

Monthly Flash Estimates of Electric Power Data

Data for:
November 2006

Section 1. Commentary

November is typically the month when generation reaches a trough before the winter season heating demand picks up in December. November 2006 was also warmer than normal and the heating degree days were 12.9 percent lower than normal. Consequently, total net generation in November 2006 was down 3.9 percent from October 2006, but was up 0.8 percent from November 2005. Similarly, retail sales of electricity in November 2006 were down 4.8 percent from October 2006, but were up 0.8 percent from November 2005.

Year-to-date, through November 2006, total net generation rose 0.3 percent and retail sales of electricity were up 0.4 percent, compared to the first 11 months of 2005. Reflecting weaker seasonal demand for electricity, the November 2006 average retail price of electricity for all sectors was down 2.8 percent from October 2006, but was up 4.5 percent from November 2005. Year-to-date, through November 2006, the average retail price of electricity was up 9.2 percent.

Comparing November 2006 to November 2005, natural gas fired generation rose 6.4 percent, while petroleum liquids generation declined 36.7 percent from November 2005 to November 2006. In November, natural gas prices climbed considerably higher than its low September 2006 level, but still remained much lower than its high 2005 winter levels. November 2006 coal generation rose 0.4 percent from November 2005. For the first 11 months of 2006, generation from coal and petroleum liquids was 1.2 percent and 54.6 percent lower, respectively, when compared to the same period in 2005, while natural gas generation 6.8 percent higher over the same period. November 2006 nuclear generation was up 6.8 percent from October 2006, due to a steady decline in days lost to planned and forced maintenance during the course of the month. November 2006 conventional hydroelectric generation was up 20.9 percent from October 2006, because of high precipitation levels in the Northern coastal areas, particularly in the Northwest, and was up 8.0 percent from November 2005. Year-to date, through November 2006, nuclear generation was up 0.9 percent and hydroelectric generation was up 7.3 percent compared to the first 11 months of 2005.

The coal stock build-up for the winter of 2006, which began in September, has continued through November. Bituminous and subbituminous coal stocks for November 2006 were 2.7 percent and 6.2 percent higher, respectively, when compared to October 2006, and were 21.5 percent and 41.7 percent higher, respectively, when compared to November 2005. At the end of November 2006, bituminous stocks were 67.1 million tons and subbituminous stocks were 67.4 million tons. Subbituminous coal stocks continued their strong recovery from the problems associated with rail delivery constraints during the summer of 2005. Overall coal stocks in November 2006 stood 30.9 percent above the November 2005 level, and were only 3.5 percent lower than the high of November 2002. Petroleum liquids stocks at the end of November 2006 were only slightly higher than the October 2006 levels and were 48.6 million barrels.

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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 2006

Table 2.1 Key Generation Indicators

	Total Generation	Nuclear Generation	Hydroelectric Generation
Total Change From:			
October 2006	-3.9%	6.8%	20.9%
November 2005	0.8%	-2.4%	8.0%
Year to Date	0.3%	0.9%	7.3%
Latest 12 Month Period*	0.4%	1.2%	5.2%

Table 2.2 Key Consumption and Stocks Indicators

	Natural Gas Consumption	Coal Consumption	Coal Stocks
Total Change From:			
October 2006	-23.7%	-1.7%	4.3%
November 2005	8.0%	1.1%	30.9%
Year to Date	6.2%	-0.9%	n/a
Latest 12 Month Period*	5.9%	-0.8%	n/a

* Change in total consumption or generation for the latest 12 month period (December 2005 to November 2006) compared to the prior 12 month period (December 2004 to November 2005).

Net Generation (Total, All Sectors)

Table 3.1 Total Net Generation (All Sectors)

Net Generation (thousand megawatthours)	Nov-06	Nov-05	% Change	Oct-06	% Change
Coal	159,388	158,822	0.4%	161,162	-1.1%
Petroleum Liquids	3,291	5,200	-36.7%	3,289	0.1%
Natural Gas	52,497	49,321	6.4%	69,949	-24.9%
Nuclear	61,392	62,913	-2.4%	57,509	6.8%
Hydroelectric Conventional	20,892	19,353	8.0%	17,284	20.9%
All Other	11,226	10,508	6.8%	11,913	-5.8%
Total (All Energy Sources)	308,686	306,115	0.8%	321,106	-3.9%

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-06	Nov-05	% Change	Oct-06	% Change
Coal (Thousand Short Tons)	83,139	82,220	1.1%	84,580	-1.7%
Petroleum Liquids (Thousand Barrels)	5,688	8,815	-35.5%	5,812	-2.1%
Natural Gas (Million Cubic Feet)	447,660	414,665	8.0%	586,765	-23.7%

Fossil Fuel Stocks (Electric Power Sector)

Table 3.3 Total Fossil Fuel Stocks (Electric Power Sector)

Fossil Fuel Stocks	Nov-06	Nov-05	% Change	Oct-06	% Change
Coal (Thousand Short Tons)	139,493	106,573	30.9%	133,772	4.3%
Petroleum Liquids (Thousand Barrels)	48,591	46,169	5.2%	48,525	0.1%

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:
November 2006

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 2006	November 2006	1,814,052	40,348	751,937	716,729	266,407	127,725	3,717,198
Prior Period	January 2005	November 2005	1,835,192	88,853	704,237	710,251	248,180	120,609	3,707,322
Percent Difference			-1.2%	-54.6%	6.8%	0.9%	7.3%	5.9%	0.3%

Comparison to Prior Twelve-Month Period

	Starting Month	Ending Month	Coal	Petroleum Liquids	Natural Gas	Nuclear	Hydroelectric Conventional	All Other	Total
Current Period	December 2005	November 2006	1,992,039	51,590	805,674	788,464	288,548	138,984	4,065,299
Prior Period	December 2004	November 2005	2,011,955	96,991	755,390	778,868	274,391	131,675	4,049,270
Percent Difference			-1.0%	-46.8%	6.7%	1.2%	5.2%	5.6%	0.4%

Figure 4.1 Trends in Total Net Generation (All Sectors): 2004, 2005, and 2006

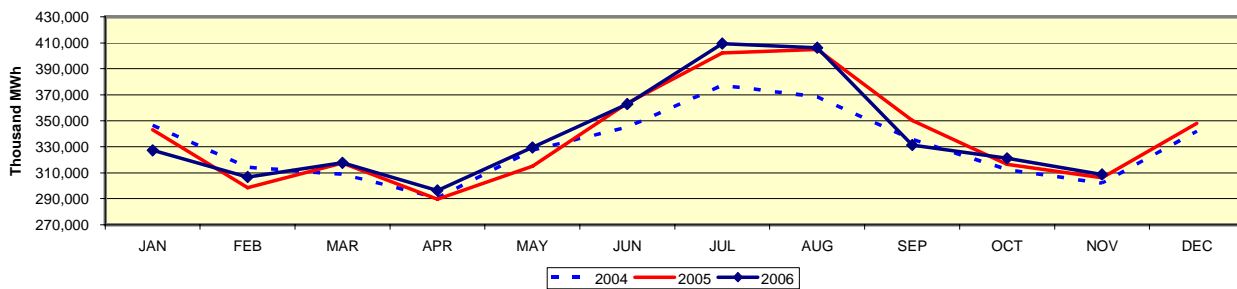


Figure 4.2 Fossil Fuel Generation Trends (Values as Indices, Jan. 2002 = 1.0)

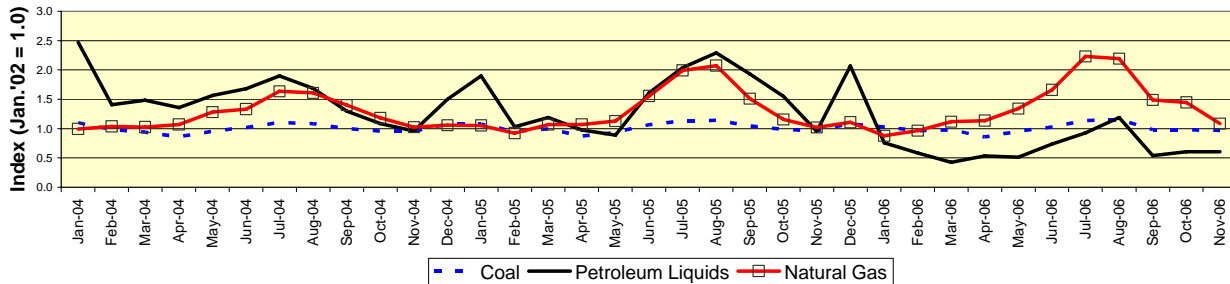
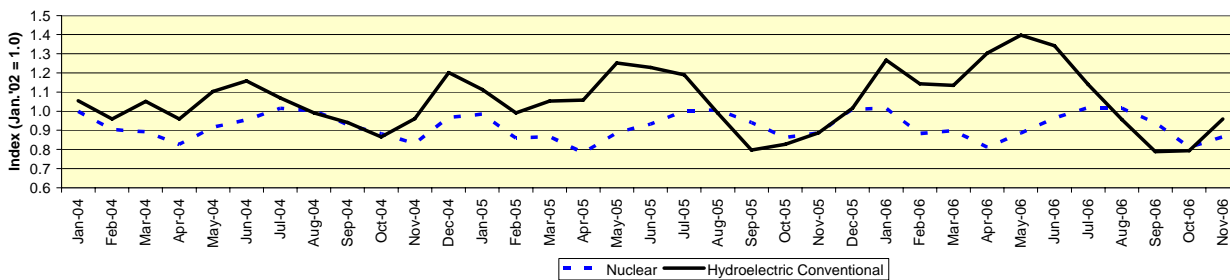


Figure 4.3 Nuclear and Hydroelectric Generation Trends (Values as Indices, Jan. 2002 = 1.0)



Section 5. Fossil Fuel Consumption Trends

Data for:
November 2006

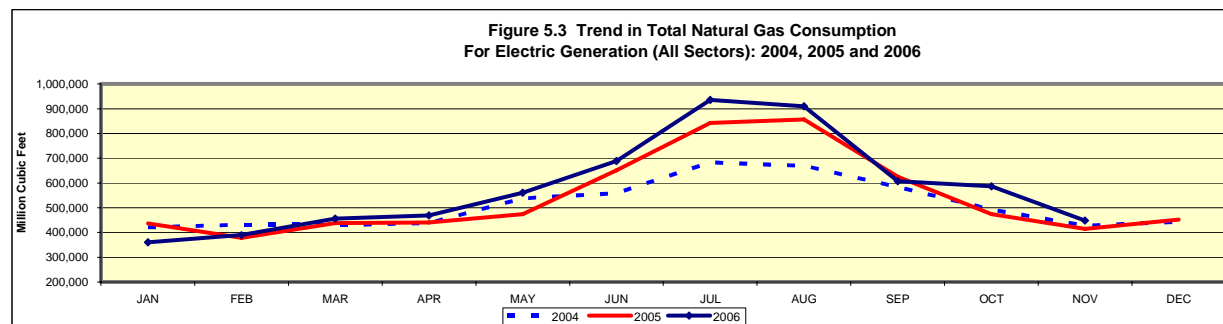
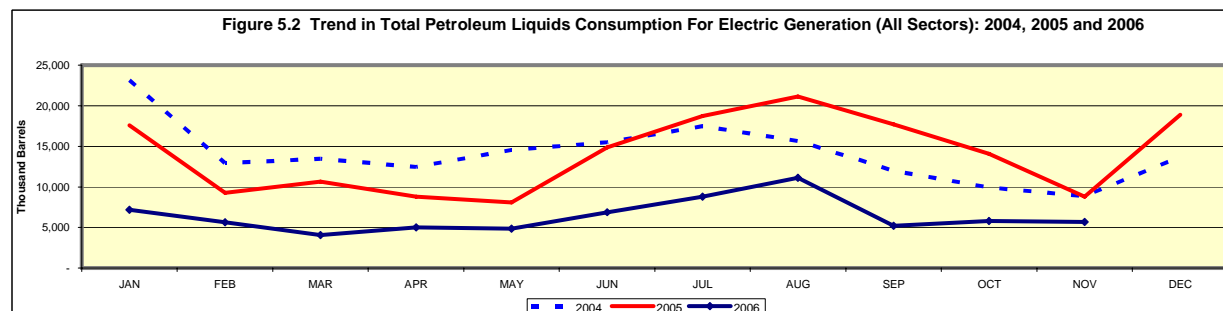
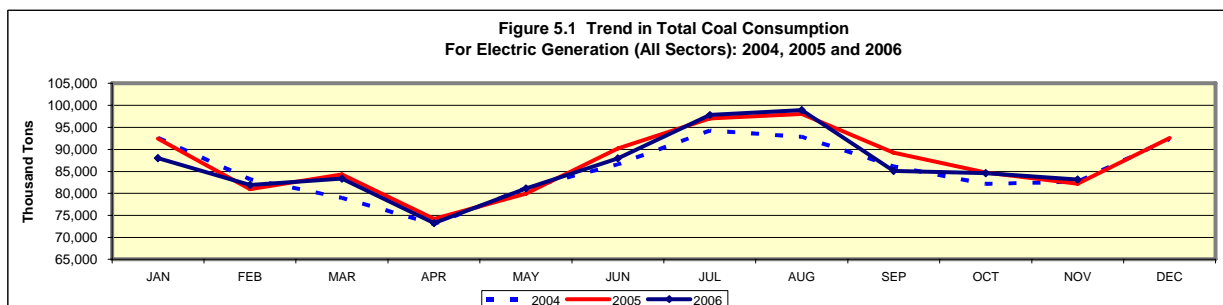
Table 5.1 Trends in Fossil Fuel Consumption For Electric Generation, Total (All Sectors)

Year-to-Date Comparison

	Starting Month	Ending Month	Coal (Thousand Tons)	Petroleum Liquids (Thousand Barrels)	Natural Gas (Million Cubic Feet)
Current Period	January 2006	November 2006	945,179	70,317	6,411,022
Prior Period	January 2005	November 2005	953,301	149,814	6,034,765
Percent Difference			-0.9%	-53.1%	6.2%

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 2005	November 2006	1,037,756	89,204	6,863,018
Prior Period	December 2004	November 2005	1,045,629	163,540	6,477,784
Percent Difference			-0.8%	-45.5%	5.9%

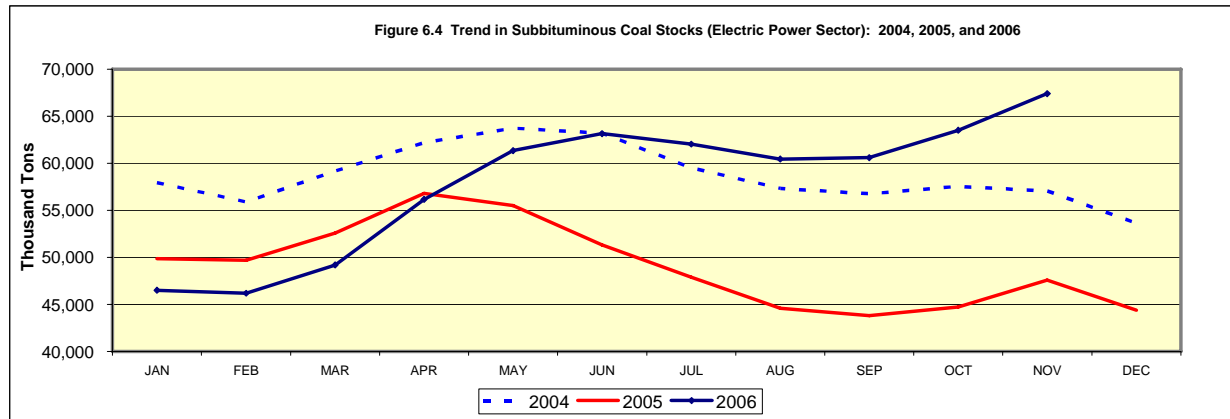
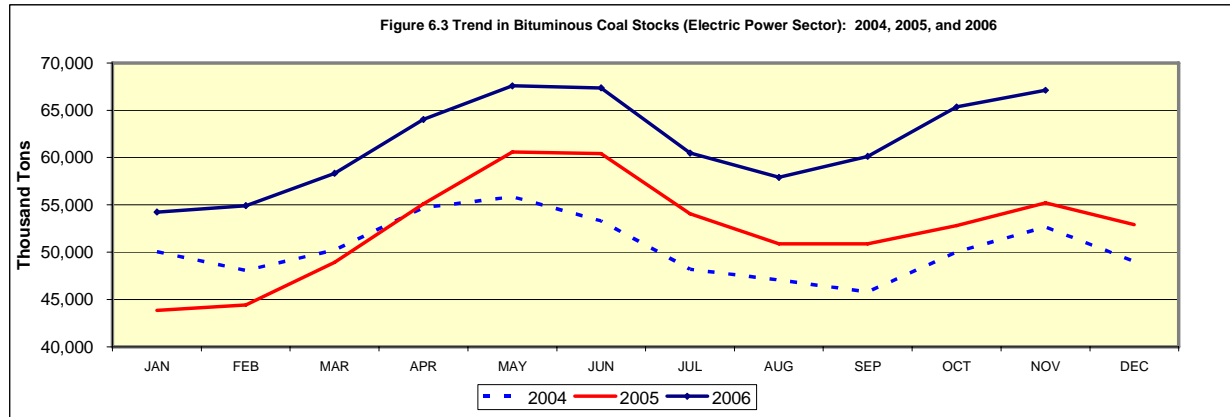
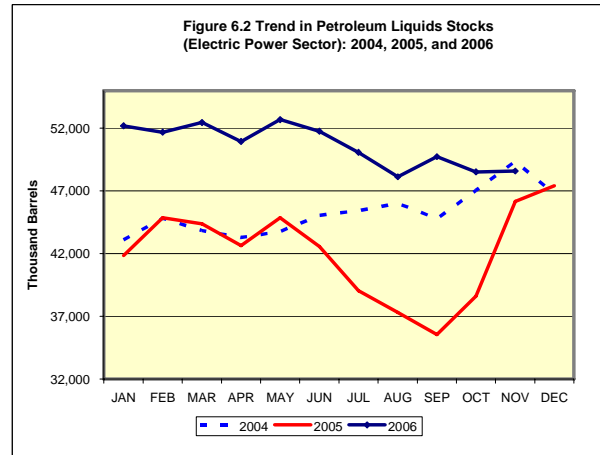
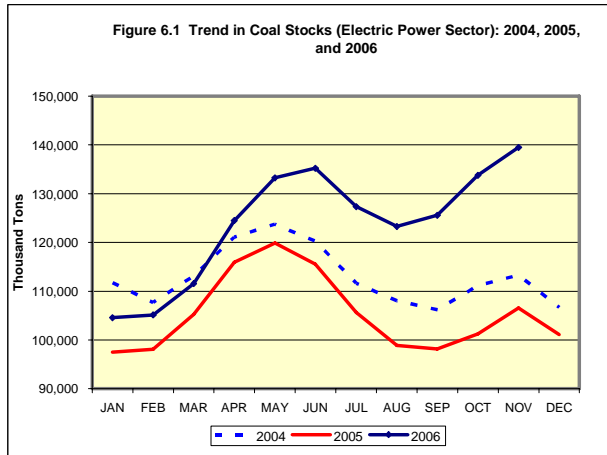


Section 6. Fossil Fuel Stock Trends

Data for:
November 2006

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

Fossil Fuel Stocks	Nov-06	Nov-05	% Change	Oct-06	% Change
Coal, Total (Thousand Short Tons)	139,493	106,573	30.9%	133,772	4.3%
Bituminous (includes anthracite and coal symfuel)	67,107	55,217	21.5%	65,339	2.7%
Subbituminous	67,417	47,561	41.7%	63,503	6.2%
Lignite	4,969	3,795	30.9%	4,931	0.8%
Petroleum Liquids (Thousand Barrels)	48,591	46,169	5.2%	48,525	0.1%



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

Data for:
November 2006

Retail Sales

Table 7.1 Retail Sales (Million kWh)

Ultimate Customer	Nov-06	Nov-05	% Change	Oct-06	% Change
Residential	95,040	91,687	3.7%	96,520	-1.5%
Commercial	101,532	98,799	2.8%	109,195	-7.0%
Industrial	79,488	83,512	-4.8%	84,214	-5.6%
Transportation	638	587	8.6%	659	-3.2%
All Sectors	276,698	274,585	0.8%	290,589	-4.8%

Average Retail Price

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

Ultimate Customer	Nov-06	Nov-05	% Change	Oct-06	% Change
Residential	10.22	9.76	4.7%	10.55	-3.1%
Commercial	9.10	8.79	3.5%	9.40	-3.2%
Industrial	5.96	5.83	2.2%	6.12	-2.6%
Transportation	9.00	8.14	10.6%	9.50	-5.3%
All Sectors	8.58	8.21	4.5%	8.83	-2.8%

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

Census Division	Residential			All Sectors		
	Nov-06	Nov-05	% Change	Nov-06	Nov-05	% Change
New England	15.71	14.12	11.3%	14.04	12.46	12.7%
Middle Atlantic	12.83	13.15	-2.4%	11.01	11.21	-1.8%
East North Central	8.95	8.46	5.8%	7.34	6.85	7.2%
West North Central	7.64	7.58	0.8%	6.16	6.02	2.3%
South Atlantic	10.05	8.98	11.9%	8.48	7.62	11.3%
East South Central	8.04	7.95	1.1%	6.50	6.37	2.0%
West South Central	10.81	10.77	0.4%	8.75	9.10	-3.8%
Mountain	8.43	8.56	-1.5%	6.94	7.13	-2.7%
Pacific Contiguous	11.53	10.37	11.2%	10.43	9.36	11.4%
Pacific Noncontiguous	19.55	19.18	1.9%	17.34	17.37	-0.2%
U.S. Total	10.22	9.76	4.7%	8.58	8.21	4.5%

Section 8. Retail Sales Trends

Data for:
November 2006

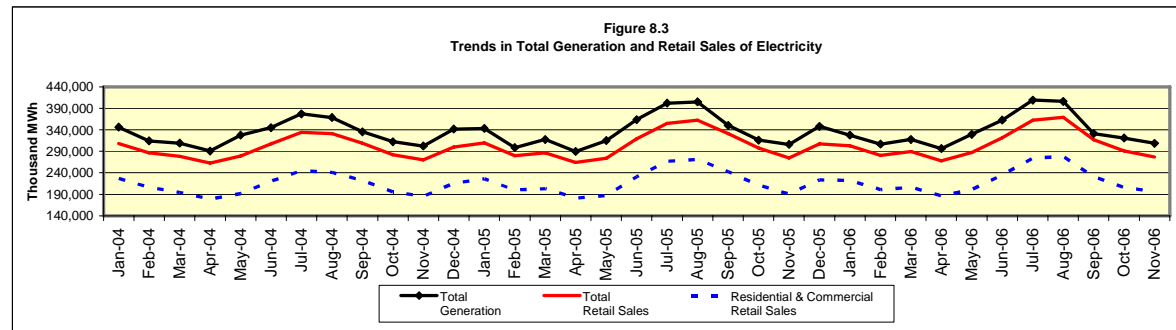
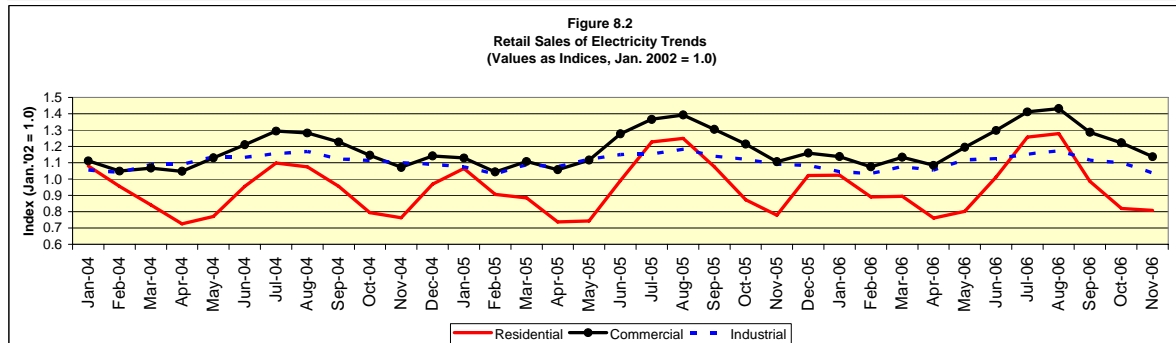
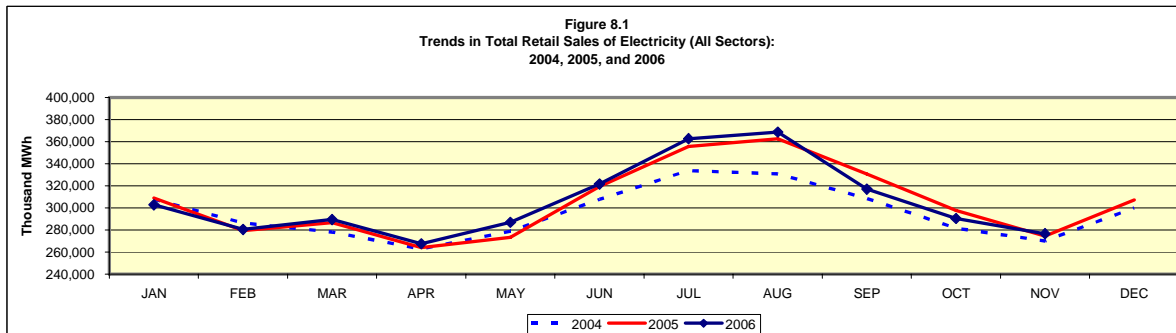
Table 8.1 Trends in Total Retail Sales of Electricity (All Sectors)
Millions of Kilowatthours

Year-to-Date Comparison

	Starting Month	Ending Month	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Total (All Sectors)
Current Period	January 2006	November 2006	1,238,995	1,197,747	921,254	7,423	3,365,420
Prior Period	January 2005	November 2005	1,239,050	1,171,548	936,182	6,846	3,353,626
Percent Difference			0.0%	2.2%	-1.6%	8.4%	0.4%

Comparison to Prior Twelve-Month Period

	Starting Month	Ending Month	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Total (All Sectors)
Current Period	December 2005	November 2006	1,359,172	1,301,278	1,004,228	8,084	3,672,762
Prior Period	December 2004	November 2005	1,353,006	1,273,528	1,019,648	7,493	3,653,676
Percent Difference			0.5%	2.2%	-1.5%	7.9%	0.5%



Section 9. Average Retail Price Trends

Data for:
November 2006

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

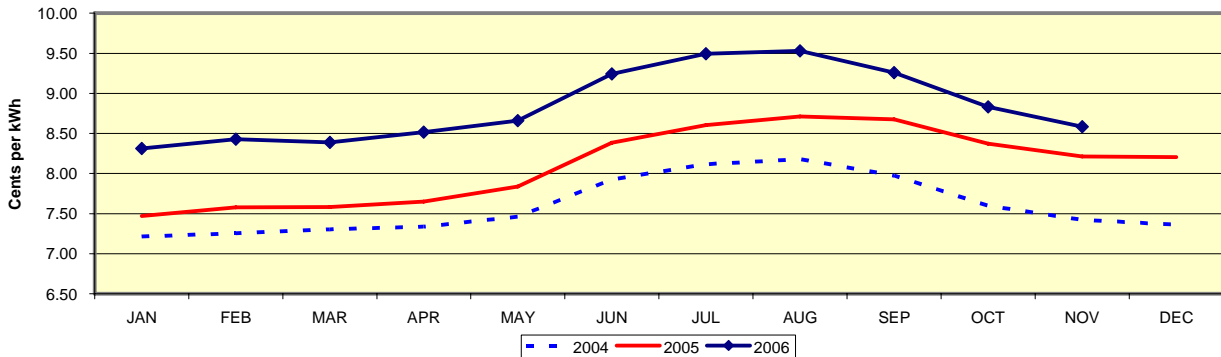
Year-to-Date Comparison

	Starting Month	Ending Month	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Total (All Sectors)
Current Period	January 2006	November 2006	10.46	9.39	6.10	9.02	8.88
Prior Period	January 2005	November 2005	9.46	8.66	5.72	8.60	8.13
Percent Difference			10.6%	8.4%	6.6%	4.9%	9.2%

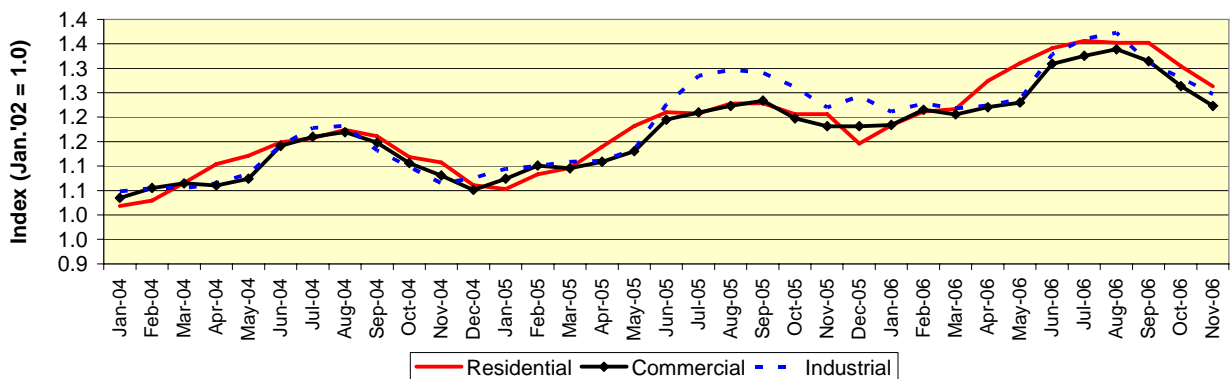
Comparison to Prior 12 Month Period

	Starting Month	Ending Month	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Total (All Sectors)
Current Period	December 2005	November 2006	10.35	9.34	6.09	8.96	8.82
Prior Period	December 2004	November 2005	9.39	8.59	5.67	8.47	8.07
Percent Difference			10.2%	8.7%	7.4%	5.8%	9.3%

**Figure 9.1 Trends in Average Retail Price of Electricity (All Sectors):
2004, 2005, and 2006**



**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:
November 2006

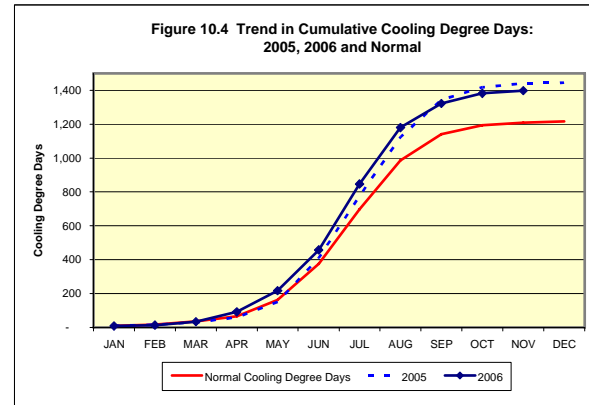
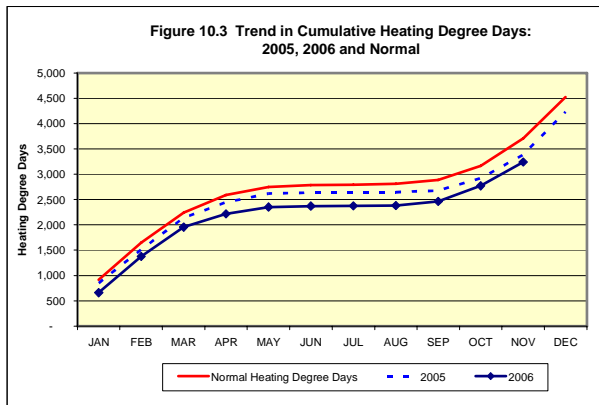
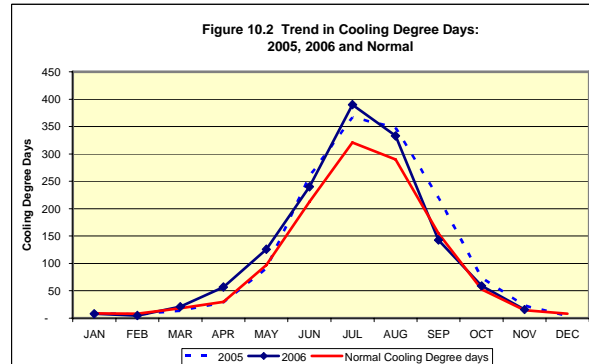
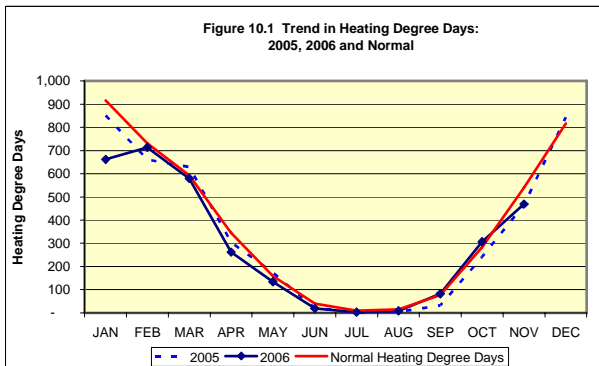
Table 10.1 Degree Days

	Month	Heating Degree Days			Cooling Degree Days		
		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 2006	469	539	-70	16	15	1
Previous Period	November 2005	466	539	-73	23	15	8
Percent Difference		0.6%			-30.4%		

Table 10.2 Trends in Heating and Cooling Degree Days

Year-to-Date Comparison				
	Starting Month	Ending Month	Heating Degree Days	Cooling Degree Days
Current Period	January 2006	November 2006	3,240	1,398
Prior Period	January 2005	November 2005	3,385	1,441
Percent Difference			-4.3%	-3.0%

Comparison to Prior 12 Month Period				
	Starting Month	Ending Month	Heating Degree Days	Cooling Degree Days
Current Period	December 2005	November 2006	4,084	1,402
Prior Period	December 2004	November 2005	4,173	1,447
Percent Difference			-2.1%	-3.1%



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).