

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.

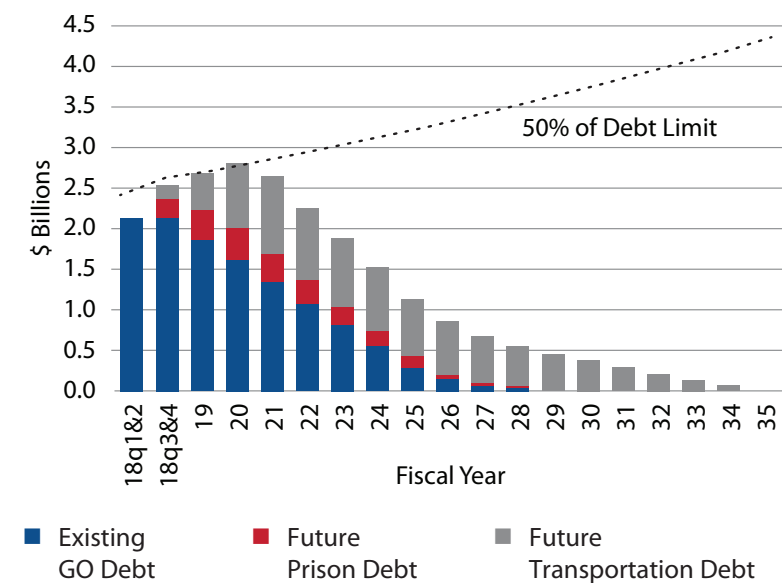
Transportation Projects

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)

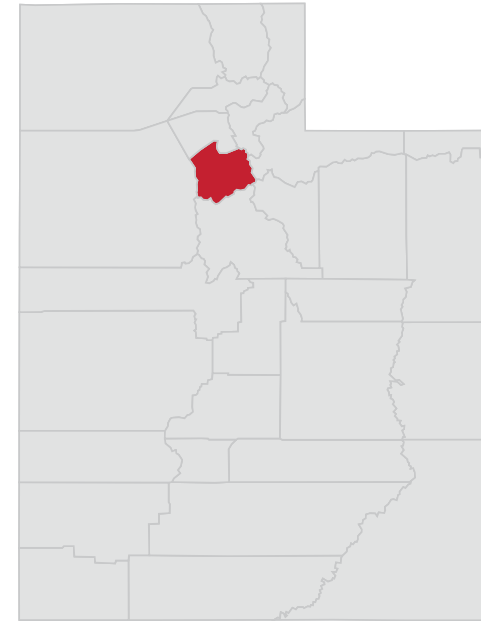
In July 2017, the State closed on General Obligation Bonds, Series 2017 that generated proceeds of \$120.0 million for the prison project and \$46.9 million for transportation projects. The State plans to issue further bonds that will cumulatively generate an additional \$450 million for the prison over 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.

Salt Lake County



Demographic

- Salt Lake County's 2015 estimated population was 1.1 million people.
- Salt Lake County is projected to add nearly 600,000 new residents by 2065.
- Median age is projected to increase from 32.50 in 2015 to 41.74 in 2065.
- Total number of households is projected to increase from 379,320 in 2015 to 689,490 in 2065.

Economic

- State and local government, including public and higher education, is the largest industry, accounting for about 13.1% of Salt Lake County jobs.
- Share of state's personal income: 42.0%
- Share of state's retail GDP: 49.3%
- Over 100,000 workers (roughly the entire population of Provo) commute from outside of the county.

Land Use

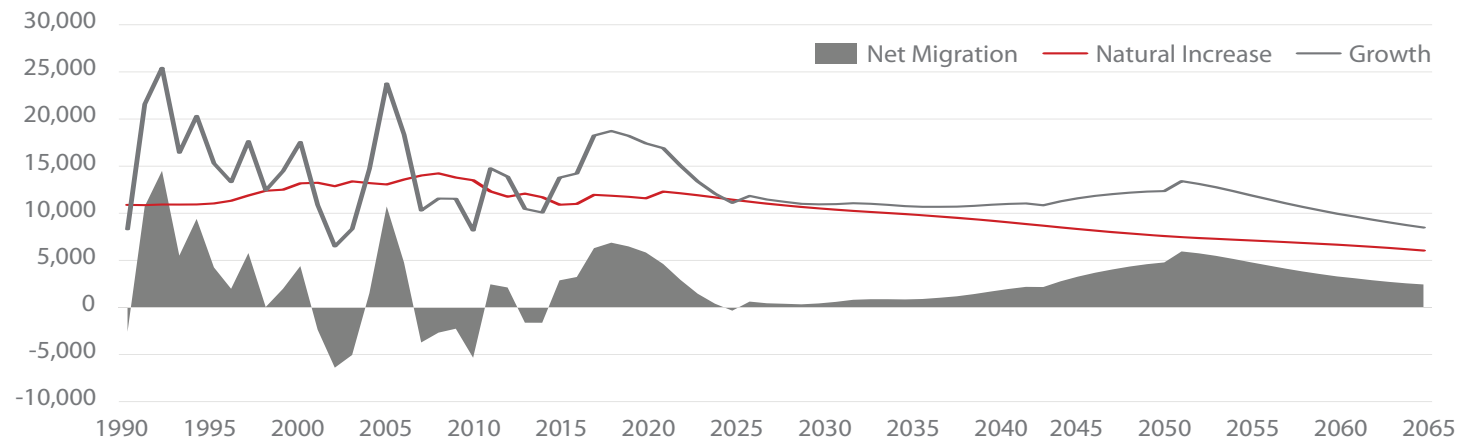
- Total land area is 474,880 acres.
- 73% private land, 27% public land.
- 40,000 acres currently developable, with about 15,000 additional acres under Rio Tinto ownership.
- 2.7% of state's agricultural land.

Overarching Statewide Trends

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

Salt Lake County Long-Term Projections Summary

Salt Lake County Components of Change

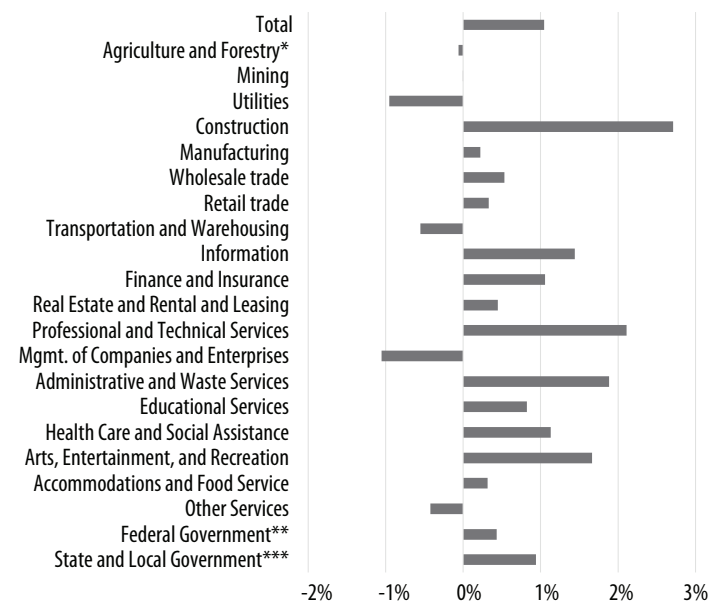


Wasatch Front Population Projections

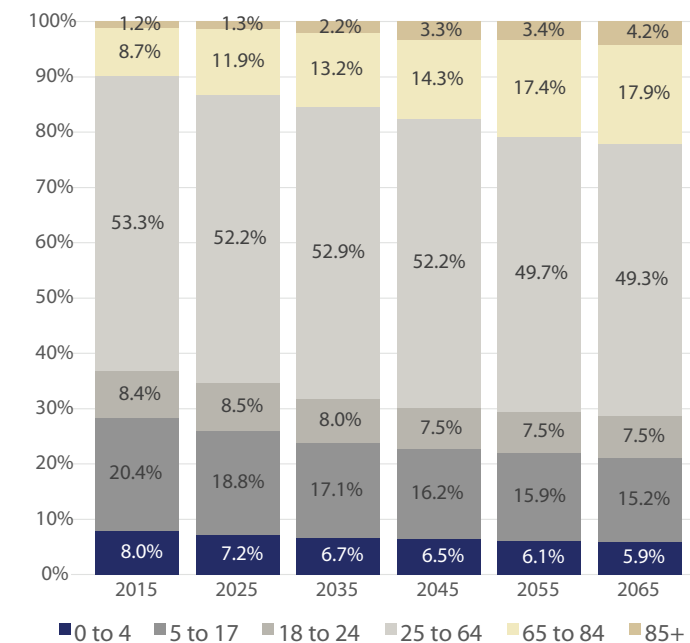
	State of Utah	Salt Lake County	Davis County	Utah County	Weber County
2015	2,997,404	1,094,650	336,091	585,694	242,737
2025	3,615,036	1,249,961	385,800	768,346	286,593
2035	4,178,317	1,361,099	428,627	968,498	317,344
2045	4,745,057	1,470,574	474,028	1,192,304	344,025
2055	5,285,767	1,594,804	510,712	1,396,997	368,635
2065	5,827,810	1,693,513	544,958	1,620,246	389,334
AARC ¹	1.37%	0.89%	0.99%	2.10%	0.97%

1. Average annual change is the compounding annual growth rate.

Projected Average Annual Change in Salt Lake County Jobs by Industry, 2016-2065



Selected Age Groups as a Percent of Total Population in Salt Lake County



*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

Issues

Over the next 50 years, Salt Lake County will confront some of the most significant growth opportunities and challenges of any area in the state. Among the most crucial are the following:

- Transportation investment (roads, transit, and air transportation)
- Water conservation, pricing, and infrastructure development
- Housing affordability
- Critical land conservation
- Public safety investment and innovation (new state prison)
- Public and higher education investment and innovation
- Health care reform and an aging population
- Further development of Silicon Slopes
- Development of the northwest quadrant (inland port and other ideas)

Big Ideas