Table A9. Electricity Generating Capacity
(Gigawatts)

Net Summer Capacity[1]	Reference Case							Annual Growth 2009-2035 (percent)
	2008	2009	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	
Electric Power Sector[2]								
Power Only[3]								
Coal	304.4	308.2	312.8	314.2	314.2	314.2	314.5	0.1%
Oil and Natural Gas Steam[4]	114.6	114.0	100.4	90.6	90.1	90.1	88.1	-1.0%
Combined Cycle	157.1	165.4	171.0	171.1	177.0	201.2	224.9	1.2%
Combustion Turbine/Diesel	131.7	134.6	137.4	142.6	152.8	165.3	179.1	1.1%
Nuclear Power[5]	100.6	101.0	105.7	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	0.4%
Pumped Storage	21.8	21.8	21.8	21.8	21.8	21.8	21.8	0.0%
Fuel Cells	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	- -
Renewable Sources[6]	109.7	116.3	138.1	139.0	142.6	145.8	148.7	0.9%
Distributed Generation[7]	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	1.4	2.4	4.1	- -
Total	**939.8**	**961.5**	**987.8**	**991.5**	**1011.0**	**1052.0**	**1092.3**	**0.5%**
Combined Heat and Power[8]								
Coal	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	-0.1%
Oil and Natural Gas Steam[4]	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0%
Combined Cycle	31.8	31.8	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8	0.1%
Combustion Turbine/Diesel	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.2%
Renewable Sources[6]	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0%
Total	**40.4**	**40.4**	**41.3**	**41.3**	**41.3**	**41.3**	**41.3**	**0.1%**
Cumulative Planned Additions[9]								
Coal	0.0	0.0	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	- -
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	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	- -
Combustion Turbine/Diesel	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	- -
Nuclear Power	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	- -
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	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	- -
Distributed Generation[7]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	- -
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**21.7**	**21.8**	**21.9**	**22.0**	**22.1**	**- -**
Cumulative Unplanned Additions[9]								
Coal	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	- -
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	0.5	0.7	6.5	30.8	54.5	- -
Combustion Turbine/Diesel	0.0	0.0	4.0	9.9	20.1	32.7	46.5	- -
Nuclear Power	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	- -
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	21.1	21.9	25.4	28.5	31.3	- -
Distributed Generation[7]	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	1.4	2.4	4.1	- -
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**26.2**	**40.7**	**60.6**	**101.5**	**143.9**	**- -**
Cumulative Electric Power Sector Additions	**0.0**	**0.0**	**47.9**	**62.5**	**82.6**	**123.6**	**166.0**	**- -**
Cumulative Retirements[10]								
Coal	0.0	0.0	7.1	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	- -
Oil and Natural Gas Steam[4]	0.0	0.0	13.6	23.4	23.9	23.9	26.0	- -
Combined Cycle	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	- -
Combustion Turbine/Diesel	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	- -
Nuclear Power	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	- -
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	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	- -
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**24.2**	**35.3**	**35.8**	**35.9**	**37.9**	**- -**
Total Electric Power Sector Capacity	**980.2**	**1001.9**	**1029.1**	**1032.8**	**1052.4**	**1093.3**	**1133.6**	**0.5%**

Table A9. Electricity Generating Capacity (Continued)
(Gigawatts)

Net Summer Capacity[1]	Reference Case							Annual Growth 2009-2035 (percent)
	2008	2009	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	
End-Use Generators[11]								
Coal	3.5	4.0	5.1	5.6	6.8	8.7	10.8	3.9%
Petroleum	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.2%
Natural Gas	14.8	16.2	23.2	25.9	28.5	32.8	38.0	3.3%
Other Gaseous Fuels	1.9	1.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.3%
Renewable Sources[6]	6.7	7.5	17.5	21.4	27.5	30.5	31.8	5.7%
Other	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0%
Total	**28.4**	**31.5**	**50.5**	**57.5**	**67.4**	**76.7**	**85.2**	**3.9%**
Cumulative Capacity Additions[9]	**0.0**	**0.0**	**18.9**	**26.0**	**35.9**	**45.2**	**53.7**	**- -**

[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 3.8 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, 2009.
[10]Cumulative retirements after December 31, 2009.
[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.
- - = Not applicable.
Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Data for 2008 and 2009 are model results and may differ slightly from official EIA data reports.
Sources: 2008 and 2009 capacity and projected planned additions: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Form EIA-860, "Annual Electric Generator Report" (preliminary). **Projections:** EIA, AEO2011 National Energy Modeling System run REF2011.D120810C.