Electric Power Annual 2010
Released: November 2011
Next Update: November 2012

Table 1.5. Capacity Additions, Retirements and Changes by Energy Source, 2010

(Count, Megawatts)

	Generator Additions				Generator Retirements			Changes to Existing Capacity[1]			
Energy Source	Number of Gene-rators	Generator Nameplate Capacity	Net Summer Capacity	Net Winter Capacity	Number of Gene-rators	Generator Nameplate Capacity	Net Summer Capacity	Net Winter Capacity	Generator Nameplate Capacity	Net Summer Capacity	Net Winter Capacity
Coal[2]	9	5,836	5,246	5,268	35	1,678	1,528	1,529	-585	-1,213	-916
Petroleum[3]	53	1,001	804	806	59	1,114	1,043	1,046	-636	-895	-1,061
Natural Gas[4]	106	7,544	6,543	7,206	67	2,333	2,168	2,236	2,201	1,382	1,447
Other Gases[5]	2	101	101	101	2	8	6	6	820	673	696
Nuclear	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	113	164	495
Hydroelectric Conventional	7	22	21	19	2	1	1	1	274	287	324
Wind	69	4,565	4,545	4,546	2	2	2	2	271	296	291
Solar Thermal and Photovoltaic	61	337	313	300	--	--	--	--	11	10	10
Wood and Wood Derived Fuels[6]	3	94	74	78	9	96	97	97	122	121	121
Geothermal	2	24	13	19	--	--	--	--	54	10	10
Other Biomass[7]	105	139	129	133	32	38	32	34	-64	-45	-40
Pumped Storage	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	39	1
Other[8]	1	1	1	1	2	50	39	39	34	34	34
Total	**418**	**19,661**	**17,789**	**18,477**	**210**	**5,321**	**4,916**	**4,989**	**2,612**	**863**	**1,412**

[1] Generator re-ratings, re-powering, and revisions/corrections to previously reported data.

[2] Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, and waste coal.

[3] 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.

[4] Includes a small number of generators for which waste heat is the primary energy source.

[5] Blast furnace gas, propane gas, and other manufactured and waste gases derived from fossil fuels.

[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] 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: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report."