

Major Infrastructure Projects

Major Project	Cost Estimate
Lake Powell Pipeline	\$1.1 - \$1.8 Billion
Bear River Diversion	\$1.5 - \$2 Billion
Salt Lake City International Airport	\$2.9 Billion
Provo Airport	Unknown*
St. George Airport	Unknown*

Sources: Washington County Water Conservation District, Utah Division of Water Resources, Salt Lake City International Airport

*If growth justifies expansion

Water Demand and Cost

Water Basin	New Water Demand by 2060 (Acre Feet Per Year)	Cost* (Millions)
Bear River Basin	43,000	\$953
Cedar/Beaver Basin	24,000	\$695
Jordan River Basin	152,000	\$8,685
Kanab Creek/Virgin River Basin	143,000	\$5,175
Southeast Colorado River Basin	1,000	\$130
Sevier River Basin	10,000	\$1,110
Uintah Basin	4,000	\$1,330
Utah Lake Basin	214,000	\$7,630
Weber River Basin	128,000	\$6,436
West Colorado River Basin	2,000	\$244
West Desert Basin	28,000	\$352
State of Utah Total	749,000	\$32,739

* Costs include supply and infrastructure as well as repairs and maintenance.

Source: Prepare60 (Central Utah Water Conservancy District, Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District, Weber Basin Water Conservancy District, and Washington County Water Conservancy District)

Note: The data presented in this table has been questioned by the Legislative Auditor General and updates from the Division of Water Resources should be forthcoming.

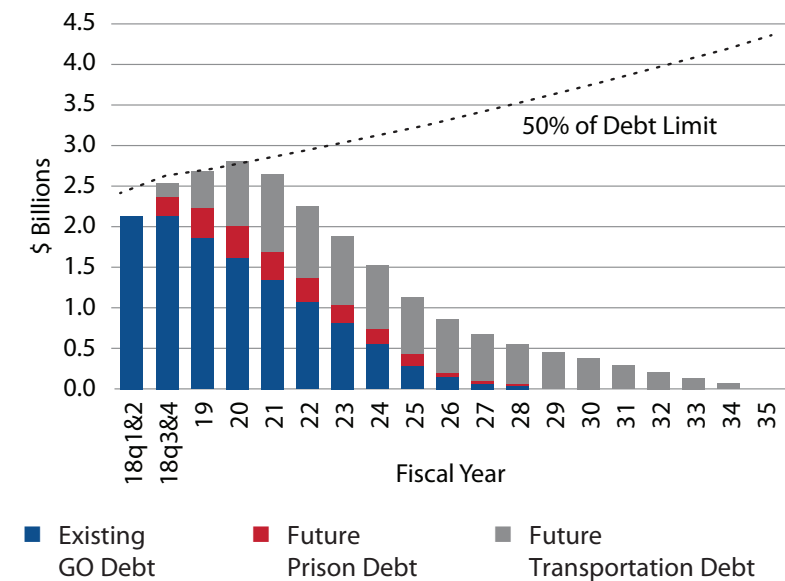
Transportation Projects

Project Description	Project Value (Millions)
Mountain View Corridor - SR-201 to 4100 South	\$500
I-15 Fwy Reconstruction - SR-82 to Lehi Main - The Gap	\$450
US-89 - Farmington to I-84	\$275
Bangerter Highway Interchange at 4 Locations	\$201
I-15 & I-215 - 5300 South to 9000 South Phase II	\$169
I-15 - Hill Field Road to Davis/Weber County Line to I-84	\$158
Mountain View Corridor	\$143
SR-108 Antelope Dr to 300 North	\$50
Bangerter Highway Interchange at 600 West	\$46
SR-68; Redwood Rd. Bangerter to 12600 South	\$37
SR-209; 90th S - Redwood Rd to I-15	\$37

Source: Utah Department of Transportation

Existing and Future General Obligation Bond Debt (modeled as of July 2017)

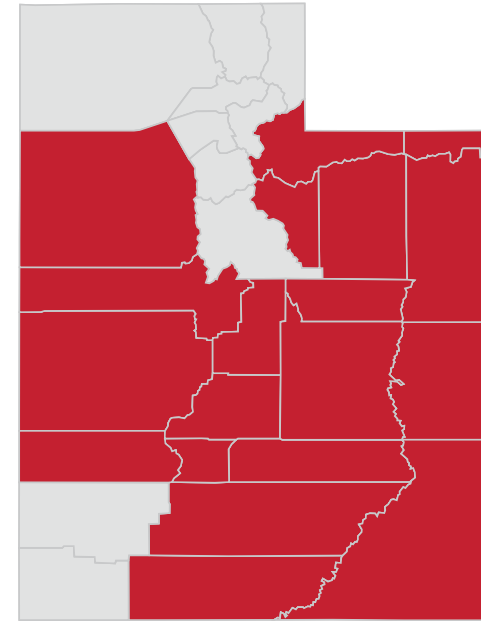
In July 2017, the State closed on General Obligation Bonds, Series 2017 that generated proceeds of \$120.0 million for the prison project and \$46.9 million for transportation projects. The State plans to issue further bonds that will cumulatively generate an additional \$450 million for the prison over the next three years and an additional \$1 billion for transportation projects over the next four years. With these issuances, debt is projected to peak at about \$2.8 billion in FY 2020. Debt service, the amount required to make principal and interest payments, is projected to range between \$405 million and \$450 million from FY 2020 through FY 2025, and then to decline steadily as bonds are paid off. The chart below depicts existing G.O. bond debt and models future issuance of authorized but not yet issued prison and transportation debt.



Regional Fact Sheet

Every four years the Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute prepares long-term demographic and economic projections for the state and the 29 counties. This regional fact sheet provides a summary of the most salient information.

Rural Utah



Demographic

- While the rural region encompasses 77% of the state's land, it is home to 12% of the population. This share of statewide population is projected to decrease to 11% over the next 50 years.
- Three counties in this region are considered ring counties - Wasatch, Juab, and Tooele. These counties neighbor the Wasatch Front and will experience more rapid population growth than other rural counties.
- If ring counties are excluded, this region is home to 8% of the state's population in 2015 and 7% by 2065.

Economic

- State and local government, including public and higher education, is the largest industry in rural Utah, accounting for about 17.9% of regional jobs.
- Share of state's agricultural GDP: 45.3%
- Share of state's natural resources GDP: 62.0%
- Eight of 19 counties in this region have fewer jobs now than 10 years ago.

Land Use

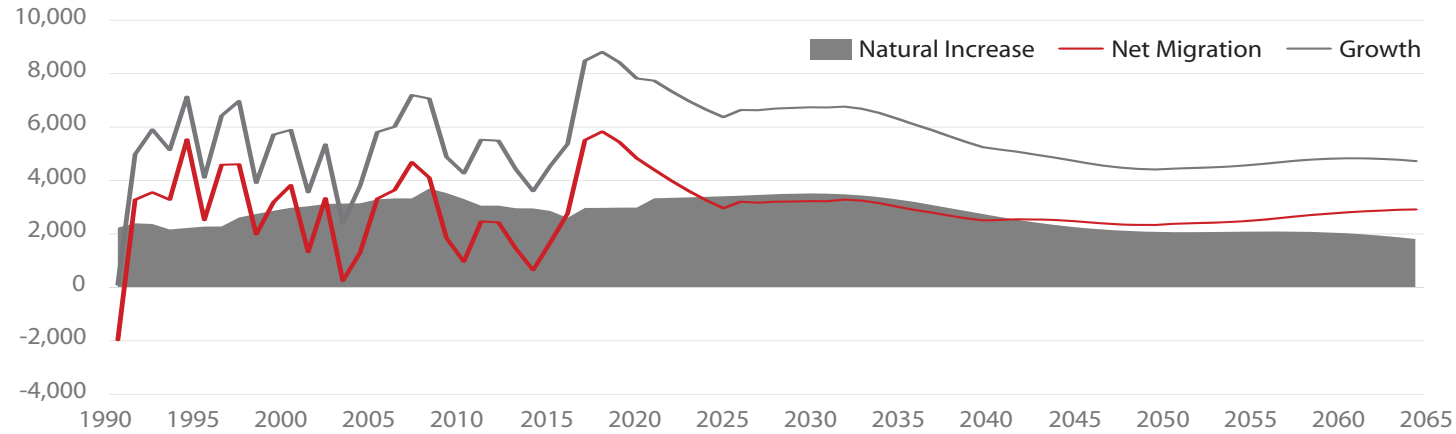
- Total land area is 41,153,870 acres.
- In the rural region, 14.4% of land is private, 5.8% is tribal, and 79.8% is public land.
- The rural region includes 57.4% of the state's agricultural land.

Overarching Statewide Trends

- Growth and change
- Urbanization/global metropolitan area
- Declining fertility
- Sustained in-migration
- Aging

Rural Utah Long-Term Projections Summary

Rural Utah Components of Change

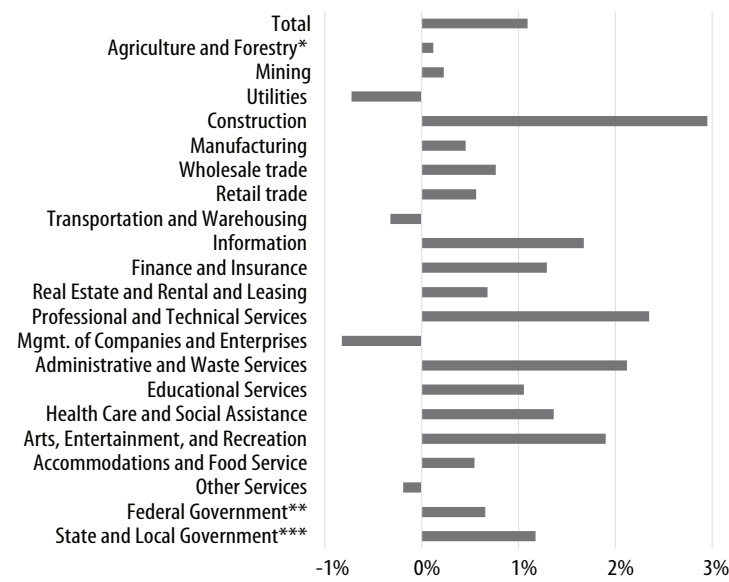


Rural Utah Population Projections

	State of Utah	Ring Counties	Rural Region
2015	2,997,404	102,946	345,965
2025	3,615,036	141,738	419,949
2035	4,178,317	176,481	486,422
2045	4,745,057	203,296	539,650
2055	5,285,767	224,831	584,657
2065	5,827,810	246,359	632,260
AARC ¹	1.37%	1.80%	1.24%

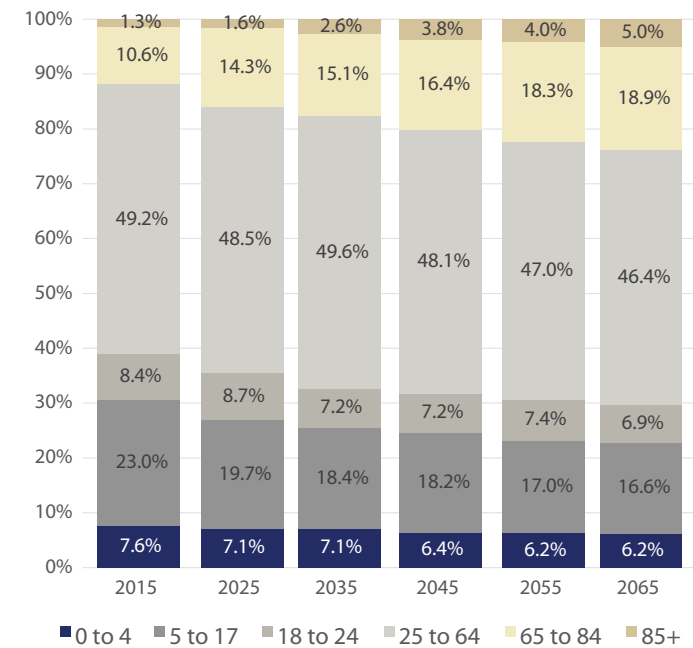
*Ring counties are Juab, Tooele, and Wasatch
 1. Average annual change is the compounding annual growth rate.

Projected Average Annual Change in Rural Utah Jobs by Industry, 2016-2065



*Includes farm jobs not covered by the unemployment insurance program; all other categories represent covered nonfarm wage and salary jobs
 **Civilian and military
 ***Includes public education jobs

Selected Age Groups as a Percent of Total Population in Rural Utah



Issues

Rural Utah includes three distinct typologies: energy counties, ring counties, and rural counties. Over the next 50 years, counties in this group will face significant opportunities and challenges. The list below applies to some but not all of the counties.

- Economic diversification, particularly outside of the ring counties
- Needed services for an aging population (particularly health care)
- Transportation investment (roads)
- Water conservation, pricing, and infrastructure development
- Critical land conservation, including some of Utah's most beautiful landscapes
- Crowding at tourism destinations
- Public and higher education investment and innovation
- Technological change and Utah's extractive industries

Big Ideas