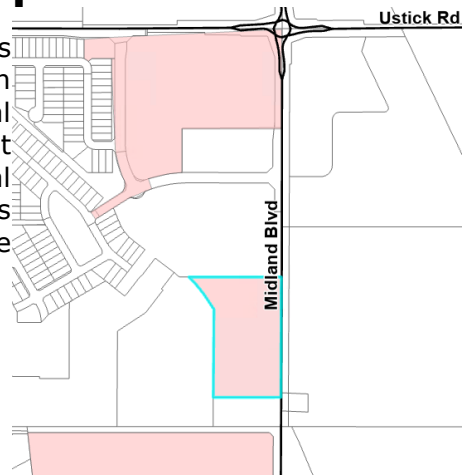


Communities in Motion 2050 Development Checklist

The Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho (COMPASS) is the metropolitan planning organization (MPO) for Ada and Canyon Counties. COMPASS has developed this review as a tool for local governments to evaluate whether land developments are consistent with the goals of Communities in Motion 2050 (CIM 2050), the regional long-range transportation plan for Ada and Canyon Counties. This checklist is not intended to be prescriptive, but rather a guidance document based on CIM 2050 goals.



Development Name: Adam's Ridge Storage
CIM Vision Category: Existing Neighborhood **New Jobs:** 5
CIM Corridor: Midland Blvd **New Households:** 0



Safety

Level of Stress measures how safe and comfortable a bicyclist or pedestrian would feel on a corridor and considers multimodal infrastructure number of vehicle lanes and travel speeds.

- Pedestrian level of stress
- Bicycle level of stress



Economic Vitality

These tools evaluate whether the location of the proposal supports economic vitality by growing near existing public services.

- Activity Center Access
- Farmland Preservation
- Net Fiscal Impact
- Within CIM Forecast



Convenience

Residents who live or work less than 1/2 mile from critical services have more transportation choices, especially for vulnerable populations

- Nearest bus stop
- Nearest public school
- Nearest public park



Quality of Life

Checked boxes indicate that additional information is attached.

- Active Transportation
- Automobile Transportation
- Public Transportation
- Roadway Capacity



Improves performance



Does not improve or reduce performance



Reduces performance

Comments:

Midland Boulevard is listed as a future primary transit route in the [COMPASS Complete Network Policy](#). The project's proposed density is not supportive of transit. Locating higher-density commercial and residential uses close to transit increases the availability and convenience of public transportation. Communities in Motion 2050 identifies an unfunded project to widen Midland Road to [5-lanes adjacent to the site](#).

Communities in Motion 2050
[2020 Change in Motion Report](#)
[Development Review Process](#)

Web: www.compassidaho.org
 Email: info@compassidaho.org



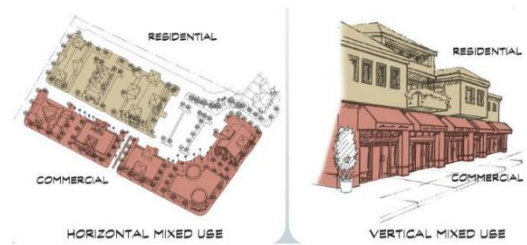
Land Uses to Support Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation

Land use decisions can support the safety and comfort of bicyclists and pedestrians. A robust mix of nearby housing, jobs, and services can:

Promote safe and comfortable walking and biking by reducing the number of vehicles on the road

Reduce the distance between housing and services, especially for vulnerable populations

Reduce the requirement for large and costly parking facilities



Credit: Lakeland Village Plan

Land use mix can either be horizontal or vertical. A horizontal mix indicates a variety of uses across a neighborhood, while vertical mix refers to different uses within the same building or lot. To measure land use mix, consider how many different uses (e.g., residential, office, retail, industrial, service, entertainment, education, health, etc.) are within each community or area. Higher mixes reflect more convenient access to a wide range of jobs and services.

Some steps to take to increase bicycle and pedestrian accommodations are:

- ✓ Place higher-density residential uses close to employment, bus service, schools, or parks.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Infrastructure

An individual's trip is the entire journey from beginning to end. In many cases, a trip may combine a number of modes. While motorized vehicles will provide longer trips, users complete the first and last portion on their own. For example, almost every vehicle trip includes a walk or bike trip to the parking lot or transit stop. Good street connectivity increase the number of travel options and reduces the distances traveled to reach destinations. One way to measure route directness is take the ratio of the route distance to the straight line-distance. The closer the ratio is to 1, the better for connectivity of the area.

Some steps that can be taken to improve walk/bike infrastructure include:

- ✓ Providing an improved pathway along a canal as a transportation and recreational option



A disconnected system means more trips onto arterial roads, resulting in fewer cyclists and pedestrians and less efficiency for vehicles.



A connected system provides options, including walking, cycling, or driving. More trips can be taken on local roads, avoiding busier arterials.

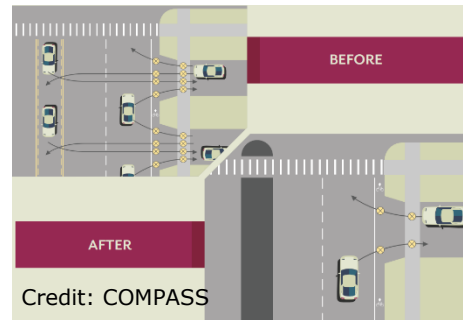
Access Management

Access management is a set of techniques to control vehicular access to roadways. The benefits of access management include improved traffic efficiency, fewer vehicle conflicts, and reduced crashes. Access management can help to improve the safety of cyclists and pedestrians by limiting the number of conflict points and separating the conflict points.

Several steps can be taken to improve efficiency and safety of the transportation network using access management:

- ✓ Provide more access on lower functionally classified roads, instead of arterials, to facilitate efficiency and safety.
- ✓ Provide cross or shared access to reduce the need for excessive access on major roads.
- ✓ Provide stub roads to help enable future connections between properties and reduce the need for access to high-speed, high-volume roadways.

More information is available in the [COMPASS Access Management Toolkit](#) and the [COMPASS Access Management Business Guide](#).



Fiscal Impact Analysis Supplemental for the Development Review Checklist

The purpose of the fiscal impact analysis is to better estimate expected revenues and costs to local governments as a result of new development so that the public, stakeholders, and the decision-makers can better manage growth. Capital and operating expenditures are determined by various factors that determine service and infrastructure needs, including persons per household, student generation rates, lot sizes, street frontages, vehicle trip and trip adjustment factors, average trip lengths, construction values, income, discretionary spending, and employment densities.

The COMPASS Development Checklist considers the level of fiscal benefits, how many public agencies benefit or are burdened by additional growth, and how long the proposal will take to achieve a fiscal break-even point, if at all.

More information about the COMPASS Fiscal Impact Tool is available at:

www.compassidaho.org/prodserv/fiscalimpact.htm

Overall Net Fiscal Impact Net Fiscal Impact by Agency

City

County

Highway District

School District

Break Even: 1 year