

Energy and Minerals

Energy Overview

Utah experienced a significant increase in all areas of energy production in 2006. Production of coal and natural gas continues to satisfy increasing demand, while crude oil production, despite its recent rebound, is still only 34% of Utah's total petroleum-product consumption. Increased energy prices in Utah are related to world events and have been driven up by high demand, foreign conflicts, and lingering effects from last year's Gulf Coast hurricanes.

Crude oil production in Utah increased 38% over the past three years, but in order to keep up with increasing demand, Utah has imported significant amounts of crude from other states and Canada. Production and consumption of natural gas, coal, and electricity all increased in 2006, with natural gas and electricity reaching new all-time highs in both categories. Consumption of petroleum products in Utah actually decreased in 2006, indicating that high petroleum prices might have affected consumer travel habits.

Energy prices for Utah rose across the board in 2006, except for the average wellhead natural gas price, which dropped 23% from a record high set in 2005. The price of energy products most heavily used by consumers--motor gasoline, diesel, and home-heating natural gas--all rose to record highs in nominal dollars. The 2006 average cost of electricity in Utah remains well below the national average mainly due to low-cost coal-fired generation as a primary source of Utah's power.

2006 Summary

Petroleum

Production. Crude oil production in Utah has seen a substantial resurgence over the past three years with the discovery of the Covenant field in central Utah and increased exploration and drilling in the Uinta Basin. Crude oil production increased to 18.1 million barrels in 2006, up 8.7% from 2005, and up 38% from 2003. Total crude oil imports remained near 2005 levels with 9.4 million barrels coming from Colorado, 23.0 million barrels from Wyoming, and 11.0 million barrels from Canada. Refinery receipts increased to a record-high 55.6 million barrels of crude oil in 2006, based mostly on high demand for motor gasoline, diesel, and other petroleum products. Crude oil exports for 2006 totaled 4.1 million barrels, down from 4.3 million barrels in 2005.

Prices. Conflict in the Middle East, surging demand in Asia, and the lingering effects of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita have caused crude oil prices around the world to reach record highs in nominal dollars. The price of Utah crude oil rose commensurately, averaging \$61.73 per barrel in 2006. This is 14% higher than in 2005, and nearly five times the average price of \$12.52 in 1998. When the effect of inflation is taken into account, the 2006 price of Utah crude oil is the third highest

in history behind 1981 when crude oil was at \$75.72 and 1982 when it was at \$63.72. This recent increase in crude oil prices has translated into significant increases in motor gasoline and diesel prices. The average 2006 price of regular unleaded motor gasoline in Utah increased 16% to \$2.53 and is more than double the average price from 1999.

Consumption. Utah refinery production increased 2.3% in 2006 to a record high of 65.0 million barrels, partly to help offset lower petroleum product imports via the Pioneer pipeline. Conversely, Utah's total petroleum product consumption decreased slightly in 2006 to 53.0 million barrels. The majority of this decrease was the result of motor gasoline demand falling by 1.8% and jet fuel demand by 16%, most likely due to the substantial increase in price. In contrast, distillate fuel consumption increased by 7.2% in 2006 despite record-high diesel prices. Utah refineries exported 23.2 million barrels of petroleum products via pipeline to other states in 2006, down 5.2% from the year before.

Natural Gas

Production. Natural gas production in Utah has also seen a substantial resurgence in the past few years as drilling in the Uinta Basin has significantly increased. Utah produced a record-high 350.4 billion cubic feet of natural gas in 2006, an increase of 12% over 2005. Marketed production and actual sales also reached record highs at 337.4 and 315.4 billion cubic feet, respectively. Roughly 22% of natural gas production was from coalbed methane wells, but this ratio is decreasing as many new conventional wells are drilled in the Uinta Basin and production rates in coalbed methane wells are declining.

Prices. Natural gas prices in the United States decreased significantly in 2006 once supplies stabilized after production resumed following Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Natural gas wellhead prices in Utah decreased 23%, from \$7.16 per thousand cubic feet in 2005 to \$5.49 in 2006. However, this decrease was not yet seen at the consumer level as residential natural gas prices rose to \$11.36 per thousand cubic feet in 2006, 17% above the 2005 level. When adjusted for inflation, the average price in 2006 for residential natural gas was 40% higher than the average price during the early 1980s.

Consumption. Natural gas consumption in Utah increased by 5.9% in 2006 to a record-high 170.3 billion cubic feet. The majority of that increase occurred in the electric utility sector as two new natural gas power plants came online, resulting in increased consumption of 35% to 16.6 billion cubic feet of natural gas. Natural gas for power generation has nearly doubled over the past ten years as concerns over air quality have utilities favoring the construction of gas-fired power plants to provide quick-start peaking capacity, as well as supplying more baseload capacity. Natural gas consumption in the residential

sector increased by 11% as Utah households consumed a record-high 64.2 billion cubic feet in 2006. Industrial use of natural gas increased by 13% in 2006 to 28.6 billion cubic feet, but is still well below peak industrial consumption of 45.5 billion cubic feet reached in 1998. 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 consumes 50% of in-state production, making Utah a net exporter of natural gas.

Coal

Production. Utah coal production increased 3.8% in 2006 to 25.5 million short tons. This increase was the result of new longwall production at Canyon Fuel's Skyline mine and higher production at Murray Energy's Tower Division. To support these growing production rates, Utah coal operators hired 194 new employees for a total active mine workforce of nearly 2,000, the largest workforce since 1997. Production increases also led to an increase in coal distribution totaling 25.0 million short tons in 2006, and resulted in an associated decrease in coal imports. Three newly proposed coal mines are in various stages of the permitting process: the Lila Canyon and Razor mines, both located in the southern Book Cliffs coal field, and the Coal Hollow mine, located in the Alton coal field in southern Utah's Kane County.

Prices. The average price for Utah coal increased to \$22.44 per short ton in 2006 from \$19.34 in 2005. As demand for coal increases and mining becomes more difficult, prices should continue to increase. Although spot coal prices have increased significantly during the past two years, few mines have noncontracted coal production capacity to take advantage of these prices, currently at about \$36.00 per short ton. The end-use price of coal at electric utilities increased 6.1% to \$26.47 per short ton in 2006. When adjusted for inflation, the average 2006 price for coal delivered to electric utilities in Utah was 58% lower than the average price during the early 1980s.

Consumption. Nearly 17.4 million short tons of coal were consumed in Utah in 2006, 96% of which was burned at electric utilities. Planned expansion at the Intermountain Power Project, as well as other proposed projects, will likely keep demand for Utah coal high. Coke consumption in Utah ended in 2002 when Geneva Steel ceased operations, and coal sales for industry, business, and home use have declined through the years as consumers opt for the convenience of natural gas. Utah has always been a net exporter of coal with 9.4 million short tons going to other states and Canada in 2006--about the same as in 2005--but much lower than peak exports of 15.1 million short tons delivered in 1996.

Electricity

Production. Electricity generation in Utah increased to an all-time high of 40,273 gigawatthours (GWh) in 2006, up 5.4%

from the year before. The vast majority, 93%, came from coal-burning power plants while natural gas accounted for 4.6% of electricity generation, nearly double its share from just six years ago. Petroleum accounted for 0.1%, while renewable resources, mostly hydroelectric and geothermal, provided 2.1% of total electricity generation.

Prices. Electricity prices for all sectors in Utah increased 3.0% in 2006, based on higher than average natural gas and end-use coal prices. Utah's 2006 average electric rate of 6.1 cents per kilowatthour (kWh) is 43% lower than the national average of 8.7 cents. This is partly due to Utah's relatively cheap and abundant coal, which supplies 93% of electricity generation in the state. Although the residential price of Utah's electricity increased 2.7% in 2006 to 7.7 cents per kWh, this price is still much lower than the national average of 10.3 cents per kWh. When adjusted for inflation, the average price in 2006 for Utah's residential electricity was 44% lower than the average price during the early 1980s.

Consumption. Electricity consumption in Utah increased 3.6% in 2006 to 25,901 GWh, a new record high. Residential and commercial demand increased 7.6% and 5.8%, respectively, while industrial demand decreased by 2.9%.

Conclusion and Outlook for Utah Energy

Production and Consumption. Despite recent increases in crude oil production, Utah will continue to be dependent on other states and Canada for crude oil and petroleum products as current Utah production meets only one-third of in-state demand. Conversely, Utah produces much more natural gas than it consumes, allowing half of total production to be exported out-of-state. Coal production has also increased in the past few years and should continue an upward trend as demand remains high, especially from the electric utility sector. Utah also produces more coal than it uses, allowing 37% of production to be shipped to other states and Canada. Electricity generation will continue to increase as new electric plants come online to meet growing demand, while Utah's renewable energy capacity will gradually increase as technology improves and governmental subsidies designed to encourage development are implemented.

Prices. Utah crude oil reached a new record-high nominal price of \$61.73 in 2006, while the price of natural gas decreased 23% from a record-high set in 2005. With increasing demand, worldwide supply constraints, and instability in many oil-producing countries, prices should continue to be volatile and remain above historical averages. In the near-term, prices for all petroleum products should moderate after reaching record highs in 2006. The abundance of relatively low-cost Utah coal will assure affordable, reliable electric power in Utah for the foreseeable future and help keep Utah's electricity prices well below the national average.

Minerals Overview

The gross production value of all energy and mineral commodities produced in Utah in 2006 continued the strong upward trend that began in 2004. The gross annual revenue is now about \$7.6 billion, greatly exceeding the inflation-adjusted revenue from any previous year. The previous peak of \$4.9 billion in 1981 was largely due to the rise in the price of oil at that time. The 2006 value may be attributed both to the high prices and the increased production in natural gas, copper, and molybdenum.

The Utah Geological Survey (UGS) estimated that the value of mineral production in Utah was a record \$4.8 billion in 2006. This was approximately \$1.3 billion higher than the revised value of \$3.5 billion for 2005. This increase was due to substantial increases in most base-metal and precious-metal production and prices as well as to increased production and prices of coal and most industrial mineral commodities. Industrial-mineral production reached another all-time high in 2006, also a result of increased production and commodity prices. Increased metal prices over the past three years have led to the development of one new copper mine, and the announcement of plans to restart an inactive iron mine.

In early November 2006, the Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining (DOG M) listed 105 active (including coal) Large Mine permits—five acres or more disturbance—and 161 active Small Mine permits—less than five acres disturbance. This compared to 93 active Large Mine and 146 Small Mine permits in 2005. Through early November 2006, the Division received three new Large Mine permit applications and 34 new Small Mine permit applications. All three of the Large Mine applications were for new mines as opposed to changing from Small Mine permits. In late November, DOGM reported approving a record of more than 1,900 Applications to Drill (APDs) for oil and gas, about 80% of which were for natural gas.

In 2005, the U.S. Geological Survey ranked Utah fourth, up from sixth in 2004, among all states in the value of nonfuel mineral production, with an estimated value of \$2.87 billion. Based on tonnage reported by the Energy Information Agency, Utah ranked 14th in coal production in 2005, up from 15th in 2004. In addition, Utah ranked 12th in natural gas production and 14th in crude oil production. The USGS also reported that Utah contributed about 5.6% of the U.S. total value of nonfuel minerals production in 2005, up from 4.4% in 2004.

Operator surveys indicate that both precious-metal and base-metal production for 2007 will decrease moderately. Industrial-mineral production reached another all-time high in 2006, and is projected to increase modestly in 2007. A large part of industrial-minerals production will be affected primarily by the level of construction activity along the Wasatch Front and in

surrounding states. Coal production is forecaste to increase in 2007 and coal prices are also expected to increase. Increased metal prices over the past three 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 relatively high in 2007, but some moderation may occur in select metals and mineral commodities.

2006 Summary

The value of Utah's mineral production in 2006 was an estimated \$4.8 billion, an increase of about \$1.3 billion (36%) from 2005. Estimated contributions from each of the major industry segments included:

- Base metals, \$3.0 billion, or 63% of total
- Industrial minerals, \$799 million, or 17% of total
- Coal, \$572 million, or 12% of total
- Precious metals, \$388 million, or 8% of total.

In 2006, all industry segments increased over 2005. Base metals increased \$957 million or 46%; industrial mineral production increased \$40.4 million, or 5%; coal increased \$104 million, or 22%; and precious metals increased \$179 million, or 86% over 2005.

Base Metals

Valued at approximately \$3.0 billion, base-metal production was the largest contributor to the value of minerals produced in 2006, accounting for approximately 63% (up from 60% in 2005) of the total value of minerals produced. The value of base metals increased approximately \$957 million in 2006, due primarily to increases in the price of copper (84%), and increased production of both copper and molybdenum. Increased production of magnesium metal in 2006 was offset by a decline in market price. In descending order of value, the principle base metals produced in Utah in 2006 were: copper, molybdenum, 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, was the second-largest contributor to the value of minerals produced in 2006. Industrial minerals were valued at approximately \$799 million in 2006 and accounted for approximately 17% 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 52

active Large Mines and brine-processing facilities and 50 Small Mines that produced a myriad of industrial-mineral commodities and products. This number does not include the more than 120 sand and gravel operations that are spread throughout the state. The industrial minerals production increased approximately \$40.4 million, or 5%, compared to 2005, 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 salines, including salt, potash (potassium chloride), sulfate of potash (potassium sulfate), and magnesium chloride; construction sand and gravel and crushed stone; Portland cement; lime, including quicklime and hydrated lime; and phosphate. Together, these commodities contributed 89% of the total value of industrial minerals produced in Utah in 2006, the same percentage as 2005.

Coal

In 2006, Utah produced approximately 25.5 million tons of high-Btu, low-sulfur coal valued at \$572 million from 13 mines operated by eight companies in Carbon, Emery, and Sevier counties. Coal was the third-largest contributor to the value of minerals produced in 2006, accounting for 12% of the total value of minerals produced. The value of coal increased about \$104 million, or 22%, in 2006. This was due to a 0.9 million ton (3.8%) increase in production, and a 16% increase coal prices. No new coal mines opened during the year, although several mines are being planned and permitted.

Precious Metals

Precious metals were valued at \$338 million in 2006, and accounted for approximately 8% of the total value of nonfuel minerals produced. The value of all precious-metal production was attributed to gold (87%) and silver (13%). Precious-metal values increased approximately \$179 million, or 86%, compared to 2005, due to a 34% increase in the market price of gold and a 55% increase in the market price of silver, and to 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 2007 or 2008.

Active and Producing Mines and New Mine Permits

As of early November 2006, DOGM listed 105 active Large Mines (excluding sand and gravel) and 161 active Small Mines. DOGM has not yet received production reports for 2006. In

2005, 69 Large Mines and 65 Small Mines reported production, compared to 75 Large Mines and 76 Small Mines in 2004. The Large Mines reporting production in 2005, grouped by industry, were 51 in industrial minerals, three in base metals, two in precious metals, and 13 in coal. The Small Mines reporting production included 35 in industrial minerals, six in precious metals, and 24 in gemstones, fossils, geodes, and other.

Through early November 2006, DOGM received three new Large Mine permit applications and 34 new Small Mine permit applications. All of the Large Mine applications were for new mines. These numbers represent a decrease of five Large Mine permit applications and no change in Small Mine permit applications compared to 2005. All of the Large Mine applications were for industrial minerals operations. New Small Mine applications included 18 for industrial minerals, five for precious metals, six for energy minerals (uranium), four for gems, fossils, geodes, and other, and one for base metals.

The number of Notices of Intent to explore on public lands increased modestly in 2006. Thirty-two NOIs were filed with DOGM through early November 2006, compared to 29 for all of 2005, and 14 for 2004. The 2006 NOIs included 16 for energy minerals (uranium/vanadium), nine for industrial minerals, five for precious metals, one for base metals, and one for gemstones, fossils, and other.

Nonfuel Mineral Production Trends

Substantial increases in metal and mineral-commodity prices during the past three years, as well as increased metals and industrial mineral production have led to increasingly high nonfuel mineral values. Mineral values will remain relatively high, albeit not as high as in 2006, for the next several years as regional, national, and international demand for minerals continues to grow. According to preliminary data from the USGS, the value of Utah's nonfuel mineral production in 2005 was \$2.87 billion, an increase of 48%, or \$930 million over 2004. This increase comes on the heels of a 43% increase from 2003 to 2004. Nationally, Utah ranked fourth in 2005 (up from sixth in 2004) in the value of nonfuel mineral production, accounting for approximately 5.6% of the U.S. total in 2005. USGS data show that during the period from 1996 through 2005, the value of nonfuel mineral production in Utah ranged from a low of \$1.2 billion in 2002 to a high of \$2.9 billion in 2005. The UGS estimated the value of nonfuel mineral production for 2006 would be \$4.2 billion, 38% higher than its nonfuel mineral production estimate of \$3.1 billion for 2005.

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 Bureau of Land Management and state

requirements to bond all mines and any surface-disturbing exploration activity, regardless of size. In addition, the Legislature expanded the powers of the existing mine inspection program that is administered by DOGM, enabling the agency to now note violations, require remediation, and assess fines.

2007 Outlook

The overall value of mineral production in Utah for 2007 is expected to be lower than the 2006 value, as projected base-metal and precious-metal production statewide will be lower and metal prices will increase modestly, if at all. Industrial mineral production and prices are expected to remain essentially unchanged during 2007. Precious metal production will be lower in 2007 due to lower gold and silver production from Kennecott's Bingham Canyon and Barney's Canyon mines. Coal production is expected to increase by about 1.2 million tons in 2007, and coal prices are also projected to increase. Several new coal mines are being planned, but permitting will take several years to complete before each mine comes online. One new copper mine commenced operations in early 2006, 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 2007. Base-metal values will increase over the next two to three years as both mines expand and make a larger contribution to overall state output. Additionally, increased interest in uranium will lead to the reopening of at least one uranium mine in 2007, and increased interest in tar sand and oil shale may lead to a significant expansion of Utah's energy resources within the next ten to 15 years.

The number of NOIs approved for exploration in 2006 increased, 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.

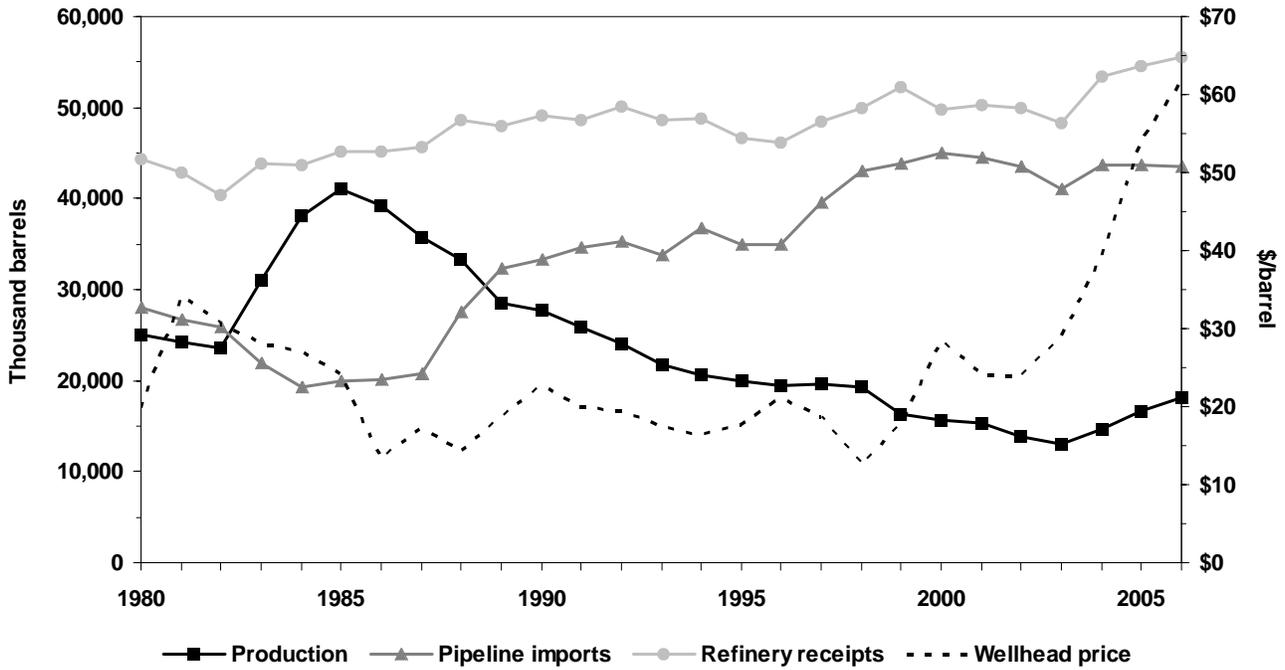
Conclusions

The value of Utah's energy and mineral production increased substantially to another record high in 2006, due to significant increases in precious-metal and copper prices, as well as to increased production of natural gas, 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 level of mineral exploration increased during 2005 and 2006 to levels not seen since the late 1990s. Prices for coal, most industrial minerals, and all metals except molybdenum and magnesium were higher in 2006. The UGS anticipates that Utah's mineral valuation will be moderately lower in 2007, with projected decreases in both precious-metal and base-metal production and some moderation or leveling off in metal and industrial mineral prices. Coal prices, which generally have been declining since the mid-1980s, increased in 2005

and 2006, and will continue increasing in 2007. Utah ranked fourth in the nation in the value of nonfuel mineral production and 14th in coal production in 2005. The nonfuel ranking will likely decrease, as metal production will decrease and prices are anticipated to moderate during the year. Utah's coal ranking will likely remain unchanged as coal production is projected to increase only modestly in 2007. 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 67

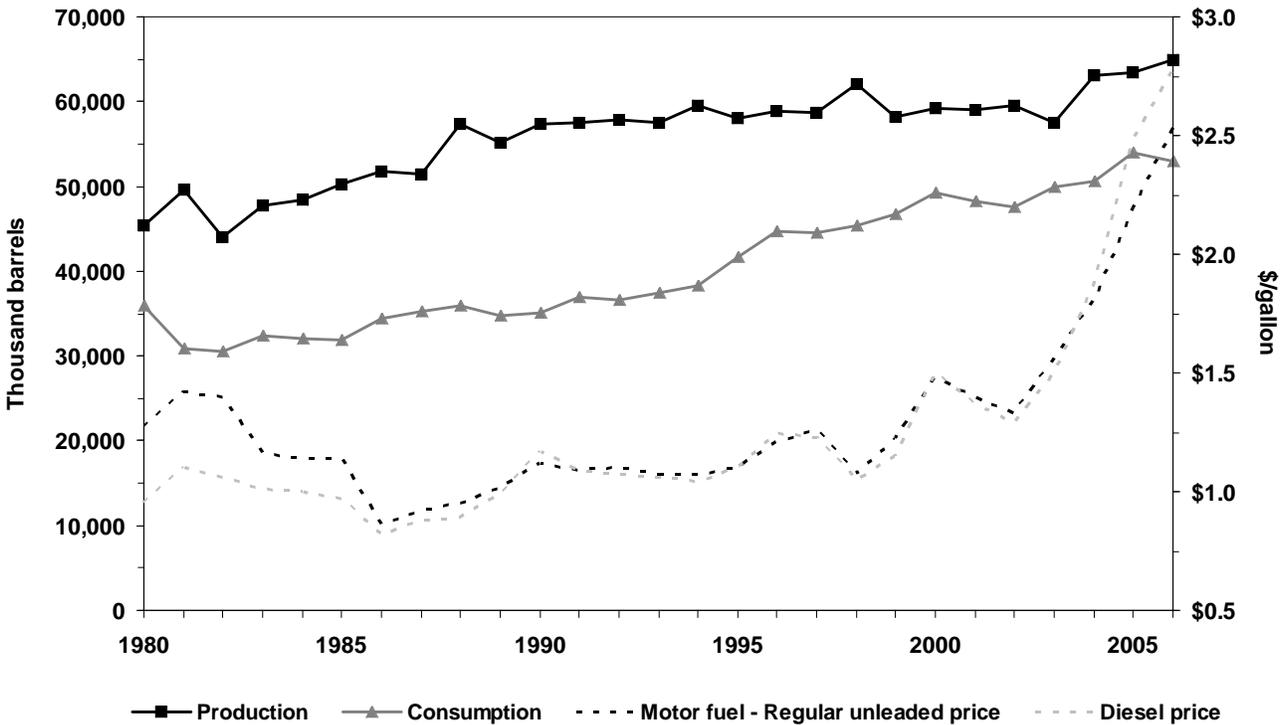
Utah's Crude Oil Production, Pipeline Imports, and Refinery Receipts Plotted with Wellhead Prices



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

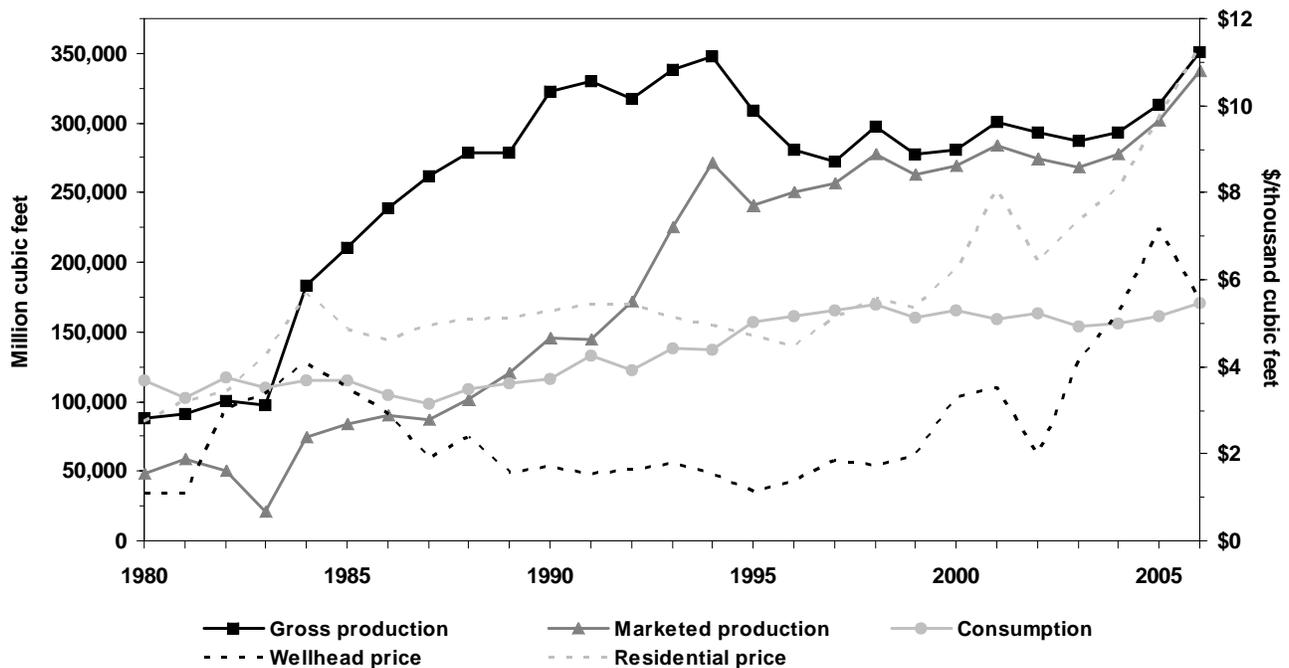
Figure 68

Utah's Petroleum Product Production and Consumption Plotted with Motor Gasoline and Diesel Prices



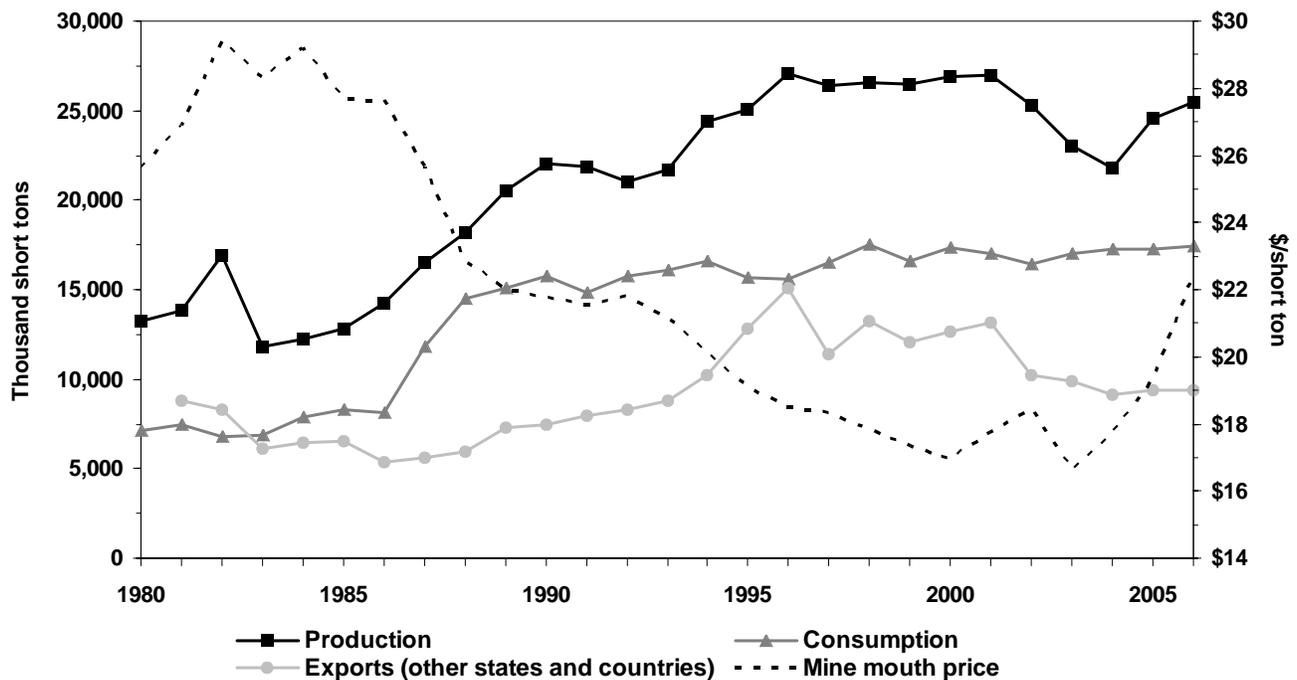
Source: Utah Geological Survey; Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining; U.S. Energy Information Administration

Figure 69
Utah's Natural Gas Production and Consumption Plotted with Wellhead and Residential Prices



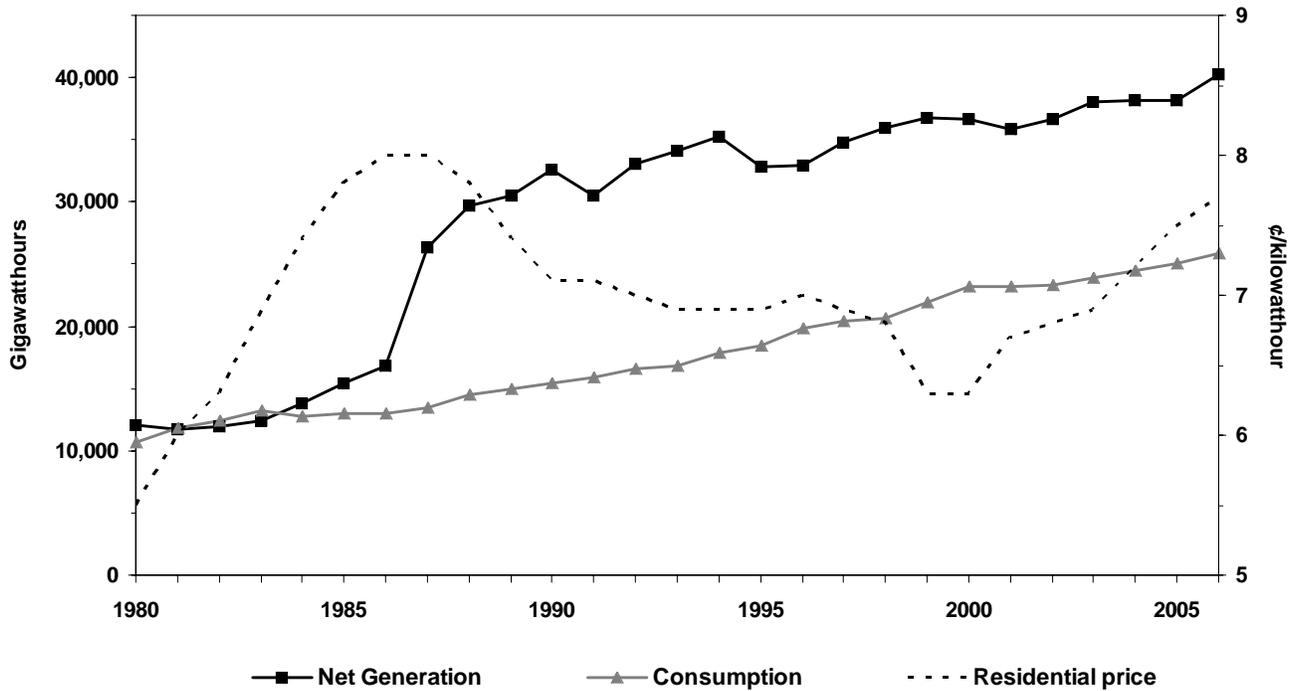
Source: Utah Geological Survey; Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining; U.S. Energy Information Administration

Figure 70
Utah's Coal Production, Consumption, and Exports Plotted with Mine Mouth Price



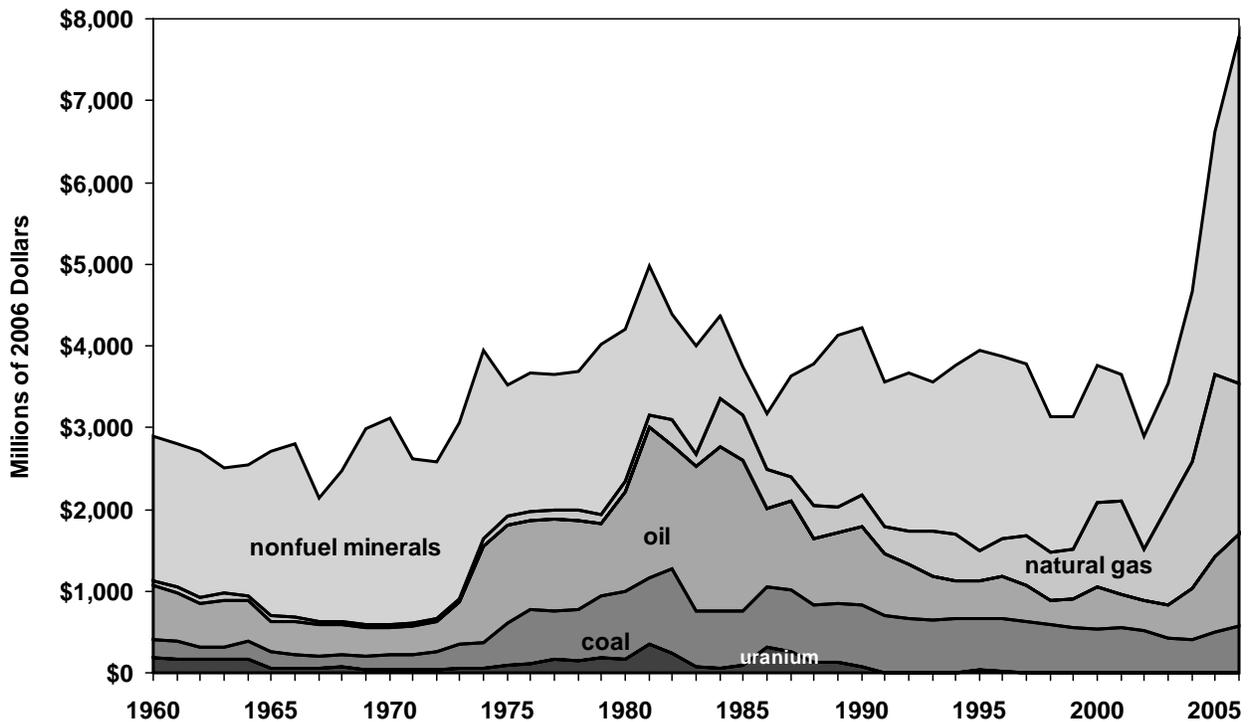
Source: Utah Geological Survey; Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining; U.S. Energy Information Administration

Figure 71
Utah's Electricity Net Generation and Consumption Plotted with End-Use Residential Price



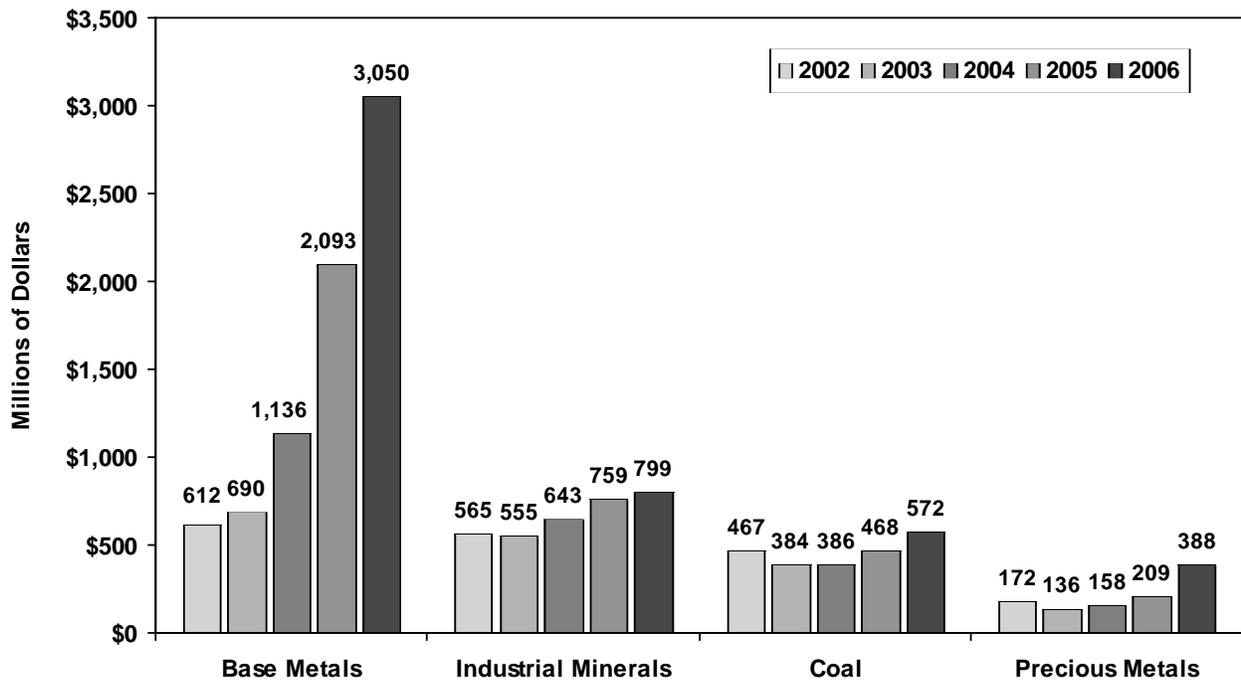
Source: Utah Geological Survey; Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining; U.S. Energy Information Administration

Figure 72
Utah's Mineral Production Value Trends



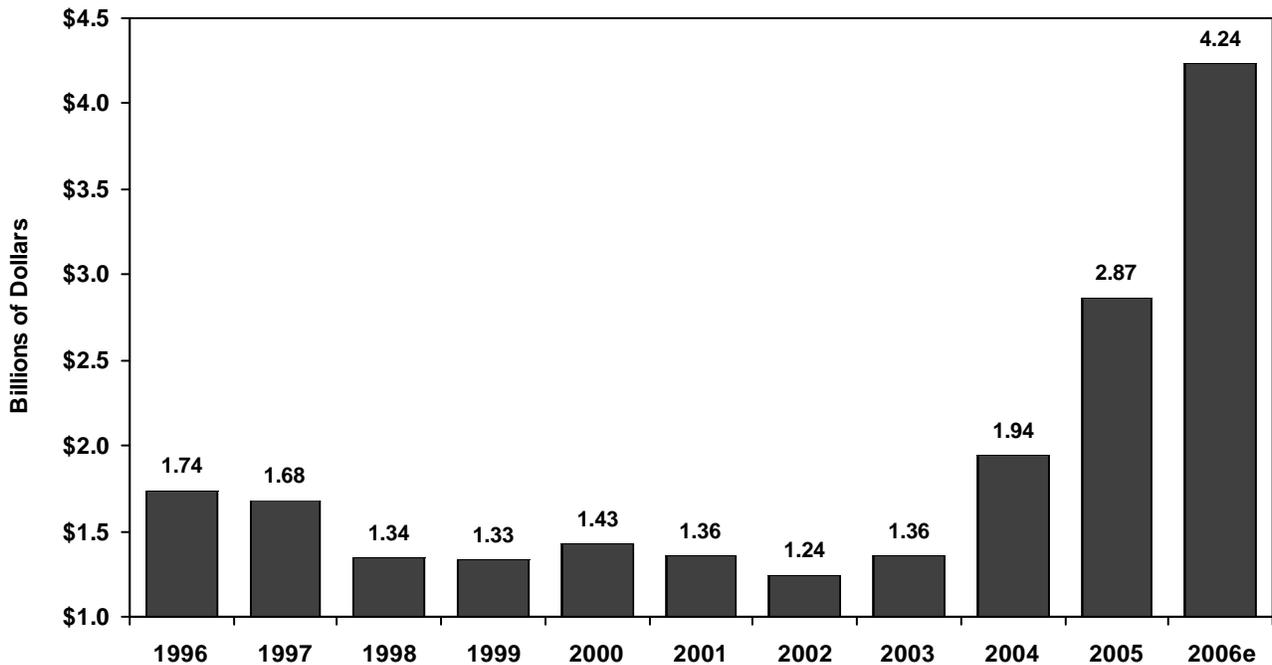
Source: Utah Geological Survey

Figure 73
Value of Utah's Mineral Production



Source: Utah Geological Survey

Figure 74
Value of Utah's Nonfuel Mineral Production



e = estimate

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

Table 90
Supply, Disposition, Price, and Value of Crude Oil in Utah

Year	Supply*				Disposition				Prices	Value
	Utah Field Production	Colorado Imports	Wyoming Imports	Canadian Imports	Utah Crude Exports**	Refinery Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Refinery Beginning Stocks	Wellhead	Value of Utah Crude Oil
	Thousand barrels				Thousand barrels				\$/barrel	Million \$
1980	24,979	15,846	12,233	0	8,232	44,291	44,421	665	19.79	494.3
1981	24,309	14,931	11,724	0	7,866	42,876	43,007	762	34.14	829.9
1982	23,595	13,911	12,033	0	7,826	40,372	40,368	593	30.50	719.6
1983	31,045	14,696	7,283	0	8,316	43,901	43,844	632	28.12	873.0
1984	38,054	13,045	6,195	0	13,616	43,745	43,544	606	27.21	1,035.4
1985	41,080	13,107	6,827	0	14,597	45,224	45,357	695	23.98	985.1
1986	39,243	12,567	7,574	0	15,721	45,086	45,034	559	13.33	523.1
1987	35,829	13,246	7,454	0	12,137	45,654	45,668	613	17.22	617.0
1988	33,365	12,783	14,739	0	8,411	48,690	48,604	599	14.24	475.1
1989	28,504	13,861	18,380	0	6,179	47,989	47,948	626	18.63	531.0
1990	27,705	14,494	18,844	0	7,725	49,104	48,977	656	22.61	626.4
1991	25,928	14,423	20,113	0	8,961	48,647	48,852	749	19.99	518.3
1992	24,074	13,262	21,949	0	6,901	50,079	49,776	513	19.39	466.8
1993	21,826	11,575	22,279	0	7,417	48,554	48,307	645	17.48	381.5
1994	20,668	10,480	26,227	0	7,195	48,802	48,486	691	16.38	338.5
1995	19,976	9,929	24,923	60	7,020	46,641	46,634	806	17.71	353.8
1996	19,529	9,857	24,297	783	7,117	46,126	46,265	767	21.10	412.1
1997	19,593	8,565	28,162	2,858	7,349	48,492	48,477	633	18.57	363.8
1998	19,218	8,161	28,779	6,097	7,670	50,017	49,476	613	12.52	240.6
1999	16,362	7,335	28,461	8,067	7,128	52,271	50,556	703	17.69	289.4
2000	15,609	7,163	26,367	11,528	6,565	49,716	49,999	786	28.53	445.3
2001	15,274	7,208	25,100	12,188	5,835	50,310	50,143	457	24.09	368.0
2002	13,771	7,141	25,455	10,966	5,526	49,962	49,987	591	23.87	328.7
2003	13,097	6,964	24,152	9,966	4,867	48,267	48,284	549	28.88	378.2
2004	14,745	7,559	22,911	13,206	4,427	53,400	53,180	532	39.35	580.2
2005	16,674	8,214	24,372	11,055	4,250	54,513	54,544	758	53.98	900.1
2006e	18,060	9,435	23,035	10,978	4,080	55,556	55,391	728	61.73	1,114.8

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 91
Supply, Disposition, and Select Prices of Petroleum Products in Utah

Year	Supply			Consumption by Product					Exports	Prices	
	Refined in Utah	Refinery Beginning Stocks	Refined Product Pipeline Imports*	Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel	All Other	Total	Pipeline Exports to Other States*	Motor Fuel - Regular Unleaded	Diesel
	Thousand barrels			Thousand barrels					Thousand barrels	\$/gallon	
1980	45,340	3,202	6,427	15,534	2,637	8,401	9,412	35,983	22,136	1.27	0.95
1981	49,622	3,376	7,401	15,548	2,424	7,098	5,742	30,812	23,630	1.42	1.10
1982	44,011	2,979	8,933	15,793	2,801	6,438	5,531	30,563	22,119	1.40	1.06
1983	47,663	3,153	6,943	15,954	3,284	6,387	6,691	32,316	25,298	1.16	1.01
1984	48,493	2,842	8,215	16,151	3,413	6,107	6,458	32,129	24,121	1.14	1.00
1985	50,188	2,989	8,030	16,240	3,808	5,715	6,046	31,809	23,365	1.14	0.97
1986	51,822	2,803	8,766	17,541	4,335	6,978	5,552	34,406	20,027	0.86	0.82
1987	51,519	2,661	8,695	17,623	4,969	6,507	6,074	35,172	20,359	0.92	0.88
1988	57,354	2,306	8,926	18,148	4,977	7,060	5,787	35,971	22,031	0.95	0.89
1989	55,184	2,685	9,550	17,311	5,095	5,917	6,372	34,694	21,409	1.02	0.99
1990	57,349	3,000	10,647	16,724	5,281	7,162	5,915	35,082	21,419	1.12	1.17
1991	57,446	2,758	11,459	17,395	5,917	7,038	6,583	36,933	21,918	1.09	1.09
1992	57,786	2,746	10,534	17,905	5,607	7,286	5,726	36,524	21,087	1.10	1.07
1993	57,503	2,840	10,707	18,837	5,518	7,422	5,645	37,422	19,539	1.07	1.06
1994	59,458	3,173	11,555	19,433	5,270	7,653	5,919	38,275	21,326	1.07	1.04
1995	57,974	2,907	12,289	20,771	5,658	8,469	6,820	41,718	20,512	1.10	1.10
1996	58,852	3,253	12,692	21,170	6,303	8,746	8,410	44,628	20,512	1.21	1.25
1997	58,677	2,640	12,949	22,024	6,277	9,976	6,249	44,526	22,444	1.26	1.23
1998	62,012	2,908	12,842	22,735	6,373	10,398	5,940	45,446	22,474	1.08	1.05
1999	58,201	2,780	14,509	23,141	7,443	9,793	6,429	46,806	22,887	1.22	1.15
2000	59,125	2,426	14,568	23,895	7,701	10,629	6,954	49,179	22,811	1.48	1.50
2001	59,094	2,306	15,764	22,993	6,880	11,236	7,059	48,167	23,937	1.40	1.37
2002	59,514	2,739	16,848	24,158	6,416	11,482	5,550	47,607	24,082	1.33	1.29
2003	57,511	2,846	16,515	24,325	6,758	11,731	7,083	49,897	22,729	1.56	1.50
2004	63,071	2,599	18,486	24,743	7,137	12,264	6,480	50,625	24,475	1.81	1.88
2005**	63,487	2,806	20,258	25,984	8,301	13,484	6,158	53,927	24,482	2.19	2.48
2006e	64,957	2,587	19,357	25,513	6,950	14,450	6,101	53,014	23,218	2.53	2.77

e = estimate

*Amounts shipped by truck are unknown

**Consumption is estimated

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

Table 92
Supply, Disposition, Prices, and Value of Natural Gas in Utah

Year	Supply			Consumption by End Use							Prices			Value		
	Gross Production	Marketed Production	Actual Sales	Residential	Commercial	Vehicle Fuel	Industrial	Electric Utilities	Lease & Plant	Pipeline	Total	Wellhead	End-Use		Value of Marketed Production	
													Commercial	Industrial		Commercial
	Million cubic feet															
	\$/thousand cubic feet															
1980	87,766	47,857	na	45,735	12,234	0	43,545	5,133	7,594	851	115,092	1.12	2.74	5.59	2.19	53.6
1981	90,936	59,120	na	43,497	11,635	0	42,779	3,097	511	721	102,240	1.10	3.23	5.35	2.53	65.0
1982	100,628	49,995	na	53,482	14,306	0	39,804	3,023	5,965	1,126	117,706	3.06	3.41	3.43	2.76	153.0
1983	96,933	20,925	na	49,645	13,279	0	40,246	1,259	4,538	1,218	110,185	3.40	4.26	4.32	3.08	71.1
1984	183,062	74,698	na	49,869	13,339	0	42,709	271	8,375	1,015	115,578	4.08	5.68	4.96	3.46	304.8
1985	210,267	83,405	na	53,043	14,189	0	37,448	235	9,001	1,201	115,117	3.52	4.86	4.91	3.17	293.6
1986	239,259	90,013	na	49,144	13,146	0	28,264	230	13,289	1,102	105,175	2.90	4.64	4.73	3.34	261.0
1987	262,084	87,158	na	41,536	14,811	0	23,884	263	17,671	822	98,987	1.88	4.97	4.98	3.13	163.9
1988	278,578	101,372	na	42,241	17,911	0	30,354	196	16,889	1,362	108,953	2.39	5.11	4.08	3.03	242.3
1989	278,321	120,089	na	45,168	16,822	0	33,963	636	16,211	1,037	113,537	1.58	5.14	4.16	3.20	189.7
1990	323,028	145,875	63,336	43,424	16,220	1	35,502	907	19,719	875	116,648	1.70	5.28	4.30	3.51	248.0
1991	329,464	144,817	65,288	50,572	19,276	6	43,120	5,190	13,738	864	132,766	1.54	5.44	4.50	3.63	223.0
1992	317,763	171,293	94,725	44,701	16,584	150	40,878	6,576	12,611	1,284	122,785	1.63	5.44	4.40	3.83	279.2
1993	338,276	225,401	137,864	51,779	22,588	188	42,300	6,305	12,526	2,513	138,199	1.77	5.13	4.06	3.58	399.0
1994	348,140	270,858	160,967	48,922	26,501	201	36,618	8,900	13,273	2,807	137,222	1.54	4.96	3.84	2.71	417.1
1995	308,695	241,290	164,059	48,975	26,825	286	42,335	8,707	27,012	2,831	156,971	1.15	4.74	3.64	2.32	277.5
1996	280,439	250,767	179,943	54,344	29,543	378	42,213	4,087	27,119	3,601	161,285	1.39	4.47	3.38	2.13	348.6
1997	272,554	257,139	183,427	58,108	31,129	273	44,162	4,079	24,619	2,935	165,305	1.86	5.13	3.92	2.55	478.3
1998	297,503	277,340	201,416	56,843	30,955	636	45,501	5,945	27,466	2,788	170,134	1.73	5.57	4.35	3.00	479.8
1999	277,494	262,614	205,036	55,474	30,361	889	40,858	6,478	23,810	2,561	160,431	1.93	5.37	4.13	2.94	506.8
2000	281,170	269,284	225,958	55,626	31,282	848	39,378	10,544	24,670	2,674	165,023	3.28	6.20	4.92	3.93	883.3
2001	300,976	283,914	247,056	55,008	30,917	474	33,585	15,141	20,014	4,161	159,299	3.52	8.09	6.78	5.29	999.4
2002	293,030	274,739	247,561	59,398	33,501	482	26,879	15,439	21,697	5,984	163,379	1.99	6.39	5.20	3.91	546.7
2003	287,141	268,059	242,234	54,632	30,994	589	25,200	14,484	20,879	7,347	154,125	4.11	7.33	5.95	5.04	1,101.7
2004	293,732	277,969	251,841	60,527	31,156	661	26,674	9,423	19,172	8,278	155,891	5.24	8.12	6.75	5.90	1,456.6
2005	313,319	301,223	275,630	58,044	34,447	717	25,370	12,239	21,130	3,914	160,805	7.16	9.71	8.23	7.35	2,156.8
2006e	350,448	337,370	315,421	64,231	35,065	821	28,635	16,582	20,000	5,000	170,334	5.49	11.36	9.52	7.86	1,852.2

e = estimate

na = not available

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

Table 93
Supply, Disposition, Price, and Value of Coal in Utah

Year	Supply		Distribution				Consumption by End Use				Exports		Prices		Value Value of Utah Coal Million \$
	Production Thousand short tons	Imports Thousand short tons	Total Distribution of Utah Coal Thousand short tons		Residential & Commercial	Coke Plants	Other Industrial	Electric Utilities	Total	To Other U.S. States	To Canada and/or Overseas	Mine Mouth \$/ton	End-Use Electric Utilities		
1980	13,236	1,214	13,014	237	1,473	501	4,895	7,106	na	na	25.63	26.06	339.2		
1981	13,808	1,136	14,550	196	1,477	804	4,956	7,432	5,292	3,472	26.87	28.99	371.0		
1982	16,912	797	15,437	177	845	818	4,947	6,787	6,084	2,177	29.42	32.59	497.6		
1983	11,829	937	12,157	191	831	627	5,223	6,873	4,787	1,346	28.32	30.96	335.0		
1984	12,259	1,539	12,006	259	1,326	608	5,712	7,905	5,583	849	29.20	30.65	358.0		
1985	12,831	1,580	14,384	252	1,254	472	6,325	8,303	5,924	625	27.69	32.34	355.3		
1986	14,269	1,145	13,268	191	785	380	6,756	8,112	4,815	551	27.64	32.33	394.4		
1987	16,521	1,165	16,989	124	0	507	11,175	11,807	5,078	555	25.67	29.09	424.1		
1988	18,164	2,448	18,244	196	1,176	597	12,544	14,513	4,881	1,044	22.85	29.07	415.0		
1989	20,517	2,367	20,289	231	1,178	686	12,949	15,044	5,108	2,175	22.01	28.46	451.6		
1990	22,012	2,137	21,680	267	1,231	676	13,563	15,738	5,759	1,708	21.78	26.84	479.4		
1991	21,875	2,007	21,673	305	1,192	508	12,829	14,834	5,842	2,112	21.56	27.33	471.6		
1992	21,015	2,155	21,339	223	1,114	525	13,857	15,719	6,087	2,245	21.83	27.56	458.8		
1993	21,723	2,100	21,935	121	1,005	727	14,210	16,063	6,194	2,567	21.17	27.15	459.9		
1994	24,422	2,588	23,441	105	1,007	835	14,656	16,603	7,471	2,717	20.07	25.76	490.1		
1995	25,051	1,841	25,443	77	990	915	13,693	15,675	9,037	3,811	19.11	24.93	478.7		
1996	27,071	1,925	27,816	94	1,047	512	13,963	15,615	9,648	5,468	18.50	24.38	500.8		
1997	26,428	2,615	25,407	123	1,020	709	14,654	16,507	7,862	3,513	18.34	24.93	484.7		
1998	26,600	2,715	26,974	113	971	1,304	15,094	17,482	10,535	2,735	17.83	25.62	474.3		
1999	26,491	2,159	26,180	114	741	744	15,011	16,611	9,514	2,567	17.36	23.62	459.9		
2000	26,920	2,467	27,629	59	984	1,166	15,164	17,373	9,672	2,960	16.93	23.23	455.8		
2001	27,024	2,676	26,798	60	806	1,235	14,906	17,006	10,728	2,404	17.76	25.55	479.9		
2002	25,299	2,090	24,378	198	0	592	15,644	16,434	9,387	875	18.47	21.95	467.3		
2003	23,069	2,036	23,699	61	0	611	16,302	16,975	9,673	222	16.64	21.63	383.9		
2004	21,818	3,206	22,812	61	0	583	16,606	17,250	8,828	295	17.70	24.94	386.2		
2005	24,556	2,786	24,740	55	0	875	16,363	17,293	9,181	212	19.34	24.94	474.9		
2006e	25,500	2,253	25,004	58	0	713	16,625	17,396	9,356	0	22.44	26.47	572.2		

e = estimate

na = not available

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

Table 94
Supply, Disposition, and Price of Electricity in Utah

Year	Net Generation by Fuel Type						Consumption by End Use				Prices by End Use				
	Coal	Petroleum	Natural Gas	Hydro	Geothermal	Other	Total	Gigawatt hours			¢/kwhow atthour				
								Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Total	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	All Sectors
1980	10,870	63	358	821	0	0	12,112	3,116	3,141	4,448	10,705	5.5	4.3	3.3	4.3
1981	10,869	40	230	623	0	0	11,762	3,436	2,999	5,451	11,886	6.0	5.0	3.7	4.7
1982	10,635	29	203	1,024	0	0	11,891	3,785	3,207	5,399	12,391	6.3	5.7	4.2	5.2
1983	10,921	40	69	1,394	0	0	12,424	3,804	3,350	6,040	13,194	6.9	6.3	4.4	5.6
1984	12,321	30	8	1,391	38	0	13,788	3,856	4,269	4,592	12,717	7.4	6.5	4.6	6.0
1985	14,229	40	14	1,019	109	0	15,411	3,985	4,596	4,458	13,039	7.8	6.9	5.0	6.4
1986	15,155	74	6	1,413	171	0	16,819	3,989	4,682	4,318	12,989	8.0	7.1	5.2	6.6
1987	25,221	92	13	893	127	0	26,346	3,980	4,863	4,555	13,398	8.0	7.1	4.9	6.5
1988	28,806	59	5	593	174	0	29,637	4,151	5,035	5,321	14,507	7.8	7.0	4.6	6.2
1989	29,676	48	37	562	173	0	30,496	4,163	5,173	5,629	14,965	7.4	6.7	4.1	5.8
1990	31,523	52	146	508	152	182	32,564	4,246	5,389	5,766	15,402	7.1	6.3	3.8	5.5
1991	28,888	51	550	627	186	204	30,506	4,460	5,571	5,876	15,907	7.1	6.1	3.9	5.5
1992	31,553	34	631	602	233	230	33,051	4,505	5,850	6,212	16,567	7.0	6.0	3.7	5.3
1993	32,126	37	606	860	187	281	34,097	4,726	5,920	6,221	16,867	6.9	6.0	3.8	5.3
1994	33,131	33	807	750	233	281	35,235	5,009	6,340	6,498	17,847	6.9	5.9	3.8	5.4
1995	30,611	36	791	969	168	261	32,836	5,041	6,462	6,957	18,460	6.9	5.9	3.7	5.3
1996	31,101	47	324	1,049	223	239	32,983	5,481	6,717	7,660	19,858	7.0	5.9	3.7	5.3
1997	32,544	47	328	1,344	204	281	34,748	5,661	7,285	7,430	20,376	6.9	5.7	3.5	5.2
1998	33,588	35	528	1,315	195	285	35,945	5,756	7,433	7,511	20,700	6.8	5.7	3.5	5.2
1999	34,534	31	610	1,255	194	191	36,815	6,236	8,075	7,568	21,879	6.3	5.3	3.4	4.9
2000	34,491	58	890	751	196	258	36,644	6,514	8,754	7,917	23,185	6.3	5.2	3.4	4.8
2001	33,679	58	1,446	508	195	0	35,886	6,693	9,113	7,411	23,217	6.7	5.6	3.5	5.2
2002	34,488	54	1,380	458	229	0	36,608	6,938	9,309	7,019	23,267	6.8	5.6	3.8	5.4
2003	35,979	33	1,383	421	199	0	38,014	7,166	9,048	7,646	23,860	6.9	5.6	3.8	5.4
2004	36,618	33	910	450	202	0	38,212	7,325	9,370	7,816	24,512	7.2	5.9	4.0	5.7
2005	36,026	41	1,178	784	185	0	38,214	7,567	9,444	7,989	25,000	7.5	6.1	4.2	5.9
2006e	37,578	34	1,835	635	191	0	40,273	8,144	9,996	7,761	25,901	7.7	6.2	4.3	6.1

e = estimate

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