

28 TEST AND EVALUATION SQUADRON



MISSION

LINEAGE

28 Pursuit Squadron (Interceptor) constituted, 22 Dec 1939
Activated, 1 Feb 1940
Redesignated 28 Fighter Squadron, 15 May 1942
Redesignated 28 Fighter Squadron (Single Engine), 1943
Redesignated 28 Fighter Squadron, Single Engine, 20 Aug 1943
Redesignated 28 Fighter Squadron, Two Engine, 13 Jan 1945
Redesignated 28 Fighter Squadron, Single Engine, 8 Jan 1946
Inactivated, 15 Oct 1946
Redesignated 28 Fighter-Bomber Squadron, 3 Mar 1953
Activated, 8 Apr 1953
Inactivated, 25 Jun 1953
Redesignated 28 Test Squadron, 9 Apr 1993
Activated, 15 Apr 1993
Redesignated 28 Test and Evaluation Squadron, 12 Apr 2006

STATIONS

Albrook Field, CZ, 1 Feb 1940
Rio Hato, Panama, 5 Oct 1940
Albrook Field, CZ, 13 Nov 1940
Patilla Point, Panama, 9 Dec 1941

Chame, Panama, 10 Nov 1942
Howard Field, CZ, 25 Sep 1945-15 Oct 1946
Clovis AFB, NM, 8 Apr-25 Jun 1953
Eglin AFB, FL, 15 Apr 1993

ASSIGNMENTS

37 Pursuit (later, 37 Fighter) Group, 1 Feb 1940
XXVI Fighter Command, 1 Nov 1943
6 Fighter Wing, 25 Aug-15 Oct 1946
37 Fighter-Bomber Group, 8 Apr-25 Jun 1953
79 (later, 53) Test and Evaluation Group, 15 Apr 1993
53 Test Management Group, 1 Oct 2002

WEAPON SYSTEMS

P-26A, 1940
P-40, 1941
P-39, 1942
P-38L, 1945

COMMANDERS

1st Lt Robert D. Gapen, 1 Feb 1940-May 1940
Maj Russell E. Randall, May 1940-Sep 1940
Unknown, Sep 1940-7 Dec 1941

HONORS

Service Streamers

World War II American Theater

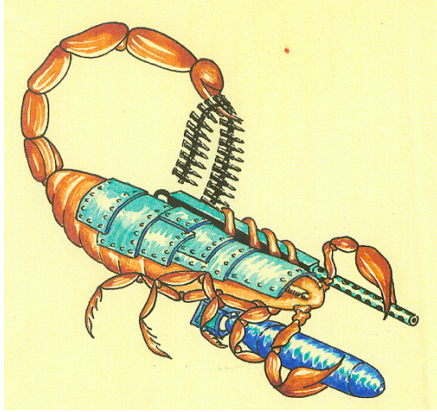
Campaign Streamers

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers

Decorations

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards
15 Apr 1993-14 Apr 1995
1 Jun 1998-31 May 2000

EMBLEM



A brown scorpion with light blue armor plate fastened to back by rivets, holding in the right claw and legs a large, medium blue aerial bomb, and in the left claw and legs a light blue and black aerial machine gun with black and white cartridge belt affixed thereto, draped over stinger on tail. (Approved, 19 May 1945)



MOTTO

OPERATIONS

Air defense for the Panama Canal. Not manned, Oct 1945-Oct 1946.

By October 1945, the squadron was reduced to a non-operational administrative organization. Inactivated on 15 October 1946.

The 28th Fighter-Bomber Squadron was activated at Clovis AFB, New Mexico on 8 April 1953 and was programmed to receive F-86Fs. Squadron was neither manned or equipped due to personnel and equipment shortages and was inactivated on 25 June.

The 28th Test Squadron evaluates the effectiveness and suitability of weapons and avionics systems being procured or improved to support current and future USAF air combat capabilities. Squadron personnel direct test project planning and execution, as well as data gathering, analyzing, and reporting for tests involving conventional and nuclear air munitions, avionics subsystems, chemical warfare defense, aircrew life support, chemical defense systems, munitions and avionics support equipment, weapon release systems, and automated mission planning systems.

Detachment 1, 28th Test Squadron, located at Nellis AFB, Nevada

The unit performs functional management for acquisition, modification, testing and certification for fighter, bomber and combat support aircrew training systems. The group also conducts foreign military exploitation and special access projects.

Detachment 2, 28th Test Squadron, located at Tyndall AFB, Florida

Plans, executes, and reports on Headquarters Air Combat Command-directed operational tests for multi-service integrated fighter avionics, weapons, and electronic warfare systems via operation of the \$103 million Integrated Avionics Test Facility.

The Integrated Avionics Test Facility (IATF) primary objective is to improve the combat capability, reliability, and lethality of Air Force weapon systems through operationally realistic testing. Missions are performed through ground test, flight test, ground-based jammer testing, and various combinations of these techniques. The IATF's primary mission is to perform force development evaluations on the operational flight programs of the F-15 and F-16 fire control radar systems. This includes experimental changes to the OFPs as well as modifications to fielded OFPs. Additional responsibilities and capabilities include the following: Perform OFP OT&E and operational utility evaluations of F-15 and F-16 radars with the AIM-120 AMRAAM, identify radar system maintenance deficiencies and develop work-around solutions. Support advanced EA and EP system development and evaluation. Provide resident Air Force technical expertise on ACC radar and missile systems. Support other electronic warfare projects from Air Force, Department of Defense and various external customers with technical assistance or specialized hardware.

Detachment personnel determine operational effectiveness and suitability for current and future weapons systems using Air Force and threat fighter radars, air-to-air missiles,

electronic attack and electronic protection suites. Det 2, 28th TS also provides input and assistance to Headquarters U.S. Air Force, ACC, Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center, and Air Force Materiel Command in the development of test plans, conduct of test projects, collection of test data and production of final test and evaluation reports as directed by Headquarters ACC.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE ORGANIZATIONAL HISTORIES

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Sources

Air Force Historical Research Agency, U.S. Air Force, Maxwell AFB, Alabama.

The Institute of Heraldry. U.S. Army. Fort Belvoir, VA.

Air Force News. Air Force Public Affairs Agency.