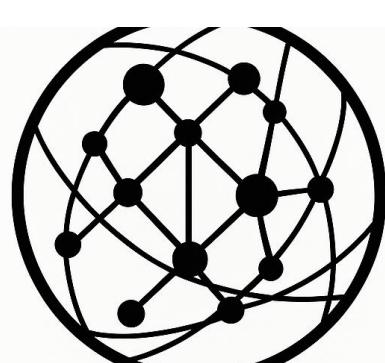


Policy Brief

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The Fiscal Implications of Recent U.S. Force Posture Adjustments in the Middle East: An Event-Driven Estimate (Jan 26 – Feb 15, 2026)

Author: Shaoyuan Wu

Affiliation: Global AI Governance and Policy Research Center, EPINOVA LLC

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Executive Summary

Between January 26 and February 15, 2026, the United States implemented a sequence of force posture adjustments in the Middle East in response to rising tensions involving Iran. Publicly reported actions included:

- Entry of the USS Abraham Lincoln Carrier Strike Group (Jan 26);
- Additional naval surface reinforcement (Jan 29);
- Heightened defensive posture adjustments at regional bases (Feb 10);
- Assignment of a second carrier, USS Gerald R. Ford (Feb 13).

This brief provides a transparent, event-driven estimate of the incremental surge-related fiscal impact associated with these adjustments.

Estimated Incremental Cost (Surge-Only)

- Bounded Range: \$0.25B – \$0.58B;
- Midpoint Estimate: ~ \$0.4B.

These figures represent incremental operational costs and exclude baseline regional presence.

The key finding is not merely the cumulative amount, but the non-linear acceleration in daily fiscal exposure, particularly following the transition to a dual-carrier posture.

1. Timeline and Cost Trajectory

This estimate is structured around observable deployment milestones rather than smooth projection assumptions.

Table 1. Key Activation Points

Date	Deployment Event	Cost Effect
Jan 26	Lincoln CSG enters region	Maritime cost activation
Jan 29	Additional surface vessel	Maritime slope increase
Feb 10	Defensive posture escalation	Air, base, logistics acceleration
Feb 13	Second carrier assigned	Major maritime cost jump

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The cumulative cost trajectory reflects three discrete slope changes, each corresponding to publicly reported deployment milestones rather than smooth or continuous escalation.

- The naval reinforcement phase (January 29) marks the initial increase in daily marginal cost, driven by additional surface assets joining the regional posture.
- The defensive readiness escalation (February 10) produces a broader uplift in non-maritime components, including air operations, base support, and logistics intensity, resulting in a noticeable steepening of the cumulative cost curve.
- The transition to a dual-carrier operational posture (February 13) generates the most pronounced acceleration within the observation window. The addition of a second carrier strike group materially increases daily marginal expenditure, creating the sharpest slope change in the cumulative trajectory.

Importantly, the February 13 shift represents the largest single increase in daily fiscal exposure during the period under review.

Together, these inflection points demonstrate that fiscal exposure expands in stepwise fashion in response to operational posture adjustments, rather than through gradual linear accumulation.

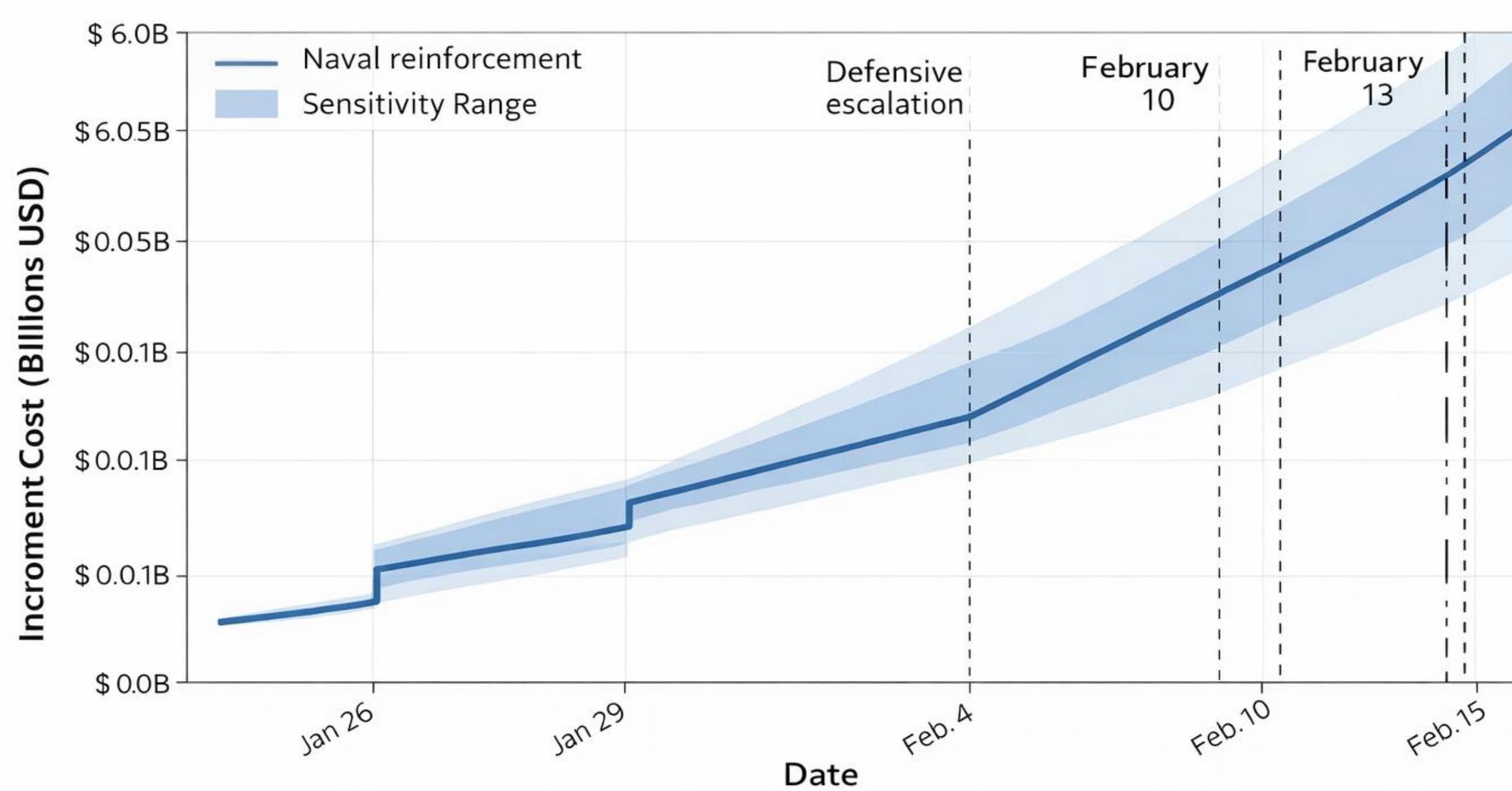


Figure 1: Cumulative Incremental Deployment Cost: Piecewise Linear Model

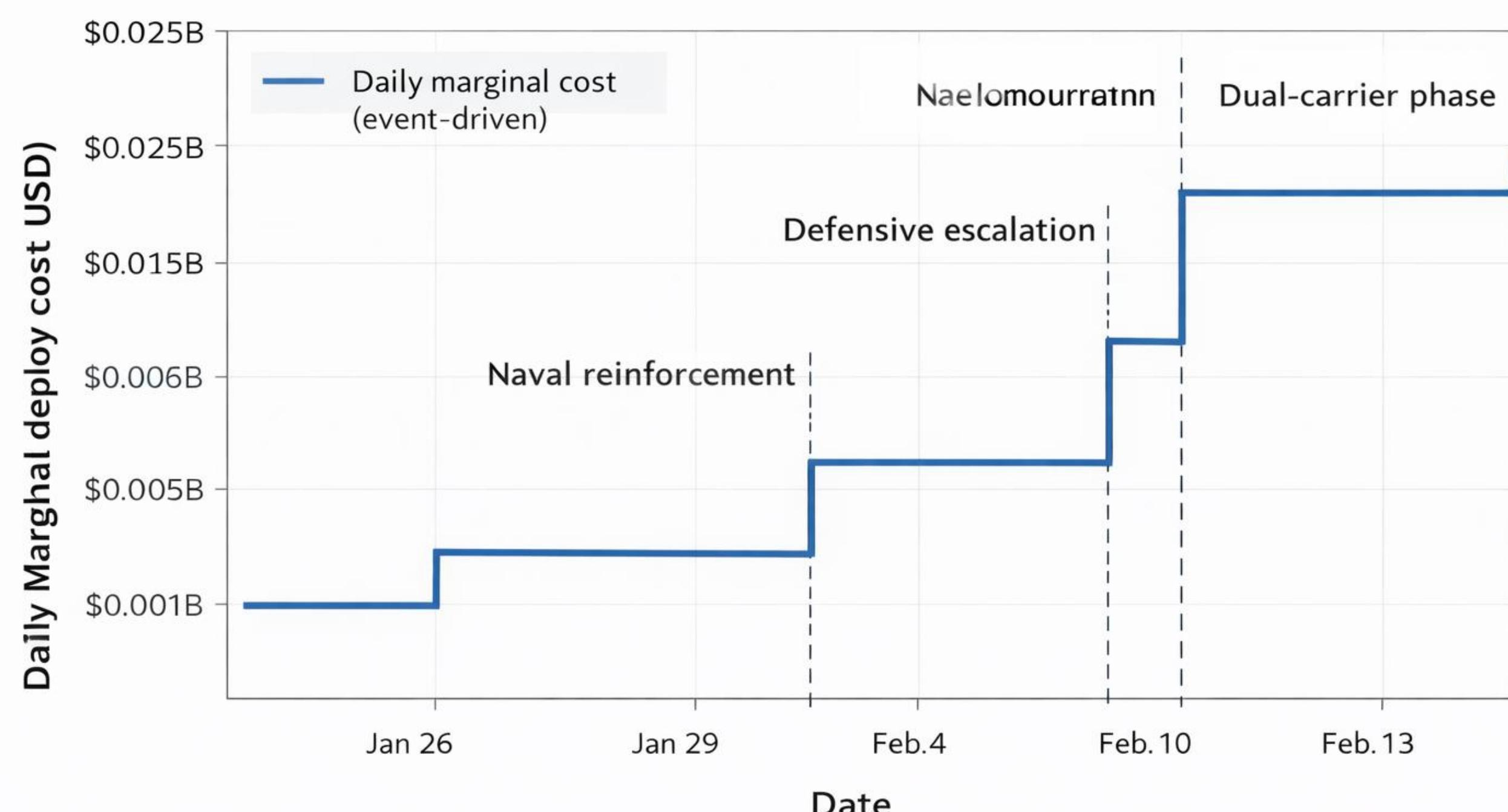


Figure 2: Daily Marginal Deployment Cost: Event-Triggered Escalation Pattern

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3. Fiscal Estimate and Sensitivity

A. Cost Structure

The incremental estimate is structured across five operational categories:

- Maritime operations (primary cost driver),
- Land-based air and ISR operations,
- Regional base support uplift,
- Logistics and sustainment adjustments,
- Space and intelligence enablement.

Maritime operations account for the dominant share of incremental expenditure during the observation window. Carrier strike group operating cost benchmarks and Department of War reimbursable flying-hour rates were used as open-source reference anchors to approximate daily marginal cost levels.

These anchors function as standardized public proxies rather than internal accounting data.

B. Bounded Estimate

Cumulative incremental cost (January 26 – February 15, 2026):

- Low-bound scenario: ~ \$0.25B;
- Midpoint estimate: ~ \$0.40B;
- High-bound scenario: ~ \$0.58B.

The range reflects plausible operational intensity variation under the event-driven framework.

C. Sensitivity Considerations

A $\pm 15\text{--}20\%$ sensitivity band is applied to account for uncertainty in:

- Flight-hour intensity and sortie tempo,
- Naval operating tempo,
- Fuel and sustainment consumption,
- ISR and support utilization rates.

The midpoint estimate should therefore be interpreted as a central reference value within a bounded range, rather than as a precise accounting total.

4. Policy Implications

A. Escalation Generates Measurable Fiscal Acceleration

The shift from a single-carrier to a dual-carrier posture produces a visible increase in daily marginal cost. Even absent kinetic engagement, posture adjustments create observable fiscal slope changes.

B. Maritime Signaling Concentrates Fiscal Exposure

Carrier-based deployments remain the dominant incremental cost driver. Naval signaling strategies therefore entail concentrated and predictable daily fiscal commitments.

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C. Operational Tempo Outpaces Fiscal Transparency

While deployment changes are reported in near real time, event-level cost disclosure does not occur contemporaneously. This creates a structural transparency lag during escalation phases.

D. Surge Costs Precede Combat Operations

The analysis illustrates that fiscal impact accelerates during signaling and deterrence stages, not only during active conflict. Budgetary exposure therefore emerges prior to kinetic engagement.

5. Methodology and Disclaimer

A. Analytical Scope

This brief estimates incremental surge-related operational costs only. It excludes:

- Baseline regional military presence;
- Annualized personnel compensation;
- Procurement and recapitalization expenditures;
- Major munition expenditure (no confirmed large-scale kinetic exchange during the review period)

Accordingly, figures should not be interpreted as total U.S. regional defense spending.

B. Event-Driven Modeling Approach

Cost adjustments are triggered exclusively by publicly reported deployment milestones. The model reflects observable reporting timelines rather than classified operational decisions.

The cumulative trajectory is constructed as a piecewise linear function in which slope changes occur only at reported escalation points.

C. Cost Anchors

Estimation relies on publicly available:

- Carrier strike group operating cost benchmarks;
- Department of Defense reimbursable flying-hour rates.

These inputs provide transparent and replicable reference anchors, not official financial records.

D. Disclaimer

This document presents an open-source analytical estimate. It does not represent official Department of War accounting data or certified budget execution records. The purpose of this brief is to translate observable force posture adjustments into approximate fiscal magnitude for research and policy discussion.