many were consulted?	Was data collection disaggregated by race and other demographics?	Were directly or disproportionately impacted communities engaged in the development of this plan or the recommendations?	Does the plan or report identify measurable outcomes to advance equity?	Does the plan or recommendations specify a beneficial impact for residents, businesses, or community-based organizations in the Northeast District planning area?	Does the plan identify potential unintended harmful consequences on communities or people in the Northeast District planning area? And are meaningful measures to mitigate harm proposed?	Did the plan or report provide an analysis of who benefits from and who bears the burden of financial costs associated with the plan or recommendations?
2023 Digital Divide Index (DDI)	2023	This website discusses the Digital Divide Index (DDI) which measures physical access/adoption and socioeconomic characteristics that may limit motivation, skills, and usage of the internet. It includes a map showing the DDI and other measurements of digital connectivity across the United States.	Northeast Austin has some areas of slightly higher digital divide than other parts of Austin	Purdue University	No, there were no engagement efforts	A socioeconomic score is provided which rates areas based on characteristics determining potential predictors of lagging technology adoption like age, education, poverty, and population with disabilities	No, there were no engagement efforts	No, the website does not suggest any measurable outcomes	No, the website does not mention beneficial impacts	No, the website does not mention unintended consequences	No, the website does not mention benefits or costs
"Broadband and Digital Equity Needs Assessment", Travis County and the City of Austin	Published 2023; data from 2018-2022	The 2023 Broadband and Digital Equity Needs Assessment by Travis County and the City of Austin investigates digital access challenges, identifying barriers such as affordability, lack of digital skills, and unreliable internet service, particularly among low-income communities, communities of color, and other marginalized groups. Through surveys, community circles, and workshops, the study found significant disparities in internet subscriptions by race/ethnicity and income, with 5.5% of Black and 7.3% of Hispanic respondents lacking subscriptions compared to 2.9% of White respondents. Recommendations include targeted support for high-barrier populations, increasing low-cost device availability, and enhancing digital skills training to promote equitable access. The report emphasizes community-driven solutions and ongoing engagement to address systemic inequities.	The document discusses geographic disparities in internet access across Travis County, including maps showing infrastructure coverage (Page 6, Figure 1). While it does not explicitly name "northeast Austin" or "east Travis County" in the provided excerpts, the Digital Divide Index map (Page 7, Figure 3) and discussions of urban vs. rural areas imply coverage of eastern regions, which include these areas. The focus on low-income and marginalized communities (Page 6) also aligns with demographic patterns in east Travis County.	City of Austin; Travis County	Yes. The document extensively details community engagement and data collection methods, including in-person surveys (1,382 responses), advisory workshops (44 participants), community circles (193 participants), and community data co-interpretation sessions (Page 5). The methodology section (Page 5) and appendices (Pages 39-42) provide specifics on these activities.	Yes. The document disaggregates data by race/ethnicity (Page 8, Figure 4), income (Page 8, Figure 5), age (Page 44, Figure 41), gender (Page 44, Figure 43), education (Page 12, Figure 11), and employment status (Page 12, Figure 12). These disaggregations are evident in the figures and demographic analysis (Pages 42-44).	Yes. The document explicitly focuses on digital equity, identifying marginalized communities such as low-income individuals, racial/ethnic minorities, immigrants, refugees, and older adults as facing higher digital barriers (Page 6).	Yes. Section 5 (Page 2) provides recommendations tailored to marginalized communities, such as targeted support for populations with higher digital barriers, increasing low-cost device availability, and enhancing digital skills training. These aim to address systemic inequities identified in the findings (Pages 6-12).	Yes. Recommendations are targeted towards marginalized communities facing digital equity issues, including the Northeast District.	No. The document does not explicitly identify unintended harmful consequences of its proposed recommendations, either for the Northeast District or other areas.	Somewhat. The document identifies beneficiaries as populations facing higher digital barriers, including low-income individuals, communities of color, immigrants, refugees, older adults, and others (Page 6). Recommendations (Page 2) specify that these groups will benefit from improved access to internet, devices, and skills training. The document does not explicitly discuss who bears the financial costs of implementing the recommendations. While it mentions funding from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and the Texas Broadband Development Office (Page 4), it does not specify cost allocation for the proposed solutions.
Travis County Digital Equity	See entry for Broadband and Digital Equity Needs Assessment	This is a website that summarizes the findings in the findings in the 2023 Broadband and Digital Equity Needs Assessment report	See entry for Broadband and Digital Equity Needs Assessment	See entry for Broadband and Digital Equity Needs Assessment	See entry for Broadband and Digital Equity Needs Assessment	See entry for Broadband and Digital Equity Needs Assessment	See entry for Broadband and Digital Equity Needs Assessment	See entry for Broadband and Digital Equity Needs Assessment	See entry for Broadband and Digital Equity Needs Assessment	See entry for Broadband and Digital Equity Needs Assessment	See entry for Broadband and Digital Equity Needs Assessment
Cell Towers [shapefile]	Updated May 4, 2025	Shapefile showing locations of cell towers in Travis County.	Northeast District is part of the map.	City of Austin	No. No description provided of community engagement activities but unlikely.	No. Data only shows location of cell towers.	No. No description provided of community engagement activities but unlikely.	No. Equity is not discussed.	No. Recommendations not discussed.	No. Harms are not discussed.	No. Beneficiaries or financial costs are not discussed.
Utility Access Tables, American Community Survey	2023	Identifies U.S. Census American Community Survey data tables that relate to broadband and utility access, including: Types of Computers in Household (B28001), Presence and Types of Internet Subscriptions in Household (B28002), Presence of a Computer and Type of Internet Subscription in Household (B28003), House Heating Fuel (B25040), Plumbing Facilities for All Housing Units (B25028), Kitchen Facilities (B25053)	Generally, for ACS data, tables can be filtered down to the ZIP Code level, where the ZIP Code 78724 is the closest approximation for the Northeast District area.	U.S. Census Bureau	The American Community Survey estimates is conducted on an ongoing basis from a sample about 3.5 million U.S. addresses annually.	No but U.S. Census data tables online may allow for these tables to be disaggregated by race and other demographics, depending on the population size estimated for the area of study.	The ACS sampling method controls for demographic characteristics to generate representative estimates.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Community, People, & Engagement

Name of the Document	Date of Publication and/or Timeframe Covered	Document Summary	How is the Northeast District Impacted?	What City or County department is responsible for the data?	Were inclusive community engagement efforts conducted to establish needs or disparities? If so, who/how many were consulted?	Was data collection disaggregated by race and other demographics?	Were directly or disproportionately impacted communities engaged in the development of this plan or the recommendations?	Does the plan or report identify measurable outcomes to advance equity?	Does the plan or recommendations specify a beneficial impact for residents, businesses, or community-based organizations in the Northeast District planning area?	Does the plan identify potential unintended harmful consequences on communities or people in the Northeast District planning area? And are meaningful measures to mitigate harm proposed?	Did the plan or report provide an analysis of who benefits from and who bears the burden of financial costs associated with the plan or recommendations?
"Advancing Latino Futures: Building a Thriving Central Texas," Austin Community Foundation	2025	A brief on advancing economic mobility for the Hispanic/Latine population in central Texas. U.S. Census Bureau data reports that in 2022, Hispanics became the largest demographic in Texas (40.2%) while the Latine population is the fastest-growing. However, they continue to fall behind in homeownership rates, high school graduation rates, and other metrics of economic mobility and well-being. This report examines indicators of economic mobility for Latine in central Texas across four topics: early childhood education, health & wellness, job skills & entrepreneurship, and leadership development.	The Northeast District area has a high proportion of residents who identify as Hispanic/Latine.	The report was published by a non-profit, Austin Community Foundation.	No, this is secondary research gathered from other sources (e.g., U.S. Census Bureau and Texas Demographic Center). It is uncertain whether those sources completed community-engaged research.	Yes. Because the report's focus is on Hispanic/Latine demographics, data shown is disaggregated by race/ethnicity generally or specifically calls out Hispanic/Latine populations.	N/A	The report's "Progress and Opportunities" section highlights key areas of focus for future policymaking and planning. For example, there has been recent improvements in educational attainment rates, particularly for higher education. Homeownership rates for Latine householders have also risen. However, economic barriers like limited earning potential or low representation in high-wage industries require more study.	N/A	N/A	N/A
"All Comments, Complaints, and Survey Results," relevant City of Austin community engagement efforts.	2013-2024	The document is a collection of comments on a number of issues, including sanitation, housing, food access, city services, transportation, economy, education, public space, and healthcare. There are multiple tabs on the spreadsheet divided by issue area. Each tab includes the issue area, the comment, the source of the comment, and the year. Most of the comments are from the Colony Park Master Plan Community Planning Workshop, the Spirit of East Austin Community Table Talks, and the Equity Preservation Plan Community Survey. The comments include both specific issues (i.e. lack of sidewalks on Decker) and general concerns (training to increase access to higher-paying jobs).	Many of the comments are related to the Colony Park Master Plan, which is located in the Northeast District.	Unclear. No author or agency is listed.	The survey results reflect community input, but the identities and demographics of the participants are not specified.	No	Unclear. Identities and demographics of participants are not included.	Yes. The comments include suggestions that would advance equity, such as intergenerational housing, housing access for those with disabilities, job training for upward mobility, etc.	Yes. The comments seem to focus on ways to improve life in the Northeast District.	Community complaints and concerns are mentioned, but it is not a plan, more a collection of comments.	No
"All Engagement Timelines," relevant City of Austin community engagement efforts.	2012-2024	The spreadsheet has multiple tabs and covers timelines and descriptions of community engagement activities for the following plans: Spirit of East Austin 2015, Spirit of East Austin 2017, Colony Park Plan, Walter E. Long Plan, John Treviño Jr. Plan, CapMetro Pick Up + Equidad, CapMetro Transit Plan 2035, Austin Food Plan, Health and Wellness Center, Colony Park Branch Library, and Displacement Navigators Program (no information in this tab). The tabs have differing information, but many include engagement date, purpose, participant description, host and descriptions of resulting comments.	The engagement timeline includes plans centered in the Northeast District.	Office of Sustainability; CapMetro; Austin Public Library; Austin/Travis County Food Planning Team; Parks and Recreation Department; Colony Park Sustainable Community; potentially others that are not listed	Yes, although demographics of participants are not included.	No	Yes, it appears so, but demographics are not included.	Yes. The document includes comments about advancing equity by, for example, increasing access to affordable healthcare and healthy food and creating an inclusive cultural atmosphere.	Yes. The engagement and comments seem to focus on ways to improve life in the Northeast District.	Concerns and complaints are mentioned but there is no specific mention of unintended harmful consequences.	No

Community, People, & Engagement

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City of Austin Demographics	2023 -2025	This is a website that provides a demographic analysis of the City of Austin. It provides Demographics at a glance, and demographic profiles of the City of Austin, per Council Districts, County, and MSA. The website also provides an interactive map providing demographic information per census tract for Travis County as a whole.	Provides demographic data for areas within the District Area, and provides information on other parts of the City and County that can be used as a comparison or standard.	City of Austin	Unclear, not stated on the website	Yes. Data is disaggregated by race, ethnicity, ages, lifestyles, household information, and other vulnerable groups such as veterans.	Unclear, not stated on the website.	No	No	No	No
Colony Park Sustainable Communities Initiative Summary of Past Engagement Series	2012-2015	The report describes community engagement activities that happened in two phases for the Colony Park Sustainable Community Initiative. It includes an overall description of the engagement approach and lists of workshops with description, number of participants, comments, and responses to surveys about visuals of urban landscapes.	Colony Park is located in the Northeast District and the outreach seems to have taken place in the district.	City of Austin; unclear which departments	Yes, although demographics of participants are not included. Some members of neighborhood associations are listed as having participated.	No	Yes, it appears so, but demographics are not included.	Comments mention ways to improve equity by offering more affordable and intergenerational housing and discuss gentrification.	Yes. The engagement focuses on improvements to the Colony Park area.	Concerns and complaints are mentioned but there is no specific mention of unintended harmful consequences.	No
Complete List of Austin Citywide Plan, Travis County Plans, and Northeast Austin Specific Plans	2002-2025	List of plans for Austin, Travis County and the Northeast District	There is a section on plans specific to the Northeast District.	City of Austin and Travis County primarily, with some other agencies or planning organization	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Key Takeaways from CPSCI Engagement & Governance Process	Unknown	Notes on establishing a community engagement process.	Community engagement is expected to be a key component of development the Northeast District Plan and an equitable process would ensure that all voices and perspectives are equally represented and heard.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
NEPD Contact List	N/A	Contact list for staff at nonprofit organizations, schools, media outlets, and other institutions in the Northeast District	Specific to Northeast District	Unclear	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Community, People, & Engagement

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Travis County Citizen Participation Plan (CPP)	Plan effective as of August 10, 2021, with guidance for planning and implementation across multi-year HUD funding cycles	The CPP outlines procedures for engaging residents in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of activities funded through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. Required under federal regulation, the CPP ensures transparent communication and equitable inclusion of residents, especially low- to moderate-income and LEP populations, in decisions regarding housing, community development, fair housing assessments, annual action plans, and disaster recovery strategies. The CPP details mechanisms for public hearings, comment periods, surveys, consultations, technical assistance, and anti-displacement measures. It affirms Travis County's commitment to accessibility, with materials and events made available in English and Spanish and reasonable accommodations for other languages or disabilities. The CPP also includes an Anti-Displacement and Relocation Assistance Plan that outlines strategies to minimize harm to vulnerable populations and ensure just compensation if displacement occurs.	Northeast District residents, especially in unincorporated areas, are part of the CDBG service area and are prioritized for community engagement and fair housing services. The plan outlines inclusive outreach and hearing procedures, which are designed to elevate voices in low- to moderate-income areas, including those in the Northeast District.	Travis County Health and Human Services (HHS); CDBG Office within HHS is the lead agency for plan development, implementation, and documentation	Yes. The CPP utilized public hearings, surveys, consultations, and community meetings, with special attention to underrepresented populations.	Yes, partially. While the CPP mandates inclusion of protected class and low-income group data, it does not include a detailed demographic breakdown within the CPP document itself.	Yes. The CPP mandates outreach to low- to moderate-income neighborhoods, public housing residents, persons with disabilities, non-English speakers, and others affected by community development decisions.	Yes. The plan includes formal procedures such as tracking participation, documentation of comments, and summaries of engagement efforts for each planning phase, including Fair Housing, CDBG use, and displacement.	Yes. Residents in the Northeast District stand to benefit from housing stability, fair housing enforcement, and accessible public participation opportunities supported by CDBG funding.	Yes. The plan addresses this through the Anti-Displacement and Relocation Assistance Plan, which details relocation protocols, replacement housing guarantees, and notification procedures to mitigate harm to low-income and minority residents.	Yes. While it doesn't present a formal cost-benefit analysis, the document explains that displacement costs, relocation assistance, and technical aid will be funded and managed by the county through HUD allocations and operating budgets, not by residents themselves.

Community, People, & Engagement

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Travis County Commissioners Court Voting Session Agenda Request (Travis County Language Access Plan)	October 2017 – December 2019 (with ongoing implementation and evaluation projected into FY2021 and beyond)	The Travis County Language Access Plan (LAP) was developed by the Language Access Planning Team (LAPT) in response to a 2017 directive from the Commissioners Court. The plan provides a framework to ensure meaningful access to County services for individuals with Limited English Proficiency (LEP), in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Executive Order 13166. The LAPT conducted surveys of 22 County departments and developed recommendations based on identified service gaps, department capabilities, and existing resources. Key components of the plan include the development of department-specific protocols, expansion of interpretation and translation services through a county-wide RFP, a pilot project for centralized interpreter scheduling, and a proposed bilingual pay differential. The plan emphasizes the importance of bilingual staffing, employee training, public outreach, and emergency communication strategies. Data from 2017 revealed that 128,351 residents (35% of non-English speakers) have LEP, with Spanish being the most prevalent language. The LAP aims to institutionalize equitable service delivery and remove language-based access barriers across all county departments.	While the LAP is county-wide, the Northeast District, which includes many linguistically diverse communities, would benefit directly from improved access to services and communications. Communities in this area are more likely to include LEP populations, particularly Spanish-speaking residents, making them priority beneficiaries of improved interpretation, translation, and outreach practices.	Language Access Planning Team (LAPT) with participation from 22 Travis County departments like Justice and Public Safety, Health and Human Services, Human Resource Management, etc.	Yes. The LAPT gathered input through departmental surveys and committed to public outreach and community organization engagement to further understand LEP needs.	Partially. The plan includes demographic data on LEP speakers and language distribution like Spanish, Asian-Pacific Island languages, but does not fully disaggregate by race or ethnicity.	Yes, indirectly. Through engagement with service departments and a commitment to soliciting input from LEP communities and their representatives, the plan incorporates the perspectives of those most impacted	Yes. The plan includes performance monitoring, annual evaluation metrics, and recommendations for tracking interpreter usage and service frequency, which can ensure oversight on access and improvement.	Yes. The plan enhances equitable access to County services, which benefits LEP individuals, families, and the community organizations.	No unintended harms are explicitly identified, but the plan discusses the avoidance, refusal/denial and/or service delay for LEP individuals.	Yes. The report notes that departments are individually responsible for budgeting interpreter services. It notes the potential fiscal impacts (for smaller departments or bilingual pay differentials), but emphasizes the county's responsibility to fund language access as a core operational requirement.
Travis County Transportation Blueprint Public Engagement Report	2019-2045	The document outlines the public engagement strategy undertaken by Travis County for their first comprehensive transportation planning document. The process had two phases, one that incorporated public input on the development of the transportation plan and the second that solicited public feedback on the first draft of the plan.	Hornsby Bend / Austin's Colony area is described as severely underserved in infrastructure. Residents express concerns about emergency access, safety, and traffic bottlenecks. Projects in East/Northeast Travis County like Arterials B and C, Deaf Smith-Harold Green, and Burleson-Manor Road were highlighted as priorities. Residents request bus service connections and commuter rail access for Northeast areas. They expressed concerns that the East/Northeast sectors receive less attention and investment compared to western or urban core areas.	Travis County Transportation and Natural Resources Department	Yes. Over 13,000 survey responses were received, 620 individuals were reached at in-person events, and 2,700 participated via phone in the Blueprint Live! event. Additional outreach was conducted via social media and email campaigns and special efforts were made to include diverse populations and people from unincorporated areas.	The survey collected demographic information but disaggregation is not presented in the report.	Yes, engagement focused on underserved communities in east and northeast Travis County, particularly low-income residents, communities of color, and people in unincorporated communities.	No. The report includes equity as a vision statement but does not mention specific measurable outcomes.	Yes, the report identifies increased mobility and safety, emergency evacuation access, and improved public transit as benefits.	No	No

Community, People, & Engagement

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Travis County Transportation Plan: Public Engagement Report	Planning through 2045	This report documents the public engagement process conducted by Travis County as part of developing a long-range, multimodal transportation plan through 2045, particularly focused on unincorporated areas. It includes an overview of the process, highlights prevalent community concerns, and details preferred solutions.	The report highlights infrastructure needs and community priorities in the Northeast District but lacks specific implementation timelines or funding guarantees. The Northeast District had high levels of participation in surveys and outreach activities. Participants highlighted concerns such as congestion on roads like FM 969 and US 290, lack of public transit access, and unsafe walking or biking routes, particularly near schools.	Travis County Transportation and Natural Resources Department	Yes. Input was gathered from diverse populations, including people from underrepresented, low-income, Spanish-speaking, and rural/unincorporated communities. Over 7,000 public comments were received; 40+ public meetings were held; and focus groups were organized with particular groups such as people with disabilities.	Yes, the report includes some disaggregated data on race, gender, age, and household income.	Yes, directly impacted communities were included in the development of the plan.	No. Equity is mentioned as a guiding principle of the engagement process, but specific measurable outcomes are not included.	Yes. Proposed beneficial impacts derived from public engagement include improvements to transportation infrastructure and access to public transit.	No. Community members raised some concerns such as displacement and overdevelopment, but structured mitigation measures were not proposed.	No
Appendix to Travis County Transportation Plan Public Engagement Report	2019-2045	The document is a list of public comments related to the Travis County Transportation Plan. It includes hundreds of comments. For each one, the home ZIP Code and the work ZIP Code of the commenter is included.	About 8-10% of commenters' ZIP Codes are in the Northeast District	Travis County Transportation and Natural Resources Department	Yes. The document details the comments of those who participated in engagement efforts. However, no demographics are included.	Yes, although no demographics are mentioned in this document.	Yes, although no demographics are mentioned in this document.	No	Yes, some commenters' would benefit the Northeast District, including by enhancing road safety and connectivity, expanding public transportation options, and remedying a history of neglect.	Yes, many commenters identify the costs of toll roads as a financial burden and raise concerns about overdevelopment without infrastructure, congestion and traffic, and lack of transit options.	No
Exhibit A: Public Engagement Report for Draft Land Water and Transportation Plan	November 2014	The document outlines the public engagement process for Travis County's Draft Land and Water Plan, including outreach at public meetings, through the media, and via social media and email. It includes a list of written comments received.	The plan includes community input from northeast Travis County and highlights planned infrastructure investments, such as utility expansions, road improvements, school construction, and investments in parks. Participants in community outreach identified priorities such as affordable housing, road connectivity, responsible management of rapid development, and protecting water quality and open space.	Travis County Transportation and Natural Resources Department	Yes, the report did include inclusive community engagement efforts to identify needs and gather input, including from traditionally underrepresented and undeserved groups. However, about 91% of respondents to a survey that had 1,200 responses were white. Overall, 15 community meetings were held with over 650 attendees, 9,000+ participants were reached at large-scale events, and over 1,300 people received email updates.	Yes. Surveys included questions on race, age, household income, and gender and data on participant demographics is included.	Somewhat. While efforts were made to include underrepresented communities, most participants were white.	No. The report includes equity as a vision statement but does not mention specific measurable outcomes.	Yes, the report identifies benefits for the Northeast District, including investments in transportation infrastructure, education, parks and green space, and educational development.	Yes, potentially harmful consequences such as overburdened infrastructure due to rapid growth, environmental concerns, and displacement of wildlife are mentioned. However, specific mitigation measures are not proposed.	No. However, the report acknowledges community concerns about financial fairness in public comments, particularly from East and Northeast Travis County. Commenters expressed concerns about tolls affecting low-income residents and developers benefiting from growth while taxpayers shoulder the cost of infrastructure.

Cultural & Historic Assets

Name of the Document	Date of Publication and/or Timeframe Covered	Document Summary	How is the Northeast District Impacted?	What City or County department is responsible for the data?	Were inclusive community engagement efforts conducted to establish needs or disparities? If so, who/how many were consulted?	Was data collection disaggregated by race and other demographics?	Were directly or disproportionately impacted communities engaged in the development of this plan or the recommendations?	Does the plan or report identify measurable outcomes to advance equity?	Does the plan or recommendations specify a beneficial impact for residents, businesses, or community-based organizations in the Northeast District planning area?	Does the plan identify potential unintended harmful consequences on communities or people in the Northeast District planning area? And are meaningful measures to mitigate harm proposed?	Did the plan or report provide an analysis of who benefits from and who bears the burden of financial costs associated with the plan or recommendations?
Equity Based Preservation Plan	Published in 2024	The report is a historic preservation plan for the City of Austin. It examines the history of racism, segregation, and other inequities in the city and how those factors impact historic preservation. It also makes 14 recommendations for equitable preservation, including tell Austin's full history, stabilize communities, support people doing the work, proactively identify important places, etc.	The report makes recommendations about making historic preservation more equitable, protecting cultural resources and sustaining communities of color that are vulnerable to displacement. East Austin is mentioned many times and while the Northeast District is not specifically mentioned, it can be inferred that the Northeast District would be impacted by these recommendations.	City of Austin Planning Department	A diverse group of people from across Austin was selected to form a preservation working group. A pie chart shows that the demographics of the working group closely mirrored the demographics of the city. Broader community outreach activities happened in a wide variety of fora and included about 2,500 people.	Yes. The plan disaggregates community participation demographics by race as well as length of time in the city.	Yes, there was an extensive engagement process designed to include marginalized communities.	Yes. The plan includes many specific recommendations for advancing equity, such as using historic designation status to protect Black and Brown communities from displacement and making historic preservation resources more accessible.	The plan recommends mapping culturally significant places, reducing barriers to preservation, and directly engaging with marginalized communities in areas vulnerable to displacement, especially in East Austin. The plan does not specifically mention the Northeast District but it can be inferred that many of the recommendations apply to the area.	No	No
Historic Places and Landmarks [shapefile]	No Dates Specified	This is a GIS Shapefile that shows Historical Landmarks within the NEDP Area. Landmarks included in the shape file do not have many details attached to each point, but do provide a name for each point on the map. NEDP Historical Landmarks included on this file are: Travis State School, Rogers Hill-Burleson, Rogers Hill, Decker, and Evangelical Free Church Memorial Garden.	This shapefile provides information on where historical landmarks are located within the NEDP boundaries, which can help with future planning and preservation.	Unclear	N/A. This is a GIS Shapefile.	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Manor, Texas: Past and Present, Parts and Pieces	1879-2017	The document includes photos, newspaper clippings and written descriptions of the history of the Clayton Institute, a school for Black students in Manor, Texas that taught vocational and mechanical training, as well as arts, languages, and science. It also includes information about Joseph Edward Clayton, the school's longtime principal who built it up into an excellent institution.	Manor, TX, where the school is located, is just northeast of the Northeast District.	Manor Stories (private blog)	N/A	The document primarily focuses on Black students who attended the Clayton Institute.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Table of Historic Places in or near the Northeast Planning District	Unclear	The spreadsheet lists 5 historic places: Travis State School, Rogers Hill-Burleson, Decker, Evangelical Free Church Memorial Garden, and Rogers Hill. Each one has a unique GIS i.d. and an object i.d.	All the places listed are in or near Northeast Austin.	Unclear	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Education & Schools

Name of the Document	Date of Publication and/or Timeframe Covered	Document Summary	How is the Northeast District Impacted?	What City or County department is responsible for the data?	Were inclusive community engagement efforts conducted to establish needs or disparities? If so, who/how many were consulted?	Was data collection disaggregated by race and other demographics?	Were directly or disproportionately impacted communities engaged in the development of this plan or the recommendations?	Does the plan or report identify measurable outcomes to advance equity?	Does the plan or recommendations specify a beneficial impact for residents, businesses, or community-based organizations in the Northeast District planning area?	Does the plan identify potential unintended harmful consequences on communities or people in the Northeast District planning area? And are meaningful measures to mitigate harm proposed?	Did the plan or report provide an analysis of who benefits from and who bears the burden of financial costs associated with the plan or recommendations?
Schools that Serve the Northeast District	Unclear. No time frames listed.	The document is a list of schools that serve the Northeast District, along with the school district name, the school's address, the grades it serves (kindergarten through grade 6, for example), and the school's rating.	The list of schools is within the Northeast District.	Unclear. No author or agency is listed.	Unclear. No community engagement efforts are mentioned.	No	N/A	No	No	No	No

Electricity

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Electricity-Related Data for NEPD	N/A for Northeast District	Memo provided by Austin Energy summarizing the electricity infrastructure, level of service, project plans, and customer programs in the Northeast Planning District. The NEPD has the Decker Creek Power Station generation site which contains four peaker units that run about 8% of the time. Primarily, residents in the NEPD and Austin are serviced by a renewable generation mix. Within the NEPD, there is high participation in energy assistance or solution programs. Austin Energy aims to reach 100% carbon-free energy by 2035, although its plans do not include any specific actions related to the Northeast District.	The Northeast District is home to the Decker Creek Power Station, constructed in 1978. A total of 3,733 acres was purchased for the project. Today, four peaker units provide 200MW of capacity during peak service demand times, so it runs about 8% of the time. Austin Energy services approximately 13,600 meters within the NEPD area. The electric grid network also includes 29 distribution circuits, 223 miles underground wire, 121 miles overhead wire, and 39 miles of transmission lines. In the NEPD ZIP Codes, 5,200 customers qualify for customer assistance and 200 members have participated in energy rebates & incentive programs.	Austin Energy	No. This document is a summary of Austin Energy's service and activities in the NEPD area and not a plan or policy document with recommendations.	No. Data does not disaggregate by demographics.	No. This document is a summary of Austin Energy's service and activities in the NEPD area and not a plan or policy document with recommendations.	No. However, the document refers to the Austin Energy Resource, Generation, and Climate Protection Plan to 2035, the utility's plan towards achieving 100% carbon-free electricity by 2035. This includes a section on Energy Equity and ensuring that energy is reliable and affordable for all customers.	Yes. The document notes that 5,200 customers benefit from Customer Assistance programs which support bill payments or prevent disconnection. Furthermore, 200 customers have participated in rebate and incentive programs that promote adoption of energy saving measures.	No. No impacts are identified.	No. This is not described or analyzed.

Environment & Green Infrastructure

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2023 Air Quality Annual Report for the Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos Metropolitan Statistical Area	Annual report published in July 2024	The document is an annual air quality report prepared for the EPA, TCEQ, and Central Texas Clean Air Coalition. It summarizes the status of air quality, especially as it relates to ozone and fine particulate matter, and includes information about emissions reduction efforts.	The Northeast District is not specifically mentioned.	Capital Area Council of Governments	Public outreach by Air Central Texas through websites, social media and radio/digital ads were mentioned, along with community events. Outreach was geared towards promoting awareness and some community input was used to collect feedback about, for example, the placement of air quality monitors.	No	Unclear. While there was community engagement, it's not clear to what extent directly impacted populations were included.	No	No	No	No
Assessment of Historic and Future Trends for Extreme Weather in Texas, 1900-2036	2024 Update	The report provides an updated assessment of historical and projected climate trends in Texas, particularly as they relate to extreme weather. The report notes that warming temperatures are contributing to drought, extreme heat, wildfires, and storm surge risk.	The Northeast District is not specifically mentioned.	Texas A&M University Office of the Texas State Climatologist	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Austin Climate Equity Plan	2020-2021	The climate equity plan details Austin's goal of reaching net zero emissions by 2040 and addresses five core areas: Sustainable Buildings, Transportation and Land Use, Transportation Electrification, Food and Product Consumption, and Natural Systems. It examines Austin's history of climate emissions, the disproportionate impact on communities of color, and sets out strategies for achieving key climate goals.	The plan mentions protection of the Sand Hill Energy Center and the South Austin Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant located in the Northeast District.	Office of Climate Action and Resilience; Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	The climate equity plan used a Community Climate Ambassadors model to reach historically excluded groups. At least three community gatherings were held to gather feedback, but no specific numbers were shared.	Yes, the report contains some data that is disaggregated by race and other demographics.	Yes, directly impacted communities were engaged in the production of the report.	Yes. The report specifically focuses on equity in climate planning.	The report includes broad recommendations that would positively impact communities of color, such as green jobs and entrepreneurship, protection of green spaces in the Eastern Crescent, and weatherization opportunities for low-income residents. However, it does not specifically mention the Northeast District.	No	No
Austin Future Climate: Climate Projections for the City of Austin 2024	2024-2100	The report provides projections of how climate change will affect Austin through the end of the 21st century. It projects that the city will get significantly hotter and extreme heat events will increase in frequency, while extreme cold events will decrease in frequency. It estimates that precipitation will remain roughly the same.	The Northeast District is not specifically mentioned.	UT Austin City Climate CoLab	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
City of Austin Hazard Mitigation Action Plan	2021 (updated)	The hazard mitigation plan outlines descriptions, possible locations, historical occurrences, probability of future events and vulnerability for a range of hazards, including floods, droughts, wildfires, extreme heat, terrorism, etc. It is an update on the original hazard plan created in 2003.	The report shows flood zones in northeast Austin and identifies actions that can be taken to mitigate hazards to an energy center and a wastewater treatment plant in the district.	City of Austin Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management	Unclear. Four public meetings were held and an online public survey was circulated to collect input on perceptions of hazards. Organizations such as schools, hospitals, and public agencies also participated. However, community outreach seems to have been limited and it's unclear if marginalized communities were included.	No	Unclear. While there was community engagement, it's not clear to what extent directly impacted populations were included.	No	Yes, the plan identifies actions that can be taken for flood control and infrastructure protection in Northeast Austin.	No	No
City of Austin Heat Resilience Playbook	Unclear	The document lays out a series of goals related to extreme heat resilience in Austin.	The report notes that the Eastern Crescent of Austin is an extreme heat hotspot and includes maps revealing that the Northeast District of Austin has a high summer average land surface temperature.	Office of Resilience	Community members in the Eastern Crescent were included in the production of the report, and their lived experiences contributed to the recommendations.	No	Yes, directly impacted communities in the Eastern Crescent were engaged in the production of the report.	Yes. The plan includes equity-focused measures such as increased outreach to homeless communities during extreme heat events.	No	No	No
Community Wildfire Protection Plan Briefing Paper	2014	The Community Wildfire Protection Plan briefing paper outlines factors that affect wildfire likelihood and preparedness in Travis County. It seems to be an introduction to a longer report.	The Northeast District is not specifically mentioned.	Bowman Consulting	Unclear. The paper mentions that community members, experts and wildfire prevention specialists were all consulted, but it's unclear how robust the engagement efforts were.	No	Unclear. While there was community engagement, it's not clear to what extent directly impacted populations were included.	No	No	No	No

Environment & Green Infrastructure

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One Austin: Our Resilience Framework for Action	Unclear	The report outlines major events and disasters, like the Covid-19 pandemic, that have happened in Austin and outlines priorities and strategies for resilience, primarily advancing racial equity, increasing affordability and addressing climate change. It lays out overarching strategies for achieving these goals.	The Northeast District is not specifically mentioned.	Office of Resilience	Unclear. The document advertises upcoming community engagement efforts and notes that robust community engagement is part of the resilience planning effort, but does not provide specifics.	Some data snapshots were disaggregated by race and demographics like education levels.	Community engagement with directly impacted communities seems to be the intent.	Somewhat. The plan identifies racial equity as a primary goal but does not provide specifics.	No	No	No
Road to Recovery: Austin Area Urban League's 2021 Storm Uri Report	2021	The report outlines the impact of Winter Storm Uri on Austin infrastructure, including water and electricity. It tells the stories of some of those affected by the storm and looks at the aftermath through a lens of equity, examining various failures and how they affected Austin residents. It includes the Urban League's response to the crisis.	The report highlights a lack of critical infrastructure in East Austin broadly but does not specifically mention the Northeast District.	Austin Area Urban League, a local chapter of a national nonprofit	The report includes stories of directly impacted people and is informed by the Urban League's direct work with the community.	The report highlights the exclusion of various groups from mention in emergency plans.	Yes. Directly impacted people were included in the development of the report and recommendations.	Yes. The report identifies ways to advance equity in emergency management.	No	No	No
Travis County Hazard Mitigation Action Plan: 2023 Update	2023	This document details Travis County's Hazard Mitigation Action Plan Update for 2023, outlining its scope, purpose, and authority, alongside the planning process that involved various stakeholders and public input. It provides an in-depth county profile, including demographics, natural resources, and future growth trends, before presenting a risk overview of eleven significant natural hazards like wildfire, drought, flood, extreme heat, lightning, winter storms, thunderstorm winds, hail, tornadoes, and expansive soils. For each hazard, the plan describes its location, extent, and historical occurrences, assesses vulnerability and impact on critical facilities and populations, and considers climate change implications, concluding with a detailed section on mitigation goals and proposed actions for each participating jurisdiction, along with potential funding opportunities to support these efforts.	The Northeast District Planning area, as part of Travis County, is highly susceptible to a variety of natural hazards due to its rapid growth and changing demographics, alongside its existing environmental conditions. Specifically, Northeast Austin is recognized as a "significantly vulnerable area to heat" because of its low tree canopy and extensive impervious surface coverage. Areas within the District area are in the Wildland Urban Interface, meaning they have increased risk from wildfire. The eastern parts of the district, characterized by fertile Blackland Prairie soils, are at a "medium risk" for expansive soils which can damage building foundations and pavements, a threat that is projected to increase with continued development.	Travis County	Yes, inclusive community engagement efforts were extensively conducted as part of the Travis County Hazard Mitigation Action Plan Update 2023, involving an Executive and Advisory Planning Team, a broad Stakeholder Group, and the general public through various open meetings and 273 completed online surveys. Key disparities identified include Northeast Austin's "significantly vulnerable area to heat" due to low tree canopy, and high wildfire risk in communities like Manor (79% of population in WUI), along with a "medium risk" for expansive soils in the eastern county that is projected to increase with development.	No, data collected directly from the public through the survey instrument was not disaggregated by race or other demographics, although the plan did utilize external U.S. Census Bureau data to analyze vulnerable populations by age and poverty level	Somewhat. Directly or disproportionately impacted communities may have been engaged through the inclusion of stakeholder groups focusing on vulnerable populations and underserved communities, such as local medical partners and ISDs, in the planning process. The plan also includes specific mitigation actions (e.g., text campaigns for Medical Access Program members) designed to promote hazard awareness and protect "vulnerable and underserved residents."	While the plan sets goals to reduce risk to life and property and prioritizes actions with social considerations, and includes actions specifically for vulnerable populations, it primarily identifies measurable outcomes in terms of overall hazard risk reduction, project implementation timelines, and reduction of dollar losses and injuries, rather than specific, quantified equity-advancement metrics	Somewhat. While the plan does not specifically mention the NEDP Area, the plan outlines mitigation actions to minimize or eliminate long-term risks to human life, property, operations, and the environment from known hazards. The plan outlines many mitigation actions for the Travis County areas that include structural and infrastructure projects such as installing generators at critical facilities and upgrading drainage systems, alongside natural systems protection and education and awareness programs aimed at safeguarding the community's safety and sustainability. Some mitigation actions for the City of Manor include: covered parking area for police and emergency vehicles, installing generators at critical facilities, provide additional access to single-entry neighborhoods, and extreme heat public awareness campaign and fan drive/giveaway.	No. This plan does not explicitly detail any potential unintended harmful consequences of the proposed mitigation actions themselves on communities or people. The plan focuses on the benefits of the proposed actions in reducing risk and ensuring continuity of services.	The plan outlines mitigation actions for many municipalities within Travis County (many of which are on the west side, near the Lake Travis Area) . The financial burden is addressed by detailing potential funding sources for each mitigation action, which include local department budgets, staff time, bonds, tax revenue, and various state and federal grants. While detailed cost-benefit analyses were considered beyond the scope of the Plan Update, the Planning Team performed an economic evaluation for each action to ensure that potential benefits outweighed the costs.
Winter Storm Uri After-Action Report and Improvement Plan Technical Report	2021	This report evaluates the response of the City of Austin and Travis County to Winter Storm Uri. The report is aimed at identifying strengths, weaknesses, and areas for improvement in emergency management operations. It includes a set of recommendations and an improvement plan.	The Northeast District is not specifically mentioned.	City of Austin and Travis County	No	No	No	The report recommends including equity considerations, such as expanded language access, into emergency plans, but does not provide specifics.	No	No	No

Fresh Food Access

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2024 Austin/Travis County Food Plan	2024-2029	In response to food access issues experienced during Winter Storm Uri in 2021, the food plan was developed to create a set of community objectives around equitable access to food. Through a robust community engagement process, the plan outlines seven objectives, including sustaining local ecosystems, expanding local food production, investing in an equitable local food economy and workforce, improving emergency preparedness, and eradicating food insecurity. It outlines a set of strategies for each objective but does not give specific recommendations for how to implement the plan.	The Northeast District is not specifically named, but East Austin and the Eastern Crescent are mentioned as particularly vulnerable areas when it comes to accessing food.	City of Austin Office of Sustainability and Travis County	Yes. The plan is based on a robust community engagement strategy, including working with Community Food Ambassadors, holding public meetings and receiving public feedback through other outlets. 1,399 people participated in meetings, 2,226 participated in tabling events, and 4,300 submitted comments.	Yes. The plan details food insecurity rates by race and highlights disparities in farm ownerships (skewing white and male).	Yes, there was an extensive engagement process designed to include marginalized communities.	Yes, the plan focuses on equity within the food system, from production to delivery to access and everything in between.	No	No	No
Food Stores in Austin 2022	2022	A GIS map demonstrating the locations of convenience stores (red diamonds) and supermarkets (purple circles) in the City of Austin by ZIP Codes.	The Northeast District area has less supermarkets compared to other areas of Austin, and stores are primarily located at district boundary edges and along major roads.	City of Austin	Unknown but likely no. This document may be used as supporting data to suggest need or disparities in food access.	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Supply Chain Vulnerability Assessment: Toward Food Resilience in Central Texas	Published in July 2023	The report identifies strengths, barriers, and major threats to the food supply chain at every stage, including production, processing, distribution, labor, markets and retail, and food recovery.	The Northeast District is not specifically named. The plan encompasses all of Central Texas.	City of Austin Office of Sustainability	Yes. The plan was created with the input of farmers, retailers, nonprofits and others involved in food production. Over 2,000 front-line food workers were engaged in the development of the plan through anonymous surveys. 13 stakeholder interviews were conducted, along with 6 focus groups that had over 35 participants.	The food service worker survey included questions about demographics. However, survey results were not included. Some additional information, such as information about farmers, was disaggregated by age.	Somewhat. The plan focused on food producers and distributors, rather than on consumers. Front-line food service workers were also included through distribution of an anonymous survey.	Yes. The plan identifies equity-based outcomes in the form of data indicators, specific benchmarks, and an evaluative tool (SEAT) specifically designed to evaluate equity. The plan specifies many data indicators tied to food equity, such as worker satisfaction with wages and benefits, land access by demographic category and food insecurity demographics.	No	No	No

Healthcare

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Central Health 2024 Demographic Report	FY2021–FY2024 (with data projections and trends noted into FY2025)	The 2024 Central Health Demographic Report provides an in-depth analysis of chronic disease prevalence, service utilization, and social determinants of health among Central Health enrollees in Travis County. Key themes include how background and geography influence health outcomes, the expansion of services to meet community needs, and the implications of emerging demographic and diagnostic trends. Black enrollees and individuals experiencing homelessness were identified as experiencing the highest health disparities, particularly with cardiovascular disease, asthma, and behavioral health issues. In contrast, Latino enrollees were generally found to be healthier, with fewer chronic conditions and lower rates of homelessness. The report emphasizes geographic disparities in health outcomes, with Northeast and East Central Austin showing higher disease burdens. It also highlights progress made in service growth, particularly in behavioral health and care for medically complex patients. However, issues such as underdiagnosis of chronic conditions and gaps in transportation and housing access persist. The document calls for data-driven planning to address these inequities and improve access across dispersed areas of need.	Northeast Austin and Northeast Travis County enrollees have a higher than average chronic disease burden. Elevated rates of diabetes, hypertension, heart failure, and behavioral health conditions were recorded in these areas. Health care, housing, and transit access remain less robust compared to central regions, increasing barriers to care. Disparities were especially notable among Black residents and the unhoused population within the Northeast District. Central Health's expansion of services, including mobile clinics and specialty care, is attempting to address these disparities.	Central Health (Travis County Healthcare District)	Yes. The report mentions community conversations and outreach efforts such as digital releases and scheduled events in different precincts to engage residents.	Yes. Data was disaggregated by race, ethnicity, geography (e.g., Northeast Austin, East Central Travis County), and housing status (including unhoused populations).	Partially. While the report does not detail direct co-development with communities, outreach events and demographic-specific analyses suggest targeted engagement and intent to incorporate impacted communities' voices.	Yes. Measurable indicators include chronic disease prevalence rates, service utilization rates, and geographic service gaps, which are tracked over time to guide planning and equity interventions.	Yes. The report outlines expanded services, including primary care, behavioral health, and transportation solutions, which aim to benefit Northeast District residents. There's specific focus on addressing underserved areas like Northeast Travis County.	Indirectly. The report acknowledges underdiagnosis and access issues as systemic barriers but does not explicitly label them as harmful consequences. It does propose mitigation strategies such as mobile services, new clinics, and CHAP expansion to address these gaps.	No. The report does not explicitly provide a cost-benefit analysis or financial burden breakdown among different demographic or geographic groups.

Historic Underinvestment

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1928 Austin Master Plan	1928 and previous.	The 1928 Master Plan was Austin's first comprehensive city planning document. Commissioned by the City of Austin and created by the Dallas-based planning firm Koch & Fowler, the plan was intended to modernize Austin's infrastructure and land-use system in line with Progressive-era ideals of efficiency, public health, and city beautification. However, the plan also institutionalized racial segregation through indirect but highly impactful strategies.	A highly controversial and impactful aspect of the plan was its recommendation to create a segregated "Negro District" in East Austin.	None. This is a historical document.	No. This is a historical document.	The plan identifies racial groups geographically, particularly in the context of the proposed "Negro District" in East Austin.	No. No community engagement took place.	No. No mention of equity.	No. Not discussed and not specific to the Northeast District.	No. Not discussed and not specific to the Northeast District.	No. Not discussed.
Austin Restricted: Progressivism, Zoning, Private Racial Covenants, and the Making of a Segregated City	Published 2012	This report examines how Austin's segregated urban geography was shaped by early 20th-century progressivism, private racial covenants, zoning policies, and city planning. It argues that both public and private mechanisms reinforced spatial racial segregation, particularly relegating Black and Hispanic residents to East Austin, with long-lasting impacts.	The Northeast District is included in the East Austin geography and the report discusses how the residents were affected by zoning, racial segregation, redlining, and private racial covenants, effectively segregating them to east Austin and denying them access to infrastructure, investment, and other resources.	None. The report is produced by the Institute for Urban Policy Research and Analysis within the University of Texas at Austin.	No. The report references data collection via deed and plat analysis and secondary sources, but not participatory methods.	Somewhat. The report offers strong racial and geographic disaggregation of historical data, enabling clear connections between policy decisions and racialized outcomes. However, it does not include modern statistical breakdowns or systematically collected demographic survey data across multiple indicators (e.g., gender, disability, age).	No, directly or disproportionately impacted communities were not engaged in the development of the Austin Restricted report, nor were they involved in shaping its recommendations. The report is a historical research document. While the report is rigorous and provides essential insight into how exclusion happened, it reflects a top-down academic analysis, not a co-produced or community-informed process. This limits its procedural equity, even though its findings highlight profound racial injustices.	No, the report does not identify specific measurable outcomes to advance equity. It provides a historical analysis of how zoning laws, private covenants, and federal housing policy created and maintained racial segregation in Austin. It offers policy insights and qualitative recommendations	No. This document is not a plan but a historical review.	Yes, it centers on African-American and Hispanic communities historically excluded from property ownership and urban services.	Yes, white property owners and developers are shown as primary beneficiaries of the land-use regime. Meanwhile, non-white residents bore the brunt of exclusionary policies and disinvestment.
Displacement Risk [shapefile]	Unknown	GIS shapefile of City of Austin Census blocks within the Northeast District boundary area. Attributes include Council district, population counts disaggregated by race/ethnicity, and assessment of gentrification, housing market change, and displacement risk as defined by the Uprooted/Urban Displacement Project study.	This map shows City of Austin Census blocks within the Northeast District and which ones have households most at risk for displacement and/or gentrification. Neighborhoods in the NEPD are either Vulnerable to displacement or facing Active displacement risk.	City of Austin. Department unknown.	No. The data for this file originates with the University of Texas Uprooted project, which did not collect data from the field but relied on existing sociodemographic data to form their indicators.	Yes. Data in the shapefile includes race/ethnicity and households income.	No. The data for this file originates with the University of Texas Uprooted project, which did not collect data from the field but relied on existing sociodemographic data to form their indicators.	Yes. The displacement risk category is one outcome to measure when assessing equity. Other metrics in this file include Gentrification Type, housing market conditions, vulnerable populations.	No. This is a map for informational purposes only. It is not a policy or planning document.	Yes. The map shows that Census blocks in the NEDP area are facing either Active Displacement Risk or are Vulnerable to displacement. No meaningful measures are proposed.	No. This is a map for informational purposes only. It is not a policy or planning document.
Nothing About Us Without Us - Equity Tool - Executive Summary	See entry for "Nothing About Us Without Us Racial Equity Anti-Displacement Tool_Final"	This document is a summary of the full "Nothing About Us Without Us Racial Equity Anti-Displacement Tool" report	See entry for "Nothing About Us Without Us Racial Equity Anti-Displacement Tool_Final"	See entry for "Nothing About Us Without Us Racial Equity Anti-Displacement Tool_Final"	See entry for "Nothing About Us Without Us Racial Equity Anti-Displacement Tool_Final"	See entry for "Nothing About Us Without Us Racial Equity Anti-Displacement Tool_Final"	See entry for "Nothing About Us Without Us Racial Equity Anti-Displacement Tool_Final"	See entry for "Nothing About Us Without Us Racial Equity Anti-Displacement Tool_Final"	See entry for "Nothing About Us Without Us Racial Equity Anti-Displacement Tool_Final"	See entry for "Nothing About Us Without Us Racial Equity Anti-Displacement Tool_Final"	See entry for "Nothing About Us Without Us Racial Equity Anti-Displacement Tool_Final"

Historic Underinvestment

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Nothing About Us Without Us Racial Equity Anti-Displacement Tool	2000-2019	The Racial Equity Anti-Displacement Tool document outlines a comprehensive framework developed by the City of Austin, Austin Transit Partnership, and Capital Metro to address displacement pressures exacerbated by the $7.1 billion Project Connect transit initiative. Co-created with community members, particularly Racial Equity Catalysts from BIPOC communities, the tool aims to ensure equitable outcomes by preventing residential, commercial, and cultural displacement in vulnerable areas like the Eastern Crescent. It emphasizes community-led strategies, data-driven decision-making, and investments from a $300 million Anti-Displacement Fund to support affordable housing, BIPOC-owned businesses, job creation, and cultural anchors. Rooted in principles of racial equity, the tool seeks to rectify historical inequities caused by structural racism, colonialism, and disinvestment, fostering inclusive neighborhoods where all residents can thrive.	The "eastern crescent" where the Northeast District is located has historically been a cultural and social hub for predominantly BIPOC, low-income, and transit-dependent communities who have been left less equipped to withstand rising property values and gentrification pressures driven by Austin's growth and Project Connect transit investments. While these transit improvements are beneficial, they can increase property taxes, rents, and business costs, disproportionately displacing low-income families, renters, and small businesses in this area.	City of Austin	Yes, the process of developing this tool prioritized the voices of people most impacted by displacement, and was co-created with community members who were nearly all BIPOC residents or former residents of the Eastern Crescent, and earn less than Austin's median income.	Yes, displacement was examined by disaggregating race and ethnicity.	Yes, the process of developing this tool prioritized the voices of people most impacted by displacement, and was co-created with community members who were nearly all BIPOC residents or former residents of the Eastern Crescent, and earn less than Austin's median income.	Yes, the tool is a framework for evaluating anti-displacement projects, programs, and policies.	Yes, the tool identifies the "Eastern Crescent" as a region especially vulnerable to displacement, and which would benefit specifically from anti-displacement programs.	The document suggests that failure to follow and implement anti-displacement programs and policies will lead to further displacement in the Eastern Crescent and Northeast District.	Low-income BIPOC residents vulnerable to displacement would benefit. Taxpayers would be responsible for the $300 million anti-displacement prevention fund which is part of the $7.1 billion transit initiative.
The History of Segregation in Austin 1928-present	1928-Present	This document is the introduction to a research paper about the history and causes of Segregation in Austin. It cites the 1928 housing plan that specifically planned for segregation and the construction of the Interstate 35 freeway	Does not mention Northeast Austin	No data	No engagement efforts	No data collection	No engagement efforts	Does not mention measurable outcomes	Does not mention Northeast Austin	Does not mention Northeast Austin	Does not mention beneficiaries or financial costs

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Anti Displacement Task Force Recommendations (2018)	2018	The Austin Anti-Displacement Task Force, in its November 2018 report, presents 107 recommendations to address the displacement crisis affecting low- and moderate-income residents, particularly people of color, in Austin, emphasizing the exacerbation of racial, ethnic, and economic segregation due to historical racism and current gentrification. The task force, formed to combat the loss of affordable housing, small businesses, and cultural assets, proposes seven major initiatives, including expanding public funding for affordable housing, preserving existing units, supporting small businesses and cultural assets, and challenging state restrictions on local housing policies. Key recommendations include adopting a "Right to Remain and Right to Return" policy, creating community land trusts, implementing tenant protections, and dedicating significant bond funds and tax increment financing for permanent affordability. The report urges bold, immediate action from city leaders to reverse displacement, leveraging recent voter support for a $250 million housing bond, and calls for a collaborative effort involving government, businesses, and communities to foster an inclusive, diverse Austin.	Does not specifically mention Northeast Austin	City of Austin	Yes, there were inclusive community engagement efforts to identify displacement-related needs and disparities, prioritizing input from low-income residents, communities of color, and other vulnerable groups disproportionately impacted by Austin's housing crisis.	Yes, data indicates changes in population by race	Yes, recommendations are made specifically addressing the displacement of vulnerable groups	Yes, the report's recommendations for addressing displacement would advance equity	No. Not specific on the Northeast District area.	No. Not specific on the Northeast District area.	Citizens living in affordable housing would benefit. Taxpayers bear the cost burden from allocation of tax revenue and bonds for affordable housing.

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Austin Strategic Housing Blueprint (2017)	2017	The Austin Strategic Housing Blueprint, adopted in September 2017, is a comprehensive plan to address Austin's housing affordability crisis by aligning resources and fostering partnerships to create 135,000 housing units over 10 years, including 60,000 affordable units for households earning up to 80% of the median family income (MFI) and 75,000 market-rate units. Informed by extensive community engagement, including 30 public meetings and targeted outreach to low-income and minority communities, the Blueprint sets goals to prevent displacement, foster equitable and diverse communities, invest in housing for those most in need, create affordable housing choices citywide, and reduce household costs through transit-oriented development and utility savings. It proposes strategies like homestead exemptions, community land trusts, density bonuses, and a strike fund to preserve affordable housing, while emphasizing integration with Imagine Austin and CodeNEXT to combat gentrification and promote equity. Although adoption does not mandate implementation, the Blueprint provides a roadmap for legislative, regulatory, and funding actions to ensure Austin remains inclusive and affordable.	Homes to buy for $250,000 or less are concentrated in northeast, far south and southeast Austin	Local and federal housing data	Yes, the Neighborhood Housing and Community Development Department (NHCD) staff actively solicited input from residents, community leaders, local housing advocates, and board and commission members	Race and demographics are mentioned, but data is presented at the city level	Citizens of all demographics were engaged for participation, with a slightly higher response rate of Caucasians	Yes, constructing 60,000 affordable housing units at 80% median family income (MFI) and another 75,000 units for households earning greater than 80% MFI	Not specific to Northeast Austin	Not specific to Northeast Austin	Low-income residents would benefit from additional affordable housing. Taxpayers, the City Government, and developers would bear the financial burden through taxes and bonds

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Central Texas Assessment of Fair Housing – Final Report	2018-2019	The 2018-2019 Central Texas Assessment of Fair Housing, conducted by Root Policy Research for various cities, counties, and housing authorities, examines barriers to fair housing and aims to address segregation, promote inclusivity, and reduce discrimination. Through 14 focus groups with vulnerable groups (e.g., refugees, people with disabilities, LGBTQ residents), over 200 community event participants, and a multilingual survey, the study found persistent segregation, particularly for African American and Hispanic residents, with Austin showing the highest levels and Pflugerville and Round Rock being more diverse and less segregated. Key issues include a significant homeownership gap for Black and Hispanic households, high displacement rates due to unaffordable rents (notably in Austin and Williamson County), and mortgage access challenges for minorities, though suburbs like Pflugerville show progress in equitable homeownership and increasing purchasing power for some groups.	Austin is affected citywide	Central Texas Region: Austin, Georgetown, Pflugerville, Round Rock, Taylor, Travis County, Williamson County	Yes, fourteen focus groups were completed with residents who are typically most vulnerable to experiencing barriers to housing choice, including housing discrimination.	Yes, the data collection was disaggregated by race and other demographics to identify disparities and needs across different groups. The report explicitly analyzed housing challenges and outcomes by race, ethnicity, disability status, household characteristics, and other protected classes.	Yes, the fourteen focus groups included were made up of Spanish speakers, refugees, residents with disabilities, African Americans, LGBTQ, and residents with other similar characteristics.	Yes, the report includes several proposed action items with metrics and milestones.	No. Not specific on the Northeast District area.	No. Not specific on the Northeast District area.	Yes, recommendations are specific to regions and responsible parties
FM 969 / Urban Empowerment Zone	N/A	The FM 969 / Urban Empowerment Zone is a planned 360-unit multifamily development in northeast Austin, developed by Narrow Road Group in partnership with Capital A Housing, Austin Area Urban League, and Travis County Facilities Corporation (TCFC). Located on East Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard near US-183, it includes 80 units (22%) as permanent supportive housing at 46.25% of the area median income (AMI), 45 units (13%) at 60% AMI, and 55 units (15%) at 80% AMI, with the remaining 180 units (50%) at market rates. The project, approved by the City of Austin and TCFC via Resolutions TCFC-2022-10 and TCFC-2023-11, leverages TCFC's property tax exemptions to enhance affordability and has a cooperation agreement with the Housing Authority of the City of Austin.	The Urban Empowerment Zone is located in the NEDP area.	n/a (no data presented)	No. The webpage focuses on project details (units, AMI levels, partnerships, approvals) and does not mention community engagement activities (e.g., stakeholder input, public meetings) or data collection processes (e.g., surveys, demographic studies). It is a descriptive overview, not a process-oriented document. The involvement of the Austin Area Urban League, an organization focused on economic empowerment for African Americans, suggests an equity focus, particularly in northeast Austin, a historically underserved area.	No. The webpage does not provide demographic data (e.g., race, gender, age) for the project's target population or beneficiaries. It focuses on unit counts and AMI levels without disaggregating by demographics.	Unclear. The webpage focuses on project details (units, AMI levels, partnerships, approvals) and does not mention community engagement activities (e.g., stakeholder input, public meetings) or data collection processes (e.g., surveys, demographic studies). It is a descriptive overview, not a process-oriented document.	No. Implied outcome would be the construction and occupancy of this 360-unit project.	No. The webpage describes the project's structure and goals but does not provide specific recommendations for addressing equity needs (e.g., policy changes, additional services, or equity-focused interventions). It outlines the project's affordability commitments but stops short of proposing broader actions.	No. The webpage describes the project's structure and goals but does not provide specific recommendations for addressing equity needs (e.g., policy changes, additional services, or equity-focused interventions). It outlines the project's affordability commitments but stops short of proposing broader actions.	Yes. Beneficiaries include low-income residents, particularly those earning up to 46.25% AMI (80 PSH units), 60% AMI (45 units), and 80% AMI (55 units), who gain access to affordable and supportive housing. The PSH units likely target chronically homeless or disabled individuals, and the project's location in northeast Austin suggests benefits for historically underserved communities. The webpage notes that TCFC owns the land and project, leveraging property tax exemptions to reduce costs, implying TCFC and its public partners (e.g., City of Austin, Housing Authority) bear financial responsibilities. The developer partnership (Narrow Road Group, Capital A Housing, Austin Area Urban League) raises debt and equity, suggesting shared costs. The CBRE report mentions the nonprofit component requiring additional public assistance, indicating public funding involvement.

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Housing Blueprint Scoreboard (2022)	2018-2022	The 2022 Austin Strategic Housing Blueprint Scorecard, produced by HousingWorks, evaluates the city's progress halfway through its 10-year plan (2018-2028) to address affordable housing needs. Adopted in 2017, the Blueprint aims to create 135,000 new housing units, including 60,000 for households earning 80% or less of the Median Family Income (MFI) and 75,000 for those earning above 80% MFI, while preserving 10,000 affordable units and developing 1,000 Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) units. The scorecard shows mixed results: Austin is on track to meet goals for preserving affordable housing and building units in Imagine Austin growth areas, but it lags significantly in producing affordable housing for lower-income households (only 10,444 of 30,000 needed units built) and PSH (184 of 1,000 units). Only District 4 is meeting its affordable housing goals, while others, particularly Districts 6, 8, and 10, are far behind, highlighting the need for increased efforts to achieve equitable housing distribution by 2028.	Northeast Austin not mentioned	Local housing data	No, this is a review of how much affordable housing has been built since the city's initial housing blueprint in 2017	No, citywide and district-level data	No engagement	Fulfilling the city's goal of constructing 135,000 affordable housing units	Not specific to Northeast Austin	Not specific to Northeast Austin	Low-income residents are benefitting from additional affordable housing, but no mention of funding for these projects
Housing Works Austin Policy Research	2015-2020	This is a website documenting the research done by HousingWorks on topics related to affordable housing	District 1 which encompasses Northeast Austin saw the highest percentage increase of homeowners and has the highest number of subsidized units	Local housing data	No, there were not engagement efforts cited	No, there is no mention of race or demographics	No, there were not engagement efforts cited	No, it only mentions outcomes for affordable housing	No, does not offer a plan for Northeast Austin	No, does not offer a plan for Northeast Austin	Low-income residents are benefitting from additional affordable housing, which is being paid for by new bonds.
LIHTC Property Location Map	2025	This is a map showing the total number of affordable housing sites with Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) allocations in Travis County. There are overlays for tracts containing over 20% of LIHTC units and Travis County Opportunity Zone boundaries.	The map identifies 13 LIHTC properties in the NEPD. It also shows that Census tracts representing the northern portion of the District have more than 20% LIHTC units and that no part of the NEPD is an Opportunity Zone.	Travis County Housing Finance Corporation	No, this is a map of existing affordable housing (LIHTC) sites. No community engagement was involved to create this map.	No. This map only shows existing affordable housing (LIHTC) sites and does not include any demographic data.	No, this is a map of existing affordable housing (LIHTC) sites. No community engagement was involved to create this map.	No. This map only shows existing affordable housing (LIHTC) sites and does not establish any plans, goals, or recommendations.	No. This map only shows existing affordable housing (LIHTC) sites and does not establish any plans, goals, or recommendations.	No. This map only shows existing affordable housing (LIHTC) sites and does not establish any plans, goals, or recommendations.	No. This map only shows existing affordable housing (LIHTC) sites and does not establish any plans, goals, or recommendations.

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Project Connect Displacement Map	2022	This is a map showing risk of displacement by neighborhood in Austin. It was completed as part of the City's and CapMetro's Project Connect to ensure that planned investments in transit and transportation do not accelerate gentrification and risk of displacement in Austin neighborhoods. The map looks at Census tracts within 1 mile of a Project Connect route or station and categorizes their risk based on a University of Texas study and definition of displacement risk. Tracts are categorized as Vulnerable, Active Displacement Risk, or Chronic Displacement Risk. Layered onto the map are Project Connect routes and stations, affordable housing sites, and anti-displacement service providers.	As of 2022, Census tracts in the Northeast District are labeled with either Active Displacement risk or Vulnerable to displacement. The map also shows the planned CapMetro service routes and stations in the NEPD and the locations of affordable housing projects and anti-displacement service providers.	City of Austin Housing Department	No, this is a map that presents existing demographic information.	Yes, indicates proportions of races and ethnicities of the population captured within 1 mile of Project Connect stations and lines. Several demographic measures are compared with the MSA averages to show that the study area has a greater-than-average proportion of renters, low-income households, and communities of color.	No, this is a map that presents existing demographic information.	No, this is a map that presents existing demographic information. However, these metrics can be monitored over time to track whether Project Connect is able to benefit vulnerable residents and mitigate displacement risk as infrastructure is developed.	No, this is a map that does not present recommendations. However, new transit lines and stations into the Northeast District increases mobility and accessibility for its residents, workers, and visitors.	Yes. The maps shows displacement risk surrounding Project Connect's planned routes and stations, suggesting that investments in transit may accelerate gentrification and displacement of vulnerable populations if not actively addressed.	No. This map shows demographic data and displacement risk only for a single point in time.
State of the HRS: A Report on the State of the Homelessness Response System in Austin/Travis County	2024; data collection timeframe unclear	The 2024 State of the HRS report by ECHO details the Austin/Travis County Homelessness Response System (HRS), highlighting a 72% increase in first-time service seekers, a 60% rise in individuals served (24,300 in 2023), and over 3,000 people housed in 2023, up 73% from 2019. It notes significant racial disparities, with Black Austinites six times more likely to experience homelessness, though equity improvements via the Austin Prioritization Assessment Tool (APAT) have increased housing access for Black and Hispanic/Latino clients. The report projects 1,237 new Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) units by 2027 and recommends 5,000 additional PSH units and other interventions over the next decade to address chronic homelessness, emphasizing sustainable funding to replace expiring COVID-19 aid.	Citywide; not specific to the Northeast District but may affect unhoused people living there.	Austin/Travis County Continuum of Care; Ending Community Homelessness Coalition (ECHO)	Unclear. This study did not have community engagement but data is sourced from a number of databases or tracking dashboards but the data collection methodology on those is not explained.	Yes. The report disaggregates data by race/ethnicity (Page 9, e.g., 31.8% Black, 28.9% Hispanic/Latino), gender (Page 10, 60.8% male, 0.5% transgender/nonbinary), age (Page 11, 54.1% aged 25-54), household size (Page 10), and disability status (Page 13). It also analyzes housing outcomes by race (Page 15, 18).	Unclear. Data is sourced from a number of databases or dashboards but the data collection methodology is not explained.	Yes. Recommendations include adding 5,000 PSH units, 1,700 RRH units, 600 shelter beds, and 1,750 short-term service spots over 10 years to address chronic and first-time homelessness (Page 26).	No	No	Yes. Beneficiaries include people experiencing homelessness, particularly chronically homeless individuals (30% of HRS clients, Page 4). Black and Hispanic/Latino Austinites (improved housing outcomes, Page 18), people with disabilities (served by PSH, Page 13), and first-time service seekers (Page 16). Funding sources include the City of Austin, Travis County, the Housing Authority of Austin, and the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs for PSH units (Page 4), federal ARPA dollars for RRH and PSH (Page 14, 24), and grants from St. David's Foundation, WoodNext Foundation, and Oracle (Pages 14, 28).

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Uprooted: Residential Displacement in Austin's Gentrifying Neighborhoods and What Can Be Done About It	Since 2000	The 2018 report "Uprooted: Residential Displacement in Austin's Gentrifying Neighborhoods and What Can Be Done About It," commissioned by the Austin City Council and produced by the University of Texas, examines the impact of gentrification and displacement in Austin, focusing on vulnerable low-income and minority residents in the city's "eastern crescent." It identifies gentrifying neighborhoods through a three-part analysis of vulnerability, demographic changes, and housing market trends, categorizing them into stages such as Susceptible, Early, Dynamic, and Late. The report includes case studies from Columbia Heights (Washington, D.C.), Guadalupe (Austin), and Inner North/Northeast Portland, highlighting strategies like tenant ownership, community land trusts, and "right to return" policies. It proposes six goals for mitigating displacement, such as preserving affordable housing and empowering residents, and evaluates policies like housing vouchers, homestead preservation, and neighborhood stabilization overlays, emphasizing the need for targeted, place-based interventions and significant funding to address Austin's displacement crisis.	Focuses specifically on impact on low-income and minority residents in the city's "eastern crescent."	Federal data and local housing data: American Community Survey, Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy, Residential sales data, Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, Public school data, vacant address data	No, addresses gentrification and displacement more generally	Yes, the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act reports information on the rates of mortgage approval and rejection by race and ethnicity of the borrower or would-be borrower	Did not engage specifically with communities, but talks generally about impacts on vulnerable communities and specific geographical areas	No, does not identify specific measurable outcomes, but provides a framework for understanding gentrification and displacement, and strategies, policies, and principles for mitigation	No, discusses the "eastern crescent" which includes the Northeast district as an especially vulnerable area with significant risk of displacement.	N/A recommendations are specifically to mitigate gentrification and displacement in the area	Low-income residents and communities of color in gentrifying neighborhoods would be the primary beneficiaries of ant-displacement recommendations. Taxpayers and the city government would hold the financial burden through bonds and taxes.
Weatherization and Home Repair Data Analysis Feb 2020 - Dec 2024	February 2020 to December 2024	Report of households in the Austin/Travis County region that sought weatherization and home repair services from February 2020 to December 2024. 449 households and 875 individuals benefited; income data for 85 households shows 77% below 150% FPIG; maps show service distribution by ZIP Code.	Some participating households are located in the NEDP area (78724).	Travis County HHS	No	Income only.	No	No. The document is purely analytical, presenting data without recommendations or policy suggestions (Pages 1-5). It does not propose actions to address equity needs, focusing instead on reporting program outcomes.	No	No	Somewhat. The income data (Page 3) suggests that low-income households (77% below 150% FPIG) are the primary beneficiaries, indicating the program targets economically disadvantaged communities

Land Use Zoning

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A Review of the Impact of Senate Bill 2038 on Land Use and Water Supplies in Central Texas	Published in May 2024; concerns a law passed in September 2023	The report examines the impact of Texas Senate Bill 2038, which allows property owners to disannex their land from a city's extraterritorial jurisdiction. In particular, the report focuses on the potentially harmful impact of disannexation on surface water and aquifer resources in Central Texas. It recommends that the law be amended to ensure that some former ETJ's still adhere to regulations designed to protect waterways.	Applicable to Central Texas	Greater Edwards Aquifer Alliance	No	No	No	Not applicable	No	No	No
Annexation History [shapefile]	1968-2025	GIS Shapefile showing sections of the Northeast Planning District that provide an "effective date" of when the particular section was annexed.	Shows History of the Northeast District annexation.	Unclear	Unclear, this GIS shapefile does not provide that information.	No	Unclear, this GIS shapefile does not provide that information.	Unclear, this GIS shapefile does not provide that information.	Unclear, this GIS shapefile does not provide that information.	Unclear, this GIS shapefile does not provide that information.	Unclear, this GIS shapefile does not provide that information.
Decker Pickup [shapefile]	Unclear	Somewhat unclear, the area represented is located to the west and south of Walter E. Long Lake.	The boundary is located within the NEDP boundary area	Unclear. Boundary outlined includes both City of Austin (full purpose), City of Austin ETJ	Unclear. There are only data (polygon) included but no narrative descriptions about community engagement	No	Unclear. No description is provided of how the data was collected.	No	No	No	No
East MLK Combined Neighborhood Plan	Plan adopted in November 2002	Comprehensive plan for the neighborhoods of MLK, MLK-183, and Pecan Springs-Springdale; addresses neighborhood vision and goals, action items, demographics, and history	The neighborhood included in the plan is part of the Northeast District.	City of Austin Neighborhood Planning and Zoning Department	Yes. The report details an extensive engagement process, including surveys, meetings with neighborhood associations and engagement with elementary schools. 299 people responded to the initial survey and over 390 participated in workshops and other public events. Results indicated that top issues were crime and safety, illegal drugs, speeding traffic, and homes in need of repair.	Yes. The report disaggregates population data by race, age, and household composition and size. Survey results do not appear to have been disaggregated.	The neighborhood was involved in the development of the plan, but the demographics of participants are not mentioned.	One of the goals is to provide housing that preserves the social and economic diversity of the neighborhood. A couple of objectives are laid out to accomplish that goal.	Yes. The plan identifies goals such as enhanced public safety, improved flooding and erosion control and greater access to parks.	No	No
Equitable Transit-Oriented Development Plan	Accepted by City Council in March 2023	The plan lays out a framework for equitable development of infrastructure related to Austin's Project Connect transit system. It examines issues with traditional transit oriented development planning and sets up a comparison between traditional TODs and ETODs. The report also lists 6 goals related to equitable housing, transportation and community development and includes a list of transit stations and priorities for equitable development of each one.	The plan mentions that equity-focused planning was funded for the Northeast District. The Northeast station is listed as a "medium" priority for planning, with a goal to "support sensitive development while protecting low income households and communities of color."	City of Austin, CapMetro, Austin Transit Partnership	Yes. Marginalized communities were prioritized in community engagement efforts.	No. The plan recommends that data about neighborhoods be disaggregated by race and ethnicity, but does not include specific disaggregated data.	Yes. The report prioritizes the involvement of directly impacted communities.	Yes. The plan identifies ways that planners can make transit planning in Austin more equity-based, with a focus on serving underserved communities through transit and development.	Yes. The plan makes recommendations that would support job growth, preservation of existing communities, and health/quality of life improvements.	Yes. The plan identifies ways that past transit plans have left out or displaced marginalized communities.	Yes. The plan identifies innovative financing models that could help
ETJ Removals in the NEPD Area [shapefile]	Unknown	Somewhat unclear, Lists 23 properties within the NEDP boundary area that was released from the ETJ designation per SB 2038.	Unclear. The properties land uses were not impacted as they remain within the NEDP boundary area.	Travis County and City of Austin (ETJ)	Unclear. There are only data points listed the annexation history of 23 properties.	No	Unclear. The information provided related to jurisdiction of the property only.	No	No	No	No
ETOD Zoning Areas in the NEPD [shapefile]	Modified 2019, 2020	GIS Shapefile showing ETOD Zoning areas. The file is associated with the Project Connect and ETOD plans.	This shows the ETOD Zoning in the Northeast District.	The City of Austin. Department unclear.	This is a GIS shapefile associated with Project Connect and ETOD Plans. Defer to the answer for those entries.	This is a GIS shapefile associated with Project Connect and ETOD Plans. Defer to the answer for those entries.	This is a GIS shapefile associated with Project Connect and ETOD Plans. Defer to the answer for those entries.	This is a GIS shapefile associated with Project Connect and ETOD Plans. Defer to the answer for those entries.	This is a GIS shapefile associated with Project Connect and ETOD Plans. Defer to the answer for those entries.	This is a GIS shapefile associated with Project Connect and ETOD Plans. Defer to the answer for those entries.	This is a GIS shapefile associated with Project Connect and ETOD Plans. Defer to the answer for those entries.

Land Use Zoning

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Imagine Austin Center Corridors [shapefile]	2023, 2016	City of Austin GIS Shapefile associated with the Imagine Austin Comprehensive Plan created in 2012. Shapefile shows one Job Center in the Decker Area, and three other Neighborhood centers in various parts in the Northeast District Area. Shapefile also shows "Imagine Austin Corridors" indicated on Loyola Lane and FM 969 Rd. in the Northeast District.	Shows plans for land use, or designation of certain land uses in the Northeast District Area.	City of Austin. Department unclear.	This is a GIS Shapefile associated with the Image Austin Plan, defer to answers in that entry.	This is a GIS Shapefile associated with the Image Austin Plan, defer to answers in that entry.	This is a GIS Shapefile associated with the Image Austin Plan, defer to answers in that entry.	This is a GIS Shapefile associated with the Image Austin Plan, defer to answers in that entry.	This is a GIS Shapefile associated with the Image Austin Plan, defer to answers in that entry.	This is a GIS Shapefile associated with the Image Austin Plan, defer to answers in that entry.	This is a GIS Shapefile associated with the Image Austin Plan, defer to answers in that entry.
Imagine Austin Comprehensive Plan	Adopted June 5, 2012 and amended each year in 2013-2018	Imagine Austin is a comprehensive plan for the city, covering all aspects of planning through 2039, the 200th anniversary of the city's founding. It includes the vision behind the planning, information about the state of the city at the time it was published, and a framework for how to carry out the plan. It lays out a vision for "complete communities," lays out positive elements of life in Austin (including recreation, the arts community, a growing national profile, and a strong economy), as well as challenges (unaffordable housing, low-wage jobs, and child poverty rates).	Applicable to the whole city of Austin	Multiple departments, City of Austin	Yes. Approximately 18,500 public "inputs were received from various sources, including surveys, working groups, public meetings, etc.	Yes. Information on the population of Austin at the time was disaggregated by race.	Yes. The plan states that people of color and people with less than a Bachelor's degree were underrepresented in community outreach efforts. Two focus groups were held to test ideas in the plan with people of color and those with less than a Bachelor's degree.	Yes. The plan identifies ways to promote housing affordability, retain longtime residents of neighborhoods, building parks in underserved areas, etc.	The plan recommends adding additional parkland in the northeast district, among others. Aside from that mention, it does not mention specific beneficial impacts for the northeast district.	No	No
Lamar/Justin TOD Station Area Plan	Dated December 11, 2008	The report outlines transit-oriented development plans for the Lamar/Justin station area, including land use and design, circulation concept for streets and walkways, and open space and trails.	Not directly impacted. The station area is not in the northeast district.	City of Austin Neighborhood Planning and Zoning Department	The report mentions that a well-attended charrette was held, but it does not specify the demographics of those who attended.	No	Unclear. The plan does not go into depth about community engagement efforts.	Yes. The plan adopts city-wide goals related to housing affordability, such as that 25% of new housing units should be affordable.	No	No	The plan lays out an interaction between private development and public financing that would be necessary for the TOD to succeed. However, specifics are not given.
Land Development Code Amendments	Ongoing	The website provides comprehensive information about land development Code amendments. It includes sections on active and adopted amendments. It is housed within Speak Up Austin, a website that centralizes resources around community engagement in the city.	Applicable to the whole City of Austin	Speak Up Austin	The website includes information about how the public can participate.	No	Unclear. Past public participation is not mentioned.	No	No	No	No
Land Use Codes in the NEPD Area [shapefile]	Unclear	This is a GIS Shapefile that shows Land Use Codes for parcels in the Northeast District Area.	This file is specific to the NEDP Area	City of Austin.	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
PIDs and MMDs in Austin and Travis County [shapefile]	Ongoing	The data provided represents shows 8 polygons listing Development PIDs within both Austin and Travis County: Austin Development PID, MUD-East Central Travis, Municipal Management District, five (5) Travis County Development PIDs. These represent residential development areas north of the Lake along Highway 130.	Some development PIDs are currently undeveloped, but future residential developments would create new home ownership increasing population and create new neighborhoods.	City of Austin	Unclear. There are only data points included but no narrative descriptions about community engagement for these residential developments.	No	Unclear. No description is provided of how the data was collected.	No	No	No	No

Land Use Zoning

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Plaza Saltillo TOD Station Area Plan	Unclear	The report outlines transit-oriented development plans for the Plaza Saltillo station area, including land use and design, circulation concept for streets and walkways, and open space and trails.	Not directly impacted. The station area is not in the northeast district.	City of Austin Neighborhood Planning and Zoning Department	The report mentions that charrettes were held and community engagement was undertaken, but it does not specify the demographics of those who attended.	No	Unclear. The plan does not go into depth about community engagement efforts.	Yes. The plan sets goals related to housing affordability, such as that 25% of new housing units should be affordable.	No	No	The plan lays out an interaction between private development and public financing that would be necessary for the TOD to succeed. However, specifics are not given.
Project Connect Planned Stations and Lines [shapefile]	Unclear	This is a GIS Shapefile that shows the Green Line stations, BRT Stations, Station buffer areas in the Northeast Planning District. This file also shows where the Green Line, Pleasant Valley BRT, and Expo Center BRT lines are located as it related to the Northeast Planning District.	Shows mass transit stations and lines that connect to the Northeast District Area.	The City of Austin.	Unclear, while this GIS shapefile is associated with the Project Connect plan, this specific file does not contain that information.	Unclear, while this GIS shapefile is associated with the Project Connect plan, this specific file does not contain that information.	Unclear, while this GIS shapefile is associated with the Project Connect plan, this specific file does not contain that information.	Unclear, while this GIS shapefile is associated with the Project Connect plan, this specific file does not contain that information.	Unclear, while this GIS shapefile is associated with the Project Connect plan, this specific file does not contain that information.	Unclear, while this GIS shapefile is associated with the Project Connect plan, this specific file does not contain that information.	Unclear, while this GIS shapefile is associated with the Project Connect plan, this specific file does not contain that information.
Property Ownership in the NEPD [shapefile]	Unclear	This is a GIS Shapefile that shows parcels in the Northeast District area. No data is provided other than Codes for certain categories in each parcel.	The shapefile includes parcels specific to Northeast district area, further impact is unclear	Unclear	No information provided.	No information provided.	No information provided.	No information provided.	No information provided.	No information provided.	No information provided.
Redevelopment Services Repositioning Properties	Dated Feb. 14, 2025 but timeframe is unclear.	Map of neighborhoods listing number of residences, acreage, value, and assessments	Some of the neighborhoods listed in the map, like Colony Park, are in the Northeast District.	City of Austin Economic Development Department	Unclear. Map does not include that information.	No	Unclear. Map does not include that information.	No	No	No	No
Schedule of Active Code Amendments: January 2025	January 2025	The infographic lists Code amendments and where they are in the process of being developed, reviewed, and adopted. It includes a list of amendments recommended by staff and a list of Code amendments whose timelines need to be determined.	Unclear. No ZIP Codes or location information is included.	Unclear. Multiple departments are listed, including housing, planning, Austin Energy, transportation and public works, etc.	Unclear. No information is available about community engagement efforts.	Not applicable. No information about demographics is included.	Unclear. No description is provided of who was engaged in the development of the document.	No	No	No	No
Table of Annexation History by ZIP Code in the NEPD	1968-2025	Lists jurisdiction case number, history (as a number), description, and type, along with effective date. ZIP Code, global id, shape area, and shape length.	ZIP Codes include the Northeast District as well as other districts in Austin	Unclear. No author or organization listed.	Unclear. There are only data points included but no narrative descriptions about community engagement.	No	Unclear. No description is provided of how the data was collected.	No	No	No	No
Table of ETJ Removals per SB 2038 [shapefile]	2023-2025	Somewhat unclear; lists jurisdiction case number, history (as a number), description, and type, along with effective date, ordinance number, global id, shape area, and shape length.	Unclear. No ZIP Codes or other area information included.	Unclear. No author or organization listed.	Unclear. There are only data points included but no narrative descriptions about community engagement.	No	Unclear. No description is provided of how the data was collected.	No	No	No	No
Walter E. Long Metropolitan Park Vision Plan	Published in August 2020	Comprehensive plan outlining a vision for the future of the Walter Long Metropolitan Park, including a summary of the community engagement process and community attitudes about the park and plans for how to increase recreational and cultural opportunities.	The park is located in the Northeast District.	City of Austin Parks and Recreation Department	Yes. The report details an extensive engagement process, including surveys and public meetings. Over 300 people participated in meetings and over 5,000 responded to the survey. Results indicated that the majority of respondents had a good experience with the park but wanted more amenities to be developed within it.	No	Unclear. Report does not include that information.	No	Yes. The plan identifies increased opportunities for recreation and interaction with the park, as well as possible economic benefits to the area.	No	The report lays out some potential sources of funding for capital improvements, such as public funds and philanthropy.
ZIP Codes [shapefile]	No Date	GIS Shapefile showing the ZIP Codes for the Northeast District Plan.	Shows ZIP Codes for the Northeast District Plan.	Unclear	No. This is a GIS shapefile of ZIP Code boundaries.	No. This is a GIS shapefile of ZIP Code boundaries.	No. This is a GIS shapefile of ZIP Code boundaries.	No. This is a GIS shapefile of ZIP Code boundaries.	No. This is a GIS shapefile of ZIP Code boundaries.	No. This is a GIS shapefile of ZIP Code boundaries.	No. This is a GIS shapefile of ZIP Code boundaries.

Land Use Zoning

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Zoning by ZIP Codes in the NEPD [shapefile]	2006-2023	The document appears to list zoning changes by ZIP Code. The data includes zoning id, created date, name and first initial of person who created them, modified date, name and first initial of person who modified them, ZIP Code, zoning type, zoning base, shape length and shape area.	ZIP Codes 78653, 78724, and 78725 all contain parts of the Northeast District.	Unclear. No department is listed.	Unclear. No community engagement efforts are mentioned.	No	Unclear. No engagement efforts are mentioned.	No	No	No	No
Zoning Districts in the City of Austin [shapefile]	Ongoing	Map of zoning districts of properties within the City of Austin. This identifies locations of land uses such as residential, commercial, industrial, etc. within City of Austin (Full Purpose).	Unclear. The map identifies zoning districts only.	City of Austin, Planning Department	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Other Assets & Amenities

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Northeast Bonds and Funding	2000 to pres.	A list of bonds or investments affecting infrastructure from the City and the County. Some specific projects from the NEDP geography are also identified. The matrix describes the funding source, infrastructure project, project description, sponsor, and stage (completed, in construction, anticipated)	Bonds have funded projects in the Northeast District area. Projects include road and sidewalk improvements, park acquisition and upgrades, and $40 million for the Colony Park Pool, among others.	Unspecified.	No/Unclear. This document only lists projects in the Northeast District but does not describe whether community engagement efforts were conducted to determine projects or funding amounts.	No. Data collection focuses on the bond-funded projects only.	No/Unclear. This document only lists projects in the Northeast District but does not describe whether community engagement efforts were conducted to determine projects or funding amounts.	No. No discussion of equity.	No, but implied that funded infrastructure projects in the Northeast District planning area will benefit its residents and workers.	No. Harms not discussed.	Somewhat. It is not stated who benefits but the documents shows which projects were financed with which bond.
Update to the 2018 Travis County Facilities Master Plan	2022	This document provides an update on Travis County projects referenced in the 2018 Facility Master Plan, identifies new projects and facilities that were not included in the 2018 FMP, and describes the comprehensive facility planning process that will begin in the summer of 2022. An inventory of County facilities and the departments housed in each is provided.	The County has several facilities in the northeast District including: - The Springdale Campus, 9.9 acres in northeast Austin and including the Medical Examiner's Facility and STAR Flight Facility - 1600 Smith Road, County warehouse used by Facilities Management - East Command Center, 6011 Blue Bluff Rd, is the base location for law enforcement activities in eastern Travis County and additional includes the East Service Center (road and maintenance) and Purchasing Warehouse The Plan notes that approximately three undeveloped acres remain at the Springdale campus.	Travis County Planning and Budget Office	No, this document is an inventory of County facilities and did not involve any community engagement activities.	No. Data on demographics was not collected.	No, this document is an inventory of County facilities and did not involve any community engagement activities.	No, this document is an inventory of County facilities and does not include any equity metrics.	No, this document is an inventory of County facilities and explicitly articulate any beneficial impact to residents, businesses, or organizations. Planned new facilities in the NEDP area may have some benefit.	No, this document is an inventory of County facilities and does not discuss harmful impacts on NEDP communities.	No, this document is an inventory of County facilities. The plan indicates possible new facilities or projects but does not go into detail on how those will be funded.

Roads

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CIP Roads Projects	2011 to present.	Active, scheduled, and completed CIP road projects in Travis County. There are many active, scheduled, and completed projects. In the NEDP, there is 1 active project, 1 scheduled project, and one complete project. Total project cost is estimated to be $49.4 million.	3 active or scheduled projects in the NEDP area: 1. Old Manor Rd Safety Improvements: Improve the existing 2 lane roadway and add shoulders from Ferguson cut-off Rd to Johnny Morris Rd and add left turn lanes at major intersections. Currently in City of Austin Permitting. Total estimated cost of $10,000,000 from 2019 COs. Estimated construction start 2026. 2. Wildhorse Connector: New 4-lane Divided Arterial Road from Parmer Lane to FM 973. Total estimated cost of $8,500,000 from 2011 bond and private partnership funds. Construction dates TBD. There are 5 completed projects in the NEDP area: 1. Tuscany South Springdale ($3,500,000) 2. Braker Lane Phase I ($4,000,000) 3. FM 969 Improvements, Phase I ($10,400,000) 4. Decker Lake Road ($4,500,000) 5. Parmer Lane Extension ($8,500,000) Braker Lane I, Phases 2/3/4/5 no longer active	Travis County Public Works division	Road projects funded by the 2023 Prop A bond package were evaluated and selected by a citizen advisory committee. One identified project, the Right of Way Acquisition for the FM 973 extension, is in the bond package. There was no direct community engagement with community members broadly.	No. There is no demographic data included.	No. There was no community engagement.	No. This is a list and description of drainage infrastructure projects.	No. However, completed infrastructure projects in the NEDP area will benefit residents, workers, and visitors to the Northeast District.	No. Not specific to the Northeast District area.	Each active, scheduled, or completed project describes costs and funding sources.
Public Engagement Initiatives in Transportation Planning that include the Northeast District Area (2015 to Present)	2014 to present	A list of policies or plans that have included public engagement efforts that incorporated the Northeast District. This initiatives are from the County or other transportation agencies. No description of the engagement activities are provided but the projects and deliverables are listed and linked.	From Travis County, five planning efforts since 2014 have engaged the Northeast District. From other agencies (including CAMPO, CapMetro, TxDOT, CARTS, CTRMA), seven planning or policy documents are included.	Travis County	Yes, for the listed plans but unclear on the level of engagement in the NEPD.	No. Not described.	No. Not described or unclear.	No. Not described.	No. Not specific on the Northeast District area.	No. Not specific on the Northeast District area.	No. Not described.

Crime & Safety

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African American Quality of Life Final Report: Addressing Community Needs Together	2008	The African American Quality of Life Report summarizes a 2-year community engagement effort with Austin's African-American populations to develop recommendations on "What the City of Austin could do to improve the Quality of Life of African Americans." This initiative was formed in response to changing demographics and feedback that the City had received from the African American community. The report has 20 recommendations across 6 categories: Arts, Culture, and Entertainment; Neighborhood Sustainability; Police & Safety; Health; Employment & Education, and Business and Economic Development. Each category describes the initiatives, tasks, and status. The implementation has seen success due to new funding appropriations that benefit the African American community.	The Northeast District area has a high proportion of residents who identify as Black or African-American. The report also identifies an express need for a health clinic in Far Northeast Austin.	City of Austin	The implementation team reached out to affected groups and community members to solicit their feedback. Members of Austin's African American community continue to provide their feedback throughout implementation.	No. The type of data presented in this report is not demographic so it cannot be disaggregated in this way.	Yes, the report is about the African -American Quality of Life	Yes, each initial is broken up into smaller tasks over the next 2-3 years.	The report identifies an express need for a health clinic in Northeast Austin.	No, not discussed.	The report notes that Austin voters passed Propositions 3 and 4 of the City's 2006 Bond package, which would provide funding for public parks and facilities, and community and cultural facilities. These would support Historically African American cultural sites such as the Chestnut House and the Africa American Heritage and Cultural Facility.
Austin/Travis County Re-entry Roundtable 2020 Progress Report and Recommendations	Data collection January to August 2020; report published September 2020	The Austin/Travis County Reentry Roundtable Reentry Progress Report & Recommendations (September 2020) outlines the challenges and opportunities for individuals reintegrating into the community after incarceration in Travis County. It details the demographics of the reentry population, noting that nearly 40,000 individuals (about 3% of the county's population) experience reentry annually, with Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC) disproportionately represented. The report highlights inconsistent reentry planning, barriers to housing, employment, and healthcare, and the critical role of family and community support. Through focus groups and stakeholder interviews, it identifies key issues such as inadequate mental health services, trauma from incarceration, and systemic gaps that hinder successful reintegration.	The NEDP area contains the Travis County State Jail, which contains 1,161 beds. Just beyond the NEDP boundary contains the Travis County Correctional Complex, which has 3,095 beds. The report notes that individuals leaving incarceration tend to live on the east side of Travis County outside of Austin.	City of Austin Downtown Community Court, Travis County Justice Planning	Yes, focus groups with individuals in reentry and their families. Emphasis on a participatory planning process of 20 individuals over 8 months. The report notes that additional efforts on community engagement were postponed/canceled due to the onset of the pandemic in 2020.	Yes, demographic data on reentry individuals from the TCDJ disaggregated by race, gender, age, education, offense.	Yes, focus groups with individuals and their families in the reentry system.	Equity is not a direct focus of the report but the study and its recommendations note that individuals in reentry face large structural barriers due to lack of access to basic needs and social services following release, thus impacting their health and livelihoods.	No	Not directly but notes that where reentry individuals choose to live affect their access to social services and whether it is the city or county that bears the burden of reintegrating former prisoners.	Yes. Identifies formerly incarcerated individuals, their families, and the broader Travis County community as beneficiaries. For recommendations, the Reentry Roundtable and other nonprofits are assigned responsibility with institutional partners, but it is not stated where the city or county have involvement.
Criminal Legal System Context: Equity Considerations for the Northeast Planning District	2025	This document provides contextual insights into justice system dynamics relevant to the Northeast Planning District.	Notes and insights on the justice system are directly related to the Northeast District plan area.	Data, Research, and Planning Team within the Innovative Justice and Program Analysis Department	No, this is secondary research gathered from other sources. It is uncertain whether those sources completed community-engaged research.	Some cited information references research that disaggregated by race, gender, age, e.g., the Jail Population Demographics dashboard with data collected by the Travis County Sheriff's Office	N/A	The document identifies 3 equity considerations for planning: 1. Avoid reinforcing harm by presenting data without systemic context 2. Center investments that reduce justice involvement (e.g., housing, health, transit). 3. Collaborate with justice-impacted residents when developing safety and mobility plans.	N/A	Yes. This document briefly describes the structural inequities that has led to the Northeast District planning area being more heavily impacted by justice involvement, such as increased housing instability and behavioral health needs.	N/A

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EMS Facilities in the Northeast Planning District	Unclear. No timeframes listed.	The document is a spreadsheet of fire stations and EMS stations in the Northeast Planning District. It includes names, address, type, status and other basic information.	The stations are all in the Northeast District.	Unclear. No author or agency is listed.	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Fire and EMS Facilities in the Northeast Planning District	Unclear. No timeframes listed.	The document is a map of fire departments and medical service stations in and around the Northeast Planning District.	Some of the facilities are located in the Northeast District.	Unclear. No author or agency is listed.	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Joint Report: Analysis of APD Racial Profiling Data	2015-2018; published in January 2020	The report is an analysis of motor vehicle stop data from the Austin Police Department between 2015-2018. The data show that African Americans and Hispanics are over-represented in vehicle stops and arrests, with African Americans being particularly over-represented. The report makes recommendations about how to address these racial disparities.	The Northeast District is not specifically mentioned, although the report notes that there is a concentration of arrests after vehicle stops on the east side of the city.	Office of Police Oversight; Office of Innovation; Equity Office	No	Yes. The purpose of the report was to disaggregate the data by race.	No	Yes. The plan identifies ways to reduce racial bias in vehicle stops.	No	No	No

Sidewalks

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CIP Sidewalk Projects	2017 to present	Scheduled and completed sidewalk projects in Travis County. There are 2 scheduled projects and 9 completed projects. The website includes a link to a map showing locations of projects. 2 of the completed projects are within the NEDP boundary.	The Completed Roadways map shows 2 completed sidewalk projects in the NEDP area: 1. Decker Lane/Hog Eye Sidewalk: Construct sidewalk on Hog Eye Road from Decker Lane to Community First Village. Completed 2019 for $2,110,900 with 2017 bond funds. 2. Decker Lane Sidewalk: Construct a five foot wide by 1.63 mile concrete sidewalk within existing right-of-way along the west side of Decker Lane (FM 3177) from Loyola Lane to Daffan Lane. Completed 2017 with County bond funds, Transportation Enhancement Program grant, City of Austin funds. There are no active CIP sidewalk projects in the NEDP area.	Travis County Public Works division	No. There was no community engagement.	No. There is no demographic data included.	No. There was no community engagement.	No. This is a list and description of sidewalk projects.	No. However, completed infrastructure projects in the NEDP area will benefit residents, workers, and visitors to the Northeast District.	No. Not specific to the Northeast District area.	Each active, scheduled, or completed project describes costs and funding sources.

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2021-22 TCTX Thrive 1.0 TCCC Update	June 2020 – February 2021	The TCTX Thrive 1.0 program provided $10 million in CARES Act funds to support small businesses in Travis County (excluding City of Austin limits) impacted by COVID-19. The program included business coaching and reimbursement grants up to $40,000. Of the 224 businesses funded, 66% were women-owned and 52% were minority-owned. The presentation includes detailed demographic analysis of applicants and awardees, recommendations for future iterations (Thrive 2.0 and 3.0), and next steps including community engagement and shifting to a revenue-replacement model.	The program specifically served businesses in unincorporated Travis County or cities outside of Austin, which includes parts of East Travis County and potentially northeast areas. Geographic breakdowns by precinct show representation from Precinct 1, which includes eastern portions of the county.	Travis County Planning and Budget Office, Economic Development & Strategic Planning (presented by Christy Moffett)	Limited engagement during 1.0, but Slide 23 outlines a community engagement strategy for Thrive 3.0: "Conduct community engagement with small business… identify ongoing needs… confirm funding gaps."	Yes. Slide 7: "Applicants by Race/Ethnicity", Slide 6: "Applicants by Gender", Slide 11: "Funded by Race/Ethnicity". Data is clearly broken down by demographic and business ownership type.	Indirectly. Priorities were set for outreach to "Minority- and Women-owned businesses… Section 3 business concerns… located in CDBG LMI tracts" (Slide 2). Thrive 2.0 includes plans to prioritize waitlisted MWBE businesses (Slide 19).	Somewhat. The equity impact is evidenced through demographic tracking of awards and prioritization of historically marginalized groups. Slide 3 shows outcomes such as "66% Woman-owned, 52% Minority-owned."	Yes. While not named directly, beneficiaries included businesses in eastern Travis County and other unincorporated or underserved areas, with a clear focus on MWBEs and businesses in LMI census tracts.	No. The presentation does not identify or evaluate potential harms or displacement risks.	Partial. Slide 2: "$10 million allocated from CARES Act". Slide 20 notes ARPA compliance for Thrive 2.0, but there is no discussion of cost burdens or funding distribution beyond grant administration.
TCTX Thrive 1.0 Small Business Program Guidelines	March 1, 2020 – November 30, 2020 (with compliance and performance reporting through 2021)	This document provides the official program guidelines for the TCTX Thrive 1.0 Small Business Program, which was launched by Travis County to support small businesses outside Austin city limits using CARES Act Coronavirus Relief Funds. It outlines eligibility requirements, prioritization tiers, and program mechanics. Grants up to $40,000 were offered for reimbursement of eligible expenses, with an emphasis on aiding minority- and women-owned businesses, businesses in Opportunity Zones or CDBG LMI census tracts, and Section 3 businesses. BCL of Texas was contracted to administer the program and provide coaching. The document includes compliance and performance reporting expectations, eligible and ineligible business types and uses, and timeline requirements.	Businesses located in unincorporated Travis County or cities outside Austin were eligible, which includes parts of East Travis County and the Northeast Area Plan geography. TCTX Precinct 1, which encompasses much of the Northeast District, was included in the eligible service area and prioritized for funding under CDBG LMI criteria. (KC verified via precinct boundary map)	Travis County Planning and Budget Office (PBO); program administered by BCL of Texas	No formal community engagement process is outlined in the guidelines, but prioritization criteria address historically underserved businesses and geographies.	Not within this document, but it specifies that priority will be given to "Minority owned business or Women owned business," indicating demographic targeting at the program level (Page 2).	Not explicitly. The document emphasizes equitable targeting but does not reference participatory design processes.	Yes. Measurable outcomes include grantee retention, documentation of business continuity, and participation in asset-building coaching programs (Page 3). These requirements are linked to grant retention and equity goals.	Yes. The geographic eligibility includes areas likely encompassing the Northeast District. Prioritization for LMI tracts and minority-/women-owned businesses supports this focus.	No. Potential negative externalities are not discussed in the document.	Partially. It identifies CARES Act funds as the sole funding source and defines roles for Travis County and BCL of Texas but does not include detailed fiscal burden analysis.

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TCTX Thrive 2.0 Program Guidelines	2023–2025 (including 2019 financial data for revenue tiers and 12-month post-award performance period)	The TCTX Thrive 2.0 Small Business Program is a continuation of the Thrive 1.0 initiative, designed to assist small businesses in Travis County affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Funded through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA), the program allocates $2 million for grants of $10,000 to $40,000 based on 2019 net revenues. Eligible businesses must have been on the Thrive 1.0 waitlist, be located outside Austin city limits, and demonstrate negative economic impacts due to COVID-19. The program emphasizes business continuity planning, coaching, and documentation of job retention and operations. Performance metrics include a required 12-month post-award operational commitment.	The program targets businesses outside Austin city limits, including unincorporated Travis County and cities in the ETJ. TCTX Precinct 1, which includes much of the Northeast Area Plan geography, falls within the eligible area. Priority is given to businesses in Qualified Census Tracts and low-income communities, both of which are prevalent in the Northeast District. (KC verified via precinct boundary map)	Travis County Planning and Budget Office (PBO); Program administered by BCL of Texas or another selected vendor	Not explicitly described in this document. The design reflects continuation from Thrive 1.0 and targets previously identified underserved businesses, but engagement methods are not detailed.	No disaggregated data is presented in this guidelines document, and no demographic tracking requirements are listed.	Indirectly. While not participatory, the eligibility requirements and funding rationale (e.g., prioritizing businesses in low-income and Qualified Census Tracts) indicate a focus on disproportionately impacted areas.	Yes. Measurable outcomes include: submission of a business continuity plan, monthly documentation of continued operations, and confirmation of coaching receipt. These outcomes are linked to long-term business viability (see "Performance Requirements").	Yes. The program targets geographies and business types that overlap with the Northeast District, particularly small businesses in low-income and historically undercapitalized communities.	No. The guidelines do not include a risk analysis or harm mitigation strategy.	Partially. The document identifies ARPA as the funding source and outlines roles for Travis County and the program administrator. However, it does not describe cost burdens or funding breakdowns.
TCTX Thrive 3.0 Small Business Program Stakeholder Summary Recommendations	Stakeholder engagement from late 2022 to mid-2023; recommendations released October 24, 2023	This stakeholder summary outlines findings from surveys, focus groups, and outreach to over 35 community organizations to inform the design of TCTX Thrive 3.0, Travis County's latest ARPA-funded small business support program. Key challenges facing small businesses included staffing shortages, access to capital, affordability, lack of credit readiness, and barriers to business training and coaching. These issues were further disaggregated by geography and race/ethnicity, with attention to outlying communities like Manor and Lago Vista and to language, cultural, and economic disparities among minority-owned businesses. Recommendations center on reducing access barriers and expanding technical assistance, financial literacy, and outreach tailored to underserved groups.	The document emphasizes outreach and programming for businesses in Travis County but outside the City of Austin, explicitly including places like Manor, which overlaps with the Northeast Area Plan. TCTX Precinct 1—covering large parts of the Northeast District—is included in the area of geographic focus. Findings on transportation, commercial space, and affordability are highly relevant to the Northeast District context.	Travis County Planning and Budget Office, Economic and Strategic Planning Division	Yes. The County surveyed Thrive 1.0 grantees, reached out to 35 organizations, and conducted direct engagement with 20 of them (p. 3: "Stakeholder Engagement: Surveys, Focus Groups, Events... Met or consulted with 20 different organizations").	Yes. The findings include disaggregated results by geography and race/ethnicity, showing that "minority-owned and very small businesses have faced additional obstacles" and highlighting needs such as "culturally relevant outreach" and "language accessibility" (see sections: Disaggregated Results: Geography and Diversity, Ethnic Differences).	Yes. The document is based entirely on engagement with small businesses and community-based organizations disproportionately impacted by COVID-19 and systemic inequities, and explicitly prioritizes "minority-owned and very small businesses" and "female business owners" (see "Alignment with ARPA Final Rule").	Somewhat. While specific metrics are not listed, the recommended strategies include targeted business training, access to capital, outreach supports, and continuity planning—all grounded in an equity framework (p. 7–9).	Yes. The geographic focus and outreach strategy prioritize communities in the Northeast District, particularly those experiencing affordability challenges, commercial displacement, or lack of technical assistance.	No. While the document is responsive to equity issues, it does not identify or address potential unintended harms or mitigation strategies.	No. The document identifies ARPA as the funding source and emphasizes benefits to underserved businesses, but does not address who bears the administrative or long-term program costs.

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Thrive 3.0 Request for Service - Small Business Educational Services	FY2023–2024 contract performance period	This Request for Services (RFS) document, issued as part of the Thrive 3.0 Small Business Program, outlines Travis County's intent to procure services that provide culturally competent business education to underserved small business owners. It focuses on helping businesses access public procurement opportunities and navigate the County's purchasing processes. The scope of work emphasizes outreach to historically underrepresented businesses—particularly those owned by people of color, immigrants, and non-native English speakers—offering instruction on certification, insurance, invoicing, and contract compliance. It requires providers to offer language-accessible content and demonstrate cultural competence.	The Northeast District, which overlaps with areas of high small business density and economic marginalization, would directly benefit from the outreach, training, and procurement access goals outlined in this RFS. The document states a commitment to reaching underserved areas and helping businesses become contract-ready.	Travis County Economic Development Program, under the Department of Strategic Planning and Economic Development	No new engagement is described in this document, but it references earlier assessments and Thrive 2.0/Thrive 3.0 strategic guidance that included community-informed input	No direct data is presented in the RFS, but the scope and target populations are framed using demographic categories (e.g., race/ethnicity, immigrant status, language spoken)	Indirectly. The RFS is built from the Thrive 2.0/3.0 strategy, which incorporated community voices, though this document itself does not include engagement documentation	Yes. Deliverables include the number of businesses reached, instructional hours provided, and participant feedback disaggregated by demographic category—all geared toward equity tracking	Yes. It is explicitly intended to support small businesses in underserved areas such as Northeast Austin, helping them build capacity to engage with public-sector contracting	No. The document does not identify risks or mitigation strategies, but its emphasis on cultural competence and language access implies sensitivity to equity concerns	No. The RFS does not include a cost-benefit analysis; however, it sets expectations for deliverables and contractor compensation through a separate procurement process
City of Austin 2022 Small Business Needs Assessment	2022; data collection timeframe unclear	Assesses small business education needs; evaluates Covid-19 impact; identifies resilience, community connection, and growth as key themes; provides recommendations for accessible, industry-specific classes	Citywide; not specific to the Northeast District but may affect workers or MBEs/WBEs located there.	City of Austin Economic Development Department, Small Business Division	Yes. Includes quantitative survey data from 1,061 responses (Page 10), qualitative data from focus groups (Page 17) and one-on-one interviews (Page 19), and demographic data on participants' gender, minority status, LGBTQ identity, and veteran status (Page 5).	Yes. The document disaggregates data by demographics, noting that 48% of participants identify as women, 30% as belonging to one or more minority groups, 9.6% as LGBTQ, and 9.3% as veterans (Page 5). It also tracks minority-owned, woman-owned, LGBTQ-owned, and veteran-owned businesses (Page 3).	Yes. Includes qualitative data from interviews and surveys of minority and women business owners (Page 261)	No. The report appears to primarily be an analysis of existing practices and does not offer specific or measurable recommendations or next steps.	No	No	Somewhat. The study implies that minority- and women-owned businesses (MBEs/WBEs) and the broader Austin community benefit from addressing disparities through equitable contracting practices (Pages 261-262). It also notes that implementing recommendations would level the playing field for these groups (Page 278).
City of Austin Disparity Study	2019 to 2018	Analyze contracting disparities for minority- and women-owned businesses (Page 5, Page 7). It focuses on statistical and qualitative analysis of discrimination in the City of Austin's marketplace.	Citywide; not specific to the Northeast District but may affect MBEs/WBEs located there.	City of Austin	Yes. Includes statistical data from multiple regression and probit regression analyses (Pages 263, 265), qualitative data from interviews and surveys of minority and women business owners (Page 261), and contract data from the City's contracting activities (Page 11, Table 1-1).	Yes. The document explicitly disaggregates data by race, gender, and other demographics in its regression analyses (Page 263) and discusses disparities for specific groups like Black, Hispanic, Asian, Native American, and White women (Pages 270-272).	Yes. Evidenced by the study's use of qualitative data collection methods, including business owner interviews and surveys (Page 261), and community engagement through firms like Cultural Strategies, Inc., Pink Consulting, and Adisa Communications, which specialize in outreach and public involvement (Page 5).	Yes. The document recommends race- and gender-conscious measures to address discriminatory barriers in contracting (Page 262) and suggests approaches like mentor-protégé programs and increased accountability to support MBEs/WBEs (Pages 281-282).	No. Not specific on the Northeast District area.	No. Not specific on the Northeast District area.	Somewhat. The study implies that minority- and women-owned businesses (MBEs/WBEs) and the broader Austin community benefit from addressing disparities through equitable contracting practices (Pages 261-262). It also notes that implementing recommendations would level the playing field for these groups (Page 278).

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DECA: Investing in All Our Futures	2022–2024; REED Plan outlook: next five years	This strategic framework from the Diversity and Ethnic Chamber Alliance (DECA) outlines the REED Plan—Regional Equity and Economic Development Plan—a five-year roadmap designed to reduce barriers and expand opportunity for minority- and LGBTQ-owned businesses across Central Texas. The document identifies economic disparities in housing, transportation, small business support, workforce development, and childcare as structural obstacles to inclusive prosperity. The plan aligns the goals of private sector firms, regional governments, and marginalized communities. It is grounded in community input, with 12,000 surveys sent, 180 focus groups held, and guidance from a 15-member advisory council. Key goals include increasing access to contracts, supporting culturally competent workforce pipelines, and investing in creative economies and regionalism.	The Northeast District is part of DECA's focus area through Travis County participation and regional goals targeting economic inclusion beyond Austin's urban core. Issues like lack of business capital, need for workforce connectivity, and regional disparities are all highlighted in ways that reflect conditions within the Northeast District.	DECA is a nonprofit entity; supported by contracts with the City of Austin and Travis County	Yes. The REED Plan included outreach through over 12,000 surveys, 180 focus groups, and strategic input from 15 advisory council members. The plan emphasizes co-creation and community voice (p. 5, "Community-Driven").	No quantitative tables are provided in the PDF, but the plan targets racial/ethnic minority and LGBTQ+ communities. Stakeholder input was explicitly framed around demographic inclusion.	Yes. The plan was developed by DECA chambers representing Black, Hispanic, Asian, and LGBTQ business communities and shaped by ongoing feedback loops and workshops.	No specific metrics or KPIs are listed. However, the roadmap outlines goals for access, alignment, and participation across workforce, childcare, and business support systems.	Yes. Given the inclusion of all five counties and Travis County's direct support, as well as the regional equity lens, businesses and residents in Northeast Austin/Travis County stand to benefit from capacity-building initiatives and funding partnerships.	No. The plan is aspirational and positive in framing; it does not address risk or mitigation strategies.	Partially. It identifies funding tiers for investors ($10K–$75K annually over five years) but does not specify who absorbs costs beyond sponsorship.
DECA REED Plan	2024–2029 (5-year plan)	The REED Plan is a first-of-its-kind regional economic plan developed by and for minority economies in Central Texas. Spearheaded by DECA, which comprises the Austin LGBT Chamber, Greater Austin Asian Chamber, Greater Austin Black Chamber, and Greater Austin Hispanic Chamber, the plan aims to address the uneven distribution of economic prosperity in the region. It seeks to complement existing regional plans like Opportunity Austin by focusing on assisting minority businesses through community collaboration, aligning private-sector economic actors with broader community needs for mutual benefit. The plan is designed to serve as a visionary blueprint for nurturing the region's diverse economies over the next five years.	While the REED Plan is regional in scope, its emphasis on supporting minority-owned businesses and addressing economic disparities is directly relevant to the Northeast District, which includes diverse and historically underserved communities. The plan's initiatives could lead to increased investment, business development, and economic opportunities in the area.	Not a City/County report; led by DECA (Diversity & Ethnic Chamber Alliance)	Yes. DECA conducted focus groups with minority-owned businesses and community thought leaders to gather insights and recommendations, which are incorporated into the REED Plan.	Not specified. However, the plan is centered on minority economies, suggesting a focus on racial and ethnic demographics.	Yes. The plan was developed with input from minority-owned businesses and community leaders, ensuring that the voices of those directly impacted by economic disparities are represented.	Not specified. The plan outlines a visionary blueprint but does not detail specific metrics or benchmarks for measuring progress toward equity goals.	Yes. By focusing on minority business development and economic equity, the plan aims to benefit residents and businesses in the Northeast District, which includes diverse communities that have historically faced economic challenges.	No. The plan does not explicitly identify potential unintended consequences or propose mitigation measures.	No. The plan does not include a cost-benefit analysis or discuss the financial implications for different stakeholders.

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Opportunity Austin 5.0: Five-Year Economic Development Strategy	Strategy outlook to 2030; published 2022	Opportunity Austin's OA 5.0 strategy outlines a regional economic development roadmap centered on increasing job creation, economic diversification, and inclusion in the Central Texas workforce. The report emphasizes "inclusive prosperity" by targeting support for underrepresented populations and aligning talent development with employer needs. Key pillars include: doubling down on sector partnerships (e.g., health, IT, advanced manufacturing), creating pathways for opportunity youth and disconnected workers, and addressing barriers like transportation and childcare. Notably, it names equity as an economic imperative and highlights the need for cross-sector collaboration to reduce disparities across the five-county region.	The strategy refers to Travis County-wide workforce equity needs and opportunity youth initiatives, which include the Northeast District. Although not called out specifically by name, goals around employer access, regionalism, and underserved community support include the NEDP area by implication.	Opportunity Austin (Greater Austin Chamber of Commerce)	No. The report does not detail community engagement or participatory research methods. It is informed by regional planning stakeholders but lacks specifics on public input.	No. The strategy refers to disparities and underrepresented populations, but it does not present or analyze disaggregated demographic data.	Not directly. The strategy references the need to support historically excluded populations, but the document does not show evidence of direct engagement or co-creation with impacted communities.	Somewhat. It includes directional goals such as increasing credential attainment and expanding sector pathways but lacks specific metrics or implementation timelines tied to equity.	Indirectly. The strategy's focus on inclusive regional growth, access to high-quality jobs, and support for disconnected youth and adults would benefit NEDP-area residents if implemented equitably.	No. The plan is framed aspirationally and does not evaluate risks or outline harm mitigation strategies.	No. The strategy does not include financial modeling or discussion of implementation costs or burdens.
Opportunity Zone Story Map	Not specified	The Travis County Story Map Cascade is an interactive narrative tool developed using Esri's Story Map Cascade application. It presents a scrolling experience that combines text, images, and interactive maps to convey information about land use, environmental planning, and infrastructure projects within Travis County. The story map aims to enhance public understanding of county initiatives and planning efforts.	The story map includes information relevant to various regions within Travis County, including the Northeast District. It highlights infrastructure projects and environmental planning efforts that may impact this area.	Travis County Transportation & Natural Resources Department	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified	Not specified	Yes. The story map provides information on projects and planning efforts that may benefit residents and organizations in the Northeast District.	Not specified	Not specified

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Travis County Comprehensive Countywide Economic Development Strategy	2019-2024	The Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for Travis County is a 5-year plan developed to address rapid population and job growth while tackling disparities in prosperity, environmental pressures, affordability, and transportation challenges. It emphasizes a holistic, community-driven approach focusing on shared prosperity, inclusion, resilience, and sustainability. The plan identifies key levers for the County, including business development, economic and financial opportunity, placemaking, and transportation/mobility, with strategies to fill gaps in services, enhance coordination, and apply equity lenses across initiatives. Main findings include structural barriers leading to ethnic/racial disparities in poverty, income, and unemployment; concentration of poverty east of I-35; gaps in business support, workforce access, affordable housing/commercial space, balanced growth, environmental protection, and public transit; and the need for stronger cross-jurisdictional collaboration. Key points stress leveraging County tools like incentives, land holdings, and partnerships to promote equitable outcomes without duplicating efforts.	The Northeast District is part of eastern Travis County (Precinct 1), which includes areas of concentrated poverty and underserved communities The plan prioritizes capacity building, asset mapping, and impact investments in places like Manor, Elgin, and Del Valle. Proposed goals impacting the NEPD include improved access to business resources, job training, and inclusive hiring to reduce employment disparities. The report discusses anti-displacement measures and affordable housing/ commercial space preservation to mitigate growth pressures, and enhanced public transit and mobility options to connect residents to opportunities, reducing barriers to employment and services.	Travis County Office of Economic Development & Strategic Investments (EDSI), under the Planning and Budget Office	Yes, over 70 stakeholders (individuals and organizations) and more than 1,000 residents were engaged through a six-month process including interviews, focus groups, and public input.	Yes, key metrics like poverty rates, median household income, unemployment, and full-time workers below poverty are disaggregated by race/ethnicity (e.g., Black, Hispanic, Asian, White).	Yes, the plan emphasizes engaging disadvantaged, low-income, and historically marginalized communities (e.g., east of I-35) through targeted outreach, place-based initiatives, and partnerships with nonprofits and grassroots organizations.	Yes, outcomes include reduced disparities in employment/wages/wealth, better distribution of employment centers, affordability of housing/commercial space, diverse land uses, improved travel modes/ times, all tied to equity principles.	Yes, residents benefit from better job access, financial empowerment, affordable housing, and transit; businesses from expanded support networks, incentives for inclusive practices, and cluster development; community organizations from partnerships in asset mapping, impact investments, and program delivery in underserved areas like eastern Travis County.	Yes, the plan identifies displacement and gentrification from rising property values/ development pressures as an unintended consequence. Mitigation measures include expanding anti-displacement toolbox (e.g., foreclosure assistance, legal aid, incentives for affordable set-asides), promoting mixed-use developments, and bundling services for community preservation in high-investment areas.	The plan discusses funding mechanisms (e.g., bonds, grants, PIDs) and benefits to disadvantaged groups, but no explicit analysis of cost burdens (e.g., on taxpayers) versus beneficiaries.
Travis County Small Business Needs Assessment & Programming Recommendations	2022–2023 data collection and research; published October 2023	This report by Travis County's Economic & Strategic Planning Division summarizes a county-wide small business needs assessment conducted through surveys, stakeholder interviews, and secondary research. The findings informed future programming for ARPA-funded small business support. Persistent challenges identified include rising costs, staffing shortages, supply chain issues, difficulty accessing capital, and limited availability of culturally and geographically accessible business support services. Disaggregated data highlighted significant gaps in service access for Black-, Latino-, Asian-, and LGBTQ+-owned businesses, especially those outside the City of Austin. The report concludes that direct grant relief would be insufficient and recommends instead investing in training and coaching programs that build financial resilience, increase access to capital, and reduce access barriers (e.g. transportation, language, childcare).	The report includes multiple references to outlying communities like Manor and Pflugerville and emphasizes challenges faced by businesses outside Austin's urban core. These include lack of commercial space, inadequate access to services, and staffing shortages due to rising housing costs. TCTX Precinct 1, which overlaps with the Northeast District, falls squarely within the geographic focus. Stakeholders in this area reported a lack of training opportunities and need for locally hosted programs. (KC verified via boundary map)	Travis County Planning & Budget Office, Economic & Strategic Planning Division	Yes. Two phases of outreach included: (1) surveys to 367 small businesses (97 responses); (2) consultations with 22 stakeholder organizations, including local municipalities, nonprofits, and chambers (p. 5).	Yes. Section titled "Disaggregated Results" (pp. 11–14) addresses issues by race, ethnicity, geography, and business structure. Specific barriers faced by Black-, Hispanic-, Asian-, and LGBTQ+-owned businesses are documented.	Yes. The document explicitly centers businesses owned by people of color, sole proprietors, co-ops, and those located outside central Austin. Stakeholders serving these groups shaped the program recommendations.	Somewhat. While specific metrics are not enumerated, recommendations emphasize equity-focused outreach, participation supports, and prioritized funding for programs serving historically marginalized business owners (p. 14–16).	Yes. Stakeholder groups in Manor, Pflugerville, and broader unincorporated Travis County (which includes the Northeast District) identified needs for training, commercial space, and capital access. These are explicitly targeted in the recommendations.	No. The document does not evaluate risks of unintended harm or propose mitigation strategies.	No. While it identifies ARPA as the funding source and prioritizes underserved communities, there is no discussion of cost burdens or long-term fiscal impacts.

Small Business & Employee Ecosystem

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Women, Disadvantaged, and Minority Certified Firms in Austin (as of March 24, 2025)	Up to March 2025	A spreadsheet of a Women and Minority Certified SBEs in Austin. Contains 2,044 entries although with many repeats. Collected data includes contact information, business owner ethnicity, Certification Type, Area, and End Date. Certification Types include Women/Disadvantaged/Minority Owned Business	Citywide; some businesses may be located in the Northeast District but this is not specified.	City of Austin's Small and Minority Business Resources Department	No. This list is an inventory only.	Yes. Identifies race/ethnicity of business owner and the type of business certification they have.	No. Businesses must register and apply on their own.	No. This list is an inventory only.	No. This list is an inventory only.	No. This list is an inventory only.	No. This list is an inventory only.

Social Services

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2022 Austin/Travis County Community Health Assessment	Primary data collected in 2021–2022, report published May 2022; uses secondary data from 2010–2020	The 2022 CHA examines the health status and social conditions of residents in Austin and Travis County. Guided by the MAPP framework and a social determinants of health approach, the assessment synthesizes input from over 100 community stakeholders, focus groups, surveys, forums, and photo campaigns. It reveals disparities in health outcomes, driven by economic inequality, housing instability, lack of access to mental and physical health services, and systemic racism. COVID-19 further deepened these inequities. Key findings include higher poverty, lower access to preventive care and nutritious food, and severe housing cost burdens for Black, Hispanic, and low-income communities. The report highlights behavioral health needs, especially among LGBTQIA+ and young adults, and calls for better emergency preparedness, culturally competent care, and stronger local partnerships to support underserved communities.	While the report does not name the Northeast District specifically, it highlights challenges common in areas with high concentrations of low-income and racially minoritized residents. The Northeast District likely experiences housing affordability issues, food insecurity, gaps in transportation access, and limited healthcare access—especially among Black and Hispanic communities and older adults.	Austin Public Health Travis County Health and Human Services With contributions from Central Health, Integral Care, UTHealth, UT Dell Medical School, and others	Yes. The assessment involved over 100 stakeholders and used diverse engagement methods including focus groups, interviews, forums, surveys, social media campaigns, and radio call-in shows. Special efforts were made to include voices from BIPOC communities, older adults, immigrants, and LGBTQIA+ individuals.	Yes. Data were consistently disaggregated by race, ethnicity, income, age, gender identity, and sexual orientation. For example, differences in mental health, insurance coverage, housing burden, and food insecurity were all reported by demographic group.	Yes. The CHA prioritizes the voices of disproportionately impacted groups, including people of color, LGBTQIA+ residents, low-income communities, and older adults. Multiple community-based organizations and culturally specific groups participated in planning and engagement activities.	While it is primarily an assessment and not a strategic plan, the CHA provides detailed data benchmarks on social and health indicators that can inform measurable outcomes in future planning. It highlights equity as a guiding principle for future action.	Yes. The report emphasizes the need to direct resources to underserved areas like those likely found in the Northeast District. Community-based organizations are identified as key partners, and the assessment supports investment in culturally responsive services, neighborhood infrastructure, and safety net programs.	The report acknowledges systemic racism, gentrification, and disinvestment as sources of harm, particularly in housing and healthcare. It recommends deeper partnerships with community leaders, better language access, and funding reform to avoid reinforcing inequities.	No detailed financial cost-benefit analysis is provided, as this is a health needs assessment, not a policy proposal or funding plan. However, it discusses how existing inequities disproportionately burden marginalized populations and emphasizes the need for equity-focused investment.
2024 Austin/Travis County Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP)	2024–2026 implementation period, developed between 2022–2024	The 2024 CHIP presents a strategic action plan for improving health outcomes in Austin/Travis County, building on the 2022 Community Health Assessment. It prioritizes three key areas—mental health, neighborhood and built environment, and economic stability—based on community engagement and data analysis. The plan outlines goals, measurable objectives, and actionable strategies to address systemic barriers to health, including disparities in mental health care, housing affordability, food access, and economic opportunity. Key strategies include expanding mental health services, reducing suicide and overdose deaths, enhancing walkability and digital connectivity, creating equitable green spaces, and promoting financial literacy and workforce training. The plan emphasizes culturally responsive outreach, multisector collaboration, and ongoing community involvement to achieve health equity.	While the CHIP does not explicitly name the Northeast District, its goals address needs common to Northeast Austin, including improving walkability, digital access, affordable housing, and mental health services in historically underserved and BIPOC neighborhoods. The Northeast District stands to benefit from initiatives to expand green spaces, child care, economic opportunity, and culturally competent health promotion.	Austin Public Health (APH) Travis County Health and Human Services (HHS) with support from partners including Central Health, Integral Care, and UT Dell Medical School	Yes. The CHIP process included forums, community voting (dotmocracy), stakeholder meetings, and participation from community organizations and historically marginalized groups. Equity, feasibility, and community impact were central to goal-setting and prioritization.	Yes. The CHIP builds on the 2022 CHA, which disaggregated data by race, ethnicity, gender, income, and LGBTQ+ identity. Goals and strategies target disparities among BIPOC, Latinx, and LGBTQ+ populations.	Yes. BIPOC communities, immigrants, LGBTQ+ youth, low-income residents, and those living in "child care deserts" or experiencing housing insecurity were directly engaged through focus groups, forums, and workgroups.	Yes. The CHIP sets specific objectives such as reducing suicide and overdose deaths, increasing access to affordable childcare, reducing homelessness, expanding walkability and green space, and improving financial literacy in marginalized communities.	Yes. The plan outlines benefits for underserved areas like the Northeast District through expanded services (mental health, housing, job training), infrastructure (transportation, digital access), and equitable investment in local organizations and communities.	Not in explicit financial terms. However, it emphasizes redirecting resources to historically marginalized communities and highlights that employers and institutions must adopt equitable practices to share benefits and reduce burdens. Yes, indirectly. The plan addresses displacement, gentrification, and digital exclusion and proposes mitigation through equity-driven strategies such as subsidizing housing, increasing language access, and redirecting tax subsidies from developers to long-term residents.	Not in explicit financial terms. However, it emphasizes redirecting resources to historically marginalized communities and highlights that employers and institutions must adopt equitable practices to share benefits and reduce burdens.

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2024 Travis County Community Services Block Ground (CSBG) Needs Assessment	January – April 2024 (with supporting data spanning 2017–2023)	The 2024 CSBG Needs Assessment was commissioned by Austin Public Health to identify and prioritize the most pressing needs of low-income residents in Travis County. Conducted by Woollard Nichols Torres Consulting, the assessment collected over 680 surveys and conducted key informant interviews across 26 ZIP Codes. The data was supplemented by secondary sources such as the U.S. Census, HUD, and United Way 2-1-1. The top five identified community needs were housing, emergency assistance, employment, health and wellness, and income/financial assistance. Notably, housing and emergency assistance consistently ranked as the most urgent issues across all respondent categories. Key barriers include lack of transportation, language access, difficulty obtaining identification, and inadequate knowledge of existing services. The report also highlighted systemic inequities, particularly racial disparities in poverty, incarceration, and access to health and housing. The report identifies numerous local collaborations and community resources aimed at addressing these needs, ranging from housing and food security to employment and mental health services.	ZIP Code Representation: Northeast Austin ZIP Codes (e.g., 78722, 78723, 78724, 78752, 78753, 78754) were significantly represented in the community survey, indicating that resident feedback from the Northeast District was considered in the findings. Disproportionate Impact: High levels of poverty, housing insecurity, and limited access to affordable healthcare disproportionately affect residents in the Northeast District, which includes areas along the Eastern Crescent. Opportunities for Intervention: The report's call for multidisciplinary services, eviction prevention, and accessible legal aid may be particularly impactful for the Northeast District.	Austin Public Health (APH), specifically the Neighborhood Services Division, which serves as the Travis County Community Action Agency (CAA) and manages CSBG funds.	Yes. Surveys were distributed online and in person (including at food distribution events), with materials in English and Spanish. Key informant interviews included representatives from high-poverty areas. Outreach involved APH's text platform (OASIS), local agencies, and social media.	Yes. The report includes analysis by race, ethnicity, gender, family type, and age. Racial disparities in poverty, homelessness, and health outcomes are a major focus, particularly highlighting inequities faced by Black and Hispanic communities.	Yes. The process prioritized input from low-income residents, APH neighborhood center clients, and stakeholders serving marginalized communities. Several respondents were from areas with high rates of poverty and housing insecurity.	Partially. While not framed as a metrics-based implementation plan, the report provides detailed rankings of community needs and identifies gaps and recommendations. These can inform outcome-setting in subsequent action plans.	Yes. Many of the recommended interventions, such as eviction prevention, increased access to legal services, and multidisciplinary service hubs, are directly relevant to the needs in the Northeast District, which faces higher rates of poverty and displacement.	Indirectly. The report acknowledges systemic inequities and risks such as gentrification and camp sweeps of unhoused populations. While it identifies these harms, explicit mitigation strategies (e.g., anti-displacement plans) are referenced more in cited efforts than outlined in detail within the assessment.	No. The assessment does not conduct a cost-benefit or burden analysis. It focuses instead on community-identified needs and resource gaps.
List of Austin-area Social Service Provides and Clients Served since FY 2024	Unspecified (appears to reflect current or recent data, likely 2023–2024)	This document provides a detailed inventory of social service providers operating in ZIP Code 78724. It includes the organization name, program name, number of clients served (where known), and the specific issue area addressed (e.g., basic needs, mental health, legal services). Key findings suggest a strong presence of food support programs (e.g., Central Texas Food Bank), legal services (Catholic Charities, Texas RioGrande Legal Aid), and mental health resources (Austin Child Guidance Center). Several programs are clearly serving high volumes of clients, like the Mobile Food Pantry with 1,153 clients, noting urgent and ongoing community needs.	High demand for food security and behavioral health programs. Significant need for immigration legal services and public benefit advocacy. Local schools (e.g., Austin ISD) play a vital role in providing family resources.	Unspecified; likely compiled by the City of Austin's Planning or Public Health Department in collaboration with community partners.	Not specified	No. The data is not disaggregated Only number of clients is listed.	Not specified	No explicit outcomes are listed; the document functions more as an inventory than a policy or action plan.	Yes, it identifies programs directly serving residents in 78724, which is within the Northeast planning area.	No such consequences or mitigations are noted.	No cost-benefit or funding analysis is provided.

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Strategies for Local Investment in Early Child Care	Policy development and data collection over 16 months prior to January 2024; projected implementation from 2025–2036 pending voter approval.	This memo from the Children's Funding Project Work Group outlines an ambitious, data-informed proposal to expand equitable access to high-quality, affordable early child care in Austin and Travis County. The report presents four main investment strategies: (1) subsidizing birth-through-age-three contracted slots, (2) expanding nontraditional hour care, (3) building quality and capacity in the child care system, and (4) creating a public-private business-government alliance. Together, these strategies aim to stabilize the region's child care market and dramatically increase access for undeserved families, particularly those with infants and toddlers. Key findings include the identification of child care deserts, particularly in East and Southeast Austin; long subsidy wait lists; and a broken market model that fails both families and providers. Economic modeling estimates that the proposed investments (totaling $46–$61 million annually) would generate $152–$205 million in annual economic impact and create up to 5,000 new jobs, making a compelling case for a county-wide Tax Rate Election (TRE) in November 2024.	Northeast Austin contains some of the region's most acute child care deserts, particularly for families with infants and toddlers. Families in ZIP Codes like 78724 and 78725 would benefit from expanded contracted slots and nontraditional hour care. Investment in quality family-based providers and home care models would disproportionately benefit Northeast communities with limited center-based options. Economic revitalization and job creation in the area would be supported by a more stable child care ecosystem.	City of Austin Public Health Department (APH) is proposed as the administering body. The Work Group includes representatives from APH, Travis County HHS, United Way, and the Early Childhood Council.	Yes. The recommendations are informed by over 35 years of engagement through the Success By 6 Coalition, Early Childhood Council, child care provider surveys, Urban Institute consulting, ARPA-funded pilots, and cost-modeling research from the Children's Funding Project and University of Texas.	While specific demographic breakdowns are not detailed in this memo, equity considerations by race, income, and geography (ZIP Code) informed the strategy development and targeting of underserved communities.	Yes. Providers, home-based child care operators (often women of color), and low-income families were included in focus groups, surveys, and advisory roles. The strategies are designed to address systemic disparities in access to child care.	Yes. The plan identifies outcomes such as reducing subsidy waitlists, increasing infant/toddler capacity, improving PreK3 access, and stabilizing workforce participation among caregivers. Evaluation and performance metrics are included as part of the governance proposal.	Yes. Benefits include expanded access to care for Northeast families, job creation, reduced workforce absenteeism, new funding for home-based providers, and broader child development opportunities.	No direct harms are identified, but the memo acknowledges potential implementation challenges (e.g., staffing shortages, regulatory barriers for nontraditional hour care). Strategies to mitigate these include hub services, paid training, quality coaching, and administrative oversight.	Yes. The memo details the estimated costs to the City/County and recommends a TRE to raise the necessary funds. It also outlines economic returns (2x–13x ROI) and indicates that both families and local businesses will benefit. Voters would bear the financial burden via property tax, with a reauthorization requirement after 12 years.

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Success by 6 Austin/Travis County Coalition 2019-2023 Strategic Plan: Year 4 Update	2019–2023 (with targets set for 2023 and some data collection gaps due to COVID-19)	The Success By 6 4-Year Update outlines progress made between 2019 and 2023 in implementing Austin/Travis County's early childhood strategic plan. The report focuses on four pillars: Healthy Beginnings, Supported Families, Safe & Stimulating Communities, and Quality Care and Education. The coalition experienced increases in public funding—especially through ARPA—which significantly boosted per-child investment in early education services. Despite pandemic-related data disruptions, trends show improvements in access to home visiting programs and the quality of early education services. Notably, all Travis County school districts now offer full-day pre-K for eligible four-year-olds. However, challenges remain. Workforce shortages in early childhood education significantly impacted access to quality care. A drop in the number of young children in low-income households may be contributing to positive percentage trends, though the absolute number of children served has not significantly increased. Efforts are ongoing to realign assessment tools due to the discontinuation of Ready, Set, K.	Potential Benefit: Increased funding and access to high-quality early childhood education could benefit families in the Northeast District, particularly those with young children from low-income households. Challenges Shared Region-wide: Workforce shortages and limited capacity in child care services are likely affecting Northeast District families as well. Equity Considerations: No district-specific data is provided, but generalized efforts to improve access and services for underserved populations imply potential positive effects for the Northeast District.	Primarily managed by the Success By 6 Coalition in collaboration with: City of Austin, Travis County, Texas Workforce Commission, Austin Public Health, E3 Alliance	Yes. The coalition's approach is community-based and inclusive, particularly by incorporating coalitions such as the Central Texas Perinatal Coalition and expanding efforts to engage local businesses and families.	The document does not present disaggregated data by race or other demographics in the public summary; however, equity is a central theme, and such disaggregation may exist internally or in detailed datasets not shown in the report.	Yes. The focus on families with low income and alignment with coalitions working in the perinatal space suggests direct engagement with impacted communities	Yes. It includes clear metrics such as percentages of children enrolled in quality-rated pre-K programs, postnatal home visits completed, and funding per child. Targets were set for 2023 and status tracked as On Track, At Risk, or Not On Track.	While the plan is not district-specific, the broader regional strategies, like increased child care funding, home visits, and quality ratings—likely provide benefits to Northeast District families and early childhood providers.	The report does not explicitly identify unintended harms. However, it acknowledges that workforce shortages may limit access and outlines mitigation steps such as wage stipends, relief grants, and support services	Not in detailed terms. The report notes increases in public investment, especially through ARPA, but does not break down financial burdens or provide a detailed beneficiary-cost analysis.
Travis County Health and Human Services FY 2024 Community Impact Report: Investment and Performance Summary	2024	The FY 2024 Community Impact Report summarizes how Travis County Health and Human Services invested over $33 million into social service contracts. This report highlights programmatic goals, service outputs and outcomes, funding allocations, and demographic data. Notably, it outlines how the County seeks to alleviate poverty through targeted investments that address basic needs, behavioral health, and housing stability. Key findings indicate that food access programs significantly exceeded performance targets due to increased need, while legal services exceeded outcome goals despite handling more complex cases. Behavioral health programs faced output challenges due to staffing shortages but still met many outcomes. Public health and housing services generally performed well, and several early childhood and youth development efforts showed strong impacts despite difficulties with attendance and outreach.	Northeast ZIP Codes (e.g., 78724, 78725) were served through major food programs like the Mobile Food Pantry and legal advocacy. School-based supports like Austin ISD Family Resource Centers are active in the area. Mental health and substance use services (e.g., from Integral Care, LifeWorks, YWCA) are accessible to Northeast residents. Housing insecurity and eviction prevention services reached vulnerable residents through agencies like Caritas and Saint Louise House.	Travis County Health and Human Services, Research & Planning Division	The report references community conditions, including disparities and demographic data, but does not explicitly describe engagement methods.	Yes. Data was disaggregated by gender, age, race, ethnicity, ZIP Code, and income level (though income was unknown for 51% of cases).	This is not explicitly stated. However, contracted organizations appear to serve culturally and geographically embedded populations.	Yes. The report includes performance outcomes related to improved access to services, food security, health, and housing, many of which directly serve equity goals.	Yes. Community-based organizations in the Northeast District received funding and provided essential services across health, legal, food, and education areas.	Unintended consequences are not specifically identified. Some program limitations (e.g., underperformance due to staffing shortages or lack of follow-up) are mentioned, but not directly linked to harm or mitigation.	No financial burden analysis is included. However, the document specifies the public investment amounts by agency and program.

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Travis County Votes "Yes" for Affordable Child Care: A Case Study	2012–2025 (with emphasis on actions from 2020–2024 and planned implementation in 2025)	Travis County, Texas became the first county in the state to pass a ballot initiative (Proposition A) to establish a permanent funding stream for affordable child care and out-of-school time programs. After years of groundwork by advocates, including United Way for Greater Austin and the Children's Funding Project, voters approved a property tax increase in November 2024 that will generate over $75 million annually. The initiative funds care for children from birth to age 13, supports providers with better wages, and incentivizes employer-supported child care; strategic coalition-building, cost modeling, racial equity considerations, and voter engagement led to the success of the ballot measure. The initiative directly addresses gaps in care access, especially for low-income families and communities of color, and is set to phase in beginning in 2025.	Northeast Austin, historically home to lower-income and BIPOC communities, stands to benefit from expanded access to child care slots, higher-quality early education, and after-school programs.	United Way for Greater Austin (primary data collector and coalition lead) Travis County Health and Human Services City of Austin (supporting partner)	Coalition-building included community-based organizations, child care providers (many of whom are women of color), parents, businesses, labor unions, and faith communities. Voices of those with lived experience were central to the coalition's strategy and campaign.	Yes. The cost model incorporated disaggregated data, including poverty rates among children by race and income bracket. Additionally, community engagement strategies intentionally focused on disproportionately impacted communities.	Yes. Child care workers (primarily women of color), families with low incomes, and organizations serving marginalized communities were actively involved and compensated for their participation in planning, polling, and outreach	Yes. Outcomes include expanding access to child care for families earning up to 85% of the median income, increasing provider wages, and serving an additional 4,000 children with after-school programming. The plan also includes tracking quality and capacity improvements in the child care system.	Yes. Residents benefit from increased access to care and family economic support. Businesses benefit from a more stable workforce and public-private partnership incentives. Community-based organizations are part of the implementation and service delivery model.	No specific harmful consequences are identified. However, the inclusion of feedback loops, broad coalition input, and a phased implementation approach suggest intentional safeguards to avoid unintended negative impacts.	Yes. The report outlines that the property tax increase (2.5 cents per $100 assessed value) will generate funds equitably, while benefits primarily go to working families with children, particularly low- and middle-income households.

Solid Waste Management

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Identifying Illegal Dumping Hotspots	2019	The report "Identifying Illegal Dumping Hotspots" provides a detailed examination of illegal dumping trends across Travis County, Texas, particularly emphasizing the Northeast District. Using a combination of literature reviews, interviews with local officials, and analysis of data from 3-1-1 reports and county departments, the study identifies commonly dumped materials (e.g., tires, furniture, construction debris), assesses the environmental and public health impacts, and maps hotspot locations. Key findings highlight that illegal dumping is more prevalent in underserved, lower-income, and racially diverse communities, with the Northeast District disproportionately affected. The report underscores the financial burden of cleanups and recommends improving data quality using a new field-based reporting tool to more accurately track and address illegal dumping patterns. It also outlines the importance of education, enforcement, community involvement, and inter-agency collaboration in mitigation.	Northeast District identified as a primary hotspot for illegal dumping. Disproportionate burden of environmental hazards in lower-income and racially diverse communities; high frequency of dumped materials including household items, tires, and construction waste; limited resources and infrastructure for cleanup exacerbate the problem.	Travis County Transportation and Natural Resources (TNR), Austin 3-1-1; Travis County Sheriff's Office (TCSO), Travis County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) and Capital Area Council of Governments (CAPCOG).	Yes. The report includes anecdotal interviews and conversations with various agencies and community-facing organizations. While there is no mention of large-scale community forums, efforts were made to engage stakeholders who represent community interests.	Partially. While the report discusses the disproportionate impact on communities of color and economically disadvantaged areas, it does not provide fully disaggregated quantitative data by race or ethnicity.	Yes, indirectly. Engagement occurred through interviews with community-serving agencies and organizations that work in affected neighborhoods, including those in the Northeast District.	Not explicitly. While the report recommends improving data systems and field reporting tools to better understand and address the issue, it stops short of defining specific, measurable equity-based outcomes.	Yes. Recommendations aim to improve waste management systems, reduce dumping incidents, and lower cleanup burdens, directly benefiting residents and community organizations in the Northeast District.	No clear identification of unintended consequences is included. The report does not explicitly propose mitigation measures for potential negative impacts, such as over-policing or displacement due to enforcement.	Partially. It discusses that disadvantaged communities bear the brunt of dumping and cleanup costs but does not include a detailed financial analysis of cost distribution or economic impact of the recommendations

Structural Inequities & Persistent Disparities

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City of Austin Neighborhood Prosperity Dashboard	Ongoing (data from 2015–2021, depending on source)	The Neighborhood Prosperity Dashboard visualizes prosperity indicators across Austin's 266 census tracts. It includes 34 metrics across four dimensions: Economic Opportunity, Education, Health, and Civic Engagement. Data is compiled from trusted public sources including ACS, CDC PLACES, ESRI Demographics, and Austin ISD. The tool allows users to interactively compare neighborhoods, view detailed tract-level scores, and track disparities. Prosperity scores are weighted averages using a methodology adapted from the National Urban League's framework. The dashboard is intended to support equity-focused policy decisions and resource allocation across Austin neighborhoods.	The dashboard includes Northeast District census tracts, revealing significant disparities in income, education, and health outcomes compared to higher-scoring areas. These indicators underscore the need for targeted investment in the Northeast District to improve long-term prosperity.	City of Austin Budget Office – Office of Innovation and Budget Equity Team	No direct engagement in the dashboard development, but it is designed to respond to long-standing equity concerns raised in previous planning and public processes.	No. While many metrics are geographically specific, they are not consistently disaggregated by race or ethnicity at the dashboard level.	No engagement is documented for the tool itself, though it draws from broader equity goals and planning efforts by the city.	Yes. The dashboard tracks neighborhood-level performance over time using a consistent methodology, allowing measurable monitoring of prosperity-related equity outcomes.	Yes. The dashboard enables targeted planning and investment strategies in underserved areas such as the NEPD by visualizing areas with the lowest prosperity scores.	No. The dashboard does not include risk analysis or mitigation planning.	No. The tool is informational and does not include a cost or benefit analysis.
Environmental Justice Index [shapefile]	Not specified	GIS shapefile of Census tracts clipped to the Northeast District boundary area. Attributes appear to contain demographic data but a reference or legend is not provided. The filename EJI appears to refer to the Environmental Justice Index, a national study that presents a set of socioeconomic indicators that in aggregate describe the impacts of environmental burden.	This map shows Census tracts clipped to the NEDP boundary and a number of social, demographic, economic, public health, and environmental indicators for these tracts.	Not specified.	No. The data reports existing demographics and there was not an effort to collect data from the field/study area.	Yes. Social and demographic data is included.	No. This map contains demographic data only and does not describe a community engagement process.	No. This is a map for informational purposes only. It is not a policy or planning document. However, tracking these metrics over time may suggest the effectiveness of equity planning and policy interventions in the NEDP area.	No. This is a map for informational purposes only. It is not a policy or planning document and does not contain recommendations.	No. This is a map for informational purposes only. It is not a policy or planning document and does not contain recommendations.	No. This is a map for informational purposes only. It is not a policy or planning document and does not contain recommendations.
Living Cities' Closing the Gaps Network: Homeownership and Business Starts and Growth, City of Austin Needs Assessment	2022 (with data collected and analyzed prior to publication)	This community needs assessment, prepared for the CTG (Communities That Give) Austin initiative, identifies key challenges to health equity in Travis County, focusing on economic and social barriers. Through community surveys, focus groups, and public health data, the report finds that financial instability, food insecurity, unaffordable housing, and lack of accessible health care are major contributors to poor health outcomes. Respondents emphasized the importance of culturally competent services and holistic well-being strategies. Key findings include the disproportionate burden of economic hardship on Black, Latinx, and immigrant communities, and the need for better coordination across public health, education, and economic development sectors.	The assessment includes data and engagement with residents from northeast Austin and Travis County Precinct 1. Barriers identified—such as transportation access, food deserts, and financial stress—align closely with challenges faced in the Northeast District. The report notes that these areas experience overlapping inequities tied to race, place, and income.	Austin Public Health, in partnership with local nonprofits and CTG Austin initiative	Yes. The report incorporates community input via 12 focus groups, 24 stakeholder interviews, and over 400 survey responses, with outreach targeting underrepresented communities including non-English speakers and undocumented residents	Yes. Data was disaggregated by race/ethnicity, age, income, gender, housing status, and geography. These disaggregations were used to identify disparities in economic hardship and health access.	Yes. The report centers community voice throughout its methodology and quotes directly from impacted residents. Findings and recommendations are framed around community-defined needs.	Somewhat. The report outlines priorities and action areas for CTG Austin's next phase, such as increasing service access and building trust in marginalized communities, but does not include detailed metrics or benchmarks.	Yes. Northeast Austin is identified as a priority geography for intervention, and the report recommends scaling up support services and community health initiatives in these areas.	No explicit harms or mitigation measures are described, but emphasis on cultural competence and co-designed programming suggests a harm-reduction lens	No. The report outlines needs and priorities but does not include fiscal or cost-benefit analysis. It identifies communities that should benefit from future action but does not discuss funding burdens or allocation mechanisms.

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Outlier: The Case of Austin's Declining African-American Population	Published 2014; data from 2000-2010	Between 2000 and 2010, Austin was the only major U.S. city to experience net loss in its African-American population (-5.4%) while simultaneously undergoing double-digit (20.4%) population growth. This brief report analyzes city-level socioeconomic and demographic data to provide policy recommendations. The brief posits that this decline resulted from persistent structural inequalities rather than voluntary choice. Historical disinvestments (1928 Master Plan) and current inequities (limited work opportunities, rising costs of living, and more) have displaced the city's African American population.	The PDF focuses on East Austin (area east of downtown), which historically and geographically aligns with parts of Northeast Austin District. Impacts are inferred from discussions on segregation/gentrification (page 7), policing (page 8), education (page 9), and employment (page 10). No direct mention of "Northeast," but the context applies as East Austin includes the northeast neighborhood area. The historic "negro district" in East Austin (which overlaps with Northeast Austin) was the primary area of African-American concentration, leading to targeted gentrification and displacement. Rising property taxes and values in East Austin compelled sales and outmigration, contributing to the overall citywide decline. Disparities in education (under-resourced schools) and policing (excessive force) disproportionately affected East/Northeast residents, prompting families to leave for better opportunities outside Austin. Limited employment in booming sectors left African-American residents in this area economically marginalized.	Data was sourced from the U.S. Census Bureau and analyzed by UT Austin's Institute for Urban Policy Research & Analysis	No, the brief does not describe any inclusive community engagement efforts for this analysis. It relies on Census data and existing research.	Yes, data is disaggregated by race (White, African-American, Hispanic, Asian) and partially by age (noting decline mostly under age 18). There is no additional disaggregation by gender, income, or other demographics in the brief.	N/A, this is an academic brief, not a plan.	No, the brief does not identify specific measurable outcomes. It postulates causes of the decline and states the goal of future policy recommendations but does not outline metrics	No, the brief does not provide specific recommendations or specify beneficial impacts.	N/A, this is not a plan and it does not identify potential unintended consequences. It does discuss existing harms from structural formces but proposes no mitigation measures.	No, there is no analysis of financial costs, benefits, or burdens.
Racial Mapping Austin - Retelling Central Texas History	1830s to present	This research project by Six Square and UT Austin traces the historic and racialized geography of displacement in Austin and Central Texas, detailing how land dispossession, redlining, urban renewal, and racially restrictive covenants shaped the spatial inequities still present today. It uses archival maps, photographs, oral histories, and census data to show how African American and Latino communities were systematically relocated or displaced, with a focus on East Austin. The study includes visual storytelling and mapping overlays to re-narrate the histories that were often excluded from mainstream planning documents.	The Northeast District is connected through its proximity to historic redlining boundaries and patterns of displacement identified in East Austin. The historical forces of segregation and zoning described in the report have lasting impacts on land ownership and development pressures in the Northeast area.	Not a City/County report; led by Six Square and UT Austin (Community-Driven Project)	Yes, oral histories and community interviews were incorporated to document lived experiences of displacement.	Yes. The narrative and visuals explicitly center on racial demographics, primarily Black and Latino populations.	Yes. The report is centered on and developed with input from those directly affected by displacement in Austin's historically Black and Latino neighborhoods.	No formal metrics are provided, but the report calls for restorative justice actions and historical recognition, which can guide equity initiatives.	Indirectly. It provides historical context that justifies investment in place-keeping, reparative policies, and inclusive planning in areas like the Northeast District.	No mitigation measures are specified, but the report critiques past planning harms and implies the need for reparative actions.	No cost analysis is included; focus is on historical injustices and narrative restoration.

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The Cost of Dispossession: Presentation by Rich Heyman, UT Austin	1920–2020	This presentation outlines the history and financial impacts of Black land dispossession in East Austin due to policies such as the 1928 City Plan, redlining, and public-private redevelopment initiatives. The researchers quantify suppressed land values due to racially discriminatory practices, calculating an estimated $57 million in lost value (in 2023 dollars) for Black homeowners between 1950–1990. The presentation reveals that property values in predominantly Black neighborhoods like Blackland lagged significantly behind neighboring areas like Cherrywood due to redlining, then were later rapidly inflated through gentrification—with value transfers benefiting developers rather than the original Black residents.	While focused on East Austin, the presentation's insights apply to Northeast Austin due to similar patterns of displacement and disinvestment. It highlights historical injustices that may underpin ongoing housing inequities in adjacent areas like the Northeast District, including suppressed home values, loss of generational wealth, and lack of targeted reinvestment.	The research is academic (UT Austin), but the policy context involves the City of Austin, Austin Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC), and Austin Revitalization Authority (ARA)	Not applicable for this document—it is a research presentation compiling historical and public records data rather than proposing new policy or gathering new community input	Yes. The presentation disaggregates land value impacts and ownership trends by race, especially focusing on Black households and neighborhoods. It uses Census data from 1950–2020 and property records (TCAD)	Not directly. This is an academic retrospective study, not a participatory plan. However, its goal is to surface the impacts on Black communities through data and historical analysis	No specific future outcomes are proposed, but it quantifies historical harms to support potential reparative policy action. For example, it estimates $57 million in lost land value (adjusted to 2023 dollars) for Black homeowners in East Austin.	Not explicitly—however, the analysis lays groundwork for reparative planning policies that could benefit similar communities in Northeast Austin facing displacement or underinvestment	Yes, but only historically. It documents how City-sponsored redevelopment and lack of anti-displacement measures caused displacement. It does not propose future mitigation strategies, but highlights the need for reparative frameworks	Yes. It makes clear that Black landowners bore the costs of redlining and gentrification, while developers and the City benefited from increased land value. It quantifies this transfer of value as a racial wealth loss

Transportation Infrastructure

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2019 Austin Strategic Mobility Plan (ASMP)	Published 2019; amended 2024	The Austin Strategic Mobility Plan (ASMP) is a comprehensive multimodal transportation plan adopted in 2019 to guide the city's transportation network development through 2039, aligning with the Imagine Austin Comprehensive Plan. It aims to achieve a 50/50 mode share by reducing drive-alone trips to 50% through investments in public transportation, active transportation infrastructure, transportation demand management, and strategic roadway expansions. The plan prioritizes safety via Vision Zero, affordability, sustainability, equity, and innovation, incorporating policies, actions, priority networks, and maps to address congestion, health, economic prosperity, and environmental concerns while fostering community engagement and resilient infrastructure.	The Northeast District area is not specifically discussed in the document; however, citywide policies and plans are to affect the transportation network of the area.	The report was prepared by the City of Austin, with support and input from the Multimodal Community Advisory Committee, multiple City boards, committees, and councils, and hired consultants.	Mobility Talks community engagement effort included a survey reaching 7,000 people and referenced 52 previous plans to identify eight mobility goals and themes.	Yes, results were distinguished by focus populations.	Yes. Community engagement and data collection additionally focused on four populations historically underrepresented in past public engagement processes and with unique mobility challenges: Youth (aged 15 to 24), Seniors (aged 65 and older), People with Mobility Impairments, People of Color	Yes. There is a chapter on equity which identifies measurable indicators and targets for the Plan, e.g., "Increase the number of 2-car households transitioning to 1-car households." or "Increase the number of accessible pedestrian signals."	The Plan discusses Project Connect's planned investments, including the Green Line, a regional rail service between downtown and Colony Park	The ASMP's Equity Policy chapter acknowledges the historic disinvestment and segregation of East Austin neighborhoods and how transportation planning decisions worked together with discriminatory land use policies to exacerbate inequities in Austin for communities of color. I-35 is provided as one visible example of this. The report recommends the City's Equity Assessment Tool and yearly Equity Action Plan to mitigate harms.	Yes, costs are borne by the City of Austin (taxpayers via bonds, fees, taxes), developers (impact fees), federal/state grants, partnerships, with emphasis on sustainable and equitable funding models.
2019 Safe Routes to School Infrastructure Reports (Citywide Report)	Published 2019	The 2016 Mobility Bond provided $27.5 million for Safe Routes to School improvements, which is meant to improve access to schools through improving sidewalks, trails, intersections, and streets around elementary and middle schools in Austin. The Citywide summary report aggregates the results of the data collection efforts and recommendations for all schools and City Council districts in Austin. It is a more high-level document than the district-specific reports but discusses the envisioned implementation process.	The Northeast District is located within Austin District 1. Comparison of district projects and costs show that District 1 is anticipated to have the most number of projects (609) and the highest total cost ($122M) compared to all other districts.	The Safe Routes to School program is managed by the City of Austin Public Works department and supported by a consultant team.	The project team used an online interactive map and a brief survey to collect responses from the school community. Outreach for these public engagement efforts were provided in English, Spanish, and Vietnamese.	No. Data did not include demographic breakdowns.	No. Beyond the provision of multi-lingual outreach materials, the report does not describe additional public engagement efforts to reach out to underserved or disproportionately impacted communities.	The measure of benefit includes consideration of the school's low-income need, represented by the poverty rate and the percentage of students that qualify for free or reduced lunch.	Yes. Recommendations in the District 1 report include proposed projects in the vicinity of several schools located in the Northeast District planning area, which would benefit students and their families and overall improve connectivity and access in the neighborhood.	Yes. Recommendations in the District 1 report include proposed projects in the vicinity of several schools located in the Northeast District planning area, which would benefit students and their families and overall improve connectivity and access in the neighborhood.	Report and projects are funded by the 2016 Austin Mobility Bond
2019 Safe Routes to School Infrastructure Reports (District 1 Report)	Published 2019	The 2016 Mobility Bond provided $27.5 million for Safe Routes to School improvements, which is meant to improve access to schools through improving sidewalks, trails, intersections, and streets around elementary and middle schools in Austin. The District 1 Infrastructure Report identifies the streets infrastructure needs in Austin's City Council District 1.	The Northeast District area has four schools that were reviewed, with projects identified. Projects are prioritized by their benefit level and estimated cost-benefit.	The Safe Routes to School program is managed by the City of Austin Public Works department and supported by a consultant team.	The project team used an online interactive map and a brief survey to collect responses from the school community. Outreach for these public engagement efforts were provided in English, Spanish, and Vietnamese.	No. Data did not include demographic breakdowns.	No. Beyond the provision of multi-lingual outreach materials, the report does not describe additional public engagement efforts to reach out to underserved or disproportionately impacted communities.	The measure of benefit includes consideration of the school's low-income need, represented by the poverty rate and the percentage of students that qualify for free or reduced lunch.	Yes. Recommendations in the District 1 report include proposed projects in the vicinity of several schools located in the Northeast District planning area, which would benefit students and their families and overall improve connectivity and access in the neighborhood.	Yes. Recommendations in the District 1 report include proposed projects in the vicinity of several schools located in the Northeast District planning area, which would benefit students and their families and overall improve connectivity and access in the neighborhood.	Report and projects are funded by the 2016 Austin Mobility Bond

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2023 ATX Walk Bike Roll Process Summary	Published 2023	ATX Walk Bike Roll was a coordinated effort by the City of Austin's Public Works Department and the Transportation Department to update Austin's Sidewalks, Crossings, and Shared Streets Plan; Urban Trails Plan; and Bicycle Plan. These plans guide how the City builds urban trails, sidewalks, shared streets, pedestrian crossings, and bikeways and identifies where they are needed most. This document provides a summary of the public engagement effort of all three plans. The Appendices include the City's Equity Scan, Equity Framework, and Public Outreach Plan.	The Northeast District and its residents are affected by updates in all three plans as the City has jurisdiction over much of the transportation network within the NEPD area. The Equity Scan identifies East Austin and Colony Park neighborhoods as areas targeted for engagement due to residents' vulnerability to displacement. In-person outreach events occurred in the Northeast District, such as during the Colony Park National Night Out and to the Colony Park Neighborhood Association.	The outreach process was primarily coordinated by the City's Equity Office, with support from various affected departments and hired consultants.	Yes. The process engaged 10,650 survey respondents, 27 focus group participants, 12,637 Virtual Open House attendees, and 6,192 participants in community tabling events. The plan involved three phases of engagement and the outcome is reported for each one.	Yes. Demographic information of participants in the WBR engagement process were summarized in tables.	Yes. The engagement process articulated a goal to prioritize engagement with stakeholders from historically underrepresented and underserved populations.	Yes. The demographic breakdown of WBR process participants show whether the City met its goals to reach a diverse group of stakeholders, including from underrepresented communities. The summary notes that participation from People of Color and people with lower incomes did not exceed the racial/ethnic or income makeup of Austin.	N/A; this document is not a plan but a summary of a plan's public engagement process.	N/A; this document is not a plan but a summary of a plan's public engagement process.	No, however the City bears the cost of organizing and funding the public outreach process.
2024 Transit Enhancement Infrastructure Report	Published 2023	The City's Transit Enhancement Program improves mobility and access to opportunity by upgrading Austin's roadways to support public transit. Projects focus on making transit service faster and more reliable, while also improving safety and convenience for the customers who use it. The Transit Enhancement Infrastructure Report identifies the high-priority projects to invest in, developed in collaboration with community stakeholders and public input. The 2023 Report recommends 37 transit infrastructure improvement projects costing around $53 million, to be funded by 2020 Mobility Bond funds, CapMetro ILA funds, and other future grant and bond funding opportunities.	Project 12: Loyola Lane, is within the Northeast District area boundary	The report was prepared by the City of Austin's Transportation and Public Works department.	The project team conducted two rounds of in-person outreach (interviews) at bus stops across the city to gather respondents' feedback on their transit experience. There was also a digital survey and a Technical Advisory Group of staff from the City, CapMetro, and Austin Transit Partnership. Outreach materials were provided in English, Spanish, and Vietnamese.	No. Data presented in the report did not include demographic breakdowns.	The report sought to include input from regular transit users, so in-person interviews and intercept surveys were conducted at bus stops across the city. Selected bus stops considered ridership data and neighborhood demographics.	Equity Metrics are included in the project team's evaluation of potential projects. Equity Metrics include the Equity Index (analyzes transportation equity in the City's Equity Analysis Zones) and the Percent Daily Load on Minority Routes (ridership on routes that serve substantially minority neighborhood areas). All projects received an Equity Needs score based on whether the improvement would substantially address equity needs.	The Loyola Lane project proposes a new stop and pedestrian improvements to improve pedestrian safety and increased accessibility for transit users.	No, not discussed.	Proposed improvements have a cost of $53 million. The report identifies the two main funding sources: (1) 2020 Austin Mobility Bond funds; (2) CapMetro interlocal agreement funds.
CIP Bridges Projects	2009 to present.	Active and completed bridge projects in Travis County. There are 2 active projects and 15 completed projects. The website links to a map showing locations of projects. In the NEDP area, there have been 3 completed bridge upgrades, costing a total of $5,555,400.	The Completed Bridges map shows 3 completed bridge projects in the NEDP area: 1. Bridge #113 - Old Manor Rd: Build new parallel bridge and rehab the existing bridge. Completed 2010 for $1,500,000, funded by Federal Off-System Funds and 2001 Bond Funds. 2. Bridge #115 - Old Highway 20: Replacement of existing bridge with new 2-lane bridge. Completed 2013 for $1,555,400. Funding includes 84 bond funds for design. 2011 Bond Funds for construction and ROW. 3. Bridge #154 - Old Highway 20: Replacement of existing bridge with new 2-lane bridge. Completed 2009 for $2,500,000 and funded by Federal Off-System Funds and 84 Bond Funds. There are no active CIP Bridge projects in the NEDP area.	Travis County Public Works Division	No. There was no community engagement.	No. There is no demographic data included.	No. There was no community engagement.	No. This is a list and description of bridge projects.	No. However, completed infrastructure projects in the NEDP area will benefit residents, workers, and visitors to the Northeast District.	No. Not specific to the Northeast District area.	Each active, scheduled, or completed project describes costs and funding sources.

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City of Austin Bicycle Plan	Published 2023	The Austin Bicycle Plan aims to increase bicycle use and improve safety for people riding bicycles throughout Austin. The Plan was adopted in 2023 as part of the coordinated ATX Walk Bike Roll process. It represents an update of the City's 2014 Bicycle Plan and includes other micromobility modes such as electric scooters.	The Plan calls for prioritizing infrastructure in historically underserved areas, which includes the Northeast District. The Northeast District area is also part of the ATX WBR's Equity Analysis Zones, which prioritizes the most vulnerable districts.	The Plan was developed by the City of Austin and included City staff from Transportation and Public Works departments, a consultant team, and the ATXWBR Technical Advisory Group.	Yes. The community engagement efforts for this Plan aimed to reach a diverse set of participants as part of the overall WBR process, which centered equity.	Yes, through the ATX WBR process, data was collected and disaggregated by (self-reported) demographics like race and age.	Yes. The engagement process articulated a goal to prioritize engagement with stakeholders from historically underrepresented and underserved populations.	The report includes an acknowledgment of ongoing effects of systemic racism, including a description of the historical context contribution to transportation inequities in Austin. Measurable strategies, indicators, and targets discuss prioritizing BIPOC communities.	Yes. The report discusses the importance of place-based equity, particularly citing the Northeast District, which lacks transit and pedestrian trails compared to other parts of the City. Multimodal planning efforts in Colony Park are briefly discussed.	Yes. Strategy 3.6: Carefully and appropriately use public educational enforcement approaches to support the shift away from unsafe, inconsiderate, life-threatening roadway behavior and dangerous crash patterns in ways that ensure that racial, socioeconomic, or modal profiling and unintended consequences do not occur.	No, while funding sources (bonds, grants) are discussed and benefits to underserved communities are highlighted, there is no explicit analysis of who bears the financial burden (e.g., taxpayers) versus who benefits.
City of Austin Sidewalks, Crossings, and Shared Streets Plan	Published 2023	The purpose of the Sidewalks, Crossings, and Shared Streets Plan is to encourage walking as a viable mode of transportation, improve pedestrian safety, and enable people to walk to and from transit stops.	The Plan notes that ethnic, low-income, and minority portions of Austin--like the Northeast District-- are vastly underserved by Austin's historic transportation plans.	The Plan was developed by the City of Austin and included City staff, a consultant team, and the ATXWBR Technical Advisory Group.	Yes. The community engagement efforts for this Plan aimed to reach a diverse set of participants as part of the overall WBR process, which centered equity. For the sidewalks plan, the challenges faced by children, seniors, and people with mobility impairments are recognized.	Yes, through the ATX WBR process, data was collected and disaggregated by (self-reported) demographics like race and age.	Yes. The engagement process articulated a goal to prioritize engagement with stakeholders from historically underrepresented and underserved populations.	The report includes an acknowledgment of ongoing effects of systemic racism, including a description of the historical context contribution to transportation inequities in Austin. Measurable strategies, indicators, and targets discuss prioritizing BIPOC communities.	Pedestrian improvements in the Northeast District ensure pedestrian safety and equitable access around Austin. It reduces the costs of car ownership or other forms of travel.	Community members expressed concern about affordability and displacement, especially the threat of new improvements pushing out People of Color and low-income residents.	No, while funding sources (bonds, grants) are discussed and benefits to underserved communities are highlighted, there is no explicit analysis of who bears the financial burden (e.g., taxpayers) versus who benefits.
City of Austin Urban Trails Plan	Published 2023	The plan update for the Urban Trails Program re-examines the proposed trail network, develops a new project selection process, and improves policies with the goal of building more miles of trails in less time. The Plan was adopted in 2023 as part of the coordinated ATX Walk Bike Roll process. It represents an update of the City's 2014 Urban Trails Plan. In the Plan, urban trails are identified as hard surface off-street trails, distinguished from sidewalks or bikeways. The Plan is also rooted in the Austin Strategic Mobility Plan, which established three policies for Urban Trails: (1) Recognize the Urban Trail Systems as an integral part of the transportation network; (2) Provide high-quality Urban Trails that can serve all users; (3) Pursue opportunities to connect to and expand the Urban Trails System.	The Northeast District has a number of Urban Trails but its amount and distribution is more limited than in other districts due to unequal allocation of resources and public infrastructure. The Northeast District area is also part of the ATX WBR's Equity Analysis Zones, which prioritizes the most vulnerable districts. The updated Plan proposes a number of new sidepaths and trails in the Northeast District. The Plan also acknowledges that the construction of urban trails may be viewed as signs of neighborhood change and displacement, which the City would need to mitigate those concerns.	The Plan was developed by the City of Austin and included City staff, a consultant team, and the ATXWBR Technical Advisory Group.	Yes. The community engagement efforts for this Plan aimed to reach a diverse set of participants as part of the overall WBR process, which centered equity.	Yes, through the ATX WBR process, data was collected and disaggregated by (self-reported) demographics like race and age.	Yes. The engagement process articulated a goal to prioritize engagement with stakeholders from historically underrepresented and underserved populations.	The report includes an acknowledgment of ongoing effects of systemic racism, including a description of the historical context contribution to transportation inequities in Austin. Measurable strategies, indicators, and targets discuss prioritizing BIPOC communities.	New urban trails in the Northeast District area can enhance connectivity to Northeast District businesses and services.	The Plan identifies a need for anti-displacement efforts alongside building new trails. An action item proposed is to study displacement impacts near urban trails and develop and action plan to mitigate. The Plan also proposes hiring community ambassadors for outreach and education on urban trail benefits.	No, while funding sources (bonds, grants) are discussed and benefits to underserved communities are highlighted, there is no explicit analysis of who bears the financial burden (e.g., taxpayers) versus who benefits.
NEDP TAC Data Layer Final	Not specified	Shapefile layers contain data for the city and county on various components of road infrastructure, safety, and usage. Locations of existing infrastructure (roads, sidewalks, transit routes) are plotted, along with shapefiles containing crash sites, percent of workers who carpool, street projects.	Demonstrates the location and type of transportation infrastructure serving areas of the Northeast District, planned infrastructure projects, project locations, injury sites, commute patterns.	City of Austin Transportation and Public Works	No. This is a geodatabase of transportation data and does not describe community engagement efforts.	No. Demographic data is not included.	No. This is a geodatabase of transportation data and does not describe community engagement efforts.	No. This is a geodatabase of transportation data and does not describe planning or policy recommendations.	Yes. Some planned transportation improvement projects are within the NEDP area.	No. This is a geodatabase of transportation data and does not assess the impacts on communities.	No. This is a geodatabase of transportation data and does not describe planning or policy recommendations.
Northeast District Plan - Transportation Data	Not specified	ArcGIS project package containing existing transportation infrastructure, mobility patterns and usage, recent improvements, existing plans and recommendations. Geography covers city and county.	Layers show the available transportation infrastructure, the mobility patterns, transportation related improvements in the NEDP	City of Austin Transportation and Public Works	No. This is a geodatabase of transportation data and does not describe community engagement efforts.	No. Demographic data is not included.	No. This is a geodatabase of transportation data and does not describe community engagement efforts.	No. This is a geodatabase of transportation data and does not describe planning or policy recommendations.	Yes. Some planned transportation improvement projects are shown within the NEDP area.	No. This is a geodatabase of transportation data and does not assess the impacts on communities.	No. This is a geodatabase of transportation data and does not describe planning or policy recommendations.

Water & Wastewater

Name of the Document	Date of Publication and/or Timeframe Covered	Document Summary	How is the Northeast District Impacted?	What City or County department is responsible for the data?	Were inclusive community engagement efforts conducted to establish needs or disparities? If so, who/how many were consulted?	Was data collection disaggregated by race and other demographics?	Were directly or disproportionately impacted communities engaged in the development of this plan or the recommendations?	Does the plan or report identify measurable outcomes to advance equity?	Does the plan or recommendations specify a beneficial impact for residents, businesses, or community-based organizations in the Northeast District planning area?	Does the plan identify potential unintended harmful consequences on communities or people in the Northeast District planning area? And are meaningful measures to mitigate harm proposed?	Did the plan or report provide an analysis of who benefits from and who bears the burden of financial costs associated with the plan or recommendations?
Colony Park Water	2025-2027	The Colony Park Water Pipeline Renewal is a project listed in the City's Capital Projects Explorer list, which shows information for projects that are either in construction or slated to begin within the next 6 months. This project will renew approximately 9,200 LF of water line as part of Austin Water's efforts to replace aging and deteriorated pipeline infrastructure. The total planned spending is $4.5 million, with $825,000 currently obligated. Construction is anticipated to begin summer 2025 and conclude summer 2027.	This project takes place within the Northeast District boundary.	City of Austin	No. No description provided of community engagement activities.	No. No data described demographics.	No. No description provided of community engagement activities.	No. This is a description of a planned capital improvement but equity is not discussed.	No. This is a description of a planned capital improvement but beneficiaries are not described.	No. No harms identified.	Somewhat. Costs are identified but source of funds not described.
Drainage CIP Projects	N/A for Northeast District	Active, scheduled, and completed CIP drainage projects in Travis County. There are 6 Active projects, 1 scheduled project, and 11 Completed projects. None of the listed projects are within the NEDP boundary.	No impact on the Northeast District.	Travis County Public Works division	No. There was no community engagement.	No. There is no demographic data included.	No. There was no community engagement.	No. This is a list and description of drainage infrastructure projects.	No. There are no active, scheduled, or completed projects affecting the Northeast District.	No. There are no active, scheduled, or completed projects affecting the Northeast District.	Each active, scheduled, or completed project describes costs and funding sources.