



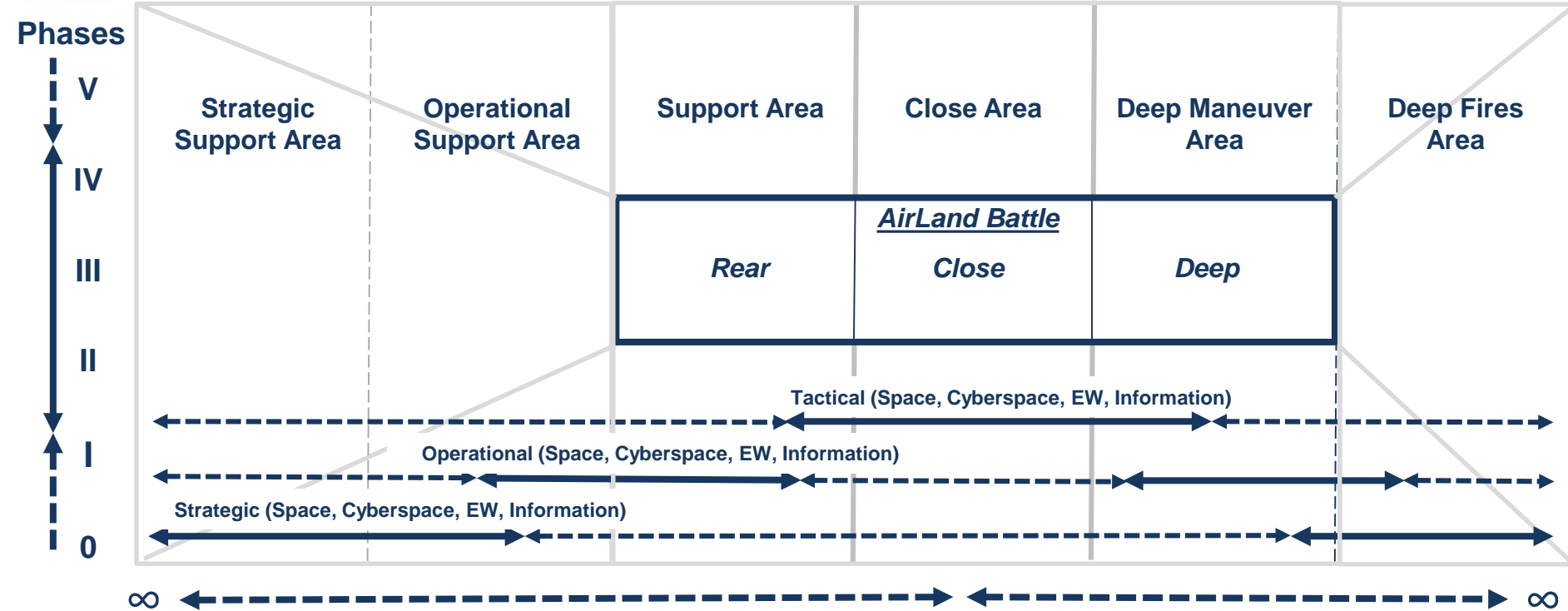
Multi-Domain Battle



Army Intelligence Industry Day
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The Compressed/Converged Battlefield

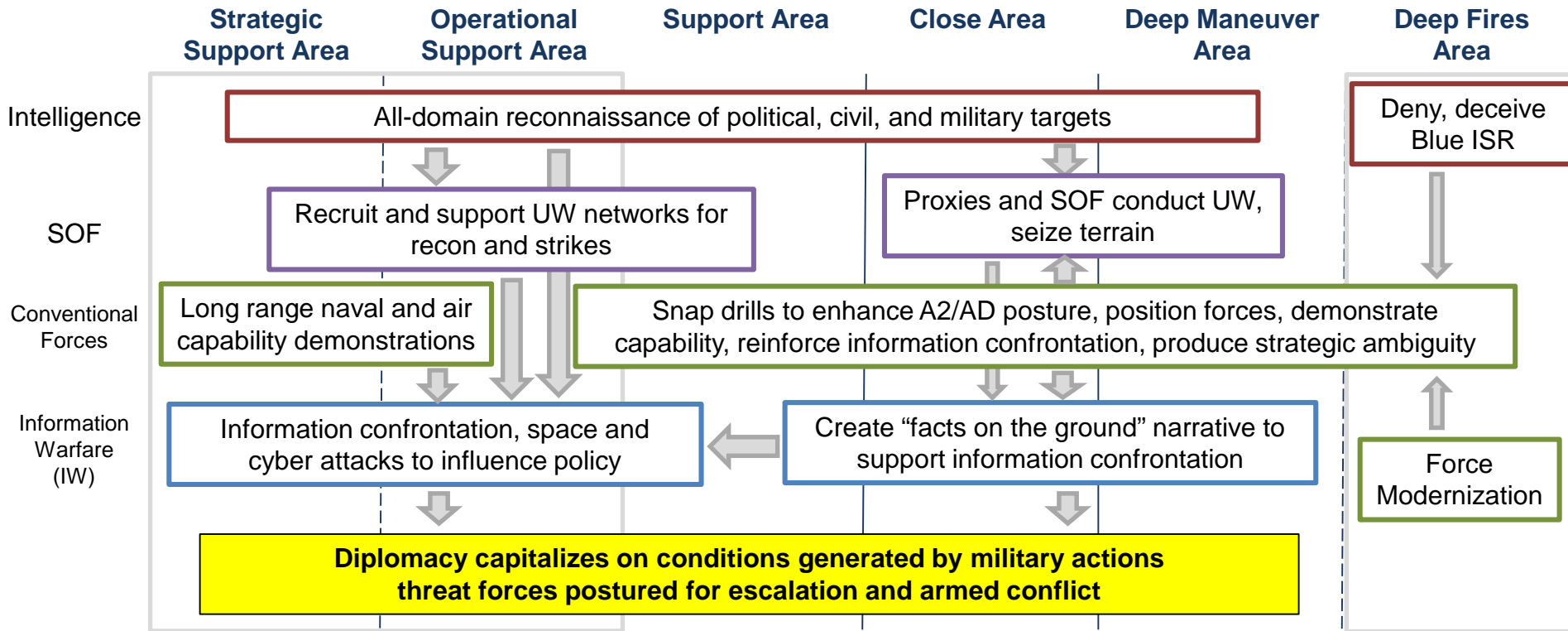


The battlefield has been compressed/converged because...

- Threats have blurred the distinction between actions “below armed conflict” and “conflict,” enabling achievement of strategic military objectives short of what the U.S. traditionally considers “war.”
- The effects generated by space, cyberspace, electronic warfare, and information are instantaneous or allow for the compression of actions in time.
- The limitlessness of space, cyberspace, electronic warfare, information, and increasingly conventional weapons place all forces regardless of disposition “in contact.”
- Integrated capabilities fragment Joint methods of federated domains and functions.



The Threat on the Compressed/Converged Battlefield In the Competition Period (Phases 0-I)

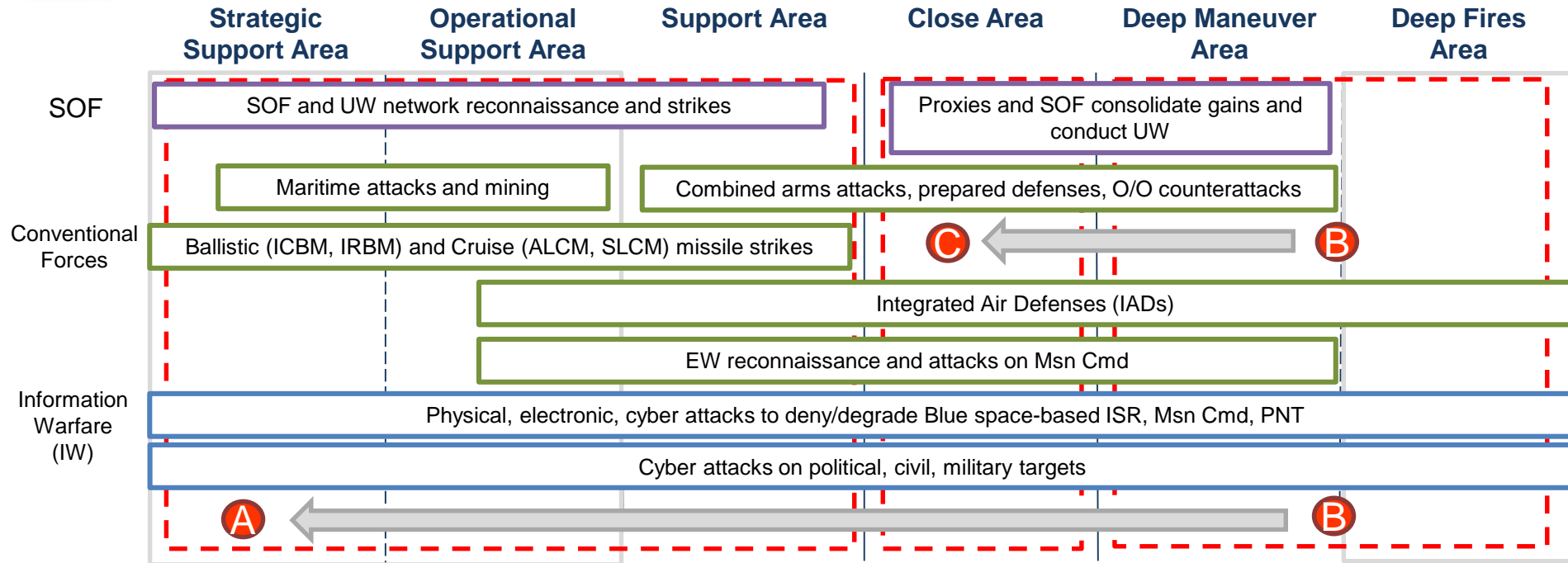


In the Competition Period, the Threat converges capabilities to separate friendly forces politically by:

- considering itself at war in all areas and not distinguishing between peace and armed conflict...
- converging capabilities (Intel, SOF, IW, Conventional) over time, across areas, and in purpose...
- to fracture alliances and isolate targets, which create conditions for a *fait accompli*...
- using a flexible system that does not have a single point of vulnerability and, therefore, demands an equally comprehensive friendly response



The Threat on the Compressed/Converged Battlefield In the Armed Conflict Period (Phases II-III)

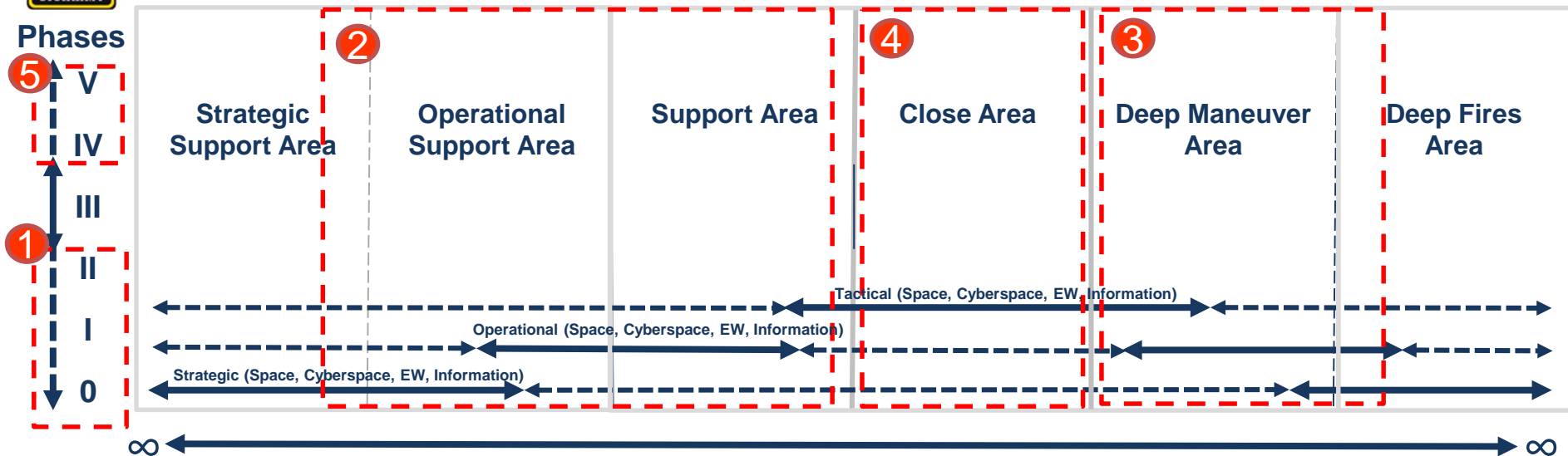


In the Armed Conflict Period, the threat has the capability to contest all domains simultaneously at extended distances, separating the Joint Force over time and by function:

- A** In the Strategic Support, Operational Support, and Support areas, Threat actions contest and restrict friendly strategic and operational maneuver (air, sea, land), mission command, sustainment, and fires/strike systems.
- B** In the Deep and Deep Fires areas, Threat fires systems – lethal and non-lethal – fragment the Joint Force and require convergence of significant Joint capacity because they are well-protected, dispersed, and potentially costly to attack.
- C** In the Close area, Threat forces capitalize on fracturing of the Joint Force to seize and retain key terrain and defeat interdependent friendly units isolated from external support.



Problems on the Compressed/Converged Battlefield



- 1 How do U.S. forces deter the escalation of violence; defeat threat operations to destabilize the region; and turn denied spaces into contested spaces should violence escalate?
- 2 How do U.S. forces maneuver from contested strategic and operational depth and with sufficient combat power in time to defeat enemy forces?
- 3 How do U.S. forces conduct deep maneuver by air, naval, and/or ground forces to suppress and destroy enemy indirect fire and air defense systems and reserve forces?
- 4 How do U.S. forces allow ground forces to defeat the enemy in the close area?
- 5 How do U.S. forces best consolidate gains and produce sustainable outcomes, set conditions for long-term deterrence, and adapt to the new security environment?



Multi-Domain Battle



Multi-Domain Battle: Converges Joint Force capabilities to create temporary windows of advantage across multiple domains throughout the depth of the battlefield to enable the maneuver and echeloning of forces to seize, retain, and exploit the initiative; defeat enemies; and achieve military objectives

Components of the solution:

- Altering force posture
- Converging capabilities to create and exploit temporary windows of advantage
- Building resilient formations capable of semi-independent maneuver



Required Capabilities to Support Multi-Domain Battle



How to deter and defeat threats; turn denied spaces to contested spaces?

- ✓ Reconnaissance and counter-reconnaissance capabilities
- ✓ Cross-Domain Fires
- ✓ Cyber Electromagnetic Activities (CEMA)

How to maneuver from strategic and operational depth?

- ✓ Lightweight systems that enable strategic and operational maneuver
- ✓ Cross-Domain Fires
- ✓ Advanced protection
 - Missile defense
 - Protection systems for combat vehicles and aircraft
- ✓ Improved sustainment
 - Intelligent energy management
 - Additive manufacturing

How to defeat enemy forces in close area?

- ✓ Combat vehicles
- ✓ Robotic and Autonomous Systems
- ✓ Optimized Soldier and Squad performance

How to defeat enemy forces deep maneuver area?

- ✓ Intelligence Surveillance and Reconnaissance
- ✓ Mission Command
 - Resilient Communications
 - Assured PNT
- ✓ Cross-Domain Fires

How to consolidate gains and rapidly re-compete?

- ✓ Combat vehicles
- ✓ Robotic and Autonomous Systems
- ✓ Optimized Soldier and Squad performance

- ✓ Improved sustainment
 - Intelligent energy management and distribution
 - Additive manufacturing

- ✓ Future Vertical Lift
- ✓ Mission Command
 - Resilient Communications
 - Assured PNT
- ✓ Cyber Electromagnetic Activities (CEMA)