



**Army G-3/5/7**

- Army force structure is changing to meet directed end-strength reductions and defense strategic guidance...
  - Reduce Active Component (AC) end-strength from its wartime high of 570K to 490K by the end of 2017 – a 14 percent reduction across the Army
  - Reorganize Armor, Infantry and Airborne Brigade Combat Teams to make them more versatile, agile, and capable by adding a third maneuver battalion and adding engineer and fires capacity
  - Inactivate 12 BCTs, but reinvest significant portions of the inactivated units to achieve BCT reorganization and preserve 13 maneuver battalions that would be lost without the reorganization
  - Apportion BCT inactivations and end-strength reductions across the Army in a methodical manner based on quantitative and qualitative analysis, and input solicited at community listening sessions
- Fort Stewart structure and stationing impacts:
  - 2/3 ID ABCT inactivates with ~1,870 of the BCTs 3,750 positions being reinvested in the remaining BCTs
  - Experiences a net loss of ~1.4K AC military positions (~6.6%) due to the BCT inactivation/reinvestment, and modifications to non-BCT formations
  - Retains ~19.7K AC military end-strength – higher than the pre-9/11 ~15K
- Fort Stewart remains an essential power projection platform and home to multiple operating force units and force generating capabilities
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> Infantry Division and Hunter Army Airfield (HAAF)



<b>Fort Stewart</b>			
FY	2001	2012	2019
# BCTs	2	3	2
Soldiers	15.1K	21.1K	19.7K
Army End-Strength	482.2K	570K	490K
Ft Stewart % of Force	3.15%	3.71%	4.04%
Army Reduction: ~14%			
Ft Stewart Reduction: ~6.6%			