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[1]	1,470	336,040	312,738	314,944
Petroleum[2]	3,743	62,394	56,068	60,528
Natural Gas[3]	5,439	449,389	392,876	422,184
Other Gases[4]	105	2,663	2,313	2,292
Nuclear	104	105,764	100,266	101,765
Hydroelectric Conventional[5]	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[6]	346	7,510	6,704	6,745
Geothermal	224	3,233	2,214	2,362
Other Biomass[7]	1,299	4,834	4,134	4,214
Pumped Storage	151	20,355	21,886	21,799
Other[8]	42	866	788	814
Total	**17,342**	**1,087,791**	**994,888**	**1,031,978**

[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/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.
[7] 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).
[8] 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
Electric Power Sector				
Electric Utilities	9,237	616,525	571,200	588,881
Independent Power Producers	5,138	395,161	357,278	372,241
Total	**14,375**	**1,011,687**	**928,478**	**961,122**
Combined Heat and Power Sector				
Electric Power[1]	646	42,824	37,254	40,087
Commercial	635	2,586	2,312	2,404
Industrial	1,686	30,694	26,844	28,365
Total	**2,967**	**76,104**	**66,410**	**70,856**
Total All Sectors	**17,342**	**1,087,791**	**994,888**	**1,031,978**

[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. • 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[1]	1,131	6,082	4,996	4,514	6,624
Petroleum[2]	90	1,045	55	720	--
Natural Gas	9,780	12,334	8,911	6,919	10,156
Other Gases[3]	--	--	--	--	--
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[4]	32	60	68	14	114
Geothermal	138	30	87	128	--
Other Biomass[5]	173	129	1	122	2
Pumped Storage	--	--	--	--	--
Other[6]	22	--	--	--	--
Total	**21,226**	**23,475**	**15,484**	**13,762**	**19,049**

[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.