

by local governments in Texas to new development projects in order to pay for transportation improvements occurring as a result of the new development. This type of fee puts the burden of financing such improvements on the developer and minimizes the cost that local governments incur, and as such, current taxpaying residents, to service new development. Furthermore, having an additional funding source enables local governments to plan and construct needed infrastructure to maximized capacities to support future increases in development. In particular, Chapter 395 of the Texas Local Government Code (LGC) specifically addresses developer participation in the construction of off-site facilities for such infrastructure as water, wastewater, and roadways. Roadway impact fees are limited to projects within city limits and portions which may be located in the city's extraterritorial jurisdiction (ETJ) cannot be included in the impact fee calculation.

DEBT INSTRUMENTS

The City may also issue instruments of debt to pay for improvements, which allows for the cost to be spread to future rate payers, assuming the city grows. Examples, discussed in detail in other Chapters of this Plan, include:

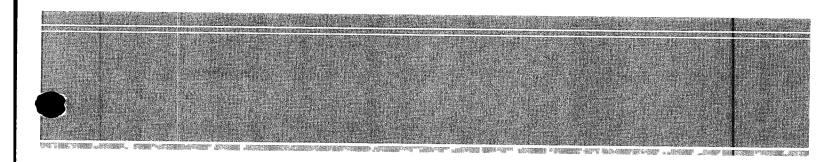
- 🕾 General Obligation
- Revenue Bonds
- Tax Notes

TXDOT PROJECTS AND FUNDING

Inderstanding TxDOT's transportation planning efforts, project and programming development, and funding mechanisms can be important for local governments to effectively work with them in order to leverage opportunities that may be mutually beneficial at the local level.

The Texas Rural Transportation Plan (TRTP) serves as TxDOT's long-term, rural transportation plan through 2035. As part of the plan, approximately 600 long-term, rural, added-capacity highway projects statewide were identified and ranked through a process of reviewing

existing project databases and lists and requesting input from TxDOT Districts and local stakeholders. While the TRTP was successful in identifying and ranking needs according to a vetted process, the projects presented in the TRTP are not currently funded or programmed to be funded in the next years. With that said, the only identified project from Atascosa County includes expanding IH 37 from four to six lanes for approximately 15 miles from US 281 to the Atascosa/Bexar county line. This project is presently ranked at number 16 out of a total 37 TxDOT San Antonio District projects.



HIGHWAY *	TXDOT PROJECT ID	ESTIMATE	BID DATE	DESCRIPTION
IH 35	1704038	\$2,296,816.80	2011-09	CONSTRUCT FRONTAGE ROADS
IH 35	1704040	\$5,201,703.60	2011-11	RESURFACE ROADWAY
US 281	7303063	\$701,340.15	2014-09	SAFETY TREAT FIXED OBJECTS - HES
US 281	7304047	\$3,069,620.50	2015-09	INSTALL PAVEMENT STRIPES/MARKERS
IH 37	7305065	\$6,645,002.33	2013-05	RESURFACE ROADWAY
SH 16	61302055	\$175,708.99	2009-09	LANDSCAPE
FM 140	74805039	\$8,358,541.41	2015-02	WIDEN ROADWAY
FM 2504	173802013	\$6,252,270.69	2012-06	REBUILD ROADWAY
FM 2924	297501008	\$2,789,282.36	2013-01	REPAIR ROADWAY

CURRENTLY ACTIVE ATASCOSA COUNTY TXDOT PROJECTS

In contrast to the TRTP, the TxDOT Unified Transportation Program (UTP) serves as a ten-year plan to guide transportation project development and construction for both rural and urbanized areas, while TxDOT's Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) incorporates metropolitan and rural area transportation improvement programs and projects over a four year period. TxDOT projects are generally funded by the State Highway Fund (comprised of revenue from transportation user fees and tax revenue) and through debt programs (e.g. the Texas Mobility Fund) through which bonds are issued and secured by toll revenue or other federal loan programs. The following projects, available through Tx-DOT's project information database online, include projects that were in the design phase as of September 1, 2008 in Atascosa County.

While several projects, as outlined above, are currently planned or underway in Atascosa County, the outlook of future roadway improvements is not as good. Dwindling transportation funds, as a consequence of a federal fuel tax that has not been increased since 1993 and more fuel-efficient cars, among other things, combined with growing populations and increasing transportation needs, are serious challenges to successfully funding and implementing future roadway projects and programs. As such, the TRTP recommends long-term strategies to focus available transportation funds on the most cost-effective improvements, managing the statewide transportation system to encourage cost-effective shifts in how the public travels, and strategically developing partnerships for providing transportation improvements.

Alternative means to improving the truck traffic through Pleasanton may be achieved in the short-term. The TTI study suggested such improvements to the traffic operations at the US 281/SH 97 intersection in Pleasanton, as an alternative to the rural truck route, to include the following:

- Lengthening the northbound, leftturn bay in order to better accommodate long queues, especially those including large vehicles and trucks
- Converting the southbound, right lane of the intersection to a right-turn only lane to better accommodate right-turn movements (which is the highest-volume turning movement on this intersection approach). As such, the southbound approach would then include a left turn bay, a single through land, and a right turn lane.
- If the improvement above was made, the eastbound to southbound, right-turning movement at the intersection could be converted into a free-flowing right turn lane, with right-turning traffic not having to yield to southbound through-traffic. Turn radius improvements may be necessary to ensure that large trucks can be accommodated.

SALES TAX DEDICATION FOR ROADWAYS

Most of a local government's general revenue is funded through property taxes and local sales and use taxes in Texas. State sales and uses taxes are incurred on all retail sales, leases and rentals of most goods, as well as taxable services. Certain entities in Texas, such as cities, counties, transit authorities, and special purpose districts, have the option of imposing an additional local sales tax for a combined total of state and local taxes of 8.25 percent. State taxes make up a total of 6.25 percent of the total 8.25 percent of local sales taxes that can be assessed, leaving up to a 2 percent difference distributed among other entities. Depending on the local rate, cities can assess anywhere from 0.25 percent to 2 percent of the local sales tax.

The City of Pleasanton currently assesses all of the total possible 8.25 percent of local sales tax, of which 0.5 percent is allocated to

Atascosa County, and 1.5 is allocated to the City. Of the 1.5 percent available to the local community, 0.25 percent is currently dedicated to a reduction in ad valorem tax rates, and 1.25 percent is available to the general fund.

Many Texas cities choose to set aside a portion of the revenue gained from sales taxes to specific endeavors or services. Some cities have utilized this strategy as an effective means to fund roadway improvements, and as such, have dedicated a percentage of their local sales taxes to these improvements.

STREET ASSESSMENTS

As an alternative to a dedicated sales tax for roadway improvements, the cost for projects such as existing street reconstruction can be borne in direct proportion by those who use them the most, i.e. the residents adjacent to the street. In this case, the cost of the project can be assessed according to lot frontage and paid over a set amount of time (one to five years, for example).

Capital Improvements Plan

"Don't worry about bitin' off more'n you can chew; your mouth is probably a whole lot bigger'n you think." — Cowboy Wiedom



Capital Improvements Plan

INTRODUCTION

The development of a successful Capital Improvements Program involves identifying the needs of the community and preparing a short-term and long-term funding strategy to meet those needs in order to achieve the most cost-effective master plan. Population growth and aging infrastructure are the primary factors that create the need for public investment in facilities.

A Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) is an effective planning tool to use with allocating funds and provides a framework to define the required timing of each project. A CIP addresses necessary improvements to the existing system in order to meet established performance criteria and defines improvements required during 2013 through 2023 to accommodate future growth. As a result, the City can utilize the CIP as a roadmap in order to take advantage of alternative financing opportunities, including federal and state funding.

DEFINING CAPITAL PROJECTS

A 'capital project' is defined as a project with a minimum total cost of \$50,000 resulting in the (1) creation of a new fixed asset; or (2) enhancement to an existing fixed asset with a life expectancy of at least 20 years. The CIP is designed to identify necessary infrastructure improvements, such as collection and transmission mains, water supply projects, water/wastewater facilities, to address existing system deficiencies. Projects considered 'operational, recurring or maintenance' in nature, as well as vehicle replacements costing less than \$35,000, are not considered as CIP projects; these types of projects should be funded through the City's operating budget.

The CIP is not to be confused with the Capital Improvement Budget. This budget is prepared each year in conjunction with the Annual Operating Budget and includes only those projects identified in the first year of the CIP for funding and implementation.

DEVELOPING A CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN

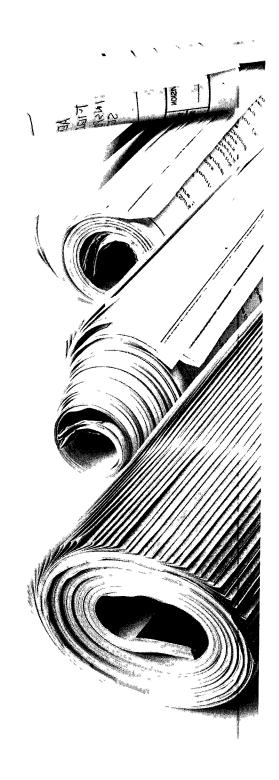
The CIP should be updated on an annual basis and serve as a guide for the City to manage the continually changing needs of the community.

The scheduling of the improvements noted in the CIP for the ten year planning period (2013-2023) is based on the following factors:

- Address existing system deficiencies;
- Address TCEQ regulatory requirements; and,
- 🗎 Support new population growth.

Several of the proposed infrastructure improvements identified in the CIP include a combination of the factors listed above. Where applicable, a determination was made to identify the percentage of the project costs for the proposed improvement allocated towards supporting new population growth and addressing system deficiencies/regulatory requirements. The costs associated with serving new growth will be used in the development of impact fees for the City.

Planning level capital costs were developed based on several sources, including information from the CEC — City of Pleasanton 2008 Water/ Wastewater Master Plan and the Means Facilities Construction Cost Data. The project cost estimates include an allowance of 20 percent for construction contingency; 17 percent for engineering/surveying/geotechnical and management fees. Financing cost estimates were based on a 3 percent interest rate per year.



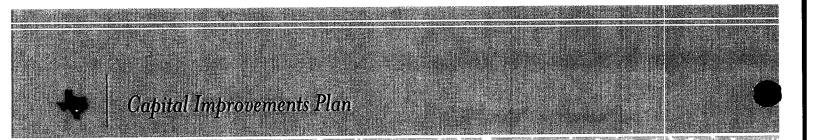


TABLE 1.1 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN – CRITERIA SCORING MATRIX

CRITERIA ...

SCORING SELECTION

	*	2	\$
Community Goals & Plans	Project consistent with Comprehensive Plan or does nothing to advance City's strategic goals	Project consistent with Comprehensive Plan but does little to advance City's strategic goals	Project directly consistent with Comprehensive Plan and advances City's goals
Public Health & Safety	Project does not impact existing public health and safety	Project increases public health and safety but is not an urgent need	Project addresses an immediate safety hazard or public health issue
Legal Requirements	Project not mandated or required by court order, judgment or interlocal agreement	Project addresses anticipated mandates, legal requirements or interlocal agreement	Project required by federal, state or local mandates, court orders and judgments; required by interlocal agreement
Standard/Level of Service	Project not related to maintaining an existing standard or level of service	Project maintains existing standard or level of service	Project addresses deficiencies with existing services and establishes new service
Extent of Benefit	Project benefits a small percentage of citizens or particular neighborhood area	Project benefits a large percentage of citizens and/or neighborhood area	Project benefits all citizens in the community
Relation to Other Projects	Project not related to other CIP projects currently underway	Project linked to other CIP projects (underway but not completed)	Project essential to the success of other CIP projects currently underway
Public Perception	Project not supported by the public; not identified as a need	Project identified as a need in the community but lacks strong support	Project has strong technical and political/community support
Service Efficiency	Project does not impact service efficiency	Project provides system-wide cost savings by eliminating obsolete or inefficient facilities	Project provides significant cost savings by increasing the efficiency of the performance of a service or reducing on-going cost of service/facility
Economic Development	Project negatively impacts capital investment, tax base or job opportunities	Project does not impact capital investment, tax base or job opportunities	Project improves/increases capital investment, tax base and job opportunities
Environmental Quality	Project negatively impacts environmental quality of City	Project does not affect the environmental quality of the City	Project improves the sustainability of the environment
Project Feasibility	Project not able to proceed forward to due obstacles	Minor obstacles exist; project almost ready to proceed	Project ready to proceed; no obstacles are present
Opportunity Cost	Project costs would be less than the rate of inflation if project deferred	Project costs would equal inflation if project deferred	Project costs would be greater than the rate of inflation if project deferred
Operations Budget Impact	Project significantly increases debt service, installment payments, personnel/operating expenses or decreases revenue	Project neither increases or decreases debt service, installment payments, personnel/operating expenses or revenue	Project decreases debt service, installment payments, personnel/ operating costs or increases revenue

CIP GUIDELINES AND PROCEDURES

The CIP is developed on an annual basis and is comprised of projects and improvements submitted by city staff members and/or the public. Each project and/or improvement is identified on a Project Request Form (reference Appendix E), which includes the following information:

- Project Title: descriptive name of project for reference purposes
- Department Responsibility: department and/or division submitting request
- Map: identify location of proposed project; insert small map if available
- Description: detailed summary of nature and scope of project; provide additional information about location of project and proximity/relation to existing facilities
- Justification: detailed summary of rationale for project
- Comprehensive Plan and/or Master Plan Compliancy: check appropriate box on form
- Expenditure Schedule: proposed annual expenditures based on project imple mentation schedule and total budget; estimates should be based on present worth costs and be reassessed annually

For example: Planning costs include research or planning/feasibility studies preliminary and final engineering design

- plans are listed under the 'design' component; construction costs include all landscaping and inspection fees; equipment costs reflect all miscellaneous equipment and furnishings for the project.
- Operational Impact: identify and quantify any net impact of the project on the operating budget during the project schedule as well as following completion of the project
- Funding Schedule: complete appropriate blanks on form; list proposed expenditures for each source of funds according to each year of the project duration
- documents: list reference to supporting documents/materials, such as engineering reports, Comprehensive Plan, etc., as well as relationship to other CIP projects
- Project Score: section (total score) will be completed by the CIP Review Committee

For each city department, a list of projects needs to be compiled that summarizes the projects according to the year targeted to initiate work, as well as order of priority.

The projects are then reviewed by a CIP Review Committee, typically led by the City Manager and comprised of staff members from various city departments such as Public Works and Finance, as well as a representative from City Council and the Planning and Zoning (P&Z) Commission.





During this process, the CIP Review Committee evaluates and prioritizes the CIP projects based on criteria scoring matrix (reference Table 1.1) in order to provide consistency and objectivity in the scoring process.

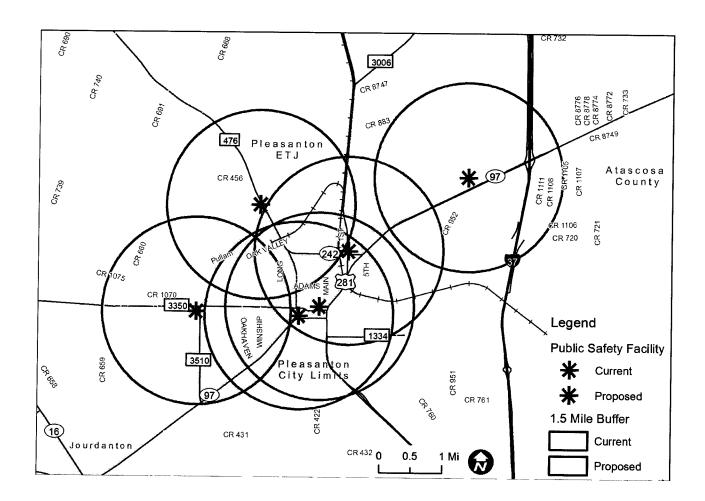
A copy of the CIP Scoring Sheet is included in Appendix E; guidelines for completing this form are provided below:

- NA or RE: description of whether project is an acquisition of a new asset (NA) or a repair of an existing asset (RE); additional description in adjacent column on form needed to clarify type of asset being repaired (i.e. ST=streets; BD=building)
- Department: name of department submitting request or use 'public' descriptor
- For Total Cost: cost estimates based on present worth values
- City Share: amount of total project cost to be paid by the City

Following completion of the evaluation process by the CIP Review Committee, the scores assigned to each of the proposed projects then serve as the basis for priority ranking and development of the final CIP.

FACILITY CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

In addition to the water, wastewater and roadway improvements, there are several city facility requirements that will need to be met within the next 10 years. A detailed space needs analysis was not performed, however this was not deemed necessary due to the simplicity of the following solutions: Additional administrative, development services space. The growth of several departments currently housed within the city hall facility will require additional space. Particularly, the development services functions, such as planning, permitting, engineering, and inspections have grown in response to the city's growth and development. The current city hall site also houses city administration, the city secretary, finance, and utility billing. As this site was recently renovated and does not lend to easy expansion



(limited parking and site circulation, flood-plain constraints), it is recommended that the development services functions be relocated. Since they require frequent coordination, they can be consolidated in a relocation. There is a logical option for relocation. The existing library building at 321 N. Main Street

Therefore, it is important to plan for additional facilities in these emerging areas such that all areas of the city will be within 1–1/2 miles of police, fire, and EMS.

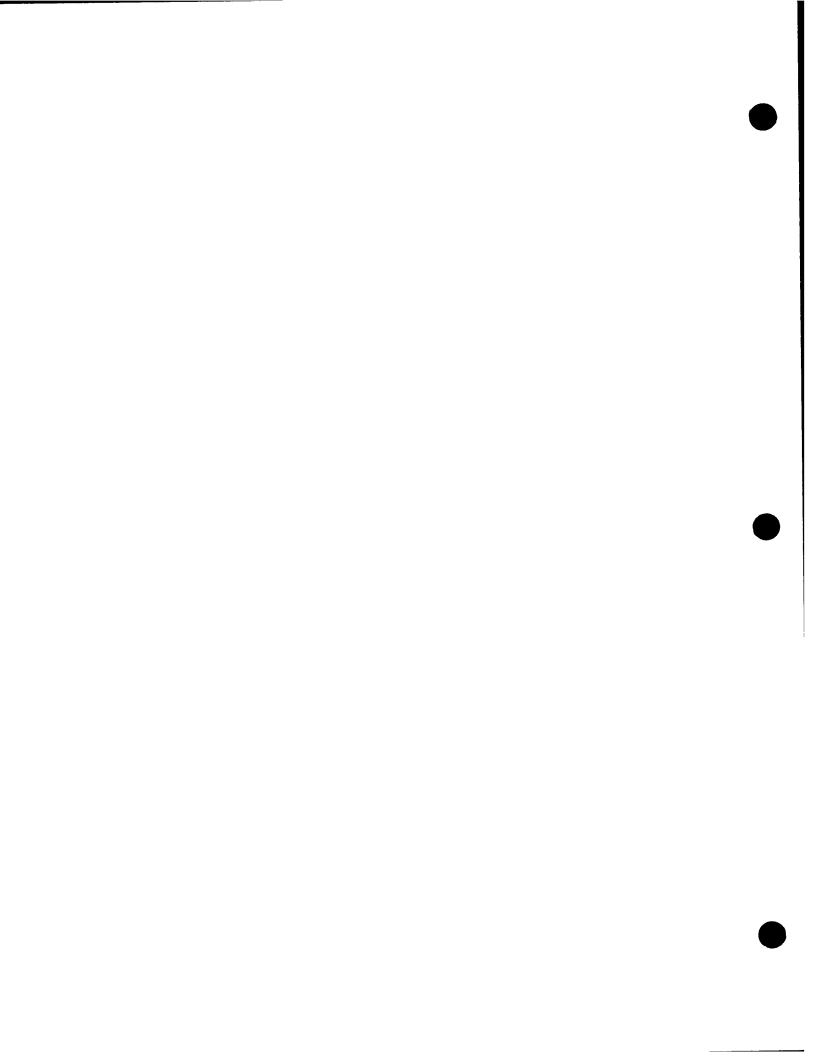
is approximately 3,000 square feet and is capable of accommodating approximately 10 staff members. As the library transitions to the new Freedom Center facility nearby, this space will become available and is already owned by the City of Pleasanton.

Additional public safety facilities. The current fire, police, and EMS facilities are located fairly central within the city, and are constrained in response by the Atascosa River floodplain, the railroad, and traffic congestion. This is of particular concern to emergency responders. As the city grows — particularly towards SH 97 and I-37, and to the north along the FM 476 and US 281 corridors, the response service area will grow accordingly. Therefore, it is important to plan for additional facilities in these emerging areas such that all areas of the city will be within 1-1/2 miles of police, fire, and EMS. The following figure shows the existing facili-

ties and potential proposed locations with their respective 1-1/2 mile response areas.

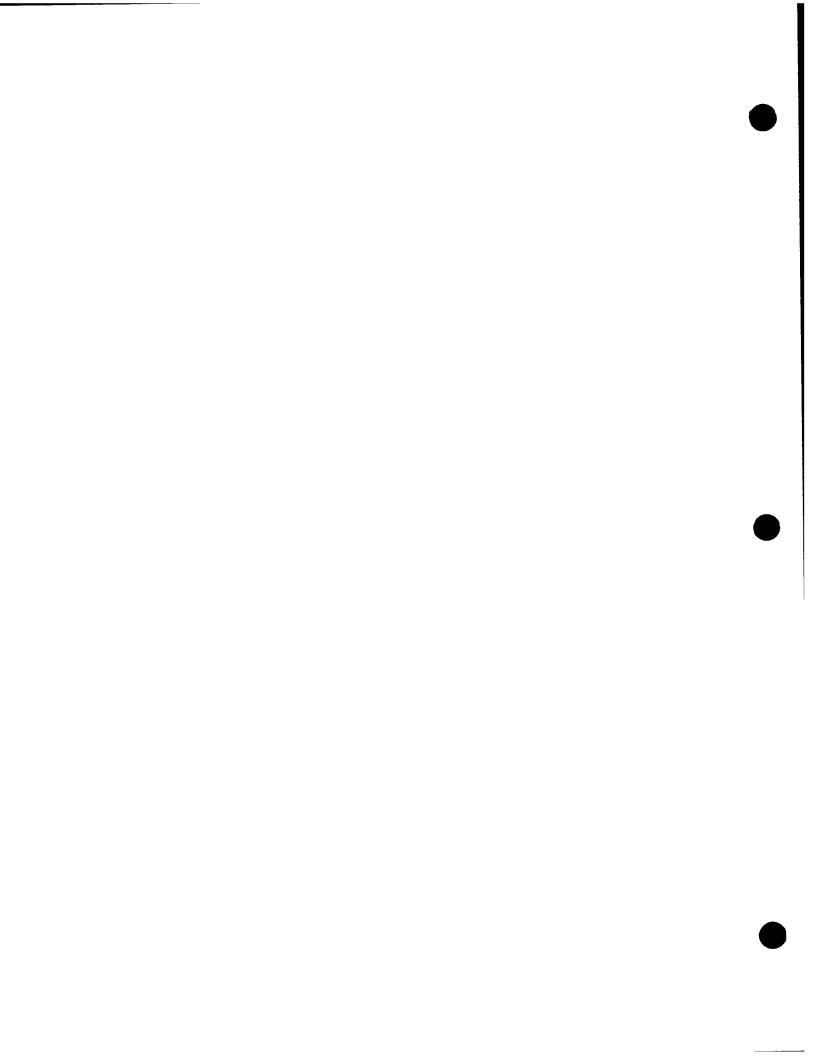
Additional public works facility space. As additional water system, wastewater system, street and drainage facilities are added to serve the growth of the city, there will be additional maintenance equipment and fleet vehicles which will be required. The current public works equipment is distributed across various city-owned properties. Some consolidation will bring efficiency to maintenance and fueling operations, and storage of equipment and office space. It is recommended that as the city purchases additional land for water system facilities, it consider the use of some of that property as a public works facility. This will also ensure that critical equipment can be located outside of the 100-year floodplain, so that it is immediately available during a flood event.

Appendices



Appendix A

2011 Workshop Materials



City of Pleasanton Visioning Workshops Summary

Goal Objective		į			Capital Improvement or	
	Advertise immediately to engage professional services with the goal of having a plan completed	Status	Administrative	Regulatory	Recurring Outlay	Partnerships
	-	Complete	×			
Prepare a Master	1.3 Identify timeling to hind along	Complete	×			
Plan	1.4 Identify execution strategy for Master Plan	Complete	×			
	Strengthen city codes (immediate acc	In Process	×			
	2.2 Strict code enforcement (remain policies)		×	×		
	2.3 Focus on instruct preservation and adoptive colors		×	×		
Become a Visually-	2.4 Eaciligte appropriate national adaptive letter		×	×	×	
Appealing city,	2.5 Finance highway 28.4 8.07 antenance in early public leading science in early public leading science in early public leading science in early l		×	×	×	
starting with	2. Financio marines 2.5 or a series into city (clean up, lighting & signage)			×	< ×	
Downtown	7 Consider sign actions			×	\ \	
				×		
			×			
			,	>		
Meintein a Compa	3.3 Improve public facilities			~		
Tour Direct	Advocate for pedestrian friendly enviro		>	2	×	
Atmoorbes	3.5 Identity hiking, bikings walking trails in concert with various community groups & AACOG		< >	,	×	
	rieserve our live oaks		,	× ×	×	×
	Develop a downtown Master Plan		>	<		
Provide a Walkable				,		
Domiton Markable	Provide for a pedestrian-friendly and		,	×		
Downtown With			× ;	×	×	
Diverse Business	Identify and support downtown staker		×			
MIX			×	×	×	×
	5.1 Create tancible business incentives		×			×
			×			
	Create an economic development by		×		×	
Be Known as a	5.4 Article rich for hierarch cotambine budget		×		×	
City that Promotes	Hilto Current rocourses to count him		×			
Economic	F. Contact of the result of th		×			
Development	S. Mork closely with localisation leads at a Work closely with community com		×			,
			×			× ,
	Conduct annual job tair		>			<
	6.2 Ensure local schools offer specialized training		<			×
	6.3 Actively target specialized companies		,			×
. (6.4 Develop a local business directory		× .			
Keduce	6.5 Job incubators (create)		×			
Unemployment	6.6 Diversify types of jobs available		×			×
with Local Jobs	6.7 Encourage high schools to provide technical training		~			
Foster and						×
Maintain	7.2 Ensure public investments/improvements are wise		×		×	
Prosperity through	7.3 Active monitoring of budget		×			
	8.1 Disseminate information through churches		×			
	Utilize social media		×			×
			×			×
			×			×
	Educate the people that they have the		×			×
	8.6 Foster community arouns in existing form for many all the stress		×			×
Increase Public	8.7 Schools, voung leaders, FEA's, the Lea Chin, informate mits multiprocessing					×
Participation/						×
Involvement	8.9 Expand media opportunities KBOP or low power radio/Interactive watering		×			×
	Actively maintain playorounds		×			×
			×		×	
			×	×	×	
			×		×	
		In Process			×	
			*			

City of Pleasanton Visioning Workshops Summary

< ×	××	15.7 Expect high quality development
	×	15.6 Promote landscape development
	×	
	×	15.4 Enrogues and planning
	×	
	×	Finalize subdivision ordinance
	×	
_		
	×	
	×	14.2 Implement regulations to assist in the development and improvement of housing
<u> </u>	×	13.9 Explore and expand mentoring programs
+		
ł		13.7 Expand private schools and charter schools
ł		13.6 Parental involvement is not the only answer
+		13.5 Advocate for higher standards
1		13.4 Raise education standards and accreditation levels ASAP
1	×	13.3 Work in conjunction with school board, higher education and TWC in developing common interests
4	>	13.2 Provide adult education programs
4	× :	13.1 Actively improve working relationships between school district and only
	×	2.3 in the second second second district and City
	×	2 Provide safe feeling environment
		Clean in river access and river
	×	12.7 Provide walking paths in park and physical fitness stops
	×	12.6 Build partnerships to make above happen
L		12.5 Heat and provide pool (at least small therapeutic pool)
1	×	12.4 Create a plan for riverfront recreational development
ļ	×	
╁		
$^{\downarrow}$		12.1 Erect bridge to connect opposite banks of river
+		Provide public lacilities
+	>	11.3 Establishment of a virtual visitor's information center
+	× ×	11.2 Create a food bank at the community center
Ŧ	× ×	Incorporate recreation time for the elderly at the new community center
+	×	מון טעלו וסער נסאדו
	×	Provide telecommunications to support 21st century expectations for businesses and individuals
		CI CUIC O CIVIL MOS PINAL
	×	Create a dramane plan
-	×	10.1 Develop a Capital Improvements Program (CIP)
l	×	"Adopt a Park" program
+	×	Integrate student projects (boy/girl scouts, 4H clubs) into community service efforts
H	×	Create management plan for city facilities
1		at Delici Securità la legacia Adriadistri de Caris

Provide Accessible Community Services for Youth and Elderly

Develop River Recreation with Parks Provide Excellent
Public Utilities and
Infrastructure

Provide Excellent
Public Facilities
(Parks)

Page 2 of 2	

6/12/2013

Be Known as a City with User-Friendly Development Regulations Improve Education at all Levels
Encourage more
Housing and
Improve Existing
Housing

City of Pleasanton Visioning

San Antonio Planning Advisors July 9, 2011

Visioning Meeting 1 Agenda

- 1. Welcome and Introductions
- 2. Review of Ground Rules
- 3. Meeting Purpose and Outcomes
- 4. Discussion of where are we now. (Baseline)
- 5. Discussion of where are we going. (Trends)
- 6. Questions
- 7. Review of next steps
- 8. Closing comments and adjournment

July 9, 2011

City of Pleasanton

Ground Rules

- 1. Be courteous
- 2. Share ideas
- 3. Be specific and concise no speeches
- 4. Listen to Others
- 5. Facilities refreshment and restrooms

July 9, 2011

City of Pleasanton

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Purpose and Outcomes

Purpose: Develop a Vision for the City of Pleasanton, Texas.

- Visioning: Understanding the whole community, reflecting core community values, addressing emerging trends & issues, envisioning a preferred future and promoting local action.
- Timeline: Three meetings and an open house. Where are we now? Where are we going? How do we get there?
- <u>First Meeting</u>: Explain process, community profile & trends.
- Second Meeting: Develop Vision statement & areas of concern.
- Third Meeting: Develop action plan.
- Open House: Public review of Vision statement, areas of concern and action plan.
- Annual Review: Where are we now? Where are we going? How do we get there? Are we getting there?

July 9, 2011

City of Pleasanton

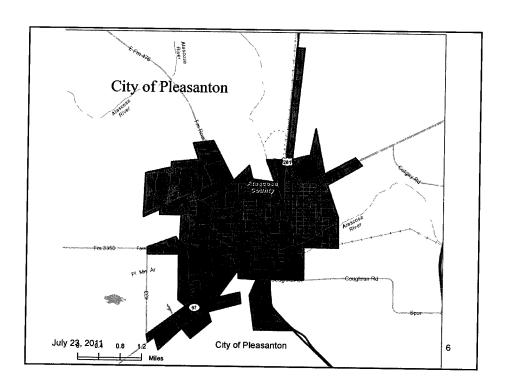
Where Are We Now?

- Demographics
 - Population and Households
 - Housing
 - Income and Employment
- Economy
- Land Use
- City Utilities
- City Budget

Where are We Going?

July 9, 2011

City of Pleasanton



Demographics TOTAL POPULATION

				2000-10	Annl Pct	2010-15	Anni Pct
Atascosa			2015	Change	Change	Change	Change 1.1%
Pleasanton	•	9,116	9,427	850	1.0%		0.7%

• Note: U.S. Bureau of the Census 2010 showed Atascosa County to have 44,911 population and the City of Pleasanton to have 8,934 population.

July 23, 2011

City of Pleasanton

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Demographics POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY: 2010

		White	Black	Hisp	Diversity
ĺ	2010	Alone			Index
Atascosa	45,110	0.700	0.009	0.627	73.9
Pleasanton	9,116	0.776	0.014	0.519	69.8

POPULATION BY RACE/ETHNICITY: 2015

Atascosa	2015 47,610	Alone	Alone	Origin	
Pleasanton	9,427	0.766	0.016	0.528	70.6

July 23, 2011

City of Pleasanton

Demographics POPULATION BY AGE GROUP: 2000

		Under	Ages	55 yrs	Age 18
	2000	Age 20	20 - 54	& over	& over
Atascosa	38,628	0.365	0.460	0.191	0.683
Pleasanton	8,266	0.349	0.453	0.214	0.696

July 23, 2011

City of Pleasanton

Demographics POPULATION BY AGE GROUP: 2010

				O 20	10
		Under	Ages	55 yrs	Age 18
	2010	Age 20	20 - 54	& over	& over
Atascosa		0.341			
Pleasanton	9,115	0.336	0.445	0.236	0.705

POPULATION BY AGE GROUP: 2015

		Under	Ages	55 yrs	Age 18
	2015	Age 20	20 - 54	& over	& over
Atascosa					0.705
Pleasanton	9,425	0.337	0.425	0.254	0.705

July 23, 2011

City of Pleasanton

Demographics - Education Level

Population by Enrollment & Educational Attainment

Total	4	9.	36.	ž	1524 MA	7,804
Enrolled i	n Nursery	/Presch	ool			0.9%
Enrolled i	n Kinderg	arten	4 848	- 8r No.	- 分質	1.1%
Enrolled i						14 4%
Enrolled i	n Grade 9	-12	18 jg.,	9個後	2	8.7%
Enrolled I	n College					3 1%
Enrolled i	n Grad/Pr	of Scho	ol		15	0.6%
	led in Sch					71.1%

 2010 Population 25+ by Educational Attainment

 Total
 5,646

 Less than 9th Grade
 11.9%

 9th - 12th Grade, No Diploma
 11.7%

 High School Graduate
 32 1%

 Some College, No Degree
 19.4%

 Associate Degree
 7.1%

 Bachelor's Degree
 11.6%

 Graduate/Professional Degree
 6.2%

July 23, 2011 City of Pleasanton

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Demographics - Households

TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS

				2000-10	Annl Pct	2010-15	Annl Pct
	2000	2010	2015	Change	Change	Change	Change
Atascosa	12,816	14,999	15,849	2,183	1.7%	850	1.1%
Pleasanton	2,941	3,255	3,370	314	1.1%	115	0.7%

HOUSEHOLD SIZE

	2000	2010	2015
Atascosa	2.99	2.98	2.98
Pleasanton	2.77	2.76	2.76

July 23, 2011 City of Pleasanton 12

Demographics - Households

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

2000 2010 2015 Atascosa \$33,098 \$40,339 \$46,310 Pleasanton \$29,634 \$40,660 \$47,035

PER CAPITA INCOME

2000 2010 2015 Atascosa \$14,276 \$16,213 \$17,708 Pleasanton \$14,878 \$17,191 \$18,818

July 23, 2011

City of Pleasanton

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Demographics - Households

HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME GROUP: 2010

					Average
		Less Than	\$25,000 -	\$100,000	Hhold
	2010	\$25,000	\$99,000	and Over	Income
Atascosa	14,999	0.305	0.622		\$48,351
Pleasanton	3,256	0.335	0.591	0.074	\$47,832

HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME GROUP: 2015

					Average
		Less Than	\$25,000 -	\$100,000	Hhold
	2015	\$25,000	\$99,000	and Over	Income
Atascosa	15,849	0.258	0.657		\$52,754
Pleasanton	3,372	0.281	0.634	0.086	\$52,280

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Demographics - Housing OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS: 2000

		Less				Average
	Owner	Than	\$50,000 -	\$150,000 -	\$300,000	
				\$299,000		
Atascosa	10,058		0.422	0.052	0.014	\$68,252
Pleasanton	1,931	0.450	0.498	0.049	0.004	\$65,838

RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS: 2000

	Renter	Cash	No Cash	Median	Average
	Occ HUs				
Atascosa	-		0.192		
Pleasanton	1,038	0.914	0.086	\$301	\$305

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Demographics - Labor Force

2010 Civilian Population 16+ in Labor Force Civilian Employed

Civilian Unemployed 8.7%

2015 Civilian Population 16+ in Labor Force

92.9% Civilian Employed Civilian Unemployed

2010 Employed Population 16+ by Industry

Total		** AN	3,484
Agriculture/Mining			3.8%
Construction	- A	jy N	14.0%
Manufacturing			5 5%
Wholesale Trade	4 6	施	1.6%
Retail Trade	9.		10.9%
Transportation/Utilities			4.7%
Information			1.5%
Finance/Insurance/Real	Md 5	4	4.5%
Services			46 7%
Public Administration	¥ **	ě	6.8%

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Economy - Occupation

T	otal	3,483
	White Collar	53.6%
95	Management/Business/Financial	9.5%
	Professional	21.6%
	Sales	11.9%
	Administrative Support	10.6%
	Services	8.2%
	Blue Collar	8.2%
	Farming/Forestry/Fishing	0.3%
	Construction/Extraction 1	2.9%
ď	Installation/Maintenance/Repair	4.1%
	Production	4.9%
	Transportation/Material Moving	5.9%
		P*

July 23, 2011

City of Pleasanton

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Economy - Retail Trade

Total Retail Trade (w/Food & Drink)

Demand	Supply	Retail Gap	Number of
(retail potential)	(retail sales)	(demand-supply)	Businesses
\$60,438,721	\$126,951,491	-\$66,572,770	135
\$ <u>2</u> 84,311,827	\$233,758,723	\$50,553,104	274
	(retail potential) \$60,438,721	(retail potential) (retail sales) \$60,438,721 \$126,951,491	(retail potential) (retail sales) (demand-supply) \$60,438,721 \$126,951,491 -\$66,572,770

Total Retail Trade (w/Food & Drink)

		 (
	Demand	Supply	Retail Gap	Number of
	(retail potential)	(retail sales)	(demand-supply)	Businesses
City of Pleasanton	\$10,776,723	\$26,456,270	-\$15,679,547	7
Atascosa County	\$50,731,937	\$39,944,359	\$10,787,578	25

July 23, 2011

City of Pleasanton

Economy - Consumer Spending

Broad Consumer Budget Category	Total Spent	Average Spent	Pct of Spending
Apparel & Services	\$3,745,544	\$1,150.70	2.6%
Computers & Accessories	\$475,680	\$146.14	0.3%
Education	\$2,469,094	\$758.55	1.7%
Entertainment/Recreation	\$7,195,969	\$2,210.74	4.9%
Food at Home	\$10,352,703	\$3,180.55	7.1%
Food Away from Home	\$7,403,560	\$2,274.52	5.1%
Health Care	\$8,545,096	\$2,625.22	5.9%
Household Furnishings & Equip	\$4,026,593	\$1,237.05	2.8%
Investments	\$2,970,636	\$912.64	2.0%
Retail Goods	\$55,405,343	\$17,021.61	38.1%
Shelter	\$34,132,963	\$10,486.32	23.4%
TV/Video/Audio	\$2,870,619	\$881.91	2.0%
Travel	\$3,811,103	\$1,170.85	2.6%
Vehicle Maintenance & Repairs	\$2,179,865	\$669.70	1.5%
Total Consumer Spending	\$145,584,768	\$44,726.50	100.0%

2010 Consumer Spending shows the amount spent on a variety of goods and services by households that reside in the market area. Expenditures are shown by broad budget categories that are not mutually exclusive. Consumer spending does not equal business revenue or total retail sales.

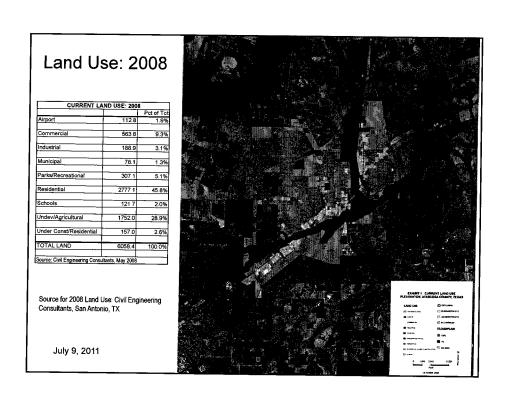
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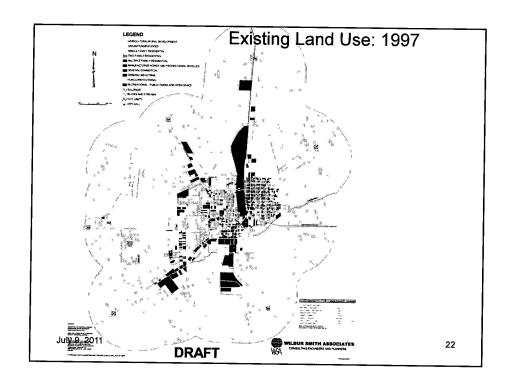
July 23, 2011 City of Pleasanton

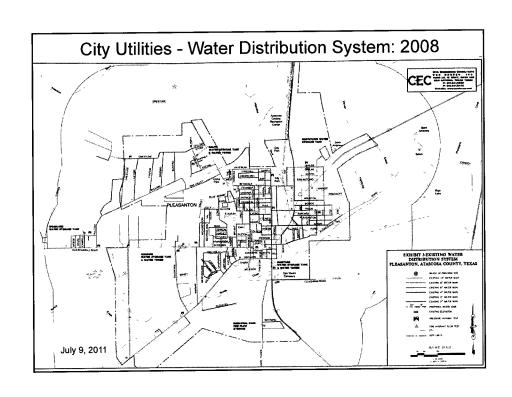
Land Use: 2008

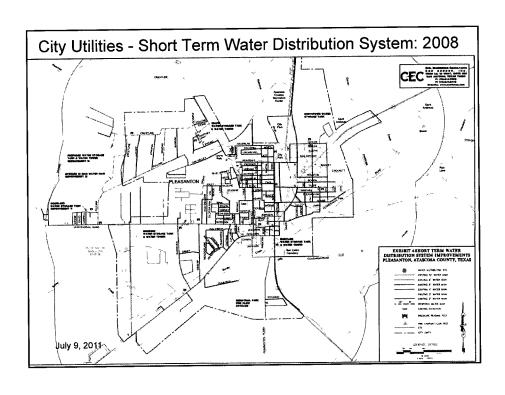
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Residential	2,777.1	45.8%
 Under Const/Residential 	157.0	2.6%
 Commercial 	563.8	9.3%
 Industrial 	188.9	3.1%
Airport	112.8	1.9%
Municipal	78.1	1.3%
Schools	121.7	2.0%
 Parks/Recreational 	307.1	5.1%
 Undeveloped/Agricultural 	1,752.0	28.9%

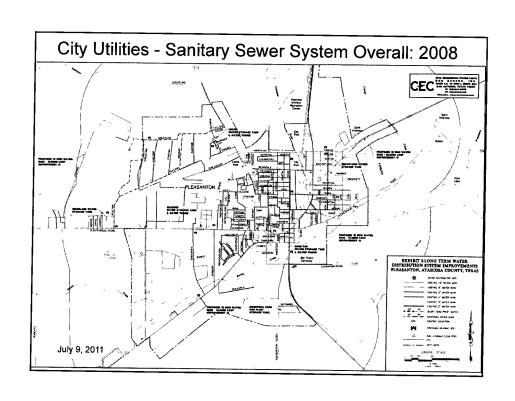
July 9, 2011 City of Pleasanton 20

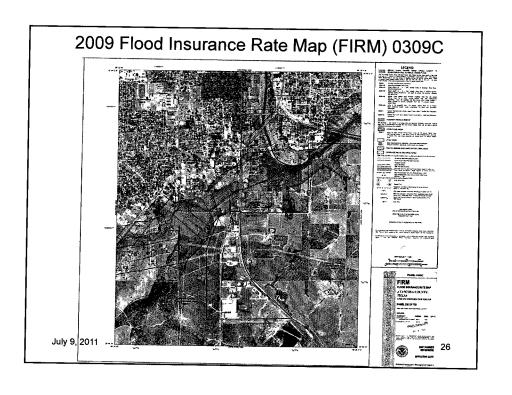


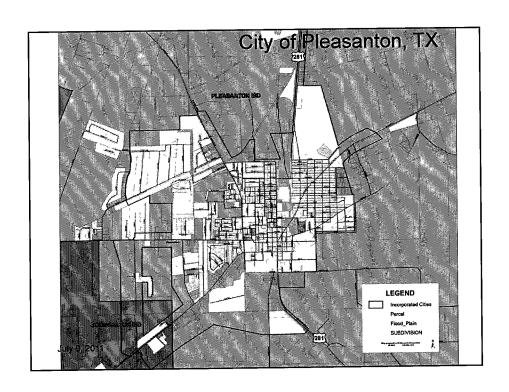












City Budget Sales Tax Allocations

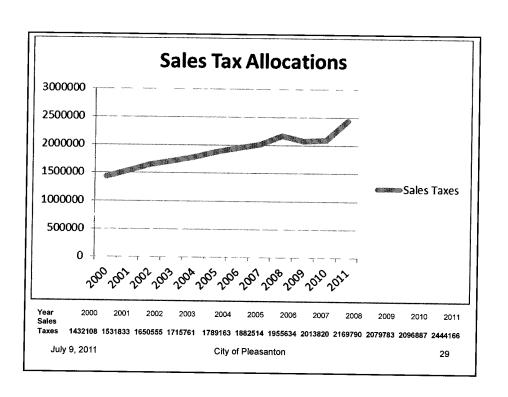
	2009	2010	2011	Change	Pct Chng
JAN		150177	188161	37984	25 3%
FEB		216473	273722	57249	26 4%
MAR		141242	195334	54092	38 3%
APR		153839	179449	25610	16 6%
MAY		190536	475971	285435	149 8%
JUN		167150	894024	726874	434 9%
JUL		167538	237505	69967	41 8%
AUG	192967	194934		1967	1.0%
SEP	163909	168125		4216	2 6%
OCT	156659	176225		19566	12 5%
NOV	172625	201825		29200	16.9%
DEC	146091	168824		22733	15 6%
TOTAL	832251	2096888	2444166	1334893	63 7%

Note: Pct Change based on most recent year comparison available 2010 as base.

Source City of Pleasanton Budget

July 9, 2011

City of Pleasanton



City Budget Analysis of Tax Rates, Levies and Collections

	Tax Year	Tax Rate	Tax Levy	Tax Collections	Debt Portion	Debt Percent	
	2005-06	0 47500	\$1,039,227	\$1,178,305	\$489,986	41.6%	\$688,319
	2006-07	0.46500	\$1,390,409	\$1,251,368	\$601,783	48.1%	\$649,585
	2007-08	0.45000	\$1,503,179	\$1,352,862	\$632,834	44.8%	\$720,028
	2008-09	0.45000	\$1,602,224	\$1,474,046	\$660,814	44.8%	\$813,232
	2009-10	0.47731	\$1,832,635	\$1,686,024	\$712,514	42 3%	\$973,510
_	2010-11	0.49999	\$1,981,329	\$1,783,196	\$765,171	42.9%	\$1,018,025

Source: City of Pleasanton Budget

July 9, 2011

City of Pleasanton

City Budget Summary of All Funds: Oct 1, 2010-Sep 30, 2011 **REVENUES**

	Actual	Current	Proposed	
	For Year	Budget	Budget	2011
Revenues	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Pct of Tot
General Fund	\$5,765,962	\$5,117,525	\$5,151,539	33 34%
Utility Fund	\$3,820,239	\$3,887,600	\$4,021,400	26 03%
Debt Service-General	\$730,132	\$875,110	\$865,371	5 60%
Debt Service-Revenue	\$821,125	\$817,561	\$814,851	5 27%
Fire Dept Equipment	\$16,903	\$15,350	\$14,575	0 09%
Garbage Recycling Fund	\$478	\$6,200	\$6,400	0 04%
TDCP Grant Fund	\$0	\$0	\$250,000	1 62%
Drainage Fund	\$2,260,015	\$2,220,000	\$1,852,000	11 99%
Capital Replacement Fund	\$110,085	\$28,100	\$39,000	0 25%
Park Improvement Fund	\$11,682	\$266,000	\$270,600	1 75%
Building Fund	\$88,659	\$1,432,000	\$651,500	4 22%
Library-Mueller Estate	\$10,664	\$242,500	\$246,200	1 59%
Library-Memorial Fund	\$291	\$2,550	\$450	0 00%
Utility Construction Fund	\$1,234,869	\$1,065,000	\$1,059,000	6.85%
Airport Fund	\$122,041	\$126,025	\$116,975	0.76%
Hotel Occupancy Tax Fund	\$70,497	\$67,900	\$88,000	0 57%
Asset Forfeiture Fund	\$5,386	\$2,050	\$1,520	0 01%
TOTAL REVENUES	\$15,069,028	\$16,171,471	\$15,449,381	100 00%

Source. City of Pleasanton Budget July 9, 2011 City of Pleasanton

City Budget Summary of All Funds: Oct 1, 2010-Sep 30, 2011 EXPENDITURES

	Actual	Current	Proposea	
	For Year	Budget	Budget	2011
Expenditures	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Pct of Tot
General Fund	\$6,213,942	\$4,877,670	\$5,142,485	34 95%
Utility Fund	\$3,532,732	\$3,313,250	\$4,015,586	27 29%
Debt Service-General	\$919,299	\$874,757	\$865,171	5 88%
Debt Service-Revenue	\$811,125	\$815,161	\$812,251	5 52%
Fire Dept Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$8,000	0 05%
Garbage Recycling Fund	\$589	\$6,000	\$6,400	0.04%
TDCP Grant Fund	\$0	\$0	\$250,000	1 70%
Drainage Fund	\$6,371	\$1,930,500	\$1,246,000	8.47%
Capital Replacement Fund	\$110,085	\$28,100	\$39,000	0 27%
Park Improvement Fund	\$0	\$264,000	\$170,600	1 16%
Building Fund	\$1,421,205	\$1,432,000	\$651,500	4.43%
Library-Mueller Estate	\$0	\$242,500	\$246,200	1.67%
Library-Memorial Fund	\$6,468	\$2,550	\$425	0 00%
Utility Construction Fund	\$1,234,801	\$1,030,200	\$1,057,900	7.19%
Airport Fund	\$145,013	\$121,900	\$112,700	0 77%
Hotel Occupancy Tax Fund	\$67,786	\$67,900	\$87,800	0 60%
Asset Forfeiture Fund	\$7,655	\$2,050	\$1,425	0.01%
TOTAL EXPENDITURES:	\$14,477,071	\$15,008,538	\$14,713,443	100.00%

July & Chicle: City of Pleasanton Budget City of Pleasanton

City Budget Summary of All Funds: Oct 1, 2010-Sep 30, 2011 BUDGET GAIN

DUDOET OLIVINIA	Actual For Year	Current Budget	Proposed Budget	2011
BUDGET GAIN (-LOSS)	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Pct of Tot
General Fund	-\$447,980	\$239,855	\$9,054	1.23%
Utility Fund	\$287,507	\$574,350	\$5,814	0 79%
Debt Service-General	-\$189,167	\$353	\$200	0 03%
Debt Service-Revenue	\$10,000	\$2,400	\$2,600	0 35%
Fire Dept Equipment	\$16,903	\$15,350	\$6,575	0 89%
Garbage Recycling Fund	-\$111	\$200	\$0	0 00%
TDCP Grant Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	0 00%
Drainage Fund	\$2,253,644	\$289,500	\$606,000	82 34%
Capital Replacement Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
Park Improvement Fund	\$11,682	\$2,000	\$100,000	13 59%
Building Fund	-\$1,332,546	\$0	\$0	0 00%
Library-Mueller Estate	\$10,664	\$0	\$0	0 00%
Library-Memorial Fund	-\$6,177	\$0	\$25	0.00%
Utility Construction Fund	\$68	\$34,800	\$1,100	0.00%
Airport Fund	-\$22,972	\$4,125	\$4,275	0 58%
Hotel Occupancy Tax Fund	\$2,711	\$0	\$200	0 03%
Asset Forfeiture Fund	-\$2,269	\$0	\$95	0 03%
	\$2,200	ΨΟ	493	001%
TOTAL BUDGET GAIN	\$591.957	\$1 162 933	\$735 938	

Source⁻ City of Pleasanton Budget July 9, 2011 City of Pleasanton

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Questions

July 9, 2011

City of Pleasanton

City of Pleasanton Visioning

San Antonio Planning Advisors July 23, 2011

Visioning Meeting 2 Agenda

- 1. Welcome and Introductions
- 2. Review of Ground Rules and Meeting #1 Information
- 3. Meeting Purpose and Outcomes
- 4. Brainstorming on City of Pleasanton's Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (S.W.O.T.)
- 5. Discussion/Draft of Vision, Goals & Objectives
- 6. Questions & Review of next steps
- 7. Closing comments and adjournment

July 23, 2011

City of Pleasanton

Where Are We Now?

- Demographics
 - Population and Households
 - Housing
 - Income and Employment
- Economy
- Land Use
- City Utilities
- City Budget

Where are We Going?

July 23, 2011

City of Pleasanton

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Demographics POPULATION

- According to ESRI, both Pleasanton and Atascosa County experienced very modest population growth from 2000 to 2010.
- Pleasanton population increased from 8,266 in 2000 to 9,116 in 2010 a change of 850 persons, which was an average of only 1% annually.
- U.S. Bureau of the Census 2010 showed Atascosa County to have a population 44,911 and the City of Pleasanton to have a population of 8,934 in April 2010.

Source: Environmental Systems Research Institute Business Information Solutions (ESRI BIS), U S Bureau of the Census, Census of Population & Housing, 2000 and 2010.

City of Pleasanton

Demographics

- It is estimated that, based on recent trends and economic activity, the current population of Pleasanton is more than 10,000.
- More than 76% of Pleasanton's current population is of Hispanic Origin, compared to 70% in Atascosa County as a whole. These are expected to be about the same in 2015.
- Atascosa County population increased by 6,482 during the decade which was an average of 1.7% annually.

Source Environmental Systems Research Institute Business Information Solutions (ESRI BIS), U.S Bureau of the Census, Census of Population & Housing, 2000 and 2010.

City of Pleasanton

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Demographics Education Level & Attainment

- More than 24% of the 2000 population was enrolled in grades K-12 and almost 4% were enrolled in college.
- Pleasanton's 2010 educational attainment shows that 32% have a high school diploma and almost 24% have less than a high school diploma.
- Almost 12% have a bachelor's degree and more than 6% have a graduate or professional degree.

Source Environmental Systems Research Institute Business Information Solutions (ESRI BIS); U S Bureau of the Census, Census of Population & Housing, 2000 and 2010.

City of Pleasanton

Demographics - Households

- The number of households in the City of Pleasanton was 3,255 in 2010 and the average household size was 2.76.
- The median household income of \$40,660 in the City is slightly above the \$40,339 in the County as a whole.
- More than a third of Pleasanton households have incomes less than \$25,000 and this share is expected to decline to 28% by 2015.
- In year 2000, more than 65% of Pleasanton households and more than 79% of Atascosa County households owned their own home.
- More than half the rental units in Atascosa were in the City of Pleasanton.
- Source. Environmental Systems Research Institute Business Information Solutions (ESRI BIS);
 U S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population & Housing, 2000 and 2010

City of Pleasanton

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Demographics - Labor Force

- Civilian Population in the Labor Force at 91.3% in 2010 is expected to increase to 92.9% by 2015.
- Almost 58% of Pleasanton's 2010 employment was in the Retail Trade and Services industries.
- Pleasanton employed occupations are more than 53% white collar, with 21.6% as professionals.
- Of the 28% blue collar workers, almost 13% are in occupations of construction and extraction.

Source: Environmental Systems Research Institute Business Information Solutions (ESRI BIS), U S Bureau of the Census, Census of Population & Housing, 2000 and 2010

City of Pleasanton

Economy – Retail Sales

- City of Pleasanton retail sales of \$126,951,000 is more than double the potential retail expenditures of Pleasanton households, meaning that most retail customers from outside the City.
- Retail sales in Pleasanton is more than 54% of Atascosa sales.
- Retail sales tax allocations were projected to be \$2,000,000 annually, however, the total for 2011 jumped to more than \$2,444,000 by July – in just 7 months.

Source Environmental Systems Research Institute Business Information Solutions (ESRI BIS), U S Bureau of the Census, Census of Population & Housing, 2000 and 2010

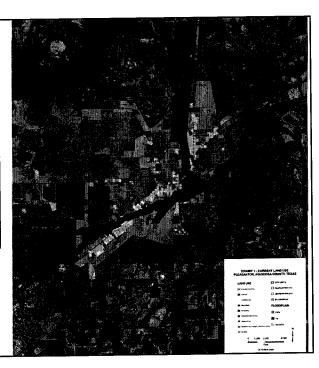
City of Pleasanton

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Land Use: 2008

CURRENT LAND USE: 2008		
		Pct of Tot
Airport	112.8	1.9%
Commercial	563.8	9.3%
Industrial	188.9	3.1%
Municipal	78.1	1.3%
Parks/Recreational	307 1	5.1%
Residential	2777 1	45.8%
Schools	121 7	2.09
Undev/Agricultural	1752.0	28.99
Under Const/Residential	157.0	2.69
TOTAL LAND	6058.4	100.09

Source for 2008 Land Use: Civil Engineering Consultants, San Antonio, TX



City Utilities- Water

- The existing water supply is adequate for modest growth unless severe drought continues.
- The existing water distribution system covers most of the City with plans for additional storage tanks to improve water pressure.
- Water service may be extended to areas outside of the existing distribution system but may require additional wells and/ or tanks.
- The existing water distribution system will require improvements to allow increased pressure when tank and other improvements are added.
- Improvements are needed to be added to allow for several loops of 12" mains as the water system level of service increases.
- All of the elevated and ground storage tanks have been rehabilitated and should be in good shape for the next 10-15 years.

City of Pleasanton

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City Utilities- Sewer

- The existing sanitary sewage treatment plant is adequate for growth of an additional 1000 equivalent dwelling units.
- The existing sanitary sewer collection system covers all the developed areas of the city with potential extensions for growth to the west, north east and south east.
- The sewer system will be undergoing an entire system evaluation to assist in identifying problem areas as required by SSO Agreement with TCEQ.
- Significant Improvements to the existing system have already been accomplished and others are planned for the next few years.
- Plans are under way for removal of the 476 Lift Station near Oak Valley St by replacement with a gravity collection line.

City of Pleasanton

City Drainage and Streets

- Storm drainage can be a problem, especially with a significant floodplain in the central commercial area.
- Drainage projects are needed in several areas of the City which experience street and property flooding.
- There is funding available for clearing of brush in Atascosa River and Bonita Creek which will begin when plans and requirements are determined.
- Existing streets continue to have issues with maintenance and will present many needs for street rehabilitation projects.

City of Pleasanton

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Brainstorming S.W.O.T. Analysis

Internal Factors (to City)



External Factors (to City)

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City of Pleasanton

S.W.O.T.

- A SWOT analysis provides information that helps to match the City's goals, objectives, policies, programs & capacities to the environment in which it operates.
- Factors internal to the City can usually be classified as strengths (S) or weaknesses (W)
- Factors external to the City can be classified as opportunities (O) or threats (T).
- · It is a tool of the master plan process.
- With dialogue, it is a participatory process.

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City of Pleasanton

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SWOT: Internal Factors

Strengths

Positive tangible and intangible attributes, internal to the City. They are within the City's control.

Weaknesses

Factors that are within the City's control that detract from its ability to attain the core goal. Which areas might the City improve?

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S.W.O.T. External Factors

Opportunities

- External attractive factors that represent the reason for the City to exist and develop. What opportunities exist in the environment that can propel the City?
- Identify opportunities by their "time frames"

Threats

- External factors, beyond City's control, which could place the City's mission or operation at risk. The City may benefit by having contingency plans to address threats if they should occur.
- Classify threats by their "seriousness" and "probability of occurrence".

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City of Pleasanton

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Simple Rules for S.W.O.T . Analysis

- Be realistic about the City's strengths and weaknesses.
- Distinguish between where the City is today, and where it could be in the future
- List as many items as people want, don't discuss each item
- Think of city as being in competition w/other cities (Jourdanton?)
- Be specific: Avoid gray areas.
- Look at connections between items listed
- Analyze each in relation to the City's core values and mission.
- Keep the S.W.O.T. short and simple. Avoid complexity and over-analysis
- Empower S.W.O.T. with a logical conceptual framework.

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City of Pleasanton

Caution!

- S.W.O.T. analysis can be very subjective. Do not rely on it too much. Two people rarely come-up with the same final version of S.W.O.T.
- Use it as a guide and not a prescription.

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City of Pleasanton

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Suggested Categories for S.W.O.T.

What are strengths, weaknesses, opportunities or threats with regards to:

- Sewage Collection & Treatment
- Water Supply & Distribution
- Development Regulations
- Single Family Residential
- Multi-Family Residential
- Retail Sales
- Community Services
- Perceptions
- Regional Location
- Downtown
- People
- Growth
- Noise

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- Traffic/Transportation
- Utilities
- Land Uses
- · Livability/Quality of Life
- · Community Facilities
- Floodplains
- · Economic Development
- City Finances
- · Education/Schools
- · Health & Safety
- Environment (physical, cultural)
- Energy
- Neighborhoods

City of Pleasanton

Visioning

Purpose: Develop a Vision for the City of Pleasanton, Texas.

- Understand the whole community, reflect core community values, address emerging trends & issues, envision a preferred future and promote local action.
- Most important strength, weakness, opportunity, threats
- What is the most surprising among them?
- What is the level of community interest or enthusiasm?
- Is more information needed?
- · Core community values
- What are the major Emerging Trends & Issues
- Preferred future (Vision)
- Goals & Objectives
- · Actions (Next time)

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City of Pleasanton

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Core Values

· Core community values

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City of Pleasanton

Major Trends & Issues

- Quality of Life
- Population
- Environment
- Housing
- · Economic Development
- Transportation
- Utilities
- Public Safety
- Health
- Education
- Growth

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City of Pleasanton

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Vision for Pleasanton

 In the future, we envision that Pleasanton will be . . .

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City of Pleasanton

General Goals for Pleasanton

(Trends & Issues Categories)

- Quality of Life
- Environment
- Housing
- Economic Development
- Transportation
- Utilities
- Public Safety
- Health
- Education
- Growth

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City of Pleasanton

City of Pleasanton Visioning

San Antonio Planning Advisors August 6, 2011 Citizen Input/Objectives Added

Visioning Meeting 3 Agenda

- 1. Welcome and Introductions
- 2. Review of Ground Rules and Meetings 1 & 2 Info
- 3. Meeting Purpose and Outcomes
 - Review Vision Statement alternatives
 - Discussion Draft Vision & Goals
- 4. Develop Action Plan
 - Actions to achieve community goals & objectives
 - Actions to address Emerging Trends & Issues
 - Actions to address major Areas of Concern
 - Discuss/adopt recommend Action Plan
- 5. Questions & Review of next steps
- 6. Closing comments and adjournment

City of Pleasanton

S.W.O.T. Brainstorming/Analysis

S.W.O.T. Analysis is a tool used to evaluate **Strengths**, **Weaknesses**, **Opportunities** and **Threats** that are relevant to the City in the planning process to develop goals, objectives and actions.

The following slides are based on the S.W.O.T. Brainstorming/Analysis session held on July 23, 2011 at the second visioning meeting.

s.w.o.t. Strengths

- Geographic Location (4)
- Retail Hub of County
- Fiscally Sound
- Amenities & Facilities (which ones?)
- Community Values & Organizations (examples?)
- Diversity (?)
- Business Strength & Growth (?)

(Many elements from the S.W.O.T. Analysis were repeated at more than one table)

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S.W.O.T. Weaknesses

- · Apathy, lack of public interest & involvement
- Lack of long-range plan & vision
- Skilled labor/poor training in workforce
- Transportation
- Poor housing quality and quantity
- · Communication with citizens
- Water supply/quality
- · Animal control & noise control

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S.W.O.T. Opportunities

- Downtown development
- Eagle Ford shale/oil boom (3)
- Accessibility
- Solar & wind energy
- · Community college
- Opportunity to develop RV communities
- Economic development (what type?)
- Available land to develop

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