



# Army Expeditionary Maneuver

29 October 2013

*The Army remains the world's preeminent land force, capable of many missions, at many speeds, in many sizes, under many conditions*



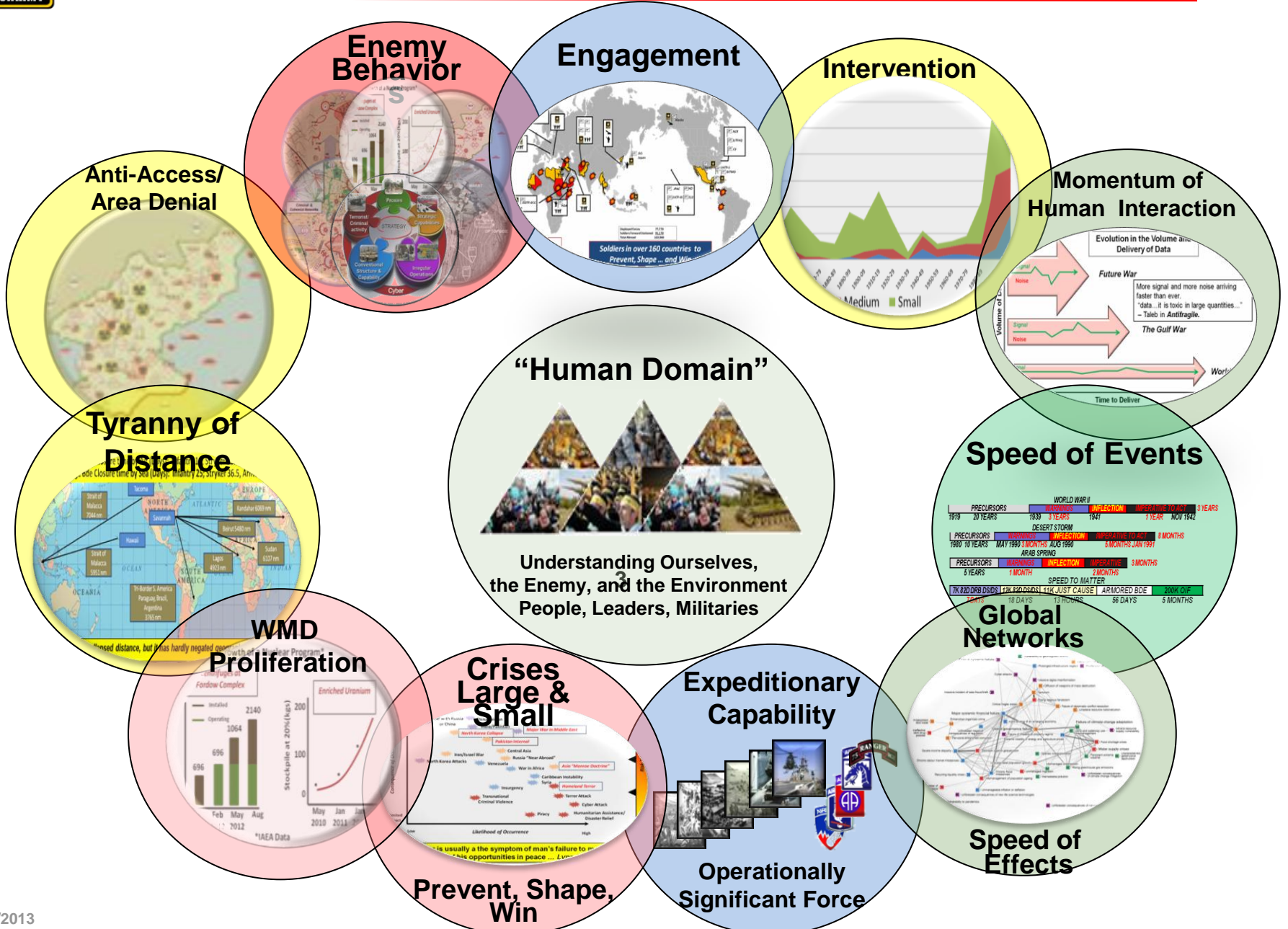
# The Army's Strategic Vision



The All-Volunteer Army will remain the most highly trained and professional land force in the world. It is uniquely organized with the capability and capacity to provide expeditionary, decisive landpower to the Joint Force and ready to perform across the range of military operations to Prevent, Shape, and Win in support of Combatant Commanders to defend the Nation and its interests at home and abroad, both today and against emerging threats.



# Emerging Strategic & Operational Demands





# Expeditionary Maneuver



## The Army

- Decisive ... credible, capacity to win
- Depth, resilience and operational adaptability
- Support and enable combatant commanders
- Do many things well **from peace to war**
- Ready, Robust, **Regionally engaged, Globally responsive** to ensure equilibrium and balance risk
- **Maneuver strategically** ... build partners, reassure allies, set the theater, deter & rapidly defeat enemies
- Deliver the punch that prevents and end chaos and conflict ... Uniquely capable of enduring outcomes
- **Expeditionary Maneuver** ... unpredictable, deployment patterns, counter enemy anti-access and area denial
- **Distributed, mutually supporting actions** integrated in time, space and common purpose
- Deliver **operational significant forces**; close the gap between early entry and follow on forces
- Shaping, **combined arms**, wide area security, **special operations**, mission command, and cyber
- Rapidly **combine and enable** joint, multinational, international, and interagency **partners**
- Create **multiple, simultaneous dilemmas**, defeat our enemies, and consolidate gains
- Build **momentum** ... from the **BEGINNING**
- Support and influence populations, compel our enemies, deliver on strategic objectives

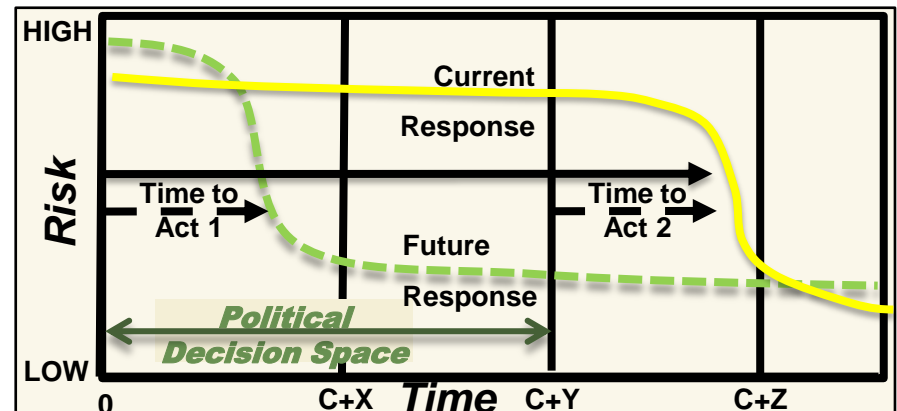
**EXPANDING OPTIONS FOR STRATEGIC LEADERS AND POLICY MAKERS**



**Slow, predictable, linear deployment & employment-weeks to months**



**Rapid, unpredictable, non-linear deployment & employment-hours to days**



**Influence Events at Speed, with Operationally Significant Force ... Speed that Matters**

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U.S. ARMY





# Strategic Landpower



*Strategic Landpower is the application of landpower towards achieving strategic outcomes across the range of military operations*

## The Human Nature of War

- War remains a human enterprise – a clash of wills
- Human aspects of conflict are immutable
- Human factors not well represented in policy, strategy, and doctrine
- Successful strategies have a human objective
- Influence populations, governments, & militaries
- Combat overmatch, not focused on a human objective, failed to secure strategic success
- Increasing convergence of the land and cyber domains & “human domain”
- Rising velocity of human interaction
- Strategic success or failure most often occurs in the land domain



## Employing Strategic Landpower

- Protect and advance vital National Interests
- Maneuver strategically to *maintain* strategic balance, with forward engaged, creatively employed forces
  - Deter conflict, build partners, gain understanding, enable others, & achieve positional advantage
- Expeditionary maneuver to *restore* strategic balance, exploiting understanding & positional advantage
  - Informed, discriminate power in close, sustained operations among the people, leveraging an agile mix of lethal and non-lethal action to control events
- Provides the intellectual foundation for more effective operations in peace and war



Although the Army, Marine Corps, and US Special Operations Command are designed for different purposes, their purposes intersect in the land domain



# Challenges to Expeditionary Operations



## Threat Operations/Capabilities

- Anti-access and Area Denial concepts and capabilities
- 189% increase in anti-ship missiles
- 218% increase in ballistic missiles
  - Includes 100% increase in anti-ship ballistic missiles
- 80% increase in strategic air /missile defense
  - Includes 100% increase in newer S-300 and HQ-16 type systems
- Symmetric and Asymmetric Naval investments
  - Capital Ships
  - Fast Attack
  - Diesel-Electric submarines
- Proxy forces
- Regional intimidation and confrontation
- Geography
- Local knowledge

Threat capabilities bought to address local and regional threats and achieve objectives, but employed to delay or prevent US intervention

## US Challenges

- Increasingly CONUS-based Army; rotational vice forward presence
- AMC enroute bases reduced by 2/3 [36 to 12]
- Million-ton miles per Day the wrong metric for deployment of operationally significant force
- US bases in the Pacific too few and too far away
- US bases in the Middle East too close
- Declining power projection investment ; aircraft tails down about 25% and sealift stagnant
- Increasing dependence on civilian air and sealift incapable of operating in contested areas
- Predictable dependence on mature air & sea ports
- Depth of Air and Missile Defense capabilities
- Range and depth of rocket artillery and depth of preferred munitions
- Limited logistics over the shore capabilities
- Limited/no marinized equipment
- Incompatible systems with potential partners
- Strategic vs Operational/Tactical mobility
- Rapid transition from steady state to operations; regeneration/consolidation from RAF

Predictable deployments to increasingly mature theaters, static investment in lift platforms, and increasing weight and cube of Army systems challenge Army expeditionary mindset and capacity

Expeditionary Operations will be challenged by adversary and are made difficult by US capability gaps ... unable to do Just Cause today ... challenged to respond at the speed of events