Aug 14 - present
Rise of ISIL

- Emerges in 2011 from the remnants of AQ-Iraq
  - Declare caliphate stretching from Aleppo to Diyala – Islamic State is formed
- U.S begins airstrikes against ISIL in Iraq, 7 Aug 2014, and expands campaign to Syria the following month.
- U.S. and Coalition partners conduct more than 8,000 airstrikes in Iraq and Syria over the next year.
“Our objective is clear: We will degrade, and ultimately destroy, ISIL through a comprehensive and sustained counter-terrorism strategy.”

President Barack Obama
Washington D.C., 10 September 2014
AF Precision Engagement Trends

- Initial TTPs / Weapon Solutions
- Increased Reliance on Legacy Weapons
- Weapons Expenditures
CAF assets already on established TSP / OEF / OFS
- F-16 / F-22 / F-15E / B-1Bs / MQ-1 / MQ-9
Initial TTPs / Weapon Solutions

- Very OEF CAS/COIN Centric
- MDS Loadouts still included GBU-38v4 /v5
- Weapons still utilized DSU-33
Weapon Fail / Dud

- Aug – Nov 2014 – weapon / bomb unit fail seen from 11-19%
  - Lower impact angles
  - Fuze delays combined with non-support cup nose
Weapon Delivery Shift

- Recognized target set drastically different
- Increased use of 2,000lbs and Penetrator bomb bodies
  - Shifted mind-set from Close Air Support weaponeering
  - More similar to Air Interdiction – disguised as CAS
- CAS/COIN weapons saved for expected urban fights (Mosul / Fallujah)
Legacy Weapons

- JDAM variants still comprise a majority of OIR expenditures
  - GBU-31v1/v3, GBU-38, GBU-32

- Unexpected rise in expenditures renewed life on SDB-I / Hellfire
  - Prior to March 2014 – GBU-39 / AGM-114 Stockpiles believed to be healthy

- Weapons no longer on glide path to zero
  - AGM-114 – 8,000 (FY17)
  - GBU-39 – 8,000 (FY18)
Weapons Expenditures

- Since OIR – over 51,000 munitions expended

- Mission planners & operational crews aware
  - Weigh weapon flexibility vs. future stockpile constraints
Questions?