Monthly Flash Estimates of

Electric Power Data

Data for: November 2005

Section 1. Commentary

The hotter than normal weather pattern since May continued into November. Heating degree days for November 2005 were 3.7 percent lower than in November 2004 and 13.5 percent lower than normal. Year-to-date, heating degree days are down 1.5 percent compared to 2004 and cooling degree days are up 15.1 percent.

Total generation dropped 3.1 percent from October, but the warm weather and a strong economy contributed to a 1 percent increase in generation compared to November 2004. Sales grew by a similar 1.8 percent. Year to date, generation has increased by 1.7 percent and electricity sales are up 3.0 percent. The average retail price of electricity – which beginning with this issue of the Flash Estimates is shown on a national and regional level (page 6) – is up 9.7 percent, reflecting higher fossil fuel prices and decreased nuclear power output (as discussed below).

In contrast to much of the year, nuclear generation was especially strong in November 2005, increasing almost 7 percent from last year due to less capacity being lost to maintenance and refueling than in November 2004. For most of 2005, nuclear capacity lost to maintenance and refueling has been running higher than in 2004, and year-to-date nuclear generation is down 1.6 percent.

Coal generation declined 2.2 percent between October and November 2005, a decrease which based on recent history is larger than typical. The decrease in coal generation and consumption (down 2.7 percent) assisted generators in rebuilding stocks. Coal stocks in the electric power sector increased strongly for the second consecutive month, up 8.3 percent from October and only 3.4 percent below the November 2004 level. Significantly, stocks increased for both bituminous and sub-bituminous coal, although rail transportation maintenance and weather-related problems continue to constrain sub-bituminous shipments from the Powder River Basin. From October, electric power sector bituminous coal stocks increased from 44.8 to 50.6 million tons (up 12.9 percent) and sub-bituminous stocks increased from 52.6 to 55.1 million tons (up 4.8 percent).

Natural gas-fired generation dropped 10.8 percent from October and liquid petroleum-fired generation dropped 38.5 percent, as the mild weather required less use of peaking capacity. The sharp drop in liquid petroleum generation helped generators to rebuild stocks, which increased 18.7 percent from October and are now close to 2004 levels. Hydroelectric generation increased from October (up 6.4 percent) but was down 10.2 percent from November 2004. Although November was a wet month in the key Pacific Northwest hydroelectric region, reservoirs throughout the western U.S. are below normal due to water demand growth and years of drought conditions.

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This report was prepared by the Energy Information Administration, the independent statistical and analytical agency within the U.S. Department of Energy. The information contained herein should be attributed to the Energy Information Administration and should not be construed as advocating or reflecting any policy of the Department of Energy or any other organization. For additional information, contact Orhan Yildiz at 202-287-1586, or at Orhan.Yildiz@eia.doe.gov.

Section 2. Key Indicators of Generation, Consumption & Stocks

Data for: November 2005

Table 2.1 Key Generation Indicators

	Total Generation	Nuclear Generation	Hydroelectric Generation
Total Change From:			
October 2005	**-3.1%**	**2.7%**	**6.4%**
November 2004	**1.0%**	**6.7%**	**-10.2%**
Year to Date	**1.7%**	**-1.6%**	**0.4%**
Latest 12 Month Period*	**1.9%**	**-1.4%**	**1.2%**

Table 2.2 Key Consumption and Stocks Indicators

	Natural Gas Consumption	Coal Consumption	Coal Stocks
Total Change From:			
October 2005	**-11.2%**	**-2.7%**	**8.3%**
November 2004	**-2.8%**	**0.2%**	**-3.4%**
Year to Date	**6.3%**	**2.6%**	**n/a**
Latest 12 Month Period*	**7.1%**	**2.6%**	**n/a**

* Change in total consumption or generation for the latest 12 month period (December 2004 to November 2005) compared to the prior 12 month period (December 2003 to November 2004).

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

Data for: November 2005

Net Generation (Total, All Sectors)

Table 3.1 Total Net Generation (All Sectors)

Net Generation (thousand megawatthours)	Nov-05	Nov-04	% Change	Oct-05	% Change
Coal	159,001	157,458	1.0%	162,547	-2.2%
Petroleum Liquids	5,181	5,228	-0.9%	8,428	-38.5%
Natural Gas	48,990	49,638	-1.3%	54,942	-10.8%
Nuclear	62,913	58,941	6.7%	61,236	2.7%
Hydroelectric Conventional	18,796	20,937	-10.2%	17,667	6.4%
All Other	10,307	9,899	4.1%	10,215	0.9%
Total (All Energy Sources)	305,187	302,101	1.0%	315,034	-3.1%

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	Nov-05	Nov-04	% Change	Oct-05	% Change
Coal (Thousand Short Tons)	82,860	82,671	0.2%	85,147	-2.7%
Petroleum Liquids (Thousand Barrels)	9,025	8,879	1.6%	14,336	-37.0%
Natural Gas (Million Cubic Feet)	415,490	427,441	-2.8%	467,734	-11.2%

Fossil Fuel Stocks (Electric Power Sector)

Table 3.3 Total Fossil Fuel Stocks (Electric Power Sector)

Fossil Fuel Stocks	Nov-05	Nov-04	% Change	Oct-05	% Change
Coal (Thousand Short Tons)	109,463	113,299	-3.4%	101,110	8.3%
Petroleum Liquids (Thousand Barrels)	46,931	49,363	-4.9%	39,525	18.7%

Notes:
- **Coal consumption and generation** includes subbituminous coal, bituminous coal, anthracite, lignite, waste coal and synthetic coal (synfuel).
- **Coal stocks** includes the coal categories listed immediately above except for waste coal.
- **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: November 2005

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 2005	November 2005	1,836,163	88,954	698,983	708,730	243,263	115,929	3,692,022
Prior Period	January 2004	November 2004	1,801,857	91,777	657,825	719,912	242,207	115,029	3,628,607
Percent Change			1.9%	-3.1%	6.3%	-1.6%	0.4%	0.8%	1.7%

Comparison to Prior 12 Month Period

	Starting Month	Ending Month	Coal	Petroleum Liquids	Natural Gas	Nuclear	Hydroelectric Conventional	All Other	Total
Current Period	December 2004	November 2005	2,012,926	97,092	750,137	777,346	269,474	126,995	4,033,970
Prior Period	December 2003	November 2004	1,978,149	99,817	701,860	788,523	266,251	125,688	3,960,288
Percent Change			1.8%	-2.7%	6.9%	-1.4%	1.2%	1.0%	1.9%

Figure 4.1 Trends in Total Net Generation (All Sectors): 2003, 2004, and 2005

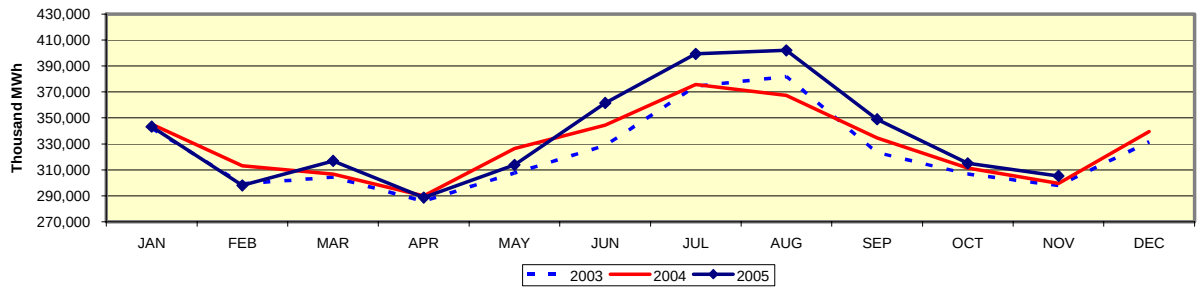


Figure 4.2 Fossil Fuel Generation Trends (Values as Indices, Jan. 2002 = 1.0)

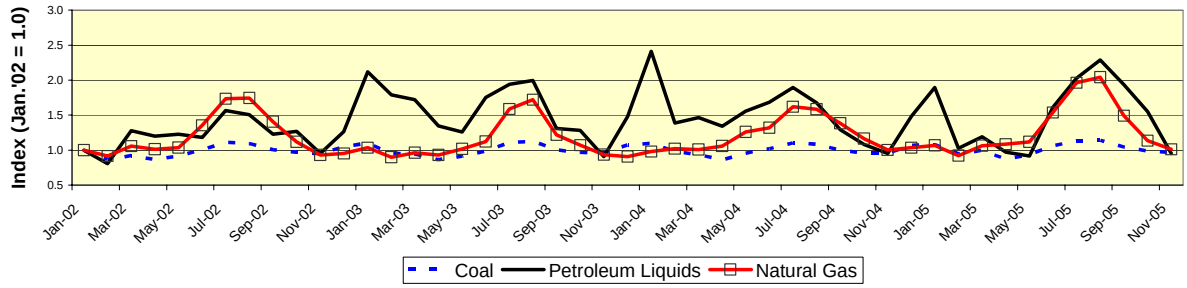
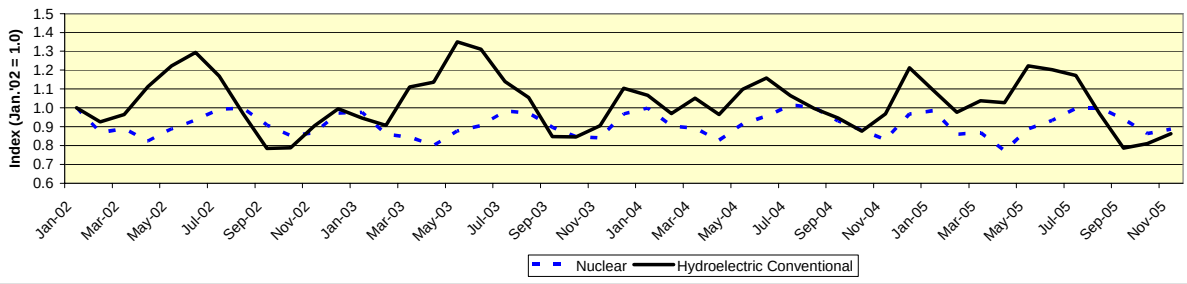


Figure 4.3 Nuclear and Hydroelectric Generation Trends (Values as Indices, Jan. 2002 = 1.0)



Section 5. Fossil Fuel Consumption and Stock Trends

Data for: November 2005

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 2005	November 2005	958,309	153,214	6,023,858
Prior Period	January 2004	November 2004	933,683	156,062	5,668,663
Percent Change			2.6%	-1.8%	6.3%

Comparison to Prior 12 Month Period

	Starting Month	Ending Month	Coal (Thousand Tons)	Petroleum Liquids (Thousand Barrels)	Natural Gas (Million Cubic Feet)
Current Period	December 2004	November 2005	1,050,637	166,939	6,466,502
Prior Period	December 2003	November 2004	1,024,243	169,765	6,038,906
Percent Change			2.6%	-1.7%	7.1%

Figure 5.1 Trend in Total Coal Consumption For Electric Generation (All Sectors): 2003, 2004 and 2005

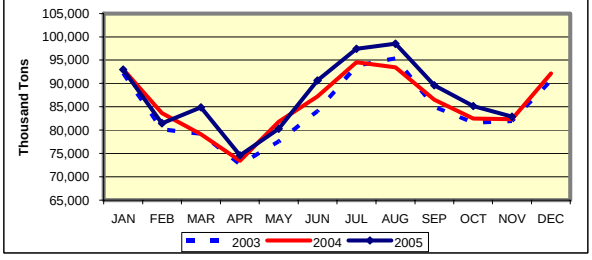


Figure 5.2 Trend in Total Petroleum Liquids Consumption For Electric Generation (All Sectors): 2003, 2004 and 2005

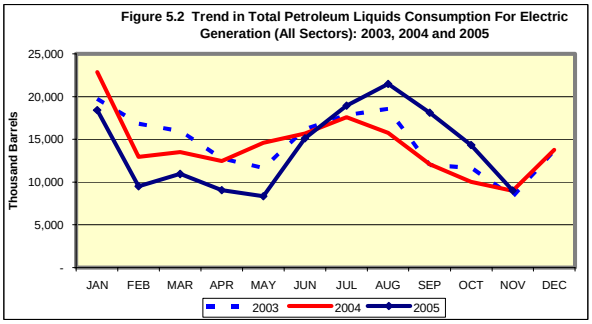
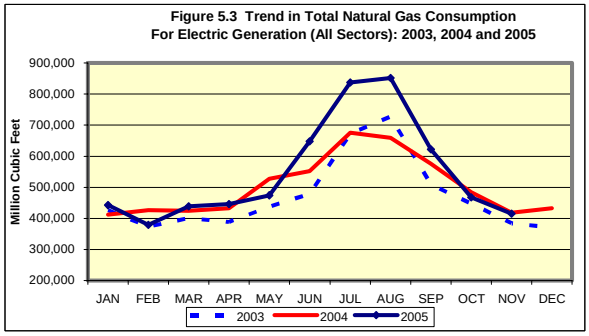


Figure 5.3 Trend in Total Natural Gas Consumption For Electric Generation (All Sectors): 2003, 2004 and 2005



Stocks Trends

Figure 5.4 Trend in Petroleum Liquids Stocks (Electric Power Sector): 2003, 2004, and 2005

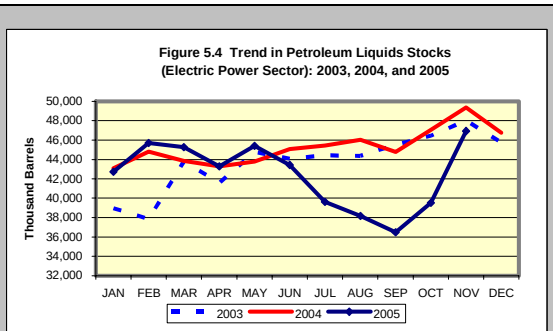
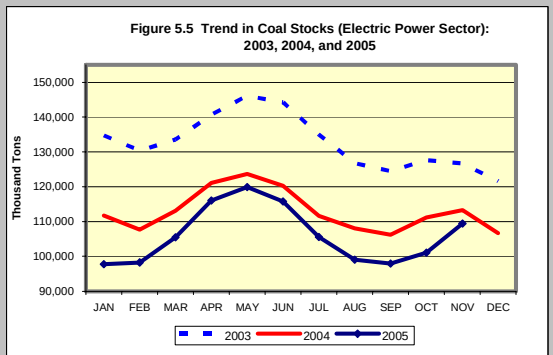


Figure 5.5 Trend in Coal Stocks (Electric Power Sector): 2003, 2004, and 2005



Note: the Stocks data table is on page 3 of the report.

Section 6. Month-to-Month Comparisons: Electric Power Retail Sales and Average Prices

Data for: November 2005

Retail Sales

Table 6.1 Retail Sales (Million kWh)

Ultimate Customer	Nov-05	Nov-04	% Change	Oct-05	% Change
Residential	92,008	89,601	2.7%	103,483	-11.1%
Commercial	99,045	95,535	3.7%	108,693	-8.9%
Industrial	83,123	84,394	-1.5%	85,610	-2.9%
Transportation	654	560	16.7%	679	-3.7%
All Sectors	274,830	270,090	1.8%	298,465	-7.9%

Average Retail Price

Table 6.2 Average Retail Price (Cents/kWh) -- U.S. Total

Ultimate Customer	Nov-05	Nov-04	% Change	Oct-05	% Change
Residential	9.74	8.99	8.3%	9.73	0.1%
Commercial	8.74	8.04	8.7%	8.89	-1.7%
Industrial	5.74	5.12	12.1%	5.89	-2.5%
Transportation	7.02	7.04	-0.3%	8.19	-14.3%
All Sectors	8.16	7.44	9.7%	8.32	-1.9%

Table 6.3 Average Retail Price (Cents/kWh) by Census Region

Census Region	Residential			All Sectors		
	Nov-05	Nov-04	% Change	Nov-05	Nov-04	% Change
New England	14.11	11.93	18.3%	12.32	10.41	18.3%
Mid Atlantic	13.15	11.84	11.1%	10.90	10.07	8.2%
East North Central	8.48	8.30	2.2%	6.89	6.45	6.8%
West North Central	7.60	7.59	0.1%	6.02	6.01	0.2%
South Atlantic	8.99	8.35	7.7%	7.62	6.89	10.6%
East South Central	7.96	7.14	11.5%	6.39	5.67	12.7%
West South Central	10.79	9.07	19.0%	9.11	7.28	25.1%
Mountain	8.57	8.26	3.8%	7.15	6.69	6.9%
Pacific Contiguous	10.12	10.36	-2.3%	9.13	9.46	-3.5%
Pacific Noncontiguous	19.14	15.88	20.5%	17.30	13.77	25.6%
U.S. Total	9.74	8.99	8.3%	8.16	7.44	9.7%

Section 7. Retail Sales Trends

Data for: November 2005

Table 7.1 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 2005	November 2005	1,240,503	1,162,432	934,083	7,525	3,344,543
Prior Period	January 2004	November 2004	1,179,248	1,127,090	934,741	6,426	3,247,506
Percent Change			5.2%	3.1%	-0.1%	17.1%	3.0%

Comparison to Prior 12 Month Period

	Starting Month	Ending Month	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Total (All Sectors)
Current Period	December 2004	November 2005	1,354,842	1,264,387	1,017,863	8,163	3,645,254
Prior Period	December 2003	November 2004	1,292,590	1,225,061	1,017,001	6,960	3,541,612
Percent Change			4.8%	3.2%	0.1%	17.3%	2.9%

Figure 7.1
Trends in Total Retail Sales of Electricity (All Sectors):
2003, 2004, and 2005

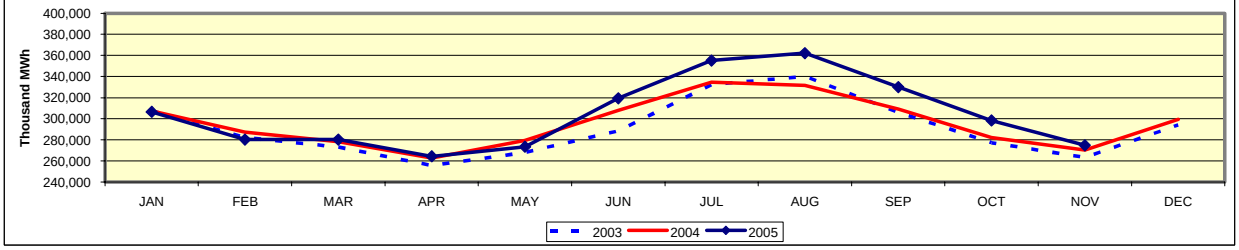


Figure 7.2
Retail Sales of Electricity Trends
(Values as Indices, Jan. 2002 = 1.0)

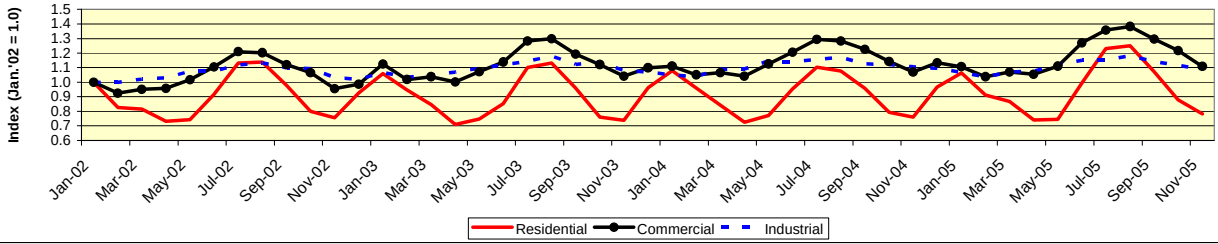
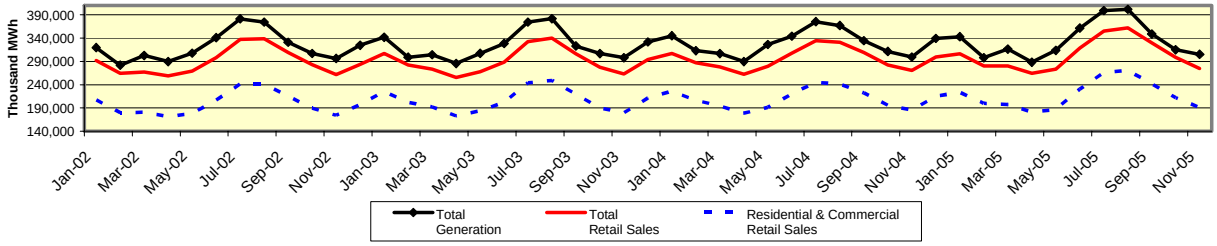


Figure 7.3
Trends in Total Generation and Retail Sales of Electricity



Section 8. Average Retail Price Trends

Data for: November 2005

Table 8.1 Trends in Average Retail Price of Electricity (All Sectors)
Cents Per Kilowatthours

Year-to-Date Comparison

	Starting Month	Ending Month	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Total (All Sectors)
Current Period	January 2005	November 2005	9.44	8.67	5.56	7.47	8.08
Prior Period	January 2004	November 2004	9.00	8.19	5.28	7.15	7.64
Percent Change			4.9%	5.9%	5.3%	4.5%	5.8%

Comparison to Prior 12 Month Period

	Starting Month	Ending Month	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Total (All Sectors)
Current Period	December 2004	November 2005	9.37	8.60	5.53	7.43	8.03
Prior Period	December 2003	November 2004	8.95	8.15	5.25	7.12	7.60
Percent Change			4.7%	5.5%	5.3%	4.4%	5.7%

Figure 8.1 Trends in Average Retail Price of Electricity (All Sectors): 2003, 2004, and 2005

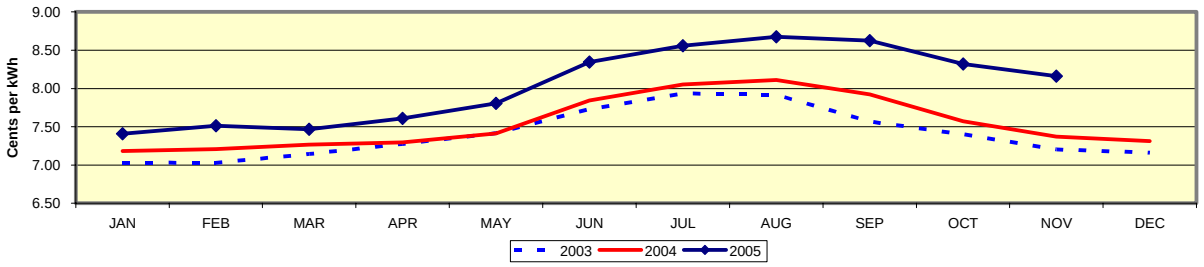
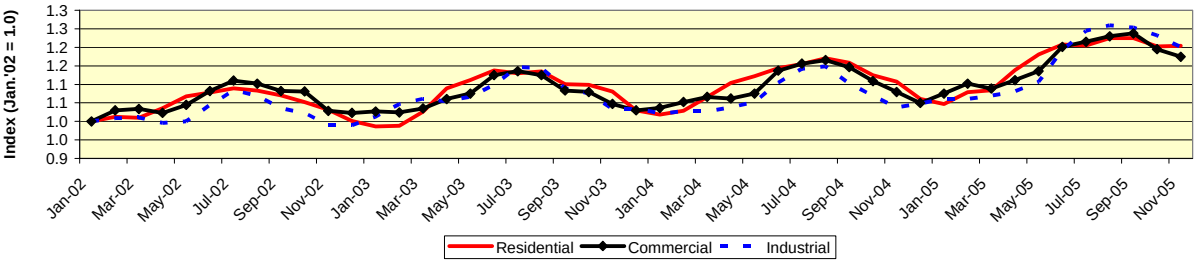


Figure 8.2 Average Retail Price of Electricity Trends by Ultimate Customer (Values as Indices, Jan. 2002 = 1.0)



Section 9. Heating and Cooling Degree Days

Data for: November 2005

Table 9.1 Degree Days

		Heating Degree Days			Cooling Degree Days		
	Month	Heating Degree Days	Normal Heating Degree Days	Deviation From the Normal	Cooling Degree Days	Normal Cooling Degree Days	Deviation From the Normal
Current Period	November 2005	466	539	-73	23	15	8
Previous Period	November 2004	484	539	-55	17	15	2
Percent Change		-3.7%			35.3%		

Table 9.2 Trends in Heating and Cooling Degree Days

Year-to-Date Comparison

	Starting Month	Ending Month	Heating Degree Days	Cooling Degree Days
Current Period	January 2005	November 2005	3,384	1,442
Prior Period	January 2004	November 2004	3,436	1,253
Percent Change			-1.5%	15.1%

Comparison to Prior 12 Month Period

	Starting Month	Ending Month	Heating Degree Days	Cooling Degree Days
Current Period	December 2004	November 2005	4,172	1,448
Prior Period	December 2003	November 2004	4,209	1,257
Percent Change			-0.9%	15.2%

Figure 9.1 Trend in Heating Degree Days: 2004, 2005 and Normal

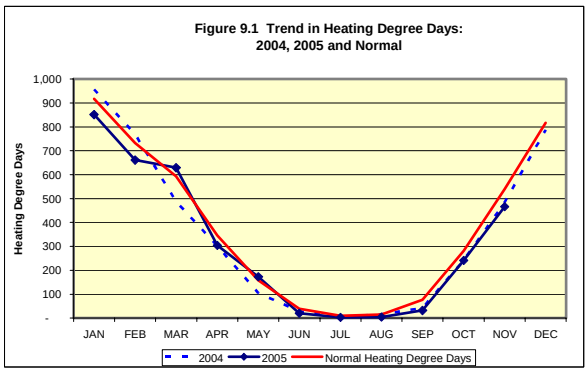


Figure 9.2 Trend in Cooling Degree Days: 2004, 2005 and Normal

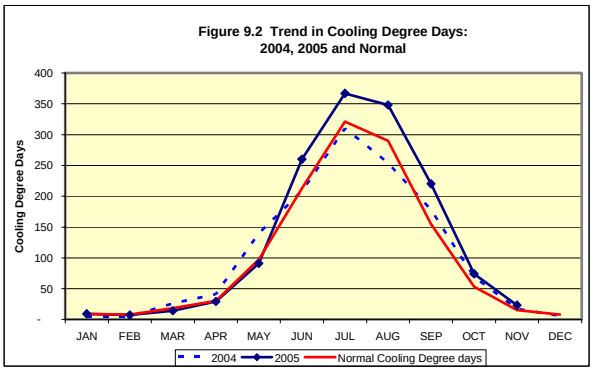


Figure 9.3 Trend in Cumulative Heating Degree Days: 2004, 2005 and Normal

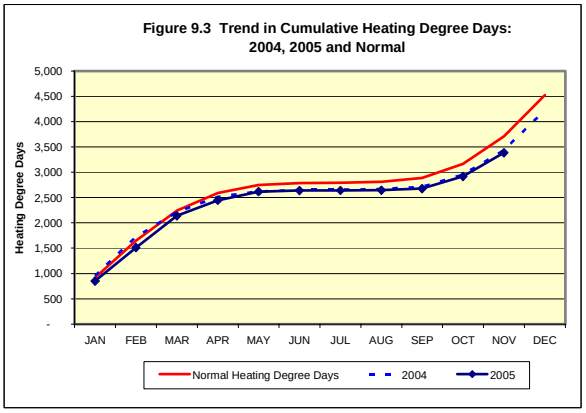
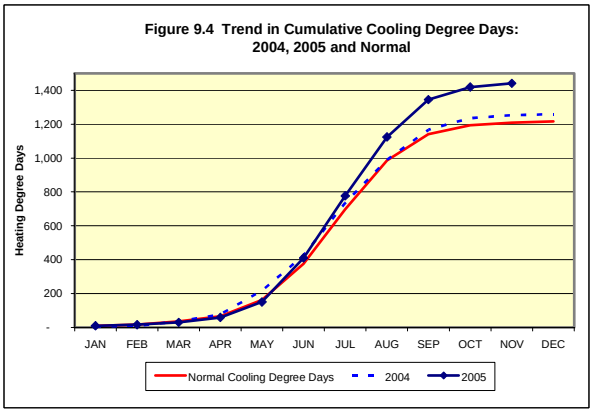


Figure 9.4 Trend in Cumulative Cooling Degree Days: 2004, 2005 and Normal



Section 10. Documentation

Data for: November 2005

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).