

Utah's 2025 Energy Landscape and Outlook for 2026 and Beyond

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2025 Highlights

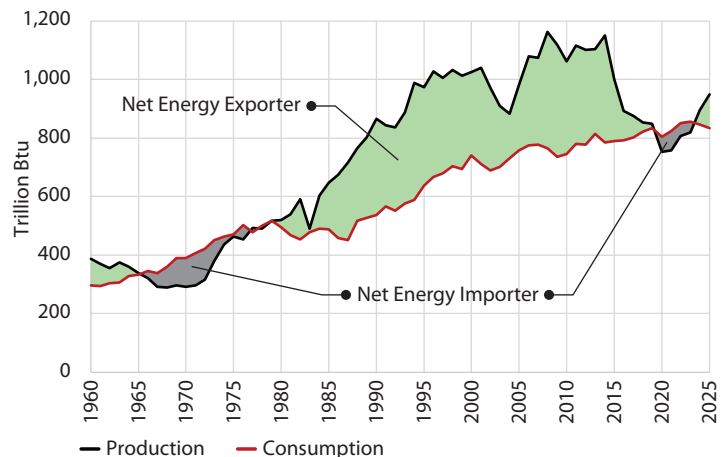
Utah's energy sector continues to evolve as the forces of supply, demand, and technological change influence production and consumption. Major recent highlights include:

- **Net Energy Exporter** – After being a net energy importer from 2020 to 2023, Utah flipped back to a net energy exporter in 2024 and further expanded this designation in 2025.
- **Record-High Oil Production** – Utah's total crude oil production for 2025 reached a record high of 67.9 million barrels, with 93% of this production coming from the Uinta Basin.
- **Record-High Petroleum Consumption** – Utah's total use of petroleum products (e.g., motor gasoline, diesel, jet fuel, etc.) reached a new record high of 63.0 million barrels (2.6 billion gallons) in 2025, according to preliminary estimates.
- **Natural Gas Production Expanding** – Natural gas production in Utah increased for the fourth straight year, after experiencing significant declines from 2012 to 2021.
- **Coal Operation Consolidation** – One company, Wolverine Fuels, now owns all active Utah coal mines. Demand for coal at Utah power plants increased 8% in 2025 but will drop in 2026 as the Intermountain Power Plant idled its coal units and the Sunnyside plant has shut down due to a turbine failure.
- **Record-High Electricity Consumption** – Initial estimates indicate electricity consumption increased 1.1% in 2025, to a new record high of 35,075 GWh.
- **Low-Cost Electricity** – According to preliminary 2025 data, Utah benefits from the seventh-cheapest residential electricity price in the nation—30% lower than the national average.
- **Utility-Scale Solar Growth** – Total utility-scale solar capacity increased to 3.2 GW and solar now accounts for 15% of Utah's total electric generation.

Utah benefits from abundant and diverse energy resources, including large reserves of conventional fossil fuels as well as several areas suitable for renewable resource development. More recently, Utah is undergoing an energy landscape evolution. Crude oil and natural gas still feature prominently in Utah's energy mix, but each year coal's role diminishes. The electricity market continues to adjust to predicted demand increases balanced with grid reliability and affordability. This energy evolution will continue with an ongoing emphasis on baseload electricity sources (in particular, geothermal and nuclear), possible expansions in natural gas electric generation, continued renewable energy development, innovations in energy storage, and electrification of the transportation system.

Utah prioritizes energy resource production. Not only does responsible development provide good high-paying jobs, mostly in rural areas of the state, but production also contributes significant tax revenue. From 1980 to 2019, Utah enjoyed the status of a net energy exporter, meaning Utah produced/generated more energy than needed within the state and

Figure 1: Utah's Energy Balance, Production and Consumption, 1960-2025



Note: Total Utah energy production plotted with total Utah energy consumption using common units of trillion British thermal units (Btu). When production exceeds consumption, Utah is a net energy exporter (green shading), but when consumption exceeds production, Utah is a net energy importer (grey shading). This graph includes all forms of energy from all sectors (i.e., this data are more than just the electric utility sector). 2024 consumption data are preliminary; 2025 production and consumption data are preliminary. Source: Utah Geological Survey; Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining; U.S. Energy Information Administration

exported the excess to surrounding states (and sometimes to other countries) (Figure 1). Utah energy production began decreasing in 2015 and continued to drop until it crossed the consumption line in 2020, flipping Utah into net energy importer status for the first time in 40 years. This status continued through 2023 before Utah flipped back to a net energy exporter in 2024 and extended this designation in 2025. Utah returned to exporter status through significant increases in crude oil production and, to a lesser extent, natural gas production. Utah energy consumption decreased in the past two years, mostly due to lower coal usage at all of Utah's coal-fired power plants.

2025 Summary

A recent national and global push for increased computing power (i.e., AI and data centers) has rippled through the energy sector. Similarly, Utah officials fielded many inquiries related to massive new electricity demand and have responded with the Operation Gigawatt initiative, a plan to double Utah's electricity generation over a ten-year period. A diversity of power plant types including nuclear, geothermal, solar, and traditional natural gas and coal generation could accomplish this significant increase. While the electricity sector gains more attention, other energy sources still constitute a very important part of Utah's energy story. Crude oil production reached record levels among ever-increasing demand, and natural gas production rebounded from recent declines. Overall, Utah's energy landscape will continue to evolve and appears well positioned to meet future energy needs.

Utah crude oil prices started 2025 near \$60 per barrel but steadily declined into the upper \$40 range by year end, averaging \$53.72 for the year. Although prices were 15% lower than in 2024 and 34% lower than in 2022, Utah crude oil production increased 4% to 67.9 million barrels in 2025, the highest annual production on record. These high production levels enabled record crude oil exports of 35 million barrels, mostly waxy Uinta Basin crude traveling via train to the Gulf Coast. Petroleum consumption continues to increase each year, setting another record high of 63.0 million barrels in 2025.

Natural gas prices in 2025 rebounded from the significant lows recorded in 2024, averaging \$2.95 per thousand cubic feet (Mcf), 28% higher than 2024, but still 57% lower than 2023. Despite the recent lower prices, natural gas production increased for the fourth straight year due to new drilling spurred by the higher prices in 2022 and 2023, as well as an increase in associated gas production from crude oil wells, resulting in a total 2025 production of 329 billion cubic feet (Bcf).

Coal production rebounded slightly to 7.4 million tons in 2024 and increased again to 8.5 million tons in 2025. Increases in production occurred mostly at the Sufco mine, but the newly opened Fossil Rock mine also contributed as miners progressed with longwall development. Utah's increased production in 2025 led to a decrease in coal imports from Colorado and Wyoming, backing away from the near-record coal imports needed in 2024. Coal demand at Utah power plants decreased from 12 million tons in 2021 to 7.5 million tons in 2023 and 2024, before rebounding slightly to 8.3 million tons in 2025. This demand will decrease further in 2026 with the shutdown of the coal units at the Intermountain Power Plant (IPP) in November 2025. Foreign exports of Utah coal averaged 2.8 million tons between 2017 and 2023 before dropping in 2024 and 2025 to just 937,000 tons and an estimated 900,000 tons, respectively.

Utah's central-west desert (Millard, Beaver, and Iron Counties) is considered "Utah's Renewable Energy Corridor," with large-scale development of solar, wind, and geothermal resources. Major investment in the IPP site culminated in the start-up of new natural gas units in November 2025, with eventual plans to also burn carbon-neutral hydrogen. In addition, research and development of enhanced geothermal systems (EGS – hydraulic fracturing of hot rock coupled with circulating water), as well as advanced geothermal systems (AGS – closed loop systems), solidifies the area's reputation as a clean energy hub. Front and center is the 500-megawatt (MW) EGS facility in development by Fervo Energy (with plans for additional capacity). Several new utility-scale solar facilities boosted Utah's total solar capacity to 3.2 gigawatts (GW), or about 80% of total renewable electric capacity, with an additional 1.9 GW of solar under construction or in development. This new utility-scale capacity elevated solar to 15% of Utah's total electricity generation, even with only a 30% average capacity factor. In the residential sector (rooftop solar), total installed photovoltaic (PV) capacity increased from 7 MW in 2013 to 481 MW in 2024.

Preliminary estimates indicate electricity generation in Utah from all sources increased 6.6% in 2025 to 37,445 gigawatt hours (GWh). Electric generation at Utah's coal-fired power plants, even with the idling of IPP late in the year, increased 13% and accounted for nearly all the increase in overall generation, with coal plant capacity factors increasing from 45% in 2024 to 52% in 2025, but still much lower than traditional baseload levels of 70%–80%. Coal's share of Utah's electric generation mix increased to 48% in 2025, with natural gas decreasing to 31% and renewables contributing 21% (15% solar, 2.2% hydroelectric, 2.1% wind, 1.2% geothermal, and 0.2% biomass). Utah's electricity consumption in 2025 reached yet another record high at 35,075 GWh, with a 4% expansion occurring in the commercial sector (i.e., data centers). Electricity prices also continue to increase, residential prices rose 7.0% in 2025, but overall prices remain 32% lower than the national average.

PETROLEUM

Production

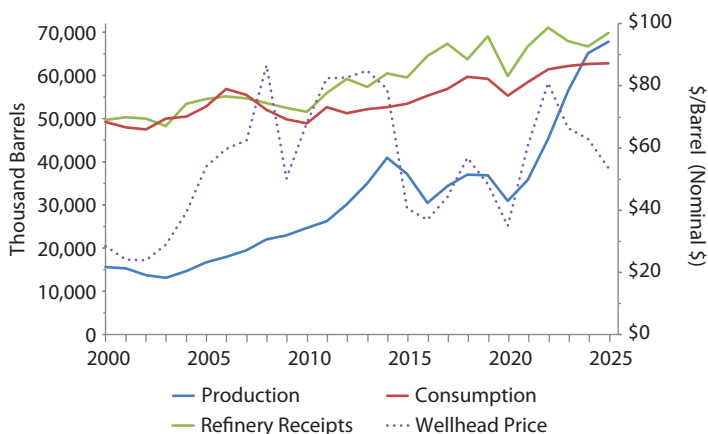
Utah oil production took a major hit in 2020, dropping to 31.0 million barrels, when the COVID-19 pandemic caused major global disruptions to petroleum prices and demand. Production bottomed out at 69,600 barrels per day in May 2020, but steadily increased over the past several years, hitting a record high of 196,700 barrels per day in June 2025. Total crude oil production for 2025 reached another record high of 67.9 million barrels (Figure 2), a 4.2% increase from 2024 (and 119% higher than 2020), mostly attributable to the drilling of very successful long-reach (10,000+ feet, and even some 15,000+ feet) horizontal wells in the Uinta Basin.

Total crude oil pipeline imports from Colorado, Wyoming, and Canada increased 6.3% to 36.9 million barrels in 2025. Similarly, refinery receipts—the amount of crude oil delivered to Utah’s five refineries—increased 4.6% to 69.8 million barrels, the second-highest volume on record (Figure 2). With the growth in production between 2000 and 2025, estimated Utah crude oil exports surged to a record high of nearly 35 million barrels, mostly Uinta Basin crude oil heading to the Gulf Coast via trains loaded near Price, Utah.

Prices and Value

The price of Utah crude oil in 2025 decreased throughout the year, averaging about \$60 per barrel in early 2025 but then dropping to about \$48 per barrel by the end of the year. The overall 2025 price averaged \$53.72 per barrel (Figure 2), down 15% from 2023 and 34% from 2022, but still 54% higher than the 2020 price. The value of Utah’s produced crude oil in 2025 reached \$3.6 billion, 11% lower than the record high (in nominal dollars) set in 2024. Utah’s average price for regular unleaded motor gasoline and diesel also decreased in 2025 to \$3.09 (down 8.6%) and \$3.58 (down 3.4%) per gallon, respectively.

Figure 2: Utah’s Crude Oil Production, Refinery Receipts, and Petroleum Consumption Plotted with Crude Oil Wellhead Price, 2000–2025



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

Consumption

Utah’s refined petroleum product production reached 81.7 million barrels in 2025, 4.5% higher than 2024, and the second-highest volume after the 82.8 million barrels reached in 2022. Utah’s total petroleum product consumption continues its steady annual increase, reaching another record high of 63.0 million barrels in 2025, according to preliminary estimates (Figure 2). Motor gasoline made up 48% of total petroleum demand, while diesel represented 26%. Utah imports and exports significant amounts of petroleum products via pipelines and trucks, but overall, Utah is a net exporter, only using 77% of the product refined at Utah-based refineries. However, the state remains dependent on out-of-state crude oil imports to supply its refineries.

NATURAL GAS

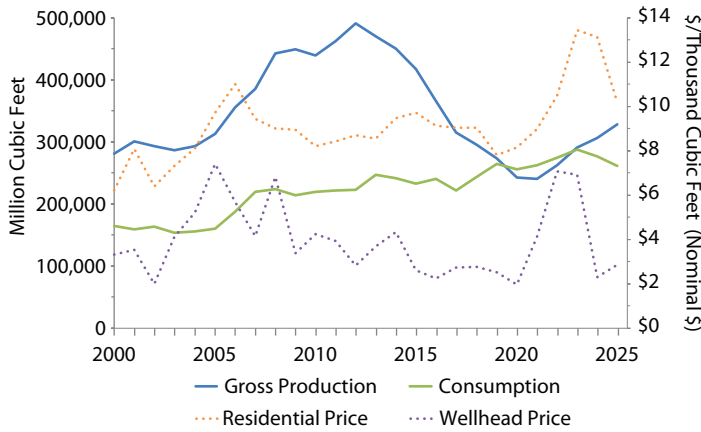
Production

Utah’s natural gas production peaked in 2012 at 491 Bcf but then retreated to 240 Bcf by 2021 due to several years of low prices and a lack of natural gas drilling (Figure 3). However, production increased by 37% over the past four years with total production reaching 329 Bcf in 2025 as prices spiked in 2022 and 2023 and natural gas-specific drilling resumed for the first time in nearly five years. Significant associated gas produced from new crude oil wells also helped boost production. Dry natural gas production and natural gas sales in 2025 also increased to 312 and 263 Bcf, respectively, but natural gas liquids production decreased to 3.6 million barrels, per preliminary estimates.

Prices and Value

After averaging only about \$2.50 per Mcf between 2015 and 2020, the wellhead price for natural gas in Utah increased to \$4.10 in 2021, then to \$7.08 in 2022, and \$6.92 in 2023, before retreating back down to \$2.30 in 2024 and \$2.95 in 2025 (Figure 3). The high annual average prices in 2022 and 2023 resulted from Rocky Mountain region specific prices spiking to more than \$28 per Mcf in December 2022 and \$16 in January 2023 due to very cold winter weather and shortages of gas in the western United States. These short-lived but very high prices skewed the annual average upward. Similar price spikes were not recorded in 2024 or 2025. However, the higher prices in 2022 and 2023 did result in the resumption of natural gas-specific drilling in Utah, leading to the operation of two to three rigs in 2024 and 2025, despite the return to lower prices. When wellhead prices decrease, consumer prices typically decrease as well. The residential natural gas price decreased 23% in 2025 to \$10.19 per Mcf and the price for industrial uses decreased 22% to \$6.05. The dramatic drop in natural gas prices pushed the 2025 natural gas production value to \$1.1 billion, about half the value compared to 2023.

Figure 3: Utah’s Natural Gas Production and Consumption Plotted with Wellhead and Residential Prices, 2000–2025



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

Consumption

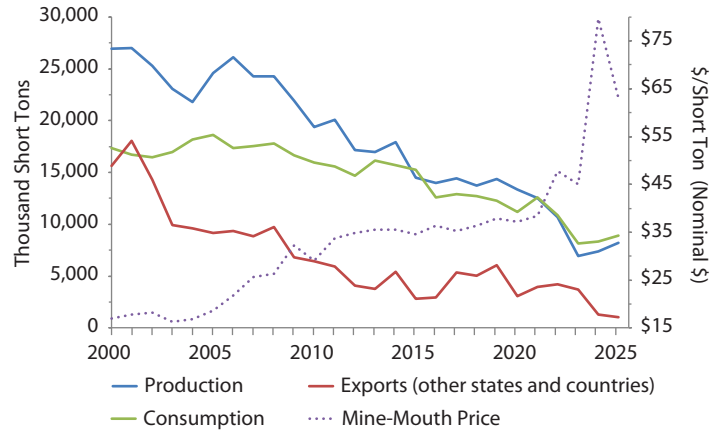
Natural gas consumption in Utah steadily increased over the past several years, mostly due to increases in the electric utility and residential markets, peaking in 2023 at 287 Bcf (Figure 3). Consumption decreased in 2024 to 277 Bcf and decreased again in 2025 to an estimated 261 Bcf, mostly driven by the residential and commercial sectors, likely related to mild fall/winter temperatures. Most natural gas in Utah supports residential purposes (26%) or electricity generation (32%), followed by the commercial (16%) and industrial (14%) sectors. Traditionally, Utah has been a net exporter of natural gas. This changed in 2019 and continued through 2023 as Utah consumed more than it produced. However, increases in production and decreases in consumption resulted in Utah once again becoming a net exporter in 2024 and 2025 (comparing dry natural gas production to total natural gas consumption).

COAL

Production

In 2025, five active coal mines operated in Utah, the fewest since mining operations began nearly 150 years ago. The idling of the Coal Hollow and Lila Canyon mines in 2023 reduced the number of active mines to four for a period of time. Wolverine Fuels then opened Utah’s newest coal mine in 2024, Fossil Rock (accessed through the old Trail Mountain workings), which produced 549,000 tons in 2025 as development work progressed. Overall, coal production increased from a 45-year low of 7.0 million short tons in 2023 to 7.4 million tons in 2024, and 8.5 million tons in 2025, but still well below the 24.5 million tons averaged in the 2000s and 22% lower than three years ago (Figure 4). Production at the two established Wolverine mines, Skyline and Sufco, accounted for 81% (6.9 million tons) of Utah’s total coal production in 2025. The Gentry mine, owned by COP

Figure 4: Utah’s Coal Production, Consumption, and Exports Plotted with Mine-Mouth Price, 2000–2025



Source: Utah Geological Survey, U.S. Energy Information Administration

Coal Development, produced 139,000 tons in 2025 before the mine was idled late in the year, and production at Bronco’s Emery mine reached 936,000 tons. The Emery mine also idled at the end of 2025 pending a sale to Wolverine Fuels (Emery reopened in February 2026 under Wolverine ownership).

Prices and Value

The average mine-mouth price for Utah coal dramatically increased to \$48 per short ton in 2022, decreased slightly in 2023 to \$45, before massively increasing again in 2024 to \$80 per ton (Figure 4). Average Utah coal prices decreased to an estimated \$63 per ton in 2025. Prices have increased for a variety of reasons including a regional coal shortage in 2024 (with the unexpected closure of the Lila Canyon mine), difficult mining conditions at several Utah mines, and an increase in the international price for coal. The end-use price of coal at Utah electric utilities, which includes transportation costs, increased a dramatic 48% to \$79 per ton in 2024 and is expected to decrease only slightly in 2025 to \$78 per ton. The value of coal produced in Utah totaled \$534 million in 2025, 70% higher than 2023, but well below the inflation-adjusted high of \$1.7 billion recorded in 1982.

Consumption

Demand for coal in Utah dropped 17% between 2015 and 2016, then remained steady (12.6 million tons) until 2020 when it dropped to 11.2 million tons in response to the COVID-19 pandemic-related decline in electricity demand. Demand rebounded in 2021, back to 12.6 million short tons but decreased again in 2022 to 10.9 million tons and again in 2023 to 8.2 million tons. Since then, demand rebounded slightly to 8.4 million tons in 2024 and 8.9 million tons in 2025 (Figure 4). Electric power plants consume nearly all this coal—98% in 2025. Coal demand in Utah’s industrial sector, mostly by cement

and lime producers, dropped to 220,000 tons in 2025, significantly less than peak demand of 1.4 million tons reached in 2005. Utah used to be a significant net exporter of coal to neighboring states—out-of-state domestic exports dropped from a high of 16 million tons in 2001 to just 175,000 tons in 2025. Utah’s foreign coal exports peaked in the mid-1990s at about 5 million tons, then dropped to near zero in the mid-2000s. Exports increased over the past decade but dropped again in 2024 to 937,000 tons, with expectations for that level to remain about the same in 2025.

ELECTRICITY AND RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Production

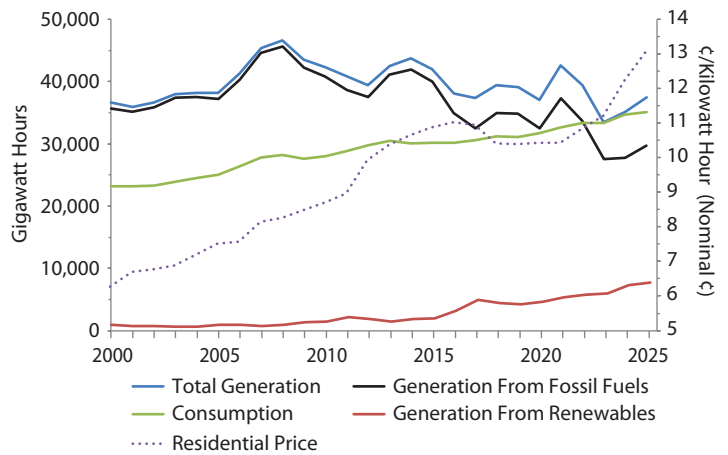
Electricity generation in Utah hit a 27-year low of 33,497 GWh in 2023, before increasing 4.9% to 35,134 GWh in 2024, and increasing 6.6% to an estimated 37,445 GWh in 2025 (Figure 5). Electric generation in Utah peaked in 2008 at 46,579 GWh. Lower electric generation almost entirely relates to coal-fired power plants in Utah producing less electricity—coal accounted for 48% of Utah’s total electricity generation in 2025 (Figure 6). Coal’s share of Utah’s electric generation will decrease further in 2026 since the Intermountain Power Project coal-fired units idled in November 2025. A new 840-MW natural gas power plant was completed at the IPP campus late in the year. In 2025, natural gas accounted for 31% of Utah’s total generation, and renewable sources contributed 21% (Figure 6).

The most significant change in Utah’s electricity sector came from the recent exponential increase in utility-scale PV solar capacity. Between mid-2015 and the end of 2016, 855 MW of utility-scale solar capacity came online—more than wind, hydroelectric, geothermal, and biomass combined. By the end of 2025, an additional 2.3 GW of solar was installed for a total of 3.2 GW of utility-scale solar capacity, noting that solar is an intermittent daytime resource with Utah solar farms averaging about 30% capacity factor. Solar now contributes 15% of Utah’s total electric generation.

Prices

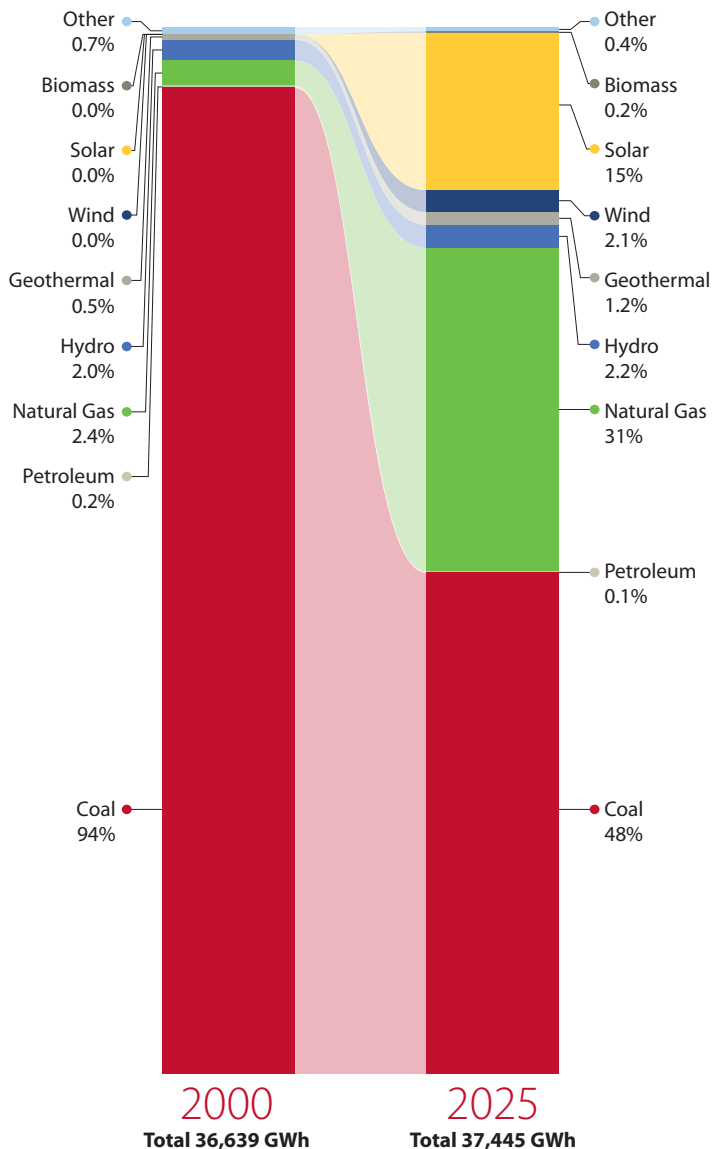
The overall price of electricity in Utah remained mostly steady from 2010 to 2021, averaging 8.1 cents per kilowatt hour (kWh). Prices began to steadily increase from 2022 to 2025, rising to 10.7 cents per kWh, 28% higher than 2021 (in nominal dollars). Several factors could have contributed to this price increase, but it could mostly be related to higher natural gas and coal costs. However, this higher Utah price remains approximately 30% lower than the national average of 13.7 cents. The residential price of Utah’s electricity increased 7.0% in 2025 to 13.1 cents per kWh (Figure 5), seventh lowest in the nation, and significantly lower than the national average of 17.3 cents per kWh (Figure 7).

Figure 5: Utah’s Electricity Net Generation and Consumption Plotted With End-Use Residential Price, 2000–2025



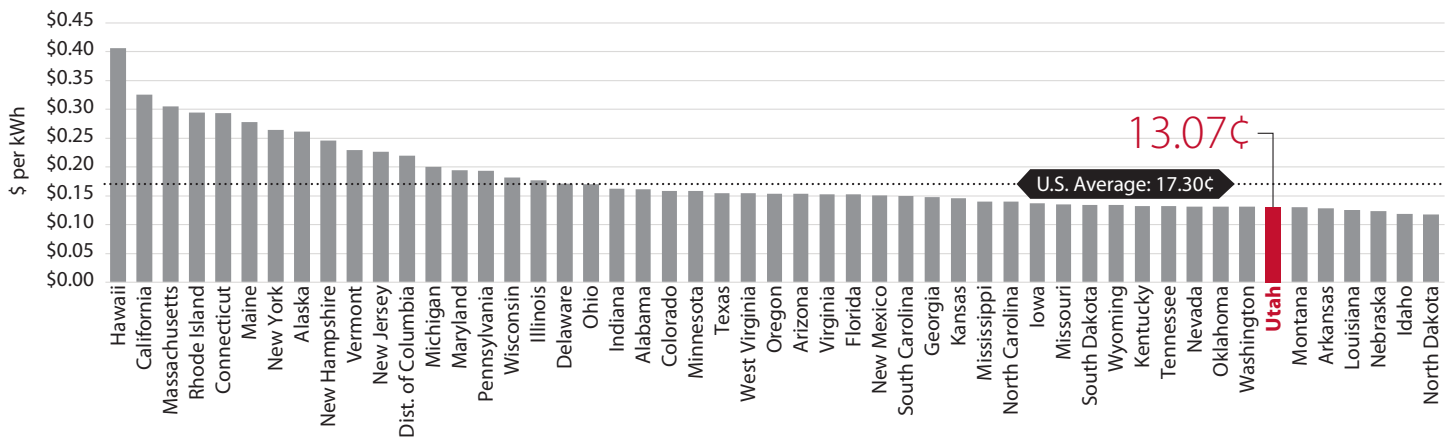
Source: Utah Geological Survey, U.S. Energy Information Administration

Figure 6: Utah’s Electricity Generation by Source, 2000 and 2025



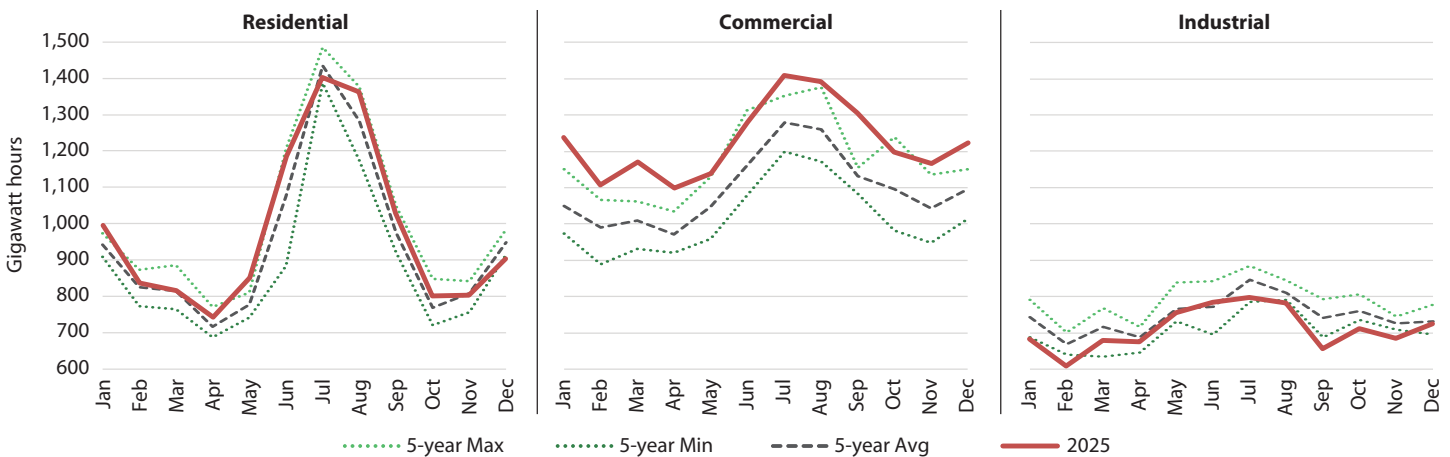
Source: Utah Geological Survey, U.S. Energy Information Administration

Figure 7: Residential Electricity Prices by State, 2025



Note: Preliminary average residential electricity prices by state for 2025. Utah has the seventh lowest residential price in the nation and is significantly less than the national average. Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

Figure 8: Electricity Sales in Utah by Sector



Note: Monthly total electricity sales (consumption) in Utah by sector. Green and grey dashed lines represent the past five-year maximum, minimum, and average. The red line represents monthly data from 2025. Note that electricity consumption in the residential sector is relatively unchanged compared to the past five years, consumption in the industrial sector has slightly dropped, and consumption in the commercial sector has increased (most likely due to data center development). Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

Consumption

Electricity consumption in Utah increased 1.1% in 2025 to a new record high of 35,075 GWh, according to initial estimates (Figure 5). The commercial sector’s electricity demand increased 4.1%, most likely the result of data center build outs, whereas both the residential (-0.6%) and industrial (-1.5%) sectors experienced decreases in demand (Figure 8). Residential electricity consumption per capita averaged 3.04 MWh between 2014 and 2019 before increasing to an average of 3.30 MWh per capita for the past six years. Between 2000 and 2015, Utah used 66% of the net electricity it generated; between 2016 and 2022, that figure increased to an average of 81%. For the past three years, Utah has used 97% of the electricity it generated.

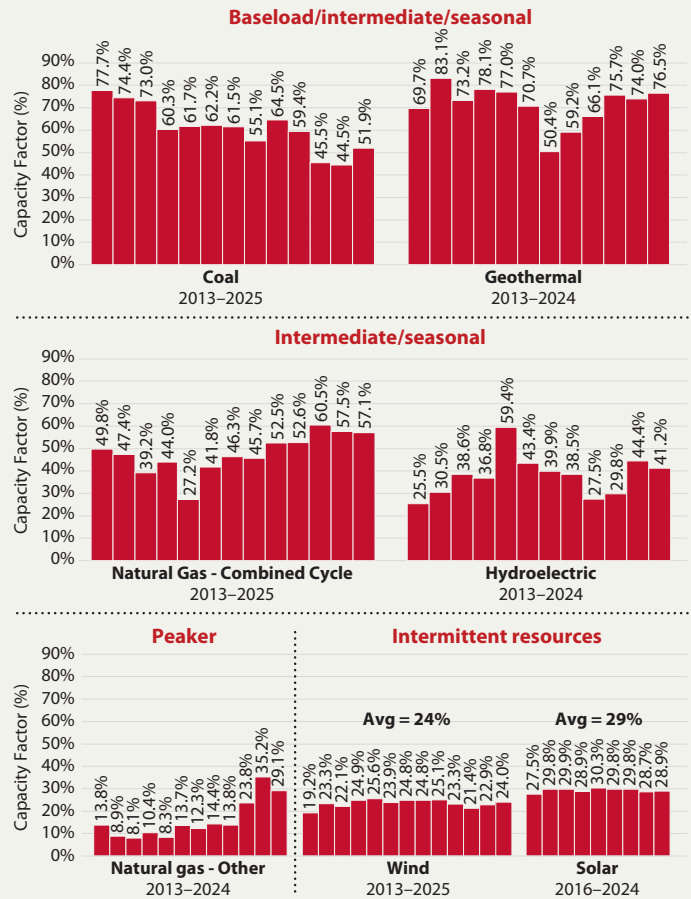
2026 Outlook

The federal administration has prioritized energy development/production, with an emphasis on fossil fuels, nuclear, and geothermal. Similarly, Utah policymakers embrace an “any of the above” or “more of the above” strategy that maximizes energy development. These federal and state policies, combined with the momentum of renewable energy development, will continue to create an evolving statewide energy landscape. Specifically, the projected need for significantly more electric generating capacity to feed increasing demand from the technology industry will dominate the energy outlook in Utah for 2026 and beyond. Utah has positioned itself to lead out during this expansion, championing production increases across its diverse energy landscape.

Net Capacity Factors for Utah Power Plants

Power plant capacity factors compare total net electricity generation at a power plant (in megawatt hours) with the total nameplate capacity (in megawatts), the latter being the total amount of electricity that a power plant could generate if it ran 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Baseload plants (e.g., coal, nuclear, geothermal) typically run at a 75-90% capacity factor (there is always some down time for maintenance, etc.). Intermediate and seasonal plants operate as needed mostly on seasonal schedules (e.g., summer months when electricity is needed for air conditioning). Peaker plants run at very specific times to meet temporary high demand (e.g., an exceptionally hot day). Intermittent resources like wind and solar only generate electricity when the sun is shining or when the wind is blowing.

The chart to the right demonstrates how Utah power plant usage has changed over the past decade. For example, prior to 2016, Utah's coal-burning power plants operated as typical baseload plants with a capacity factor in the 70% range. Starting in 2016, a massive amount of new utility-scale solar came online, flooding the grid with electricity in the middle of the day. Utah's coal plants learned to accommodate this new mid-day load by ramping down their operations during this time and ramping them back up in the evening, thus reducing their overall capacity factor (low 60% range). Another interesting note is the recent increase in use of Utah's natural gas power plant fleet, both intermediate plants and peaker plants, possibly taking advantage of recent cheap natural gas prices. In turn, capacity factors at coal plants dropped again into the 40% range.



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

$$\text{Capacity Factor} = \frac{\text{Actual Net Electricity Generation}}{\text{Total Power Plant Capacity}}$$

Petroleum

With the recent onset of the war in Iran, crude oil prices spiked to levels above \$100 per barrel. It is currently uncertain how long these high prices might persist, making predictions for Utah's crude oil price in 2026 difficult. Utah prices in the upper \$60 to low \$70 range might be possible, representing a 30% increase over 2025 prices. With lower oil prices in 2024 and 2025, annual increases in Utah crude oil production slowed from 25% to only 4%, but a rebound in prices could reverse this trend. Production in the Uinta Basin, which accounts for 93% of all crude oil production in Utah, reached a new high of 184,300 barrels per day in the summer of 2025, but dropped to about 165,000 barrels per day by year end. Uinta Basin takeaway capacity currently is between 180,000 to 200,000 barrels per day, with roughly half going via truck to Salt Lake City refineries and the other half going via truck to Price, Utah, to be loaded

onto trains bound for the Gulf Coast. The takeaway capacity at trans-loading facilities near Price will more than double by the end of 2026, increasing total capacity to more than 300,000 barrels per day, and increasing opportunities for oil exports. Additional takeaway capacity and higher prices could translate into more drilling and faster annual production growth.

Oil and gas exploration/development elsewhere in Utah will likely remain minor compared with drilling in the Uinta Basin, but operators continue to show interest in the northern Paradox Basin (e.g., Cane Creek play) and the central Utah thrust belt. Forecasts indicate demand for petroleum products in Utah will stay near record highs in 2026 and beyond. Petroleum demand reductions based on the electrification of Utah's transportation sector will take years to materialize as electric vehicles still only account for less than 2% of total vehicle registrations.

Table 1: Supply, Disposition, Prices, and Value of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products in Utah

Year	Crude Oil Production and Imports ¹				Drilling Average # of rigs operating in Utah	Refining		Exports Utah Crude Oil Exports ²	Consumption by Product					Prices			Value Value of Utah Crude Oil Million \$
	Utah Crude Production	Colorado Imports	Wyoming Imports	Canadian Imports		Crude Oil Refinery Receipts	Refined Product Production		Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel	All Other	Total	Wellhead \$/barrel	Motor Gasoline - Regular Unleaded \$/gallon	Diesel \$/gallon	
2000	15,608	7,163	26,367	11,528	15	49,716	59,125	10,950	23,895	7,701	10,629	6,954	49,179	\$28.53	\$1.48	\$1.53	\$445
2001	15,271	7,208	25,100	11,364	21	50,310	59,094	8,633	22,993	6,880	11,236	6,904	48,013	\$24.09	\$1.41	\$1.45	\$368
2002	13,770	7,141	25,455	12,215	13	49,962	59,514	8,619	24,158	6,416	11,482	5,394	47,450	\$23.87	\$1.32	\$1.34	\$329
2003	13,096	6,964	24,152	9,690	14	48,267	57,511	5,635	24,325	6,758	12,082	6,917	50,082	\$28.88	\$1.56	\$1.54	\$378
2004	14,742	7,559	22,911	12,195	22	53,400	63,071	4,007	24,744	7,137	12,264	6,289	50,434	\$39.35	\$1.82	\$1.87	\$580
2005	16,675	8,214	24,372	10,991	28	54,513	63,487	5,739	24,677	7,394	13,717	7,015	52,803	\$53.98	\$2.20	\$2.45	\$900
2006	17,926	9,355	23,256	10,633	40	55,119	64,806	6,051	25,312	7,560	17,292	6,699	56,863	\$59.70	\$2.50	\$2.80	\$1,070
2007	19,534	10,708	22,012	8,769	41	54,764	66,443	6,258	26,054	7,085	15,946	6,465	55,550	\$62.48	\$2.73	\$2.98	\$1,220
2008	22,040	10,259	21,316	6,382	42	53,637	65,178	6,360	25,051	6,509	14,138	6,415	52,113	\$86.58	\$3.22	\$3.79	\$1,908
2009	22,941	7,409	23,000	5,520	18	52,475	64,752	6,395	25,324	5,751	12,852	5,854	49,781	\$50.22	\$2.23	\$2.48	\$1,152
2010	24,666	6,525	24,000	4,278	27	51,637	62,310	7,832	24,761	5,031	12,707	6,367	48,866	\$68.09	\$2.82	\$3.03	\$1,679
2011	26,276	6,997	26,050	3,894	28	55,900	65,369	7,318	25,568	4,825	15,448	6,772	52,613	\$82.53	\$3.44	\$3.87	\$2,169
2012	30,204	7,805	25,118	4,394	37	59,153	70,456	8,368	25,228	4,608	14,776	6,694	51,306	\$82.73	\$3.59	\$3.98	\$2,499
2013	35,002	7,601	23,124	3,111	29	57,345	67,892	11,493	26,085	4,468	15,317	6,366	52,236	\$84.79	\$3.45	\$3.88	\$2,968
2014	40,914	7,662	23,425	3,636	25	60,548	70,931	15,090	26,469	4,816	15,169	6,272	52,726	\$79.04	\$3.30	\$3.85	\$3,234
2015	37,136	7,048	22,211	4,963	7	59,549	70,385	11,809	27,776	5,288	14,293	6,167	53,524	\$40.69	\$2.47	\$2.67	\$1,511
2016	30,528	7,110	27,318	5,873	3	64,482	75,780	6,348	28,535	5,963	14,248	6,578	55,324	\$36.92	\$2.19	\$2.31	\$1,127
2017	34,438	5,763	26,187	4,967	9	67,311	78,473	4,043	28,769	6,357	15,043	6,788	56,957	\$44.24	\$2.39	\$2.71	\$1,524
2018	37,117	5,616	23,819	5,803	7	63,780	75,506	8,575	28,725	8,622	15,700	6,696	59,743	\$56.85	\$2.82	\$3.22	\$2,110
2019	36,935	5,253	26,059	8,308	6	69,067	80,371	7,488	29,667	7,508	15,040	6,983	59,198	\$48.32	\$2.74	\$3.04	\$1,785
2020	31,004	4,820	22,572	7,030	3	59,835	70,800	5,591	27,425	5,260	15,714	6,867	55,266	\$34.91	\$2.32	\$2.52	\$1,082
2021	35,774	4,189	25,010	8,582	8	66,737	77,935	6,817	28,963	7,374	15,302	6,841	58,480	\$60.60	\$3.25	\$3.40	\$2,168
2022	45,308	4,003	26,178	8,576	12	71,066	82,837	12,999	28,902	8,056	16,882	7,645	61,485	\$80.87	\$4.23	\$4.97	\$3,664
2023	56,487	4,298	24,941	7,279	13	68,043	80,502	24,961	30,452	7,731	16,575	7,448	62,206	\$66.46	\$3.88	\$4.36	\$3,754
2024	65,150	4,484	23,701	6,561	12	66,740	78,219	33,156	31,308	8,931	15,364	7,264	62,867	\$62.86	\$3.38	\$3.70	\$4,095
2025p	67,870	4,577	26,251	6,093	11	69,803	81,703	34,988	30,340	9,142	16,512	6,939	62,972	\$53.72	\$3.09	\$3.58	\$3,646

p = consumption data are preliminary

1. Out-of-state imports only include pipeline shipments; minor imports may arrive by truck, and additional minor imports may come from other states.

2. Estimated by subtracting refinery receipts from total supply; all crude oil imports are assumed to be accounted for.

Note: Prices and values are in nominal dollars.

Source: Utah Geological Survey; Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining; U.S. Energy Information Administration; Baker Hughes (rig data)

Natural Gas

After three years of relatively high natural gas prices between 2021 and 2023, rates settled back below \$3 per Mcf in 2024 and 2025. Forecasts indicate natural gas prices for 2026 could increase closer to \$3.50 to \$4 per Mcf, based on an expected increase in demand for electric generation. Natural gas prices in other areas of the U.S. might increase further due to the war in Iran and an increase in demand for liquified natural gas (LNG) exports, but Rockies-specific prices will most likely remain below national benchmarks, as Rocky Mountain natural gas has limited export potential. The current lower prices have not completely shut down natural gas drilling in the state, but they

also do not encourage much expansion. As of fall 2025, only two rigs were drilling natural gas wells in the Uinta Basin. Forecasts expect production in Utah to continue to climb at a modest pace as minor drilling continues and as more gas gets produced from expanding oil production. Consumption of natural gas dropped in the past two years, especially in the residential, commercial, and electric utility sectors, driven mostly by local weather patterns (i.e., mild winters). However, with the predicted increase in electricity demand, natural gas fired power plants will play an ever-increasing role in helping meet this demand. In fact, capacity factors at existing natural gas-fired power plants have already risen to record levels, and new gas demand at IPP Renewed started in late 2025.

Table 2: Supply, Disposition, Prices, and Value of Natural Gas in Utah

Year	Production				Consumption by End Use							Prices					Value	
	Gross Production	Dry Production	Actual Sales	Natural Gas Liquids Production	Residential	Commercial	Vehicle Fuel	Industrial	Electric Utilities	Lease, Plant, & Pipeline	Total	Wellhead	End-Use Residential	End-Use Commercial	End-Use Industrial	End-Use Electric Utility	Natural Gas Liquids	Value of NG and NGL
	Million cubic feet			Thousand bbl	Million cubic feet							\$/thousand cubic feet					\$/barrel	Million \$
2000	281,170	256,490	140,226	5,150	55,626	31,282	382	39,378	10,544	27,344	164,556	\$3.31	\$6.20	\$4.92	\$3.93	\$4.02	\$11.31	\$908
2001	300,966	272,534	219,138	4,641	55,008	30,917	474	33,585	15,141	24,175	159,300	\$3.54	\$8.09	\$6.78	\$5.29	\$4.88	\$12.47	\$1,022
2002	293,030	271,387	250,172	3,542	59,398	33,501	482	26,879	15,439	27,681	163,380	\$1.99	\$6.39	\$5.20	\$3.91	\$4.47	\$8.91	\$571
2003	287,141	264,654	224,327	3,080	54,632	30,994	589	25,200	14,484	28,226	154,125	\$4.12	\$7.33	\$5.95	\$5.04	\$4.08	\$12.18	\$1,127
2004	293,807	274,588	253,855	3,196	60,527	31,156	661	26,674	9,423	27,450	155,891	\$5.22	\$8.12	\$6.75	\$5.90	\$5.49	\$19.66	\$1,495
2005	313,491	298,408	269,062	2,310	58,044	34,447	187	25,370	12,239	29,989	160,276	\$7.40	\$9.71	\$8.23	\$7.33	\$6.09	\$32.31	\$2,283
2006	356,339	345,409	320,163	1,925	60,017	34,051	186	29,076	28,953	35,116	187,399	\$5.69	\$11.02	\$9.61	\$8.02	\$6.90	\$31.40	\$2,025
2007	385,517	373,680	350,285	1,769	60,563	34,447	209	31,578	56,438	36,464	219,699	\$4.14	\$9.44	\$8.03	\$6.35	w	\$45.16	\$1,628
2008	442,524	430,286	382,960	2,564	65,974	37,612	208	33,112	55,374	31,907	224,187	\$6.82	\$9.00	\$7.74	\$7.21	w	\$68.15	\$3,109
2009	449,675	435,673	390,475	4,817	65,184	37,024	149	29,845	49,984	32,034	214,220	\$3.38	\$8.95	\$7.57	\$5.62	w	\$38.87	\$1,661
2010	439,929	422,067	387,593	5,869	66,087	38,461	203	32,079	48,399	33,985	219,214	\$4.25	\$8.22	\$6.83	\$5.57	w	\$49.98	\$2,087
2011	462,495	442,615	406,323	7,571	70,076	40,444	290	33,633	40,138	37,646	222,227	\$3.92	\$8.44	\$7.05	\$5.50	w	\$60.99	\$2,196
2012	490,575	474,756	436,090	8,106	59,801	35,363	289	36,350	47,138	44,098	223,039	\$2.82	\$8.70	\$7.00	\$4.69	\$3.04	\$50.49	\$1,749
2013	470,349	455,454	409,704	8,132	70,491	41,398	224	38,009	49,562	47,602	247,286	\$3.68	\$8.55	\$7.13	\$5.22	\$4.10	\$54.03	\$2,117
2014	450,024	435,893	391,536	9,693	62,458	38,156	256	38,330	58,780	43,758	241,738	\$4.35	\$9.48	\$7.71	\$5.87	w	\$46.13	\$2,342
2015	417,023	401,722	360,018	7,286	58,562	35,772	326	37,189	56,449	44,315	232,613	\$2.60	\$9.72	\$7.97	\$5.93	w	\$22.84	\$1,212
2016	365,281	352,437	319,056	5,573	63,929	39,066	305	38,568	59,684	38,562	240,114	\$2.24	\$9.12	\$7.43	\$5.52	w	\$25.51	\$930
2017	315,197	304,266	278,015	4,813	66,700	41,264	354	40,007	40,830	32,679	221,834	\$2.72	\$9.05	\$7.40	\$5.51	\$3.45	\$31.94	\$982
2018	295,826	284,264	249,763	3,817	67,415	42,367	348	39,935	61,161	32,831	244,057	\$2.77	\$9.04	\$7.37	\$5.31	\$3.23	\$46.33	\$965
2019	273,142	262,157	223,142	4,003	75,938	47,336	322	41,348	67,386	31,972	264,302	\$2.51	\$7.82	\$6.35	\$5.00	\$3.20	\$24.07	\$754
2020	242,978	233,215	202,663	2,935	74,191	44,216	273	40,119	67,226	29,826	255,851	\$1.96	\$8.15	\$6.56	\$5.07	\$2.63	\$22.64	\$524
2021	240,363	230,784	198,462	2,794	71,628	43,970	290	39,747	75,956	30,760	262,351	\$4.10	\$8.99	\$7.37	\$5.43	\$4.64	\$56.98	\$1,106
2022	262,897	249,043	216,046	3,964	78,791	47,600	325	38,179	80,353	29,466	274,714	\$7.08	\$10.48	\$8.92	\$7.97	\$8.53	\$64.20	\$2,017
2023	290,662	276,351	234,739	5,228	82,284	49,599	268	34,808	87,231	33,154	287,344	\$6.92	\$13.45	\$11.85	\$9.99	\$8.36	\$40.22	\$2,123
2024	306,874	291,928	255,885	4,362	74,108	45,741	177	36,462	87,117	32,897	276,502	\$2.30	\$13.15	\$11.42	\$7.75	\$3.29	\$52.54	\$900
2025p	328,602	312,467	262,654	3,594	67,586	40,944	148	35,857	83,375	33,000	260,910	\$2.95	\$10.19	\$8.31	\$6.05	\$3.60	\$60.48	\$1,139

p = all data are preliminary

NG = natural gas, NGL = natural gas liquids, bbl = barrels, w = withheld to avoid disclosure of company specific data

Note: Prices and values are in nominal dollars.

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

Coal

Wolverine Fuels now owns and operates all active coal mines in Utah, after the purchase of the Bronco Emery mine in early 2026 and the idling of the Gentry mine in late 2025 (owned by COP Mining). In January 2026, operators at the Wolverine-owned Skyline mine crossed an unknown fault that immediately started to release massive amounts of water, eventually flooding the mine and shutting it down. It is unclear whether the mine will reopen. Due to this unforeseen closure, forecasts indicate overall coal production in Utah could drop up to 30% in 2026, to between 5 and 6 million tons. Fortunately, the newly opened Fossil Rock mine will soon shift from development work to full-scale longwall mining (May 2026), replacing lost production from Skyline.

Coal supply and demand dynamics will change in 2026 after the coal-fired units at IPP shut down in November 2025, removing demand for 2 to 3 million tons of coal. Future coal demand at IPP will depend on the results of state-sponsored intervention. Coal exports to other states dramatically decreased and are not expected to rebound in the foreseeable future. Utah coal deliveries to the foreign export market have dropped in recent years but potential remains for a strong overseas market to partially replace falling domestic demand. West Coast port facilities are vital for accessing the Asian coal market, but current capacity at existing ports remains limited. Also of note, the Sunnyside Power Plant in East Carbon, Utah, experienced a turbine failure in fall 2025 and has been shut

Table 3: Supply, Disposition, Price, and Value of Coal in Utah

Year	Supply		Distribution	Consumption by End Use					Exports		Prices		Value
	Production	Imports	Total Distribution of Utah Coal	Residential & Commercial	Coke Plants	Other Industrial	Electric Utilities	Total	To Other U.S. States	To Canada and/or Overseas	Mine Mouth	End-Use Electric Utilities	Value of Utah Coal
	Thousand short tons										\$/short ton		Million \$
2000	26,920	2,535	27,955	59	984	1,166	15,164	17,373	12,553	3,073	\$16.93	\$23.16	\$456
2001	27,024	3,062	26,906	60	547	1,235	14,906	16,748	15,920	2,144	\$17.76	\$25.48	\$480
2002	25,299	2,251	24,392	198	0	592	15,644	16,434	13,170	1,142	\$18.20	\$21.84	\$460
2003	23,069	2,039	23,551	61	0	611	16,302	16,974	9,584	318	\$16.36	\$23.20	\$377
2004	21,818	3,033	23,145	214	0	1,330	16,606	18,150	9,294	346	\$16.82	\$24.95	\$367
2005	24,556	2,776	23,025	45	0	1,431	17,118	18,594	8,835	351	\$18.71	\$24.52	\$459
2006	26,131	1,925	24,520	35	0	680	16,609	17,324	9,279	55	\$21.77	\$27.34	\$569
2007	24,288	1,596	24,451	23	0	911	16,593	17,527	8,877	0	\$25.69	\$30.33	\$624
2008	24,275	2,528	25,426	0	0	873	16,927	17,800	9,219	541	\$26.39	\$30.66	\$641
2009	21,927	4,251	20,487	0	0	718	15,925	16,643	6,643	148	\$32.32	\$33.96	\$709
2010	19,406	1,775	19,220	0	0	717	15,233	15,950	5,807	634	\$29.15	\$37.68	\$566
2011	20,073	2,020	19,039	0	0	598	15,005	15,603	4,841	1,081	\$33.80	\$39.21	\$678
2012	17,155	1,708	16,140	0	0	588	14,084	14,672	3,012	1,080	\$34.92	\$41.84	\$599
2013	16,953	1,864	16,896	0	0	645	15,529	16,174	2,673	1,110	\$35.52	\$44.73	\$602
2014	17,933	1,967	17,829	0	0	614	15,062	15,676	2,543	2,869	\$35.59	\$46.03	\$638
2015	14,513	3,098	14,938	0	0	662	14,580	15,242	2,116	735	\$34.53	\$42.12	\$501
2016	13,978	1,908	14,620	0	0	575	12,001	12,576	1,890	1,049	\$36.40	\$41.36	\$509
2017	14,417	2,314	15,020	0	0	485	12,438	12,923	2,242	3,123	\$35.28	\$41.56	\$509
2018	13,753	1,907	14,084	0	0	378	12,332	12,710	1,907	3,148	\$36.31	\$43.31	\$499
2019	14,347	2,219	15,284	0	0	382	11,891	12,272	2,077	3,964	\$37.95	\$42.79	\$544
2020	13,325	2,334	13,176	0	0	306	10,866	11,172	1,521	1,554	\$37.22	\$44.53	\$496
2021	12,542	1,571	12,953	0	0	335	12,274	12,609	1,656	2,292	\$38.41	\$43.93	\$482
2022	10,719	2,323	11,879	0	0	318	10,571	10,889	1,446	2,803	\$47.85	\$47.77	\$513
2023	6,966	2,903	7,964	0	0	308	7,867	8,175	777	2,940	\$45.01	\$53.60	\$314
2024	7,418	3,101	7,526	0	0	240	8,122	8,362	377	937	\$79.70	\$79.36	\$591
2025p	8,479	1,601	7,751	0	0	220	8,700	8,920	175	900	\$63.00	\$78.00	\$534

p = all data are preliminary

Note: Prices and values are in nominal dollars.

Source: Utah Geological Survey, U.S. Energy Information Administration

down since. It is unclear if/when the plant might be back up and running. This shutdown will not impact Utah’s coal demand since Sunnyside burned waste coal left over from the wash plant at the old Star Point mine.

Electricity and Renewables

Utah’s electric generation portfolio will continue to expand and evolve as demand for electricity increases and as government officials push for more baseload electricity sources. Over the past 25 years, electricity demand in Utah increased 1.7% annually, setting new record highs nearly every year. This annual average increase closely matches Utah’s population growth but also includes a slight annual increase in electricity

usage per capita. An anticipated demand surge in the commercial sector could spur annual increases closer to 3% to 5%, or maybe more. Utah’s Operation Gigawatt hopes to provide for this anticipated demand through an intensified emphasis on creating additional electric generation/capacity and sponsoring significant research and development in technologies such as:

1. Next-generation nuclear energy facilities (e.g., sodium reactors, small modular reactors, etc.);
2. Large-scale electric storage and generation facilities (e.g., generation of carbon-neutral hydrogen coupled with underground storage, underground compressed air,

Table 4: 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	Wind	Solar	Biomass ¹	Other ²	Total	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Total	Residential Consumption Per Capita	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	All Sectors
	Gigawatt hours										Gigawatt hours				MWh/person	¢/kilowatt hour			
2000	34,491	58	890	746	186	0	0	9	258	36,639	6,514	8,754	7,917	23,185	2.90	6.3	5.2	3.4	4.8
2001	33,679	58	1,446	508	186	0	0	5	4	35,887	6,693	9,113	7,411	23,217	2.92	6.7	5.6	3.5	5.2
2002	34,488	54	1,380	458	247	0	0	6	5	36,638	6,938	9,309	7,019	23,267	2.98	6.8	5.6	3.8	5.4
2003	35,979	33	1,383	421	198	0	0	5	4	38,024	7,166	9,048	7,646	23,860	3.02	6.9	5.6	3.8	5.4
2004	36,618	33	910	450	195	0	0	4	3	38,212	7,325	9,370	7,816	24,512	3.01	7.2	5.9	4.0	5.7
2005	35,970	41	1,178	784	185	0	0	4	3	38,165	7,567	9,444	7,989	25,000	3.02	7.5	6.1	4.2	5.9
2006	36,856	62	3,389	747	191	0	0	15	5	41,263	8,232	9,778	8,356	26,366	3.20	7.6	6.2	4.2	6.0
2007	37,171	39	7,424	539	164	0	0	31	5	45,373	8,752	10,275	8,759	27,785	3.32	8.2	6.5	4.5	6.4
2008	38,020	44	7,366	668	254	24	0	24	179	46,579	8,786	10,319	9,086	28,192	3.26	8.3	6.7	4.6	6.5
2009	35,526	36	6,444	835	279	160	0	48	215	43,543	8,725	10,268	8,594	27,587	3.16	8.5	7.0	4.8	6.8
2010	34,057	50	6,455	696	277	448	0	56	210	42,249	8,834	10,402	8,808	28,044	3.19	8.7	7.2	4.9	6.9
2011	33,138	54	5,256	1,230	330	573	0	58	197	40,836	8,947	10,579	9,333	28,859	3.17	9.0	7.4	5.1	7.1
2012	30,799	40	6,580	748	335	704	2	60	137	39,403	9,188	10,841	9,694	29,723	3.20	9.9	8.1	5.6	7.8
2013	34,285	26	6,606	505	319	540	2	71	163	42,517	9,402	11,062	10,010	30,474	3.24	10.4	8.3	5.9	8.2
2014	33,377	24	8,376	633	522	660	2	73	118	43,785	8,964	11,114	9,965	30,043	3.04	10.7	8.5	6.1	8.4
2015	31,656	20	8,218	769	430	626	32	85	114	41,949	9,117	11,670	9,405	30,192	3.04	10.9	8.6	6.2	8.5
2016	25,939	32	8,691	760	485	822	1,054	84	267	38,134	9,371	11,622	9,187	30,180	3.06	11.0	8.8	6.3	8.7
2017	26,390	38	5,871	1,294	481	858	2,211	78	191	37,412	9,511	11,795	9,283	30,589	3.05	11.0	8.7	6.1	8.6
2018	25,912	37	8,724	927	446	795	2,224	79	232	39,375	9,715	12,135	9,393	31,242	3.06	10.4	8.2	5.9	8.2
2019	25,241	40	9,369	875	310	819	2,186	71	206	39,117	9,740	11,912	9,491	31,143	3.01	10.4	8.3	6.0	8.2
2020	22,806	40	9,460	817	377	803	2,571	78	137	37,087	10,547	11,444	9,672	31,663	3.21	10.4	8.3	5.9	8.3
2021	26,376	38	10,686	494	420	825	3,479	81	167	42,566	10,950	12,255	9,472	32,678	3.28	10.4	8.1	6.2	8.3
2022	22,390	31	11,107	595	463	723	3,853	74	149	39,386	11,344	12,917	9,105	33,366	3.34	10.8	8.4	6.8	8.8
2023	15,600	29	11,834	769	458	683	3,929	92	101	33,497	11,328	13,392	8,623	33,344	3.28	11.2	8.5	7.0	9.0
2024	15,967	33	11,640	759	451	748	5,311	70	154	35,134	11,825	14,182	8,681	34,688	3.37	12.2	9.4	7.9	10.0
2025p	18,007	31	11,523	828	468	799	5,565	61	162	37,445	11,758	14,765	8,552	35,075	3.31	13.1	10.0	8.4	10.7

p = all data are preliminary

MWh = megawatt hours

1. Includes landfill gas, biogenic municipal solid waste, and other biogenic gases.

2. Includes blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels, as well as nonbiogenic municipal solid waste.

Note: Prices are in nominal dollars.

Source: Utah Geological Survey, U.S. Energy Information Administration

pumped hydroelectric facilities, and traditional utility-scale PV with battery storage);

- Enhanced Geothermal Systems, as studied at the Frontier Observatory for Research in Geothermal Energy (FORGE) site in central Utah, but also the active development of a 500 MW EGS facility by Fervo Energy, as well as research into Advanced Geothermal Systems (i.e., closed-loop systems) and deep “superhot rock” resources; and
- Carbon capture and sequestration opportunities to enable carbon-neutral fossil fuel electric generating capabilities.

Conclusion

Energy consumption in Utah keeps rising, whether gasoline for vehicles, natural gas for home heating, or electricity to power everything else. Energy production will continue to respond to market demands and price pressures. Balancing all these factors can be tricky, but Utah leaders will continue prioritizing proactive policy to preserve affordable and reliable energy. Utah leads out on these efforts nationally, supplying abundant energy alongside responsible environmental stewardship.

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 Deborah Bayle
 Roger Boyer
 Michelle Camacho
 Sophia M. DiCaro

Cameron Diehl
 Kurt Dirks
 Lisa Eccles
 Spencer P. Eccles
 Christian Gardner
 Kem C. Gardner
 Kimberly Gardner
 Natalie Gochnour
 Brandy Grace
 Jeremy Hafen
 Clark Ivory
 Ann Marie McDonald

Derek Miller
 Ann Millner
 Sterling Nielsen
 Jason Perry
 Ray Pickup
 Gary B. Porter
 Taylor Randall
 Jill Remington Love
 Josh Romney
 Charles W. Sorenson
 James Lee Sorenson
 Vicki Varela

Ex Officio (invited)

Governor Spencer Cox
 Speaker Mike Schultz
 Senate President
 Stuart Adams
 Representative
 Angela Romero
 Senator Luz Escamilla
 Mayor Jenny Wilson
 Mayor Erin Mendenhall

Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute Staff and Advisors

Leadership Team

Natalie Gochnour, Associate Dean and Director
 Jennifer Robinson, Chief of Staff
 Mallory Bateman, Director of Demographic Research
 Phil Dean, Chief Economist and Research Director
 Shelley Kruger, Director of Accounting and Finance
 Colleen Larson, Associate Director of Administration
 Nate Lloyd, Director of Economic Research
 Maddy Oritt, Director of Public Finance Research
 Laura Summers, Director of Public Policy Research
 Nicholas Thiriout, Communications Director
 James A. Wood, Ivory-Boyer Senior Fellow

Staff

Eric Albers, Senior Natural Resources Policy Analyst
 Samantha Ball, Dignity Initiative Research Director
 Parker Banta, Public Policy Analyst
 Melanie Beagley, Senior Health Research Analyst
 Kristina Bishop, Research Economist
 Andrea Thomas Brandley, Senior Education Analyst
 Kara Ann Byrne, Senior Health and Human Services Analyst
 Nate Christensen, Research Economist
 Moira Dillow, Housing, Construction, and Real Estate Analyst
 John C. Downen, Senior Research Fellow
 Dejan Eskic, Senior Research Fellow and Scholar
 Kate Farr, Monson Center Maintenance Specialist
 Chance Hansen, Communications Specialist

Emily Harris, Senior Demographer
 Michael T. Hogue, Senior Research Statistician
 Mike Hollingshaus, Senior Demographer
 Madeleine Jones, Dignity Initiative Field Director
 Jennifer Leaver, Senior Tourism Analyst
 Levi Pace, Senior Research Economist
 Praopan Pratoomchat, Senior Research Economist
 Heidi Prior, Public Policy Analyst
 Megan Rabe, Demography Research Associate
 Natalie Roney, Senior Public Finance Economist
 Shannon Simonsen, Research Coordinator
 Paul Springer, Senior Graphic Designer
 Gaby Velasquez, Monson Center Special Events Coordinator
 Cayley Wintch, Monson Center Building Manager
 David Witt, Dignity Initiative Program Associate

Senior Advisors

Jonathan Ball, Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst
 Ari Bruening, Community-at-Large
 Silvia Castro, Suazo Business Center
 Gary Cornia, Marriott School of Business
 Beth Jarosz, Population Reference Bureau
 Dianne Meppen, Community-at-Large
 Pamela S. Perlich, Community-at-Large
 Chris Redgrave, Community-at-Large
 Juliette Tennert, Community-at-Large