international control WASATCH CHOICE WASATCH FRONT REGIONAL COUNCIL







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In May 2019, the Wasatch Front Regional Council adopted the Wasatch Choice 2050, a locally driven effort in which cities, counties, community organizations, transportation partners, businesses, the public, and others help to create a blueprint for major transportation investments, as well as land and economic development. The concept of centered development is the key feature of the land use element of Wasatch Choice 2050. The backbone of the land use element of Wasatch Choice 2050 is the concept of centered development.

Centers are the hearts of a community. They vary in scale but in all cases are:

- 1. More intense than their surrounding area,
- 2. Are walkable, and
- 3. Offer a mix of uses.

Centers are locations where communities anticipate welcoming more intense buildings, even as they may maintain lower levels of intensity elsewhere. Typically, they are good candidate locations for providing a variety of housing options, including units that impact housing affordability.

The State of the Centers report, first published in September 2019, is an effort to provide information to those that create the Vision to help inform their implementation decisions. Communities can use the State of the Centers report to help determine the extent to which their centers have developed as they envisioned in the Wasatch Choice 2050 Vision.

Wasatch Choice 2050 Vision

Because development patterns and transportation improvements affect each other, local governments, and regional transportation agencies need to closely coordinate planning efforts. The important question is, "How can we work together to produce the outcomes that optimize the long-term quality of life for communities and the overall metropolitan area?" This was the impetus behind the development of our Region's shared vision, the Wasatch Choice 2050 Vision. Our quality of life is impacted by growth patterns, how the Region is served by the transportation system, our economic vitality, and the availability of open space. Together, these factors, along with other related conditions, affect our cost of living, time spent commuting, the air we breathe, how we enjoy our time with family and friends, and the neighborliness of the communities in which we live. The Wasatch Choice



2050 Vision considers how growth, transportation, economic development, and open space can be shaped for the next few decades in such a manner as to have positive impacts on the lives of residents in the greater Wasatch Front area, where we anticipate growth of well over a million more residents by 2050.

Wasatch Choice has been a shared regional vision for the Wasatch Front for over a decade. Built on community values through an extensive public input process, Wasatch Choice established a blueprint for growth that supports a well-functioning economy, improves air quality, and enhances the overall quality of life for Utahns living across the Wasatch Front. The Wasatch Choice process explored future scenarios that articulated the trade-offs associated with different approaches to transportation and land use investments. These trade-offs were evaluated in each part of the region, with stakeholders actively engaged in the process to select the appropriate path forward. The Wasatch Choice also provides recommendations and resources to help stakeholders achieve those outcomes.

Goals

The regional goals were adopted by the Wasatch Front Regional Council (WFRC) in 2016 and are the desired outcomes to be achieved. This milestone represented the culmination of a year and a half of work to gather input from cities, counties, transportation partners, businesses, and community organizations regarding local and regional priorities for the Wasatch Choice 2050 Vision. The goals inform future transportation investment decisions, as well as local community considerations regarding the use of land and the pursuit of economic development opportunities.

Strategies

The WC2050 Vision coordinates key transportation, land use, and economic development strategies that aim to achieve the ten WFRC adopted regional goals.

The key strategies represent the overarching themes in the WC2050 Vision and help achieve the Regional Goals. The key strategies are as follows.

- Provide Transportation Choices: Offer better access to transit and bicycle facilities.
- Support Housing Options: Support housing types and locations that we can both afford and work best for our lives.

Figure 1. Wasatch Choice 2050 Goals



Livable and healthy communities



Access to economic and educational opportunities



Manageable and reliable traffic conditions



Quality transportation choices



Safe, user friendly streets



Clean air



Housing choices and affordable living expenses



Fiscally responsible communities and infrastructure



Sustainable environment, including water, agricultural, and other natural resources



Ample parks, open spaces, and recreational opportunities

- Preserve Open Space: Provide unparalleled access to the outdoors, which is key to our quality of life and our state's competitive advantage.
- Link Economic Development with Transportation and Housing Decisions: Create a synergy between these three key building blocks. Enable shorter and less expensive travel to afford us more time and money. Efficiently utilize infrastructure to save taxpayer dollars. Provide housing options and increase housing affordability. Improve the air we breathe by reducing auto emissions.







Where Matters: Wasatch Choice Centers

Wasatch Choice Centers are historic and emerging regional destinations of economic activity and housing.

Centers are the hearts of a community, both socially and economically. They vary in scale but in all cases:

- 1. Are more intense than their surrounding area;
- 2. Are walkable, often served by a variety of transportation options; and
- 3. Offer a mix of uses, including office, dining, retail, and residential.

Centers are locations where communities anticipate welcoming more intense buildings, even as they may maintain lower levels of intensity elsewhere. Typically, they are good candidate locations for providing a variety of housing options, including units that impact housing affordability.

Growth within centers supports one of the key strategies of the Wasatch Front 2050 Vision - link economic development with transportation and housing decisions, or "where matters." Strategic changes in targeted areas of our Region - places like metropolitan, urban, city, and neighborhood centers - can yield huge benefits. These centers can become the focus of a strong market for accessible jobs and services and moderately priced and/ or downsized housing units. These centers should grow where they yield large benefits – in centrally located areas and places with great multi-modal transportation access. Through implementation of these strategies, centers

- Help ensure that all people have a selection of homes to meet their needs:
- Reduce the time, distance, and money it takes for people to reach many of their destinations;
- Enable people to reach more destinations by walking, biking, and riding transit, in addition to driving;
- Help businesses reach more consumers;
- Support employees to have a greater selection of job opportunities;
- Help improve air quality;





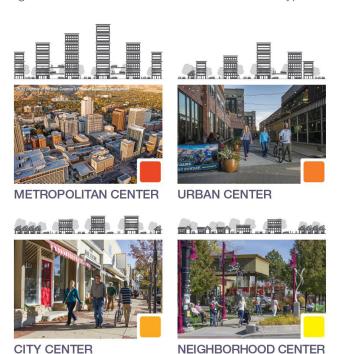
- · Create inclusive, walkable communities;
- Reduce growth pressure on the "Wasatch Back;"
- Reduce demand for scarce water.

A variety of centers will develop in the future that are similar to places in our Region today - places like downtown Salt Lake City, Provo, and Ogden; emerging downtowns like Sandy City; and TODs like Station Park in Farmington or the Fireclay District in Murray. These are examples of concentrated developments that are growing with market demands for living and working in accessible locations throughout the Wasatch Front. Growth that takes place as infill and redevelopment in these historic and emerging centers is generally able to make better use of existing infrastructure when compared to growth that occurs in greenfield areas. Frequently, the transportation system in these locations is sufficient to handle additional growth. This is especially true in locations where the historical street grid pattern is still in existence, frequent transit service exists and is shown to be viable, and considerable roadway and active transportation investments have been made.

The concept of centers in the Wasatch Choice 2050 Vision emphasizes that these designated areas should be a) walkable and b) more dense than their surrounding area. By supporting compact development, centers reduce the footprint of urban development and, by bringing some destinations closer together, lend themselves to walking and bicycling. Strategically located centers enable more people to easily use transit, and tend to reduce travel distances in general. Centers should provide a variety of mobility options such as sidewalks, bicycle and trail connections, transit facilities, and strong street connectivity in order to serve pedestrians, bicyclists, and transit riders, as well as drivers. This transportation infrastructure equips the area to both support and attract higher-density, mixed-use developments. The Wasatch Choice 2050 Vision suggests that these centers should absorb some of the expected growth and expand to provide everbroadening choices to residents.

The Wasatch Choice 2050 Vision identifies four different types and intensities of centers, as shown in Map 1, along with job areas, industrial areas, and special districts, as shown below in Table 1.

Figure 2. Wasatch Choice 2050 Vision Center Types



Metropolitan Center



Downtown Salt Lake City is the metropolitan center of the Region, serving as the hub of business and cultural activity. The metropolitan center has the most intensive form of growth and expansion for both employment and housing, with high-rise development common in the central business district. Similar to today, Salt Lake City will continue to draw people from the entire metro area and serve as the finance, commerce, government, educational, retail, tourism, arts, and entertainment center for the Region. Buildings range from four to 25 stories tall, with the number of housing units ranging from 20 to 200 per acre. The area acts as the region's primary transit hub, and is also supported by a variety of streets, major freeway access, and walking and biking facilities.

	Tabi	le 1.	Regionally	[,] Significant	Land	Uses	Definitions
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Optimal Transit	Region's transit hub	Junction points of the high-capacity transit network	Intersection of frequent bus lines or served by high-capacity transit	Frequent bus lines (or better)	Varies	Bus service	Varies
Minimum Roadway Needs	Crossroads of regional roads types	Intersection of major arterials and/or freeway interchanges	Intersection of major collector with an arterial	Intersection of collectors/ along a major collector	Arterial or higher	Freight-oriented	Varies
Typical or "Indicator" Land Use (Mixed Land Use Encouraged)	Unique destinations	Significant commerce, regional "destination" retail	Grocery store, restaurant, civic, retail	Retail and/or civic	Office, light industry, flex	Light and heavy industry, warehousing, incidental office, retail	Regionally significant special purpose (airport, university) and non-residential land use
Stories	4 to 25	4 to 10	2 to 5	1 to 3	Varies	Varies	Varies
Housing Density (dwelling units/acre)	40 and up	20 to 100	10 to 50	6 to 25	A/A	N/A	A/A
Average Non- Residential Floor Area Ratio	1.0 and up	0.75 to 4.0	0.5 to 1.5	0.35 to 1.0	Varies	Varies	Varies
Catchment Population (approximate, minimum)	Entire metro area	100,000	25,000	2,500	N/A	N/A	N/A
"Regionally significant land uses" are places that generate a higher concentration of trips or economic activity than the majority of places. A cubset of these uses are "centers, "which typically have the following ingredients: higher intensity of development than surrounding areas, mix of uses, including homes, offices, or shops on adjacent blocks; good street and trail connections, and a walkable design.							
"Regionally significant land uses" are places that ge concentration of trips or economic activity than the 1 A subset of these uses are "centers," which typically ingredients: higher intensity of development than sur of uses, including homes, offices, or shops on adjac street and trail connections; and a walkable design.	Metropolitan Center	Urban Center	City Center	Neighborhood Center	Employment District	Industrial District	Special District

Urban Center





Urban centers are the focus of commerce and local government services benefiting a market area of a few hundred thousand people. Urban centers are served by a variety of walkable major and local roads. They typically benefit from freeway access, as well as highcapacity, high-frequency transit and bicycle facilities. They are characterized by four- to ten-story employment and housing options. The number of housing units range from 20 to 100 per acre.

City Center





City centers provide localized services to tens of thousands of people within a two- to three-mile radius. One- to three-story buildings for employment and housing are typical. The number of housing units range from ten to 50 per acre. This area is served by a variety of streets that typically include high-capacity transit and bicycle facilities.

Neighborhood Center





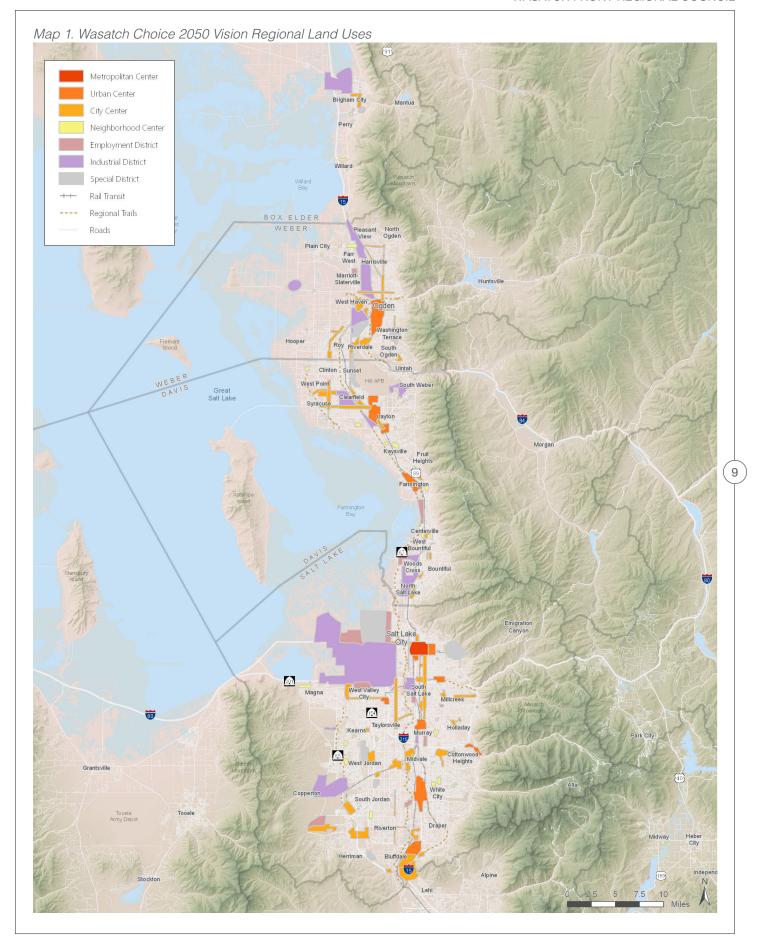
A neighborhood center typically revolves around a store or a civic building like a library. The typical building scale varies from one- to three-stories tall. Housing types within this center range between small apartments, townhouses, and small-lot single unit homes. Neighborhood centers are typically located on walkable streets, often with frequent bus service, and bicycle facilities.

The Wasatch Choice Vision and the long-range Regional Transportation Plans reflect the long-term land use desires of local governments. As cities, townships and counties shape incentives and regulations that guide new construction and redevelopment, their leadership is critical to successful center development.

Monitored Centers

Although the Region consists of all four types of centers as described above, the State of the Centers report monitors only metropolitan, urban, and selected city centers, as shown in Map 2. No neighborhood centers are included in the State of the Centers report.

Data for Utah County centers will be included in a future release.



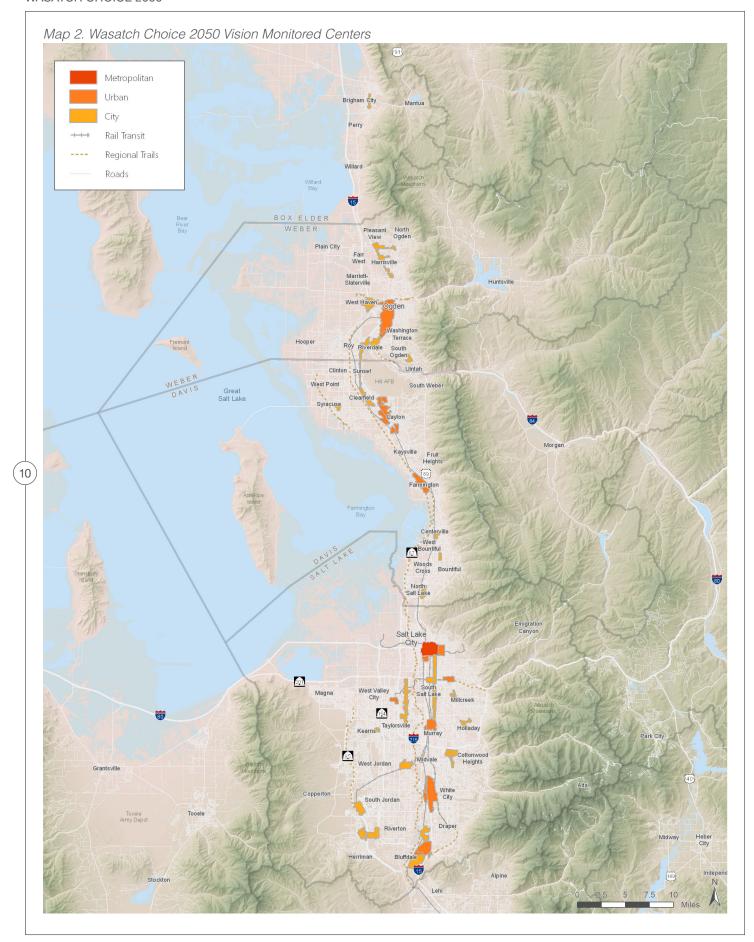










Table 2. State of the Centers Data

Measure	Data Source			
Number of residents	WFRC Travel Demand Model and Real Estate Market Model, 2019 projection.			
Number of employees	WFRC Travel Demand Model and Real Estate Market Model, 2019 projection.			
Area	Total acres within a center.			
Mode share	Daily non-automobile mode share includes transit, walk, and bike trips for all trip types. This represents to, from, and within a center based on WFRC's Travel Demand Model, released August 2019.			
Walking Opportunities	A measure of the walkable opportunity within a center based on household and employment density, street connectivity, and jobshousing balance. Data from WFRC's Travel Demand Model.			
Crashes per roadway mile	A measure of the relative transportation safety of an area based or the number of crashes within a center and the number of roadway miles. Crash data based on 2015 UDOT crash data (protected under 23 USC 409) and AGRC's roadway centerline data.			
Connectivity	Intersection per square mile using AGRC's roadway centerline data			
Land use mix	A measure of the mix of land uses within a center. Data based on the 2015 base year employment and housing data from WFRC's Real Estate Market Model.			
Housing plus transportation costs	The amount of a household's income spent on housing and transportation cost as a percentage of overall household income. It is recommended that no more than 45 percent of a household's income should be spent on housing and transportation. Data is from the Center for Neighborhood Technology. The Center for Neighborhood Technology bears no responsibility for the analyses or interpretations of the data presented here.			
Access to open space and recreation	The percent of households within a ten-minute walk to a park or protected open space.			
Commercial market value	Calculated at dollars per square foot using county assessor data.			
Access to opportunities	A measure of the ability of a center's residents to participate in the economy based on both automobile and transit access from households to jobs. Data based on WFRC's Travel Demand Model,			



released August 2019.





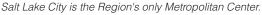


Downtown Salt Lake City is the Region's only metropolitan center, serving as the hub of business and cultural activity in the Region. Buildings range from four to 25 stories tall, with the number of housing units ranging from 20 to 200 per acre. Salt Lake City acts as the region's primary transit hub, and is also supported by a variety of streets, major freeway access, and walking and biking facilities. Table 3 lists the Wasatch Choice metropolitan center and the page number of the center's performance data. Map 3 shows the location of the metropolitan center in relationship to the Region.

Table 3. Metropolitan Centers

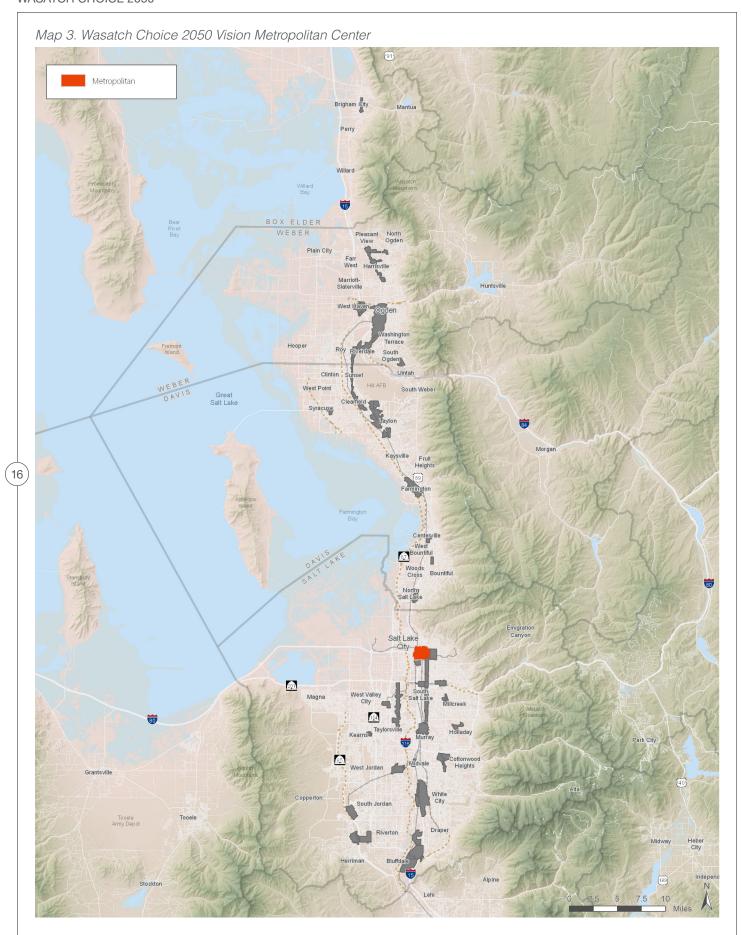
Center	Center Type	City	County	Page
Salt Lake City Central	Metropolitan	Salt Lake City	Salt Lake	17
Business District				







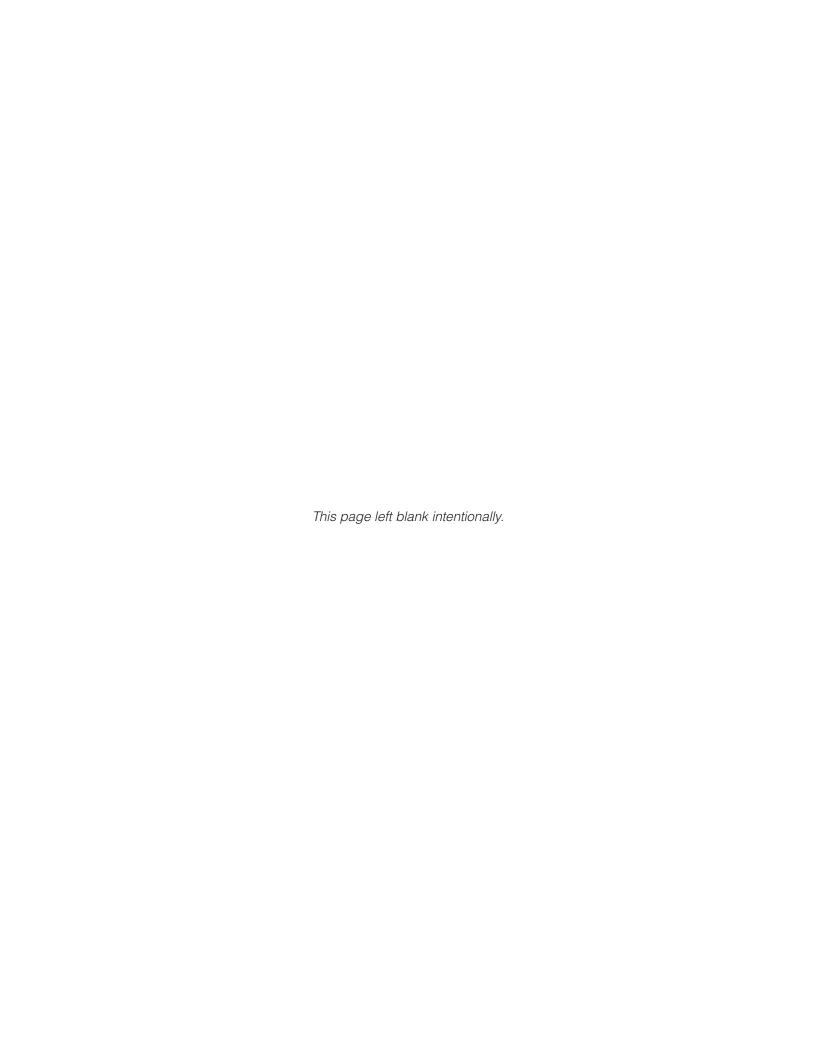
15



Salt Lake City Downtown











The Wasatch Front Region has 12 urban centers, which are the focus of commerce and local government services benefiting a market area of a few hundred thousand people. Urban centers are served by a variety of walkable major and local roads. They typically benefit from freeway access, as well as high-capacity, high-frequency transit and bicycle facilities. They are characterized by four- to ten-story employment and housing options. The number of housing units range from 20 to 100 per acre.

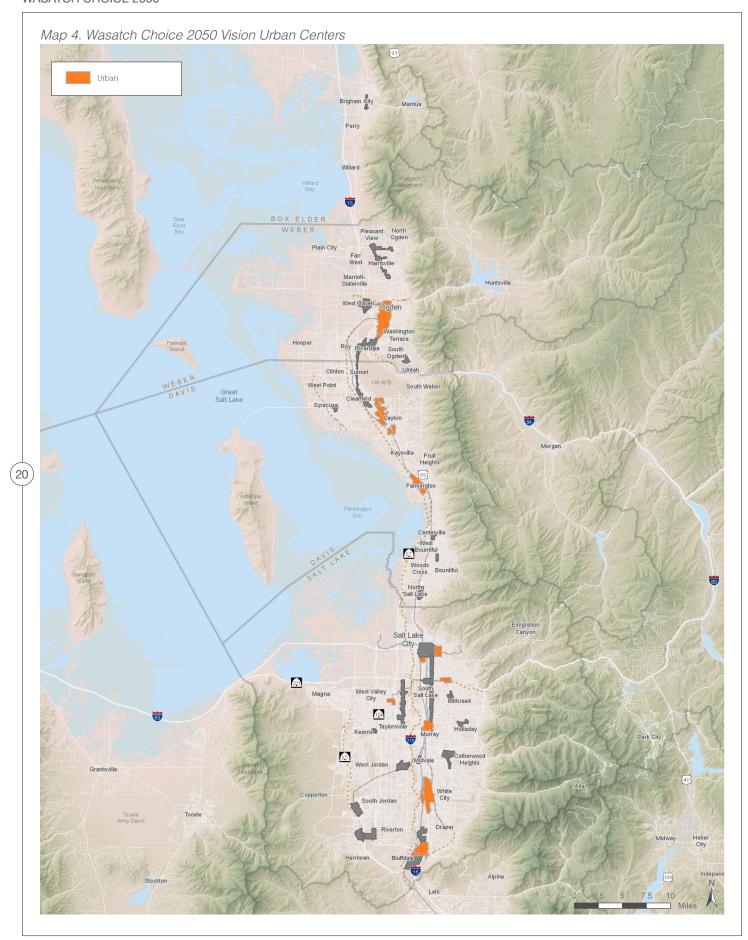
Table 4 lists the Wasatch Choice 2050 urban centers and the page number of each center's performance data. Data for centers that overlap multiple cities are shown separately by city. Map 4 shows the location of the urban centers in relationship to the Region.

Table 4. Urban Centers

Center	Center Type	City	County	Page
The Cairns	Urban	Sandy/South Jordan	Salt Lake	21-22
Fairbourne Station	Urban	West Valley City	Salt Lake	23
Layton Downtown	Urban	Layton	Davis	24
Layton Midtown	Urban	Clearfield/Layton	Davis	25-26
Murray City Center	Urban	Murray	Salt Lake	27
Ogden Downtown	Urban	Ogden/Riverdale	Weber	28-29
People's Freeway	Urban	Salt Lake City	Salt Lake	30
Prison Site	Urban	Bluffdale/Draper	Salt Lake	31-32
Salt Lake City East Downtown	Urban	Salt Lake City	Salt Lake	33
Station Park/North Station	Urban	Farmington	Davis	34
Sugar House	Urban	Salt Lake City	Salt Lake	35
Union Park	Urban	Cottonwood Heights/ Midvale/Sandy	Salt Lake	36-38



19



The Cairns - Sandy





The Cairns - South Jordan





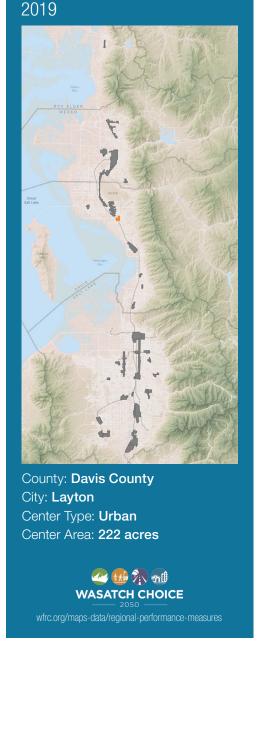
Fairbourne Station





Layton Downtown





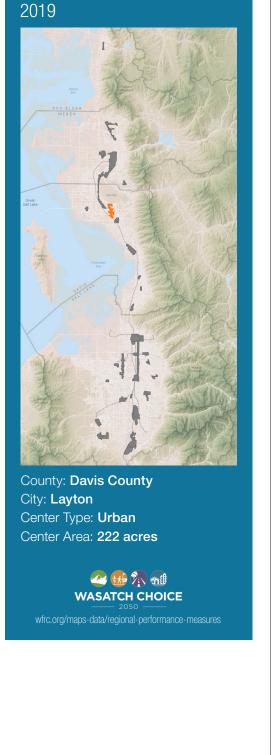
Layton Midtown - Clearfield





Layton Midtown - Layton





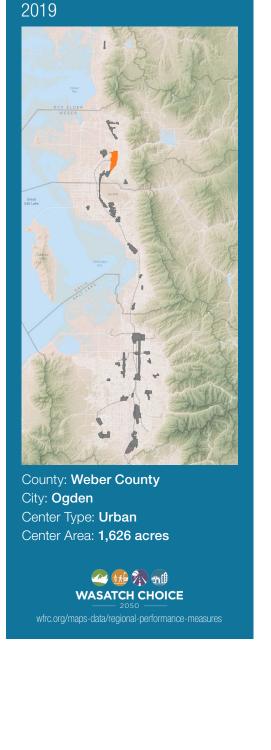
Murray City Center





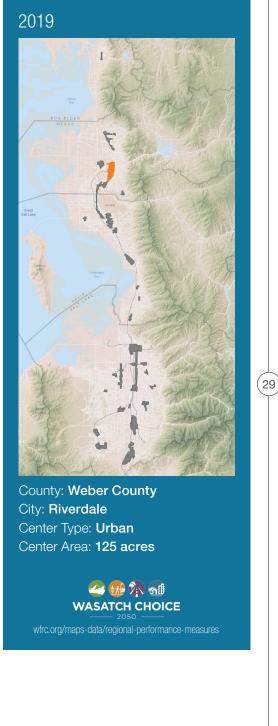
Ogden Downtown





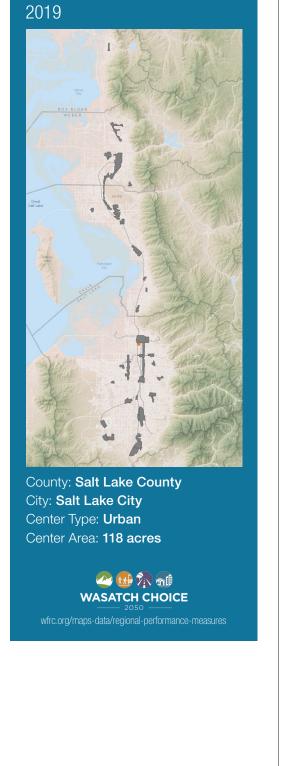
Ogden Downtown - Riverdale





People's Freeway Center

Snaps	shot			
		People's Fwy	Salt Lake City	Region
	Population People per acre	122 1.0	210,195 3.0	1,780,764 3.4
	Employment Employment per acre	1,890 16.0	329,824 4.7	1,162,238 2.2
Mobil	ity			
		People's Fwy	Salt Lake City	Region
ŵ¢ ; ∰	Mode Share Daily mode share of transit, bicycling, and walking	11%	16%	10%
	Street Connectivity Intersections per sq. mile	100	34	62
9 //	Walking Opportunities Very Low, Low, Moderate, High, Very High	Mod	Mod	Low
#	Safety Crashes per mile	12.4	4.9	N/A
Livabi	lity			
		People's Fwy	Salt Lake City	Region
	Land Use Mix Scale from 0 to 1	0.38	0.49	0.29
	H + T Costs Percent of household income spent on housing and transportation	33%	45%	50%
	Access to Open Space and Recreation Percent of households within ten-minute walk to a park	\$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{	****** *******************************	46%
Econo	mic Vitality			
		People's Fwy	Salt Lake City	Region
S C	ommercial Market Value Dollars per square foot	\$33	\$71	\$26
Å.	Access to Opportunities Number of jobs accessible via a typical auto and transit commute	 485,000 127,000	 402,000 103,000	 178,000 25,000



Prison Site - Bluffdale





Prison Site - Draper





Salt Lake City East Downtown





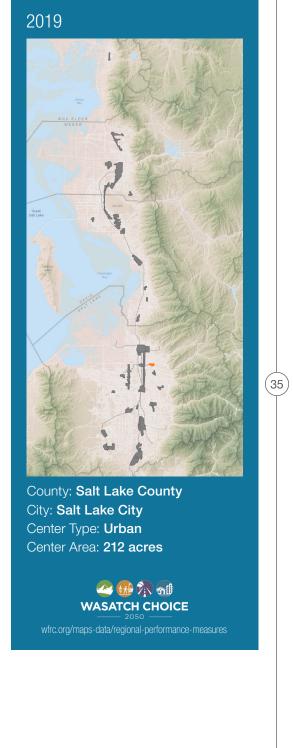
Station Park/North Station





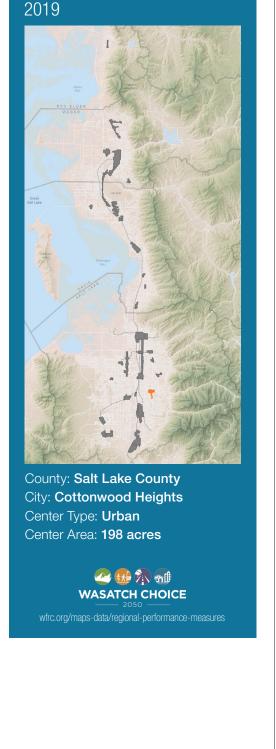
Sugar House

Snapshot Sugar House Salt Lake City Region Population 2,434 210,195 1,780,764 11.5 3.0 3.4 People per acre 6,787 329,824 1,162,238 Employment 32.1 2.2 4.7 Employment per acre Mobility Sugar House Salt Lake City Region Mode Share Daily mode share of transit, bicycling, 13% 16% 10% and walking Street Connectivity 110 62 Intersections per sq. mile Walking Opportunities Very Low, Low, Moderate. Mod Low High High, Very High Safety 16.8 4.9 N/A Crashes per mile Livability Sugar House Salt Lake City Region Land Use Mix 0.49 0.29 0.72 Scale from 0 to 1 H + T Costs Percent of household income spent on housing and transportation Access to Open Space and Recreation Percent of households within 42% 77% 46% ten-minute walk to a park **Economic Vitality** Sugar House Salt Lake City Region Commercial Market Value \$71 \$26 **\$113** Dollars per square foot Access to Opportunities **423,000 402,000 178,000** Number of jobs accessible via a typical auto and 126,000 **103,000** 25,000 transit commute



Union Park - Cottonwood Heights





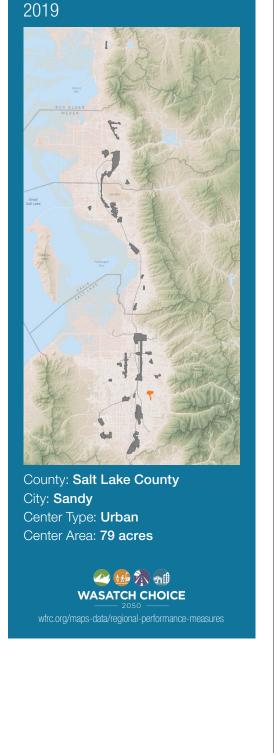
Union Park - Midvale





Union Park - Sandy









The area has City centers provide localized services to tens of thousands of people within a two- to three-mile radius. One- to three-story buildings for employment and housing are typical. The number of housing units range from ten to 50 per acre. This area is served by a variety of streets that typically include high-capacity transit and bicycle facilities.

For the purposes of the 2019 State of the Centers, a smaller selection of 28 city centers were analyzed. This selection includes one city center for each city in the Wasatch Front which does not have a metropolitan or urban center but does have a city center.

Table 5 lists the Wasatch Choice 2050 city centers and the page number of each center's performance data. Data for centers that overlap multiple cities are shown separately by city. Map 5 shows the location of the city centers in relationship to the Region.



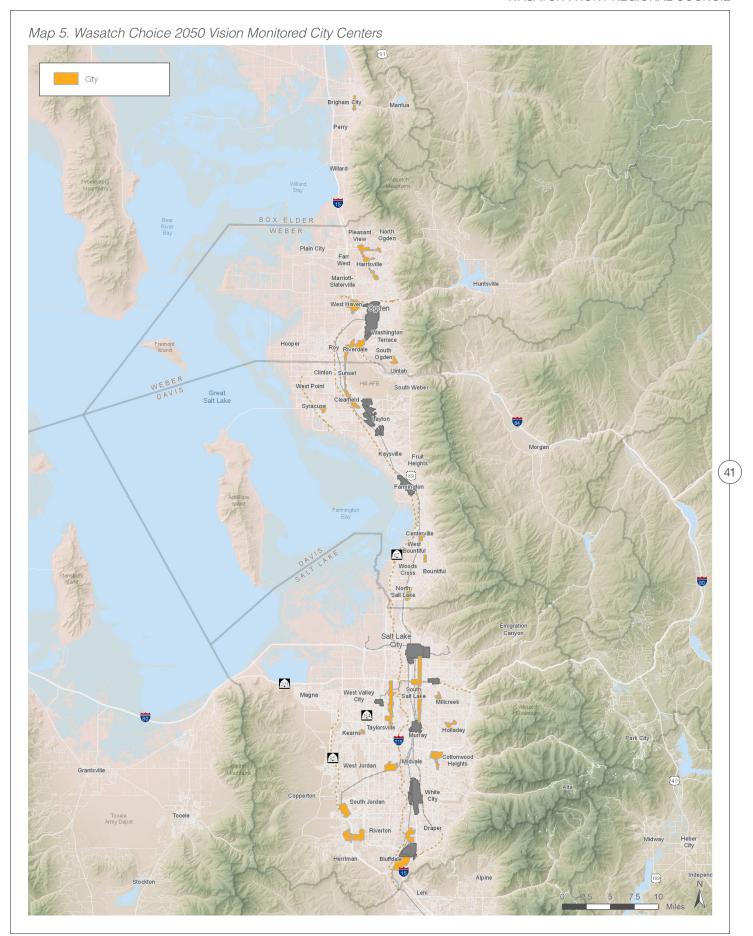


Downtown Bountiful in Weber County is an example of a typical city center, with a walkable, bikeable business core.



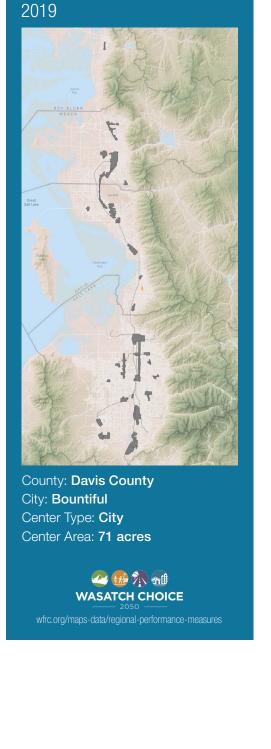
Table 5. Monitored City Centers

Center	Center Type	City	County	Page
Bountiful Main Street	City	Bountiful	Davis	42
Brigham City Main Street	City	Brigham City	Box Elder	43
Daybreak	City	South Jordan	Salt Lake	44
Downtown Clearfield	City	Clearfield	Davis	45
Downtown South Salt Lake	City	South Salt Lake	Salt Lake	46
Harrisville US-89	City	Harrisville	Weber	47
Herriman Town Center	City	Herriman/Riverton	Salt Lake	48-49
Holladay Town Center	City	Holladay/Millcreek	Salt Lake	50-51
Independence	City	Bluffdale	Salt Lake	52
Kearns City Center	City	Kearns/Taylorsville	Salt Lake	53-52
Midvale Main Street	City	Midvale	Salt Lake	55
Millcreek City Center	City	Millcreek/Salt Lake	Salt Lake	56-57
Mountain View Village	City	Riverton	Salt Lake	58
North Ogden Downtown	City	North Ogden	Weber	59
North Salt Lake Town Center	City	North Salt Lake	Davis	60
Parrish Lane Center	City	Centerville	Davis	61
Pleasant View 2700 North	City	Pleasant View	Weber	62
Redwood Road Center	City	Taylorsville/West Valley	Salt Lake	63-64
Riverdale City Center	City	Riverdale	Weber	65
Roy Downtown	City	Riverdale/Roy	Weber	66-67
Skyline Center	City	South Ogden	Weber	68
State Street Center	City	Millcreek/Murray/Salt Lake/South Salt Lake	Salt Lake	69-72
Sunset SR-126	City	Clearfield/Roy/Sunset	Davis	73-75
Syracuse City Center	City	Syracuse	Davis	76
Vista Station	City	Draper	Salt Lake	77
West Haven City Center	City	West Haven	Weber	78
West Jordan City Center	City	West Jordan	Salt Lake	79



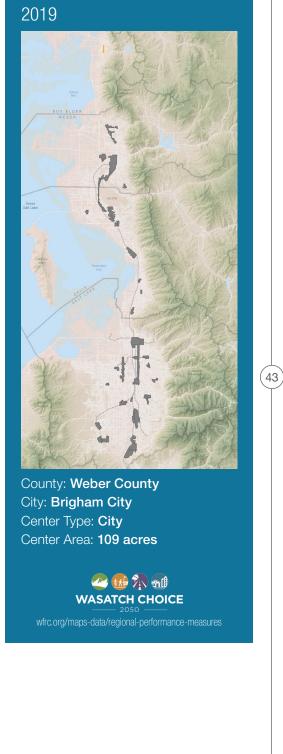
Bountiful Downtown





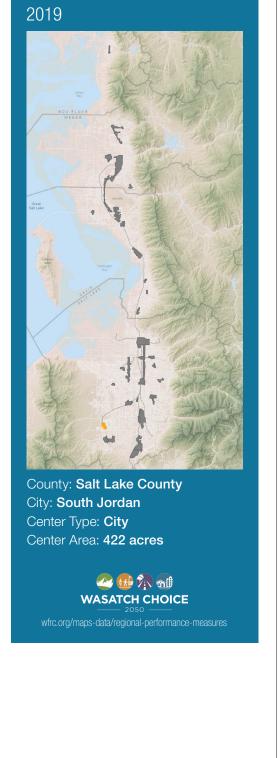
Brigham City Main Street





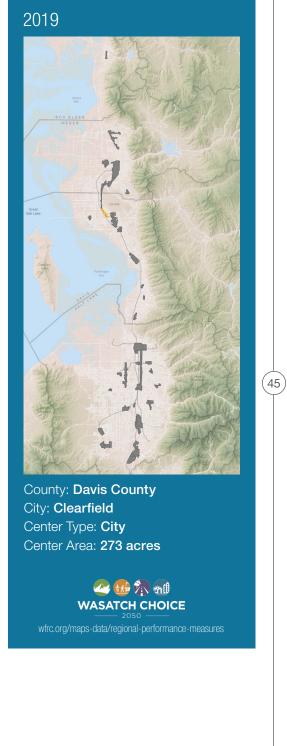
Daybreak

Snar	oshot			
Sila	JSHUL			
		Daybreak	South Jordan	Region
	Population	90	71,782	1,780,764
118.1	People per acre	0.2	5.0	3.4
	Employment	14	35,711	1,162,238
	Employment per acre	0.0	2.5	2.2
Mob	ility			
	,			
		Daybreak	South Jordan	Region
÷ ÇŒ	Mode Share Daily mode share of	9%	7%	10%
11 V G	transit, bicycling, and walking			
	Street Connectivity	39	101	62
400	Intersections per sq. mile			
Pi	Walking Opportunities Very Low, Low, Moderate,	Low	Low	Low
<i>77</i> 733	High, Very High	LOW	LOW	LOW
¹⁾ #	Safety Crashes per mile	0.8	2.9	N/A
	Gradited pol nime			
Lival	oility			
		 Daybreak	South Jordan	Region
A	Land Use Mix			1 109.011
	Scale from 0 to 1	0.54	0.34	0.29
_	H + T Costs			
	Percent of household income spent on	60%	57%	50%
	housing and transportation			
	Access to Open Space		****	
	and Recreation Percent of households within ten-minute walk to a park	19%	★ ★ ☆ ☆ ☆ 48%	↑↑↑↑ 46%
	ten minute waik to a park	1370	4070	4070
Ecor	nomic Vitality			
		 Daybreak	South Jordan	Region
	Commercial Market Value			
8	Dollars per square foot	\$35	\$42	\$26
*	Access to Opportunities Number of jobs accessible	187,000	213,000	178,000
W	via a typical auto and transit commute	36,000	18,000	25,000



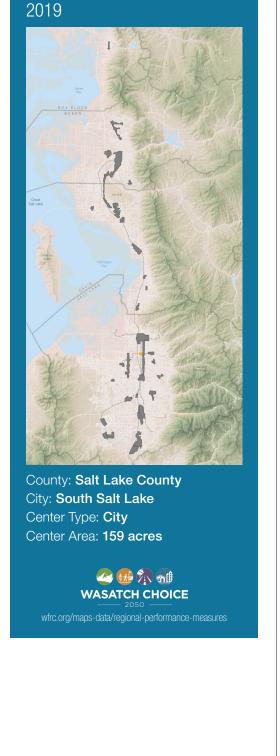
Downtown Clearfield

Snapshot Downtown Region Population 1,487 31,061 1,780,764 5.4 6.3 3.4 People per acre 1,162,238 3,383 25,504 Employment 2.2 12.4 5.2 Employment per acre Mobility Downtown Clearfield Region Mode Share Daily mode share of transit, bicycling, 12% 11% 10% and walking Street Connectivity 80 76 **62** Intersections per sq. mile Walking Opportunities Very Low, Low, Moderate, Mod Mod Low High, Very High Safety 10.3 4.8 N/A Crashes per mile Livability Region Downtown Clearfield Land Use Mix 0.54 0.39 0.29 Scale from 0 to 1 H + T Costs **₹** Percent of household 40% income spent on housing and transportation Access to Open Space and Recreation Percent of households within 29% 46% 46% ten-minute walk to a park **Economic Vitality** Downtown Clearfield Region Commercial Market Value **\$19 \$35 \$26** Dollars per square foot Access to Opportunities **= 125,000 122,000 178,000** Number of jobs accessible via a typical auto and 21,000 32,000 25,000 transit commute



Downtown South Salt Lake

Snapshot Downtown SSI South Salt Lake Region Population 343 25,850 1,780,764 2.2 5.8 3.4 People per acre 40,812 1,162,238 Employment 5,119 9.2 2.2 Employment per acre 32.2 Mobility Downtown SSL South Salt Lake Region Mode Share Daily mode share of transit, bicycling, **15%** 13% 10% Street Connectivity 97 **73** 62 Intersections per sq. mile Walking Opportunities Very Low, Low, Moderate, Mod Mod Low High, Very High 46 Safety 7.9 10.7 N/A Crashes per mile Livability Downtown SSL South Salt Lake Region Land Use Mix 0.53 0.48 0.29 Scale from 0 to 1 H + T Costs **₩** Percent of household 39% income spent on housing and transportation Access to Open Space and Recreation Percent of households within 0% **58%** 46% ten-minute walk to a park **Economic Vitality** Downtown SSL South Salt Lake Region Commercial Market Value \$31 \$31 **\$26** Dollars per square foot Access to Opportunities **476,000 449,000 178,000** Number of jobs accessible via a typical auto and 161,000 122,000 25,000



transit commute

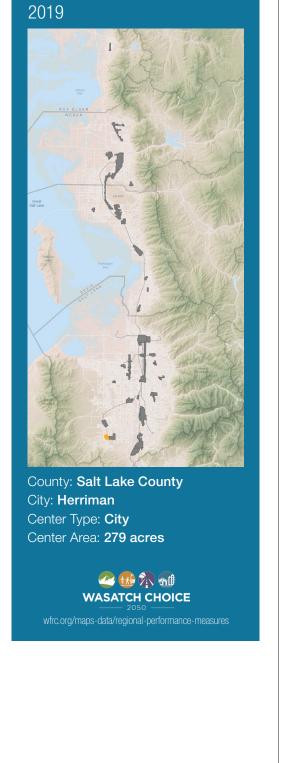
Harrisville US-89





Herriman Town Center - Herriman

	Snaps	shot			
	,		HTC - Herriman	Herriman	Region
		Population People per acre	1,128 4.0	40,326	1,780,764 3.4
		Employment Employment per acre	387 1.4	4,740 0.3	1,162,238 2.2
	Mobil	ity			
		Mode Share Daily mode share of	HTC - Herriman	Herriman	Region
	常点	transit, bicycling, and walking	8%	7%	10%
		Street Connectivity Intersections per sq. mile	165	39	62
		Walking Opportunities Very Low, Low, Moderate, High, Very High	Mod	Low	Low
3)	#	Safety Crashes per mile	2.1	1.3	N/A
	Livabi	ility			
			HTC - Herriman	Herriman	Region
		Land Use Mix Scale from 0 to 1	0.30	0.27	0.29
		H + T Costs Percent of household income spent on housing and transportation	53%	61%	50%
		Access to Open Space and Recreation Percent of households within ten-minute walk to a park	**** *****	46%	46%
	Econo	omic Vitality			
			HTC - Herriman	Herriman	Region
	\$ C	ommercial Market Value Dollars per square foot	\$16	\$37	\$26
	Ż.,	Access to Opportunities Number of jobs accessible via a typical auto and transit commute	 163,000 4,000	 150,000 3,000	178,000 25,000



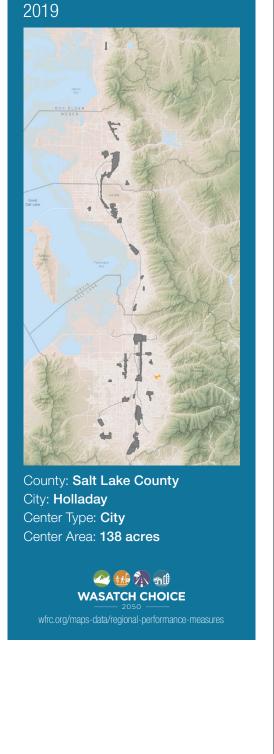
Herriman Town Center - Riverton





Holladay City Center - Holladay





Holladay City Center - Millcreek





Independence





Kearns City Center - Kearns





Kearns City Center - Taylorsville





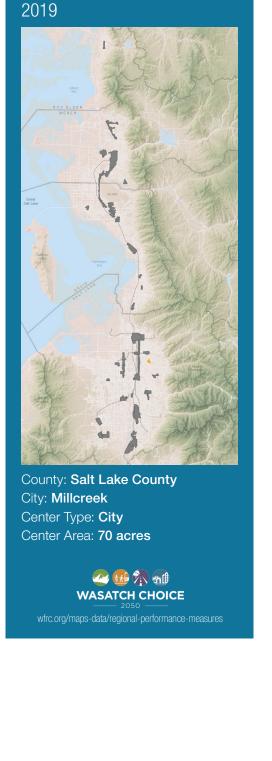
Midvale Main Street





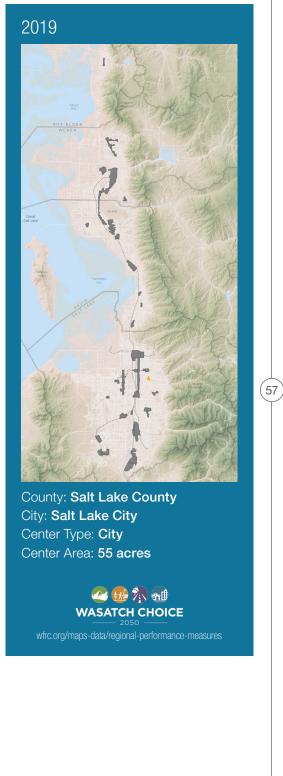
Millcreek City Center - Millcreek





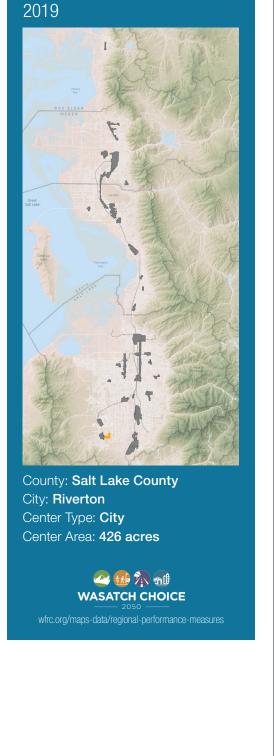
Millcreek City Center - Salt Lake City





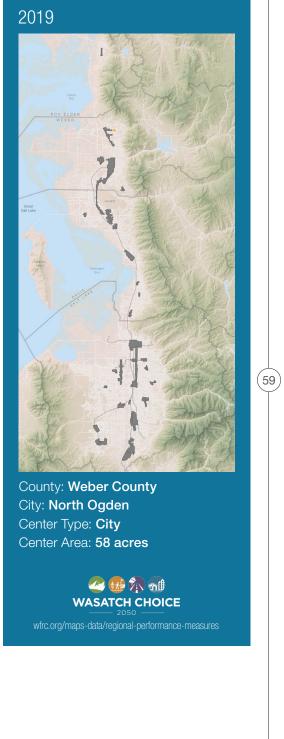
Mountain View Village





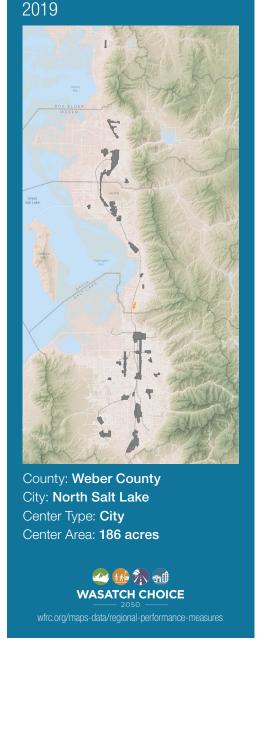
North Ogden Downtown





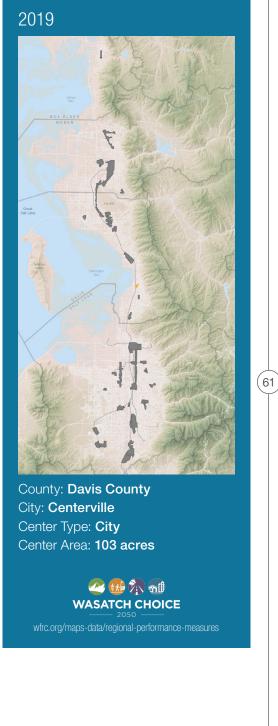
North Salt Lake Town Center





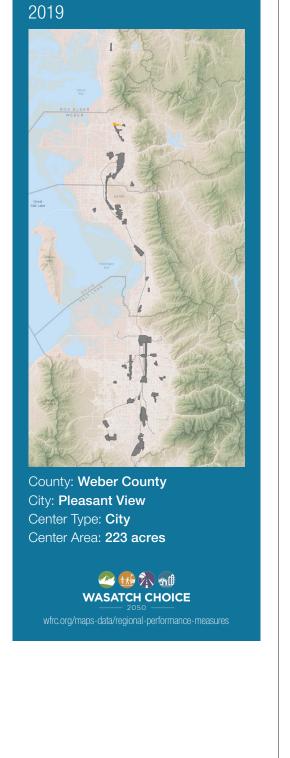
Parrish Lane Center





Pleasant View 2700 North

Snap	shot			
	Population People per acre Employment Employment per acre	2700 North 180 0.8 397 1.8	Pleasant View 10,189 2.3 2,338 0.5	Region 1,780,764 3.4 1,162,238 2.2
Mobil	lity			
†¢ ©	Mode Share Daily mode share of transit, bicycling, and walking Street Connectivity Intersections per sq. mile	2700 North 8% 24	Pleasant View 7% 40	Region 10%
! !!	Walking Opportunities Very Low, Low, Moderate, High, Very High	Low	Low	Low
#	Safety Crashes per mile	5.7	1.3	N/A
Livab	ility			
	Land Use Mix Scale from 0 to 1	2700 North	Pleasant View 0.17	Region 0.29
	H + T Costs Percent of household income spent on housing and transportation	50%	54%	50%
	Access to Open Space and Recreation Percent of households within ten-minute walk to a park		★★ ☆☆☆ ☆☆☆☆ 22%	46%
Econo	omic Vitality			
\$ 0	commercial Market Value Dollars per square foot	2700 North \$13	Pleasant View \$10	Region \$26
Ż.,	Access to Opportunities Number of jobs accessible via a typical auto and transit commute	⇒ 96,000➡ 14,000	⇒ 9,000□ 8,000	 178,000 25,000



Redwood Road Center - Taylorsville





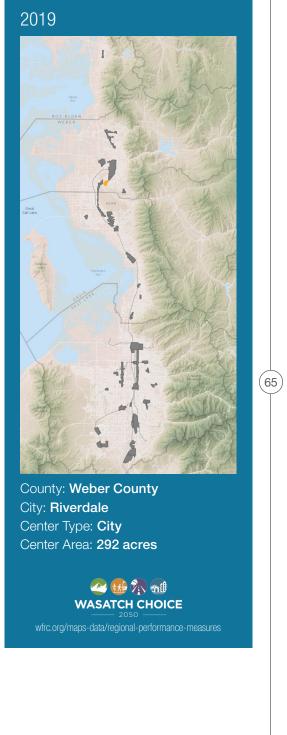
Redwood Road Center - West Valley





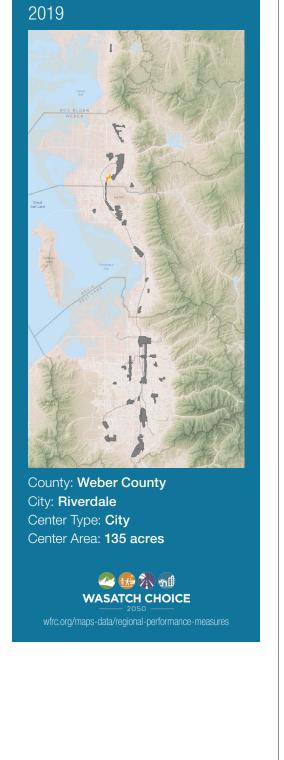
Riverdale City Center





Roy Downtown - Riverdale

	Snaps	shot			
	σπαρα	SHOL			
	A.	Population	Roy Dwntwn - RD	Riverdale	Region
		People per acre	31 0.2	9,510 3.2	1,780,764 3.4
	-	Employment	1,743	12,977	1,162,238
		Employment per acre	12.9	4.4	2.2
	Mobili	ity			
			Roy Dwntwn - RD	Riverdale	Region
		Mode Share Daily mode share of	10%	10%	10%
	常庆	transit, bicycling, and walking	1070	10%	10%
		Street Connectivity	31	55	62
	~ ·	Intersections per sq. mile	O1	00	02
	₽:j	Walking Opportunities Very Low, Low, Moderate,	Low	Low	Low
	<i>///</i> //	High, Very High	LOW	LOW	LOW
6)	8	Safety Crashes per mile	10.6	6.6	N/A
	Livabi	lity			
			Roy Dwntwn - RD	Riverdale	Region
		Land Use Mix	0.00	0.05	0.00
	1::1	Scale from 0 to 1	0.30	0.25	0.29
	5	H + T Costs Percent of household	440/	400/	F00/
		income spent on housing and transportation	41%	43%	50%
		Access to Open Space			
		and Recreation Percent of households within			
		ten-minute walk to a park	13%	38%	46%
	Econo	mic Vitality			
	• C	ommercial Market Value	Roy Dwntwn - RD	Riverdale	Region
	5 6	Dollars per square foot	\$19	\$20	\$26
	À	Access to Opportunities Number of jobs accessible	131,000	128,000	= 178,000
	7	via a typical auto and transit commute	2 31,000	24,000	25,000



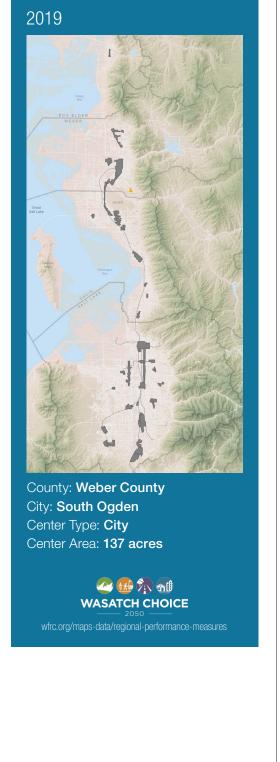
Roy Downtown - Roy





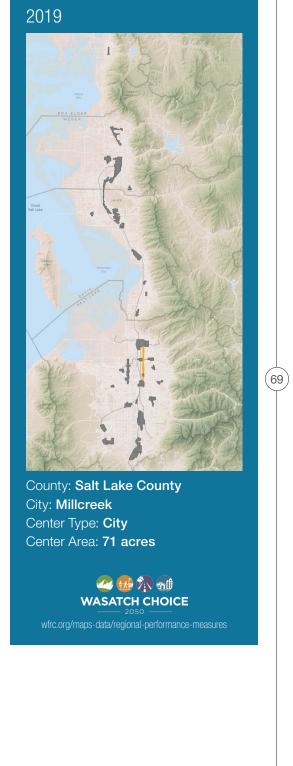
Skyline Center

	Snap	shot			
	σπαρι	SHOL			
	<u>↑</u>	Population People per acre Employment Employment per acre	1,286 9.4 3,089 22.6	South Ogden 19,773 8.3 10,769 4.5	1,780,764 3.4 1,162,238 2.2
	Mobil	ity			
	† Ř	Mode Share Daily mode share of transit, bicycling, and walking	Skyline 11%	South Ogden	Region 10%
		Street Connectivity Intersections per sq. mile	89	110	62
	! !!	Walking Opportunities Very Low, Low, Moderate, High, Very High	Mod	Mod	Low
3)	#	Safety Crashes per mile	19.7	4.4	N/A
	Livabi	lity			
	~		Skyline	South Ogden	Region
		Land Use Mix Scale from 0 to 1	0.35	0.34	0.29
		H + T Costs Percent of household income spent on housing and transportation	45%	44%	50%
		Access to Open Space and Recreation Percent of households within ten-minute walk to a park	₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩	50%	46%
	Econo	omic Vitality			
			Skyline	South Ogden	Region
	S C	ommercial Market Value Dollars per square foot	\$31	\$28	\$26
	Å. .	Access to Opportunities Number of jobs accessible via a typical auto and transit commute	109,000 18,000	⇒ 120,000⇒ 30,000	 178,000 25,000



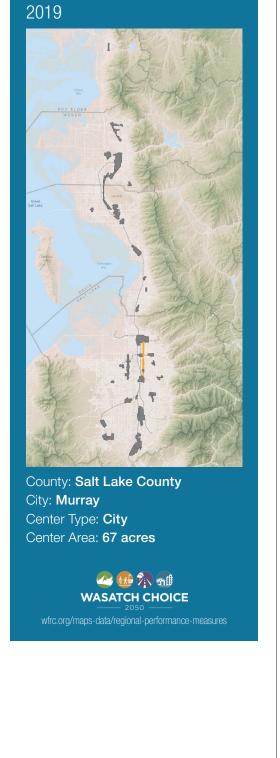
State Street Center - Millcreek

Snapshot State St - Millcreek Millcreek Region Population 39 27,228 1,780,764 5.0 3.4 People per acre 0.5 9,281 1,162,238 Employment 1,300 1.7 2.2 18.3 Employment per acre Mobility State St - Millcreek Millcreek Region Mode Share Daily mode share of transit, bicycling, 20% 10% and walking Street Connectivity 67 110 62 Intersections per sq. mile Walking Opportunities Very Low. Low. Moderate. Mod Low High, Very High Safety 38.6 2.4 N/A Crashes per mile Livability State St - Millcreek Millcreek Region Land Use Mix 0.29 0.31 0.47 Scale from 0 to 1 H + T Costs Percent of household 35% income spent on housing and transportation Access to Open Space and Recreation Percent of households within 5% 25% 46% ten-minute walk to a park **Economic Vitality** State St - Millcreek Millcreek Region Commercial Market Value **\$23** \$41 **\$26** Dollars per square foot Access to Opportunities **420,000** 386,000 **178,000** Number of jobs accessible via a typical auto and 142,000 90,000 25,000 transit commute



State Street Center - Murray

Snaps	Snapshot						
	Population	State St - Murray 98	Murray 50,915	Region 1,780,764			
	People per acre Employment Employment per acre	1.5 1,102 16.4	6.5 56,151 7.1	3.4 1,162,238 2.2			
Mobility							
÷¢ T	Mode Share Daily mode share of transit, bicycling, and walking	State St - Murray	Murray 10%	Region 10%			
	Street Connectivity Intersections per sq. mile	111	115	62			
胍	Walking Opportunities Very Low, Low, Moderate, High, Very High	High	Mod	Low			
#	Safety Crashes per mile	39.2	9.9	N/A			
Livabi	ility						
		State St - Murray	Murray	Region			
	Land Use Mix Scale from 0 to 1	0.34	0.46	0.29			
	H + T Costs Percent of household income spent on housing and transportation	37%	45%	50%			
	Access to Open Space and Recreation Percent of households within ten-minute walk to a park	00000 00000 0%	33%	46%			
Econo	omic Vitality						
		State St - Murray	Murray	Region			
\$ 0	ommercial Market Value Dollars per square foot	\$34	\$54	\$26			
Å.	Access to Opportunities Number of jobs accessible via a typical auto and transit commute			 178,00 25,00			



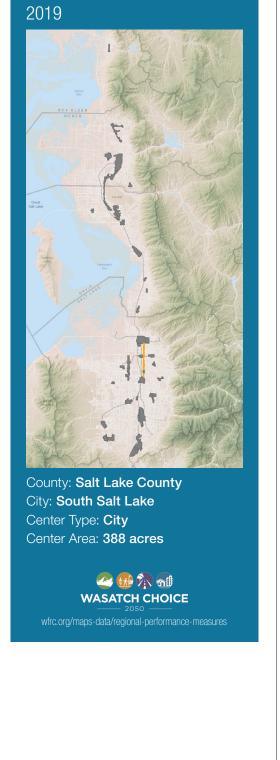
State Street Center - Salt Lake City





State Street - South Salt Lake

Snapshot State St - SSL South Salt Lake Region Population 3,408 25,850 1,780,764 5.8 People per acre 8.8 3.4 40,812 1,162,238 Employment 6,267 2.2 Employment per acre 16.1 9.2 Mobility State St - SSL South Salt Lake Region Mode Share Daily mode share of transit, bicycling, 15% 13% 10% Street Connectivity 163 **73 62** Intersections per sq. mile Walking Opportunities Very Low, Low, Moderate, Mod Mod Low High, Very High Safety 17.7 10.7 N/A Crashes per mile Livability State St - SSL South Salt Lake Region Land Use Mix 0.58 0.48 0.29 Scale from 0 to 1 H + T Costs **₹** Percent of household 38% 39% income spent on housing and transportation Access to Open Space and Recreation Percent of households within 24% **58%** 46% ten-minute walk to a park **Economic Vitality** State St - SSL South Salt Lake Region Commercial Market Value \$32 **\$31 \$26** Dollars per square foot Access to Opportunities **464,000 449,000 178,000** Number of jobs accessible via a typical auto and 139,000 122,000 25,000 transit commute



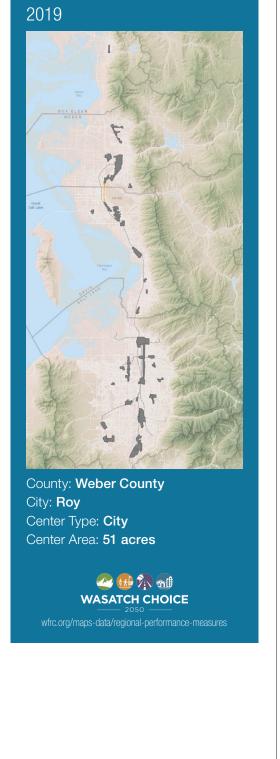
Sunset SR-126 - Clearfield





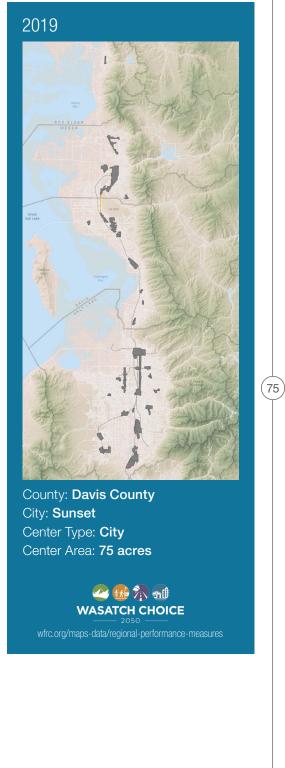
Sunset SR-126 - Roy

	Snapshot						
	☆	Population People per acre Employment Employment per acre	SR-126 - Roy 16 0.3 644 12.5	37,721 7.5 8,083 1.6	Region 1,780,764 3.4 1,162,238 2.2		
	Mobil	ity					
	***	Mode Share Daily mode share of transit, bicycling, and walking Street Connectivity Intersections per sq. mile	SR-126 - Roy 8%	9% 112	Region 10%		
	9 //	Walking Opportunities Very Low, Low, Moderate, High, Very High	Mod	Mod	Low		
1)	8	Safety Crashes per mile	68.7	5.3	N/A		
	Livabi	lity					
		Land Use Mix Scale from 0 to 1	SR-126 - Roy 0.31	Roy 0.31	Region 0,29		
		H + T Costs Percent of household income spent on housing and transportation	43%	46%	50%		
		Access to Open Space and Recreation Percent of households within ten-minute walk to a park	30%	★★★☆ ☆☆☆☆☆ 42%	46%		
	Econo	omic Vitality					
	\$ 0	ommercial Market Value Dollars per square foot	SR-126 - Roy \$18	Roy \$19	Region \$26		
	Å.	Access to Opportunities Number of jobs accessible via a typical auto and transit commute	 140,000 35,000	 119,000 18,000	≅ 178,000 □ 25,000		



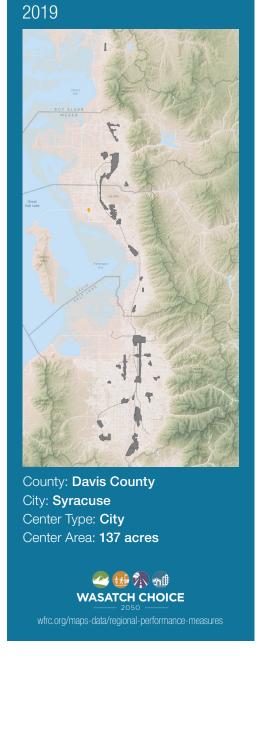
Sunset SR-126 - Sunset





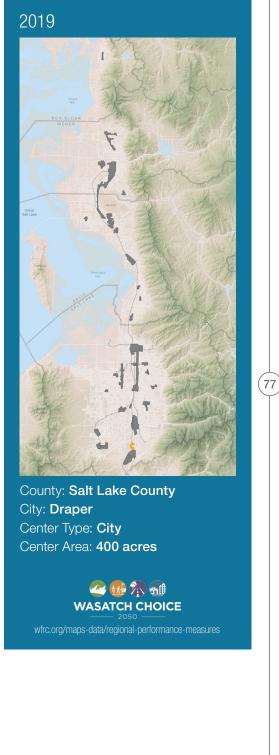
Syracuse City Center





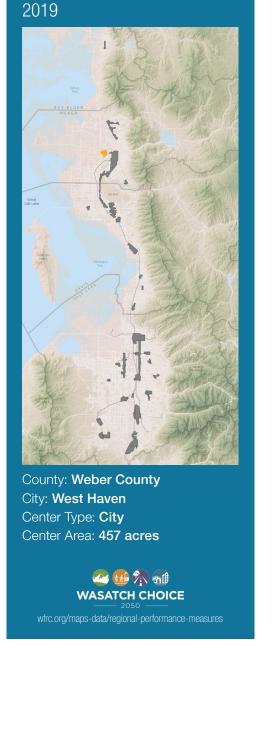
Vista Station





West Haven City Center





West Jordan City Center



