



# Fort Benning Large-Scale Renewable Energy Solar Project

## About Fort Benning

Camp Benning was established in October 1918. In February 1920, Congress voted to declare Camp Benning a permanent military post for the Infantry School of Arms, which later became the Infantry School.

Fort Benning is now home to the Maneuver Center of Excellence, the Armor and Infantry schools (including subordinate brigades), and the Airborne and Ranger Training Brigade. Roughly 120,000 Soldiers, Family members, military retirees, civilians and contractors live, work and use services on Fort Benning daily. Fort Benning is located in an area commonly known as the “Tri-Community,” comprised of Fort Benning and Columbus, Georgia, and Phenix City, Alabama.

The largest solar project in the Army to date is now operational and producing electricity. In 2015, the U.S. Army Office of Energy Initiatives (OEI) and Fort Benning partnered with the General Services Administration (GSA) and Georgia Power Company (GPC) to develop a large-scale 30 megawatt (MW) alternating current (AC)\* solar project on Fort Benning.

This project is part of the Army’s plan to develop three, 30 MW AC solar projects, one each at Forts Benning, Gordon, and Stewart, and is collectively referred to as the Georgia 3x30 project.

## Project Details

- The project is located on approximately 230 acres of land at Fort Benning
- The project comprises 133,950 solar panels that supply the Georgia grid with renewable energy
- The project will generate enough solar energy to power about 4,300 homes per year
- The Army and GPC signed a 35-year easement for the property
- Fort Benning will continue to procure power from GPC through an existing GSA Areawide contract
- Energy generated by the project will be delivered to the grid as part of GPC’s wholesale portfolio
- GPC, owned by Southern Company, finances, owns, operates, and maintains the large-scale renewable energy solar project



Fort Benning, Georgia, home of the Army Maneuver Center of Excellence, the United States Army Armor School, United States Army Infantry School, and the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation

\*Alternating Current (AC) is provided to consumers. Inverters convert the direct current (DC) from solar panels to AC and losses occur during conversion. ~30 MW AC = ~41 MW DC



# Fort Benning, Georgia

## About OEI

The Office of Energy Initiatives (OEI) centrally manages, develops and executes large-scale, renewable energy projects, 10 MW or greater, by leveraging private financing. Renewable energy produced on Army installations increases energy security, enhances mission effectiveness, and provides a means to stabilize energy costs. For more information about OEI visit: [www.oei.army.mil](http://www.oei.army.mil).

## About GSA

GSA oversees the business of the U.S. federal government. GSA's acquisition solutions supply federal purchasers with cost-effective, high-quality products and services from commercial vendors. GSA provides workplaces for federal employees, and oversees the preservation of historic federal properties. Its policies covering travel, property and management practices promote efficient government operations.

## About Georgia Power

Georgia Power is the largest subsidiary of Southern Company (NYSE: SO). Value, Reliability, Customer Service and Stewardship are the cornerstones of the company's promise to 2.4 million customers in all but four of Georgia's 159 counties. Committed to delivering clean, safe, reliable and affordable energy at rates below the national average, Georgia Power maintains a diverse, innovative generation mix that includes nuclear, advanced coal and natural gas, renewables such as solar, hydroelectric and wind, as well as a variety of energy efficiency programs. For more information, visit [www.GeorgiaPower.com](http://www.GeorgiaPower.com).



Fort Benning, Georgia, 30 MW Solar Array, 133,950 Solar Panels

