

# Pleasanton: Families & The Built Environment

## Community development policy from the 2005 Pleasanton General Plan

December 30th, 2019

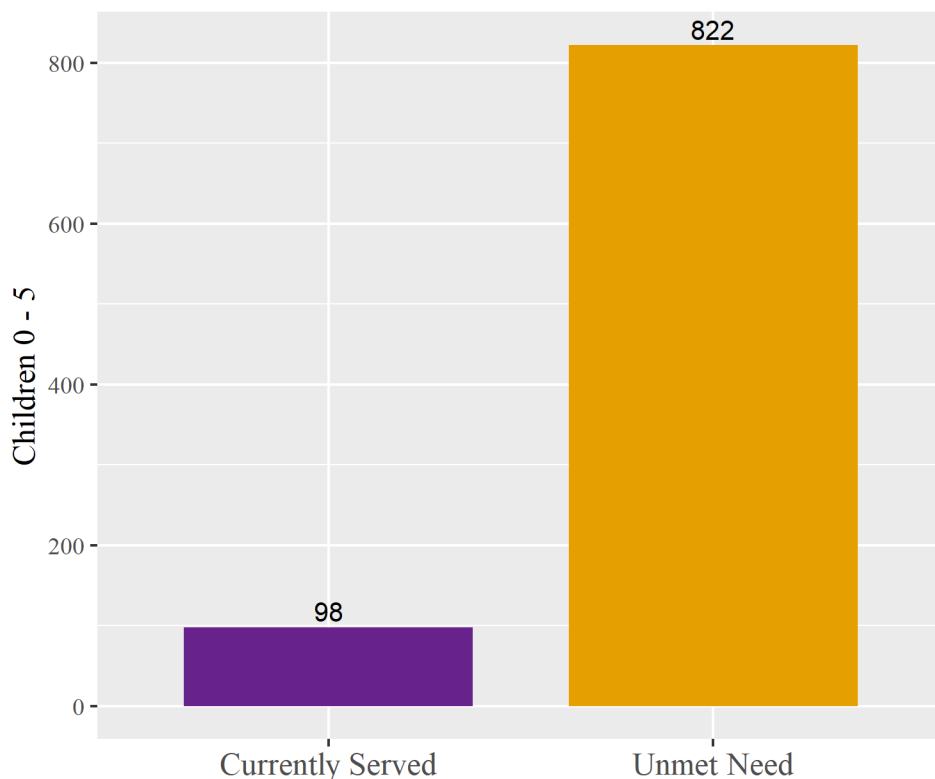
### Data

#### Community Demographics

- Number of income eligible children ages 0 to 5 at or below 85% SMI: 920
- Estimated percent of children 0-5 not served: 89%
- County Kindergarten Readiness rate: 44%

### Children Served & Estimated Unmet Need for Income Eligible Children 0-5

Pleasanton



Data from the 2016 AIR Early Learning Needs Assessment Tool

### Land Use Element

2-33: Policy 15: Encourage industrial, commercial, and office development which is compatible with environmental constraints in Pleasanton.

>Program 15.1: "Encourage business parks and large employers to provide on-site childcare facilities."

## Public Facilities & Community Programs Element

6-15: "The City contracts with various human service agencies such as Child Care Links, Senior Support of the Tri-Valley, and Spectrum Community Services. The City has other contracts to address eldercare and caregiver issues, provide in-home supportive services, and nutritional and health needs of at-risk elders."

6-16: "The need for high-quality daycare, preschool, and after-school childcare is growing in Pleasanton. Within the city, each of the nine Pleasanton Unified School District elementary schools has at least one after-school childcare program, although many of these programs are at capacity and cannot service the entire after-school childcare need. The City also has 18 other licensed childcare centers (including preschools) in commercial, industrial, and institutional areas.

In addition to centers, childcare is also provided within licensed residences that the State of California calls "Family Child Care Homes." A Family Child Care Home must be in the licensee's own home. Family Child Care Homes provide childcare (non-medical) for periods of less than 24 hours. In 2005 the city had 23 large (up to 14 children) Family Child Care Homes and numerous small (up to eight children) Family Child Care Homes.

As of March 2006, licensed childcare centers and large Family Care Homes had the capacity to care for about 3,530 children in Pleasanton. These two types of facilities had a vacancy rate of eight percent. Within the city in 2004, the unmet childcare demand for these types of facilities was about 2,250 spaces for parents of working families, according to the "Child Care Links Annual Report, 2004." Child Care Links is an agency that focuses on monitoring the availability of childcare, increasing the availability of family-care homes, and improving the overall quality of all childcare. Note that the majority of all childcare is provided by the children's relatives. Other small exempt childcare providers and in-home care also serve up to about 10 percent of the children."

6-29: Policy 20: Promote human services for diverse Pleasanton residents of all ages who need assistance.

>Program 20.6: "Consider dedicating a portion of Federal Community Development Block Grant funds and City Grant Program monies to services addressing the needs and service gap findings as identified in the Tri-Valley Human Service Needs Assessment (e.g. health care/mental health care, child-care facilities construction and improvements, bi-lingual services, uninsured dental care, etc.)."

6-31: Policy 22: Facilitate the provision of safe, affordable, high quality child-care facilities and services to families.

>Program 22.1: "Work with private child-care providers and local, County, and State agencies to promote an enhance affordable child-care services throughout the City."

>Program 22.2: "Require developers of private and public projects to include child-care facilities and/or programs where feasible."

>Program 22.3: "Investigate the feasibility of siting additional before- and after-school programs and child-care facilities in or near schools."

>Program 22.4: "Facilitate the provision of childcare facilities to meet the childcare demand within the City."

## Air Quality Element

9-8: "Sensitive receptors include the infirm, children, the elderly, and people sensitive to air pollutants. Examples of land uses where sensitive receptors congregate are hospitals, childcare centers, schools, playgrounds, rehabilitation centers, residences, and senior housing, including assisted living and nursing homes. Table 9-2 lists sensitive receptors and Figure 9-1 shows locations of potential sensitive receptors in Pleasanton. In 2003 the California Legislature passed legislation (Senate Bill 352) that expands requirements that school districts must follow in considering the impacts of hazardous air emitters and hazardous material handlers within 1/4 mile of a new school site, and creates new requirements for school sites within 500 feet of a busy freeway or traffic corridor."

## Air Quality Element

9-22: Policy 3: Separate air pollution sensitive land uses from sources of air pollution.

>Program 3.2: "Locate new sensitive receptors, such as residences (including residential care and assisted living facilities for the elderly), childcare centers, schools, playgrounds, and medical facilities away from point sources of air pollution and busy traffic corridors following the California Air Resource Board's recommendations."

## Noise Element

11-17: "Children and medically fragile people are particularly sensitive to noise and are considered to be sensitive noise receptors. Residential uses distributed throughout Pleasanton are considered more sensitive to higher noise levels than retail, office, entertainment, and industrial uses as they are more likely to be associated with sensitive receptors. In addition, schools, childcare facilities, convalescent and medical hospitals also house sensitive noise receptors. Table 11-4 lists and Figure 11-4 shows sensitive receptor locations."