

Bottom-Up Review

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In late 2002, the U.S. Army Deputy Chief of Staff G3 (Operations, Plans, and Training), Lieutenant General Richard Cody, directed the U.S. Army Military Police School (USAMPS) to conduct a bottom-up review (BUR) of the Military Police Corps structure. The objective of the BUR was to identify and provide MP/Criminal Investigation Division (CID) manning and force structure recommendations that would enable these units to meet requirements emerging in the current and future operational environments. USAMPS also recognized that any recommended force structure solutions must also be compatible with its vision for MP support to the emerging unit-of-action (UA) and unit-of-employment (UE) concepts resulting from the Army transformational efforts.

The first of two objectives of the BUR was to redesign the existing MP internment/resettlement (I/R) structure. The goal of the redesign was three-fold:

- Create the capability to confine high-risk detainees (similar to those being confined at Guantanamo Bay)
- Make Active Component I/R specialists (military occupational specialty 31C soldiers) more deployable
- Make Reserve Component I/R units more flexible to deploy to conduct high-risk detention operations or provide Active Component prison facility backfill

One significant design change called for converting the existing table of distribution allowances (TDA) structures at Active Component confinement facilities to modified table of organization and equipment (MTOE) structures. This redesign will provide the Army with an immediately deployable capability to perform high-risk detention operations across the spectrum of conflict.

Another significant change was the recommended redesign of the Reserve Component I/R battalions. Existing I/R battalions will be converted and enhanced by creating an internal I/R company that is capable of being detached from the battalion for deployment.

Each I/R company will have the capability to confine up to 300 U.S. military prisoners or 100 high-risk detainees. When augmented by an MP guard company, the I/R company can confine up to 300 high-risk detainees. Existing enemy prisoners of war (EPWs) and displaced persons battalions will be redesigned with an integrated, newly designed I/R company. This will allow each of these I/R battalions to retain their current EPW and displaced persons capability and gain the additional capability of handling 30 maximum-custody/high-risk EPWs.

The second objective of the BUR was to design a concept for a future MP force structure that would be more modular and scalable to better support future full-spectrum operations. The concept envisions the MP force pooling at one of the two echelons above the UA: UEx (first level above UA) and UEy (two levels above UA) currently being considered in the UE concept development. MP brigades designed to support the UA and UEx commanders will be multifunctional, with organic combat support, law and order, CID, I/R, and customs capabilities. The MP brigade commander will tailor functional packages (such as battalion task forces or company teams) for the UA and UEx commanders based on the mission, enemy, terrain, troops, time available, and civilian considerations (METT-TC). These multifunctional brigades will be primarily Active Component.

The UEy will be supported by single-function, primarily Reserve Component, MP brigades. These brigades will—

- Conduct operational-level MP operations.
- Provide support to joint/international/multinational forces.
- Provide staff and technical oversight of MP functions.

In short, the MP structure revisions will enhance our ability to remain flexible, deployable, scalable, and modular and ensure that the critical functions that military police bring to the battlefield continue to be available to support combatant and maneuver commanders.