

482 FIGHTER WING



MISSION

LINEAGE

482 Troop Carrier Wing, Medium established, 26 May 1952

Activated in the Reserve, 14 Jun 1952

Inactivated, 1 Dec 1952

Redesignated 482 Fighter-Bomber Wing, 12 Apr 1955

Activated in the Reserve, 18 May 1955

Inactivated, 16 Nov 1957

Redesignated 482 Tactical Fighter Wing, 25 Feb 1981

Activated in the Reserve, 1 Apr 1981

Redesignated 482 Fighter Wing, 1 Feb 1992

STATIONS

Miami Intl Aprt, FL, 14 Jun-1 Dec 1952

Dobbins AFB, GA, 18 May 1955-16 Nov 1957

Homestead AFB (later, ARS), 1 Apr 1981

ASSIGNMENTS

Fourteenth Air Force, 14 Jun-1 Dec 1952

Fourteenth Air Force, 18 May 1955-16 Nov 1957

Tenth Air Force, 1 Apr 1981

WEAPON SYSTEMS

C-46, 1952

F-80, 1955
F-84, 1955-1957
T-28, 1955-1957
T-33, 1955-1957
F-86, 1957
C-119, 1957
F-4, 1981-1989
F-16, 1989

COMMANDERS

Lt Col Frederick W. Baggott, 14 Jun 1952
Lt Col William Niedernhofer, 30 Jun-1 Dec 1952
Col George H. Wilson, 18 May 1955-16 Nov 1957
Col Ralph D. Erwin, 1 Apr 1981
Col Duane L. Foster, Sep 1983
Col Forrest S. Winebarger, 20 Oct 1984
Brig Gen David R. Smith, 6 Jul 1987
Brig Gen James L. Turner, 1 Dec 1990
Col Richard J. Eustace, 13 Jul 1996
Col Randall G. Falcon
Brig Gen Charles E. Stenner, Jr., Dec 1998
Col Randall G. Falcon
Col David Garfield, 16 Oct 2015
Col David A. Piffarerio, 4 Sep 2018
Col David M. Castaneda, 2 Aug 2020

HONORS

Service Streamers

Campaign Streamers

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers

Decorations

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards
1 Jul 1981-5 Oct 1982
1 Jan 1989-31 Jul 1990
2 Oct 1991-1 Oct 1993
1 Nov 1993-30 Aug 1995
1 Oct 1996-30 Sep 1998
1 Oct 1999-30 Sep 2001
1 Oct 2004-30 Sep 2006
1 Oct 2006-30 Sep 2008
1 Oct 2008-30 Sep 2009

1 Oct 2009-30 Sep 2010

1 Oct 2011-30 Sep 2012

Bestowed Honors

Authorized to display honors earned by the 482 Operations Group prior to 26 May 1952

Service Streamers

Campaign Streamers

World War II

Air Offensive, Europe

Normandy

Northern France

Rhineland

Ardennes-Alsace

Central Europe

Decorations

Distinguished Unit Citation

Germany, 11 Jan 1944

EMBLEM



482 Tactical Fighter Wing emblem



482 Fighter Wing emblem: Per bend Azure and Gules, a bend counter-compony Argent and Sable between three lightning bolts issuing from dexter bendwise Or and in sinister chief four flight symbols one, two, and one (fesswise, fesswise, and bendwise) of the third each issuing a contrail of the like all arcing to the bend and crossing at sinister fess point; all within a diminished bordure Yellow. Attached below the shield, a White scroll edged with a narrow Yellow border and inscribed "482D FIGHTER WING" in Blue letters. **SIGNIFICANCE:** Ultramarine blue and Air Force yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The scarlet half of the shield expresses the valor and patriotism of the Wing personnel. The blue half signifies their fidelity. The checky bend suggests the cooperation of the two squadrons of the Wing in advancing the Air Force mission. The flight symbols depict the fighter mission of the unit. The lightning bolts symbolize tactical air power and the loyalty, dedication, and courage of Wing members in maintaining military preparedness. (Approved, 27 Nov 1989)

MOTTO

OPERATIONS

Trained as a fighter-bomber organization, 1955-1957.

As of 30 Jun 1955 the 482d had 108 officers and 648 airmen assigned; the 8594th Replacement Training Squadron had 83 officers and 25 airmen. Compared with the 189 officers and 567 airmen in the old 94th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing and the 9 officers in the 8594th at the beginning of 1955. This represents a net gain of 106 airmen and a net loss of 7 officers for the period. This, however, is not an accurate indication of the recruiting efforts of the two organizations since there were actually 210 airmen and 15 officers assigned during the period. Weeding out of non-participants and attrition reduced the actual gain. Moreover, in the case of reserve officers, 8 former members of the 94th Wing affiliated with the new 8508th Navigation Training Squadron which was formed on 1 January 1955.

Total authorized strength for the 482d Fighter Bomber Wing is 1,063; this figure includes an authorized 123 officers and 940 airmen. Under the old 94th Reserve Wing, 262 officers and

1,416 airmen were authorized. With this reduction in authorized personnel and an increase in assigned reservists, the Dixie Wing has achieved a new high in manning status.

During the reorganization, in order to Ensure that present member of the wing would be awarded the available positions in the 482d Fighter Bomber Wing, the enlistment of new men was limited only to applicants that would not fill T/O

On June 6, authorization for 50 officers was granted. they attempted to reassign as many individuals as possible from the 8594th to the 482d Fighter Bomber Wing as a step to bring the strength of the 8594th down to authorized limitations. This was accomplished through careful screening of records and reclassification. The completion or some assignments during this reorganization was tampered due to the reservists being on active duty only one weekend each month. This problem was alleviated by communication with the personnel concerned at their homes and places of business. The necessary coordination was then completed and the strength of the 8594th Replacement Training Squadron was reduced to 83 officers and 25 airmen by 30 June 1955.

The 482 is comprised of a Wing Headquarters Squadron Including Colonel George H. Wilson, Commander, combers of his special staff, and a small group of administrative personnel. A Tactical Hospital attached to the Wing Headquarters and three Groups. The Fighter Bomber Group has one combat squadron, the 812th, with approximately 25 pilots; the Air Base Group is made up of a Communications Squadron, Air Police Squadron, Food Service Squadron, and Installations Squadron the Maintenance & Supply Group has a Motor Vehicle Squadron, a Field Maintenance Squadron, and a Supply Squadron.

Headquarters, ConAC established a project for assistance in obtaining necessary supplies, and with the excellent cooperation of the Mobile Air Material Area, effected timely delivery of our requirements for supplies and equipment to handle the planes. By January 28th, 95.4% of the spares and ground handling equipment required to support the newly assigned F-84B aircraft had been received. By 30 June only one item of ground handling equipment had not arrived.

By April 1955, forty-six F-84E aircraft had been assigned. While most of the planes arrived in satisfactory condition, approximately 15 of the aircraft wore in a deplorable condition. These aircraft were from Laughlin AFB in Texas and they showed little evidence of routine preventative maintenance having been performed. Concurrent with the receipt of the F-84E aircraft was the transfer of our own F-80 and B-26 aircraft used formerly in the training of the 94th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing. Notwithstanding the excessive workload on many sections— particularly aircraft maintenance and base supply—the many jobs Involved in preparing for the mission change were accomplished through the combined efforts and cooperative spirit of all assigned personnel.

From 7 February through 3 May an F-84 Mobile Training Unit was at Dobbins and conducted a thorough course of instruction the aircraft for pilots, aircraft mechanics, and specialists.

Under plans released in Washington D. C. in early January the Dixie Wing was definitely slated to begin training as a fighter bomber unit during the Spring. Actually, we had received unofficial notice of the mission change as early as mid-November 1954; however, it wasn't until the Washington announcement dated 5 January that the pending change was made public.

The mission change was part of a move to strengthen Air Reserve units to meet the growing needs of aerial defense in this country. Under the new plan, the Dixie Wing has a Mobilization-Day role the same as Regular Air Force units that are currently a part of the continental air defense system of the United States. In the event of attack. Reserve fighter bomber unit would swing into action initially with the Air Defense Command for 90 days or more, and then, if necessary, they would go into the Tactical Air Command. Immediate action was taken to obtain necessary aircraft spare parts, around handling equipment, and test equipment for the F-84E type Jet aircraft.

In Feb 1957, The Wing was notified that they were scheduled to receive F-86Hs. In anticipation of their arrival, special tools, ground handling equipment and test equipment was requisitioned through supply. In addition, personnel were sent for training in engine, hydraulic and electric at Hensley Field, TX. Also, hydraulic and engine personnel were sent TDY to Memphis from 1 Jun.

Received brief training in C-119 aircraft during Oct 1957.

Replaced the 915th Tactical Fighter Group in Apr 1981 and trained to maintain tactical fighter combat readiness.

Controlled two like-equipped tactical fighter groups at Bergstrom AFB, TX (1981-1982) and Wright-Patterson AFB, OH (1982-1994).

Following massive damage caused to Homestead AFB by Hurricane Andrew in Aug 1992, the wing's flying operations were conducted from Wright-Patterson AFB, Sep-Dec 1992 and from MacDill AFB, FL, Feb 1993- Mar 1994.

The 482 became host wing at Homestead on 1 Apr and provided weapons training support for air force units beginning in Oct 1994.

From 1997, periodically deployed personnel and aircraft to Turkey to help enforce the no-fly zone over Northern Iraq.

USAF Unit Histories
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Sources

Air Force Historical Research Agency. U.S. Air Force. Maxwell AFB, AL.
The Institute of Heraldry. U.S. Army. Fort Belvoir, VA.
Air Force News. Air Force Public Affairs Agency.