



WASATCH FRONT REGIONAL COUNCIL

Interlocal and Bylaws Review

WFEDD
WASATCH FRONT
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT



- **Title 13 of the Code of Federal Regulations
Chapter III—Economic Development
Administration, Department of Commerce
(Updated 2020)**
- **Interlocal Cooperation Agreement
Reorganizing the Wasatch Front Regional
Council/Wasatch Front Economic
Development District (3/27/14)**
- **Amended and Restated Bylaws of the
Wasatch Front Economic Development
District (5/12/14)**

The District Organization must demonstrate that its governing body is broadly representative of the principal economic interests of the Region, which **may** include the private sector, public officials, community leaders, representatives of workforce development boards, institutions of higher education, minority and labor groups, and private individuals. In addition, the governing body must demonstrate the capacity to implement the EDA-approved CEDS.

Interlocal Membership

(51% elected and/or general purpose unit of government appointed to represent government and no less than 35% non-governmental members)

- **5 Members/Alternates from the COGs**
- **1 Member/Alternate Rep of Govt**
- **5 Members/Alternates Non-Govt Reps**
 - For Profit
 - Chamber
 - Post Secondary
 - Workforce or Union/Labor
- **Other Member Representatives**
- **Strategy Members (CEDs)**

Interlocal Membership/EDA “mays”

- **5 Members/Alternates from the COGs**
- **5 Other Member Representatives**
 - County Economic Development Reps
- **1 Rep of Govt**
- **5 Non-Govt Reps**
 - For Profit
 - Other Development/Chamber
 - Post Secondary
 - Workforce
 - Minority
- **3 Other Members**
 - Tourism
 - Public Safety/Military
 - Healthcare
- **Strategy Members (CEDs)**
- **Other Invitees**



Economic Development and Wasatch Choice Centers

WASATCH FRONT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

October 17th, 2024

Meg Padjen, CED Director



WASATCH CHOICE
VISION

4 Key Strategies



.....

Transportation choices



.....

Housing options



.....

Parks and public
spaces



.....

City and town
centers



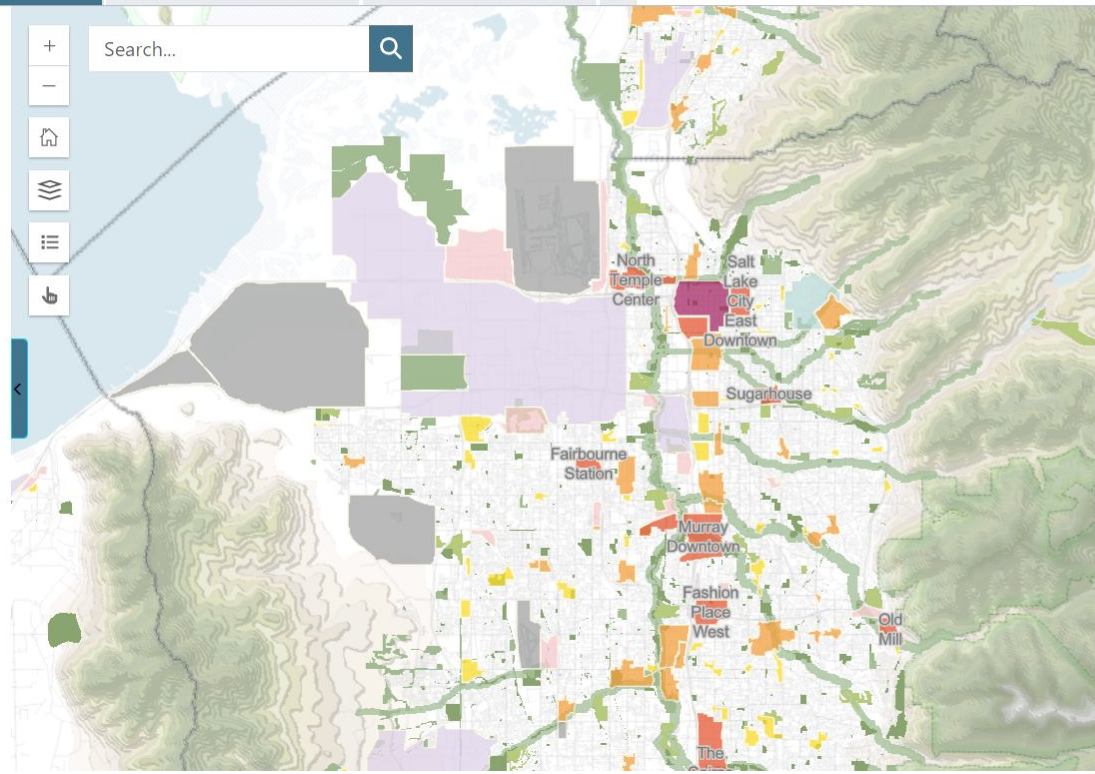
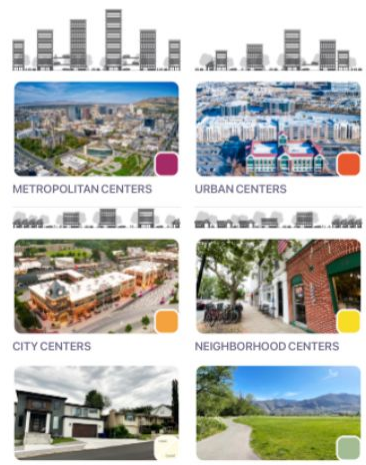
Wasatch Choice Map #wherematters



- Vision
- Transportation
- Centers & Land Uses**
- Economic Opportunities
- Parks & Public Spaces
- +

The two key land use strategies of the Wasatch Choice Vision are to support **housing options** and to create and enhance **city and town centers**.

A thriving region requires great places where people can live, work, and play – places that vary from city and town centers to parks and public spaces.



Filter [reset](#) ✕

- Generalized Future Land Use
- Centers
- Other Land Uses
- Open Space

Map Features Found: ✕

Click a feature on the map for more information



Wasatch Choice & Land Use



METROPOLITAN CENTERS



URBAN CENTERS



EMPLOYMENT DISTRICTS



INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS



CITY CENTERS



NEIGHBORHOOD CENTERS



RESIDENTIAL AREAS



PARKS & PUBLIC SPACES

Wasatch Choice Centers



NEIGHBORHOOD CENTERS



CITY CENTERS



URBAN CENTERS



METROPOLITAN CENTERS



A Center is...

1

walkable

2

mixed-use

3

more intense than the
surrounding area

What is a Center?

1. Walkable



SOUTH JORDAN

2. Mix of uses



BOUNTIFUL

3. More intense than the surrounding



SUGARHOUSE

Ingredients that make a Center successful

Design elements:

- Housing choices
- Destinations
- Buildings oriented to sidewalks
- Rear and shared parking
- Trail connections
- Street trees, shade, greenery
- Progaming or events
- Safety and comfortability

Centers are not:

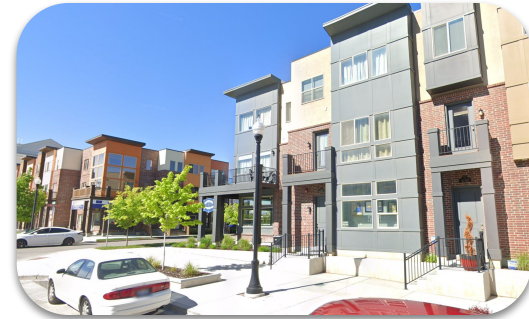
- Strip malls
- Auto-oriented
- Office parks



HOLLADAY, UTAH



LOGAN, UTAH



MURRAY, UTAH

Neighborhood Center

1-3 Stories

Standard Bus



Neighborhood Center



Neighborhood Center



City Center

1 - 4 Stories

Enhanced Bus



City Center



Urban Center

2-8 Stories

Bus Rapid Transit



Urban Center



Metro Center

3 - 20+ Stories

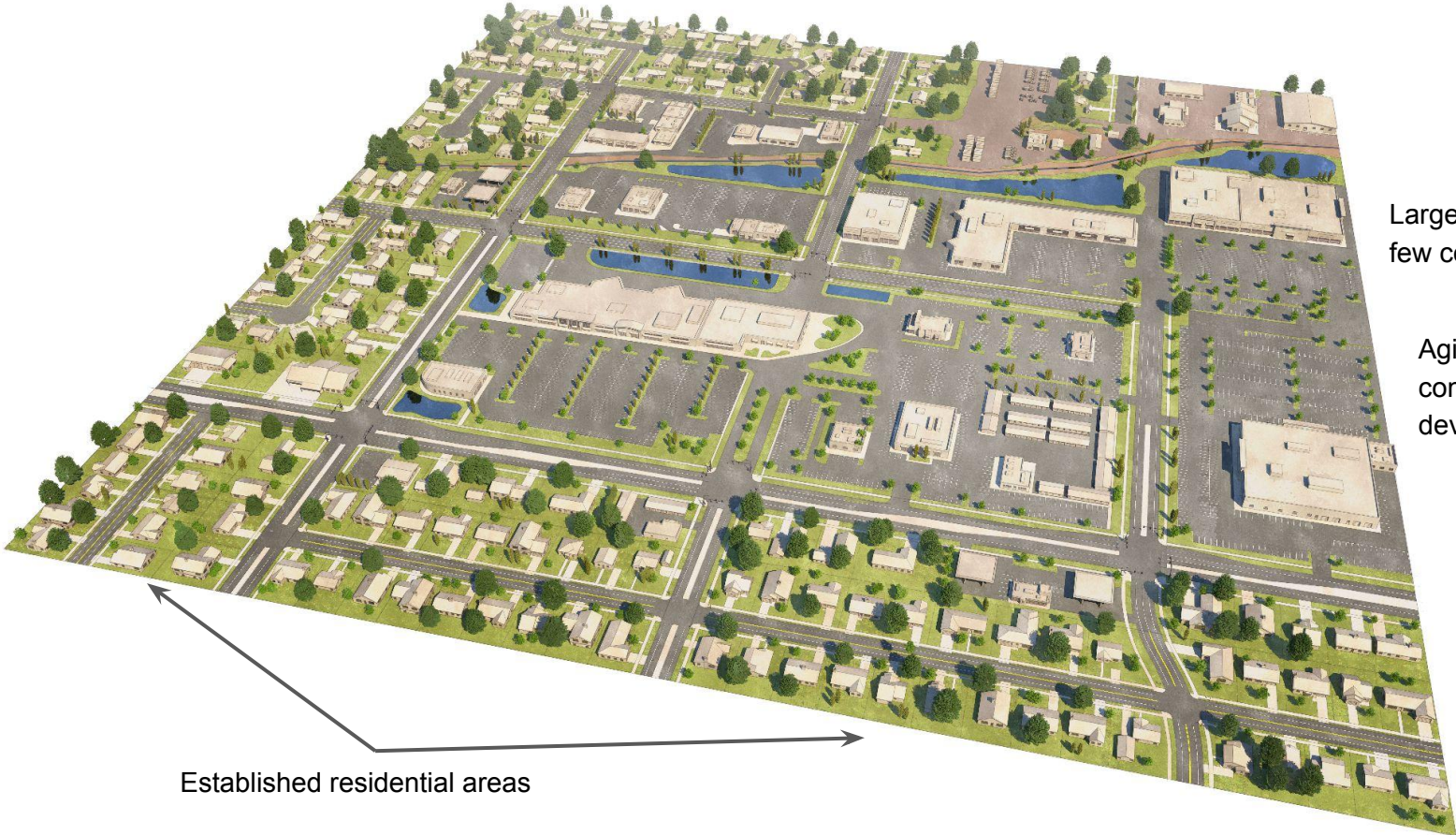
Rail Transit



Metro Center



Redevelopment Opportunity (Existing Context)



Large blocks,
few connections

Aging
commercial
development

Established residential areas

Modeled Redevelopment—Urban Center

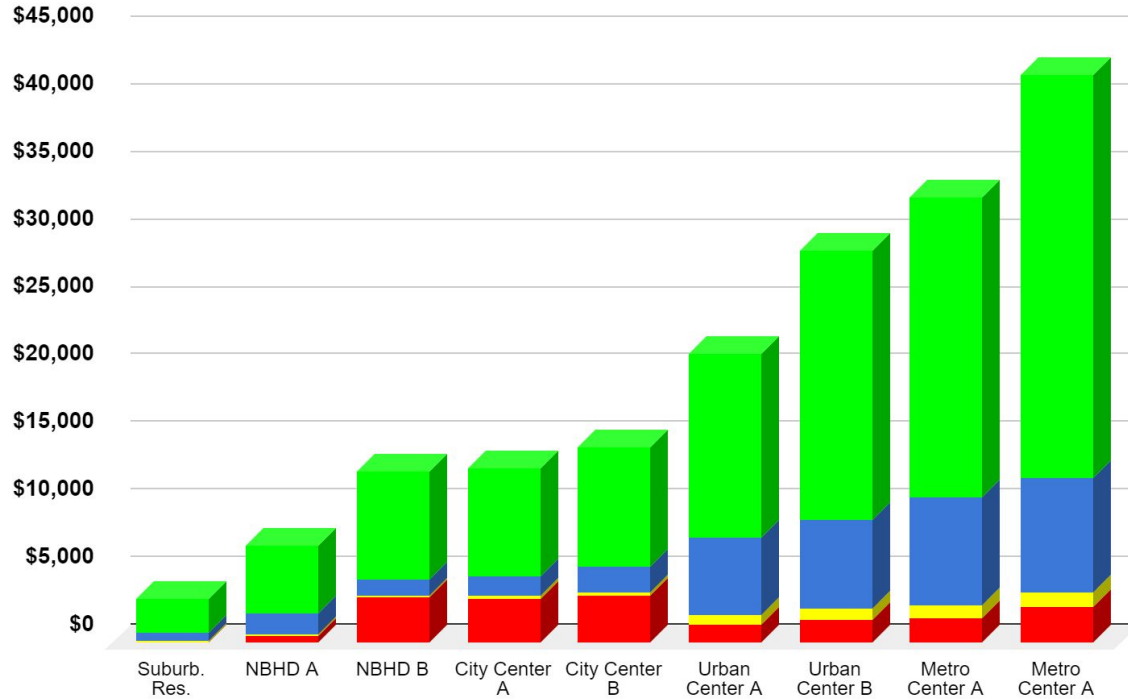


Benefits of Centers

- ↑ Biking, walking, and transit use
- ↑ Housing choices near services & jobs, housing affordability
- ↑ Property and sales tax per acre
- ↓ Street and utility costs per units
- ↓ Indoor and outdoor water use per units
- + Residents feel a “sense of place”
- + Absorb growth efficiently = less pressure on open space, farmland

Centered development = economic development

Sales & Property Tax Revenues (per Acre)



Lower Intensity



Greater Intensity

Technical Assistance & Contact



TRANSPORTATION — AND — LAND USE CONNECTION

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Kem C. Gardner
POLICY INSTITUTE
THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

DAVID ECCLES SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

The Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games in Utah: Legacy and 2034

**Nate Lloyd and John Downen, Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute
Wasatch Front Economic Development District Committee**

October 17, 2024

INFORMED DECISIONS™

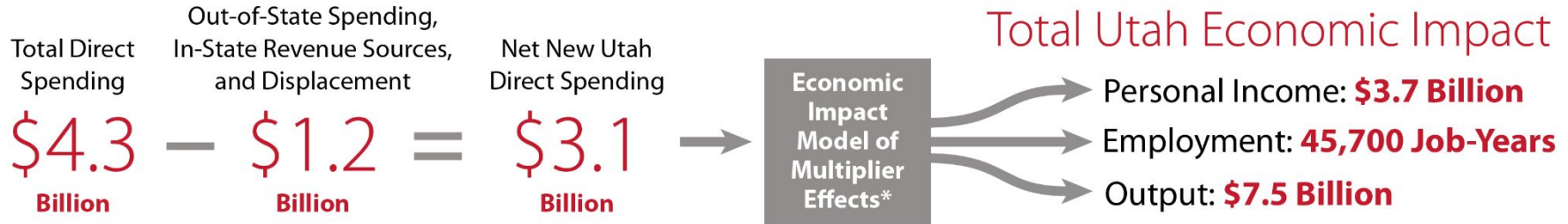
Three Olympics-Related Reports

- **2002 Olympic & Paralympic Winter Games: Economic & Fiscal Impact Study**
- **Utah Olympic Legacy Foundation: Economic Contribution Study**
- **2034 Olympic & Paralympic Winter Games: Economic & Fiscal Impact Study**

2002 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games

Spending and Impacts

(2023 Dollars)



*The economic impact model estimates the true multiplier, dynamic, and other effects resulting from the net new direct spending activity
Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute analysis of Salt Lake City-Utah Committee for the Games budget data, using the REMI PI+ model v3.1.0

2002 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games

“Far and away, the most successful Olympics, summer or winter, in history.”

– Dick Ebersol, President of NBC Sports
(Feb. 2002)

- Surplus of **\$163 million** (2002 dollars)
- Endowment of **\$76 million**, preserving venues and developing Utah as a winter sports capital
- Increase in state’s visibility and awareness
- Travel and tourism impacts
- Increase in civic pride, social capital, physical and mental well-being, business development opportunities, etc.

Sources: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute’s Policy Brief “Utah’s Olympic Economic Legacy” (Feb. 2018) and research report “2030 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games in Utah (Report Supplement)” (April 2023)

Utah Olympic Legacy Foundation

History and Mission

- Organized in 2002 with an operational budget
- Manages and maintains key Olympic facilities, ensuring Utah's readiness to host the 2034 Winter Games
- Offers recreation opportunities for all ages and abilities, helping to promote healthy lifestyles and well-being



Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute's research report "Utah Olympic Legacy Foundation: Contributing to Utah's Economy and Community Needs" (July 2024)

Utah Olympic Legacy Foundation

Annual Economic Contributions

Economic Indicator	Direct Contribution (People/Millions USD)	Total Contribution (People/Millions USD)	Multiplier
Jobs	660	932-1,160	1.4x-1.8x
GDP	\$47.4	\$73.2-\$82.4	1.5x-1.7x
Output	\$58.5	\$124.7-\$138.9	2.1x-2.4x

- Direct contributions capture spending by UOLF and visitors to the Olympic venues
- Annual total contributions expected to increase leading up to the 2034 Winter Games

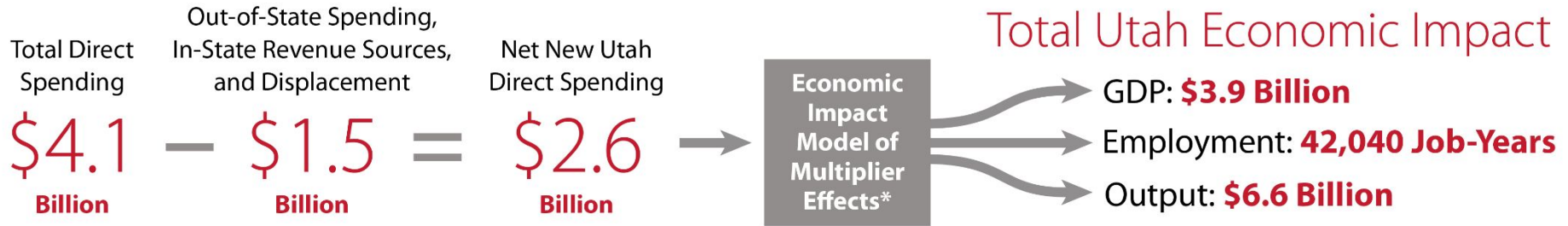


Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute's forthcoming research report "Utah Olympic Legacy Foundation: Contributing to Utah's Economy and Community Needs" (July 2024)

2034 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games

Spending and Impacts

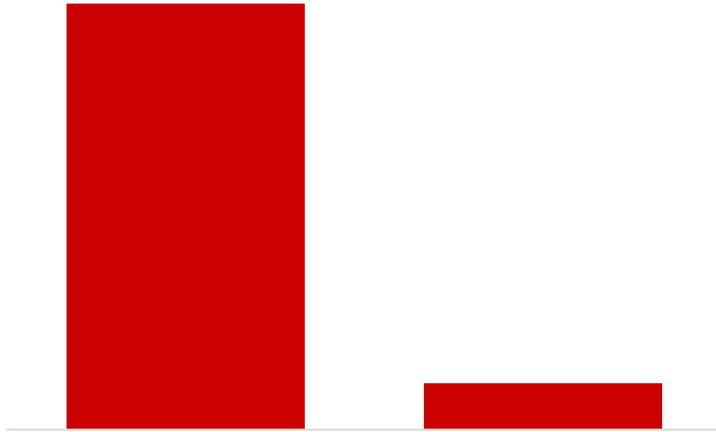
(2023 Dollars)



*The economic impact model estimates the true multiplier, dynamic, and other effects resulting from the net new direct spending activity
Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute analysis of Salt Lake City-Utah Committee for the Games budget data, using the REMI PI+ model v3.1.0

2034 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games

Capital Expenditures



SLC-UT Committee for the Games' Budgeted Capital Investments for the 2034 Winter Games (2023 Dollars)

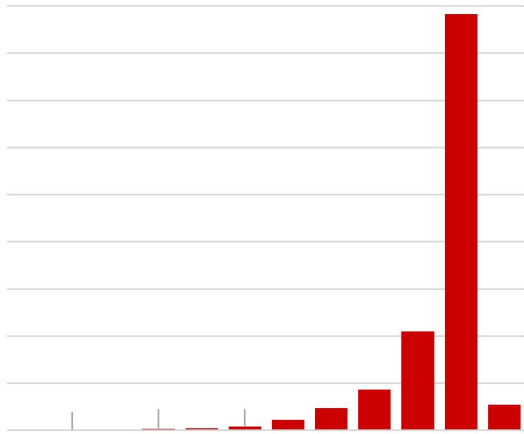
Venue	Estimated Cost
Utah Olympic Oval	\$4,502,000
Utah Olympic Park	\$23,192,000
Soldier Hollow	\$3,485,000
Total Permanent Construction Expenditures	\$31,179,000

Source: Salt Lake City-Utah Committee for the Games

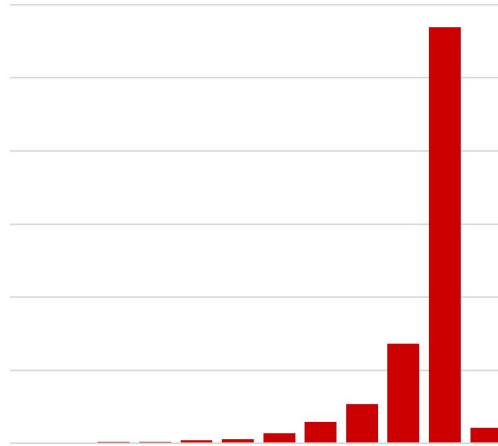
2034 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games

Economic Impacts

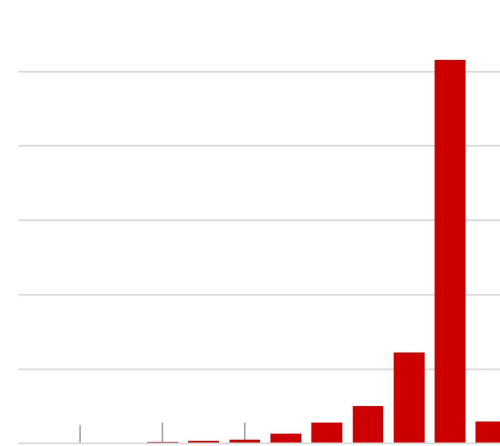
Output (Industry



Job



GD



Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute analysis of Salt Lake City-Utah Committee for the Games budget data, using the REMI PI+ model v3.1.0

2034 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games

Fiscal Impacts

Cumulative State and Local Fiscal Impacts of the 2034 Winter Games (Millions of Constant 2023 Dollars)

Impact	Total
Estimated State Fiscal Impacts	
Total State Revenues	\$167.2
Total State Operating Expenditures	\$146.2
Net State Operating Revenue (Expenditure)	\$21.0
Estimated Local Fiscal Impacts	
Total Local Revenues	\$138.1
Total Local Operating Expenditures	\$108.8
Net Local Operating Revenue (Expenditure)	\$29.3

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute analysis using the REMI PI+ model and the Gardner Institute fiscal model

What Reports Cover and Don't Cover

1. Fiscal analysis only of the impacts resulting from the Salt Lake City-Utah Committee for the Games budget (excludes state appropriations)
2. Economic and fiscal impacts are largely temporary

Winter Sports Venue Appropriations from Utah Legislature

Fiscal Year	One-time	Ongoing	Total
2019	\$6.0	\$3.0	\$9.0
2020	\$0	\$3.0	\$3.0
2021	\$0	\$3.0	\$3.0
2022	\$8.6	\$3.0	\$11.6
2023	\$22.0	\$3.0	\$25.0
2024	\$40.0	\$3.0	\$43.0
Total	\$76.6	\$18.0	\$94.6

Source: Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst (2023). Utah Olympic Legacy Foundation Funding Items.

Thank You!

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Appendix

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2034 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games

Estimated State and Local Fiscal Impacts of the 2034 Winter Games (Millions of Constant 2023 Dollars)

Impact	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	Total
Estimated State Fiscal Impacts													
Total State Revenues	\$0.0	\$0.2	\$0.3	\$0.4	\$0.6	\$1.0	\$2.4	\$5.1	\$9.2	\$23.5	\$122.3	\$2.3	\$167.2
Total State Operating Expenditures	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.3	\$0.4	\$0.7	\$1.0	\$2.0	\$4.1	\$7.8	\$17.9	\$65.3	\$46.5	\$146.2
Net State Operating Revenue (Expenditure)	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$0.1)	(\$0.1)	(\$0.1)	\$0.3	\$1.0	\$1.4	\$5.6	\$56.9	(\$44.1)	\$21.0
Estimated Local Fiscal Impacts													
Total Local Revenues	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.4	\$0.7	\$1.6	\$3.4	\$6.2	\$16.0	\$107.3	\$1.8	\$138.1
Total Local Operating Expenditures	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.2	\$0.3	\$0.5	\$0.8	\$1.5	\$3.0	\$5.8	\$13.3	\$48.3	\$35.0	\$108.8
Net Local Operating Revenue (Expenditure)	\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$0.0)	(\$0.1)	(\$0.1)	(\$0.1)	\$0.1	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$2.7	\$59.0	(\$33.2)	\$29.3

Source: Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute analysis using the REMI PI+ model and the Gardner Institute fiscal model