Operation IRAQI FREEDOM – By The Numbers

Assessment and Analysis Division

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Commander

Operation Iraqi Freedom – By The Numbers

Purpose

To establish a single source of aggregated facts about Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) from the Combined Forces Air Component Commander's (CFACC) perspective. This report is based on information collected during operations at the Combined Air Operations Center, Prince Sultan Air Base, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Additional reach-back support elements contributed to refinement of the data and tracking. We have consolidated numerous sources of information, cross-referencing each to select a single set of usable numbers. While our goal was to select the actual number wherever possible, in some cases the "best" number available from the most credible source was selected.

OIF By the Number's Outline

- CFACC
    - C1: Personnel
    - C2: Intelligence
    - C3: Operations
    - C4: Logistics
    - C5: Plans
    - C6: Communications
    - C7: Engineering
    - C8: Financial Management
    - Special Staff
- COMAFFOR Information
- Significant Events
- Airpower Firsts

Caveats

1. This is an initial report based on the "best available" data in the closing days of Operation IRAQI FREEDOM. It is not an analytic review, but a listing of facts as collected.
2. The scope of this report is 0300Z 19 March 2003 (ATO M/D-Day) until 0259Z 18 April 2003 (ATO P1/D+29), a total of 720 hours inclusive.
3. All numbers are reported to the nearest level of certainty.
4. Members of all US services, the United Kingdom, Australia and Canada contributed to the collection and collation of this data.
5. Future research may (and likely will) improve upon the data presented here.
6. "Total" figures presented represent peak numbers employed in the operation.
7. In some cases, multiple sensors or aircraft were used simultaneously in slightly overlapping areas or methods; this is represented by indicating "hours of coverage/24 hour period." In these cases, the "total coverage" could exceed 24 hours in a given day due to the number of sensors available during that time period.

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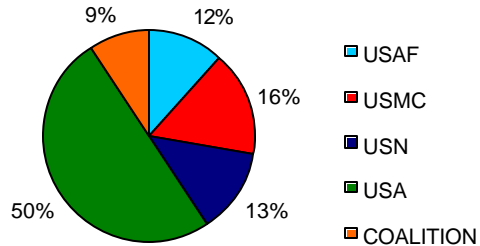
C1: PERSONNEL

Personnel from all United States services, including 30% of all active-duty US military personnel, and several other countries deployed to support this combined operation. An Air Force Stop-Loss went into effect 2 Mar 03 affecting 43 officer AFSCs and 56 enlisted AFSCs.

DEPLOYED PERSONNEL FOR OIF
- Total Personnel Deployed   466,985
  - USAF (10 Apr 03)   54,955
    - Reserve   2,084
    - National Guard   7,207
  - USMC (20 Apr 03)   74,405
    - Reserve   9,501
  - USN (5 Apr 03)   61,296 (681 are USCG)
    - Reserve   2,056
  - USA (17 Apr 03)   233,342
    - Reserve   10,683
    - National Guard   8,866
  - Coalition   42,987
    - British   40,906
    - Australian   2,050
    - Canadian   31

> Total Personnel Deployed for OIF was approximately equivalent to the population of Albuquerque, NM.

OTHER FACTS
- Combined Air Operations Center (CAOC) Personnel Pre-OIF   672
- CAOC Personnel (21 Mar 03)   1,966
- ~43% of CAOC Personnel received formal AOC training

C2: INTELLIGENCE

The initial Iraqi air threat consisted of an Integrated Air Defense System incorporating early warning radars, visual observers, surface to air missiles and fighter/attack aircraft. Overall operational capability of Iraqi aviation was low while the surface-to-air threat was assessed as medium to high. Primary concerns were concentrated strategic SAMs around Baghdad and large numbers of unlocated tactical SAMs and AAA throughout the AOR.

INITIAL THREAT
- Iraqi Air Force Personnel   20,000
- Iraqi Combat Aircraft   ~325
- Surface to Air Missiles   ~210
- Early Warning Radars   ~150

## ENEMY RESPONSES
- AAA events   1224 (reported via MISREP)
- SAM/Rockets launches   1660 (reported via MISREP)
- SAM Emitters active   436 (reported via MISREP)
- SSM launches   19

MANNED COALITION AIRCRAFT LOSSES
- Due to Enemy Fire   7
  - 4 – AH-64D (Longbow Apache)
  - 2 – AH-1W (Cobra)
  - 1 – A-10A (Warthog)
- Other   13

COALITION ISR FACTS
- US and Coalition ISR Aircraft   80
- ISR Sorties   1,000
- Battlefield Images   42,000
- Hours of SIGINT Coverage   2,400
- Hours of Full Motion Video   3,200
- Hours of Moving Target Indicator   1,700
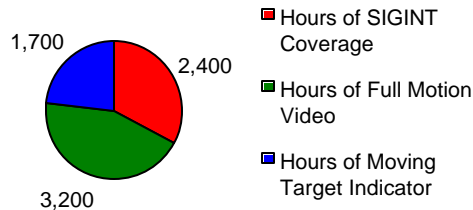
C3: OPERATIONS

PLANNING

OIF airpower planning used a Strategy-to-Task approach to apportion and allocate CFACC air assets. CFACC Operational Objectives paralleled and directly supported CFC Objectives. The Air Tasking Order (ATO) cycle was supported by a strategy that provided an apportionment recommendation to the Guidance, Apportionment and Targeting Cell. Apportionment was transmitted from Strategy, to Guidance Apportionment and Targeting, to the Master Air Attack Planners for production of the ATO. This methodology provided a clear, and understandable method of ensuring all component requirements were properly serviced and allowed CFACC OIF targeting to display incredible flexibility using a combination of the Joint Integrated Prioritized Target List (JIPTL) and TST/Dynamic Targeting processes. Targeting priorities flexed according to battle space conditions throughout the operation.

POLITICAL / MILITARY

- US Political Objectives/Overall Strategy
  1. A stable Iraq, with its territorial integrity intact and a broad-based government that renounces WMD development and use, and no longer supports terrorism or threatens its neighbors.
  2. Success in Iraq leveraged to convince or compel other countries to cease support to terrorists and to deny them access to WMD.
  3. Destabilize, isolate, and overthrow the Iraqi regime and provide support to a new, broad-based government.

  4. Destroy Iraqi WMD capability and infrastructure.
  5. Protect allies and supporters from Iraqi threats and attacks.
  6. Destroy terrorist networks in Iraq. Gather intelligence on global terrorism; detain terrorists and war criminals, and free individuals unjustly detained under the Iraqi regime.

CFC OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES

- Defeat or compel capitulation of Iraqi forces.
- Neutralize regime leadership.
- Neutralize Iraqi TBM / WMD delivery systems.
- Control WMD infrastructure.
- Ensure the territorial integrity of Iraq.
- Deploy and posture CFC forces for post-hostility operations, initiating humanitarian assistance operations for the Iraqi people, within capabilities.
- Set military conditions for provisional/permanent government to assume power.
- Maintain international and regional support.
- Neutralize Iraqi regime's C2 & security forces.
- Gain and maintain air, maritime and space supremacy.

STRATEGY-TO-TASK MISSION AREAS

- CA   Maintain Air and Space Supremacy in the ITO
- CL2   Support CFLCC to achieve defeat or compel capitulation of RGFC & RA and conduct Security and Stabilization Operations (SASO)
- CL4   BPT support the prevention of non-combatant forces from impeding CFC Operations
- CM   Support CFMCC to Maintain Maritime Supremacy
- HA   Support CFC to secure regional and international support
- JR   Conduct JRSOI of Follow-on/Combat Replacement FEs and maintain air posture
- SR   Continue suppression of Iraqi Regime's ability to command Iraqi forces & govern State
- SS   BPT establish and operate secured airfields in Iraq IOT establish alternate APODs in support of CFC ops
- UW   Support CFSOCC Ops
- WD   Suppress Iraqi TMD/WMD delivery systems
- WI   BPT support CFLCC in neutralizing/controlling WMD infrastructure & SSE

APPORTIONMENT

Command and Control, ISR, Air-refueling, and Air Mobility missions were considered the "cost of doing business" and were not included in CFACC apportionment. To compensate for the different combat capability of individual airframes, the CFACC implemented the concept of DMPI[*] Sortie Equivalents (DSE). Each aircraft was given a DSE multiplier according to its mission type and weapons capability (e.g., F-16 is 1 DSE, A-10 is 2 DSE, and B-52 (CAS) is 4 DSE).

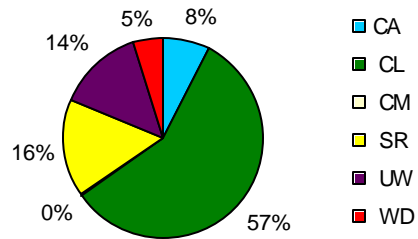## CFACC APPROVED APPORTIONMENT

- Average Apportionment (by percentage)
  - CA   14.1%
  - CL2   50.7%
  - CL4   1.2%
  - CM   1.0%
  - HA   0.0%
  - JR   0.0%
  - SR   9.8%
  - SS   0.0%
  - UW   12.5%
  - WD   10.2%
  - WI   0.5%
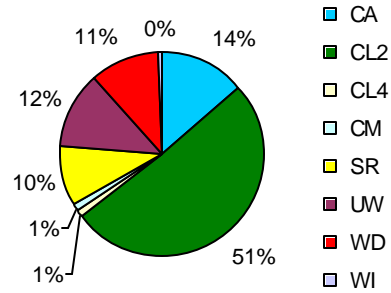
GUIDANCE, APPORTIONMENT AND TARGETING

- Total DMPI Nominations   30,542
  - By Operational Objective
    - CA   2,374
    - CL   17,521
    - CM   72
    - SR   4,782
    - UW   4,278
    - WD   1,515
  - By Component Nominations
    - CFACC   6,918
    - CFLCC   17,613
    - CFMCC   132
    - CFSOCC   5,282
    - TF-20   1,850

- Total DMPIs on JIPTL   25240
  - By Operational Objective
    - CA   2,124
    - CL   12,893
    - CM   113
    - SR   4,559
    - UW   3,711
    - WD   1,840
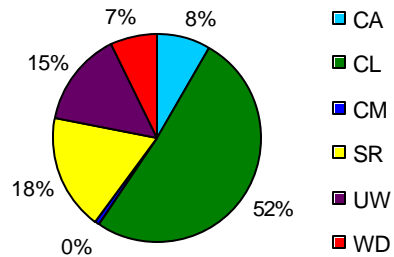
EXECUTION

- DMPIs Struck by Operational Objective [**]
  - CA   1,441
  - CL (Fixed)   234
  - SR   1,799
  - WD   832
  - KI/CAS DMPIs 15,592

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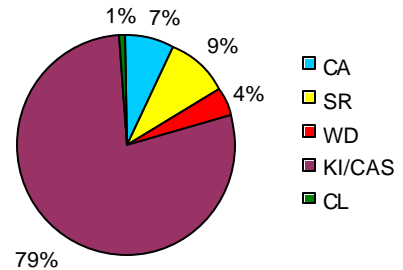
[*] DMPI = Desired Mean Point of Impact
[**] UW and CM were included in CL or KI/CAS (Killbox Interdiction/Close Air Support)

AIRSPACE
- Airspace Control Measures in database 1,800[*]
- Air Control Measures managed per day 1,200*
- Estimated ACO Changes per day 12*
- TLAM airspace deconflictions 750*
- ATACMS airspace deconflictions 414

OPERATIONS

Air operations used virtually all types of combat aircraft in the US inventory. Coalition aircraft came from the United Kingdom, Canada and Australia.

OIF AIRCRAFT
- Total Aircraft **1,801**[**]
  - USAF **863**
    - Fighters 293
    - Bombers 51
    - C2 22
    - Tankers 182
    - ISR 60
    - Sp Ops/Rescue 58
    - Airlift 111
    - SOF 73
    - Other 13
  - USMC **372**
    - Fighters 130
    - Tankers 22
    - Other 220
  - USN **408**
    - Fighters 232
    - C2 20
    - Tankers 52
    - ISR 29
    - Airlift 5
    - Other 70
  - USA (Helo's not included) **20**
    - ISR 18
    - Other 2
  - Canadian AF **3**
    - Airlift 3
  - Royal Australian AF **22**
    - Airlift: 3
    - Fighters: 14
    - ISR: 2
    - Other: 3
  - RAF **113**
    - C2 4
    - Fighters: 66
    - ISR: 9
    - Other: 4
    - Tankers: 12
    - Sp Ops/Rescue 14
    - Airlift 4
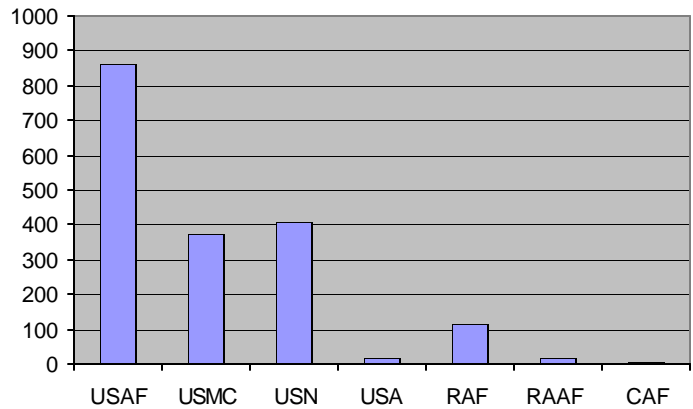
[*] Numbers are estimations
[**] Includes aircraft supporting OIF operations, but not necessarily deployed into theater.

AIRCRAFT TYPE (Deployed for OIF)

•	A/OA-10	60	•	F-3	14
•	AC-130	8	•	GR-4	30
•	AH-1	58	•	GR-7	18
•	AH-6	8	•	HC-130	8
•	AV-8	70	•	HH-60	16
•	B-1	11	•	HS-125	4
•	B-2	4	•	Jaguar	4
•	B-52	28	•	KC-1	4
•	BQM-34	5	•	KC-10	33
•	C-130	124	•	KC-130	22
•	C-17	7	•	KC-135	149
•	C-2	10	•	Lynx	6
•	C-20	3	•	MC-130	26
•	C-21	7	•	MH-47	14
•	C-32	1	•	MH-53	31
•	C-40	1	•	MH-6	7
•	C-9	5	•	MH-60	18
•	CH-46	67	•	MQ-1	7
•	CH-47	11	•	MR2	6
•	CH-53	54	•	NKC-135	1
•	CN-235	1	•	P-3	28
•	DC-130	1	•	PC-6	1
•	E-2	20	•	PR-9	2
•	E-3	19	•	R-1	1
•	E-8	7	•	RC-12	18
•	EA-6B	35	•	RC-135	9
•	EC-130	8	•	RQ-1	9
•	EP-3	3	•	RQ-4	1
•	F/A-18	250	•	S-3	40
•	F-117	12	•	U-2	15
•	F-14	56	•	UC-12	3
•	F-15C	42	•	UH-1	30
•	F-15E	48	•	UH-3	4
•	F-16	60	•	UH-60	3
•	F-16CJ	71	•	VC-10	8

SORTIES FLOWN
- Total Sorties Flown   41,404[*]
    - USAF   24,196
        - Fighters   8,828
        - Bombers   505
        - Tankers   6,193
        - Airlift   7,413
        - C2 (E3, E8)   432
        - ISR   452
        - Rescue   191
        - Other: 182
    - USMC   4,948
        - Fighters   3,794
        - Tankers   454
        - ISR   305
        - C2 (DASC-A)   75
        - Other   320

> First time 4 Predators flew simultaneously in support of combat operations.

> First time 6 U-2's flew on same ATO

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[*] Excludes SOF, Army Helo and coalition sovereignty flights

- o USN   8945
  - ▪ Fighters   5,568
  - ▪ Tankers   2,058
  - ▪ C2 (E2)   442
  - ▪ ISR   357
  - ▪ Other   520
- o USA   269
  - ▪ ISR   269
- o United Kingdom   2,481
  - ▪ Fighters   1,736
  - ▪ Tankers   359
  - ▪ C2 (E3D)   112
  - ▪ ISR   273
  - ▪ Other   1
- o Australian   565
  - ▪ Fighters   302
  - ▪ Airlift   263

> First time a JDAM was dropped by an F14D—this modification was done afloat.

> First use of F/A18 Super Hornet in a refueling role.

AIR MOBILITY

- C-130 Support (USAF)
  - o Missions Executed   2,203
  - o Passengers Moved   9,662
  - o Short Tons Moved   12,444
- Medevac
  - o Medevac Missions   136
  - o Total Patients   1,572
    - ▪ Urgent   58
    - ▪ Priority   226
    - ▪ Routine   1,278
- Airborne Paradrop (Personnel)   954[*]
- Pounds of Fuel Offloaded   417,137,233
  - o USAF   376,391,000
  - o USMC   12,545,786
  - o USN   9,316,447[**]
  - o Coalition   18,884,000
- DV Sorties   139
- DV Passengers   641

4%   14%   82%

- ▪ Urgent
- ▫ Priority
- ▪ Routine
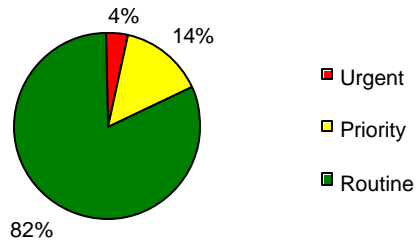
> With 417,137,233 lbs of jet fuel, a Boeing 737-300 could stay airborne for 11.9 years.

PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS (PSYOP)

- Leaflets Dropped   31,800,000
- Leaflet Missions   158
  - o A-10 Leaflet Missions   32
  - o B-52 Leaflet Missions   34
  - o F-18C Leaflet Missions   24
  - o F-16CJ Leaflet Missions   68
- Commando Solo Sorties   58
  - o Radio Broadcast Hours   306
  - o TV Broadcast Hours   304
- Compass Call Sorties   125[***]

> If you lined up the leaflets enc-to-end they would stretch from Fort Worth, Texas to Anchorage, Alaska; or make 120,454 rolls of toilet paper.

OTHER PSYOP FACTS

- 108 Radio Messages Produced and Broadcast for OIF
- 81 Different Leaflet Messages Dropped by CFACC Assets

> First use of Compass Call and EA-6B Prowlers in a PSYOP role.

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[*] During drop 36 personnel failed to jump. 2 serious injuries. Also extracted were 19 HUMV's and 1 Container Delivery System (CDS) of Javelins

[**] Navy does not include recovery tanking overhead ship

[***] This includes Electronic Attack and first ever PSYOP from Compass Call.

INFORMATION WARFARE PHYSICAL ATTACK
- 116 C4I targets which included 10 media facilities

SPACE OPERATIONS
This was the first time the CFACC was designated Space Coordinator.

- National Coverage Hours/day
    - IR (C2 function)   24
    - GPS (GETS)   24
- Detection
    - Missile Launches   26
- Static IR Events   1,493
- High Explosive Event   186
- Hook Bursts   40
- Beacons   11
- Delogs performed*   15
- ATACMs Detected and Reported   48

TIME SENSITIVE TARGETS (TST)
Due to the fleeting nature of some targets and serious consequences of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) use, the CFACC and Commander, USCENTCOM, developed a special capability to Find, Fix, Track, Target, Engage and Assess these very important targets. Three types of targets were defined as TSTs: Leadership, WMD and Terrorists.

MISSIONS EXECUTED AS TSTs

LOCATION	TERRORIST	LEADERSHIP	WMD	TOTAL
South	2	40	66	108
West	0	2	19	21
North	2	8	17	27
TOTAL	4	50	102	156

In addition to the narrow definition of TST targets, the CFACC also recognized some highly mobile and otherwise important targets could be attacked using the same tools. These were dynamic targets, and were prosecuted using re-roled airborne aircraft.

MISSIONS EXECUTED AS DYNAMIC TARGETS

South	243
West	271
North	172
TOTAL	686

JOINT SEARCH AND RESCUE CENTER
- Missions Executed   55
- Open Missions   4
- Personnel Saved   73
- Assisted in Rescues   20

> Largest JSRC in History.

WEATHER
70% of Iraq cloud free 30% of the time
17/31 days good weather (Clear to scattered clouds at or below 10K and/or little dust impact)
4% of all sorties lost or ineffective due to weather (1,502 Wx Cnx / Not Effective)
- 65% of all weather cancelled sorties occurred in a 3 day span (ATOs S-U)

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* A Delog event occurs anytime the Space Cell must review a ground station tape to determine if an IR event actually took place. The request to review the tape comes in from the field and is normally based on an observation of a missile launch, an explosion, etc.

C4: LOGISTICS

Mission Capable rates, overall, were significantly higher than peacetime rates.

USAF AIRCRAFT	MC RATE		USN/MC AIRCRAFT	MC RATE
• A-10A	85.0		• AH-1W	68.2
• AC-130	91.0		• AV-8B	67.3
• B-1B	79.4		• C-130	86.7
• B-2	85.0		• C-2A	85.4
• B-52	76.7		• C-9	96.7
• C-130 Cargo	88.4		• CH-46E	81.3
• C-130 Other	86.9		• CH-53E	87.9
• C-20	100.0		• E-2C	78.8
• C-21A	96.4		• EA-6B	80.4
• E-3B	80.7		• EP-3	72.3
• E-8C	70.0		• FA-18A	79.6
• EC-130E	87.8		• FA-18C	87.3
• EC-130H	97.8		• FA-18C	87.3
• F-117	89.3		• FA-18E	89.7
• F-15C	82.6		• FA-18F	91.0
• F-15E	84.1		• F-14A	89.2
• F-16C+	73.9		• F-14A/T	98.0
• F-16CG	84.0		• F-14D	78.8
• F-16CJ	80.4		• HH-46D	92.5
• HH-60G	88.5		• HH-60H	92.1
• KC-10	81.7		• HH-65	96.7
• KC-135	86.4		• MH-53E	83.1
• MH-53M	82.0		• MH-60S	91.3
• MQ-1	77.2		• P-3	82.0
• RC-135V/W	80.8		• S-3B	89.4
• RQ-1	76.6		• SH-60B	82.4
• RQ-4	74.1		• SH-60F	84.1
• U-2	79.1		• UH-1N	89.4
• UH-60A	100.0		• UH-3	79.2

LAND-BASED POL

- Gallons of Jet Fuel   195,753,818
- Gallons of JPTS   269,414
- Gallons of Avgas   27,368
- Gallons of Diesel   2,147,248
- Gallons of Unleaded   368,525

> A Cessna 152 could stay aloft for 152 days on 27,368 gallons of Avgas.

MUNITIONS EXPENDED

Munitions employment for OIF reached across the entire spectrum of the US weapons inventory. The munitions expenditure rate for OIF was ~3:2 (Munitions Dropped:DMPIs Serviced).

Guided Munitions	**19,948**		**Unguided Munitions**	**9,251**
BGM-109 TLAM	802		M117	1,625
AGM-114 HELLFIRE	562		Mk-82	5,504
AGM-130	4		Mk-83	1,692
AGM-154 JSOW	253		Mk-84	6
AGM-65 MAVERICK	918		CBU-87	118
AGM-84 SLAM(ER)	3		CBU-99	182
AGM-86C/D CALCM	153		UK Unguided	124
AGM-88 HARM	408			
CBU-103 WCMD	818		**Ammunition**	
CBU-105 WCMD, SFW	88		20MM	16,901
CBU-107 WCMD	2		30MM	311,597
EGBU-27 GPS/LGB	98			
GBU-10 LGB	236		**Leaflet Dispensers**	**348**
GBU-12 LGB	7,114		PDU-5	44
GBU-16 LGB	1,233		M129	304
GBU-24 LGB	23			
GBU-27 LGB	11			
GBU-28 LGB	1			
GBU-31 JDAM	5,086			
GBU-32 JDAM	768			
GBU-35 JDAM	675			
GBU-37 JDAM	13			
UK Guided	679			

Figure is a Ratio of Weapon Types only.

Unguided 32%

Guided 68%
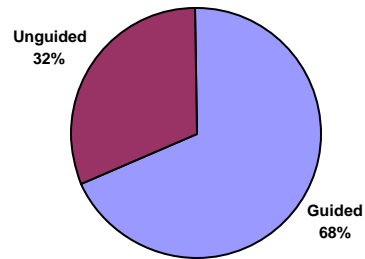
(Data relating weapons per DMPI is not yet available)

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WEAPONS COMBAT FIRSTS
• CBU-105 Sensor Fuzed Weapon
• CBU-107
• AGM-86D CALCM hard target penetrator
• JDAM delivered by F-14D
• Mk-82s delivered by B-2
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C5: ENGAGEMENTS

OIF INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT
- Countries Supporting   66
- Public Support   49
- Private Support   11
- Non-Coalition Support   6
- Currently In Iraq   5
- Operating Near Iraq   21

C6: COMMUNICATIONS

	Pre-OIF	OIF	Change
Commercial Satcom Terminals[*]	5	34	+560%
Avg Commercial Bandwidth (Mb)	7	10	+47%
Military Satcom Terminals[**]	20	44	+120%
Average Military Bandwidth (Mb)	2	3	+68%
Terrestrial Links[***]	11	30	+173%
Avg Terrestrial Bandwidth (Mb)	2	10	+444%
Global Broadcasting System (Mb)	24	24	0%
Total Terminals	36	107	+167%
Total Bandwidth (Mb)	113	783	+596%

> During the three weeks of the war, no CFACC base experienced any significant outage of communications.

C7: Engineering

- Number of New Contracts for OIF   211
- Dollars Spent in Contracts for OIF $329,000,000

C8: SPECIAL STAFF

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

- Contingency Funds Spent[****]
  - AIRLIFT $ 6,491,900.86
  - C4I $ 29,256,926.61
  - CIVILIAN PAY $ 309,621.38
  - CLAIMS $ 94,524.46
  - FACILITIES/BASE SUPPORT $ 68,446,988.43
  - OTHER SUPPLIES & EQUIP $ 249,110,015.32
  - OTHER SVCS & MISC CONTRACTS $ 536,987,744.18
  - PORT HANDLING/INLAND TRANS $ 21,416,525.02
  - TDY $ 5,630,115.29
  - Grand Total $ 917,744,361.55

> Contingency Funds spent equate to 46 minutes, 10.5 seconds of 2001 US Gross Domestic Product.[*****]

OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

- 30 Locations in 15 Countries
  - 160 Personnel
  - 132 Special Agents
  - 18 Linguists
  - 8 Info Mgrs
  - 2 Intel
  - 66 Personnel deployed for OIF

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[*] Any terminal that goes through a commercial satellite
[**] Any terminal that goes through a military satellite
[***] Line of Sight connections on the ground
[****] Includes OEF, OSW and OIF through 12 Apr 03. Unable to break out by press time.
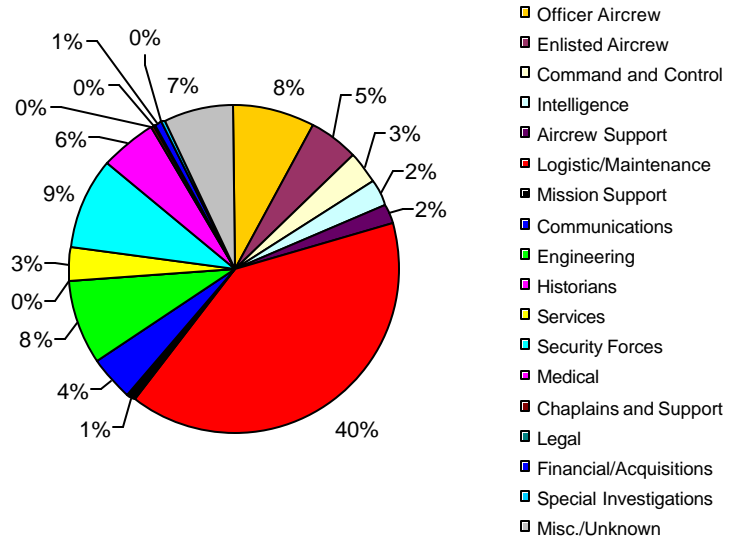[*****] As reported by the US Census Bureau (www.census.gov)

COMAFFOR

In addition to CFACC responsibilities, the 9th AF commander was also "dual hatted" as the Commander of Air Force Forces (COMAFFOR); the AF Service Component Commander for CDR, USCENTCOM. The following information captures the additional areas of concern for the Commander.

AIR FORCE PERSONNEL
- 54,955 total personnel in the following functional areas:
  - Officer Aircrew — 4,456
  - Enlisted Aircrew — 2,584
  - Command and Control — 1,857
  - Intelligence — 1,356
  - Aircrew Support — 999
  - Logistic/Maintenance — 21,829
  - Mission Support — 521
  - Communications — 2,431
  - Engineering — 4,592
  - Historians — 21
  - Services — 1,784
  - Security Forces — 4,825
  - Medical — 3,104
  - Chaplains and Support — 143
  - Legal — 80
  - Financial/Acquisitions — 464
  - Special Investigations — 152
  - Misc./Unknown — 3,757

Pie chart legend:
- Officer Aircrew
- Enlisted Aircrew
- Command and Control
- Intelligence
- Aircrew Support
- Logistic/Maintenance
- Mission Support
- Communications
- Engineering
- Historians
- Services
- Security Forces
- Medical
- Chaplains and Support
- Legal
- Financial/Acquisitions
- Special Investigations
- Misc./Unknown

AIR FORCE RESERVE / NATIONAL GUARD FACTS

- Air National Guard
  - Aircraft Deployed — 236
    - A-10 — 47
    - F-16 — 45
    - KC-135 — 57
    - C-130 — 72
    - E-8 — 9
    - MC-130P — 2
    - EC-130 — 1
    - HH-60 — 3

- Air Force Reserve
  - Aircraft Deployed — 70
    - A-10 — 12
    - F-16 — 6
    - KC-135 — 22
    - C-130 — 6
    - B-52 — 6
    - MC-130P — 6
    - HC-130 — 4
    - HH-60 — 6

LOGISTICS SUPPORT

Parts Requisitioned	TBD
MICAP Parts	9,095
NMCS Rate	TBD
Contract Actions	$107,446,601
Supported Bases	27
New operating locations	12
Hot Meals Served	111,000 (average/day)
Bottled Water Consumed	989,865 (average liters/day)
MRE's positioned in theater	3,186,504 (2,788 tons)
Net Explosive Weight Offloaded	3,871,662

- War Reserve Material Utilized:
  - Harvest Falcon Kits (supports Bare Base Operations)   21 $116,390,764
  - Industrial Operations Kits   5 $ 28,278,156
  - Initial Flight Line Operations Kits   5 $ 44,040,790
  - Follow-on Flight Line Operations Kits   3 $ 4,247,046
  - Vehicles   2,374
  - Fuel Mobility Support Equipment Items   1,529
  - Aerospace Ground Equipment Items   473
  - Tanks, Racks, Adapters and Pylons   321
  - Munitions   23,787

Readiness Spares Package Rates[*]

- A-10   90.2
- AC-130   96.1
- B-1B   80.0
- B-2   98.1
- B-52   78.2
- C-130   92.5
- C-135   92.0
- C-20   KTR
- C-21A   KTR
- E-3   96.6
- E-8   93.2
- EC-130E   92.8
- EC-130H   84.3
- F-117   97.9
- F-15   91.2
- F-15C   94.5
- F-15E   79.9
- F-16C+   87.4
- F-16CG   93.3
- F-16CJ   96.6
- HH-60   81.1
- KC-10   KTR
- MH-53   86.8
- MQ-1   KTR
- RC-135V/W   86.8
- RQ-1   KTR
- RQ-4   KTR
- U-2   68.7

COMBAT CAMERA
- Still Photography Transmissions
  - Number of Photos   1,493
  - Total Size (MB)   2040.1
- Video Transmissions
  - Length of Video (time)   1:22:55
  - Size (MB)   960.6

SAFETY
- Aircraft Mishaps Excluding Enemy Action
  - Class A   4
  - Class B   5
  - Class C   16
- HATRs[**]   32

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[*] USAF Theater Aircraft only. KTR = contractor provided maintenance not requiring an RSP rate.
[**] Hazardous Air Traffic Reports

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

- 29 Jan 02 State of the Union address labels Iraq in the "Axis of Evil" that threatens world peace.

- 12 Sep 02 United States challenges UN to confront the "grave and gathering danger" of Iraq.

- 8 Oct 02 Unanimous UNSCR 1441holding Iraq in "material breach" of previous resolutions.

- 7 Mar 03 Great Britain submits 17 March deadline for Iraqi compliance with UNSCR 1441.

- 9 Mar 03 First Leaflets dropped in Baghdad urging non-interference & coalition support for Iraqi people.

- 17 Mar 03 (0400Z) 48-hour ultimatum for regime to leave Iraq.

- 19 Mar 03 (0500Z) Special Operation Forces enter Iraq. Decapitation attack launched.

- 20 Mar 03 U.S. ground forces push into Iraq.

- 21 Mar 03 Coalition forces seize control of Rumala oil fields in southern Iraq.

- 21 Mar 03 (1800Z). A-Hour, coalition Air Forces begin large-scale air strikes against Iraq.

  - Over 1700 air sorties (including 504 TLAM and CALCM cruise missiles)

- 26 Mar 03 Northern Front opens with airlift of 173rd Airborne Brigade.

- 20 Mar 03 (2009Z) First Iraqi surface-to-surface missile launched; destroyed by Patriot units in Kuwait.

- 3 Apr 03 US ground forces launch attack against Saddam International Airport

- 4 Apr 03 First basing of coalition fixed wing aircraft in Iraq, A-10s at Tallil Airfield.

- 5 Apr 03 US forces enter Baghdad.

- 6 Apr 03 Air Supremacy declared over all of Iraq.

- 8 Apr 03 First coalition fixed wing aircraft lands at Baghdad International Airport.

- 9 Apr 03 Baghdad/regime falls.

- 14 Apr 03 Major military operations end.

- 16 Apr 03 First Humanitarian relief flight lands in Bashur.

AIRPOWER FIRSTS

- First use of B-1 using Moving Target Indicator for ISR.

- First wartime employment of a Laser Guided Bomb by a B-52 (Litening Pod).

- First combat package to include B-1s, B-2s, and B-52s.

- First time a Global Hawk was used for SCAR (Strike Coordination And Reconnaissance).

- First time a C-17 employed for a Combat Personnel Drop.

- First time an Aegis Class Destroyer (USS Higgins) used in TBM Early Warning.

- First time a TALCE unit Ground Armed Convoyed to airfield in order to begin operations.

- First combat use of United Kingdom's STORMSHADOW stand-off cruise missile.

- First use of Global Mobility Assessment Team to open newly acquired airfields.

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