

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: Silver Meadows
CIM Vision Category: Existing Neighborhood **New Jobs:** 0
CIM Corridor: Ustick Rd **New Households:** 251



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:

Consider building a sidepath along the southern project boundary as both the draft [Communities in Motion 2050 \(CIM 2050\)](#) and the City of Caldwell's [Pathways and Bicycle Route Master Plan](#) show an unfunded pathway along Ustick Road adjacent to the site. Ustick Road is also listed as a future secondary transit route in the [COMPASS Complete Network Policy](#). The project's proposed higher density is supportive of transit. Lastly, note that the draft CIM 2050 identifies an unfunded project to [widen Ustick Road to 5-lanes adjacent to the site](#).

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

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Bicycle and Pedestrian Infrastructure

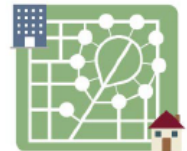
An individual's trip is the entire journey from beginning to end. In many cases, a trip may combine a number of modes. While motorized vehicles will provide longer trips, users complete the first and last portion on their own. For example, almost every vehicle trip includes a walk or bike trip to the 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 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.

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: Due to the project being within an urban renewal district, costs across the four agencies do not break even; otherwise, this development would be estimated to break even in year 1.