



Steering/Technical Committee Meeting

Thursday, September 18, 2008, 10:00 A.M. to Noon

*COMPASS, Conference Room
800 S. Industry Way, Suite 100
Meridian, Idaho*

AGENDA

- I. Consent Agenda (10:05 AM – 10:10 AM)***
 - a. Approval of the July 10, 2008 Meeting Notes (pages 2-4)****

- II. Action Items***
 - a. Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance – Charles Trainor (10:10 – 11:00 AM) (pages 5-35)****

Michael Lauer updated the ordinance template based on discussion held during the July 2008 Steering/Technical and Consortium meetings. The updated draft ordinance and a draft "Interlocal Agreement" dated July 27, 2008 are attached. Also attached is a letter from the Building Contractors Association. Steering/Technical Committee members will be asked to provide direction on how to proceed.

- III. Discussion Items***
 - a. Blueprint for Good Growth Organizational Issues - COMPASS (11:00 – 11:15 AM)***

The Consortium will discuss the future of Blueprint for Good Growth. The recommended action from the July 2008 meeting was to house Blueprint for Good Growth at COMPASS. The COMPASS Board agreed to this at its August 18, 2008 meeting. The Consortium will be asked for directions regarding details of the arrangement.

 - b. Transportation and Land Use Integration (TLIP) update – ACHD (11:15 – 11:30 AM)***

ACHD will provide a status on ACHD's TLIP project. Workshops with Ada County local governments were held in late August. The TLIP and Blueprint efforts are related in accepting levels of service and defining constrained and unconstrained facilities. Both of these elements are derived from TLIP and are necessary for APFO.

 - c. Evaluation of Cumulative Demand – COMPASS (11:30 – 11:45 AM) (pages 36-39) ****

One of the key components in both the TLIP and APFO processes is the ability to present reasonable information about future transportation demand based on "cumulative" development. Staff will present options for consideration.

 - d. Discuss future meeting dates – (11:45 AM) (page 40)****

The Steering Technical Committee is asked to concur with the proposed future dates (second Thursday of each month). One conflict is coming up in November 2008, when a day-long event on transportation financing is slated.

* Attachments

T:\FY08\700 Services\701 General Membership Services\Blueprint for Good Growth\Steering Committee\agenda091808.doc





Technical and Steering Committee Meeting

Wednesday, July 9, 2008

9:00 A.M. to 12:00 P.M.

Meridian Police Department

Meeting Minutes

I. Consent Agenda (9:00-9:05 AM) (pages 2-14)

a. Approval of the May 15, 2008 Meeting Notes

The minutes were approved without discussion.

II. Discussion Items

a. Transportation and Land Use Integration (TLIP) update – ACHD (9:05 – 9:25 AM)

An ACHD staff member provided a status update on ACHD's TLIP project. Chris handed out a calendar through 2011 for the TLIP process. He asked that if anyone is aware of any development plans for the future, that they should let him know. He encouraged the Committee to review the schedule and let him know if there need to be any changes.

He said the financial component and public outreach is still missing. Sally said they would like to include the Boise and Kuna comprehensive plans. Tricia wanted to know when they can take a typography map to the public. Sally said they are still working on modeling. The model will be discussed through August, and after that, the models will be wrapped up. Tricia said she will be meeting with the neighborhood groups over the summer and would like to show them a typography map. She said the model doesn't have much to do with the typology. It is more about the major streets map. They are working on doing some evaluation of the major streets map. After the long range transportation plan is finished, then TLIP can be revisited and any holes can be filled in.

Sally then discussed TLIP's progress on levels of service. She explained how looking at a peak-hour level of service can affect the rest of the day's level of service. She said ACHD talked to cities and counties all over the country that have adopted two peak-hour times. Those municipalities found that communities are using varying levels of service for planning purposes. If an area is only difficult LOS conditions for one hour during the day, some areas have decided that there is no need to make investments. Those cities and counties are not using it for development applications and development reviews because there is no tool to utilize this methodology.

Karen thanked Sally and Chris for moving forward on the new process.

b. Public Outreach – Karen Doherty (9:25 – 9:45 AM)

The Consortium postponed the large public outreach activity until TLIP is further along. They encouraged BGG to take advantage of combined opportunities in the meantime. The group was asked to suggest possible summer/fall events for combined public outreach. Karen outlined the decisions the Consortium made. Generally, the Consortium agreed that moving BGG to COMPASS the appropriate action. The proposition will be voted on by the Consortium on Thursday. Although there is general agreement, COMPASS and the Consortium have not discussed in detail how the oversight will work. There is some overlap in the processes.

The Consortium decided that the APFO is not ready to go before the public. COMPASS has an excellent public involvement program so there will be a lot of efficiencies when Blueprint is under their umbrella. Karen asked for input on small Summer/Fall activities to get the word out on Blueprint. Clay said that Alive after Five would be a good place to have a booth. Also, adding Blueprint to the Western Idaho Fair booth that COMPASS has.

Karen asked everyone to let her or Terri know about any upcoming events that could be used for outreach.

c. Transportation Funding Committees/Transit Ready Mixed Use Subcommittee – Kelli Fairless (9:45 – 10:00 AM)

Kelli was not able to attend the meeting, and the item was removed.

**d. Agriculture/Farm Land Preservation – Josie Erskine (10:00 AM – 10:10 AM)
(pages 13-20) (pages 15-23)**

Patricia Nilsson presented the subcommittee's recommendations to the Steering Committee as Josie was not able to attend. She said Blueprint needs to form a plan for tackling agriculture issues and improving policy. The subcommittee also recommended conducting a community foods assessment to learn where the valley gets its food and how they can localize it.

e. Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance Discussion – Michael Lauer (10:10 AM – 12:00 PM) (pages 24-97)

Michael updated the committee on the status of the APFO. He said that after the draft is complete, it needs to be reviewed by each of the jurisdiction's attorneys and the staff who will be implementing it.

He said there are some issues that must be addressed before he will recommend adopting the APFO. If the levels of service are not right for the site, it will promote sprawl. Also, not all of the cities are on board with the plan. He said that Eagle and Kuna may not interested in participating further; Consortium members will have discussions at that level.

Michael suggested reevaluating the impact fees. He recommends a two-tiered structure on impact fees. If a jurisdiction won't participate in APFOs, then that jurisdiction needs to have higher impact fees to compensate. Also, he recommended moving downtown Boise out of the same zone as North Ada County.

There was some discussion about the jurisdictions losing power to ACHD. He said the document does not do that.

He said that funding requests should be continued. Michael cautioned not to adopt levels of service that are too high such that all developments have to provide mitigation.

Michael suggested that the APFO includes proportionate share provisions. This provides some compensation for a developer that wants to move faster than the process allows. It stops the developer from getting caught paying for the mitigation of existing deficiencies.

ITEM I

Michael said that ACHD does need the 45-day review period. Sally said they will discuss how the revisions may change the time frame. The standards are pretty vague, and if they are more specific they will get better submittals and a faster process.

After some discussion about the APFO draft, the Steering Committee agreed to suggest the following changes to the Consortium:

- Redefine the definition of available capacity to include all projects in the next five years instead of three years.
- Change the provision for ACHD to provide credits for good traffic demand practices from 5 percent to 20 percent.
- Give local governments more power in mitigation so ACHD can't mandate what the mitigation will be.
- Extend the capacity of the commitment from two to three years to provide more security to the private sector and bind up more capacity.

Michael will send another draft out for comments after incorporating these changes.

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ADEQUATE PUBLIC FACILITIES ORDINANCE
FOR TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES
TEMPLATE
ADA COUNTY, IDAHO

Consortium Review Draft
7-27-08

Draft

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE OF THE <Insert Name of Jurisdiction>, IDAHO, CREATING <Insert Section of Code> TO ADOPT ADEQUATE PUBLIC FACILITIES REQUIREMENTS FOR TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTS; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS, the <Insert Name of Governing Body> (the “**Council/Board**”) finds that, in the interest of protecting the public health, safety, and general welfare, it is necessary to ensure, as new development occurs in the **City/County** of <Insert Name of Jurisdiction> (the “**City/County**”), that adequate Transportation Facilities be in place to serve new demands as those demands occur; and

WHEREAS, the **Council/Board** has determined that this Ordinance is necessary to mitigate the potential negative impacts on Transportation Facilities if new development is allowed to occur at a rate, intensities or in locations are not anticipated in the ACHD Work Plan or Capital Improvement Plan and consequently exceed the ability of the **ACHD** to provide adequate Transportation Facilities for new development; and

WHEREAS, one of the purposes of the Idaho Local Land Use Act is to “ensure that adequate public facilities and services are provided to the people at reasonable cost.” (§67-6502.b)

WHEREAS, the Idaho Local Land Use Act states that local ordinances “...may provide for mitigation of the effects of subdivision development on the ability of political subdivisions of the state, including school districts, to deliver services without compromising quality of service delivery to current residents or imposing substantial additional costs upon current residents to accommodate the proposed subdivision. (§67-6513)

WHEREAS, the Idaho Local Land Use Act states that “Upon the granting of a special use permit, conditions may be attached to a special use permit including, but not limited to, those

- (1) Minimizing adverse impact on other development;
- (2) Controlling the sequence and timing of development;
- (6) Requiring the provision for on-site or off-site public facilities or services;
- (8) Requiring mitigation of effects of the proposed development upon service delivery by any political subdivision, including school districts, providing services within the planning jurisdiction. (§67-6512 (d)).

WHEREAS, the **City/County** endorses the goals, objectives and policies of the **Blueprint for Good Growth**; and

WHEREAS, the **Blueprint for Good Growth** establishes goals and policies that recommend the adoption of adequate public facilities requirements to coordinate development activity with the availability of adequate capacity for essential public facilities; and

WHEREAS, the **Blueprint for Good Growth** establishes transportation facilities as an essential public facility; and

WHEREAS, [**insert findings of local comprehensive plan consistency**]; and

WHEREAS, the **Council/Board** finds that excess traffic congestion would result in increased safety hazards for the public; traffic delays that would damage local businesses and the local economy; excess energy consumption; and decreased air quality; and

WHEREAS, the **Council/Board** finds that an adequate public facilities ordinance coordinating development approvals with the ability to provide adequate Transportation Facility capacity is essential for the protection of the public health, safety and welfare of residents and businesses; and

WHEREAS, the Council/Board wish to apply this ordinance in a manner that encourages planned infill development; and

WHEREAS, the **Council/Board** hereby adopts and incorporates the purpose, intent and findings set forth in this Ordinance.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the **City/County** of *<Insert Name of Jurisdiction>*, Idaho, as follows:

SECTION 1: Consistency with the Comprehensive Plan.

The **City Council/Board of County Commissioners** has reviewed this Ordinance and has determined that it is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan and the Blueprint for Good Growth.

SECTION 2: Amendment to the City/County Code of Ordinances.

The **City/County** Code of Ordinances shall be amended to add the following:

2.1 SHORT TITLE

This Ordinance shall be known and may be cited as the “Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance.”

2.2 PURPOSE, INTENT, AND FINDINGS

- (a) The purposes of this ordinance are to:
- (1) Protect the public health, safety and welfare;
 - (2) Ensure that adequate Transportation Facilities are available at adopted levels of service concurrent with the demands for those facilities;
 - (3) Mitigate the impacts of development at unanticipated locations, times or intensities to maintain acceptable levels of traffic congestion;
 - (4) To promote efficient growth patterns by encouraging infill development and discouraging development in places where public facilities are inadequate;
 - (5) Avoid shifting the burdens of said development to existing residents and businesses;
 - (6) Provide a mechanism for Applicants of said development to mitigate transportation facility deficiencies created by their development; and
 - (7) Establish clear, consistent guidance for Applicants and public decision-makers throughout the development process.

2.3 DEFINITIONS

- (a) **ACHD.** Ada County Highway District.
- (b) **Adequacy/Adequate.** Having sufficient Available Capacity to meet Existing, Committed and Proposed Demands at adopted Levels of Service.
- (c) **Applicant.** The owner or agent seeking development approval.
- (d) **Application.** A complete submittal requesting approval of a development subject to this ordinance.

- (e) **Capacity, Available.** Capacity remaining after subtracting demands from all Existing and Committed Demands from Existing and Programmed Capacity.
- (f) **Capacity, Existing.** Capacity provided by existing facilities.
- (g) **Capacity, Planned.** Capacity provided by existing the ACHD Capital Improvements Plan, and adopted plans for Valley Regional Transit and the Idaho Transportation Department.
- (h) **Capacity, Programmed.** Capacity provided by existing facilities and those programmed to be completed within the ACHD Five-Year Work Plan, in effect at the time of an Application submittal.
- (i) **Capital Improvement Plan.** The long range plan for provision of Transportation Facilities by ACHD at the time of an Application submittal.
- (j) **City.** The City of , Idaho [*not needed for County ordinance*]
- (k) **COMPASS.** Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho
- (l) **County.** Ada County, Idaho
- (m) **Demand, Committed.** Peak hour demands from approved, but un-built development plus External Demands projected for the applicable time period. Approved, but un-built development, for purposes of this ordinance includes:
 - (1) vacant lots intended for single family or duplex residential development that have received preliminary plat approval, final plat approval or are part of a recorded plat that have not received certificates of occupancy.; and
 - (2) multi-family and non-residential development projects that have received site plan approval and have not received certificates of occupancy.
- (n) **Demand, Existing.** Peak hour demands from existing development at the time of the Application.
- (o) **Demand, External.** Peak hour demands from trips that originate or terminate outside the boundaries of Ada County.
- (p) **Demand, Projected.** Peak hour demands from projected growth over the designated time period for the traffic impact study or map amendment study. Projected growth shall be the population and employment projections adopted by COMPASS.
- (q) **Demand, Proposed.** Peak hour demands projected to be generated by development from an approved Application.

- (r) **Development.** Any construction or installation of a structure, or any change in use of a structure, or any subdivision of property, or any change in the use of the land that creates additional demand and/or need for Transportation Facilities.
- (s) **Development Approvals.** Any action approving an Application for a building permit, zoning permit, subdivision approval, rezoning, certification, special exception, variance, or any other official action of the City having the effect of permitting the development of land.
- (t) **Development, Multi-family.** One or more residential structures including 3 or more attached dwelling units.
- (u) **Development, Non-residential.** One or more structures intended for public, commercial, industrial or some combination of uses, but not including structures that exclusively include residential dwelling units.
- (v) **Future Land Use Map.** The map of future land use categories adopted pursuant the **County/City** Comprehensive Plan.
- (w) **ITD.** The Idaho Department of Transportation.
- (x) **Level of Service (LOS).** A measure of traffic congestion along a Transportation Facility that is determined by comparing traffic volumes to capacity as established in the adopted ACHD Policy Manual.
- (y) **Map Amendment Study.** An assessment of the ability of Planned Capacity to meet Projected Demands, including demands from the proposed zoning or future land use amendment.
- (z) **Mitigation.** Approved measure or combination of measures that will resolve a Transportation Facility Deficiency.
- (aa) **Mitigation Agreement.** A voluntary agreement entered into by the Applicant to mitigate a Transportation Facility Deficiency that will be created or exacerbated by Development from an approved Application.
- (bb) **Peak Hour.** The period of the day when a facility experiences the highest number of vehicles, which includes both AM and PM peaks extending from [insert peak hours to be used here].
- (cc) **Preliminary Plat.** A drawing of a proposed subdivision required as part of an application for subdivision approval.
- (dd) **Site Plan.** A drawing of proposed development required as part of an application for building permit approval.

- (ee) **Study Area.** The area affected by Projected Demands as defined in the adopted ACHD Policy Manual.
- (ff) **TIS.** Traffic Impact Study prepared in accordance with this ordinance.
- (gg) **Transportation Facility.** Any means for the transportation of people or property from place to place that is constructed, operated, or maintained in whole or in part with public funds.
- (hh) **Transportation Facility Deficiency.** The lack of Available Capacity of Transportation Facilities that are existing or scheduled to be under construction in the adopted Work Plan at the time of an Application to serve Proposed Demands and maintain adopted Levels of Service.
- (ii) **Work Plan.** Also referred to as the ACHD Five-Year Work Plan. An annually updated document adopted by ACHD that identifies capital projects having funding approval for the current fiscal year and those capital projects which are currently planned for the following four (4) year period, including the proposed means of financing the same.
- (jj) **Zoning Map.** The **County/City** official zoning district map in effect at the time of an application.

2.4 ADEQUATE PUBLIC FACILITIES ASSESSMENT FOR TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

- (a) For all Preliminary Plat and Site Plan Applications subject to this ordinance and meeting the threshold criteria of §2.5, the Applicant shall prepare and submit a TIS in accordance with the procedures established in §2.7 of this Ordinance.
- (b) For all proposed comprehensive plan future land use map or zoning map amendments that will result in net increases in traffic that meets the threshold criteria of §2.5, a Map Amendment Study shall be prepared by the Applicant and submitted with the Application.

2.5 APPLICABILITY

- (a) No portion of this Ordinance shall be interpreted or deemed to affect any rights that have vested prior to the enactment of this Ordinance.
- (b) This ordinance applies to:
 - (1) All Preliminary Plats creating lots that are zoned or planned for use for detached single family or duplex residential development;
 - (2) All Site Plans for Multi-family or Non-residential Development; and

- (3) All zoning and future land use map amendments.
- (c) Applications for Development Applications identified in §2.5b of this Ordinance shall be required to submit a Traffic Impact Study or Map Amendment Study if Proposed Demands exceed the trip generation thresholds for traffic impact studies pursuant to the ACHD policy manual.

[comment: Additional coordination is required to ensure that ACHD standards:

- are adequate to adequately address demands from projects with significant impacts on local and collector level streets,*
- address the impacts of multi-phase projects.*
- Address submittal requirements for Map Amendment Studies]*

- (d) For the purpose of monitoring cumulative impacts on Transportation Facilities from approved Applications not requiring a TIS or Map Amendment Study, the **City/County** shall monitor and report all Development Approvals to COMPASS on a monthly basis.
- (e) Nothing within this Ordinance shall prohibit the **City/County** from requiring on-site or off-site improvements necessary to address traffic safety concerns identified by ACHD that will be created by a proposed development, regardless of whether the minimum thresholds set forth below are met by the proposed development.

2.6 APPLICATIONS AND REVIEW CRITERIA

- (a) **Map Amendments** – For all Applications to amend the Comprehensive Plan Future Land Use Map or the Zoning Map, the **City/County** will consider ACHD’s determination of whether improvements necessary to serve Projected and Proposed Demands at adopted Levels of Service are included within an adopted ACHD Capital Improvements Plan. Failure to maintain adopted Levels of Service as a result of the Application may be grounds for denial of the Application.
- (b) **Preliminary Subdivision Plats** – For Applications for Preliminary Plats creating lots intended or zoned for single family or duplex development, the **City/County**, based on ACHD findings, will determine whether there is Available Capacity to maintain adopted Levels of Service for Transportation Facilities within the Application’s Study Area after deducting Proposed Demands. Failure to maintain adopted Levels of Service as a result of the Application shall be grounds for denial of the Application unless the applicant resolves the deficiency as provided in this ordinance.
- (c) **Site Plans** – For site plan Applications for multi-family, attached residential (other than duplexes) or non-residential development the **City/County**, based on ACHD findings, will determine whether there is Available Capacity to maintain

adopted Levels of Service for Transportation Facilities within the Application's Study Area after deducting Proposed Demands. If there is insufficient Available Capacity to meet Proposed Demands, special use permit approval shall be required prior to the granting of a building permit for the Application. Failure to maintain adopted Levels of Service as a result of the special use permit Application shall be grounds for denial of the Application.

2.7 DEVELOPMENT REVIEW PROCEDURES AND STANDARDS

The City/County shall follow the review procedures and standards established in the Interlocal Agreement for Adequate Public Facilities for Transportation Facilities, which is attached hereto and incorporated by reference.

2.8 MITIGATION

If ACHD finds that there is insufficient Available Capacity to meet Proposed Demands, then the City will require Mitigation in accordance with the terms of the Interlocal Agreement for Adequate Public Facilities for Transportation Facilities prior to granting a Development Approval subject to this Ordinance.

SECTION 3: Conflict.

To the extent of any conflict between other City/County ordinances and this Ordinance, this Ordinance shall be deemed to be controlling; provided, however, that this Ordinance is not intended to amend or repeal any existing City/County ordinance, resolution, or regulation.

SECTION 4. Severability.

If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase or portion of this Ordinance is, for any reason, held to be invalid or unconstitutional by the decisions of any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions thereof.

SECTION 5. Effective Date.

This Ordinance shall become effective upon the date of adoption.

PASSED on this ____ day of _____, 20__.

PASSED AND ADOPTED on this ____ day of _____, 20__.

CITY/COUNTY of _____, IDAHO

<Insert Name of Governing Body Chairperson>
Chairperson

ATTEST:

<Insert Name of Clerk>
City/County Clerk

Signature Date

Approved as to form and correctness:

<Insert Name of Local Attorney>
City/County Attorney

Signature Date

Draft

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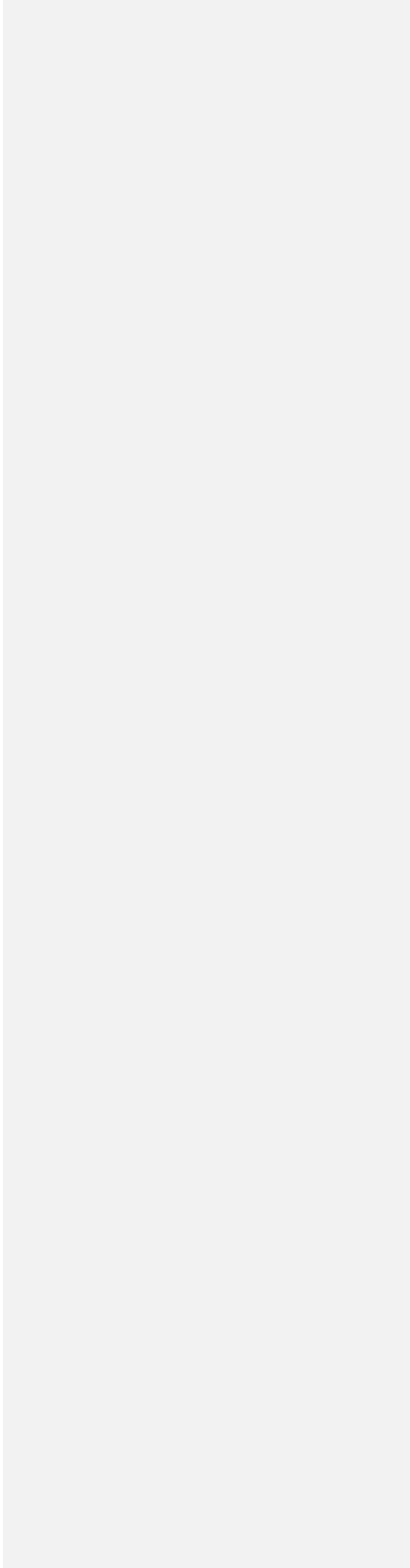
ITEM II

ADA COUNTY, IDAHO

INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT
FOR
ADEQUATE TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES PLANNING

Consortium Review Draft
July 27, 2008

DRAFT



**Ada County
Interlocal Agreement**

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Ada County Interlocal Agreement

Statutory Basis and Intent

This is an interlocal agreement for adequate Transportation Facilities planning in Ada County. This agreement is made and entered into this ___ day of _____, 2008, by and between the Ada County Highway District, an independent unit of local government in the State of Idaho ("ACHD"), and the County/City, a political subdivision of the State of Idaho ("County/City").

WHEREAS, the County/City and the ACHD recognize their mutual obligation and responsibility for the responsible growth, adequate provision of transportation facilities, and general well-being of the residents of Ada County; and

WHEREAS, it is mutually beneficial for the County/City and the ACHD to support efforts that facilitate coordination of planning for the location and development of Transportation Facilities to serve the residents of Ada County and to ensure that the impacts of new development occur only in accordance with the ability of the County/City and the ACHD to maintain adequate levels of service; and

WHEREAS, Transportation Facilities should be available to meet demands from development; and

WHEREAS, the ACHD is responsible for planning for and providing essential transportation facilities; and

WHEREAS, the City/County is responsible for approving development that generates demands for Transportation Facilities; and

WHEREAS, ACHD and the County/City have mutually agreed that coordination of transportation facility planning and Development decisions is in the best interests of the citizens of Ada County; and

WHEREAS, the City/County and ACHD endorse the goals and policies of the Blueprint for Good Growth; and

Comment [mj11]: BGG has not been formally endorsed by individual local governments, but may be through the ordinance and agreement.

WHEREAS, the City/County and the ACHD are permitted to enter into this Interlocal Agreement pursuant to Section 67-2328 of the Idaho Code; and

WHEREAS, the County/City and the ACHD, and the (other) municipalities within the County (and the County) have met and coordinated with respect to the statutory responsibilities for a county-wide, adequate transportation facilities program; and

WHEREAS, the County/City agrees to amend its land development regulations, as appropriate and necessary, to effectuate its obligations under this Agreement and state statute; and

WHEREAS, the County/City has the sole authority to undertake land use planning and to implement necessary land development regulations within its jurisdiction in regards to the Adequacy of Transportation Facilities; and

WHEREAS, this Agreement does not abrogate the subdivision authority of ACHD, neither is intended to nor does it delegate or transfer any **County/City** land use planning or regulatory authority to the ACHD.; and

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Ada County Interlocal Agreement

WHEREAS, The County/City and ACHD concur that this Interlocal Agreement is intended to promote efficient growth patterns and should be applied in a manner to encourage infill development supported by local comprehensive plans.

NOW THEREFORE, be it mutually agreed between the County/City and Ada County Highway District that the following requirements and procedures shall be utilized in coordinating land use and the provision of transportation facilities:

Section 1 Definitions.

The following definitions supplement the definitions in the Adequate Public Facility Ordinance. All definitions from the Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance are applicable to this Interlocal Agreement.

- (A) **ACHD Board.** The Board of Commissioners of the Ada County Highway District
- (B) **ACHD Transportation Impact Fee Ordinance.** The adopted ACHD impact fee requirements and any subsequent amendments.
- (C) **Adequate Public Facility Ordinance.** The ordinance adopted by the **County/City** implementing adequate public facility requirements for Transportation Facilities in accordance with this Agreement.
- (D) **Agent.** A representative authorized by a property owner to submit or support an Application.
- (E) **Agreement/Interlocal Agreement.** This interlocal agreement which helps to implement adequate public facility requirements for Transportation Facilities, including all attachments hereto.
- (F) **Board.** The Ada County Board of County Commissioners.
- (G) **Comprehensive Plan.** The adopted Comprehensive Plan for the **County/City**.
- (H) **Concept Plan.** A scaled drawing of proposed Development, Transportation Facilities and other information required by the **County/City**.
- (I) **Construction Cost Index.** The annual change in construction costs published by Engineering News Record.
- (J) **Council.** The City Council of the City of [insert city name].
- (K) **Developer.** A person who causes Development to occur.
- (L) **Mitigation Agreement Application.** An Application submitted to ACHD that proffers one or more contributions, restrictions or conditions to coordinate the timing and magnitude of Proposed Demands with Available Capacity.
- (M) **Pre-development Value.** The value of unimproved land at the time of contribution, based on similarly situated properties that have not been developed.

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7-27-08

Ada County
Interlocal Agreement

Section 2 Coordination and Sharing of Information

Section 2.1 Joint Meetings

Staff of the County/City and the Ada County Highway District (Hereinafter "ACHD" or "District") shall meet at least quarterly to discuss issues regarding coordination of land use and Transportation Facilities planning, including such issues as: population and building permit projections, development trends, traffic impacts, infrastructure needs, growth trends, and the cumulative affect of de minimis developments approved without Traffic Impact Studies. Additionally, participants shall discuss opportunities to improve the effectiveness of implementing Transportation Facility Adequacy. ACHD staff shall be responsible for making meeting arrangements. COMPASS staff shall be invited to attend these meetings.

**Quarterly staff
coordination meetings**

Section 2.2 Oversight Process

The effectiveness with which the Interlocal Agreement is being implemented shall be considered at an annual joint workshop between the elected officials of the County, the cities of Ada County and the ACHD. The staff representatives of each local government and the ACHD shall provide technical review and recommendations regarding any need for change to the provisions of the Agreement. The workshop shall be publicly noticed and the agenda shall provide an opportunity for public input and comment. The representatives of each of the local governments and ACHD will report back to their respective bodies with recommendations for any needed changes to this Agreement.

**Annual APF review
meetings**

Section 2.3 Monitoring

(A) The County/City shall report monthly all Development Approvals and expired Development Approvals to COMPASS to facilitate monitoring of Committed Demands.

**Monthly development
approval summaries**

(B) The ACHD shall coordinate with COMPASS to monitor Existing Demands and refine traffic modeling reliability in projecting traffic demands.

(C) Annually, ACHD, in coordination with COMPASS staff, shall provide the County/City with a report on growth and development trends in both the County and each municipality. The County and each municipality shall provide the following information to the ACHD by [redacted] of each year:

**Annual summary of
development trends
and APF impacts**

Comment [mj12]: Annual report is provided for calibration, but development approval data is monitored/maintained on a monthly basis.

- (1) An inventory of potential dwelling units that have received Preliminary Plat or Site Plan approval but have not yet received certificate of occupancy approval and a projection of the number of these units that are anticipated to receive certificate of occupancy approval in the next three years;

Ada County Interlocal Agreement

- (2) An inventory of approved developments qualifying as de minimis, including total number of dwelling units and square footage of non-residential space;
 - (3) Information regarding Future Land Use Map Amendments which may have an impact on Transportation Facilities;
- (D) The ACHD shall compile this data into a report, in tabular, graphic, and textual formats, providing the following information:
- (1) A breakdown of Committed Demands and Existing Demands for the County/City;
 - (2) An analysis of the collective impacts of Development Approvals not subject to this Agreement;
 - (3) An analysis of the impacts of Committed Demands on Programmed Transportation Facilities;
 - (4) An analysis of the projected traffic impacts and impact on Transportation Facilities of any Future Land Use Map Amendments reported by the County or a municipality; and
 - (5) A status report on efforts to refine traffic modeling capabilities.
- (E) The County/City and the ACHD will use the information described in this Agreement to revise acceptable levels of service, as appropriate, to make the most efficient use of Transportation Facilities.

**Annual report used to
inform LOS changes**

Section 3 Work Plan and Comprehensive Plan Amendments

Section 3.1 Work Plan Amendments

Annually, the ACHD shall submit a draft tentative Work Plan to the County/City for review and comment forty-five (45) days prior to the public hearing for adoption. The notice shall include a description of proposed amendments to the Plan that may affect Projected Demands or Capacity, Levels of Service provided, or the Adequate provision of Transportation Facilities.

Section 3.2 Comprehensive Plan Transportation Element Development and Update

The County/City will coordinate with the ACHD and affected local governments to develop or update a Transportation Facilities Element as part of its Comprehensive Plan.

Section 4 Adequate Transportation Facilities Implementation

Section 4.1 Development Review Requirements.

- (A) Applicable Developments
 - (1) Applications for approval of Site Plan for Multi-family or Non-residential Developments; Preliminary Plats for single family or duplex lots; zoning map amendments; or future

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land use map amendments shall be subject to this Agreement if they exceed the traffic generation thresholds established in the ACHD Policy Manual.

Comment [mj13]: These thresholds are in the process of being revised and should be reviewed prior to adoption of this Agreement.

(2) Phased Developments

- (i) Proposed developments may not be phased or subdivided in piecemeal fashion to avoid application of TIS or adequacy requirements. In determining applicability thresholds, Study Areas and LOS standards, all land at one location within the County under common ownership or control by a developer shall be included in a review of a zoning or future land use map amendment.
- (ii) If land is subdivided in phases, the TIS shall be based on a concept plan encompassing all contiguous land holdings under unified ownership. The need for subsequent TIS and adequacy findings shall be based on the consistency of subsequent phases of development with the original Concept Plan. If approval of development in subsequent phases is not sought at the time of application, a TIS shall be required when the cumulative demands from multiple phases reach thresholds established by ACHD. If the applicant does not wish to show planned development for a portion of the holdings, the Concept Plan shall designate these areas as vacant, which shall defer the analysis of future Development of these areas.
- (iii) Two or more developments represented to be separate developments shall be aggregated and treated as a single development under this Agreement if the **City/County** Planning Director determines them to be part of a unified plan of development and physically proximate to one another, based on the following factors:
- (a) The same person has retained or shared control of the developments;
 - (b) The same person has ownership or a significant legal or equitable interest in the developments; or
 - (c) There is common management of the developments controlling the form of physical development or disposition of parcels of the development.
 - (d) There is reasonable closeness in time between the completion of eighty (80) percent or less of one development and the submission of an Application for a subsequent development that is indicative of a common development effort.
 - (e) There is a common advertising scheme or promotional plan in effect for the developments.
 - (f) The voluntary sharing of infrastructure that is indicative of a common development effort or is designed specifically to accommodate the developments.

The Planning Director ensures that phasing is not used to evade APFO review

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- (g) Any information provided by the Applicant that the project is being phased or subdivided to avoid the requirements of this Agreement.

(B) Review Procedures

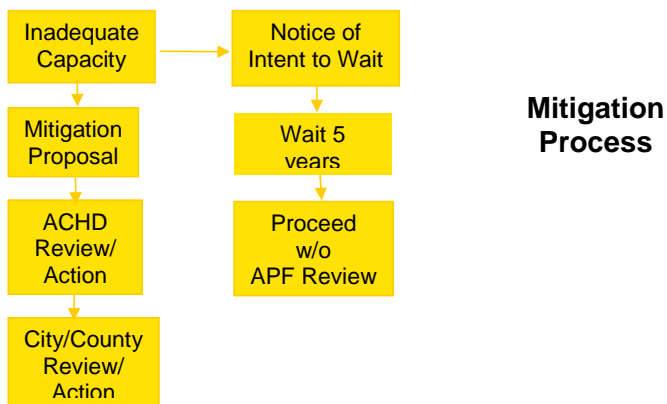
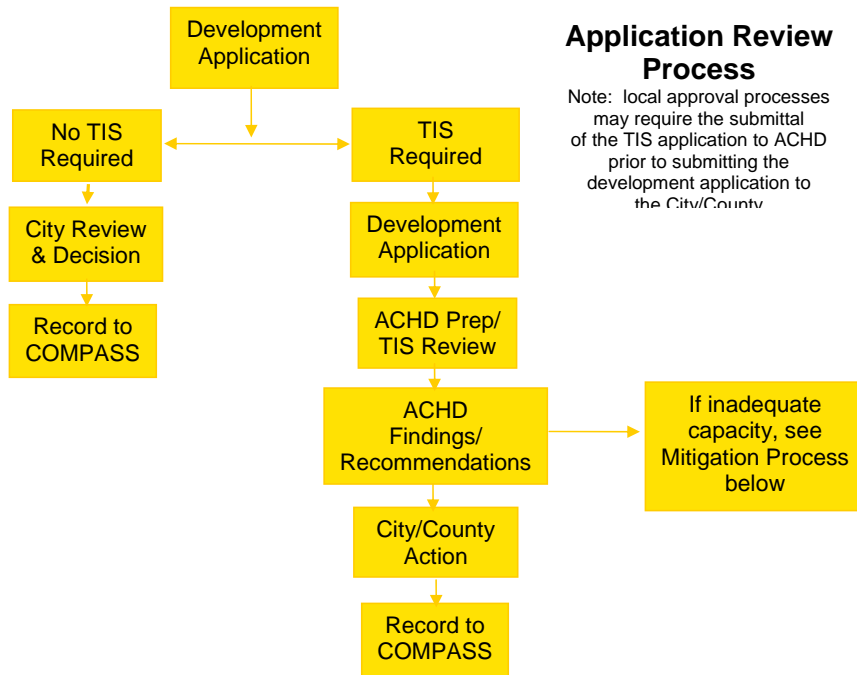
- (1) Nothing in this Agreement is intended to discourage Applicants from coordinating with ACHD and the City/County staff in advance of the timeframes established herein. ACHD and the City/County will encourage all Applicants to meet with staff prior to Application submittals. ACHD will review Traffic Impact Studies or Map Amendment Studies prior to submittal of an Application to the City/County. While Applicants may request and receive an advance finding of Adequacy and an allocation of Capacity, the Capacity shall not be allocated for more than three (3) years unless granted subject to a development agreement pursuant to state law or a Mitigation Agreement.
- (2) The City/County shall require Applicants subject to the thresholds established in this Agreement to submit a completed Traffic Impact Study or Map Amendment Study in accordance with the criteria established in the ACHD Policy Manual to ACHD at least 45 days prior to hearing a Development Application subject to this Agreement.
- (3) ACHD Review. ACHD will review the traffic impacts of the Application in accordance with the ACHD Policy Manual requirements and ACHD staff shall prepare written recommendations to the City/County within thirty (30) days of submittal of the applicable study unless the Applicant requests an extension to address Transportation Facility Deficiencies identified during the review process.
- (4) ACHD Recommendations on Application. Based on the results of the Map Amendment Study or TIS, and Mitigation Agreement, if applicable, ACHD shall:
 - (i) Certify that there is Available Capacity to serve the Proposed Demands from the approved Application at the adopted Level of Service established in §4.2 of this Agreement;
 - (ii) Certify that there is Available Capacity to serve the Proposed Demands from the proposed Development at the adopted Level of Service established in §4.2 of this Agreement subject to acceptance of the Applicant's Mitigation Agreement; or
 - (iii) Recommend denial of the Application for development for which the Traffic Impact Study is submitted based on the lack of Available Capacity after deducting Proposed Demands. If denial is recommended, the recommendation shall document the unresolved Transportation Facility Deficiency that would result from the Development.
- (5) If the Applicant chooses to Mitigate a Transportation Facility Deficiency, the Applicant's proposed Mitigation Agreement shall be reviewed in accordance with §4.3 of this Agreement.
- (6) Effect of City/County Application Approval. Approval of an Application subject to a Traffic Impact Study shall exempt the subject development from a future assessment of Adequacy if:

Comment [mj14]: The ACHD standards and fees for studies must be updated prior to adoption of this Agreement. This provision allows for concurrent review.

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- (i) A final plat for an applicable Preliminary Plat or planned development is recorded within three (3) years of the action requiring a TIS, or a certificate of occupancy is granted for the applicable site plan within two (2) years of the site plan approval. If the area covered by a final plat is less than the area described in the Preliminary Plat, the Application may be exempt from future assessment of Adequacy if the Applicant enters into a Mitigation Agreement addressing the phasing of development and the timing of development of future phases; or
 - (ii) The Applicant is in compliance with the terms of an approved Mitigation Agreement addressing Transportation Facility Adequacy.
- (7) Consideration of ACHD Findings and Recommendations. An Applicant may request the **Board/Council** to consider actions that are inconsistent with ACHD findings and recommendations, made pursuant to the terms of this Agreement. The Applicant shall have the opportunity to present the reason for the requested action and evidence in support of the change. The **Board/Council** may take action that is not consistent with ACHD's findings and recommendations if it determines:
- (i) The public benefits of approving the Application exceed the detriment resulting from approval of the Application; and
 - (ii) The recommended mitigation will be detrimental to the public good; and
 - (iii) The findings and recommendations are inconsistent with the goals, objectives and policies of the Comprehensive Plan and the Blueprint for Good Growth; and
 - (iv) The findings and recommendations are inconsistent with the purposes of the City/County Adequate Public Facility Ordinance.

Ada County Interlocal Agreement



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Ada County Interlocal Agreement

Section 4.2 Level-of-Service Standards

LOS CRITERIA AND REQUIRED FINDINGS

- (A) The Level of Service standards in **Table 1-1 and Map 1**, shall be used when determining the adequacy of intersections and roadway segments within the Study Area except as provided in **Table 1-2**.

Table 1-1: Level of Service Standards

Planning Works is coordinating with TLIP process to identify appropriate level of service standards. Current discussions are focusing on defining LOS in terms of peak hour capacity and some secondary hour.

- (B) **Table 1-2** identifies roads for which Existing or Committed Demands exceed the Level of Service Standards established in **Table 1-1**. The City/County may accept alternative mitigation measures established in **§4.3 (B)** to accommodate demands from applications affecting these roads.

Table 1-2: Constrained Road Segments List

The TLIP process will identify roads that do not or are projected to fail to meet adopted LOS standards

- (C) For approval of Preliminary Plat and Site Plan applications, there must be Available Capacity to serve Proposed Demands and maintain adopted LOS standards unless approval is conditioned upon the approval of a Mitigation Agreement addressing Transportation Facility Deficiencies.
- (D) For Zoning Map Amendment and Future Land Use Map Amendment applications, there should be Adequate Planned Capacity to meet Projected Demands, including the Proposed Demands from the Application.
- (E) For an intersection to be found to meet the adopted LOS standards, each turning movement within the intersection must meet the adopted LOS.

Section 4.3 Mitigation

- (A) If Proposed Demand exceeds Available Capacity, the County/City shall defer action on the Application until the Applicant submits a Mitigation Agreement Application to ACHD and other applicable Transportation Facility providers that addresses the Transportation Facility Deficiency through one or more of the actions described in §4.8 of this Agreement or files a notice of intent to wait for Available Capacity pursuant to §4.5 of this Agreement. Other Transportation Facility providers' approval is required only if an improvement of a provider's Transportation Facilities as a condition of Mitigation approved by the County/City and ACHD.

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- (B) For Applications that would increase congestion on constrained Transportation Facilities identified in **Table 1-2**, the following alternative forms of Mitigation may be approved by ACHD and the City, even if there is insufficient Available Capacity to serve the proposed Development after Mitigation.
- (1) Redesign ingress and egress to the project to reduce traffic conflicts;
 - (2) Integrate multi-modal design components (e.g., pedestrian and bicycle paths or transit improvements) to reduce trip generation, or
 - (3) Implement other Transportation Facility improvements, operational improvements, access management strategies, demand management strategies approved by ACHD and other applicable Transportation Facility providers.

Section 4.4 Review and Approval of Developments Providing Mitigation

- (A) Proposed Mitigation shall initially be submitted by the Applicant for review by ACHD, which shall recommend approval of Mitigation measures only upon finding that the measures adequately Mitigate the transportation impacts of the Application.
- (B) The **Council/Board** shall review the proposed Mitigation measures after receiving the staff or Planning Commission recommendations as applicable. To approve the proposed Mitigation and enter into a binding Mitigation Agreement, the **Council / Board** must find that the proposed Mitigation ensures that Programmed and Available Capacity will not be exceeded by Proposed Demand, subject to the provisions of **§4.1(B)(7)** of this Agreement.
- (C) The **Council/Board** shall approve Mitigation Agreements that provide any Transportation Facility improvement that is part of the adopted Work Plan or Capital Improvements Plan. The **Council/Board** may approve Mitigation Agreements that provide other Transportation Facility improvements.
- (D) Proposed Mitigation shall be included as a condition of approval and documented in a binding Mitigation Agreement between the Applicant, the **City/County**, and ACHD or other Transportation Facility as appropriate. The Mitigation Agreement shall document the mitigation measures, ensuring that development demands are coordinated with the availability of adequate capacity.

Section 4.5 Alternative to Mitigation

As an alternative to mitigating an identified Transportation Facility Deficiency, an Applicant may submit a notice of intent to wait until there is Available Capacity to serve Proposed Demand pursuant to the Work Plan, but no longer than five (5) years from the date of submittal of a complete application. If the Applicant chooses to wait for available capacity, the submittal of an Application having no greater traffic impact than the one initially submitted shall become an Exempt Development for purposes of transportation adequacy after the end of the five (5) year waiting period. Neither ACHC nor the County/City shall require Mitigation to address off-site Transportation Facility Deficiencies as a condition of approval of an Exempt Development

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Application. An Application that is subject to a notice of intent to wait shall not be exempted from any other development regulations in effect at the time of the application is resubmitted.

Section 4.6 Capacity Improvements/Proportionate Fair-Share Provisions

- (A) The proportionate fair-share provisions shall apply to all Mitigation Agreements.
- (B) Minimum Requirements for Mitigation.
- (1) An Applicant may choose to satisfy the Transportation Facility Level of Service requirements set forth in this Agreement by making a proportionate fair-share contribution, pursuant to the following requirements:
 - (i) The proposed development is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan and applicable land development regulations.
 - (ii) The Work Plan includes Transportation Facilities that upon completion, will adequately mitigate Proposed Demand.
 - (iii) If ACHD determines that the Available Capacity of the transportation improvements set forth in the Work Plan has already been consumed, or the Work Plan does not reflect the transportation improvement needed to satisfy adequacy, then the provisions of §4.6(B)(2) shall apply.
 - (2) The **City/County** may choose, but is not obligated, to allow an Applicant to satisfy Transportation Facility Adequacy by contributing to an improvement that, upon completion, will adequately Mitigate the additional traffic generated by the proposed Development as follows:
 - (i) The ACHD Board adopts, by resolution or ordinance, a commitment to add an applicable arterial street improvement to the Work Plan.
 - (ii) If the funds allocated for the Work Plan are insufficient to fund construction of a Transportation Facility required to meet Proposed Demands, the **City/County** may still enter into a binding Mitigation Agreement with the Applicant and ACHD. The Mitigation Agreement shall authorize construction of that amount of development on which the proportionate fair share is calculated if the funding provided by the Mitigation Agreement is sufficient to pay for one or more improvements which will, in the opinion ACHD, significantly benefit the impacted transportation system. Proposed Transportation Facility not included in the Work Plan may be allowed by the **City/County** as Mitigation subject to ACHD approval if they would significantly reduce access problems and increase mobility by addressing congestion or trips on a major transportation corridor. Mitigation may include but is not limited to new or improved roads, service roads, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, improved network development and connectivity, transit facilities and/or operations, ridesharing programs and trip reduction measures, or a combination thereof. Arterial street improvements funded by the Applicant must be added to the Work Plan at the next update on the timing established in the Mitigation Agreement.

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- (3) Any improvement project proposed to meet the Applicant's obligation must meet design standards of ACHD for locally maintained roadways and those of the Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) for improvements affecting the state highway system.

(C) Mitigation Agreement Application Process.

- (1) Prior to submitting a Mitigation Agreement Application, a pre-application meeting shall be held to discuss eligibility, application submittal requirements, potential mitigation options, and related issues.
- (2) Eligible Applicants shall submit a Mitigation Agreement Application to the **City/County** that includes the following:
- (i) Name, address and phone number of owner(s), developer and agent;
 - (ii) Property location, including tax parcel identification numbers;
 - (iii) Legal description and survey of property;
 - (iv) Project description, including type, intensity and amount of Development;
 - (v) Phasing schedule, if applicable;
 - (vi) Description of requested proportionate fair-share mitigation methods;
 - (vii) Estimated value of proposed fair-share mitigation pursuant to this Agreement.
- (3) ACHD shall review the Mitigation Agreement Application and certify that the Application is sufficient and complete within thirty (30) calendar days. If an Application is determined to be insufficient, incomplete, or inconsistent with the general requirements of this Agreement, then the Applicant will be notified in writing of the reasons for such deficiencies within thirty (30) calendar days of submittal of the Application. If Mitigation Agreement Application deficiencies are not remedied by the Applicant within sixty (60) calendar days of receipt of the written notification, then the Mitigation Agreement Application will be deemed abandoned. ACHD may grant an extension of time if requested in writing from the Applicant not to exceed **sixty (60)** calendar days to cure such deficiencies, provided that the Applicant has shown good cause for the extension and has taken reasonable steps to effect a cure.
- (4) When an Application is deemed sufficient, complete, and eligible, the Applicant shall be advised in writing and a proposed Mitigation Agreement will be prepared by the Applicant with direction from ACHD and the **County/City** and delivered to the appropriate parties for review no later than thirty (30) calendar days from the date at which the Applicant received the notification of a sufficient.
- (5) The **City/County** shall notify the Applicant regarding the date of the **Council/Board** meeting when the Mitigation Agreement will be considered for final approval. No Mitigation Agreement will be effective until approved by the **Council/Board, the ACHD Board** and other applicable Transportation Facility provider.

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(D) Methodology for Determining Proportionate Fair-Share.

- (1) Proportionate fair-share Mitigation for Transportation Facility Deficiencies may include, without limitation, separately or collectively, private funds, contributions of land, construction and contribution of facilities, and funding of transit or rideshare vehicles and/or operations in accordance with subsection (7) of this section, provided that the ACHD Board determines that the proposed Mitigation adequately addresses transportation demands generated by the proposed development by maintaining or achieving adopted Levels of Service for impacted Transportation Facilities. In the case of land contribution, the land value shall be based on Pre-development Value.
- (2) A development's required proportionate fair-share shall be calculated pursuant to this Section. A development shall not be required to pay more than its proportionate fair share; however, to qualify under the provisions of §4.6(b)(2), an Applicant may agree to pay more than the proportionate fair-share amount calculated herein.
- (3) The methodology used to calculate an Applicant's proportionate fair-share obligation shall be the cumulative number of trips from the proposed development expected to reach applicable roadways and intersections during peak hours from the complete build out of a stage or phase being approved, divided by the change in the Peak Hour Maximum Service Volume (MSV) of roadways and intersections resulting from construction of an improvement necessary to maintain the adopted Level of Service, multiplied by the construction cost of the improvement in the year the improvement cost is projected to occur.

OR

$$\text{Proportionate Fair Share} = \sum [[(\text{Development Trips}_i) / (\text{SV Increase}_i)] \times \text{Cost}_i]$$

Where:

Development Trips_i = Those trips from the stage or phase of development under review that are assigned to the Transportation Facility "i" and have triggered a Transportation Facility Deficiency;

SV Increase_i = Service volume increase provided by the eligible improvement to the Transportation Facility "i";

Cost_i = Adjusted cost of the Transportation Facility improvement "i". Cost shall include all improvements and associated costs, such as design, right-of-way acquisition, planning, engineering, inspection, and physical development costs directly associated with construction at the anticipated cost in the year it will be incurred.

Example:

Development trip generation = 1,000 peak hour trips
 Service volume increase of improvement = 4,000 peak hour trips
 Cost of Improvements = \$1,000,000

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Proportionate share = (1,000 trips/4,000 trips*\$1,000,000)
Proportionate share = \$250,000

- (4) For the purposes of determining proportionate fair-share obligations, ACHD or the applicable Transportation Facility provider shall determine improvement costs based upon the best estimate of actual cost of the improvement. The cost used for the proportionate fair-share calculation shall be today's cost estimate of tomorrow's cost. Where such information is not available, improvement cost shall be determined using the following method:

An analysis by ACHD of costs by cross-section type that incorporates data from recent projects and is updated annually and approved by the **ACHD Board**. To accommodate increases in construction material costs, projected improvement costs shall be adjusted by the average annual rate of increase in the Construction Cost Index over the three years preceding execution of the proportionate fair-share agreement as follows:

$$\text{Cost}_n = \text{Cost}_0 \times (1 + \text{Cost_growth}_{3\text{yr}})^n$$

Where:

Cost_n = The cost of the improvements in year n;
 Cost₀ = The cost of the improvement in the current year;
 Cost_{growth}_{3yr} = The growth rate of costs over the last 3 years;
 n = The number of years until the improvement is constructed.

The three-year growth rate is determined by the following formula:

$$\text{Cost_growth}_{3\text{yr}} = [\text{Cost_growth}_{.1} + \text{Cost_growth}_{.2} + \text{Cost_growth}_{.3}]/3$$

Where:

Cost_{growth}_{3yr} = The growth rate of costs over the last 3 years;
 Cost_{growth}_{.1} = The growth rate of costs in the previous year;
 Cost_{growth}_{.2} = The growth rate of costs two years prior;
 Cost_{growth}_{.3} = The growth rate of costs three years prior

Cost estimates for state road improvements not included in the adopted ITD Work Plan shall be determined using this method in coordination with the ITD District.

- (5) If ACHD has accepted an improvement proposed by the Applicant, then the value of the improvement shall be determined using one of the methods provided in this Section.
- (6) If ACHD has accepted right-of-way dedication for the proportionate fair-share payment, credit for the dedication of the off-site right-of-way shall be valued on the date of the dedication at the value to be agreed to by the Applicant and ACHD, or by fair market value established by an independent appraisal approved by ACHD and at no expense to ACHD. The Applicant shall supply a drawing and legal description of the land and a certificate of title or title search of the land to ACHD at no expense to ACHD and shall deliver at closing clear title by warranty deed to ACHD. If the estimated value of the right-of-way dedication proposed by the Applicant is less than ACHD estimated total proportionate fair-share obligation for that development, then the Applicant must also

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pay the difference. ACHD is authorized to accept forms of proportionate share Mitigation that exceed the actual values calculated above. Under no circumstances shall the **City/County** approve an Application that obligates ACHD or the **City/County** to compensate an Applicant for proportionate fair-share mitigation that exceeds the value calculated above.

- (7) At the discretion of ACHD, the development's overall trips may be reduced by up to twenty (20) percent, with a developer commitment to the implementation of trip reduction measures, to include: an agreed-on set of capital and/or operational contributions; record-keeping and annual reporting by implementers of operational programs; and penalties for failure to implement and maintain the measures for an agreed upon time period. Appropriate capital and operational contributions towards trip reduction will be identified and may include, but are not limited to, transit improvements, vanpool vehicles, preferential parking and other facilities for carpools and vanpools, covered and secure bicycle storage, shower & change facilities available to bicycle commuters, office work-stations available for use by teleworkers, and support for and active promotion of rideshare matching programs.

Comment [mj15]: This provision provides additional flexibility for non-facility based mitigation. If kept in the ordinance, these provisions should have narrow applicability to situations where there is adequate leverage to ensure that operational contributions are made for the life of the agreement.

(E) Impact Fee Credit for Proportionate Fair-Share Mitigation.

- (1) Proportionate fair-share contributions shall be applied as a credit against impact fees to the extent that all or a portion of the Mitigation is used to address a capital improvement contemplated by ACHD's Transportation Impact Fee Ordinance.
- (2) Impact fee credits for the proportionate fair-share contribution will be applied for and determined as provided by ACHD. If the Applicant's proportionate fair-share obligation is less than the development's anticipated transportation impact fee for the specific stage or phase of development under review, then the Applicant or its successor must pay the remaining transportation impact fee amount to ACHD pursuant to the requirements of ACHD's transportation impact fee ordinance.

(F) Appropriation of Revenues.

- (1) Revenues shall be placed in the appropriate project account for funding of scheduled improvements in the Work Plan, or as otherwise established in the terms of the Mitigation Agreement. At the discretion of ACHD, revenues may be used for operational improvements prior to construction of the capacity project from which the revenues were derived.
- (2) In the event a scheduled facility improvement is removed from the Work Plan, then the revenues collected for its construction may be applied toward the construction of another improvement that ACHD determines would mitigate the impacts of development.

(G) Reimbursement for Excess Contributions. The Mitigation Agreement may provide for reimbursement from available funding sources when an Applicant chooses to provide more than the proportionate fair-share cost of improvements. Available funding sources may include impact fees, extraordinary impact fees or other development generated revenues

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that would not divert funding from other projects included in the Work Plan or transportation system maintenance.

Section 4.7 Timing of Required Improvements

- (A) If required improvements are to be constructed by the developer, no certificate of occupancy shall be issued for the project until the improvements have been completed unless otherwise specified in the Mitigation Agreement. If there is a reasonable expectation for completion, required improvements may occur after certificate of occupancy if plans have received approval by the City/County and the improvements have been secured by a bond or other method meeting City/County requirements.
- (B) Notwithstanding the above, if a portion of a development project can be accommodated at the specified LOS for the Study Area prior to the need for the improvement based upon the TIS, certificates of occupancy may be issued for that portion of the development project prior to the requirements of (A) above.

Section 4.8 Mitigation Options

The Applicant may propose and ACHD staff may recommend approval of any combination of the following Mitigation measures that will adequately address a Transportation Facility Deficiency:

- (A) Reduce the size, scale, scope or density of the development to reduce traffic generation;
- (B) Divide the project into phases and with only one phase at a time being authorized until traffic capacity is adequate for the next phase of development;
- (C) Dedicate right-of-way for street improvements;
- (D) Construct or fund new street improvements;
- (E) Expand the capacity of existing streets and/or intersections;
- (F) Redesign ingress and egress to the project to reduce traffic conflicts;
- (G) Alter the use and type of development to reduce Peak Hour traffic;
- (H) Eliminate the potential for additional traffic generation from undeveloped properties in the Study Area;
- (I) Integrate multi-modal design components (e.g., pedestrian and bicycle paths or transit improvements) to reduce trip generation, or
- (J) Implement other transportation system improvements, operational improvements, access management strategies, or demand management strategies approved by ACHD to minimize transportation costs

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Interlocal Agreement**

Section 5 Implementation and Amendments

It is understood that the ACHD Director and the **County/City Administrator** may, in the implementation and administration of this agreement, act on behalf of their respective Councils/Board in any manner that is customarily delegated. It is also understood that references to the ACHD Chairman or County/City Administrator shall include their duly appointed representatives.

This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between the parties and no understanding or agreement, oral or otherwise, exists with respect to the subject matter of this Agreement except as expressly set out in this Agreement. This Agreement may be amended only by the written consent of both the County/City and the ACHD.

Section 6 Duration

This Agreement shall be valid until January 1, 2015 unless extended by mutual agreement.

Section 7 Termination

This Agreement is effective upon the date of its execution and shall continue in full force and effect; provided however, that the Agreement shall automatically be renewed for one (1) year periods unless the County/City or the ACHD signifies in writing to the other its intent to terminate the Agreement at least one hundred twenty (120) days prior to the renewal date. It is further provided that either of the two aforementioned parties may terminate this agreement by giving at least one hundred twenty (120) days written notice of its intent. Pursuant to Section 4 herein this Agreement shall be renewed annually.

Section 8 Resolution of Disputes

If the parties to this agreement are unable to resolve any issue(s) in which they may be in disagreement that are covered in this agreement, such dispute will be resolved through non-binding arbitration.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Interlocal Agreement has been executed by and on behalf of the County/City by _____ and the seal of the County/City affixed hereto and attested by the _____ and the Ada County Highway District by its Chairman and its corporate seal affixed hereto and attested by the Executive Director on this _____ day of _____, 2008.



BCA BUILDING CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION
OF SOUTHWESTERN IDAHO, INC.

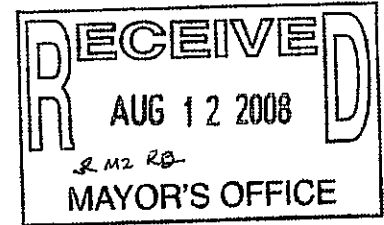
"50 Years of Building Excellence"

6206 N. Discovery Way, Suite A
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(208) 377-3550
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E-mail: bca@heritagewifi.com



August 5, 2008

Mayor Bieter and City Council
Boise City Hall
150 N. Capitol Blvd.
Boise, ID 83702



Dear Mayor Bieter and City Council;

The Blueprint for Good Growth has recently concluded its contract with Michael Lauer and asked COMPASS to oversee the completion of the work regarding an adequate public facilities ordinance (APFO) for transportation. As this transition is taking place, the Building Contractors Association of Southwest Idaho (BCASWI) would like to take the opportunity to provide to you our elected officials with our comments regarding the current proposal for APFO.

We at the BCASWI would like to thank the Michael Lauer, and Karen Doherty for their hard work on this issue. However, we feel as though the currently proposed APFO has several major issues that we do not agree with. First is that the ultimate effect of the APFO would be to take away land use authority from the cities and county and put it in the hands of ACHD. It would give ACHD the final authority to approve or reject land use applications while providing onerous and vague criteria for a city or county to act outside of that authority. This is more authority than should be given to an entity such as ACHD.

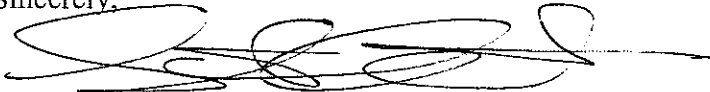
Another fundamental problem with the ordinance is that it attempts to put responsibility to correct existing transportation deficiencies on the back of new development. This ordinance ineffectively attempts to atone for the sins of the past (not collecting enough impact fees, user fees and /or taxes to offset the costs) and is inconsistent with the intent behind the impact fee statutes and proportionality. Without adequate funding to correct past deficiencies, the APFO process will simply not work.

There are also parts of the Blueprint for Good Growth process that would need to be in place before an APFO should even be considered, including level of service updates, a system to keep traffic models current and monitor development, and an updated ACHD CIP. Even with these tools in place, cities already have the authority to require adequate public facilities and there is no need to risk adopting an ordinance with unintended

consequences and unrealistic provisions that include waiting five years to be exempt from a finding of inadequate transportation facilities. Adequate public facilities should and can be accomplished through binding agreements on a project by project basis and do not require another layer of bureaucracy to achieve them. Everyone agrees that it is important to ensure that new development pays for itself and provides its proportionate share of adequate infrastructure, however, there are far too many uncertainties surrounding this ordinance to allow it to move forward.

Adopting the APFO will add additional time and cost to the development process and in turn add to the cost of the housing stock in the market area, thus driving affordable housing to adjacent counties which would not be subject to these policies and further exacerbating existing transportation system problems. Since the goals of this ordinance can be accomplished with tools that cities currently have at their disposal, we urge that the APFO process be terminated. We appreciate your efforts and hard work and commend you for it. The BCASWI and Ada County have always had a very good relationship, and we look forward to continuing that relationship in the future. If you have any questions please feel free to contact me, or our Government Affairs Director Joe Kunz at 377-3550.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Steve Martinez', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Steve Martinez, President
Building Contractors Association of Southwestern Idaho

Evaluation of Cumulative Development Demand

Introduction.

In developing transportation evaluations for various purposes, including an Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance, there is a need to account for the cumulative effects of existing, approved unbuilt, and other proposed developments when considering the effect of a specific proposal.

Traffic counts reflect the demand of existing development on the current transportation network. Compilation of travel demand from Transportation Impact Studies should also be done as part of a cumulative development database.

The travel demand model can be another useful tool in evaluating the implications of major land use policies. Assumptions are needed about the following areas:

- How much population and employment growth might occur in the region
- Where and how the growth would occur
- The nature of the transportation system (road, transit, and other alternative modes)
- Other information about pricing, vehicle availability

Travel forecasts can be prepared to help local and state agencies consider the potential transportation issues and needs. To really understand these issues, transportation and land use agencies should consider at least two development scenarios, current and committed conditions, to determine the level of obligation already made in terms of land use approvals and transportation capacity. The current conditions scenario will include only existing land use and transportation. The committed levels will include existing plus preliminary plat land use and under construction and programmed transportation projects. These scenarios are intended as a starting point for policy-level discussions. The following explains in more detail about the source of the data, assumptions and limitations.

These assumptions are put into two broad categories of Demand and Supply.

Demand.

There are two elements in assessing demand:

- Assessing travel demand.
- Tabulating existing and approved development and transportation improvements.

Assessing travel demand.

Two potential methods exist to estimate travel demand: using actual traffic counts and/or developing estimates using a travel demand model.

Traffic Counts: This method requires current traffic counts on all major facilities taken at roughly the same time frame to achieve good coverage in both Ada and Canyon Counties. To achieve good coverage it will likely require using counts taken between 2006 and today. Currently, traffic count coverage is best in Ada County in both the urban and rural areas. However, in Canyon County the best coverage is in the rural areas within the Canyon Highway District and Nampa Highway District boundaries.

The traffic count season is typically between April to October except for ITD's permanent stations located along I-84, river crossings and other key locations. Currently, ITD has 51 continuous sites throughout the two-county area. In order to use traffic counts to estimate current year conditions, the available counts may need to be adjusted to a common year. For example,

2006 and 2007 counts would need adjusting to 2008 levels. This would require developing a traffic count adjustment calculation and making an assumption about the typical growth rates in traffic. While this works reasonably well in rural areas it is much more difficult in urban areas.

COMPASS has worked to gather traffic count data from all jurisdictions in the two-county area since 2005. These counts are entered into a database and staff has been working on "mapping" these counts. Regardless if the counts are mapped or in a database they will be an important element in estimating current conditions. One issue is developing a method to convert periodic traffic counts into average annual weekday traffic counts (AAWDT) in order to adjust for the normal variations in traffic volume.

Travel Demand Forecast Model: Develop current year model and conduct mini-validation to determine performance. This model will use current land use and transportation conditions as described below. The validation will compare actual traffic counts on major facilities such as I-84, river crossings, and high-traffic arterials to the model derived estimates. One issue to recognize is that traffic counts by their very nature vary daily therefore, a 100% match between actual traffic and model estimate is not necessary. However, federal standards by facility type will be followed. COMPASS' travel demand model will utilize both model estimates and recent traffic counts for both counties. The travel demand model will likely be the tool used to develop the cumulative impact therefore, developing the current condition model is already necessary.

Both of these methods will take staff time to complete, require quality control/assurance checking and have limitations.

Tabulating Existing and Approved Development

Land Use – Residential

The residential estimates will include an existing and committed land use scenario. COMPASS staff have kept building permit inventory since 1980 for Ada County and 1999 for Canyon County. The residential permit data and parcel information will be used to develop the residential current conditions. The following explains the data assumptions for both the current and committed scenario:

Current: residential development that is on the ground or via an issued building permit
Committed: residential development that is platted un-built, or in a preliminary plat

Land Use – Non-Residential

COMPASS staff receives employment data from the Department of Labor on an annual basis. This required staff to sign a confidentiality statement and limits the sharing of data by subarea. The following explains the data assumptions for both the current and committed scenario:

Current: annual employment data from Department of Labor which is typically submitted to COMPASS in the fall. The current employment data, as of December 2007, have been reviewed and summarized by COMPASS staff.

Committed: For COMPASS staff to estimate the committed non-residential development will require more information from the land use jurisdictions, data from traffic impact studies and evaluations of parcel data. COMPASS' GIS department staff is looking into using the parcel-level data to estimate the number of platted vacant/un-built non-residential parcels.

One concern is the non-residential uses which may form a committed use. An example would be a one-acre parcel with a commercial zoning which allows specific uses by right. No additional hearings or traffic analyses may be required for development to proceed.

Supply.

The assumed transportation system will include existing, under construction and programmed transportation projects. The following explains the assumptions for all three transportation categories:

- Current: transportation system - open to the motoring public today, including existing bus routes.
- Under construction - projects actively under construction such as I-84 widening from Garrity to Meridian Interchange.
- Programmed: projects - programmed in the first three years of approved transportation plans such as, the Regional Transportation Improvement Program (TIP), ACHD's Five Year Work Program (FYWP), Canyon County jurisdiction's Capital Improvement Programs (CIP), and/or Idaho Transportation Department's State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP).
Examples of programmed projects are the new Ten Mile Interchange slated to begin in 2009, and the Franklin Rd widening to 5 lanes from Touchmark Way to Five Mile Rd.

Needs

Cumulative development analysis will depend upon information from the cities, both counties and all highway districts. Assuring all pertinent information is available and credible is critical to the outcome. Much of the information regarding residential development is consistent and typically easy to gather. But the following issues must be recognized:

- The number of buildable lots changes between preliminary and final plat. These changes are typically small and may not be critical.
- Tracking preliminary plat developments into the subdivision file (final plat) must be done within a reasonable time. Currently, there can be a lag of several months before these lots show up in the assessor files.
- Deletions of preliminary plats are not always reported. In some cases one or two years may pass between a filing and final action. Are preliminary platted developments subject to a time limit?

Non-residential developments are more difficult to identify, verify and collect. A few examples of the non-residential challenges are the following:

- Actual employment is hard to verify. In some cases, employment information is tied to post office boxes and not actual addresses. Using Idaho Department of Labor data, over 98% of all employees have been "located".
- The type of non-residential development is difficult to classify. Retail has much higher trip rates than office or industrial. But some development allows broad ranges of uses.
- Vacant non-residential buildings may require only the issuance of building permit or occupancy certificate to convert to other uses. An example is the conversion of the Jabil Circuits property to a school use.
- Some large mixed-use developments are approved but not found in the preliminary plat or subdivision file. An example of this is the CenterCal project at Fairview and Eagle.

The lag time in the data will always exist. This prevents having 100% accuracy in the data. The amount of data collection and cleanup indicates a need to perform concurrency estimates no more frequent than quarterly.

Travel demand models use households and employment information to estimate travel. Households produce trips, while jobs attract trips. The national practice of travel demand recognizes that household information is generally more reliable. So the norm is that trip attractions (jobs) balance to trip productions (households). This "removes" some of the uncertainty about the non-residential affect on the transportation system.

Proposed Actions

Transportation Land Use Integration Plan and Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance Integration

ACHD and COMPASS staff would work together to test the travel demand forecasts. This will build the capacity to analyze future planned collector systems and adjacent arterials. A cumulative development approach is essential to both the TLIP and APFO processes.

Next Steps

Test the existing year conditions in a sub-area using the COMPASS travel demand model to estimate the "as of April 2008" conditions. COMPASS staff recommends an area bounded by Nampa Blvd, Eagle Rd, I-84 and US 20/26. This area encompasses both counties, two of the fastest growing cities and major programmed transportation investments. Preliminary results would be presented to the BGG Consortium and the Technical/Steering Committee in November.

This will allow for an in-depth discussion regarding the process, staff time, advantages, disadvantages and potential options for adjustments.

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Steering/Technical Committee Meetings

COMPASS Conference Room – 10:00 AM - Noon
(All meetings on 2nd Thursday of each month)

- October 9, 2008
- November 13, 2008
- December 11, 2008
- January 8, 2009
- February 12, 2009
- March 12, 2009
- April 9, 2009
- May 14, 2009
- June 11, 2009
- July 9, 2009
- August 13, 2009
- September 10, 2009
- October 8, 2009
- November 12, 2009
- December 10, 2009

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