

## Overview

The Utah economy improved significantly in 2004. The sharp turn around in economic activity and state tax collections in 2004 stands in stark contrast to recent years. In just four years the swing in actual, inflation-adjusted (2005 dollars), state revenue collections went from a positive \$352 million in 2000, down to a negative \$205 million in 2002, and then back up to a positive \$194 million in 2004.

The lingering effects of the 2001 recession are still being felt in Utah, but at a much diminished rate. Utah continued to outperform the nation in 2004 with 2.5% year-over growth in total employment compared to average growth of just 1.0% nationwide. By comparison, Utah showed no job growth (0.0%) in 2003 due to the residual effects of the national recession, the dot-com investment implosion, and the completion of the 2002 Olympic Winter Games.

Between January 2001 and June 2004, Utah's technology sector lost 9,500 jobs (an employment drop of 14.3%). This sector only lost a few hundred jobs during 2004 as the pace of high technology job losses slowed significantly compared to the three prior years. Still, while many sectors including high-tech and manufacturing suffered from the onset of the recession and the 9-11 terrorist attack, the state has also been the recipient of increased federal defense spending targeted at the war on terror.

Strong growth in professional and business services employment, defense spending and construction valuations helped propel the Utah economy forward in 2004. Construction employment showed the strongest gains with 5.6% year-over growth. And, professional and business services came in a strong second in year-over job growth at 5.2%. Utah also experienced its best construction valuation year ever by reaching the \$4.9 billion mark. Even after adjusting for inflation, this remained the largest historic valuation ever tabulated.

## Outlook for 2005

Utah's economy is expected to grow moderately in 2005 (assuming no adverse announcements regarding Hill Air Force Base). Employment growth of 2.4% will nearly match the 2004 rate of 2.5%. Population growth will also be at 2.4%, a slight increase over 2004's 2.3%, due to stronger net in-migration. Net in-migration is expected to be up since the Utah economy will outperform the national economy in the prior year (2004).

Construction job growth will remain strong at 4.8% and total (non-inflation adjusted) construction valuation should exceed or at least match the record set in 2004. Residential valuation will decrease slightly but nonresidential valuation should increase. Still higher interest rates, expiring auto incentives, and sustained high energy prices will dampen growth in 2005. The higher energy prices, the lower the amount of disposable income Utah consumers have available for non-energy purchases.

## Summary of Economic Conditions

**Job Growth.** Since the peak year of the current cycle, the rate of job growth fell from 6.2% in 1994 to a negative 0.7% in 2002. Employment remained flat in 2003 at 0.0% growth. Strong growth in professional and business services employment, defense expenditures and construction valuations helped propel job growth to 2.5% in 2004.

Most of the job losses in Utah since 2001 have occurred in metropolitan areas along the Wasatch Front. Much of this slowdown has been technology driven. An estimated 56,000 people were employed in Utah's high technology sector in 2004 (5% of the state's workers). This sector includes computer systems design, medical equipment, and aerospace jobs.

Between January 2001 and June 2004, Utah's high technology sector lost 9,500 jobs (an employment drop of 14.3%). The technology-centered Wasatch Front lagged behind the rest of the state in job growth in 2004. The technology sector lost a few hundred jobs in 2004 but the pace of high technology job losses slowed significantly compared to the three prior years.

Many other industries showed good improvement in 2004. Construction showed the strongest gains with 5.6% year-over employment growth (3,800 jobs). Professional and business services came in a strong second in year-over job growth at 5.2% (6,900 jobs). Many of the state's high-education, brainpower jobs can be found in this industry. These include lawyers, accountants, engineers, designers, programmers, researchers, technicians, and consultants. However, this sector also contains lesser paying jobs such as telemarketing and temporary help employment. For all the talk of global off-shoring, the telemarketing industry in Utah is thriving and growing.

**Construction Boom.** Construction is the most volatile of Utah's major industries. Construction employment began to contract in 2000 and continued to decline into 2003. This was expected after the completion of projects for the 2002 Olympic Winter Games. Nonetheless, due to the lowest mortgage rates in 50 years residential construction valuation topped \$4 billion in 2003 for the first time ever. Total construction valuation also set a new record that year at \$4.6 billion.

This residential construction boom accelerated into 2004, with residential valuation reaching \$3.4 billion and permitted single-family housing units setting a near-record high of 17,000 units. Only 1977 came in higher at 17,424 units. Consequently, the total value of construction permits set another new record of \$4.9 billion in 2004. Even after adjusting for inflation, this remained the largest historic valuation ever tabulated. Attainment of this record was due to strong net in-migration, low mortgage rates, and solid employment gains.

Construction projects are usually listed in reports at either their "project value" or "construction value." Construction values are the value of "sticks and bricks." Project values include construction values as well as architectural and engineering costs. For the most part, the projects listed in this chapter are project values and include both construction permitted and non permitted projects. Heavy construction, such as highways, does not require permits. Nonresidential construction projects of at least \$30 million that were under construction in 2004 or scheduled for 2005 are listed in a table at the end of this chapter.

**Strong Defense Spending.** Federal defense related spending in Utah grew 24.7% in 2003 as heightened geopolitical conflicts, and base closures and realignments in other states shifted jobs and military spending to Utah. Nationally the growth was much less at 12.1% (2003 is the latest data available). Indeed, growth in defense-related spending in Utah over the past five years has increased almost three and one-half times faster than the nation.

From 1998 to 2003 defense related spending in Utah increased from \$1.3 billion to \$3.1 billion or 141.7%. This represents an increase from 2.7% to 5.2% of Utah personal income. For the nation the increase was from \$222.6 billion to \$316.6 billion or 42.2% (an increase from 3.0% to 3.5% of U.S. personal income). Increased defense spending is expected in both Utah and the nation in 2004 due to military involvement overseas and the war on terror.

**Hill Air Force Base Under Review.** Hill Air Force Base (HAFB) is one of three large repair and maintenance air logistic centers in the nation. It is also the headquarters for one of ten forces used for quick deployment to trouble areas around the world. The base serves as the Air Force's new "center of excellence" for low observable technology. HAFB is also the home of Northrop Grumman Corp., the prime contractor for the B-2 stealth bomber. And, because of close proximity to the Utah Test and Training Range (UTTR) in the west desert HAFB has unlimited use of the UTTR for live-fire training.

The Secretary of Defense will submit proposals for base closure and realignment by May 16, 2005. The Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC) will then submit a final list of recommendations to the President by September 8, 2005. BRAC then has until October 20th to make any final changes recommended by the President. A final decision by the President is due on November 7th. Congress then has 45 days to accept or reject the final list without modifications. Selected bases will be terminated in April 2006.

Allegedly, the Pentagon has reported that between 20% and 25% of current military infrastructure at the 425 bases nationwide is in excess of its needs. HAFB is one of the largest employers in Utah with direct employment of about 20,000 civilian and military personnel. As the Air Force moves to the new F/A-22 and F/A-35 fighter planes, the base's long-term future becomes less assured. Hill maintains the older F-16 falcon jet, which is the plane used by its 388th and 419th fighter wings. HAFB also faces increased vulnerability if nuclear waste is stockpiled near the UTTR. An above ground nuclear waste facility could be in the flight path of fighter jets and would make up to one-third of the UTTR unusable.

In order to avoid a BRAC closure, the base will seek workload transfers from other logistics bases, upgraded jets, or other fighter wings to replace or complement the 388th and 419th units. Efforts are also being made to keep the UTTR entirely open by blocking the above ground storage of up to 44,000 tons of nuclear waste on Goshute tribal lands in the west desert.

The closure of HAFB could be devastating to Utah's economy (especially in Davis County). Federal civilian jobs at Hill pay double the state average wage. A recent study by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research at the University of Utah showed that closing HAFB would result in a long-term permanent loss of 41,700 jobs, 50,500 in resident population, and \$2.7 billion in personal income. Additionally, the state would experience an annual loss of \$199 million in tax revenues.

**Strong Net In-Migration.** The state experienced its 14th straight year of net in-migration in 2004. Population growth slowed slightly in 2002 after the February 2002 Olympic Winter Games as many construction employees and other workers helping to host the Games left the state. However, population growth rebounded in 2003 and 2004. With the Olympics buildup, net in-migration at 23,850 contributed to 2.6%

population growth in 2001. During 2002, however, net in-migration slipped to 17,300 and population growth slowed to 2.3%. Net in-migration rebounded slightly in 2003 to 18,570 and remained strong at 18,370 in 2004.

**More Firm Openings than Closings.** In order to track trends in Utah employment, state economists follow announcements of job additions and subtractions of 50 or more employees. Using this methodology, Utah registered healthy employment growth as announced job gains far exceeded job losses.

**Utah Rankings in National Reports.** Utah received several national rankings in magazines, research reports, newspapers and newsletters during 2004. The Beacon Hill Institute at Suffolk University in Boston ranked Utah second among all states in overall business competitiveness. The rankings were based on several variables, ranging from electricity prices and crime statistics to venture capital investments and science degrees awarded. Utah scored high in technology, labor force and infrastructure.

Utah ranked fifth in the Economic Freedom Index published by the Pacific Research Institute in association with Forbes magazine. The Index ranked states based on more than 100 variables, including taxes and regulatory obstacles. The Milken Institute's State Technology and Science Index ranked Utah ninth highest. The Index is based on five sub-indexes: research and development inputs; risk capital and infrastructure; human capital investment; technology and science workforce; and technology concentration.

Salt Lake City ranked eighth among the country's "most innovative" regions, according to Visa's Innovation Index. The rankings were based on a combined score of categories for "community," "entrepreneur," and "self-expression." And, Salt Lake made the "short list" of cities west of the Mississippi attractive to information technology companies looking to flee the cost-prohibitive California market. The Boyd Co. Inc. compared 18 California and 12 western and central regional locations nationwide in the cost of operating a 35,000 square-foot, 125-worker information technology facility. Among the cities surveyed, Salt Lake City was the fifth least expensive city.

Another Utah city, Provo, ranked sixth in Forbes' Best Places for Business and Careers survey. This survey weighed job and income growth, cost of doing business and work-force qualification of the 150 largest metropolitan areas. Additionally, Utah scored well in several breakout categories in the survey, and Salt Lake City finished high in entrepreneurship and infrastructure.

The United Health Foundation's annual ranking of states on health issues placed Utah fifth highest nationally, based on 18 categories of risk factors and outcomes, such as smoking rates, cancer deaths, violent crime and child poverty. Utah has never been outside the top ten since the reports began in 1990. Also, Salt Lake City is the nation's most "fiscally fit" metropolitan area, according to a report released by State Farm Insurance Company. State Farm ranked 50 U.S. cities in the percentage of respondents with retirement, savings, stock market or other investments; the percentage of households with life insurance; and the quality of life, as measured by marriage rates, incidence of smoking, obesity and physical activity.

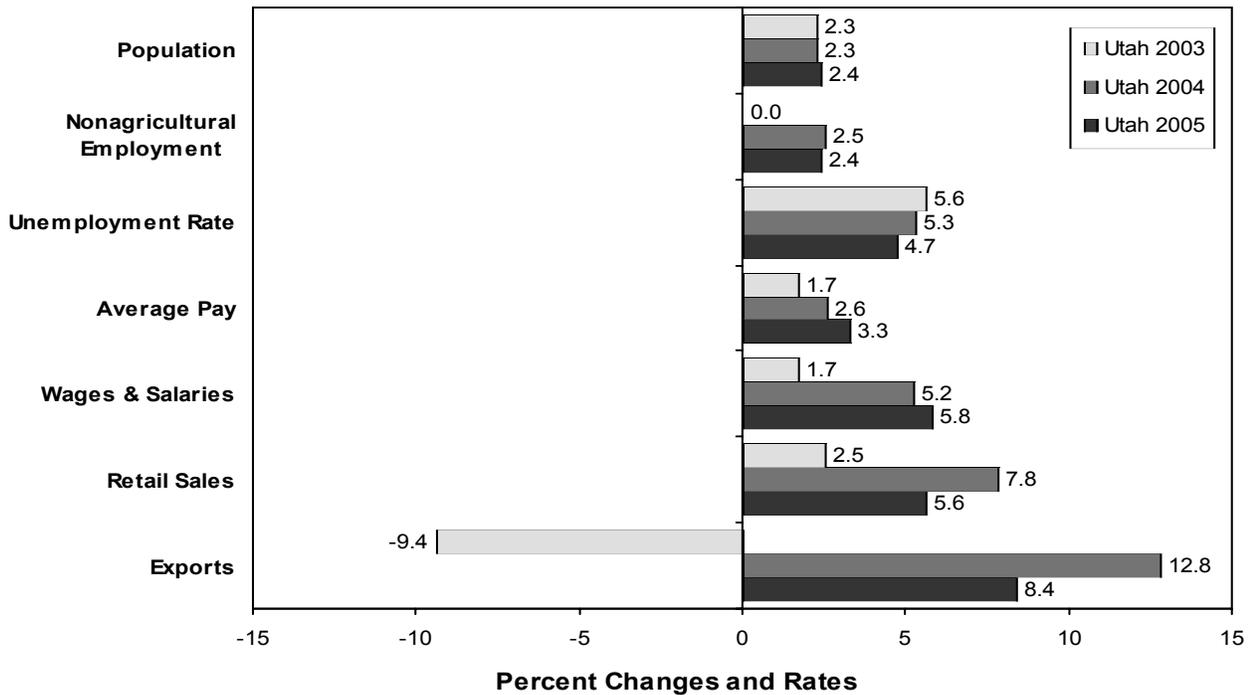
Not all national rankings for Utah were favorable in 2004. According to a

report released by the Virginia-based American Bankruptcy Institute, Utah continued to lead the country in households filing for bankruptcy. The top five reasons people filed for bankruptcy were ease of obtaining personal credit and credit cards, loss of a job, financial mismanagement, medical problems and divorce. Foreclosures remained high according to a report released by the Mortgage Bankers Association of America. Utah's 2004 foreclosure rate of 1.6% tied with North Carolina as the tenth-highest ranking.

Salt Lake City ranked low in quality of life for singles out of the 40 largest metropolitan cities in the United States. The city ranked 34th in nightlife, culture, job growth, number of other singles, cost of living alone, and "coolness." This was a sizeable decline from last year's ranking of 22nd, according to Forbes.com.

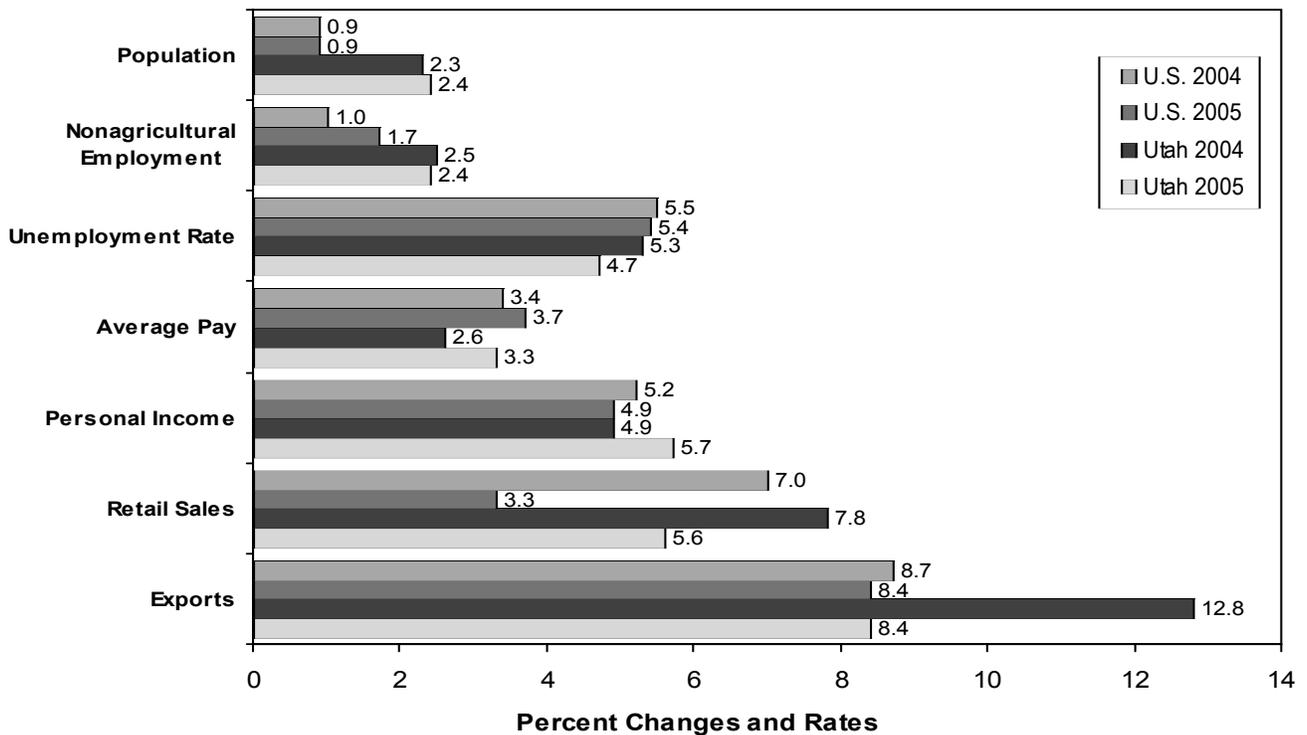
Finally, Utah only ranked 26th among the fifty states in business tax-competitiveness according to the national Tax Foundation. Generally, the "2004 State Business Tax Climate Index" ranked states higher if they had low rates and tax burdens, simple and transparent codes, and avoided business input taxation (tax pyramiding). Five of the top ten states were located in the West: Nevada, Wyoming, Colorado, Washington, and Oregon. Utah could be re-evaluating its tax structure in the upcoming 2005 Legislative session.

**Figure 2**  
**Utah Economic Indicators: 2003-2005**



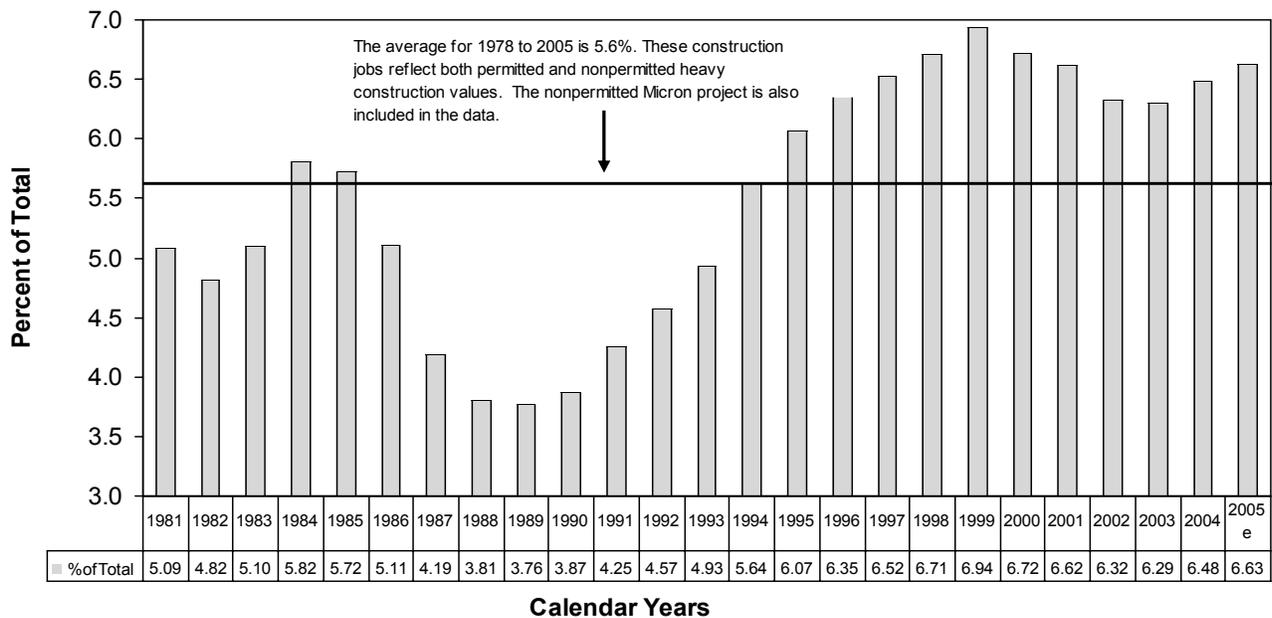
Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee

**Figure 3**  
**Comparison of Utah and U.S. Economic Indicators: 2004 Estimates and 2005 Forecasts**



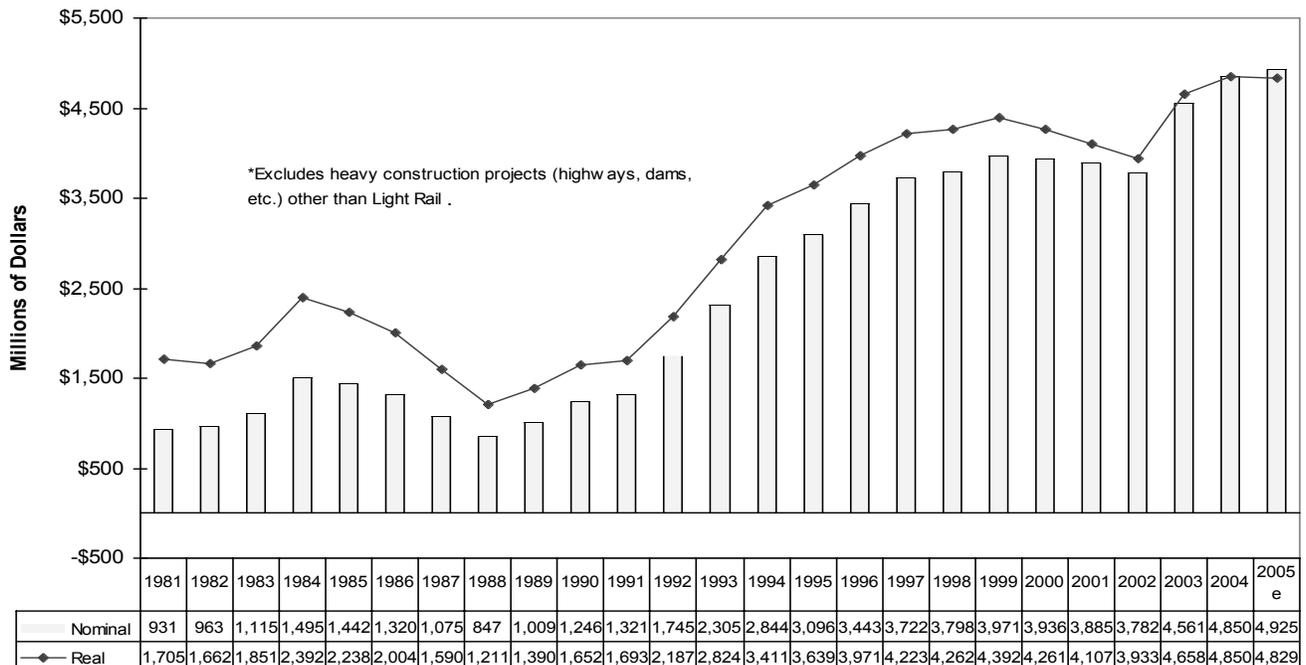
Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee

**Figure 4**  
**Construction Jobs as a Percent of Total Jobs**



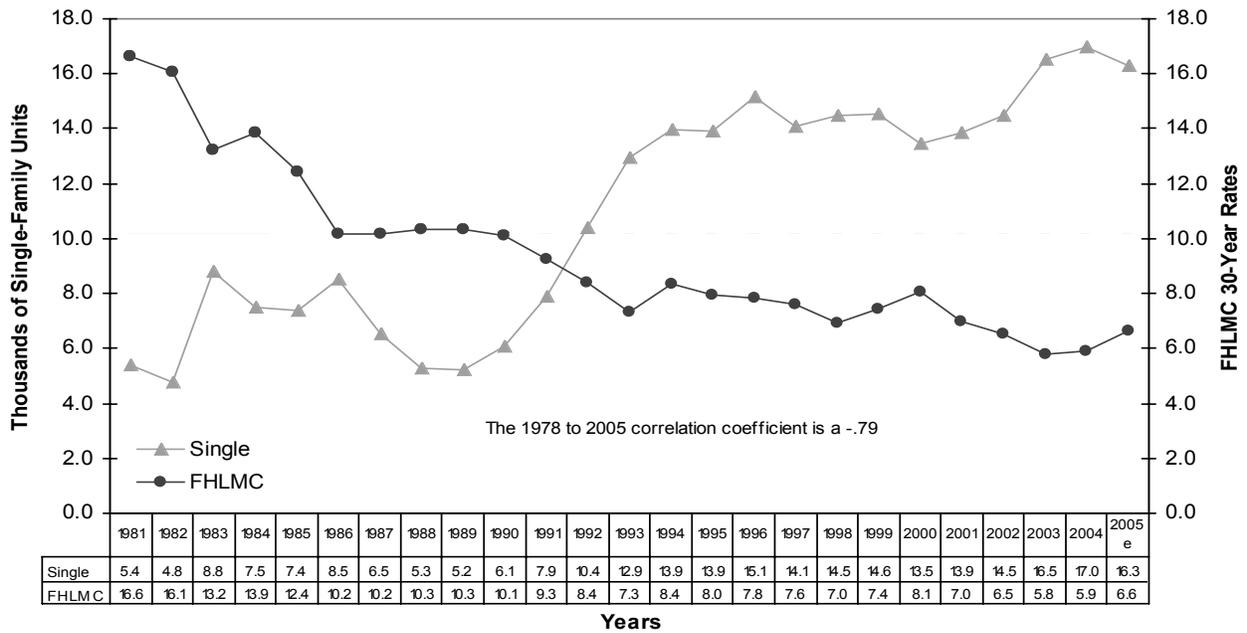
Sources: Department of Workforce Services and the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

**Figure 5**  
**Real and Nominal Total Permitted Construction Values (2004 \$'s)**



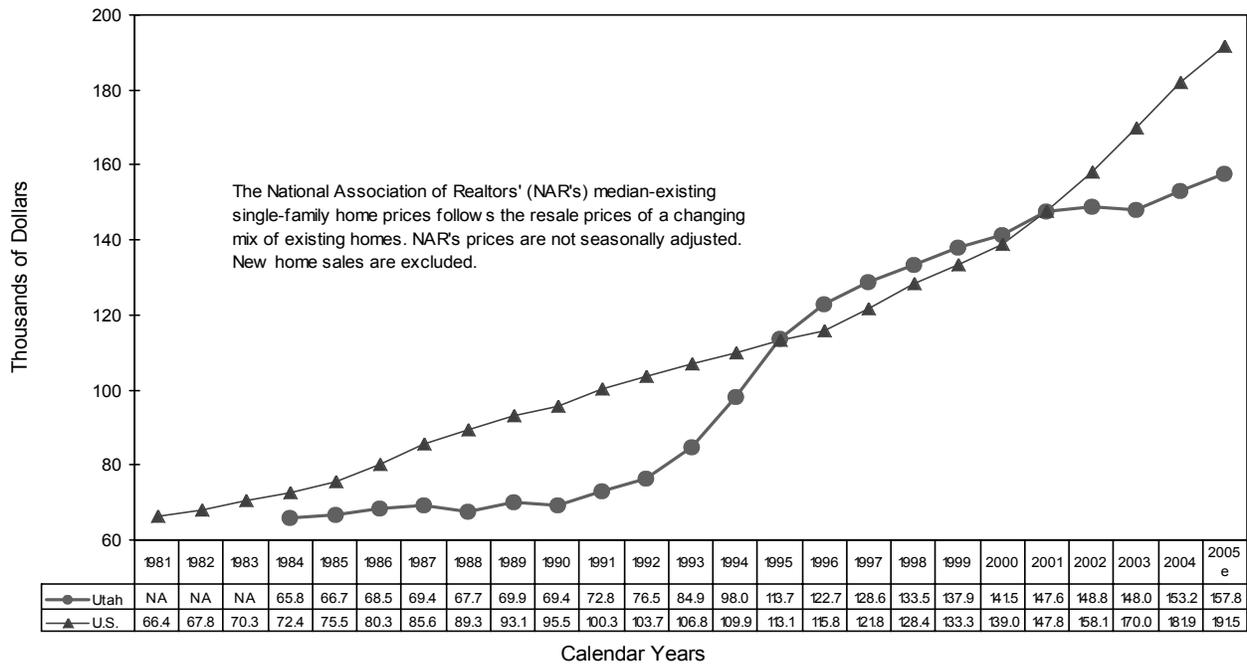
Source: Bureau of Economic and Business Research and the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

**Figure 6**  
**FHLMC 30-Year Fixed Mortgage Rates and Permitted Single-Family Units in Utah**



Sources: Bureau of Economic and Business Research and the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

**Figure 7**  
**Median Housing Prices for Sales of Existing Homes**



Source: National Association of Realtors'

Table 1

## Actual and Estimated Economic Indicators Utah and the U.S.: November 2004

| ECONOMIC INDICATORS                     | UNITS                | 2002<br>ACTUAL | 2003<br>ACTUAL | 2004<br>ESTIMATE | 2005<br>FORECAST | % CHG<br>CY02-03 | % CHG<br>CY03-04 | % CHG<br>CY04-05 |
|---|----------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| <b>PRODUCTION AND SPENDING</b>          |                      |                |                |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| U.S. Real Gross Domestic Product        | Billion Chained \$00 | 10,074.8       | 10,381.3       | 10,836.6         | 11,186.8         | 3.0              | 4.4              | 3.2              |
| U.S. Real Personal Consumption          | Billion Chained \$00 | 7,123.4        | 7,355.5        | 7,619.9          | 7,836.0          | 3.3              | 3.6              | 2.8              |
| U.S. Real Fixed Investment              | Billion Chained \$00 | 1,548.9        | 1,627.4        | 1,793.3          | 1,889.9          | 5.1              | 10.2             | 5.4              |
| U.S. Real Defense Spending              | Billion Chained \$00 | 414.7          | 451.8          | 485.5            | 502.5            | 9.0              | 7.5              | 3.5              |
| U.S. Real Exports                       | Billion Chained \$00 | 1,012.4        | 1,031.8        | 1,121.5          | 1,215.9          | 1.9              | 8.7              | 8.4              |
| Utah Exports (NAICS, Census)            | Million Dollars      | 4,542.7        | 4,114.5        | 4,641.1          | 5,032.1          | -9.4             | 12.8             | 8.4              |
| Utah Coal Production                    | Million Tons         | 25.3           | 23.1           | 21.9             | 22.1             | -8.8             | -5.0             | 1.0              |
| Utah Oil Production Sales               | Million Barrels      | 13.8           | 13.1           | 13.8             | 13.5             | -4.9             | 5.3              | -2.0             |
| Utah Natural Gas Production Sales       | Billion Cubic Feet   | 247.6          | 242.3          | 244.2            | 249.1            | -2.1             | 0.8              | 2.0              |
| Utah Copper Mined Production            | Million Pounds       | 573.6          | 621.3          | 559.5            | 587.5            | 8.3              | -9.9             | 5.0              |
| <b>SALES AND CONSTRUCTION</b>           |                      |                |                |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales           | Millions             | 16.8           | 16.6           | 16.8             | 16.9             | -0.9             | 0.7              | 0.9              |
| U.S. Housing Starts                     | Millions             | 1.71           | 1.85           | 1.94             | 1.83             | 8.3              | 4.8              | -5.6             |
| U.S. Residential Investment             | Billion Dollars      | 504.1          | 572.3          | 665.0            | 683.9            | 13.5             | 16.2             | 2.8              |
| U.S. Nonresidential Structures          | Billion Dollars      | 271.6          | 261.6          | 280.4            | 317.5            | -3.7             | 7.2              | 13.2             |
| U.S. Repeat-Sales House Price Index     | 1980Q1 = 100         | 275.8          | 295.1          | 319.0            | 327.0            | 7.0              | 8.1              | 2.5              |
| U.S. Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)    | Thousand Dollars     | 158.1          | 170.0          | 181.9            | 191.5            | 7.5              | 7.0              | 5.3              |
| U.S. Retail Sales                       | Billion Dollars      | 3,564.4        | 3,756.3        | 4,019.5          | 4,150.2          | 5.4              | 7.0              | 3.3              |
| Utah New Auto and Truck Sales           | Thousands            | 92.1           | 92.4           | 99.9             | 99.9             | 0.3              | 8.1              | 0.0              |
| Utah Dwelling Unit Permits              | Thousands            | 19.9           | 22.8           | 23.5             | 22.5             | 14.5             | 2.9              | -4.3             |
| Utah Residential Permit Value           | Million Dollars      | 2,491.0        | 3,046.4        | 3,400.0          | 3,375.0          | 22.3             | 11.6             | -0.7             |
| Utah Nonresidential Permit Value        | Million Dollars      | 897.0          | 1,017.4        | 1,000.0          | 1,100.0          | 13.4             | -1.7             | 10.0             |
| Utah Additions, Alterations and Repairs | Million Dollars      | 393.0          | 497.0          | 450.0            | 450.0            | 26.5             | -9.5             | 0.0              |
| Utah Repeat-Sales House Price Index     | 1980Q1 = 100         | 253.8          | 258.9          | 265.4            | 271.5            | 2.0              | 2.5              | 2.3              |
| Utah Existing S.F. Home Prices (NAR)    | Thousand Dollars     | 148.8          | 148.0          | 153.2            | 157.8            | -0.5             | 3.5              | 3.0              |
| Utah Taxable Retail Sales               | Million Dollars      | 18,356         | 18,809         | 20,266           | 21,405           | 2.5              | 7.8              | 5.6              |
| <b>DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT</b>       |                      |                |                |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| U.S. July 1st Population (BEA, Census)  | Millions             | 288.0          | 290.8          | 293.5            | 296.2            | 1.0              | 0.9              | 0.9              |
| U.S. Consumer Sentiment of U.S. (UofM)  | 1966 = 100           | 89.6           | 87.6           | 94.9             | 92.9             | -2.2             | 8.3              | -2.1             |
| Utah July 1st Population (UPEC)         | Thousands            | 2,358          | 2,414          | 2,469            | 2,529            | 2.3              | 2.3              | 2.4              |
| Utah Net Migration (UPEC)               | Thousands            | 17.3           | 18.6           | 18.4             | 22.0             | na               | na               | na               |
| Utah July 1st Population (Census)       | Thousands            | 2,320          | 2,352          | 2,389            | 2,447            | 1.4              | 1.6              | 2.4              |
| <b>PROFITS AND RESOURCE PRICES</b>      |                      |                |                |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| U.S. Corporate Before Tax Profits       | Billion Dollars      | 758.0          | 874.5          | 992.3            | 1,338.1          | 15.4             | 13.5             | 34.9             |
| U.S. Before Tax Profits Less Fed. Res.  | Billion Dollars      | 735.2          | 855.2          | 973.7            | 1,316.4          | 16.3             | 13.8             | 35.2             |
| U.S. Oil Refinery Acquisition Cost      | \$ Per Barrel        | 24.0           | 28.6           | 37.9             | 41.5             | 19.2             | 32.5             | 9.6              |
| U.S. Coal Price Index                   | 1982 = 100           | 99.8           | 99.9           | 109.7            | 113.3            | 0.2              | 9.7              | 3.3              |
| Utah Coal Prices                        | \$ Per Short Ton     | 18.5           | 16.6           | 16.7             | 17.4             | -9.9             | 0.5              | 4.0              |
| Utah Oil Prices                         | \$ Per Barrel        | 23.9           | 28.9           | 39.0             | 37.8             | 21.0             | 35.0             | -3.0             |
| Utah Natural Gas Prices                 | \$ Per MCF           | 1.99           | 4.38           | 4.82             | 4.91             | 120.1            | 10.0             | 1.9              |
| Utah Copper Prices                      | \$ Per Pound         | 0.71           | 0.80           | 1.29             | 1.23             | 12.7             | 60.6             | -4.3             |
| <b>INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES</b>     |                      |                |                |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| U.S. CPI Urban Consumers (BLS)          | 1982-84 = 100        | 179.9          | 184.0          | 188.9            | 193.0            | 2.3              | 2.7              | 2.2              |
| U.S. GDP Chained Price Indexes          | 2000 = 100           | 104.1          | 106.0          | 108.3            | 110.4            | 1.8              | 2.1              | 2.0              |
| U.S. Federal Funds Rate                 | Percent              | 1.67           | 1.13           | 1.33             | 2.62             | na               | na               | na               |
| U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills             | Percent              | 1.61           | 1.01           | 1.34             | 2.61             | na               | na               | na               |
| U.S. T-Bond Rate, 10-Year               | Percent              | 4.61           | 4.02           | 4.28             | 4.72             | na               | na               | na               |
| 30 Year Mortgage Rate (FHLMC)           | Percent              | 6.54           | 5.82           | 5.92             | 6.63             | na               | na               | na               |
| <b>EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES</b>             |                      |                |                |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| U.S. Establishment Employment (BLS)     | Millions             | 130.3          | 129.9          | 131.3            | 133.5            | -0.3             | 1.0              | 1.7              |
| U.S. Average Annual Pay (BLS)           | Dollars              | 36,764         | 37,765         | 39,061           | 40,507           | 2.7              | 3.4              | 3.7              |
| U.S. Total Wages & Salaries (BLS)       | Billion Dollars      | 4,792          | 4,907          | 5,128            | 5,408            | 2.4              | 4.5              | 5.4              |
| Utah Nonagricultural Employment (WS)    | Thousands            | 1,073.7        | 1,074.1        | 1,101.4          | 1,128.1          | 0.0              | 2.5              | 2.4              |
| Utah Average Annual Pay (WS)            | Dollars              | 30,112         | 30,617         | 31,415           | 32,444           | 1.7              | 2.6              | 3.3              |
| Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages (WS)    | Million Dollars      | 32,333         | 32,887         | 34,600           | 36,600           | 1.7              | 5.2              | 5.8              |
| <b>INCOME AND UNEMPLOYMENT</b>          |                      |                |                |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| U.S. Personal Income (BEA)              | Billion Dollars      | 8,868          | 9,149          | 9,624            | 10,095           | 3.2              | 5.2              | 4.9              |
| U.S. Unemployment Rate (BLS)            | Percent              | 5.8            | 6.0            | 5.5              | 5.4              | na               | na               | na               |
| Utah Personal Income (BEA)              | Million Dollars      | 57,732         | 59,327         | 62,234           | 65,781           | 2.8              | 4.9              | 5.7              |
| Utah Unemployment Rate (WS)             | Percent              | 6.1            | 5.6            | 5.3              | 4.7              | na               | na               | na               |

Note: This forecast assumes no closure of Hill Air Force Base.

Source: Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee.

**Table 2**  
**2004 and 2005 Large Construction and Employment Summary**

**2004 Announced Additions of 50 or more jobs:**

Alliant Techsystems - minuteman III rocket fuel  
 Alpine Access - home-based telemarketing  
 ATK Thiokol - solid rocket fuel  
 Atlantic Southeast Airlines - airline  
 BD Medical - medical and diagnostic supplies  
 Cadence Design Systems - electronic design products  
 Challenger Process Systems Co. - oil processing equipment  
 Cephalon Inc. - pharmaceutical drugs  
 Communications Systems-West - spy satellite equipment  
 Craft & Novelty - crafts and novelty items  
 GMAC Automotive Bank - auto financing  
 Kohl's - department stores  
 Loft House Foods - cookie maker  
 Lozier Corp. - manufactures metal retail store fixtures  
 Malt-O-Meal - cereal manufacturing  
 MedQuist - medical transcription  
 Merit Medical - disposable medical products  
 MyFamily.com - geneology  
 North Pacific Group of Portland - building products mfg.  
 Omniture Inc. - web analytics  
 Practice Rx - medical billing  
 Qwest - dsl customer calls  
 Roll-A-Flex Doors Corp. - roll-up doors manufacturing  
 Rose Ranch - dairy farm  
 Sento Corp. - service call center  
 SkyWest Airlines - airline  
 Verizon - customer service center  
 Wal-Mart Super Store - retail and groceries  
 Wild Oats - health food store  
 WorkingRx - workers compensation claims specialists

**2004 Announced Subtractions of 50 or more jobs:**

Amalgamated Sugar Co. - sugar manufacturing  
 Fred Meyer - retail supercenters  
 Iomega Corp. - data storage manufacturer  
 Kimberly-Clark - disposable medical devices  
 Southwest Airlines - reservation center  
 Toys 'R' Us - clothing stores  
 Utah Power - electric power

Source: Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

**\$30 Million Plus Projects Ending in 2004:**

East and West Capitol Office Buildings - \$50m  
 Diamond Fork Conveyance System CUP - \$150m  
 Huntsman Cancer Institute Research Hospital - \$100m  
 Joseph F. Smith Building BYU - \$70m  
 One Airport Center - \$100m  
 Payson gas fired power plant - \$100m  
 Renaissance Towne Centre - \$100m  
 Sandwash Reservoir - \$50m  
 Union Pacific Maintenance Facility - \$150m  
 Williams petroleum pipeline - \$200m

**\$30 Million Plus Projects Extending Beyond 2004:**

Airport Expansion - \$1b  
 Alpine Village - \$33m  
 Big Sand Wash Reservoir - \$40m  
 State Capitol renovation - \$200m  
 Cephalon Inc. manufacturing plant - \$50m  
 Commuter Rail \$500m in construction and \$100m in cars  
 CUMC Physicians Building - \$35m  
 Curren Creek power plant - \$200m  
 Daybreak mixed use by Kennecott - \$1b  
 Emma Eccles Jones Medical Sciences Building - \$46m  
 Geneva Cleanup - \$42m  
 Hamilton Partners Office Tower - \$30m  
 IHC Intermountain Medical Center - \$362.5m  
 Summit IHC Hospital - \$50m  
 Jordan Bluffs mixed use at old superfund site - \$500m  
 Lake Side Power Project - \$330m  
 LDS Downtown Rejuvenation - \$500m  
 Midtown Village - \$75m  
 Moran Eye Center - \$53m  
 Moss Federal Courthouse annex - \$115m  
 Newspaper Agency printing plant - \$80m  
 Ogden City Downtown Redevelopment - \$150m  
 Pleasant Grove Town Center - \$200m  
 POMA pipeline \$62m and treatment plant \$80m  
 Quilt Crossing - \$210m  
 RiverPark Corporate Center - \$300m  
 Salt Lake Regional Medical Center - \$36m  
 Salt Palace Convention Center expansion - \$52m  
 SLCC 90th South Campus - \$143m  
 St. George Regional Airport - \$78m  
 Traverse Mtn. (Fox Ridge) \$2b  
 Utah Lake System project CUP \$460m plants and pipelines  
 U of U Health Sciences Building - \$33m  
 USU Living/Learning Housing System & Garage - \$36m  
 USU Merrill Library - \$40m  
 Wal-Mart Distribution Center - \$55m  
 Wasatch Spectrum - \$100m