

**Table 2.2. Existing Capacity by Energy Source, 2007**  
(Megawatts)

Energy Source	Number of Generators	Generator Nameplate Capacity	Net Summer Capacity	Net Winter Capacity
Coal <sup>1</sup> .....	1,470	336,040	312,738	314,944
Petroleum <sup>2</sup> .....	3,743	62,394	56,068	60,528
Natural Gas <sup>3</sup> .....	5,439	449,389	392,876	422,184
Other Gases <sup>4</sup> .....	105	2,663	2,313	2,292
Nuclear.....	104	105,764	100,266	101,765
Hydroelectric Conventional <sup>5</sup> .....	3,992	77,644	77,885	77,369
Wind.....	389	16,596	16,515	16,541
Solar Thermal and Photovoltaic.....	38	503	502	422
Wood and Wood Derived Fuels <sup>6</sup> .....	346	7,510	6,704	6,745
Geothermal.....	224	3,233	2,214	2,362
Other Biomass <sup>7</sup> .....	1,299	4,834	4,134	4,214
Pumped Storage.....	151	20,355	21,886	21,799
Other <sup>8</sup> .....	42	866	788	814
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>17,342</b>	<b>1,087,791</b>	<b>994,888</b>	<b>1,031,978</b>

<sup>1</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Includes a small number of generators for which waste heat is the primary energy source.

<sup>4</sup> Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

<sup>5</sup> The net summer capacity and/or the net winter capacity may exceed nameplate capacity due to upgrades to and overload capability of hydroelectric generators.

<sup>6</sup> Wood/wood waste solids (including paper pellets, railroad ties, utility poles, wood chips, bark, and wood waste solids), wood waste liquids (red liquor, sludge wood, spent sulfite liquor, and other wood-based liquids), and black liquor.

<sup>7</sup> Biogenic municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, other biomass solids, other biomass liquids, and other biomass gases (including digester gases, methane, and other biomass gases).

<sup>8</sup> 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. • In some reporting of capacity data, such as for wind, solar and wave energy sites, the capacity for multiple generators is reported in a single generator record and is presented as a single generator in the count of number of generators.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report."

**Table 2.3. Existing Capacity by Producer Type, 2007**  
(Megawatts)

Producer Type	Number of Generators	Generator Nameplate Capacity	Net Summer Capacity	Net Winter Capacity
<b>Electric Power Sector</b>				
Electric Utilities.....	9,237	616,525	571,200	588,881
Independent Power Producers.....	5,138	395,161	357,278	372,241
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>14,375</b>	<b>1,011,687</b>	<b>928,478</b>	<b>961,122</b>
<b>Combined Heat and Power Sector</b>				
Electric Power <sup>1</sup> .....	646	42,824	37,254	40,087
Commercial.....	635	2,586	2,312	2,404
Industrial.....	1,686	30,694	26,844	28,365
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,967</b>	<b>76,104</b>	<b>66,410</b>	<b>70,856</b>
<b>Total All Sectors.....</b>	<b>17,342</b>	<b>1,087,791</b>	<b>994,888</b>	<b>1,031,978</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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. • In some reporting of capacity data, such as for wind, solar and wave energy sites, the capacity for multiple generators is reported in a single generator record and is presented as a single generator in the count of number of generators.

Source: Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report."

**Table 2.4. Planned Nameplate Capacity Additions from New Generators, by Energy Source, 2008 through 2012**  
(Megawatts)

Energy Source	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Coal <sup>1</sup> .....	1,131	6,082	4,996	4,514	6,624
Petroleum <sup>2</sup> .....	90	1,045	55	720	--
Natural Gas.....	9,780	12,334	8,911	6,919	10,156
Other Gases <sup>3</sup> .....	--	--	--	--	--
Nuclear.....	--	--	--	--	1,270
Hydroelectric Conventional.....	18	6	6	204	2
Wind.....	9,821	3,661	1,045	90	--
Solar Thermal and Photovoltaic.....	23	127	315	1,050	880
Wood and Wood Derived Fuels <sup>4</sup> .....	32	60	68	14	114
Geothermal.....	138	30	87	128	--
Other Biomass <sup>5</sup> .....	173	129	1	122	2
Pumped Storage.....	--	--	--	--	--
Other <sup>6</sup> .....	22	--	--	--	--
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>21,226</b>	<b>23,475</b>	<b>15,484</b>	<b>13,762</b>	<b>19,049</b>

<sup>1</sup> Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, waste coal, and synthetic coal.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.