Table A9. Electricity generating capacity
(gigawatts)

Net summer capacity[1]	Reference case							Annual growth 2010-2035 (percent)
	2009	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	
Electric power sector[2]								
Power only[3]								
Coal	305.9	308.1	276.7	269.8	269.8	269.9	270.4	-0.5%
Oil and natural gas steam[4]	109.1	107.4	90.0	89.4	88.9	88.0	87.2	-0.8%
Combined cycle	167.7	171.7	187.4	187.7	197.6	218.3	246.0	1.4%
Combustion turbine/diesel	133.1	134.8	138.7	145.6	152.7	158.6	169.0	0.9%
Nuclear power[5]	101.1	101.2	103.6	111.2	114.7	114.3	110.9	0.4%
Pumped storage	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	0.0%
Fuel cells	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7%
Renewable sources[6]	120.3	125.2	144.4	145.8	151.2	156.1	169.3	1.2%
Distributed generation[7]	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.3	2.1	- -
Total	**959.5**	**970.6**	**963.2**	**972.1**	**997.8**	**1028.7**	**1077.0**	**0.4%**
Combined heat and power[8]								
Coal	5.3	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	-0.3%
Oil and natural gas steam[4]	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0%
Combined cycle	25.8	26.3	26.3	26.3	26.3	26.3	26.3	-0.0%
Combustion turbine/diesel	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	-0.0%
Renewable sources[6]	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.2%
Total	**35.4**	**35.9**	**35.5**	**35.5**	**35.5**	**35.5**	**35.5**	**-0.0%**
Cumulative planned additions[9]								
Coal	0.0	0.0	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	- -
Oil and natural gas steam[4]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	- -
Combined cycle	0.0	0.0	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	- -
Combustion turbine/diesel	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	- -
Nuclear power	0.0	0.0	1.1	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	- -
Pumped storage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	- -
Fuel cells	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	- -
Renewable sources[6]	0.0	0.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	- -
Distributed generation[7]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	- -
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**43.7**	**49.3**	**49.3**	**49.3**	**49.3**	**- -**
Cumulative unplanned additions[9]								
Coal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.7	- -
Oil and natural gas steam[4]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	- -
Combined cycle	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.9	11.8	32.5	60.2	- -
Combustion turbine/diesel	0.0	0.0	5.2	12.9	23.2	30.2	41.5	- -
Nuclear power	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.8	- -
Pumped storage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	- -
Fuel cells	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	- -
Renewable sources[6]	0.0	0.0	5.7	7.0	12.4	17.4	30.5	- -
Distributed generation[7]	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.3	2.1	- -
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**12.4**	**23.2**	**49.1**	**82.5**	**137.8**	**- -**
Cumulative electric power sector additions	**0.0**	**0.0**	**56.1**	**72.5**	**98.5**	**131.8**	**187.1**	**- -**
Cumulative retirements[10]								
Coal	0.0	0.0	41.0	48.9	48.9	48.9	49.0	- -
Oil and natural gas steam[4]	0.0	0.0	17.4	18.0	18.5	19.4	20.3	- -
Combined cycle	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	- -
Combustion turbine/diesel	0.0	0.0	6.4	7.2	10.4	11.4	12.4	- -
Nuclear power	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.1	6.1	- -
Pumped storage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	- -
Fuel cells	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	- -
Renewable sources[6]	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	- -
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**65.2**	**75.2**	**78.9**	**81.4**	**88.4**	**- -**
Total electric power sector capacity	**994.9**	**1006.5**	**998.7**	**1007.6**	**1033.3**	**1064.2**	**1112.5**	**0.4%**

Table A9. Electricity generating capacity (continued)
(gigawatts)

Net summer capacity[1]	Reference case							Annual growth 2010-2035 (percent)
	2009	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	
End-use generators[11]								
Coal	3.6	4.3	4.2	6.6	7.7	8.8	9.9	3.4%
Petroleum	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3%
Natural gas	14.7	14.7	17.7	19.8	22.9	27.4	33.2	3.3%
Other gaseous fuels[12]	1.8	1.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.5%
Renewable sources[6]	6.7	7.6	17.6	21.1	23.4	27.1	30.6	5.7%
Other[13]	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0%
Total	**28.0**	**29.6**	**43.3**	**51.3**	**57.8**	**67.1**	**77.5**	**3.9%**
Cumulative capacity additions[9]	**0.0**	**0.0**	**13.7**	**21.7**	**28.2**	**37.4**	**47.9**	**- -**

[1]Net summer capacity is the steady hourly output that generating equipment is expected to supply to system load (exclusive of auxiliary power), as demonstrated by tests during summer peak demand.
[2]Includes electricity-only and combined heat and power plants whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public.
[3]Includes plants that only produce electricity. Includes capacity increases (uprates) at existing units.
[4]Includes oil-, gas-, and dual-fired capacity.
[5]Nuclear capacity includes 7.3 gigawatts of uprates through 2035.
[6]Includes conventional hydroelectric, geothermal, wood, wood waste, all municipal waste, landfill gas, other biomass, solar, and wind power. Facilities co-firing biomass and coal are classified as coal.
[7]Primarily peak load capacity fueled by natural gas.
[8]Includes combined heat and power plants whose primary business is to sell electricity and heat to the public (i.e., those that report North American Industry Classification System code 22).
[9]Cumulative additions after December 31, 2010.
[10]Cumulative retirements after December 31, 2010.
[11]Includes combined heat and power plants and electricity-only plants in the commercial and industrial sectors; and small on-site generating systems in the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors used primarily for own-use generation, but which may also sell some power to the grid.
[12]Includes refinery gas and still gas.
[13]Includes batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, and miscellaneous technologies.
- - = Not applicable.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Data for 2009 and 2010 are model results and may differ slightly from official EIA data reports.
Sources: 2009 and 2010 capacity and projected planned additions: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report" (preliminary). **Projections:** EIA, AEO2012 National Energy Modeling System run REF2012.D020112C.