The largest renewable energy project in the Army is now fully operational and producing electricity. The Fort Hood combined solar and wind energy generation project is the result of a collaboration between the U.S. Army Office of Energy Initiatives (OEI), Fort Hood, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Energy, and Apex Clean Energy Holdings, LLC.

**Project Details**

- The hybrid solar and wind project has a capacity of approximately 65 megawatts (MW) alternating current (AC).*
- This is the Army’s first hybrid (solar and wind) renewable energy project, first to include both on and off installation generation, and the Army’s largest single renewable energy project to date.
- The onsite solar renewable energy generation system is expected to generate ~15 MW AC.
- Energy purchased from the onsite solar system will be combined with energy from the ~50 MW offsite wind facility.
- The project is estimated to provide over $100 million in cost avoidance to the Army over the course of the contract.
- The onsite solar project will be micro-grid capable to enhance energy security.
- The project contributes to the Army’s goal of producing one gigawatt of renewable energy on Army installations by 2025.

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*Alternating current (AC) is provided to consumers. Inverters convert the Direct Current (DC) from solar panels to AC and losses occur during conversion. ~15 MW AC = ~18 MW DC.

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**About Fort Hood**

Nearly 75 years ago, 108,000 acres of central Texas land was transformed from rural farming land into Camp Hood, home of the Tank Destroyer Tactical and Firing Center. The roughly 300 families that resided in the chosen area were relocated and replaced with nearly 38,000 troops. The number of Soldiers multiplied until it peaked at almost 95,000 in less than one year’s time. A shift in Camp Hood’s mission brought about by the end of the Second World War caused the number of Soldiers to drop. Eight years after its official opening, Camp Hood became a permanent installation and was renamed Fort Hood.

Located in central Texas, Fort Hood is now the largest active duty armored post in the U.S. Armed Forces. There are nearly 40,000 Soldiers who work on Fort Hood. They are the life of Fort Hood. Their training gives Fort Hood its purpose, just as Camp Hood troops did back in 1942. They are part of what has made Fort Hood “The Great Place” for more than seven decades.

**About OEI**

The Office of Energy Initiatives (OEI), an enduring organization under the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations, Energy, and Environment), centrally manages, develops and executes large-scale energy projects, 10 MW or greater, by leveraging private financing. Through the OEI, the Army seeks to achieve energy security on its installations by enabling new generation, energy storage, and energy controls to support Army installation energy requirements. For more information about OEI visit: [www.oei.army.mil](http://www.oei.army.mil).

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June 2017
Fort Hood, Texas

About DLA Energy

For more than 70 years, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Energy has provided the Department of Defense and other government agencies with comprehensive energy solutions in the most effective and efficient manner possible. DLA Energy is a primary-level field activity of the Defense Logistics Agency, and is co-located at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. DLA Energy is one of OEI’s acquisition partners supporting large-scale renewable and alternative energy projects.

About Apex Clean Energy

Apex Clean Energy Holdings, LLC is an independent renewable energy company focused on building utility-scale generation facilities. Apex creates value throughout the asset life cycle, from site origination and financing, to turn-key construction and long-term asset management. Their business plan is based on the premise that clean energy resources are valuable. Like conventional energy companies, Apex secures rights to these resources and invests to commercialize them.