



Number of turbines and miles of ridgeline development to satisfy the proposed Renewable Portfolio Standard requirement

The RPS legislation would require that 8.7% of Virginia’s electricity demand in 2020 come from “Category 2” sources, which include utility-scale wind power, low-impact hydropower, geothermal power, ocean energy sources, combustion of gas from landfills, closed-loop biomass, and digestion of organic waste, and active solar heating of swimming pools.

The estimate of 3500 wind turbines and 400 miles of ridgeline development assumes:

- 1) Most or all of the 8.7% Category 2 requirement will be met with utility-scale wind power.
- 2) Production for Appalachian region wind turbines is limited by the intermittency of wind. For a 1.5 MW turbine with a capacity factor of 28%, the annual electricity production is:

$$1.5 \text{ MW} \times 0.28 \times 24 \text{ hours/day} \times 365 \text{ days/year} = 3679 \text{ MWh/year/turbine}$$

- 3) Demand for electricity in Virginia will continue to grow at 2.5% per year. Estimated electricity use in Virginia in 2020 would thus be 156,350,646 MWh.
- 4) Turbine spacing on Appalachian ridges is approximately 8 turbines per mile.

$$\text{Number of turbines: } (0.087 \times 156,350,646 \text{ MWh}) / 3679 \text{ MWh/turbine} = 3697 \text{ turbines}$$

$$\text{Miles of ridgeline: } 3697 \text{ turbines} / 8 \text{ turbines/mile} = 462 \text{ miles}$$

These estimates would be reduced somewhat if: (1) larger capacity turbines are deployed and technology improvements increase capacity factors; (2) energy efficiency measures reduce the rate of growth in Virginia’s electricity demand.