



March 29, 2021

The Army's Multi-Domain Task Force (MDTF)

The Significance of the Multi-Domain Task Force

Congress has expressed concern regarding the growing threat to U.S. national security posed by a resurgent Russia and China. The Army contends in order to address this threat, it must be able to operate in a multi-domain [air, land, water, space, cyber, information] environment which requires new operational concepts, technologies, weapons, and units. The Multi-Domain Task Force (MDTF) is the Army's self-described "organizational centerpiece" of this effort.

What is a Multi-Domain Task Force (MDTF)?

In the Army's *Chief of Staff Paper #1: Army Multi-Domain Transformation Ready to Win in Competition and Conflict* dated March 16, 2021 the Army describes the Multi-Domain Task Force (MDTF) as "theater-level maneuver elements designed to synchronize precision effects and precision fires in all domains against adversary anti-access/area denial (A2/AD) networks in all domains, enabling joint forces to execute their operational plan (OPLAN)-directed roles."

What is Anti-Access/ Area Denial (A2/AD)?

Anti-Access is defined as any action, activity, or capability, usually long-range, designed to prevent an advancing military force from entering an operational area. Area Denial is defined as action, activity, or capability, usually short-range, designed to limit an adversarial force's freedom of action within an operational area. In terms of weapon systems, threat A2/AD defenses are envisioned of being comprised of layered and integrated long-range precision-strike systems, littoral anti-ship capabilities, air defenses, and long-range artillery and rocket systems.

MDTFs are intended to support freedom of action of U.S. forces. MDTFs are to be scalable from operational to strategic level and can be modified to support the needs of Joint Force Commanders. MDTFs also provide supported commanders the ability to plan, integrate, control, track, and assess the effectiveness of joint counter-A2/AD activities.

The Army intends for each MDTF to have an All-Domain Operations Center (ADOC) to enable 24/7 monitoring of adversary activities in all domains.

What is the Purpose of MDTFs?

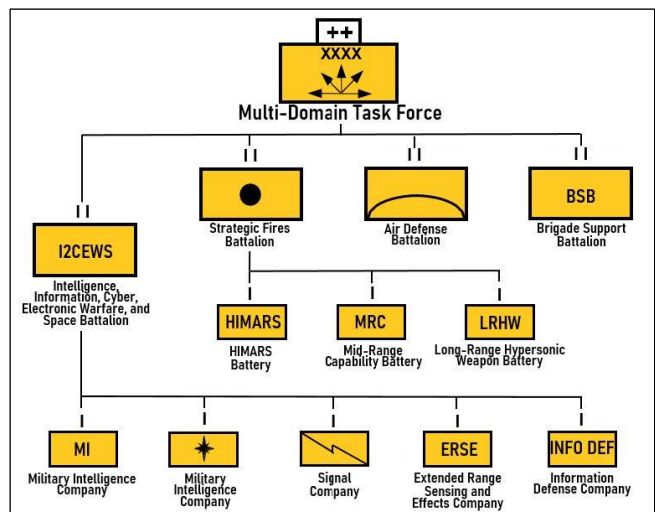
The first MDTF was created in 2017 as an experimental unit at Joint Base Lewis-McChord, Washington and participated in a variety of experiments and exercises to both test its capabilities and develop requirements for equipment and units to be included as part of the MDTF force design. According to the Army, the MDTF's purpose is:

- During competition, to "gain and maintain contact with our adversaries to support the rapid transition to crisis or conflict;"
- During a crisis, to "deter adversaries and shape the environment by providing flexible response options to the combatant commander"; and,
- If conflict arises, to "neutralize adversary A2/AD networks to enable joint freedom of action."

MDTF Organization

The diagram at **Figure 1** depicts a notional generic MDTF:

Figure 1. Notional Generic MDTF



Source: Chief of Staff Paper #1 Army Multi-Domain Transformation Ready to Win in Competition and Conflict, March 16, 2021, p. 12.

Notes: HIMARS: High-Mobility Artillery Rocket System presently in use by the U.S. Army and Marine Corps. While not explicitly stated, the first Military Intelligence (MI) Company depicted is assumed to be terrestrially-focused while the second Military Intelligence Company, based on its military symbol, is assumed to be space-focused.

The Army notes that each MDTF will be tailored to Combatant Commander needs so, in reality, the notional MDTF in **Figure 1** may contain more, fewer, or other types

of units depending on the requirements of its assigned theater of operations. In addition, the Mid-Range Capabilities (MRC) Battery and the Long-Range Hypersonic Weapon (LRHW) Battery depicted in Figure 1 are not, at present, established Army units. The Army currently plans to field its first MRC and LRHW units in FY2023.

Army Plans for MDTFs

The Army plans to build five MDTFs: two aligned to the Indo-Pacific region; one aligned to Europe; one stationed in the Arctic region and oriented on multiple threats; and a fifth MDTF aligned for global response. At present, MDTF-1 is headquartered at Joint Base Lewis-McChord, Washington, and aligned to the U.S. Army Pacific.

Potential Issues for Congress

Potential issues for Congress include but are not limited to the following.

- How many soldiers will be assigned to a generic (as depicted in **Figure 1**) MDTF? Will the Army request additional endstrength to create MDTFs? If not, how will the Army acquire the soldiers needed for these new units? Will the other Services have personnel assigned to MDTFs?
- With MDTF 1 currently operational at Joint Base Lewis-McChord in Washington, when does the Army intend to “stand up” the four remaining MDTFs?
- Will any of the remaining four MDTFs be created in the Reserve Components (Army National Guard and Army Reserve)? If not, what is the Army’s rationale for not doing so?
- Where does the Army plan to station the remaining four MDTFs? What, if any, are the associated military construction (MILCON) requirements?

- Aside from the Mid-Range Capabilities (MRC) Battery and the Long-Range Hypersonic Weapon (LRHW) Battery (not scheduled to be activated until FY2023), what other new units are required to be formed as part of the MDTF? What are their roles and when will these units be operational? Do these units require specialized equipment also in development?
- As a theater and Combatant Command asset, how will the MDTF operate in support of the Joint Force?
- Assuming that future operations could also involve allies, how does the MDTF support allies and coalition partners?

Additional References

- CRS Report R46721, *U.S. Army Long-Range Precision Fires: Background and Issues for Congress*, by Andrew Feickert
- CRS Insight IN11019, *The U.S. Army and Multi-Domain Operations*, by Andrew Feickert

CRS Report R46725, *Joint All-Domain Command and Control: Background and Issues for Congress*, by John R. Hoehn

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