Table 2.2. Existing Capacity by Energy Source, 2006
(Megawatts)

Energy Source	Number of Generators	Generator Nameplate Capacity	Net Summer Capacity	Net Winter Capacity
Coal[1]	1,493	335,830	312,956	315,163
Petroleum[2]	3,744	64,318	58,097	62,565
Natural Gas[3]	5,470	442,945	388,294	416,745
Other Gases[4]	105	2,563	2,256	2,197
Nuclear	104	105,585	100,334	101,718
Hydroelectric Conventional[5]	3,988	77,419	77,821	77,393
Other Renewables[6]	1,823	26,470	24,113	24,285
Pumped Storage	150	19,569	21,461	21,374
Other[7]	47	976	882	908
Total	**16,924**	**1,075,677**	**986,215**	**1,022,347**

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil (all diesel and No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils), residual fuel oil (No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils and bunker C fuel oil), jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Includes a small number of generators for which waste heat is the primary energy source.
[4] Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
[5] The net summer capacity and/or the net winter capacity may exceed nameplate capacity due to upgrades to and overload capability of hydroelectric generators.
[6] Wood, black liquor, other wood waste, municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy, and wind.
[7] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, tire-derived fuels and miscellaneous technologies.
Notes: • Capacity by energy source is based on the capacity associated with the energy source reported as the most predominant (primary) one, where more than one energy source is associated with a generator. • Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report."

Table 2.3. Existing Capacity by Producer Type, 2006
(Megawatts)

Producer Type	Number of Generators	Generator Nameplate Capacity	Net Summer Capacity	Net Winter Capacity
Electric Power Sector				
Electric Utilities	9,249	610,057	567,523	584,310
Independent Power Producers	4,585	388,066	350,854	366,023
Total	**13,834**	**998,122**	**918,377**	**950,333**
Combined Heat and Power Sector				
Electric Power[1]	661	43,427	37,793	40,524
Commercial	640	2,584	2,272	2,366
Industrial	1,789	31,543	27,773	29,125
Total	**3,090**	**77,554**	**67,838**	**72,015**
Total All Sectors	**16,924**	**1,075,677**	**986,215**	**1,022,347**

[1] Includes only independent power producers` combined heat and power facilities.
Notes: • See Glossary reference for definitions. • Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report."

Table 2.4. Planned Nameplate Capacity Additions from New Generators, by Energy Source, 2007 through 2011
(Megawatts)

Energy Source	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Coal[1]	1,679	920	12,611	6,839	7,649
Petroleum[2]	255	1	835	50	--
Natural Gas	9,891	12,896	11,050	7,569	4,622
Other Gases[3]	--	580	771	--	340
Nuclear	--	--	--	--	--
Hydroelectric Conventional	13	3	1	--	--
Other Renewables[4]	5,714	2,032	350	217	56
Pumped Storage	--	--	--	--	--
Other[5]	--	--	--	--	165
Total	**17,552**	**16,432**	**25,617**	**14,675**	**12,833**

[1] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.
[2] Distillate fuel oil (all diesel and No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils), residual fuel oil (No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils and bunker C fuel oil), jet fuel, kerosene, petroleum coke (converted to liquid petroleum, see Technical Notes for conversion methodology), and waste oil.
[3] Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.
[4] Wood, black liquor, other wood waste, municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy, and wind.
[5] Batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, tire-derived fuels and miscellaneous technologies.
Notes: • Projected data are updated annually, so revision superscript is not used. • Capacity by energy source is based on the capacity associated with the energy source reported as the most predominant (primary) one, where more than one energy source is associated with a generator. These data reflect plans as of January 1, 2007. • Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report."