

90th FIGHTER SQUADRON



MISSION

Combat-ready fighter squadron prepared for rapid worldwide deployment of a squadron F-15E aircraft to accomplish precision engagement of surface targets using a wide variety of conventional air-to-surface munitions. Trains in the fighter missions of strategic attack, interdiction, offensive counterair (air-to-surface), suppression of enemy air defenses, as well as offensive and defensive counterair (air-to-air).

LINEAGE

90th Aero Squadron organized, 20 Aug 1917
Redesignated 90th Squadron (Surveillance), 13 Aug 1919
Redesignated 90th Squadron (Attack), 15 Sep 1921
Redesignated 90th Attack Squadron, 25 Jan 1923
Redesignated 90th Bombardment Squadron (Light), 15 Sep 1939
Redesignated 90th Bombardment Squadron (Dive), 28 Sep 1942
Redesignated 90th Bombardment Squadron (Light), 25 May 1943
Redesignated 90th Bombardment Squadron, Light, 29 Apr 1944
Inactivated, 1 Oct 1949
Redesignated 90th Bombardment Squadron, Light, Night Intruder, 7 Jun 1951
Activated, 25 Jun 1951
Redesignated 90th Bombardment Squadron, Tactical, 1 Oct 1955
Redesignated 90th Tactical Fighter Squadron, 8 Jun 1964
Redesignated 90th Attack Squadron, 12 Dec 1969
Redesignated 90th Special Operations Squadron, 31 Oct 1970
Redesignated 90th Tactical Fighter Squadron, 8 Jul 1973
Redesignated 90th Fighter Squadron, 26 Sep 1991

STATIONS

Kelly Field, TX, 20 Aug 1917
Garden City, NY, 5–27 Oct 1917
Colombey-les-Belles, France, 20 Nov 1917
Amanty, France, 19 Apr 1918
Ourches, France, 13 Jun 1918
Souilly, France, 20 Sep 1918
Bethelainville, France, 29 Oct 1918
Belrain, France, 15 Jan 1919
Colombey-les-Belles, France, 18 Jan 1919
Libourne, France, 25 Jan 1919
St. Denis-de-Piles, France, 29 Jan 1919
Libourne, France, 2 Feb 1919
Bordeaux, France, 10–19 Apr 1919
Hazelhurst Field, NY, 5 May 1919
Kelly Field, TX, c. May 1919 (Flight A operated from Eagle Pass, TX, 27 Aug 1919–; Flight B operated from Kelly Field No. 2, TX, 30 Sep–29 Nov 1919)
Sanderson, TX, 29 Nov 1919 (Flight A operated from Eagle Pass, TX, to 12 Jun 1920 and from Del Rio, TX, 12 Jun 1920–30 Jun 1921)
Kelly Field, TX, 2 Jul 1921
Ft Crockett, TX, 1 Jul 1926 (detachment operated from Ft Huachuca, AZ, 7 Apr–12 May 1929)
Barksdale Field, LA, 27 Feb 1935
(deployed at Bakersfield, CA, 3–23 May 1937)
Savannah, GA, 9 Oct 1940–19 Jan 1942
Brisbane, Australia, 25 Feb 1942
Charters Towers, Australia, 8 Mar 1942
Port Moresby, New Guinea, 28 Jan 1943
Dobodura, New Guinea, 21 May 1943
Nadzab, New Guinea, 5 Feb 1944
Hollandia, New Guinea, c. 7 May 1944
Dulag, Leyte, 16 Nov 1944
San Jose, Mindoro, 30 Dec 1944
Sobe, Okinawa, 6 Aug 1945
Atsugi, Japan, c. 8 Sep 1945
Yokota AB, Japan, 10 Oct 1946–1 Oct 1949
Iwakuni AB, Japan, 25 Jun 1951
Kunsan AB, South Korea, c. 20 Aug 1951
Johnson AB, Japan, 5 Oct 1954
Yokota AB, Japan, 18 Nov 1960–9 Jun 1964
England AFB, LA, 9 Jun 1964–8 Feb 1966
Bien Hoa AB, South Vietnam, 12 Feb 1966
Nha Trang AB, South Vietnam, 31 Oct 1970
Kadena AB, Okinawa (later, Japan), 15 Apr 1972
Clark AB, Philippines, 15 Dec 1972
Elmendorf AFB, AK, 29 May 1991

DEPLOYED STATIONS

Pusan AB, South Korea, 25 Apr–17 May 1952
Itazuke AB, Japan, 18 Jan–2 Feb 1957
Clark AB, Philippines, 7 Feb–10 May 1965
Misawa AB, Japan, 3 Aug–5 Dec 1965
Phan Rang AB, South Vietnam, 9–14 Apr 1967

ASSIGNMENTS

Unkn, 20 Aug–Nov 1917
I Air Depot, c. 20 Nov 1917
I Corps Observation Group, 19 Apr 1918
IV Corps Observation Group, 13 Jun 1918
III Corps Observation Group, 21 Sep 1918
I Corps Observation Group, 30 Nov–Dec 1918
unkn, Dec 1918–1 Jul 1919
Army Surveillance (later 1st Surveillance; 3rd Attack; 3rd Bombardment) Group, 1 Jul 1919–1 Oct 1949
3rd Bombardment Group, 25 Jun 1951
3rd Bombardment Wing, 25 Oct 1957
41st Air Division, 8 Jan 1964
Tactical Air Command, 8 Jun 1964
3rd Tactical Fighter Wing, 9 Jun 1964
834th Air Division, 19 Nov 1965
3rd Tactical Fighter Wing, c. 8 Feb 1966
14th Special Operations Wing, 31 Oct 1970
483rd Tactical Airlift Wing, 1 Sep 1971
18th Tactical Fighter Wing, 15 Apr 1972
405th Fighter Wing, 15 Dec 1972
3rd Tactical Fighter Wing, 16 Sep 1974
21st Tactical Fighter Wing, 29 May 1991
21st Operations Group, 26 Sep 1991
3rd Operations Group, 19 Dec 1991

ATTACHMENTS

3rd Bombardment Wing, 13 Aug 1956–24 Oct 1957
41st Air Division, 1 Sep 1963–7 Jan 1964
405th Fighter Wing, 7 Feb–10 May 1965
39th Air Division, 8 Aug 1965
39th Air Division to 5 Dec 1965
401st Tactical Fighter Wing, c. 5 Dec 1965–c. 7 Feb 1966

WEAPON SYSTEMS

Sopwith 1

Salmson 2
Spad XI
Breguet 14
DH-4, 1919–1925
GAX (GA-1), 1921–1922
O-2, 1921–1926, 1926–1928
DH-4, 1926–1932
DH-4B
A-3, 1928–1934
A-3B
O-1
XO-6
A-8
Y-8
A-12, 1933–1936
A-17, 1936–1939
A-17A
A-18, (later, B-18), 1939–1941
B-12, 1939–1940
A-20, 1941, 1943–1945
A-20A
A-24, 1941, 1942
B-25, 1942–1944, 1945
B-25J
A-26, (later B-26), 1945–1946, 1946–1949
A-26B
A-26C
B-24, 1944–1946
B-26, 1951–1956
B-57, 1956–1964
F-100, 1964–1969
A-37, 1969–1970
C-123, 1970–1972
C-130, 1970–1972
F-4, 1973–1991
F-15, 1991

COMMANDERS

None (not manned), 20 Aug-25 Sep 1917
1Lt William H. Y. Hackett, 26 Sep 1917
Maj J. L. Dunsworth, 13 Apr 1918
1Lt William G. Schauffler Jr., 20 Jun 1918
1Lt H. M. Gallop, 24 Jul 1918
1Lt William G. Schauffler Jr., 15 Sep 1918

1Lt Norris E. Pierson, 22 Oct 1918
Cpt H. R. Kelly, Jun 1919
Cpt Martinus Stenseth, 1 Jun 1920
1Lt Edward V. Harbeck, Aug 1921
Cpt Wolcott P. Hayes, Dec 1921
1Lt Edward V. Harbeck, 24 Jun 1921
1Lt Lewis A. Dayton, 1 Jul 1921
1Lt Edward V. Harbeck, Oct 1921
Cpt Wolcott P. Hayes, 1 May 1922
1Lt Leland S. Andrews, 29 Aug 1923
1Lt Walter R. Peck, 23 Jun 1924
2Lt Hoyt S. Vandenberg, 7 Dec 1925
1Lt Edward H. Wood, 1 Jun 1926
Cpt Horace N. Heisen, 18 Mar 1928
1Lt Jack J. O'Connell, 1 Oct 1929
Cpt Virgil Hine, 16 Nov 1929
1Lt Nathan F. Twining, 11 Aug 1932
Cpt Joseph H. Davidson, 1 Dec 1932
Cpt George McCoy, Jr., 24 Aug 1935
Maj William N. Amis, 21 Sep 1935
Maj Paul L. Williams, 19 Jul 1937
Cpt Harold Q. Huglin, 15 Sep 1940
Maj Leon W. Johnson, 16 Dec 1940
Cpt Kermit D. Stevens, 31 May 1941
1Lt Bennett G. Wilson, 19 Jan 1942
Cpt Ronald D. Hubbard, 26 May 1942
Cpt Thomas P. Gerrity, 23 Aug 1942
Cpt Raymond T. Peterson, 27 Oct 1942
Cpt Wesley E. Dickinson, 25 Nov 1942
Cpt Edward L. Lerner, 31 Dec 1942
Cpt John P. Henebry, 30 Apr 1943
Maj Richard H. Ellis, 22 Oct 1943
Cpt Kenneth E. Rosebush, 11 Feb 1944
Cpt Gerald J. Prokopovitz, 12 May 1944
Cpt Stanley D. Kline, 15 Oct 1944
Maj Samuel M. Frederick, 30 Apr 1945
Cpt Edward W. Cordes, 11 Sep 1945
1Lt Clifford J. Haines, 1 Feb 1946
Cpt Glan A. Cooley, 4 Apr 1946
Maj Lewis B. Weigold, 30 Sep 1946
Cpt Donald D. Doyle, 22 Apr 1947
Maj Edward L. Jones, 3 May 1947
LTC Russell D. Hale, 24 Sep 1947
Maj Edward L. Jones, 17 Dec 1947

Cpt Jerome N. Davis, 3 May 1948
Maj Stanley D. Kline, Jun 1948-1 Oct 1949
Maj James H. Moyer Jr., 25 Jun 1951
Maj Raymond J. Herdzine, 30 Aug 1951
LTC Glassell S. Stringfellow Jr., 6 Jan 1952
LTC Joseph H. Corbin, Mar 1952
Maj William O. Wilson, 21 Apr 1952
LTC Joseph H. Corbin, 16 May 1952
Maj Howard A. Hayes, 23 Aug 1952
Maj Raymond C. Care, 27 Dec 1952
LTC Lawson Clary Jr., unkn 1953
LTC James W. Williams, 14 Jun 1954
Maj Donald F. Rhodes, 11 Jun 1955
LTC William H. Davidson, 17 Sep 1955
LTC Donald J. MacLellan, 30 Jul 1958
Maj Charles F. Wolfe, 8 Jun 1959
LTC Elbridge C. Bates, 8 Mar 1960
LTC Rupert P. Collins, 25 Mar 1961
LTC Richard T. Arnold, 7 Jun 1961
LTC Arnold E. Brower, 21 May 1962
Cpt Thomas A. Schmidt, 27 May 1964
Maj Leslie R. Leavoy, 9 Jun 1964
Maj Wallis R. Calvert, Nov 1965
LTC Edward G. Abersold, by 7 Feb 1966
Maj Leslie R. Leavoy, 24 Mar 1966
Maj Robert J. Benedetti, 28 Oct 1966
LTC Donald H. Hooten, 1 Feb 1967
LTC William E. Haynes, 15 Aug 1967
LTC Walter G. Savage, 25 Feb 1968
LTC William J. Becker, 9 Aug 1968
Maj Arthur E. Huhn, 6 Feb 1969
LTC Robert F. Houlahan, 1 Jun 1969
LTC James M. Neale, 17 Nov 1969
LTC George M. Simpson, 10 Jul 1970
LTC Leo W. Tubay, 31 Oct 1970
LTC Ernest L. Howell, 1 Feb 1971
LTC Robert N. Pinard, by Feb 1972-14 Dec 1972
None (not manned), 15 Dec 1972-30 Aug 1973
Maj Richard B. Corbin Jr., 31 Aug 1973
LTC Ivy J. McCoy, 1 Dec 1973
LTC Richard G. Head, 21 May 1975
LTC William K. Smith, 20 Feb 1976
LTC R. P. Keighery, 6 Mar 1978
LTC William Taylor, 2 Jul 1979

LTC Dennis C. Sammer, 28 May 1980
LTC Bruce D. Grosseta, 15 Apr 1982
LTC Eddie G. Pickrel, 29 Feb 1984
LTC John D. Holmquist, 15 Feb 1985
LTC Gary L. Rosevold, 30 Jan 1987
LTC William L. Walters, 9 Sep 1988
LTC Hoy Blanton, 4 Nov 1989
LTC Gary R. Dylewski, 29 May 1991
LTC Michael S. Tillman, 29 Jun 1992
LTC John R. Rivers, 14 May 1993
LTC Shelley S. Rogers, 12 May 1994
LTC Mark Graper, 18 Dec 1995 (acting)
Lt Mark Graper, 3 May 1996
LTC Carl R. Pivarsky Jr., 27 Jun 1997
LTC Steven D. Hatter, 9 May 1998
LTC Daryl L. Roberson, 15 Apr 1999
LTC Bradley Dodd, 17 Nov 2000
LTC John Marselus, 19 Apr 2002
LTC Larry Bowers, 2 Jun 2003
LTC Colin J. Wright, 3 Jun 2005

HONORS

Service Streamers

None

Campaign Streamers

World War I

Lorraine

St Mihiel

Meuse-Argonne

World War II

Antisubmarine, American Theater

East Indies

Air Offensive, Japan

Papua

New Guinea

Bismarck Archipelago

Western Pacific

Leyte

Luzon

Southern Philippines

Korea

CCF Spring Offensive
UN Summer-Fall Offensive
Second Korean Winter
Korea Summer-Fall, 1952
Third Korean Winter
Korea, Summer 1953

Vietnam
Vietnam Air
Vietnam Air Offensive
Vietnam Air Offensive, Phase II
Vietnam Air Offensive, Phase III
Vietnam Air/Ground
Vietnam Air Offensive, Phase IV
Tet 69/ Counteroffensive
Vietnam Summer-Fall, 1969
Vietnam Winter-Spring, 1970
Sanctuary Counteroffensive
Southwest Monsoon
Commando Hunt V
Commando Hunt VI
Commando Hunt VII
Vietnam Ceasefire

Armed Force Expeditionary Streamers

None

Decorations

Distinguished Unit Citations
Papua, 23 Jul 1942-23 Jan 1943
Bismarck Sea, 3-4 Mar 1943
New Guinea, 17 Aug 1943
Korea, [25 Jun]-9 Jul 1951
Korea, 1 May-27 Jul 1953

Presidential Unit Citations

Southeast Asia, 8 Jun 1966-16 Apr 1967
Southeast Asia, 6 Mar 1968-31 Jul 1969

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards With Combat "V" Device

31 Jan-5 Mar 1968
1 Aug 1969-20 Jan 1970
21 Jan-30 Sep 1970
1 Nov 1970-30 Jun 1971

1 Sep-31 Dec 1971

Air Force Outstanding Unit Awards

1 Jun 1958-30 Jun 1960
1 Jul 1960-31 Mar 1962
[9 Jun] 1964-16 Jul 1965
3 Apr-31 May 1975
1 Jul 1979-30 Jun 1981
1 Jul 1981-30 Apr 1982
22 Mar-1 Apr 1986
1 Jan 1989-1 Jun 1990
1 Jan 1994-31 Dec 1995
1 Jan 1996-30 Sep 1998
1 Jan 2000-31 Dec 2001
1 Jan 2002-30 Sep 2003
1 Oct 2003-30 Sep 2005

1 Oct 2005-1 Nov 2006
2 Nov 2006-1 Nov 2008
2 Nov 2008-1 Nov 2009

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation (WWII)

Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Crosses with Palm

[8 Feb 1966]–19 May 1969
1 Apr 1966–15 Apr 1972
1 May–30 Sep 1970

EMBLEM



90th Aero Squadron emblem



90th Tactical Fighter Squadron emblem

IN the choice of an insignia the Squadron was fortunate. It is a rule of the Air Service that no Squadron shall have an insignia until it has seen three months' service at the Front. The time for the 90th to adopt one came while it was stationed at Ourches. There was a frenzied fortnight of verbal strife between parties supporting different designs. No one is quite clear as to the reasons which led to the triumph of the dice. Some claim that it was through the influence of certain members who through this symbol cornered the money market after every pay day.

Whatever the cause, this insignia, first used by Captain Schaufler while with the First Aero Squadron, became the emblem of the 90th, and in short order all the planes of the Squadron blossomed out with red dice twelve by twelve, with white eyes. Whatever way the dice are read they come Seven. That this was a lucky emblem the multitude of successful missions and seven official victories in the air, prove. Other Squadrons cried for replacements, but the dice of the 90th brought her veterans through with but very few casualties, only one plane being lost over the lines, which is probably a unique record among Squadrons which saw an equal period of service at the front.

90th Fighter Squadron emblem: On a disc Azure, a pair of dice in fess arraswise the dexter showing 4, 1, 5 and the sinister showing 3, 1, 2, Gules fimbriated Argent dots of the like, all within a diminished bordure Or. Attached above the disc, a White scroll edged with a narrow Yellow border and inscribed "90TH FIGHTER SQ" in Blue letters. Attached below the disc, a White scroll edged with a narrow Yellow border and inscribed "PAIR-O-DICE" in Blue letters. 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 pair of cocked dice, tilted to show corresponding faces of "natural sevens," are symbolic of the Squadron personnel's petition for luck aloft. The digit "seven" is also representative of the number of victories scored in France during World War I. (Approved, 14 Feb 1924. Updated, 28 Dec 1992)

MOTTO

PAIR-O-DICE

NICKNAME

OPERATIONS

Combat as corps observation unit with American I, III, and IV Army Corps, and French XVII Army Corps, 16 Jun–10 Nov 1918.

Beginning with August 10th, 1918, the Ninetieth Squadron started to prepare itself for the part it was to play in the coming operations of the First American Army. During the period intervening between August 10th and the St. Mihiel Drive the work of the squadron consisted of daily reconnaissances and the taking of photographs over the hostile lines. The observers were also given some opportunity for actual reglage on enemy positions.

During this preparatory period the squadron kept in close touch with the divisions with which it worked by detailing an observer each week as liaison officer to these divisions. This plan was entirely successful. It assured the squadron at all times of the closest liaison with the division in every way. And on the other hand it gave the division an aerial advisor who would suggest the best means of aerial cooperation for securing any desired results. In this manner both the division and the squadron came to know and appreciate accurately the other's work and the possibilities of their respective branch of the army.

From August 10th to September 11th inclusive, the Ninetieth squadron made 234 sorties as follows: 38 Reconnaissances, 37 Photographic missions 22 Infantry Liaison exercises, 10 Artillery Reglages (Exercises) 61 Protection 68 Test Flights.

On September 12th, 1918, the Ninetieth had 18 pilots, 13 observers and 3 machine gunners available for duty. The squadron had 25 machines on hand all of which were available for duty. Twenty four of these planes were Salmsons and one bi-place Spad. The planes were all armed with Vickers guns firing through the propeller for the pilot and two Lewis guns mounted on the tourelle for the observer.

The day of the attack September 12th, 1918, the Ninetieth Squadron, acting under orders from Headquarters 4th Observation Group . . . made and carried out three schedules for the day. ... There were 24 sorties for the day, of which 7 were infantry; 7 counter attack; 1 command plane which reported to Menil-la-Tour, the 4th Corps Headquarters; 1 protection plane; 8 attempted missions.

In spite of the extremely unfavorable weather with its low hanging clouds and frequent showers which made it impossible ever to fly at an altitude above 200 meters, the squadron satisfactorily accomplished the demands made upon it and made 24 sorties in the course of the day.

September 13th, the second day of the attack was a repetition of the first. The infantry continued to advance and the squadron planes to report its progress.

Between September 14th and 16th inclusive the infantry consolidated its line and dug in. During this period the Ninetieth Squadron assisted by frequent reconnaissances of hostile territory and the taking of photographs within the German lines.

During this attack the Ninetieth Squadron was assigned to the 42nd Division. Throughout the attack the squadron continually kept an observer as liaison officer at the Headquarters of the Division.

In the attack the chief work of the observer consisted of finding and reporting to the rear the position of our front line troops, the location of hostile batteries, surveillance for counter-attack, the photographing of hostile strong-points and the harassing of the retreating enemy by machine gun fire.

Stationed at Kelly Field, TX, as of June 1919 as the 90th Aero Squadron. Assigned on 1 July 1919 to the Army Surveillance Group (later redesignated 1st Surveillance Group in August 1919 and 3rd Attack Group in August 1921). Transferred on 29 November 1919 to Sanderson, TX. Participated in the Mexican Border Patrol operations September 1919-June 1921. Transferred on 2 July 1921 to Kelly Field. Redesignated as the 90th Squadron (Attack) on 14 March 1921. Redesignated as the 90th Attack Squadron on 25 June 1923. Transferred on 1 July 1926 to Fort Crockett, TX. Flew border reconnaissance missions from Fort Huachuca, AZ, during the Escobar-Topete Revolution 7 April-2 May 1929. Transferred on 27 February 1935 to Barksdale Field, LA. Reorganized and redesignated 90th Bombardment Squadron (Light) on 15 September 1939 and assigned to the 3rd Bombardment Group. Transferred on 10 October 1940 to Savannah, GA.

Antisubmarine, East coast of US, Dec 1941–Jan 1942; combat in Southwest and Western Pacific, Apr 1942–12 Aug 1945.

Combat in Korea, 25 Jun 1951–27 Jul 1953.

Combat in Southeast Asia, Feb 1966–Dec 1972.

Not manned and non-operational Dec 1972–Aug 1973.

Air defense of the Philippines, Sep 1973–May 1991.

Air defense of Alaska, May 1991.

11/5/2010 - JOINT BASE ELMENDORF-RICHARDSON, Alaska (AFNS) -- F-22s Raptor crews from the 90th Fighter Squadron here deployed to Tyndall Air Force Base, Fla., Oct. 30, to participate in exercise Combat Archer, the air-to-air evaluation portion of the Air Force's Weapons Systems Evaluation Program. 90th FS members are training and being evaluated with the maintainers of the 90th Aircraft Maintenance Unit and their Reserve counterparts from the 302nd Fighter Squadron. During this three-week deployment, pilots and maintainers are working together to validate the air-to-air combat capability of the newest F-22s in the Air Force inventory. The 90th FS jets have never fired live air-to-air missiles before, and this deployment will ensure the squadron is ready for any contingency operation, leaders said.

Combat Archer provides a unique opportunity for our fighter pilots to experience firing a live air-to-air missile prior to combat, said Lt. Col. Joseph Kunkel, the 90th FS commander. "Particularly, because these jets are brand new, this program allows first-time jets and pilots to experience what it feels like to fire a missile while in flight," Colonel Kunkel said.

WSEP creates an opportunity for pilot-maintainer interaction, he said. The full mission includes loading missiles, flying with and firing missiles and hitting targets. This means pilots, crew chiefs, armament systems specialists and avionics specialists are all working together to complete the mission, Colonel Kunkel said. The Airmen will be flying more than 10 sorties per day; shooting air-to-air missiles, 20mm Vulcan cannon rounds, and dropping GBU-32 GPS-guided bombs during the deployment, Colonel Kunkel said. All of the weapons evaluations will

be conducted over water in the warning areas of the Gulf of Mexico range complex, he added.

To prepare for this deployment, 90th FS members conducted a number of simulator programs as well as academic programs. "Being one of the pilots in this training mission, the experience is what I gain," Colonel Kunkel said. "When it comes time to fight in flight, I will be comfortable using this aircraft for what it was made for." Alaska F-22s Visit Tyndall for Combat Archer: Airmen and F-22s from the active duty 90th Fighter Squadron and Air Force Reserve Command's 302nd FS at JB Elmendorf, Alaska, are in Florida for three weeks of Combat Archer air-to-air training at Tyndall Air Force Base. Members of the 90th Aircraft Maintenance Unit have made the trip with them. For the pilots, this training is their first opportunity to fire live air-to-air missiles from their F-22s, some of USAF's newest Raptors. "Particularly, because these jets are brand new, this program allows first-time jets and pilots to experience what it feels like to fire a missile while in flight" prior to actual combat, said Lt. Col. Joseph Kunkel, 90th FS commander. The pilots will also employ the F-22's 20mm gun and drop 1,000-pound joint direct attack munitions over the Gulf of Mexico during the training flights.

Approximately 130 Airmen and six F-22s from Elmendorf AFB, Alaska, deployed to Guam for two weeks in July and early August for the Jungle Shield and Cope Thaw exercises. The overseas deployment was the first for the 3rd Wing Raptors. During the exercises, the F-22 pilots flew defensive counter air, offensive counter air escort, and offensive counter air suppression of enemy air defense missions. Jungle Shield enhances the 13th Air Force's air defense mission on Guam, while Cope Thaw provides pilots the opportunity to conduct routine training in an environment different from their home slat on. Elmendorf's 90th Fighter Squadron was integrated with other fighters participating from Mountain Home AFB, Idaho, and bombers from Barksdale AFB, Louisiana, during trie exercises.

A six-ship formation of F-22 Raptors raced the sun across the continental United States on 8 August to arrive at Elmendorf AFB in Anchorage, Alaska, to formally begin operational service in the Pacific. To get to the r new home, pilots from Elmendorf's 90th Fighter Squadron flew from Langley AFB, Virginia, where they had been training. The 90th Fighter Squadron dates back to World War I.

A 90th Fighter Squadron F-22 takes part in Combat Archer, an assessment conducted to prepare and evaluate an operational fighter squadron's readiness for combat operations. The regular Air Force 3rd Wing from Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska, and its Air Force Reserve Command associate unit, the 477th Fighter Group, combined for their first F-22A Raptor deployment to Tyndall AFB, Fla., for Combat Archer. The successful integration of both Reserve and active-duty Airmen was showcased Feb. 2-17, when approximately eight aircraft and 132 Airmen took part in the weapons system evaluation program training.

Air Force Order of Battle

Created: 10 Nov 2010

Updated: 8 Dec 2018

Sources

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

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Unit history. *A Brief History of the 3rd Wing*. 673rd Air Base Wing History Office. Elmendorf AFB, AK. 2012.

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