

Monthly Flash Estimates of Electric Power Data

Data for:
February 2007

Section 1. Commentary

According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Climatic Data Center, February 2007 was 1.84°F (1.02°C) below the 20th century mean of 34.7°F (1.5°C), making it the 34th coldest February in the 1895-2007 record. For the month, heating degree days were 18.6 percent higher than February 2006, and 15.7 percent higher than normal, as measured over the 1971-2000 time period.

In February 2007, increased demand for winter heating resulted in a 5.3-percent growth in electricity generation compared to February 2006. February 2007 retail sales of electricity increased 7.6 percent when compared to February 2006. The higher growth rate for sales of electricity relative to generation is influenced by the fact that the utility billing cycles tend to lag electricity production in many areas. The average U.S. retail price of electricity in February 2007 showed a 3.7-percent jump from February 2006, and a 0.2-percent increase from January 2006

Electricity generation in February 2007 from all major fuel categories was up from February 2006, with the exception of hydroelectric generation, which was down 25.7 percent due to significantly lower than normal precipitation observed in the northeastern and northwestern regions of the country. Coal generation increased 2.8 percent, natural gas generation increased 24.0 percent, petroleum liquids generation increased 136.0 percent, and nuclear generation was up 4.2 percent. The significantly higher generation for both natural gas and petroleum liquids, normally associated with peaking generators, can be attributed to the below normal temperatures that were observed in February 2007.

In the electric power sector, February 2007 coal stocks were down 2.2 percent from January 2007. The January 2007 to February 2007 decline in coal stocks consisted of a 2.2-percent decline for subbituminous, and a 2.5-percent decline for bituminous. Year-over-year, however, February coal stocks were up 26.9 percent from the previous February. At the end of February 2007, bituminous stocks were 64.7 million tons and subbituminous stocks were 64.0 million tons. The February 2007 petroleum liquids stocks, at 42.7 million barrels, were 17.5 percent lower than in February 2006.

References:

Weather data - <http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/oa/climate/research/2007/feb/national.html>

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Section 2. Key Indicators of Generation, Consumption & Stocks

Data for:
February 2007

Table 2.1 Key Generation Indicators

	Total Generation	Nuclear Generation	Hydroelectric Generation
Total Change From:			
January 2007	-8.2%	-11.9%	-29.6%
February 2006	5.3%	4.2%	-25.7%
Year to Date	6.5%	3.5%	-14.6%
Latest 12 Month Period*	1.1%	0.8%	1.3%

Table 2.2 Key Consumption and Stocks Indicators

	Natural Gas Consumption	Coal Consumption	Coal Stocks
Total Change From:			
January 2007	-3.9%	-8.9%	-2.2%
February 2006	23.4%	2.5%	26.9%
Year to Date	30.9%	3.6%	n/a
Latest 12 Month Period*	10.7%	-0.1%	n/a

* Change in total consumption or generation for the latest 12 month period (March 2006 to February 2007) compared to the prior 12 month period (March 2005 to February 2006).

**Section 3. Month-to-Month Comparisons:
Generation, Consumption and Stocks (Total)**

**Data for:
February 2007**

Net Generation (Total, All Sectors)

Table 3.1 Total Net Generation (All Sectors)

Net Generation (thousand megawatthours)	Feb-07	Feb-06	% Change	Jan-07	% Change
Coal	162,820	158,414	2.8%	175,788	-7.4%
Petroleum Liquids	7,495	3,176	136.0%	4,365	71.7%
Natural Gas	57,959	46,725	24.0%	59,623	-2.8%
Nuclear	65,225	62,616	4.2%	74,006	-11.9%
Hydroelectric Conventional	18,521	24,923	-25.7%	26,313	-29.6%
All Other	10,992	10,844	1.4%	11,854	-7.3%
Total (All Energy Sources)	323,012	306,697	5.3%	351,951	-8.2%

Fossil Fuel Consumption for Electric Generation (Total, All Sectors)

Table 3.2 Total Consumption of Fossil Fuels for Electric Generation (All Sectors)

Consumption of Fossil Fuels	Feb-07	Feb-06	% Change	Jan-07	% Change
Coal (Thousand Short Tons)	83,936	81,909	2.5%	92,101	-8.9%
Petroleum Liquids (Thousand Barrels)	12,766	5,640	126.3%	7,624	67.4%
Natural Gas (Million Cubic Feet)	480,472	389,514	23.4%	500,160	-3.9%

Fossil Fuel Stocks (Electric Power Sector)

Table 3.3 Total Fossil Fuel Stocks (Electric Power Sector)

Fossil Fuel Stocks	Feb-07	Feb-06	% Change	Jan-07	% Change
Coal (Thousand Short Tons)	133,374	105,125	26.9%	136,350	-2.2%
Petroleum Liquids (Thousand Barrels)	42,662	51,692	-17.5%	46,847	-8.9%

Notes:

- Coal consumption and generation includes subbituminous coal, bituminous coal, anthracite, lignite, waste coal and coal synfuel.
- Coal stocks include the coal categories listed immediately above except for waste coal. The bituminous category includes anthracite and coal synfuel.
- Petroleum Liquids consumption and generation includes distillate oil, residual oil, jet fuel, kerosene and waste oil.
- Petroleum Liquids stocks includes the oil categories listed immediately above, except waste oil is excluded from data collected for January 2004 and subsequently. Data prior to 2004 contains small quantities of waste oil.
- The "All Other" generation category includes biomass, solar, wind, geothermal, hydroelectric pumped storage, petroleum coke, other gases, and other miscellaneous energy sources.

Section 4. Net Generation Trends

Data for:
February 2007

Table 4.1 Trends in Total Generation by Fuel (All Sectors)
Millions of Kilowatthours

Year-to-Date Comparison

	Starting Month	Ending Month	Coal	Petroleum Liquids	Natural Gas	Nuclear	Hydroelectric Conventional	All Other	Total
Current Period	January 2007	February 2007	338,608	11,860	117,582	139,231	44,834	22,848	674,963
Prior Period	January 2006	February 2006	327,438	7,301	89,112	134,527	52,515	23,156	634,049
Percent Difference			3.4%	62.4%	31.9%	3.5%	-14.6%	-1.3%	6.5%

Comparison to Prior Twelve-Month Period

	Starting Month	Ending Month	Coal	Petroleum Liquids	Natural Gas	Nuclear	Hydroelectric Conventional	All Other	Total
Current Period	March 2006	February 2007	1,998,394	47,902	836,067	791,922	280,625	138,971	4,093,881
Prior Period	March 2005	February 2006	2,007,743	91,500	751,280	785,738	276,957	134,632	4,047,850
Percent Difference			-0.5%	-47.6%	11.3%	0.8%	1.3%	3.2%	1.1%

Figure 4.1 Trends in Total Net Generation (All Sectors): 2005, 2006, and 2007

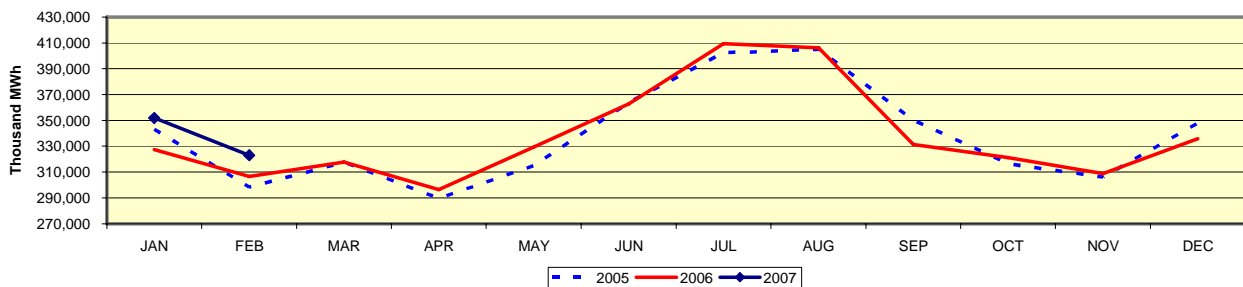


Figure 4.2 Fossil Fuel Generation Trends (Values as Indices, Jan. 2002 = 1.0)

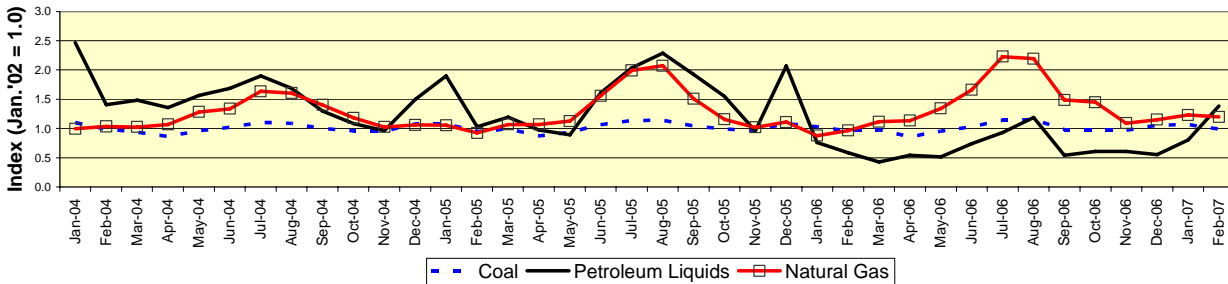
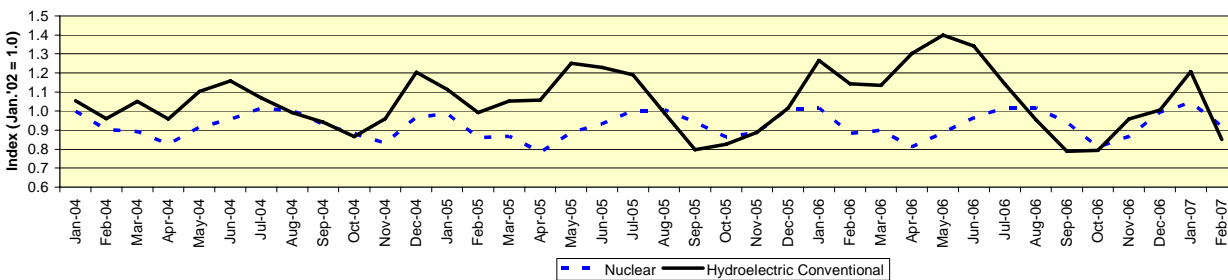


Figure 4.3 Nuclear and Hydroelectric Generation Trends (Values as Indices, Jan. 2002 = 1.0)



Section 5. Fossil Fuel Consumption Trends

Data for:
February 2007

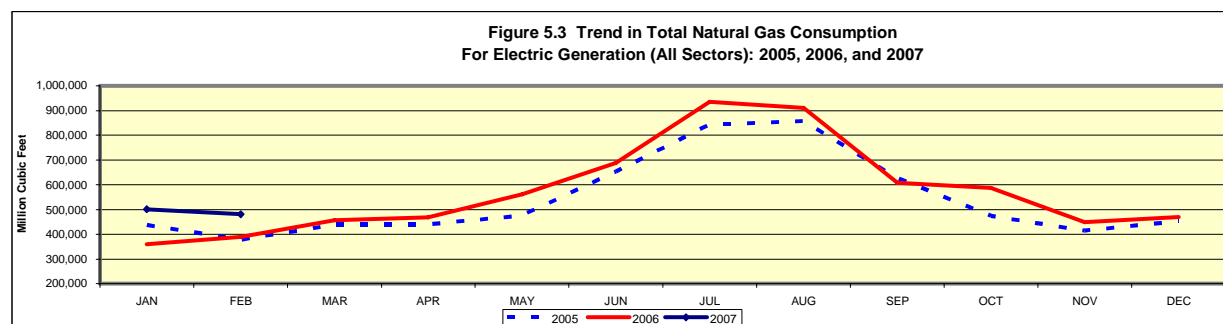
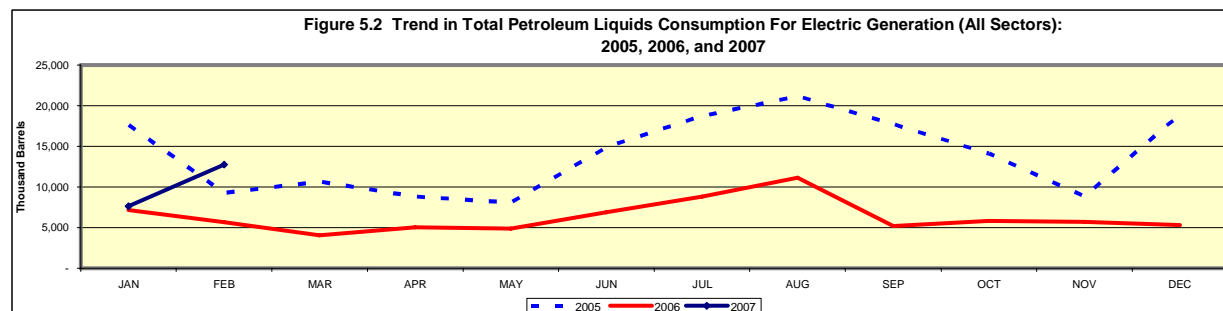
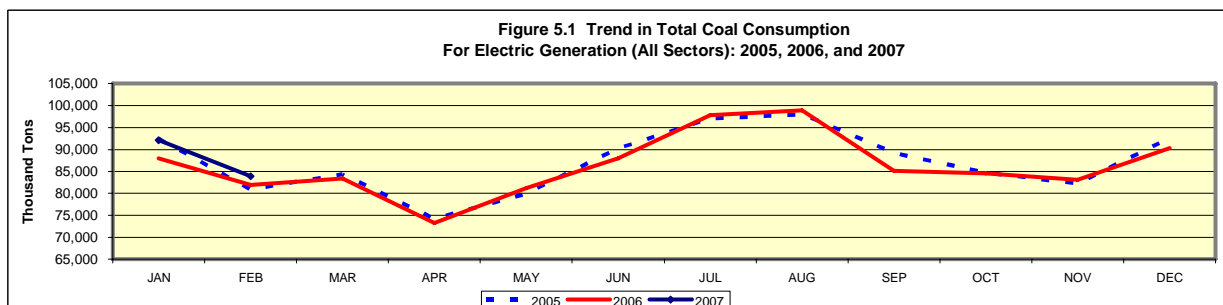
Table 5.1 Trends in Fossil Fuel Consumption For Electric Generation, Total (All Sectors)

Year-to-Date Comparison

	Starting Month	Ending Month	Coal (Thousand Tons)	Petroleum Liquids (Thousand Barrels)	Natural Gas (Million Cubic Feet)
Current Period	January 2007	February 2007	176,037	20,389	980,632
Prior Period	January 2006	February 2006	169,925	12,810	749,397
Percent Difference			3.6%	59.2%	30.9%

Comparison to Prior 12 Month Period

	Starting Month	Ending Month	Coal (Thousand Tons)	Petroleum Liquids (Thousand Barrels)	Natural Gas (Million Cubic Feet)
Current Period	March 2006	February 2007	1,041,582	83,213	7,109,320
Prior Period	March 2005	February 2006	1,042,370	154,604	6,421,018
Percent Difference			-0.1%	-46.2%	10.7%

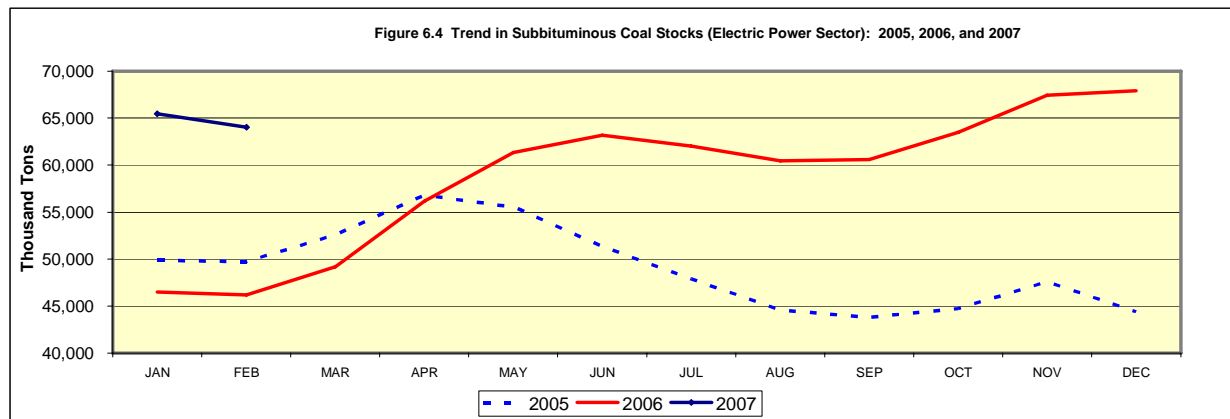
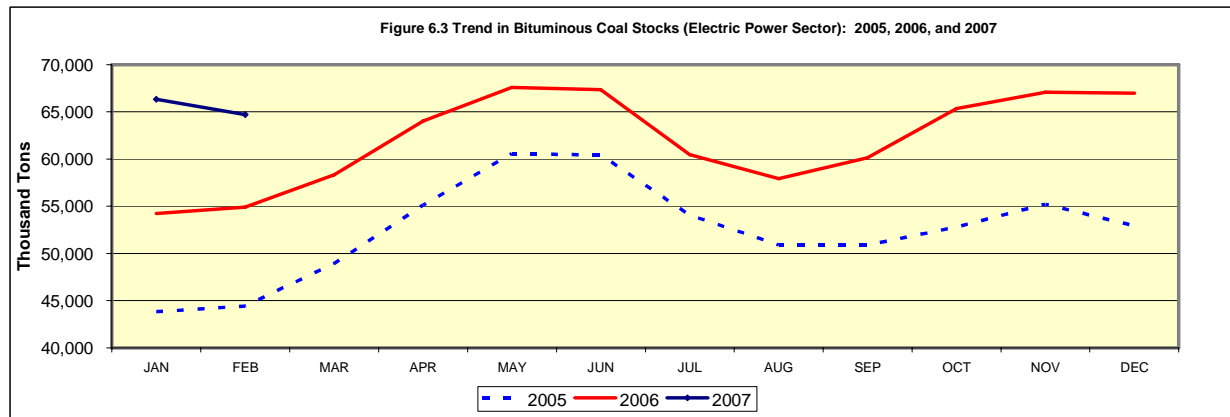
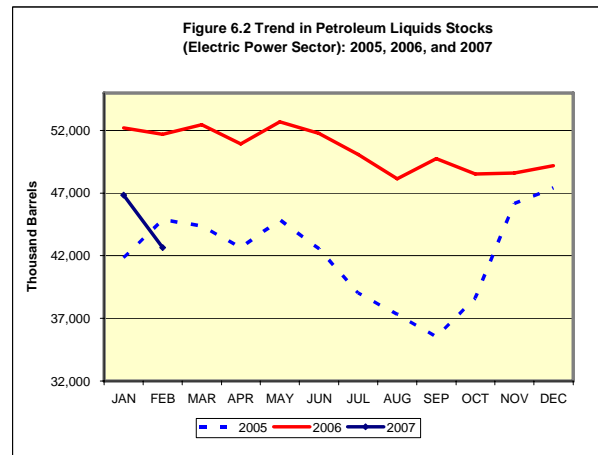
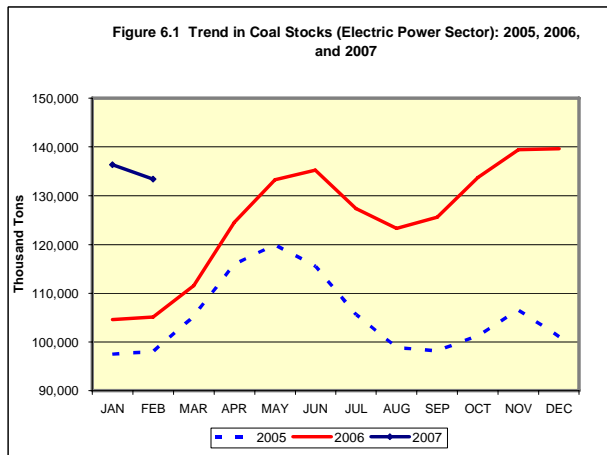


Section 6. Fossil Fuel Stock Trends

Data for:
February 2007

Table 6.1 Trends in Total Fossil Fuel Stocks (Electric Power Sector)

Fossil Fuel Stocks	Feb-07	Feb-06	% Change	Jan-07	% Change
Coal, Total (Thousand Short Tons)	133,374	105,125	26.9%	136,350	-2.2%
Bituminous (includes anthracite and coal symfuel)	64,681	54,904	17.8%	66,334	-2.5%
Subbituminous	64,020	46,189	38.6%	65,461	-2.2%
Lignite	4,673	4,033	15.9%	4,556	2.6%
Petroleum Liquids (Thousand Barrels)	42,662	51,692	-17.5%	46,847	-8.9%



Section 7. Month-to-Month Comparisons: Electric Power Retail Sales and Average Prices

Data for:
February 2007

Retail Sales

Table 7.1 Retail Sales (Million kWh)

Ultimate Customer	Feb-07	Feb-06	% Change	Jan-07	% Change
Residential	122,295	104,731	16.8%	125,304	-2.4%
Commercial	98,355	96,009	2.4%	107,427	-8.4%
Industrial	80,507	79,136	1.7%	81,067	-0.7%
Transportation	809	687	17.7%	704	14.9%
All Sectors	301,966	280,563	7.6%	314,501	-4.0%

Average Retail Price

Table 7.2 Average Retail Price (Cents/kWh) -- U.S. Total

Ultimate Customer	Feb-07	Feb-06	% Change	Jan-07	% Change
Residential	9.91	9.80	1.1%	10.05	-1.4%
Commercial	9.30	9.04	2.9%	9.11	2.1%
Industrial	6.28	5.87	7.0%	6.12	2.6%
Transportation	8.47	8.57	-1.2%	9.50	-10.8%
All Sectors	8.74	8.43	3.7%	8.72	0.2%

Table 7.3 Average Retail Price (Cents/kWh) by Census Division

Census Division	Residential			All Sectors		
	Feb-07	Feb-06	% Change	Feb-07	Feb-06	% Change
New England	16.72	16.53	1.1%	15.64	14.90	5.0%
Middle Atlantic	12.82	12.74	0.6%	11.60	10.90	6.4%
East North Central	9.15	8.74	4.7%	7.83	7.17	9.2%
West North Central	7.30	7.43	-1.7%	6.27	6.19	1.3%
South Atlantic	9.20	9.20	0.0%	8.26	8.02	3.0%
East South Central	7.71	7.68	0.4%	6.73	6.38	5.5%
West South Central	10.82	10.74	0.7%	9.07	9.16	-1.0%
Mountain	8.50	8.36	1.7%	7.19	7.07	1.7%
Pacific Contiguous	10.91	10.45	4.4%	9.82	9.57	2.6%
Pacific Noncontiguous	18.71	18.48	1.2%	16.64	16.90	-1.5%
U.S. Total	9.91	9.80	1.1%	8.74	8.43	3.7%

Section 8. Retail Sales Trends

Data for:
February 2007

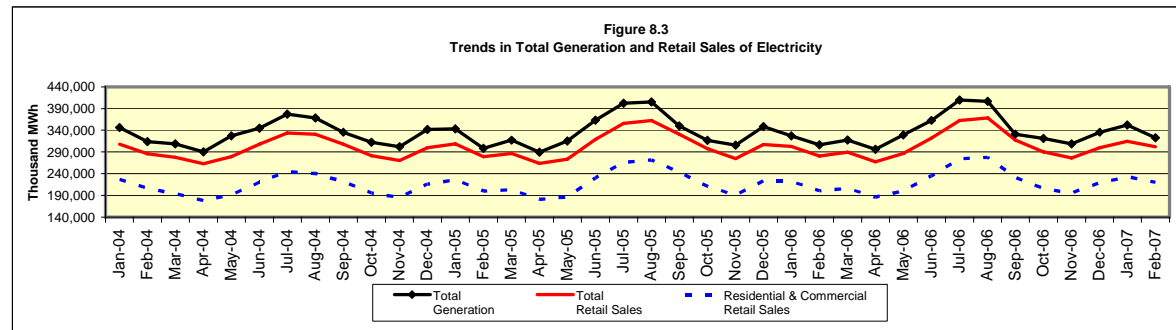
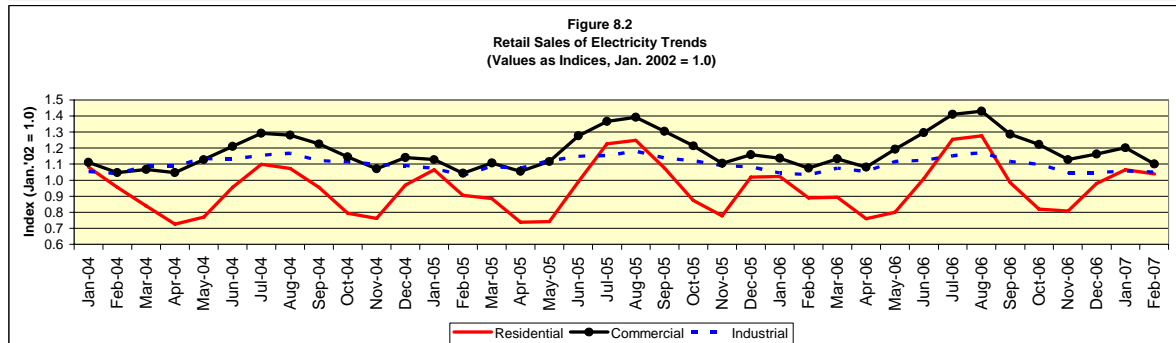
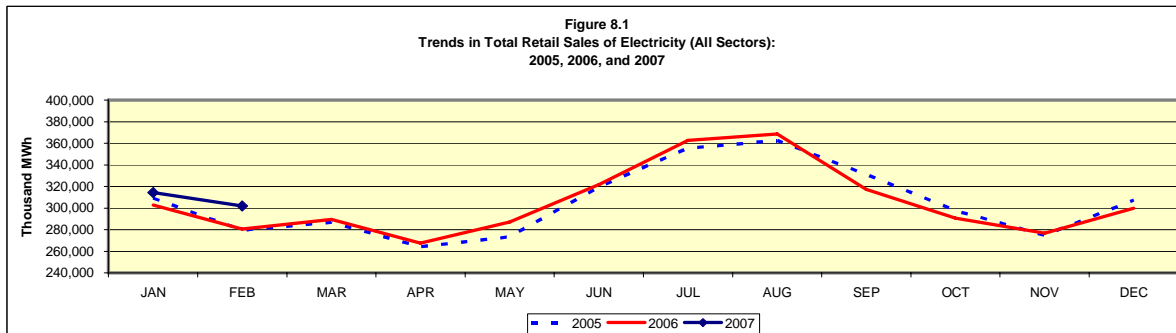
Table 8.1 Trends in Total Retail Sales of Electricity (All Sectors)
Millions of Kilowatthours

Year-to-Date Comparison

	Starting Month	Ending Month	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Total (All Sectors)
Current Period	January 2007	February 2007	247,599	205,782	161,573	1,513	616,468
Prior Period	January 2006	February 2006	225,259	197,599	159,208	1,411	583,477
Percent Difference			9.9%	4.1%	1.5%	7.2%	5.7%

Comparison to Prior Twelve-Month Period

	Starting Month	Ending Month	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Total (All Sectors)
Current Period	March 2006	February 2007	1,376,572	1,309,034	1,004,294	8,188	3,698,089
Prior Period	March 2005	February 2006	1,352,531	1,278,559	1,017,187	7,575	3,655,853
Percent Difference			1.8%	2.4%	-1.3%	8.1%	1.2%



Section 9. Average Retail Price Trends

Data for:
February 2007

**Table 9.1 Trends in Average Retail Price of Electricity (All Sectors)
Cents per Kilowatthour**

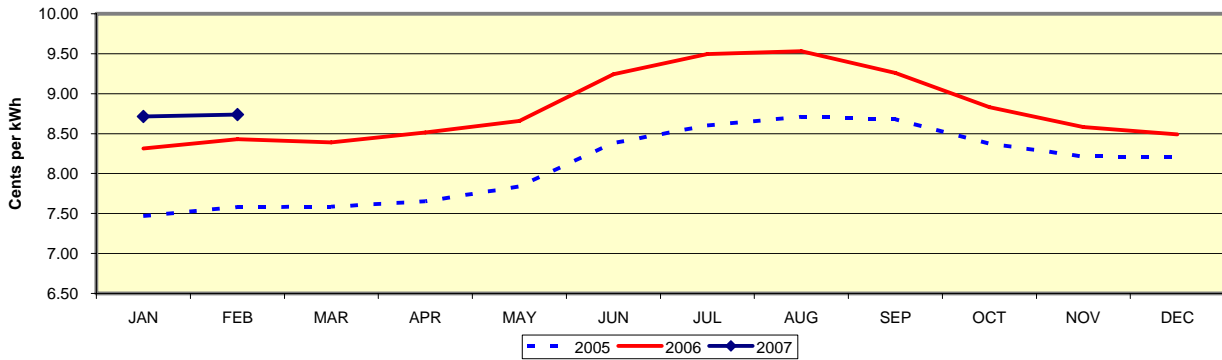
Year-to-Date Comparison

	Starting Month	Ending Month	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Total (All Sectors)
Current Period	January 2007	February 2007	9.98	9.20	6.20	8.95	8.73
Prior Period	January 2006	February 2006	9.68	8.92	5.83	8.44	8.37
Percent Difference			3.1%	3.1%	6.3%	6.0%	4.3%

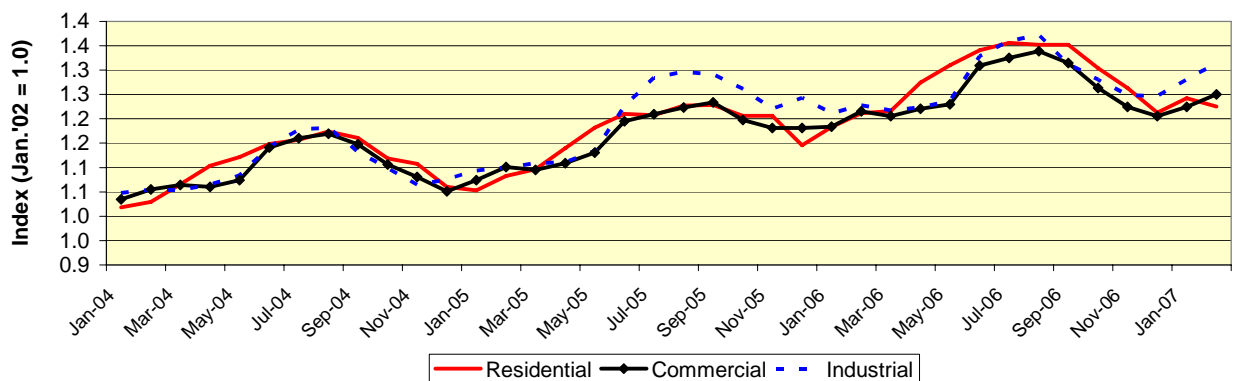
Comparison to Prior 12 Month Period

	Starting Month	Ending Month	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Total (All Sectors)
Current Period	March 2006	February 2007	10.44	9.40	6.15	9.14	8.90
Prior Period	March 2005	February 2006	9.63	8.80	5.83	8.64	8.28
Percent Difference			8.4%	6.8%	5.5%	5.8%	7.5%

**Figure 9.1 Trends in Average Retail Price of Electricity (All Sectors):
2005, 2006, and 2007**



**Figure 9.2 Average Retail Price of Electricity: Trends by Sector
(Values as Indices, Jan. 2002 = 1.0)**



Section 10. Heating and Cooling Degree Days

Data for:
February 2007

Table 10.1 Degree Days

		Heating Degree Days				Cooling Degree Days			
	Month	Heating Degree Days	Normal Heating Degree Days	Deviation From Normal	Percent Difference From Normal	Cooling Degree Days	Normal Cooling Degree Days	Deviation From Normal	Percent Difference From Normal
Current Period	February 2007	847	732	115	15.7%	5	8	-3	-37.5%
Prior Period	February 2006	714	732	-18	-2.5%	5	8	-3	-37.5%
Percent Difference		18.6%				0.0%			

Table 10.2 Trends in Heating and Cooling Degree Days

Year-to-Date Comparison					Comparison to Prior 12 Month Period				
	Starting Month	Ending Month	Heating Degree Days	Cooling Degree Days		Starting Month	Ending Month	Heating Degree Days	Cooling Degree Days
Current Period	January 2007	February 2007	1,682	12	Current Period	March 2006	February 2007	4,229	1,408
Prior Period	January 2006	February 2006	1,376	13	Prior Period	March 2005	February 2006	4,093	1,442
Percent Difference			22.2%	-7.7%	Percent Difference			3.3%	-2.4%

Figure 10.1 Deviation From Normal: Heating Degree Days, 2007

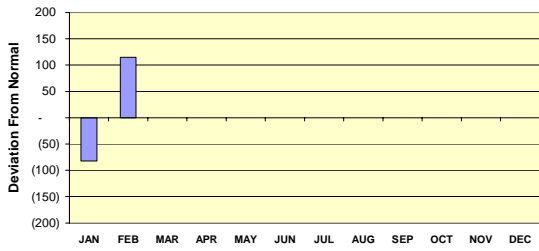


Figure 10.2 Deviation From Normal: Cooling Degree Days, 2007

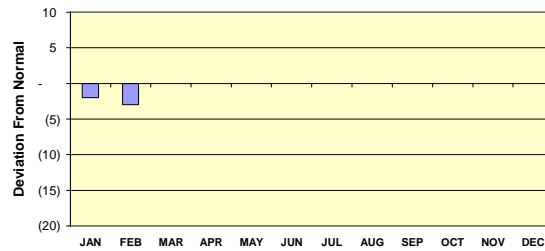


Figure 10.3 Trend in Heating Degree Days: 2006, 2007, and Normal

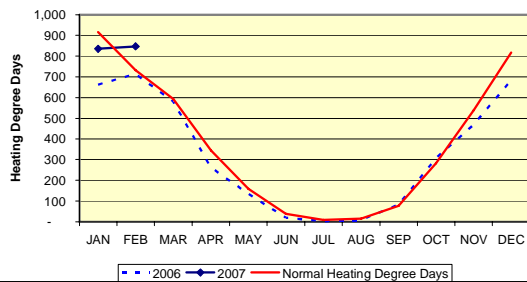


Figure 10.4 Trend in Cooling Degree Days: 2006, 2007, and Normal

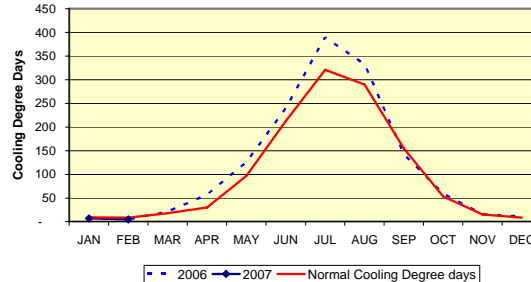


Figure 10.5 Trend in Cumulative Heating Degree Days: 2006, 2007, and Normal

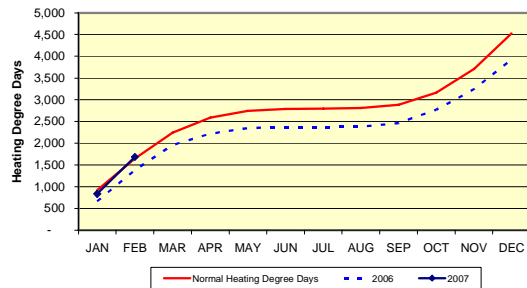
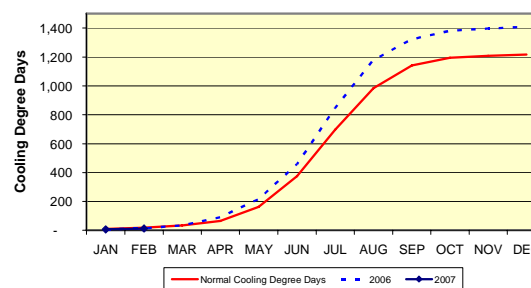


Figure 10.6 Trend in Cumulative Cooling Degree Days: 2006, 2007, and Normal



General: The *Monthly Flash Estimates of Electric Power Data* ("Flash Estimates") is prepared by the Electric Power Division, Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels, Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Department of Energy. Data published in the *Flash Estimates* are compiled from the following sources: Form EIA-826, "Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenues with State Distributions Report," Form EIA-906, "Power Plant Report," and Form EIA-920, "Combined Heat and Power Plant Report."

The survey data is collected monthly from a statistically-derived sample of power plants and electricity retailers. The nominal sample sizes are: for the Form EIA-826, approximately 450 electric utilities and other energy service providers; for the Form EIA-920, approximately 300 combined heat and power (CHP) plants; and for the Form EIA-906, approximately 1,440 non-CHP plants. With the exception of stocks, a regression-based method is used to estimate totals from the sample. Essentially complete samples are collected for the *Electric Power Monthly*, which includes State-level values. The *Flash Estimates* is based on an incomplete sample and includes only national-level estimates. Stocks data for out-of-sample plants and any monthly non-respondents are estimated by bringing forward the last reported value for a plant.

For complete documentation on EIA monthly electric data collection and estimation, see the Technical Notes to the *Electric Power Monthly*, at: <http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/epm/epm.pdf>. Values displayed in the *Flash Estimates* may differ from values published in the *Electric Power Monthly* due to independent rounding. This report represents the EIA's initial release for national level electricity data. Updated information will be released in the *Electric Power Monthly*.

Sector definitions: The Electric Power Sector comprises electricity-only and CHP plants within the North American Industrial Classification System 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public (i.e., electric utility plants and Independent Power Producers (IPP), including IPP plants that operate as combined heat and power producers). The All Sectors totals include the Electric Power Sector and the Commercial and Industrial sectors (Commercial and Industrial power producers are primarily CHP plants).

Composition of fuel categories: See notes on page 3.

Degree Days: Notes: Degree-days are relative measurements of outdoor air temperature used as an index for heating and cooling energy requirements. Heating degree-days are the number of degrees that the daily average temperature falls below 65° F. Cooling degree-days are the number of degrees that the daily average temperature rises above 65° F. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperatures in a 24-hour period. For example, a weather station recording an average daily temperature of 40° F would report 25 heating degree-days for that day (and 0 cooling degree-days). If a weather station recorded an average daily temperature of 78° F, cooling degree-days for that station would be 13 (and 0 heating degree days).