Table 906. Nuclear Power Plants—Number. Capacity, and Generation: 1980 to 2008 [51.8 represents 51,800,000 kW]

1995

109

99 5

Item Operable generating units 1, 2

Net summer capacity 2, 3 (mil k\\\)

at the end of the month).

/mer/nuclear.html> (accessed 2 April 2009).

(01.0	00.0	00.0	07.0	00.L	00.7	00.2	00.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Net generation (bil. kWh)	251.1	576.9	673.4	753.9	768.8	780.1	763.7	788.5	782.0	787.2	806.4	809.0
Percent of total electricity net												
generation	11.0	19.0	20.1	19.8	20.6	20.2	19.7	19.9	19.3	19.4	19.4	19.7
Capacity factor 4 (percent)	56.3	66.0	77.4	88.1	89.4	90.3	87.9	90.1	89.3	89.6	91.8	91.9
¹ Total of nuclear generating units holding full-power licenses, or equivalent permission to operate, at the end of the year. Although Browns Ferry 1 was shut down in 1985, the unit has remained fully licensed and thus has continued to be counted as operable during the shutdown. ² As of year-end. ³ Net summer capacity is the peak steady hourly output that generating equipment is expected to supply to system load, exclusive of auxiliary and other power plant, as demonstrated by test at the time												
of summer neak demand Weighted average of monthly canacity factors. Monthly factors are derived by dividing actual monthly												

Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, "Monthly Energy Review," March 2009; http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu

2000

104

979

2001

104

98 2

2002

104

98 7

2003

104

90 2

2004

104

99 6

2005

104

2006

104

2007

104

2008

104

1003

Weighted average of monthly capacity factors. Monthly factors are derived by dividing actual monthly

generation by the maximum possible generation for the month (number of hours in the month multiplied by the net summer capacity

1980

1990

112