Monthly Flash Estimates of

Electric Power Data

Data for: November 2007

Section 1. Commentary

According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, November 2007 was the twenty-fifth warmest November over the 1895-2007 time period. Heating degree days were 3.3 percent below the average for the month of November, but 11.6 percent higher than what was recorded in a fairly mild November 2006.

In November 2007, electricity generation was 1.4 percent higher than what was observed in November 2006, while retail sales of electricity increased 2.6 percent when compared to November 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 for November 2007 was 4.1 percent higher than November 2006 and 2.2 percent lower than the previous month.

Severe drought conditions continued to affect many parts of the U.S. in November 2007. Accordingly, conventional hydroelectric generation was 23.5 percent lower than November 2006. Natural gas generation was up 13.7 percent while petroleum liquids generation was down 17.1 percent when compared to November 2006. Nuclear generation showed a 5.8 percent increase and generation from coal decreased 0.6 percent when compared to November 2006.

Total coal stocks in the electric power sector were up 2.6 percent from the previous month. The October 2007-to-November 2007 change in coal stocks consisted of a 1.2-percent decrease for bituminous and 6.5-percent increase for subbituminous coal. Petroleum liquids stocks were 9.9 percent lower than November 2006 as a result of increased generation attributed to petroleum liquids in the first half of 2007.

References for weather data:

http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/oa/climate/research/2007/nov/national.html

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Section 2. Key Indicators of Generation, Consumption & Stocks

Data for: November 2007

Table 2.1 Key Generation Indicators										
	Hydroelectric Generation									
Total Change From:										
October 2007	-5.8%	5.3%	4.5%							
November 2006	1.4%	5.8%	-23.5%							
Year to Date	2.3%	2.5%	-14.2%							
Latest 12 Month Period*	1.8%	2.1%	-13.3%							

Table 2.2 Key Consumption and Stocks Indicators

	Natural Gas Consumption	Coal Consumption	Coal Stocks
Total Change From:			
October 2007	-24.0%	-2.7%	2.6%
November 2006	12.5%	-0.6%	10.3%
Year to Date	8.8%	1.7%	n/a
Latest 12 Month Period*	8.5%	1.3%	n/a

^{*} Change in total consumption or generation for the latest 12 month period (December 2006 to November 2007) compared to the prior 12 month period (December 2005 to November 2006).

Net Generation (Total, All Sectors)

Table 3.1 Total Net Generation (All Sectors)											
Net Generation (thousand megawatthours)	Nov-07	Nov-06	% Change	Oct-07	% Change						
Coal	158,443	159,472	-0.6%	162,642	-2.6%						
Petroleum Liquids	2,790	3,366	-17.1%	3,551	-21.4%						
Natural Gas	60,470	53,161	13.7%	78,321	-22.8%						
Nuclear	64,969	61,392	5.8%	61,690	5.3%						
Hydroelectric Conventional	15,499	20,272	-23.5%	14,826	4.5%						
All Other	11,217	11,495	-2.4%	11,579	-3.1%						
Total (All Energy Sources)	313,387	309,159	1.4%	332,609	-5.8%						

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-07 Nov-06 % Change Oct-07 % Change									
Coal (Thousand Short Tons)	82,411	82,938	-0.6%	84,679	-2.7%				
Petroleum Liquids (Thousand Barrels) 4,887 5,769 -15.3% 6,176 -20.9%									
Natural Gas (Million Cubic Feet)	504,410	448,459	12.5%	663,528	-24.0%				

Fossil Fuel Stocks (Electric Power Sector)

Table 3.3 Total Fossil Fuel Stocks (Electric Power Sector)								
Fossil Fuel Stocks Nov-07 Nov-06 % Change Oct-07 % Change								
Coal (Thousand Short Tons)	154,881	140,442	10.3%	150,942	2.6%			
Petroleum Liquids (Thousand Barrels)	42,888	47,615	-9.9%	42,185	1.7%			

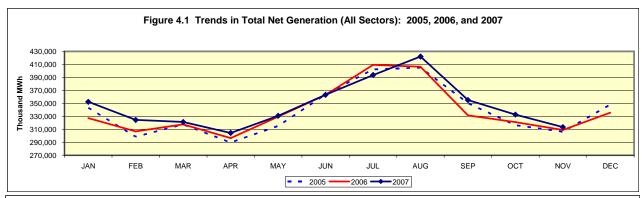
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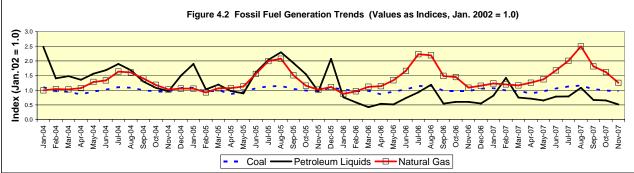
- Coal consumption and generation includes subbituminous coal, bituminous coal, anthracite, lignite, waste coal and coal synfuel.
- Coal stocks include the coal categories listed immediately above except for waste coal. The bituminous category includes anthracite and coal synfuel.
- Petroleum Liquids 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.

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

Year-to-Date Comparis	Year-to-Date Comparison												
	Starting Month	Ending Month	Coal	Petroleum Liquids	Natural Gas	Nuclear	Hydroelectric Conventional	All Other	Total				
Current Period	January 2007	November 2007	1,844,799	48,012	826,826	734,504	229,585	128,883	3,812,609				
Prior Period	January 2006	November 2006	1,817,379	41,538	757,215	716,729	267,650	127,908	3,728,419				
Percent Difference			1.5%	15.6%	9.2%	2.5%	-14.2%	0.8%	2.3%				

Comparison to Prior Twelve-Month Period												
Starting Month Ending Month Coal Petroleum Liquids Natural Gas Nuclear Hydroelectric Conventional												
Current Period	December 2006	November 2007	2,018,346	51,128	882,655	804,994	251,181	140,588	4,148,892			
Prior Period	December 2005	November 2006	1,995,365	52,780	810,953	788,464	289,792	139,166	4,076,520			
Percent Difference			1.2%	-3.1%	8.8%	2.1%	-13.3%	1.0%	1.8%			





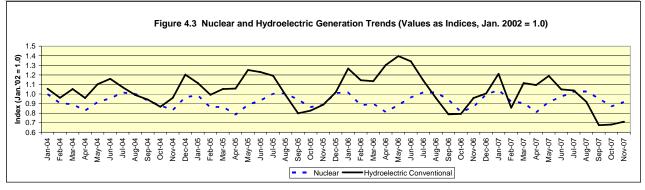
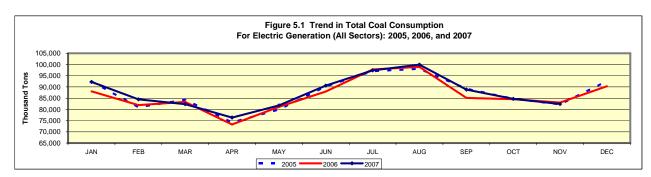
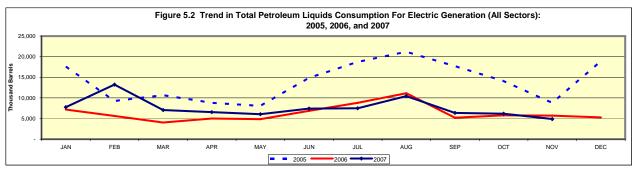


Table 5.1 Trends in Fossil Fuel Consumption For Electric Generation, Total (All Sectors)

Year-to-Date Comparison										
	Starting Month	Ending Month	Coal (Thousand Tons)	Petroleum Liquids (Thousand Barrels)	Natural Gas (Million Cubic Feet)					
Current Period	January 2007	November 2007	961,024	83,463	6,958,000					
Prior Period	January 2006	November 2006	944,931	71,580	6,398,058					
Percent Difference			1.7%	16.6%	8.8%					

Comparison to Prior 12 Month Period										
Starting Month End		Ending Month	Coal (Thousand Tons)	Petroleum Liquids (Thousand Barrels)	Natural Gas (Million Cubic Feet)					
Current Period	December 2006	November 2007	1,051,439	88,885	7,429,565					
Prior Period	December 2005	November 2006	1,037,508	90,467	6,850,054					
Percent Difference			1.3%	-1.7%	8.5%					





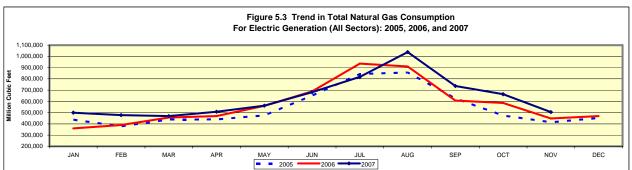
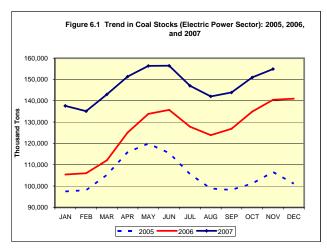
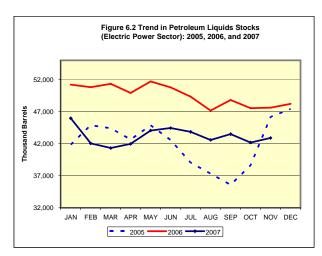
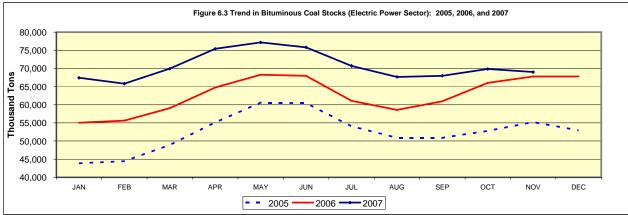
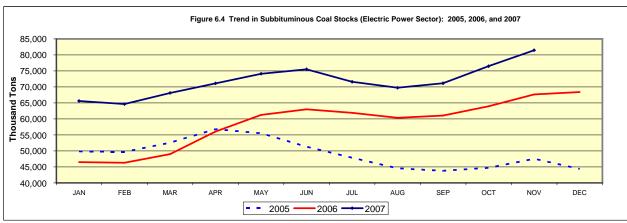


Table 6.1 Trends in Total Fossil Fuel Stocks (Electric Power Sector)											
Fossil Fuel Stocks	Nov-07	Nov-06	% Change	Oct-07	% Change						
Coal, Total (Thousand Short Tons)	154,881	140,442	10.3%	150,942	2.6%						
Bituminous (includes anthracite and coal synfuel)	69,006	67,797	1.8%	69,829	-1.2%						
Subbituminous	81,463	67,662	20.4%	76,487	6.5%						
Lignite	Lignite 4,411 4,983 -11.5% 4,626 -4.6%										
Petroleum Liquids (Thousand Barrels)	42,888	47,615	-9.9%	42,185	1.7%						









Data for: November 2007

Retail Sales

Table 7.1 Retail Sales (Million kWh)											
Ultimate Customer Nov-07 Nov-06 % Change Oct-07 % Change											
Residential	95,854	94,843	1.1%	103,770	-7.6%						
Commercial	104,648	101,104	3.5%	115,095	-9.1%						
Industrial	83,212	80,653	3.2%	87,330	-4.7%						
Transportation	Transportation 637 582 9.4% 617 3.2%										
All Sectors	284,351	277,182	2.6%	306,812	-7.3%						

Average Retail Price

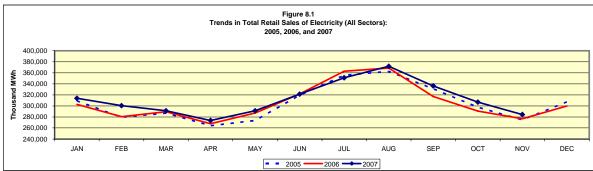
Table 7.2 Average Retail Price (Cents/kWh) U.S. Total									
Ultimate Customer	Nov-07	Nov-06	% Change	Oct-07	% Change				
Residential	10.69	10.18	5.0%	10.81	-1.1%				
Commercial	9.60	9.24	3.9%	9.79	-1.9%				
Industrial	6.22	6.04	3.0%	6.44	-3.4%				
Transportation	9.46	9.40	0.6%	10.46	-9.6%				
All Sectors	8.98	8.63	4.1%	9.18	-2.2%				

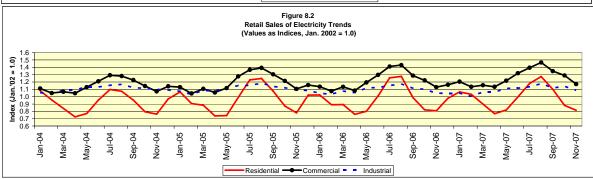
Table 7.3 Average Retail Price (Cents/kWh) by Census Division										
Census Division		Residential		All Sectors						
	Nov-07	Nov-06	% Change	Nov-07	Nov-06	% Change				
New England	16.18	15.58	3.9%	14.61	13.97	4.6%				
Middle Atlantic	13.94	12.89	8.1%	12.11	11.58	4.6%				
East North Central	9.99	8.86	12.8%	8.07	7.26	11.2%				
West North Central	7.98	7.69	3.8%	6.34	6.20	2.3%				
South Atlantic	10.10	9.75	3.6%	8.60	8.40	2.4%				
East South Central	8.59	7.98	7.6%	6.91	6.46	7.0%				
West South Central	11.00	11.13	-1.2%	9.02	8.93	1.0%				
Mountain	8.94	8.47	5.5%	7.37	6.99	5.4%				
Pacific Contiguous	11.60	11.53	0.6%	10.36	10.42	-0.6%				
Pacific Noncontiguous	21.76	19.46	11.8%	19.61	17.31	13.3%				
U.S. Total	10.69	10.18	5.0%	8.98	8.63	4.1%				

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	November 2007	1,274,506	1,236,345	923,833	7,118	3,441,802		
Prior Period	January 2006	November 2006	1,236,638	1,195,071	931,360	6,730	3,369,800		
Percent Difference			3.1%	3.5%	-0.8%	5.8%	2.1%		

Comparison to Prior Twelve-Month Period										
	Starting Month	Ending Month	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Total (All Sectors)			
Current Period	December 2006	November 2007	1,389,388	1,341,018	1,003,770	7,746	3,741,921			
Prior Period	December 2005	November 2006	1,356,816	1,298,602	1,014,335	7,390	3,677,142			
Percent Difference			2.4%	3.3%	-1.0%	4.8%	1.8%			





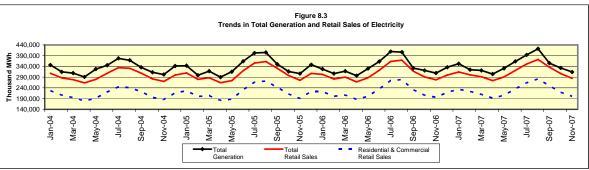
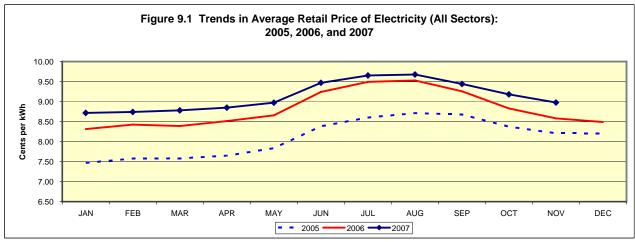


Table 9.1 Trends in Average Retail Price of Electricity (All Sectors)

Cents per Kilowatthour

Year-to-Date Comparison									
	Starting Month	Ending Month	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Total (All Sectors)		
Current Period	January 2007	November 2007	10.66	9.69	6.37	10.43	9.16		
Prior Period	January 2006	November 2006	10.45	9.49	6.18	9.54	8.93		
Percent Difference			2.0%	2.1%	3.1%	9.3%	2.6%		

Comparison to Prior 12 Month Period									
	Starting Month	Ending Month	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Transportation	Total (All Sectors)		
Current Period	December 2006	November 2007	10.60	9.64	6.34	10.36	9.11		
Prior Period	December 2005	November 2006	10.35	9.43	6.16	9.42	8.87		
Percent Difference			2.4%	2.2%	2.9%	10.0%	2.7%		



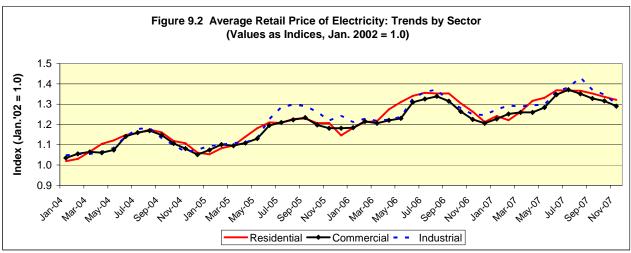
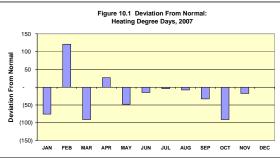


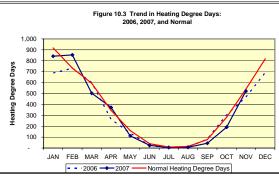
Table 10.1 Degree Days

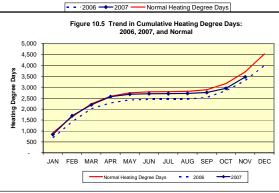
Heating Degree Days					Cooling Degree Days				
	Month	Heating Degree Days	Normal Heating Degree Days	Deviation From Normal	Pecent Difference From Normal	Cooling Degree Days	Normal Cooling Degree Days	Deviation From Normal	Pecent Difference From Normal
Current Period	November 2007	521	539	-18	-3.3%	17	16	1	6.3%
Prior Period	November 2006	467	539	-72	-13.4%	14	16	-2	-12.5%
Percent Difference		11.6%				21.4%			

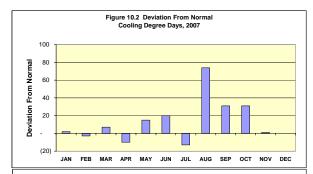
Table 10.2 Trends in Heating and Cooling Degree Days

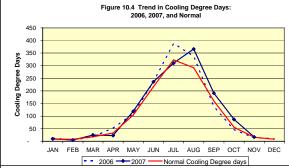
Year-to-Date Comparison					Comparison to Prior 12 Month Period					
	Starting Month	Ending Month	Heating Degree Days	Cooling Degree Days		Starting Month	Ending Month	Heating Degree Days	Cooling Degree Days	
Current Period	January 2007	November 2007	3,471	1,389	Current Period	December 2006	November 2007	4,161	1,400	
Prior Period	January 2006	November 2006	3,306	1,357	Prior Period	December 2005	November 2006	4,172	1,361	
Percent Difference			5.0%	2.4%	Percent Difference	e		-0.3%	2.9%	

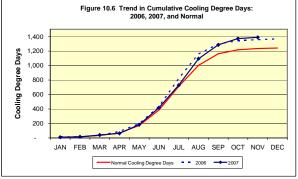












Section 11. Documentation

Data for: November 2007

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 *Elash 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).