

# Communities in Motion 2050 Development Review

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:**

**CIM Vision Category:**

**New Jobs:**

**CIM Corridor:**

**New Households:**



### 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:**

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

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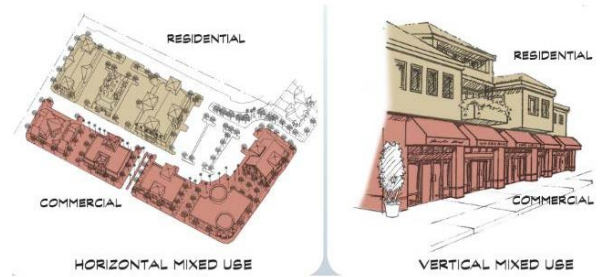
## Land Uses to Support Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation

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:

- ✓ Provide sidewalks and pathways between horizontal mixed use areas to promote walking and biking between areas.

Place residential uses near services such as parks, schools, grocery stores, or employment centers.

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 sidewalks, crosswalks, and micropaths to connect destinations

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

Siting pathways and sidewalks as directly as conditions allow or provide wayfinding signs

Reducing street lengths to discourage speeding on local roads

Providing sufficient and covered bike parking near destinations



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.

## Parking Management

Getting to the right balance of parking is important. Not enough parking means that parking spills into nearby areas, customers can't get to businesses, and safety is decreased due to illegal parking and increased traveling to find parking spaces.

However, an oversupply of parking can result in less land for businesses and diminished efforts to promote other modes.

Curb space is where people and vehicles intersect.

Increasingly the curb has become a key place to balance needs between conflicting users. While safety is paramount, demand from different users, different days of the week, and different times of the day creates challenges and opportunities.



Credit: Global Designing Cities Initiative

Several steps can be taken to make parking and curbside management work for communities:

Arrange parking near destinations to limit the amount of circling for nearby parking spaces and create multiple smaller parking lots rather than large parking lots.

Provide shared parking between multiple users or destinations that have different peak periods. For example, office buildings traditionally need day-time parking while restaurants need space later in the evening.

Improve walking and cycling infrastructure to make them feasible alternatives to driving and parking.

✓ Add landscape islands and designated walking paths to enable the safe and comfortable paths to businesses.

# ***Fiscal Impact Analysis Supplemental for the Development Review Checklist***

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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](http://www.compassidaho.org/prodserv/fiscalimpact.htm).

## **Overall Net Fiscal Impact**

### **Net Fiscal Impact, by Agency**

City

County

Highway District

School District

Break Even: