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:** Northside Logistics Center/Shannon Drive Industrial Subdivision

**CIM Vision Category:** Existing Neighborhood

**New Jobs:** ±200

**CIM Corridor:** None

**New Households:** 0

### Safety

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

- Pedestrian level of stress: N/A
- Bicycle level of stress: N/A

### 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: Does not improve or reduce performance
- Nearest public school: Improves performance
- Nearest public park: Improves performance

### Quality of Life

Checked boxes indicate that additional information is attached.

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

### Comments:

The [2019 Nampa Bicycle Pedestrian Master Plan](#) shows a proposed pathway along the southern edge of the project. Consider providing a pathway along the south side of the project and ensure it connects to the existing pathway to the east.
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 increases the number of travel options and reduces the distances traveled to reach destinations. One way to measure route directness is to 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

![Disconnected system](image1) ![Connected system](image2)

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.
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
- Highway District
- County
- School District

Break Even: 1 year