

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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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.

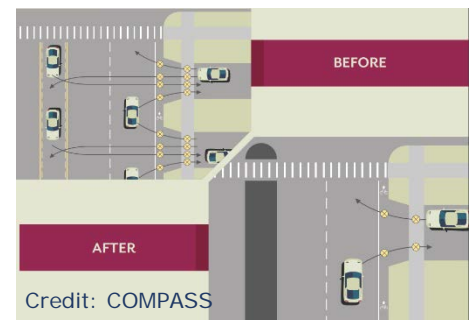


A connected system provides options, including walking, cycling, or driving. More trips can be taken on local roads, avoiding busier arterials.

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:



- Space access (driveways or cross streets) to increase the distance between potential conflict points.
- Provide more access on lower functionally classified roads, such as collectors, 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.
- Provide adequate driveways and drive-through queues to ensure that when a vehicle leaves a roadway it does not affect traffic on the roadway or access to businesses.

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

SH-55 (Karcher Road), Pear Lane to Farmway Road, Design, Canyon

Regionally Significant: Inflated

TIP Achievement:
System Performance
Safety

Key #: 23335

Requesting Agency: ITD

Project Year: 2026

Total Previous Allocations: \$0

Total Programmed Budget: \$10,035

Total Cost (Prev. + Prog.): \$10,035



Project Description

Preliminary engineering and right-of-way acquisition to improve safety and mobility on State Highway 55 (Karcher Road) by widening the corridor from two lanes to five lanes (two through lanes each direction and a center turn lane) from Pear Lane to Farmway Road in Canyon County. Design and right-of-way are partially funded; construction is currently unfunded.

Funding Source		TECM		Program				State Hwy - Safety & Capacity (Capacity)		Local Match 100.00%	
Cost Year*	Preliminary Engineering	Preliminary Engineering Consulting	Right-of-Way	Utilities	Construction Engineering	Construction	Total	Federal Share	Local Share		
2023	3,182	0	0	0	0	0	3,182	0	3,182		
2024	0	0	6,853	0	0	0	6,853	0	6,853		
Fund Totals:	\$3,182	\$0	\$6,853	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,035	\$0	\$10,035		

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: