

Energy Overview

Utah experienced a significant increase in all areas of energy production in 2005. Production of coal and natural gas continued to satisfy increasing demand, while crude oil production, despite its recent rebound, was only 31% of Utah's total petroleum product consumption. Increasing energy prices in Utah were related to national events and were driven up by high demand, foreign conflicts, and recent hurricane damage to petroleum and natural gas production facilities in the Gulf Coast region.

Crude oil production in Utah increased significantly during 2004 and 2005, but in order to keep up with increasing demand, Utah had to import significant amounts of crude from other states and Canada. Production of both natural gas and coal also increased in 2005, while total net electric generation decreased slightly. Utah's consumption of petroleum products and electricity increased in 2005, despite large increases in prices. Natural gas and coal consumption both decreased.

Energy prices for Utah rose across the board in 2005, especially wellhead prices for crude oil and natural gas, which increased by 35.7% and 39.2%, respectively. As a consequence, the price of energy products most heavily used by consumers - motor gasoline, diesel, and home-heating natural gas - also rose to record highs in nominal dollars. When inflation is considered, the average price in 2005 compared to the early 1980s for motor gasoline and residential electricity was 4.4% and 41% lower, respectively. Residential natural gas prices were 31% higher than the early 1980s. The 2005 average cost of electricity in Utah continued to remain below the national average due to the reliance on low-cost Utah coal-fired generation.

2005 Summary

Petroleum

Production. Crude oil production in Utah experienced a substantial resurgence with the discovery of the Covenant Field in central Utah, and increased production in the Uintah Basin. Crude oil production increased to 15.7 million barrels in 2005, up 6.1% from 2004, and up 19.9% from 2003. Total crude oil imports reached near record highs with 8.3 million barrels coming from Colorado, 24.6 million barrels from Wyoming, and 10.7 million barrels from Canada. Refinery receipts increased to a record-high 54.4 million barrels of crude oil in 2005, based mostly on the high demand for motor gasoline, diesel, and other petroleum products. Crude oil exports for 2005 were 4.2 million barrels, down from 4.4 million barrels in 2004.

Prices. Military conflict in the Middle East, surging demand in Asia, and damage to Gulf Coast oil production facilities caused by hurricanes Katrina and Rita caused crude oil prices to reach record highs, at least in nominal dollars. The price of Utah crude oil rose commensurately, averaging \$53.39 per barrel in 2005. This is 35.7% higher than in 2004 and more than four times the average price of \$12.52 in 1998. This considerable increase in crude oil prices translated into significant increases in motor gasoline and diesel prices. When inflation is taken into account, the 2005 price of Utah crude oil was 3.3% below the average price from the early 1980s.

Consumption. In order to meet increased demands for petroleum products, refinery production and product imports were both at record highs in 2005. Utah's total petroleum product consumption hit a record high in

2005 at 51.2 million barrels. Motor gasoline demand increased 1.3% in 2005 to an all-time high of 25.7 million barrels. Despite this, the annual percentage increase of motor gasoline demand was less than in previous years, suggesting that high prices affect consumer-driving habits. Distillate fuel consumption also increased by 1.3% to 12.5 million barrels. Despite high in-state demand, Utah exported more than 24.6 million barrels of petroleum products to other states.

Natural Gas

Production. Natural gas production in Utah has seen a substantial resurgence recently as drilling in the Uintah Basin has significantly increased. Utah produced 303.6 billion cubic feet of natural gas in 2005, of which a record high 293.0 billion cubic feet was available for market. Roughly 30% of natural gas production was from coal bed methane wells, but this is likely to decrease as new conventional wells are drilled in the Uintah Basin and production rates for coalbed methane wells decline.

Prices. Natural gas prices in the United States increased significantly in 2005, due to national concerns about damage to drilling platforms and pipeline systems in the Gulf of Mexico from hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Natural gas wellhead prices in Utah increased from \$5.26 per thousand cubic feet in 2004, to \$7.32 in 2005, a 39.2% increase. This increase was also seen at the consumer level as residential natural gas prices rose to \$9.95 per thousand cubic feet in 2005, 22.5% above the 2004 level. When adjusted for inflation, the average price in 2005 for residential natural gas was 31% higher than the average price during the early 1980s.

Consumption. Natural gas consumption in Utah decreased slightly in 2005 to 155.5 billion cubic feet, 8.4% lower than peak consumption in 1998. Consumption decreased by 4.3% in the residential sector, where Utah households consumed 57.9 billion cubic feet in 2005, down from peak consumption of 60.5 billion cubic feet in 2004. Industrial use of natural gas increased 4.8% in 2005 to 27.2 billion cubic feet, well below peak industrial consumption of 45.5 billion cubic feet reached in 1998. Electric utilities in 2005 consumed 9.7 billion cubic feet of natural gas. Natural gas for power generation has nearly doubled over the last ten years as concerns over air quality prompted construction of gas-fired power plants to provide quick-start peaking capacity, as well as supplying more baseload capacity. Furthermore, additional natural gas-fired power plants are being constructed and others are in the planning stage, which will keep Utah's demand for natural gas high. Use of natural gas in motor vehicles has more than doubled over the past five years, but still remains a very small part of Utah's overall demand. Utah consumed 51% of in-state production in 2005, making it a net exporter of natural gas.

Coal

Production. Utah coal production increased 11.9% from 2004 levels to 24.4 million short tons in 2005. This increase resulted from the reopening of the Skyline and Emery mines and an increase of production at other Utah operations. Coal-related employment also increased in 2005 by 236 people, to a total of 1,759 employees. These factors led to an increase in coal distribution, which totaled 25.7 million short tons in 2005, and resulted in a decrease in coal imports. Production and employment levels could increase even further in the near future if higher production rates occur at the existing Skyline, Emery, or Bear Canyon mines, and if the proposed Lila Canyon and Columbia mines, both in the Book Cliffs coal field. The

Lila Canyon mine could open as soon as 2006, while the reopening of the Columbia mine is slated for 2007. Operators at both mines hope to produce two to five million short tons per year at full capacity, and each expects to employ 200 to 250 employees.

Prices. The average price for Utah coal increased from \$17.70 per short ton in 2004, to \$18.98 in 2005. As demand for coal increases and mining conditions become more difficult, prices should continue to rise. Although spot coal prices have increased significantly during the past two years to about \$37.00 per short ton, few mines have noncontracted coal production capacity to take advantage of these prices. The end-use price of coal at electric utilities increased 5.3% to \$26.27 per short ton in 2005. When adjusted for inflation, the average price in 2005 for coal delivered to electric utilities in Utah was 57% lower than the average price during the early 1980s.

Consumption. Utah consumed 17.2 million short tons of coal in 2005, 96.6% of which was burned at electric utilities. Planned expansion at the Intermountain Power Project and at PacifiCorp's Hunter plant will likely keep demand for Utah coal high. Coke consumption in Utah ended in 2002 when Geneva Steel went out of business, and coal sales for business, industry, and home use declined as consumers opt for the convenience of natural gas.

Electricity

Production. Electricity generation in Utah decreased slightly from an all-time high of 38,373 gigawatt-hours (GWh) in 2004 to 37,099 GWh in 2005, 95.7% of which came from burning coal. This decline was likely due to decreased transmission out of state. Natural gas accounted for 2.3% of electricity generation, more than double its share from just eight years ago. Petroleum accounted for 0.1%, while renewable resources, mostly hydroelectric and geothermal, accounted for 1.9% of total electric generation.

Prices. Electricity prices for all sectors in Utah increased 8.4% in 2005, based on an increase in natural gas and end-use coal prices. Utah's 2005 average electric rate of 6.2 cents per kilowatt-hour for all sectors of the economy is much lower than the national average of 8.2 cents. This is due in part to Utah's relatively cheap and abundant coal, which supplies 95.7% of electric generation in the state. When adjusted for inflation, the average price in 2005 for residential electricity was 41% lower than the average price during the early 1980s.

Consumption. Electricity consumption in Utah increased 1.9% in 2005 to 24,973 GWh, a new record high. Residential demand increased by 2.3%, as did commercial (1.6%), and industrial (1.9%) demand.

Conclusion and Outlook for Utah Energy

Record-high nominal prices for oil and natural gas occurred in 2005, but showed declining trends towards the end of the year. With increasing demand, supply constraints, and instability in the Middle East, prices should continue to be high in 2006. The abundance of relatively low-cost Utah coal will assure affordable, reliable electric power in Utah for the foreseeable future and will help keep Utah's electricity prices well below the national average. Utah has historically produced more natural gas than it consumed, however, natural gas prices may rise due to long-term market changes and increasing demand. Despite recent increases, Utah's crude oil production meets less than one-third of in state demand, causing Utah

to depend on other states and Canada for crude oil and petroleum products. Utah's renewable energy capacity will continue to grow slowly as technology improves and governmental subsidies to encourage development are implemented.

Minerals Overview

In 2005, the Utah Geological Survey (UGS) estimated that the value of mineral production in Utah was \$3.5 billion, a record high. This was approximately \$1.2 billion higher than the revised value of \$2.3 billion for 2004. This increase was due to substantial increases in most base-metal and precious-metal production and prices, and increased production and prices of coal and most industrial mineral commodities.

In early November 2005, the Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining (DOG M) listed 93 active (including coal) Large Mine permits (five acres and larger disturbance) and 146 active Small Mine permits (less than five acres disturbance), compared to 89 active Large Mine and 149 Small Mine permits in 2004. Through early November 2005, DOGM received eight new Large Mine permit applications and 34 new Small Mine permit applications. Six of the Large Mine applications were made to change from Small Mine to Large Mine permit status, and two were for new mines.

Nationally, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) ranked Utah sixth among all states in the value of nonfuel mineral production for 2004. Based on tonnage reported by the Energy Information Agency, Utah ranked 15th in coal production in 2004. The USGS also reported that Utah contributed about 4.4% of the U.S. total value of nonfuel minerals production in 2004, up from 3.4% in 2003.

Operator surveys indicate that, with the exception of molybdenum, both precious-metal and base-metal production for 2006 will increase modestly. Industrial-mineral production reached an all-time high in 2005, and is projected to increase marginally in 2006. A large part of industrial-minerals production and will be affected primarily by the level of construction activity along the Wasatch Front and in surrounding states. Coal production is forecasted to increase in 2006 and coal prices are also expected to increase. Increased metal prices over the past two years has led to the development of one new base metal mine (copper), and the announcement of plans to restart an inactive iron mine. From all indications, metal prices will remain high in 2006, but some moderation may occur in select metals and mineral commodities.

2005 Summary

The value of Utah's mineral production in 2005 was estimated to be \$3.5 billion, an increase of about \$1.2 billion (53%) from 2004. Estimated contributions from each of the major industry segments were as follows:

- Base metals, \$2.1 billion (60% of total).
- Industrial minerals, \$719 million (20% of total).
- Coal, \$463 million (13% of total).
- Precious metals, \$229 million (7% of total).

Compared to 2004, the 2005 values changed as follows: 1) base metals increased \$995 million, 2) industrial minerals increased \$75.8 million, 3) coal increased \$76.1 million, and 4) precious metals increased \$71.0 million.

Base Metals

Base-metal production, valued at approximately \$2.1 billion, was the largest contributor to the value of minerals produced in 2005, accounting

for approximately 60% (up from 49% in 2004) of the total value of minerals produced. The value of base metals increased approximately \$995 million (88%) in 2005, due primarily to increases in the price of copper (26%) and molybdenum (96%), and a substantial increase in molybdenum production. Increased production of magnesium metal in 2005 was offset by a decline in market price. In descending order of value, base metals produced were molybdenum, copper, magnesium, and beryllium. These metals were produced by Kennecott Utah Copper Company (copper and molybdenum) from one mine in Salt Lake County; by Lisbon Valley Mining Company (copper) from a new mine in San Juan County; by U.S. Magnesium LLC (magnesium) from its electrolytic facility using brines from Great Salt Lake, and by Brush Resources, Inc. (beryllium) from one mine in Juab County.

Industrial Minerals

Industrial-minerals production (including sand and gravel), valued at approximately \$719 million, was the second-largest contributor to the value of minerals produced in 2005 and accounted for approximately 20% (down from 28% in 2004) of the total value of minerals produced. In comparison to the relatively few (five) Large Mines and facilities that produce base and precious metals, there were approximately 74 active Large Mines and brine-processing facilities and 90 Small Mines that produce a myriad of industrial-mineral commodities and products. The above number of Large and Small mines does not include the approximately 121 sand and gravel operations that are spread throughout the state. The estimated value of industrial minerals increased approximately \$75.8 million (12%) compared to 2004, due primarily to increased values of salines, cement, lime, and quicklime. Overall, most industrial-mineral prices increased modestly during the year.

The five most valuable commodities or groups of commodities produced, in descending order of value, were 1) salines, including salt, potash (potassium chloride), sulfate of potash (potassium sulfate), and magnesium chloride; 2) construction sand and gravel and crushed stone; 3) Portland cement; 4) lime, including quicklime and hydrated lime; and 5) phosphate. Together, these commodities contributed 89% of the total value of industrial minerals produced in Utah in 2005.

Coal

Approximately 24.4 million tons of high-Btu, low-sulfur coal valued at \$463 million was produced from 13 mines operated by eight companies in 2005. These mines are located in Carbon, Emery, and Sevier Counties. Coal was the third-largest contributor to the value of minerals produced in 2005, and accounted for 13% of the total value of minerals produced. The value of coal increased about \$76.1 million (20%) in 2005, due to a 2.6 million ton (12%) increase in production, and modestly higher coal prices. The increase in production was primarily due to the reopening of two mines that suspended operations in 2004.

Precious Metals

Precious metals were valued at \$229 million in 2005, and accounted for approximately 7% of the total value of nonfuel minerals produced. The value of precious-metal production was attributed to gold (86%) and silver (14%). Precious-metal values increased approximately \$71.0 million (45%) compared to 2004, due to increases in the market price of both gold and silver, 7.3% and 7.6% respectively, and substantial increases in the production of both metals. The two main producers of precious metals were Kennecott's Bingham Canyon mine, which recovers both silver and gold as by-products of copper production, and Kennecott's Barney's

Canyon mine, which is a primary gold producer. The Bingham Canyon and Barney's Canyon mines are located in western Salt Lake County. The Barney's Canyon mine is in its final stage of heap-leach operation and is projected to end gold production in 2006 or 2007.

Active and Producing Mines and New Mine Permits

As of early November 2005, DOGM listed 93 active Large Mines (excluding sand and gravel) and 146 active Small Mines. Production reports have not yet been received for 2005. In 2004, 75 Large Mines and 76 Small Mines reported production, compared to 80 Large Mines and 80 Small Mines in 2003. The Large Mines reporting production in 2004, grouped by industry, were industrial minerals (57), base metals (3), precious metals (2), and coal (13). The Small Mines reporting production were grouped as industrial minerals (50), precious metals (6), and gemstones, fossils, geodes, and other (20).

Through early November 2005, DOGM received eight new Large Mine permit applications and 34 new Small Mine permit applications. Six of the Large Mine applications were made to change from Small Mine to Large Mine permit status, and two permit applications were for new mines. These numbers represent a decrease of five Large Mine permit applications and an increase of 17 Small Mine permit applications compared to 2004. Seven of the Large Mine applications were for industrial mineral operations and one application was for a base metal (iron) mine. New Small Mine applications included 28 for industrial minerals, one for precious metals, three for energy minerals, and two for gems, fossils, geodes, and other. The number of Small Mine permit applications increased significantly in 2005 while Large Mine permit applications declined.

The number of Notices of Intent (NOI) to explore on public lands issued was expected to at least double in 2005. Twenty-eight NOIs were filed with DOGM through early November 2005, compared to 14 for all of 2004, and 21 for 2003. The 2005 NOIs included 12 for industrial minerals, seven for precious metals, four for base metals, four for precious metals, and one for gemstones, fossils, and other.

Nonfuel Mineral Production Trends

Increasing metal and mineral commodity prices during the past two years and increased industrial mineral production have led to increasingly high nonfuel mineral values. This trend is projected to continue for the next several years as the international, national, and regional demand for minerals continues to grow. According to preliminary data from the USGS, the value of Utah's nonfuel mineral production in 2004 was nearly \$2.0 billion, an increase of \$630 million (47%) from that of 2003. This follows a nearly 9% increase from 2002 to 2003. Nationally, Utah ranked sixth in 2004 (up from eighth in 2003) in the value of nonfuel mineral production, accounting for approximately 4.4% of the U.S. total in 2004. USGS data show that during the period from 1995 through 2004, the value of nonfuel mineral production in Utah ranged from a low of \$1.2 billion (2002) to a high of \$2.0 billion (2004). The UGS estimated the value of nonfuel mineral production for 2005 would be \$3.1 billion, 59% higher than its revised nonfuel mineral production estimate of \$2.0 billion for 2004.

Significant Issues Affecting Utah's Mining Industry

Significant regulatory issues that continue to affect the minerals industry in Utah are the decreased availability of public lands open for mineral exploration and development, and the implementation of state requirements to bond all mines and any surface-disturbing exploration activity, regardless of size. In addition, the state legislature expanded the powers of the exist-

ing mine inspection program that is administered by DOGM, enabling the agency to now note violations, require remediation, and assess fines. A significant increase in interest rates could cause a slowdown in the local and regional demand for industrial minerals, leading to a moderation in year-end values.

2006 Outlook

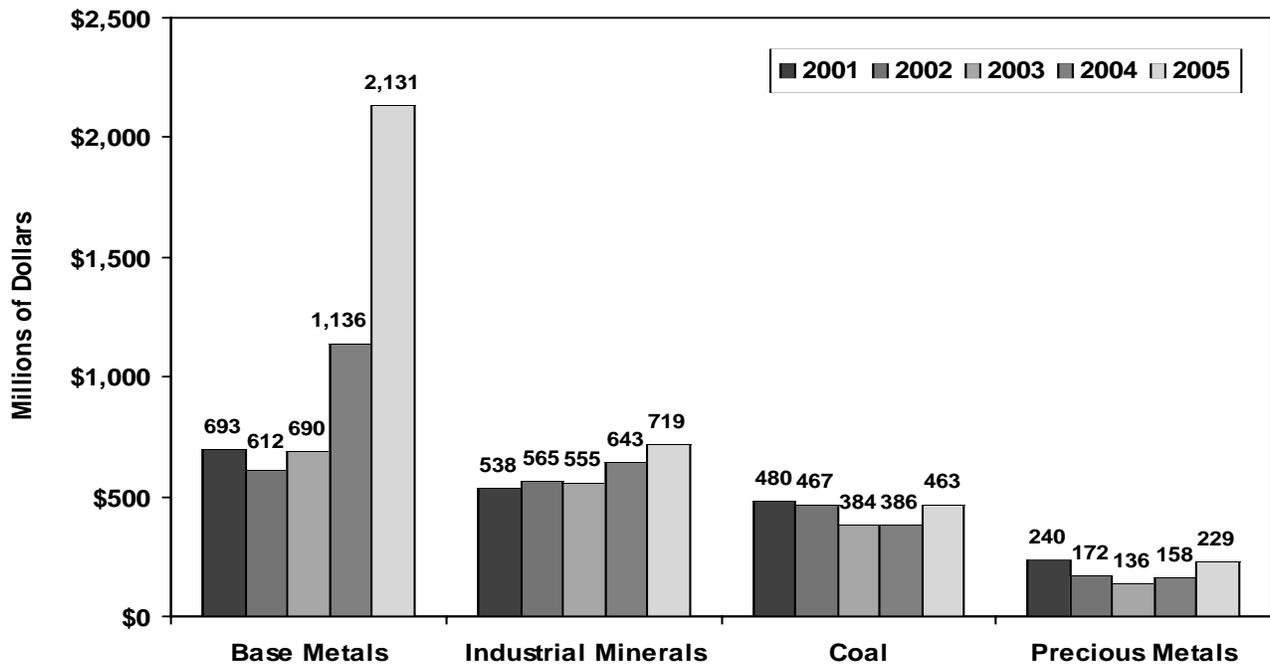
The overall value of mineral production in Utah for 2006 is expected to remain near the 2005 value, as projected base-metal and precious-metal production increases may be offset by lower prices for select base metals. Industrial mineral production and prices are expected to remain essentially unchanged during 2006. Precious-metal production will be higher in 2006 due to increased gold and silver production from Kennecott's Bingham Canyon mine, partially offset by lower gold production from Kennecott's Barney's Canyon mine, which is scheduled to close in 2006 or 2007. Coal production is expected to increase by about 3.0 million tons in 2006, coal prices are also projected to increase. Several new coal mines are being planned, but permitting will take several years to complete for each mine. The startup of one new copper mine in late 2005, and the planned startup of a formerly active iron mine, will expand the state's base-metals industry and make a modest contribution to base-metal values in 2006, and a larger contribution as both mines expand production over the next two to three years. Increased interest in uranium, tar sand, and oil shale resources may lead to a significant expansion of Utah's energy resources within the next five to ten years.

The number of NOIs approved for exploration in 2005 doubled during 2004, and the UGS anticipates that the increase in both energy (coal and uranium) and metal prices will have a positive effect on exploration over the next several years.

Conclusions

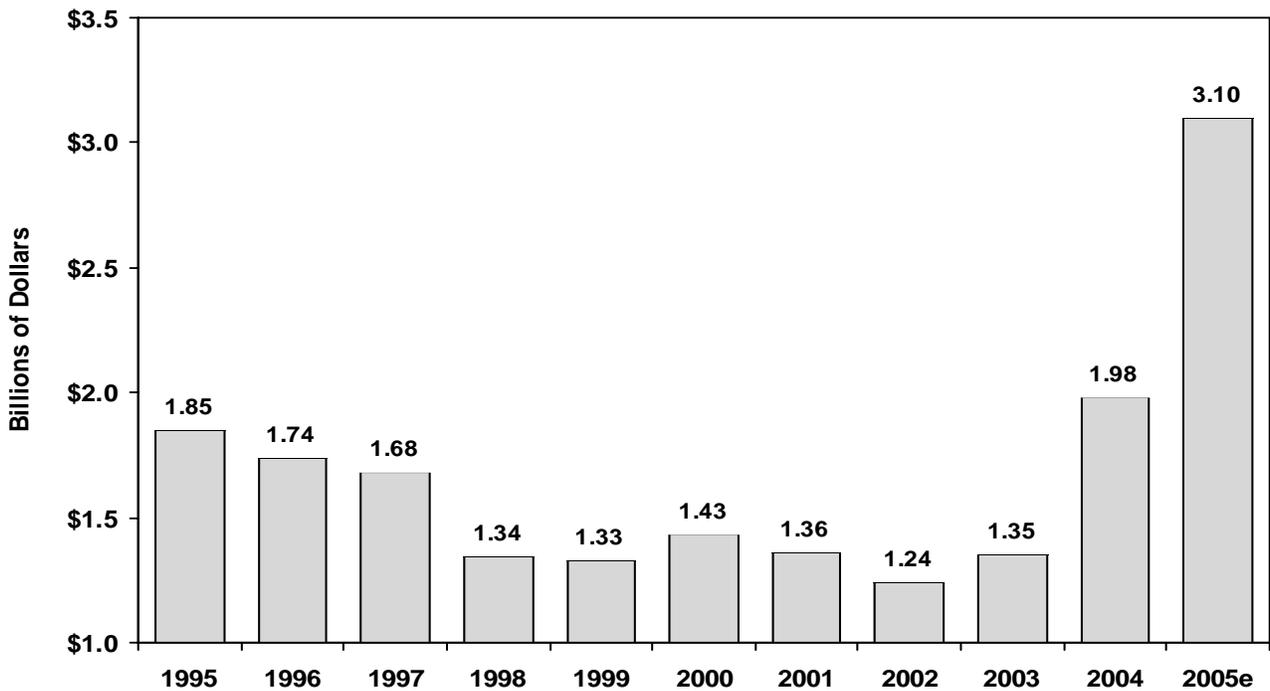
The value of Utah's mineral production increased dramatically to a record high in 2005, due to significant increases in all precious-metal and nearly all base-metal prices, and the increased production of both base and precious metals, coal, and most industrial minerals. Although the number of producing mines statewide appears to be decreasing over the long term, the overall level of mineral exploration increased during 2005, to levels not seen since the late 1990s. Prices for coal, most industrial-minerals, and all metals except magnesium were higher in 2005. The UGS anticipates that Utah's mineral valuation will remain nearly the same in 2006, with projected increases in production offset by some moderation in select metal and industrial mineral prices. Coal prices, which generally have been declining since the mid-1980s, increased in 2004 and 2005, and will increase again in 2006. Utah ranked sixth in the nation in the value of non-fuel mineral production and 15th in coal production in 2004. The nonfuel ranking will remain high as metal production increases and prices remain high, and Utah's coal ranking will likely improve as coal production is projected to increase to a record high in 2006. The resurgence of uranium and tar sand, and possible oil shale development may add significant increases to the value of mineral production in future years.

Figure 69
Value of Utah's Mineral Production from 2001 to 2005



Source: Utah Geological Survey

Figure 70
Value of Utah's Nonfuel Mineral Production from 1995 to 2004



e = estimate

Source: U.S. Geological Survey; estimate by Utah Geological Survey

Table 79
Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil in Utah (Thousand Barrels)

Year	Supply*				Disposition			
	Utah Field Production	Colorado Imports	Wyoming Imports	Canadian Imports	Utah Crude Exports**	Refinery Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Refinery Beginning Stocks
1980	24,979	15,846	12,233	0	8,232	44,291	44,421	665
1981	24,309	14,931	11,724	0	7,866	42,876	43,007	762
1982	23,595	13,911	12,033	0	7,826	40,372	40,368	593
1983	31,045	14,696	7,283	0	8,316	43,901	43,844	632
1984	38,054	13,045	6,195	0	13,616	43,745	43,544	606
1985	41,080	13,107	6,827	0	14,597	45,224	45,357	695
1986	39,243	12,567	7,574	0	15,721	45,086	45,034	559
1987	35,829	13,246	7,454	0	12,137	45,654	45,668	613
1988	33,365	12,783	14,739	0	8,411	48,690	48,604	599
1989	28,504	13,861	18,380	0	6,179	47,989	47,948	626
1990	27,705	14,494	18,844	0	7,725	49,104	48,977	656
1991	25,928	14,423	20,113	0	8,961	48,647	48,852	749
1992	24,074	13,262	21,949	0	6,901	50,079	49,776	513
1993	21,826	11,575	22,279	0	7,417	48,554	48,307	645
1994	20,668	10,480	26,227	0	7,195	48,802	48,486	691
1995	19,976	9,929	24,923	60	7,020	46,641	46,634	806
1996	19,529	9,857	24,297	783	7,117	46,126	46,265	767
1997	19,593	8,565	28,162	2,858	7,349	48,492	48,477	633
1998	19,218	8,161	28,779	6,097	7,670	50,017	49,476	613
1999	16,362	7,335	28,461	8,067	7,128	52,271	50,556	703
2000	15,609	7,163	26,367	11,528	6,565	49,716	49,999	786
2001	15,274	7,208	25,100	12,188	5,835	50,310	50,143	457
2002	13,771	7,141	25,455	10,966	5,526	49,962	49,987	591
2003	13,098	6,964	24,152	9,966	4,867	48,267	48,284	549
2004	14,797	7,559	22,911	13,206	4,427	53,400	53,180	532
2005e	15,700	8,256	24,555	10,654	4,236	54,427	54,558	758

e = estimate

*Out-of-state imports only include pipeline shipments, minor imports may arrive by truck. Also, there may be additional minor imports from other states.

**Estimated

Source: Utah Geological Survey; Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining; U.S. Energy Information Administration

Table 80
Supply and Disposition of Petroleum Products in Utah (Thousand Barrels)

Year	Supply			Consumption by Product					Pipeline Exports to Other States*
	Refined in Utah	Refinery Beginning Stocks	Refined Product Pipeline Imports*	Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel	All Other	Total	
1980	45,340	3,202	6,427	15,534	2,637	8,401	9,412	35,984	22,136
1981	49,622	3,376	7,401	15,548	2,424	7,098	5,742	30,812	23,630
1982	44,011	2,979	8,933	15,793	2,801	6,438	5,531	30,563	22,119
1983	47,663	3,153	6,943	15,954	3,284	6,387	6,691	32,316	25,298
1984	48,493	2,842	8,215	16,151	3,413	6,107	6,458	32,129	24,121
1985	50,188	2,989	8,030	16,240	3,808	5,715	6,046	31,809	23,365
1986	51,822	2,803	8,766	17,541	4,335	6,978	5,552	34,406	20,027
1987	51,519	2,661	8,695	17,623	4,969	6,507	6,074	35,173	20,359
1988	57,354	2,306	8,926	18,148	4,977	7,060	5,787	35,972	22,031
1989	55,184	2,685	9,550	17,311	5,095	5,917	6,372	34,695	21,409
1990	57,349	3,000	10,647	16,724	5,281	7,162	5,915	35,082	21,419
1991	57,446	2,758	11,459	17,395	5,917	7,038	6,583	36,933	21,918
1992	57,786	2,746	10,534	17,905	5,607	7,286	5,726	36,524	21,087
1993	57,503	2,840	10,707	18,837	5,518	7,422	5,645	37,422	19,539
1994	59,458	3,173	11,555	19,433	5,270	7,653	5,919	38,275	21,326
1995	57,974	2,907	12,289	20,771	5,658	8,469	6,820	41,718	20,512
1996	58,852	3,253	12,692	21,170	6,303	8,746	8,410	44,629	20,512
1997	58,677	2,640	12,949	22,024	6,277	9,976	6,249	44,526	22,444
1998	62,012	2,908	12,842	22,735	6,373	10,398	5,940	45,446	22,474
1999	58,201	2,780	14,509	23,141	7,443	9,793	6,429	46,806	22,887
2000	59,125	2,426	14,568	23,895	7,701	10,629	6,954	49,179	22,811
2001	59,094	2,306	15,764	22,993	6,880	11,236	6,857	47,966	23,937
2002	59,541	2,739	16,848	24,158	6,416	11,482	5,342	47,398	24,082
2003	57,511	2,846	16,515	24,807	7,150	12,276	5,897	50,130	22,729
2004	63,074	2,595	18,486	25,395	7,028	12,315	5,823	50,561	24,475
2005e	63,415	2,806	20,348	25,728	7,120	12,476	5,899	51,223	24,645

e = estimate

*Amounts shipped by truck are unknown

Source: Utah Geological Survey; Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining; U.S. Energy Information Administration

Table 81
Supply and Disposition of Natural Gas in Utah (Million Cubic Feet)

Year	Supply			Consumption by End Use							Total
	Gross Production	Marketed Production	Actual Sales	Residential	Commercial	Vehicle Fuel	Industrial	Electric Utilities	Lease & Plant	Pipeline	
1980	87,766	47,857	na	45,735	12,234	0	43,545	5,133	7,594	851	115,092
1981	90,936	59,120	na	43,497	11,635	0	42,779	3,097	511	721	102,240
1982	100,628	49,995	na	53,482	14,306	0	39,804	3,023	5,965	1,126	117,706
1983	96,933	20,925	na	49,645	13,279	0	40,246	1,259	4,538	1,218	110,185
1984	183,062	74,698	na	49,869	13,339	0	42,709	271	8,375	1,015	115,578
1985	210,267	83,405	na	53,043	14,189	0	37,448	235	9,001	1,201	115,117
1986	239,259	90,013	na	49,144	13,146	0	28,264	230	13,289	1,102	105,175
1987	262,084	87,158	na	41,536	14,811	0	23,884	263	17,671	822	98,987
1988	278,578	101,372	na	42,241	17,911	0	30,354	196	16,889	1,362	108,953
1989	278,321	120,089	na	45,168	16,522	0	33,963	636	16,211	1,037	113,537
1990	323,028	145,875	63,336	43,424	16,220	1	35,502	907	19,719	875	116,648
1991	329,464	144,817	65,288	50,572	19,276	6	43,120	5,190	13,738	864	132,766
1992	317,763	171,293	94,725	44,701	16,584	150	40,878	6,576	12,611	1,284	122,784
1993	338,276	225,401	137,864	51,779	22,588	188	42,301	6,305	12,526	2,513	138,200
1994	348,140	270,858	160,967	48,922	26,501	201	36,618	8,900	13,273	2,807	137,222
1995	308,695	241,290	164,059	48,975	26,825	286	42,373	8,707	27,012	2,831	157,009
1996	280,439	250,767	179,943	54,344	29,543	378	42,213	4,087	27,119	3,601	161,285
1997	272,554	257,139	183,427	58,108	31,129	273	44,162	4,079	24,619	2,935	165,305
1998	297,503	277,340	201,416	56,843	30,955	278	45,501	5,945	27,466	2,788	169,776
1999	277,494	262,614	205,036	55,474	30,361	347	40,859	6,478	23,810	2,561	159,890
2000	281,170	269,285	225,958	55,626	31,282	382	39,378	10,544	24,670	2,674	164,556
2001	300,976	283,913	247,056	55,008	30,917	474	33,585	15,141	20,014	4,161	159,300
2002	293,109	274,739	247,561	59,398	33,501	482	26,879	15,439	21,697	5,984	163,380
2003	287,123	268,058	242,266	54,632	30,994	592	25,200	14,484	20,879	7,347	154,128
2004	292,966	276,969	251,643	60,527	31,048	640	25,998	11,141	21,025	6,500	156,879
2005e	303,578	293,036	270,807	57,923	31,500	705	27,245	9,672	21,200	7,250	155,495

e = estimate
na = not available

Source: Utah Geological Survey; Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining; U.S. Energy Information Administration

Table 82
Supply and Disposition of Coal in Utah (Thousand Short Tons)

Year	Supply		Distribution	Consumption by End Use				Exports		
	Production	Imports		Total Distribution of Utah Coal	Residential & Commercial	Coke Plants	Other Industrial	Electric Utilities	Total	To Other U.S. States
1980	13,236	1,214	13,014	237	1,528	446	4,895	7,106	na	na
1981	13,808	1,136	14,627	196	1,567	714	4,956	7,433	5,292	3,472
1982	16,912	797	15,397	177	841	822	4,947	6,787	6,084	2,177
1983	11,829	937	12,188	191	829	629	5,223	6,872	4,787	1,346
1984	12,259	1,539	12,074	259	1,386	548	5,712	7,905	5,583	849
1985	12,831	1,580	14,361	252	1,254	472	6,325	8,303	5,924	625
1986	14,269	1,145	13,243	191	785	380	6,756	8,112	4,815	551
1987	16,521	1,165	16,989	124	231	276	11,175	11,806	5,078	555
1988	18,164	2,448	18,244	196	1,184	589	12,544	14,513	4,881	1,044
1989	20,517	2,367	20,289	231	1,179	686	12,949	15,045	5,108	2,175
1990	22,012	2,137	21,680	267	1,231	676	13,563	15,737	5,759	1,708
1991	21,875	2,007	21,673	305	1,192	508	12,829	14,834	5,842	2,112
1992	21,015	2,155	21,339	223	1,114	525	13,857	15,719	6,087	2,245
1993	21,723	2,100	21,935	121	1,005	727	14,210	16,063	6,194	2,567
1994	24,422	2,588	23,441	105	1,007	835	14,656	16,603	7,471	2,717
1995	25,051	1,841	25,443	77	990	915	13,693	15,675	9,037	3,811
1996	27,071	1,925	27,816	94	1,047	512	13,963	15,616	9,648	5,468
1997	26,428	2,615	25,407	123	1,020	709	14,654	16,506	7,862	3,513
1998	26,600	2,715	26,974	113	971	1,304	15,094	17,482	10,535	2,735
1999	26,491	2,159	26,180	114	741	745	15,011	16,611	9,514	2,567
2000	26,920	2,467	27,629	59	985	1,166	15,164	17,374	9,672	2,960
2001	27,024	2,676	26,798	60	873	1,235	14,906	17,074	10,728	2,404
2002	25,299	2,090	24,378	198	0	592	15,644	16,434	9,387	875
2003	23,069	2,036	23,700	61	0	611	16,302	16,974	9,673	222
2004	21,818	3,206	22,811	61	0	583	16,759	17,403	8,828	295
2005e	24,406	2,797	25,727	40	0	552	16,616	17,208	10,129	0

e = estimate
na = not available

Source: Utah Geological Survey; Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining; U.S. Energy Information Administration

Figure 83
Supply and Disposition of Electricity in Utah (Gigawatthours)

Year	Net Generation by Fuel Type						Utah Consumption by End Use			
	Coal	Petroleum	Natural Gas	Hydro	Other	Total	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Total
1980	10,870	63	358	821	0	12,112	3,116	3,141	4,448	10,705
1981	10,869	40	230	623	0	11,762	3,436	2,999	5,451	11,886
1982	10,635	29	203	1,024	0	11,891	3,785	3,207	5,399	12,391
1983	10,921	40	69	1,394	0	12,424	3,804	3,350	6,040	13,194
1984	12,321	30	8	1,391	38	13,788	3,856	4,269	4,592	12,717
1985	14,229	40	14	1,019	109	15,411	3,985	4,596	4,458	13,039
1986	15,155	74	6	1,413	171	16,819	3,989	4,682	4,318	12,989
1987	25,221	92	13	893	127	26,346	3,980	4,863	4,555	13,398
1988	28,806	59	5	593	174	29,637	4,151	5,035	5,321	14,507
1989	29,676	48	37	562	173	30,496	4,163	5,173	5,629	14,965
1990	31,523	52	146	508	334	32,563	4,246	5,389	5,766	15,401
1991	28,888	51	550	627	390	30,506	4,460	5,571	5,876	15,907
1992	31,553	34	631	602	230	33,050	4,505	5,850	6,212	16,567
1993	32,126	37	606	860	468	34,097	4,726	5,920	6,221	16,867
1994	33,131	33	807	750	514	35,235	5,009	6,340	6,498	17,847
1995	30,611	36	791	969	429	32,836	5,041	6,462	6,957	18,460
1996	31,101	47	324	1,049	462	32,983	5,481	6,717	7,660	19,858
1997	32,544	47	328	1,344	485	34,748	5,661	7,285	7,430	20,376
1998	33,588	35	528	1,315	480	35,946	5,756	7,433	7,511	20,700
1999	34,534	31	610	1,255	385	36,815	6,236	8,075	7,568	21,879
2000	34,491	58	890	751	454	36,644	6,514	8,754	7,917	23,185
2001	33,679	58	1,446	508	195	35,886	6,693	9,113	7,411	23,217
2002	34,488	54	1,380	458	229	36,609	6,938	9,309	7,019	23,266
2003	35,979	33	1,383	421	208	38,024	7,166	9,048	7,646	23,860
2004	36,432	44	1,187	504	206	38,373	7,325	9,370	7,816	24,511
2005e	35,506	24	837	533	199	37,099	7,491	9,519	7,963	24,973

e = estimate

Source: Utah Geological Survey; Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining; U.S. Energy Information Administration

Table 84
Energy Prices in Utah (Nominal Dollars)

Year	Field Price				Average End-Use Price									
	Coal (\$/ton)	Crude Oil (\$/barrel)	Natural Gas (\$/mcf)	Coal - Electric Utilities (\$/ton)	No. 2 Distillate (\$/gallon)	Motor Fuel (all grades) (\$/gallon)	Natural Gas Residential (\$/mcf)	Natural Gas Commercial (\$/mcf)	Natural Gas Industrial (\$/mcf)	Electric Power Residential (c/kWh)	Electric Power Commercial (c/kWh)	Electric Power Industrial (c/kWh)	Electric Power All Sectors (c/kWh)	
1980	25.63	19.79	1.12	26.06	0.91	1.23	2.51	5.12	2.08	2.08	5.5	4.3	4.3	
1981	26.87	34.14	1.10	28.99	1.04	1.37	3.00	4.97	2.40	2.40	6.0	5.0	4.7	
1982	29.42	30.50	3.06	32.59	1.01	1.35	3.63	3.65	2.61	2.61	6.3	5.7	5.2	
1983	28.32	28.12	3.40	30.96	0.96	1.13	3.96	4.01	2.92	2.92	6.9	6.3	4.4	
1984	29.20	27.21	4.08	30.65	0.96	1.12	5.29	4.61	3.27	3.27	7.4	6.5	6.0	
1985	27.69	23.98	3.52	32.34	0.93	1.14	4.52	4.57	3.01	3.01	7.8	6.9	6.4	
1986	27.64	13.33	2.90	32.33	0.78	0.85	4.89	4.99	3.16	3.16	8.0	7.1	6.6	
1987	25.67	17.22	1.88	29.09	0.84	0.93	4.60	4.61	2.96	2.96	8.0	7.1	6.5	
1988	22.85	14.24	2.39	29.07	0.85	0.96	4.73	3.77	2.87	2.87	7.8	7.0	6.2	
1989	22.01	18.63	1.58	28.06	0.94	1.03	4.73	3.83	3.03	3.03	7.4	6.7	5.8	
1990	21.78	22.61	1.70	26.80	1.11	1.14	4.85	3.95	3.33	3.33	7.1	6.3	5.5	
1991	21.56	19.99	1.54	27.39	1.03	1.10	5.07	4.19	3.44	3.44	7.1	6.1	5.5	
1992	21.83	19.39	1.63	27.53	1.02	1.12	5.04	4.08	3.62	3.62	7.0	6.0	5.3	
1993	21.17	17.48	1.77	27.76	1.01	1.10	4.74	3.75	3.39	3.39	6.9	6.0	5.3	
1994	20.07	16.38	1.54	26.82	0.99	1.12	4.64	3.59	2.56	2.56	6.9	5.9	5.4	
1995	19.11	17.71	1.15	25.97	1.05	1.16	4.46	3.42	2.20	2.20	6.9	5.9	5.3	
1996	18.50	21.10	1.39	25.35	1.19	1.26	4.29	3.24	2.01	2.01	7.0	5.9	5.3	
1997	18.34	18.57	1.86	25.93	1.17	1.31	4.92	3.75	2.45	2.45	6.9	5.7	5.2	
1998	17.83	12.52	1.73	26.74	1.04	1.14	5.32	4.15	2.87	2.87	6.8	5.7	5.2	
1999	17.36	17.69	1.93	24.65	1.14	1.26	5.09	3.90	2.78	2.78	6.3	5.3	4.9	
2000	16.93	28.53	3.28	24.38	1.49	1.53	5.90	4.68	3.74	3.74	6.3	5.2	4.8	
2001	17.76	24.09	3.52	26.87	1.37	1.45	7.69	6.44	5.03	5.03	6.7	5.6	5.2	
2002	18.47	23.87	1.99	21.88	1.30	1.37	6.39	5.20	3.91	3.91	6.8	5.6	5.4	
2003	16.64	28.88	4.11	23.54	1.48	1.60	7.33	5.95	5.04	5.04	6.9	5.6	5.4	
2004	17.70	39.35	5.26	24.94	1.82	1.86	8.12	6.74	5.89	5.89	7.2	5.9	5.7	
2005e	18.98	53.39	7.32	26.27	2.49	2.38	9.95	7.87	6.43	6.43	7.9	6.3	6.2	

e = estimate

Source: Utah Geological Survey; Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining; U.S. Energy Information Administration

