

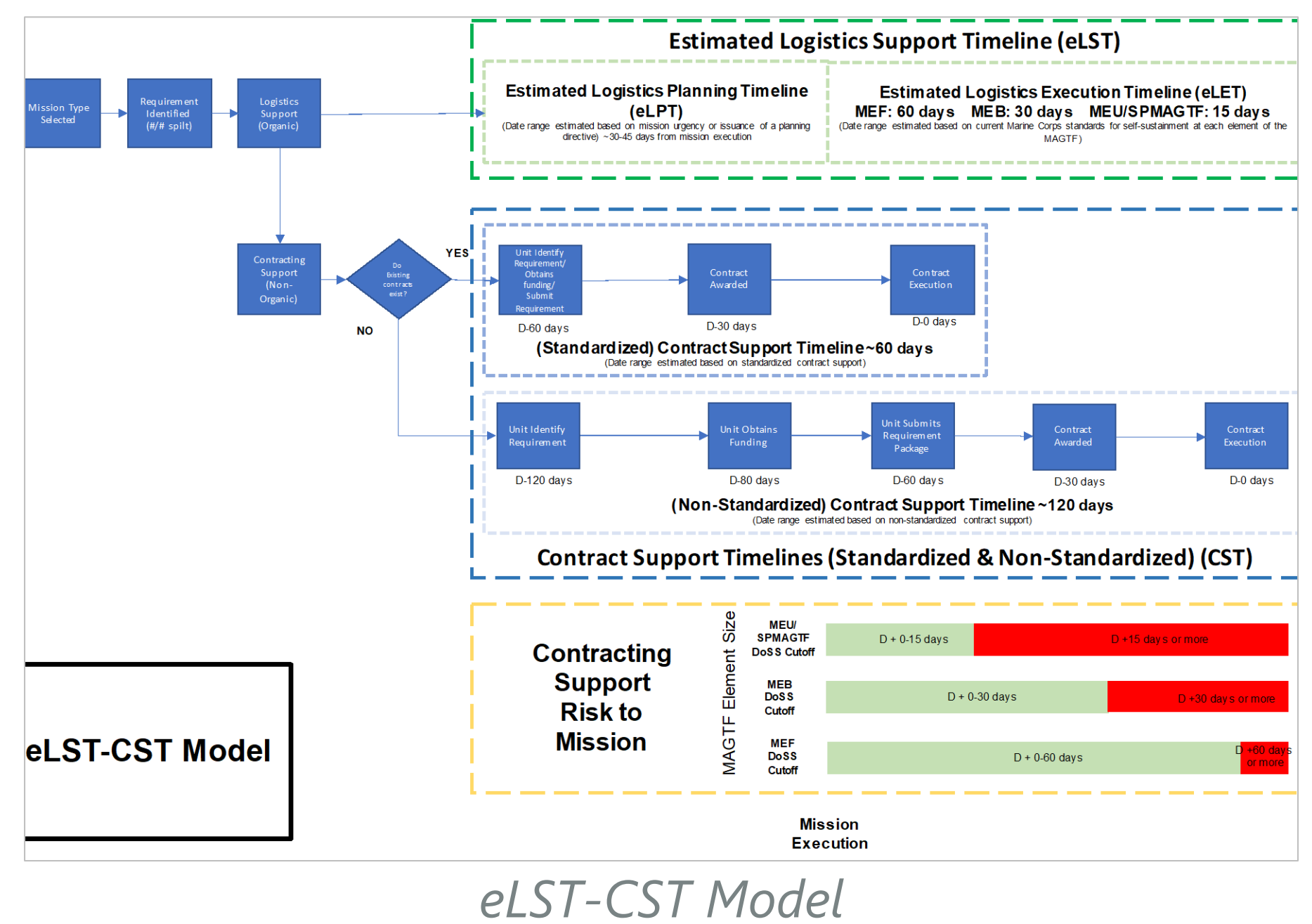
# U.S. Marine Corps Expeditionary Advanced Base Operations (EABO) – Operational Contract Support (OCS)



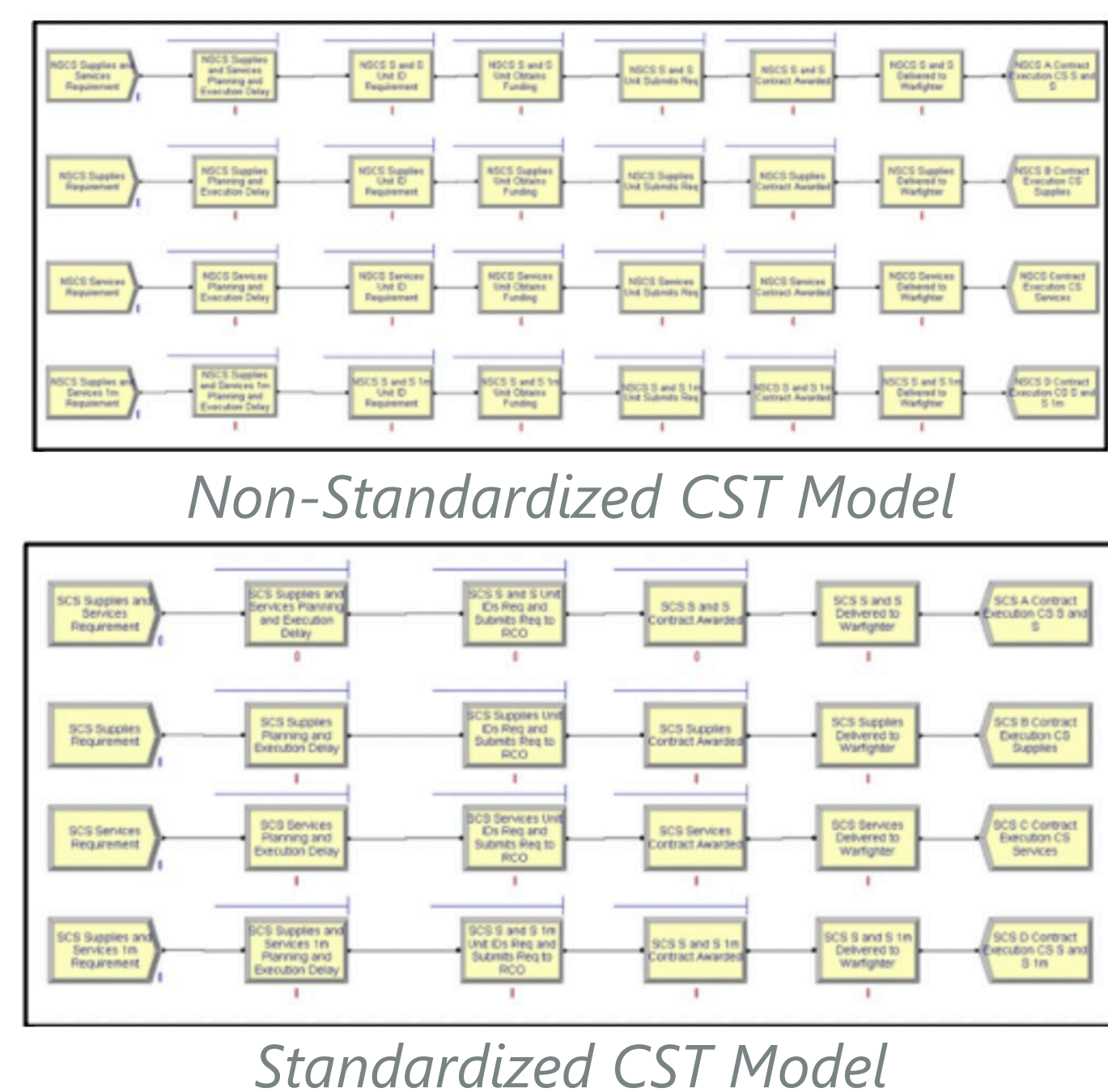
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## Abstract

- Since 1775, the U.S. Marine Corps has been the U.S. premier expeditionary force in readiness and thus is capable of conducting an array of military operations in austere locations. In recent years, the U.S. Marine Corps has employed the Expeditionary Advanced Base Operations (EABO) concept to host, secure, sustain, and maintain warriors and their weapons systems on a more amorphous and difficult-to-target forward-basing infrastructure. The problem is the logistics and operational contract support (OCS) requirements that will be needed to optimize EABO and sustain expeditionary advanced bases in austere locations against a pacing threat has not been identified. The purpose of this project is to develop a model that provides insight into the synchronization and optimization of estimated logistics support timelines with those of III Marine Expeditionary Force operational contract support timelines to better optimize the U.S. Marine Corps EABO concept so the warfighter receives supplies and services at—or near—the time when doctrinal days of self-sustainment are due to expire. To this avail, this project provides an abbreviated and foundational understanding of the current Marine Corps organizational structure, an understanding of the Marine Littoral Regiment concept, the notional operational phases of military operations, and a working understanding of EABO and current III Marine Expeditionary Force OCS.



## Methods



## Results

- The current III MEF organic support and non-organic support functions are out of alignment when it comes to delivering goods or services beyond the MPT to the warfighter at each MAGTF size—MEF, MEB, and MEU.
- Standardizing a portion of the current III MEF OCS process timeline takes steps towards synchronizing organic and non-organic warfighter support; however, only the MEB and MEF elements are likely to realize synchronization between organic and non-organic support before days of self-sustainment expire, with MEU elements likely to receive non-organic support within a week of days of self-sustainment expiring.
- A delay in OCS planning and execution has the greatest impact in prolonging delivery of requirements to the warfighter when the delay in OCS planning and execution exceeds 14 days (or 2 weeks).
- Adding additional KOs to the current III MEF OCS process increases throughput for operational requirements beyond the MPT; however, there are only marginal gains to throughput by going beyond two KOs working requirements simultaneously.
- The misalignment between organic and non-organic support timelines can be mitigated by increasing the number of KOs; however, synchronization between organic and non-organic support functions is still lacking, which suggests that the problem is process-related, or product related

## Recommendations

- Standardize, to the maximum extent possible and with cost versus benefit in mind, as much of the current III MEF OCS process as possible.
- Incorporate KOs as soon as possible in the development of non-organic OCS requirements.
- Incorporate typical EABO scenarios, along with common logistics and non-organic OCS requirements, into Marine Corps KO formal education and formal training systems.