

Table 1.2. Existing Capacity by Energy Source, 2008
(Megawatts)

Energy Source	Number of Generators	Generator Nameplate Capacity	Net Summer Capacity	Net Winter Capacity
Coal ¹	1,445	337,300	313,322	315,461
Petroleum ²	3,768	63,655	57,445	61,538
Natural Gas ³	5,467	454,611	397,432	427,703
Other Gases ⁴	102	2,262	1,995	1,958
Nuclear.....	104	106,147	100,755	102,494
Hydroelectric Conventional ⁵	3,996	77,731	77,930	77,694
Wind.....	494	24,980	24,651	24,698
Solar Thermal and Photovoltaic.....	89	539	536	455
Wood and Wood Derived Fuels ⁶ ..	353	7,730	6,864	6,905
Geothermal.....	228	3,281	2,256	2,409
Other Biomass ⁷	1,412	4,854	4,186	4,263
Pumped Storage.....	151	20,355	21,858	21,768
Other ⁸	49	1,042	942	968
Total.....	17,658	1,104,486	1,010,171	1,048,313

¹ Anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, and waste 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 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."

Table 1.3. Existing Capacity by Producer Type, 2008
(Megawatts)

Producer Type	Number of Generators	Generator Nameplate Capacity	Net Summer Capacity	Net Winter Capacity
Electric Power Sector				
Electric Utilities.....	9,371	632,923	584,908	603,610
Independent Power Producers.....	5,344	395,594	359,044	373,888
Total.....	14,715	1,028,517	943,951	977,497
Combined Heat and Power Sector				
Electric Power ¹	654	42,937	37,309	40,274
Commercial ²	639	2,593	2,312	2,407
Industrial ²	1,650	30,439	26,599	28,134
Total.....	2,943	75,969	66,219	70,815
Total All Sectors.....	17,658	1,104,486	1,010,171	1,048,313

¹ Includes only independent power producers' combined heat and power facilities.

² Small number of electricity-only, non-Combined Heat and Power plants may be included.

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