

# Anduril's Counter-Drone Stack Needs Disclosure-Cost Admissibility

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## What Anduril's Counter-UAS Architecture Provides

Anduril's Sentry Tower combines radar, optical, and acoustic detection with software integration through Lattice. The deployment scale is significant: Sentry-class systems are deployed across U.S. southern border installations, Pacific defense locations, and increasingly commercial-property-protection contexts. The integration with Anduril's broader product line (Roadrunner, Pulsar, Bolt) supports detection-through-engagement workflows.

Anduril's competitive position rests partly on the integration depth across its product line. The disclosure-cost question — when and how aggressively the system probes — is currently handled by operator-set parameters and Anduril's internal logic rather than by externally-credentialed governance policy.

## Why Operator-Discretion Probing Is a Structural Vulnerability

Each Sentry deployment that operates with default-aggressive probing reveals continuously what its capabilities are, where it's deployed, and what its operational

tempo is. Sophisticated adversaries — peer state actors mapping U.S. critical-infrastructure protection, well-resourced criminal organizations targeting border-crossing routes, ideologically-motivated attackers — can collect this information through standard signals-intelligence collection.

The vulnerability is operational rather than technical. Anduril's hardware and detection software are excellent. The architecture above the hardware — when to probe, how aggressively, under what disclosure-cost trade-offs — is the layer that determines whether the deployment maintains operational secrecy or progressively discloses its capabilities to anyone collecting.

## **How Disclosure-Cost Admissibility Restructures Operation**

Each contemplated probe becomes a credentialed actuation request evaluated against credentialed governance policy. The policy comes from the deployment's mission authority (theater command for defense deployments, operational authority for commercial deployments, federal authority for border protection). The policy specifies the conditions under which probing is admissible: information value thresholds, adversarial-awareness state, mission-priority alignment.

The architecture supports graduated probe selection. High-information-value probes (target acquisition under confirmed adversarial presence) proceed at full power. Low-information-value probes (continuous-surveillance scanning in benign conditions) defer or refuse. Anduril's Sentry deployments operate with structural ELINT discipline rather than operator-discretion discipline.

## **What This Enables for Anduril's Defense Trajectory**

DOD's emerging audit and procurement requirements increasingly demand structural ELINT discipline. The DOD CDAO autonomy guidelines, the broader JADC2 governance framework, and the LAWS-related aspects of Joint Publication 3-09.1 all converge on requirements that current operator-discretion architectures cannot satisfy by procedure alone.

Anduril's defense procurement position benefits from being the supplier that provides structural rather than procedural ELINT discipline. The patent positions the primitive at the layer Anduril's counter-UAS deployments will need as DOD audit requirements mature. Sentry's hardware remains Anduril's competitive differentiator; the disclosure-cost admissibility layer above it becomes the procurement-relevant governance differentiator.