



33 FW/HO

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PREFACE

This past year, seeing the inner workings of the 33d Fighter Wing as the wing was in a state of reorganization in preparation to beddown the F-35, Lightning II, Joint Strike Fighter, was nothing less than amazing. While the mission changed, it was only fitting to carry on the 33d Fighter Wing name as the wing has a very long and illustrious history - lineage and honors, awards, streamers, Aerial Victories, and MiG kills, affording the opportunity for bragging rights.

October 1st 2009, the world changed as the 33d previously knew it. On that date, the 33 FW transitioned from Air Combat Command to Air Education and Training Command and from Ninth Air Force to Nineteenth Air Force. That change prompted a lot of construction, curriculum writing, countless preparations and planning meetings and conferences. The wing also enjoyed the pleasure of entertaining several distinguished visitors throughout the year.

By the end of 2011, construction on a majority of the Joint Strike Fighter facilities was complete or close to completion.

The 33rd Fighter Wing continues to lay the foundational building blocks for the unique multi-serviced integrated training program and with the arrival of the first F-35 in July 2011, the 33 FW stands ready to continue its proud heritage of bringing "Fire From the Clouds" for all services and partner nations.

Charles B. Foster, Jr.
CHARLES B. FOSTER, Jr.
Historian, 33d Fighter Wing

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33d Fighter Wing Mission

To train Air Force, Marine, Navy and international partner pilots and maintainers of the F-35 Lightning II.



**F-35A Lightning II, Joint Strike Fighter
2011 – and beyond**



**F-35B Lightning II, Joint Strike Fighter
2011 – and beyond**



**F-35C Lightning II, Joint Strike Fighter
2011 – and beyond**

F-35, Lightning II, Joint Strike Fighter background

History

The F-35, Lightning II, Joint Strike Fighter Program had its origin in several programs beginning in the 1980s and early 1990s. Over the years, several tactical aircraft acquisition programs attempted to deliver new war-fighting capabilities to the U.S. Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps and our closest allies. Most of those programs failed however, while the JSF program remained. Experience gained from previous program failures made the JSF what it is today, the world's foremost stealthy, supersonic, survivable, lethal, supportable and affordable multi-role fighter.

Advanced Short Take-Off/Vertical Landing (ASTOVL) 1983-1994

In 1983, the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) began a program to look at the technologies available to design and manufacture a follow-on supersonic replacement for the AV-8B Harrier. The program, known as ASTOVL, would eventually become a joint U.S.-U.K. collaboration. However, in 1987 it became apparent the technologies were not yet advanced enough to generate a replacement to satisfy U.S. and U.K. requirements. DARPA then secretly approached Lockheed's elite "Skunk Works" division in hopes they would be able to develop an aircraft to meet those expectations.

STOVL Strike Fighter (SSF) 1987-1994

By the late 1980s, Skunk Works, working hand-in-hand with NASA Ames on a classified, non-acknowledged program developed a stealthy supersonic STOVL fighter utilizing NASA's equipment.

Multi-Role Fighter (MRF) 1990-1993

In 1991, the program introduced to the U.S. Air Force a Multi-Role Fighter (MRF). This program was to be a relatively low-cost replacement for the F-16. The new aircraft would be similar in size, single-seat, and a single-engine aircraft, with a unit flyaway cost in the range of \$35 to \$50 million.

Since then, several programs and variations have been tried and tested to bring the F-35 into existence as it is today.

Common Affordable Lightweight Fighter (CALF) 1993-1994

The next hurdle was to develop an affordable aircraft that would serve multi-functions/services. The new concept became known as the Common Affordable Lightweight Fighter (CALF). This aircraft would replace multiple aircraft from various branches of the U.S. military as well as those of our closest allies.

Acquisition

On 26 October 2001, Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology and Logistics Edward C. "Pete" Aldridge Jr. announced the decision to proceed with the Joint Strike Fighter program. This approval advanced the program to the next phase, the System Development and Demonstration (SDD), phase. (Then) Secretary of the Air Force James G. Roche announced the selection of Lockheed Martin teamed with Northrop Grumman and BAE to develop and produce the Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) aircraft. The contract would produce aircraft to be used by the U.S. Air Force, Navy, and Marines, as well as the United Kingdom's Royal Air Force and Navy. Along with the initial contract, Pratt and Whitney Military Engines, East Hartford CT, was awarded a contract for more than \$4 billion to develop the F-135 propulsion system. That contract

covered ground and flight testing and production qualification of the Pratt & Whitney propulsion system.

Although a great system and great aircraft, the price was a bit prohibitive for two nations. Thus, the U.S. and U.K. began to look for other sources of funding.

International Partners

Once the idea was introduced to our closest allies, eight countries signed on with the U.S. Those countries include Australia, Canada, Denmark, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Turkey, and the United Kingdom. This cooperative made research, development, and production more feasible and less onerous for each country.

Eglin AFB History

For more than 75 years and spanning six wars, Eglin has played a prominent role in airpower history. In 1931, personnel of the Army Air Corps Tactical School (ACTS) at Maxwell Field, Alabama, seeking to establish a bombing and gunnery range, saw the potential of the sparsely populated area around Choctawhatchee National Forest and the vast expanse of the adjacent Gulf of Mexico. Local businessman and airplane buff James E. Plew, leased 137 acres to the City of Valparaiso in an attempt to boost the local economy still suffering the effects of the Great Depression. In 1934, Plew donated an additional 1,460 acres to the government for a bombing and gunnery base.



Entrance to Eglin Field, ca. 1937

This property became headquarters for the Valparaiso Bombing and Gunnery Base activated on 14 June 1935, under the command of Captain Arnold H. Rich.

On 4 August 1937, the base was redesignated Eglin Field in honor of Lieutenant Colonel Frederick I. Eglin, formerly assigned to the ACTS. Colonel Eglin, rated as a military aviator in 1917, trained other flyers during World War I. On 1 Jan 1937, while assigned to General Headquarters Air Force, Langley Field, VA, Colonel Eglin was killed in the crash of his Northrop A-17 pursuit aircraft on a flight from Langley to Maxwell.

33d Fighter Wing History

The 33d Pursuit Group (Interceptor) activated on 15 Jan 1941 at Mitchel Field, Long Island, New York, assigned to the 7th Pursuit Wing of the U.S. Army Air Corp. Airmen initially trained in the Bell P-39 Airacobra but soon converted to the Curtiss P-40 Warhawk. Following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the group defended the mid-Atlantic coast against enemy attack. Over the next several months, elements of the 33d moved to several sites from as far north as Connecticut down to Virginia, including a brief stint on the west coast. These frequent mobilizations provided the unit valuable experience that would soon be put to use across Northern Africa, Europe and Asia.



Aerial view of Mitchel Field, Long Island, New York in 1939. The 33d Pursuit Group (Interceptor) activated there on 15 January 1941 and trained in P-39 Airacobras.

World War II

The redesignated 33d Fighter Group (FG) received orders to move “by rail and/or GOMT...to Langley Field, Virginia, to arrive in theater not later than October 13, 1942.” From Virginia the Nomads’ air and flight echelons embarked on a naval convoy bound for the Mediterranean and prepared for Operation TORCH, an Allied attempt to open a second front against the Axis powers in Europe. On 10 November, 77 P-40s catapulted off the carrier USS Chenango under the command of Colonel William Momyer and flew to the newly occupied Port Lyautey airdrome; all but two aircraft landed safely. The 33d then established its Headquarters at Casablanca. Days later Major Philip Cochran led 34 “J” Squadron pilots and P-40s off the British Carrier HMS Archer. This unit, dubbed the “Joker” Squadron, set up at Rabat and provided replacement pilots and aircraft for the Nomads’ 58th, 59th, and 60th Fighter Squadrons.



The first 33 FG P-40 launched successfully from the USS Chenango during the invasion of German occupied French Morocco; Operation TORCH.



Major Levi Chase posed for this photo in the cockpit of his P-40. He shot down two aircraft with the 58 FS and eight as the 60 FS Commander. (Photo by Robert Capa)

The 33d provided close air support for ground forces and flew bombing and strafing missions against personnel concentrations, port installations, fuel dumps, bridges, highways, and rail lines throughout the North African campaign.

The Nomads received a Distinguished Unit Citation for their defense of the Thelepte airdrome on 15 Jan 1943. On that day nine German JU-88 Stukas bombed their field. Patrolling aircraft attacked the formation driving off the escorts. On the ground, P-40 pilots took off amidst the bombardment and engaged the enemy. Outnumbered more than two to one, they shot down eight JU-88s, with the remaining bomber taken out by anti-aircraft guns. According to the citation, *"this decisive victory over the German air force gained a respite for the forward bases and made possible their continued use in the sustained effort to upset Axis preparations for an offensive in central Tunisia."*



Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin O. Davis Jr. led the 99th Fighter Squadron “Tuskegee Airmen” into combat for the first time while attached to the 33d Fighter Group.

Throughout WWII, the 33 FG flew with several units including the Free French Forces’ Lafayette Escadrille, and the “Flying Tigers” of 14th Air Force. The 99 FS “Tuskegee Airmen,” the first African-American flying unit in the U.S. Air Corps, was officially attached to the 33 FG twice during the war and flew its first combat missions as part of the unit. The remainder of the war found the 33d in campaigns over Algeria, Tunisia, Sicily, Naples-Foggia, Anzio, Rome-Arno, India-Burma, China, and Central Burma, clearly earning the nickname “Nomads.”

By the end of WWII the Nomads recorded 126.5 aerial victories; 11 by the HQ squadron, 53.5 by the 58 FS, 35 by the 59 FS, and 27 by the 60 FS. Three pilots became aces; Colonel Momyer with eight, Major Levi Chase with ten, and Major John Bradley who downed five.



Patches of the 33d Fighter Group’s fighter squadrons during WWII

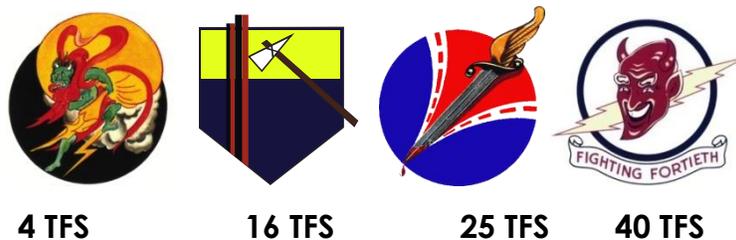
Post WWII

On 15 November 1945, the war now over, the 33d Fighter Group returned to the U.S. at Camp Shanks, New York, and was inactivated shortly thereafter. Just 8 months later on 20 August 1946, the 33d activated at Neubiburg Army Air Base, Germany as part of 12th Tactical Air Command's (TAC) participation in the occupation of Germany. Reduced to zero strength in July 1947, the group moved to Bad Kissingen, Germany, then Andrews Air Field, Maryland, and finally to Roswell Field, New Mexico.

The U.S. Air Force became a separate and equal service on 18 September 1947 leading to the reorganization and manning of the 33d. Organized under Strategic Air Command (SAC), the group received wing status on 15 October and assignment under 8th Air Force. As the numerically aligned successor to the 33 FG, the 33d Fighter Wing (FW) received the temporary bestowal of the Nomads' history and honors. The wing transferred to Otis AFB, Massachusetts, in 1948 assigned to 1st Air Force.

The 33d was not involved in the Korean War and inactivated on 6 February 1952. The wing later activated in October 1956 under Air Defense Command (ADC) for a period of 10 months.

America's increasing involvement in Vietnam led to a buildup of its military forces. As a result, the 33d Tactical Fighter Wing (TFW) activated at Eglin AFB Florida, on 9 February 1965, assigned to the 836th Air Division, TAC. The wing moved into the area/facilities vacated by SAC's 39th Bombardment Wing (Heavy).



Emblems of the 33 TFW's fighter squadrons in 1967

Vietnam

From 1967 through 1969, the 33 TFW deployed eight combat ready F-4 squadrons to Southeast Asia in support of the Vietnam War. The squadrons deployed to bases in Thailand, Vietnam, and South Korea. Six times the deployed squadrons were redesignated and assigned to wings in theater. The remaining two retained their squadron designator but were permanently reassigned under new wings. For its invaluable contribution to the war effort in Southeast Asia, the 33rd received back-to-back Outstanding Unit Awards in 1968 and 1969.

On 1 September 1970, the 33 TFW regained the 58th and 59th Tactical Fighter Squadrons (TFS) replacing the 16 TFS and 40 TFS. One year later the USAF activated the 60 TFS completing the historic reconstitution of the wing with its original fighter squadrons from 1941. Both the 59 TFS and 60 TFS were activated without personnel or equipment (WPOE).



Airmen from the 58 TFS onboard a C-5A Galaxy bound for Udorn Royal Thai AFB in April 1972. The 33 TFW sent 18 F-4Es and 514 personnel in support of Operation CONSTANT GUARD II.



MiG-19 killers from left to right; Lt Smallwood, weapons systems officer, Sgt Steve Alsup, crew chief, and Maj Handley, pilot, pose by their F-4E.

The 58 TFS deployed to Thailand on 25 April 1972 for Operation CONSTANT GUARD II. On 2 June, the Gorillas became TAC's first unit to down a MiG in SEA when Major Philip W. Handley and his WSO, Lt John J. Smallwood, downed a MiG-19 during a mission to defend friendly ground forces from air attack. Handley shot down the MiG with his 20-millimeter M-61 cannon after all four missiles malfunctioned. The squadron downed its second and last MiG in Vietnam on 12 August. Captain Lawrence G. Richard, USMC and his WSO, Lt Commander Michael J. Ertle, USN, shot down a MiG-21 during a target weather reconnaissance mission. They launched an AIM-7 "Sparrow" missile that hit forward of the tail fin. "The MiG snapped up and rolled over into a spin, as the tail fell off. I didn't see any big fireball or plume of smoke," Richard later noted.

Post-Vietnam Involvement

In the years following Vietnam, the 33 TFW completed several training operations. In 1979, two years of planning and preparation culminated with the wing's official conversion to the F-15 "Eagle." The Nomads' last F-4 departed Eglin on 25 May ending its 14 years of service to the wing and ushering in a new era for the Nomads.

The first test of the wing's new aircraft came in October 1983 when President Ronald Reagan initiated Operation URGENT FURY. Anti-American elements seized control of the tiny country of Grenada off the coast of Venezuela endangering the lives of Americans, mostly medical students. Nomads flew combat air patrols and air intercept missions.

Six years later, in December 1989, the Nomads patrolled the skies over Panama during Operation JUST CAUSE. Its objectives were to protect U.S. lives and key sites, capture General Noriega, and neutralize the Panamanian Defense Force. While 33d pilots never engaged the enemy during these conflicts, their presence ensured the success of both missions and proved the Nomads were prepared to face any foe.



The 33d received the first F-15C delivered to an operational AF unit on 3 July 1979. Lt Col Sidney Wise, 60 TFS Commander, and 2Lt Mary Dowmont, 60 AMU OIC, greeted Lt Col Shockley, AF Plant Representative Office, who delivered the aircraft from the MCAIR plant. Members of the 60 AMU performed post-flight checks.



33 TFW (P) F-15 Decal

DESERT STORM

In August 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait to annex its rich oil reserves. President George Bush immediately ordered ground, sea and air forces to Southwest Asia (SWA) as part of a multinational coalition to stabilize the region and persuade Saddam Hussein to withdraw from Kuwait. The Nomads' participation in Operation DESERT SHIELD began in late August as 24 F-15Cs and 769 personnel departed Eglin for King Faisal AB in northwestern Saudi Arabia. In just four months, the Nomads recorded nearly 5,000 flight hours in over 1,700 training sorties. Training included familiarization with the desert terrain and joint and combined training with aircrews from the U.S. Navy and Royal Saudi Air Force (RSAF).

Despite exhaustive diplomatic efforts, Saddam Hussein rejected all efforts for a peaceful withdrawal from Kuwait. In the early morning hours of 17 January 1991, Operation DESERT STORM began with a surprise attack over Baghdad by numerous allied aircraft. Nomad crews launched their F-15Cs in two four-ship formations at midnight on the 17th. Their mission, clear the skies around Baghdad of enemy aircraft and open a "corridor" for a second allied strike force. At 0310L, Captain Jon K. "J.B." Kelk scored the first aerial kill of the

war destroying a Soviet-built MiG-29 with an AIM-7 missile. Shortly thereafter, Captain Robert E. "Cheese" Graeter downed two Iraqi Mirage F-1s for the second and third kills of the war. Later that day, Nomads continued to own the skies over Iraq when Captains Rhory R. "Hozer" Draeger and Charles J. "Sly" Magill, USMC, intercepted and destroyed two MiG-29s west of Baghdad.



A formation of F-15Cs from the 33 TFW fly over Kuwait in 1991.

In all, 33 TFW pilots scored the most combat kills (16) of any allied unit during the Gulf War. Colonel Rick N. Parsons, 33 TFW Commander, became the only wing commander to record an aerial victory when he shot down a SU-7 fighter on 7 February. Other Nomad accomplishments included:

- Most combat sorties and hours for any F-15 squadron (1,182 and 7,000)
- Greatest number of pilots in one squadron with aerial victories (12)
- Most pilots from one squadron with multiple victories (4)
- Most MiG-29s destroyed in the air by any unit (5)
- Only Marine MiG Killer (Capt Magill, USMC Exchange Officer)
- First and only squadron to carry AMRAAM (Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile)
- No sorties lost for operations or maintenance reasons

33d Fighter Group Aerial Victory Credits

WWII

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Credits</u>
Brown, Robert G.	Cpt	MTO	10 Jul 43	1.0
Horton, Franklin W.	Maj	MTO	5 Apr 43	1.0
Momyer, William W.	LtCol	MTO	4 Jan 43	1.0
			8 Jan 43	1.0
			12 Mar 43	1.0
			24 Mar 43	1.0
			31 Mar 43	4.0
Stetson, Loring F., Jr.	Lt Col	MTO	15 Sep 43	1.0

Desert Storm

Parsons, Rick N.	Col	ODS	7 Feb 91	1.0
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58th Fighter Squadron Aerial Victory Credits

WWII

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Credits</u>
Abbott, Hershell	1 Lt	MTO	18 Dec 42	1.0
Baker, Clarence T.	Maj	CBI	15 Jan 45	1.0
Baleski, John J., Jr.	1 Lt	MTO	27 Jan 44	1.0
Ballew, John	1 Lt	MTO	27 Jan 44	1.0
Bent, John T.	2 Lt	MTO	13 Jan 43	1.0
Bishop, Lynn	1 Lt	MTO	16 Sep 43	1.0
Bland, John W.	1 Lt	MTO	10 Apr 43	1.0
Bounds, Carson W.	2 Lt	MTO	12 Jan 43	1.0
Bradley, John L.	Cpt	MTO	24 Mar 43	1.0
			30 Mar 43	1.0
			12 Jul 43	1.0

Chase, Levi R.	Cpt	MTO	18 Dec 42	1.0
			22 Dec 42	1.0
Cochran, Philip G.	Maj	MTO	11 Jan 43	1.0
			13 Jan 43	1.0
Davidson, Denver B.	Maj	MTO	4 Apr 43	1.0
Davis, William R., Jr.	1 Lt	MTO	10 Apr 43	1.0
Day, Harry L., Jr.	2 Lt	MTO	27 Jan 44	1.0
Duncan, Charles H.	Cpt	MTO	24 Mar 43	1.0
			29 Mar 43	1.0
			31 Mar 43	2.5
Fackler, Robert F.	2 Lt	MTO	4 Jan 43	1.0
Frese, Alfred G., Jr.	1 Lt	CBI	18 Oct 44	1.0
Garbarino, Joseph A.	2 Lt	MTO	27 Jan 44	1.0
Goulait, Bert J.	2 Lt	MTO	4 Apr 43	1.0
Gray, James W., Jr.	2 Lt	MTO	8 Jan 43	1.0
			31 Mar 43	1.0
			10 Apr 43	1.0
			4 May 43	1.0
Harris, Howard R.	1 Lt	MTO	10 Apr 43	1.0
Haselby, Johnnie V.	1 Lt	MTO	24 Mar 43	1.0
Kantner, Robert P.	2 Lt	MTO	31 Mar 43	1.0
Partee, Lloyd W.	2 Lt	MTO	31 Mar 43	1.0
Pence, Daniel K.	1 Lt	CBI	15 Jan 45	2.0
Poillion, Charles B.	1 Lt	MTO	9 Dec 42	1.0
			19 Dec 42	1.0
Powell, Millard S.	2 Lt	MTO	27 Jan 44	1.0
Rouse, Harold P.	FO	CBI	8 Oct 44	1.0
Shelton, William M.	1 Lt	MTO	16 Sep 43	1.0
Skipper, Jack	2 Lt	MTO	12 Jul 43	1.0
			27 Jan 44	1.0
Thomas, Tom A., Jr.	2 Lt	MTO	22 Dec 42	1.0
			11 Jan 43	1.0
			30 Mar 43	1.0
Thompson, Lassiter	1 Lt	MTO	30 Mar 43	1.0
			10 Apr 43	1.0
Watkins, Alton O.	1 Lt	MTO	8 Jan 43	1.0
Wilson, Harold M.	1 Lt	MTO	24 Mar 43	1.0
			31 Mar 43	1.0
Wirth, Donald J.	2 Lt	MTO	30 Mar 43	1.0
Woodward, Nathan L.	2 Lt	MTO	27 Jan 44	1.0

Vietnam

Ettell, Michael J.	LtCdr	SEA	12 Aug 72	1.0 (WSO, USN)
Handley, Philip W.	Maj	SEA	2 Jun 72	1.0
Richard, Lawrence G.	Cpt	SEA	12 Aug 72	1.0 (USMC)
*Ritchie, Steve	Cpt	SEA	10 May 72	1.0
			31 May 72	1.0
			8 Jul 72	2.0
			28 Aug 72	1.0
Smallwood, John J.	1 Lt	SEA	2 Jun 72	1.0 (WSO)

* Ritchie was assigned to the 555th Tactical Fighter Squadron however, utilized a 58th Fighter Squadron F-4E (67-0362) during three of his MiG-21 kills leading to him becoming an Ace.

Desert Storm

Graeter, Robert E.	Cpt	ODS	17 Jan 91	2.0
Kelk, Jon K.	Cpt	ODS	17 Jan 91	1.0
Magill, Charles J.	Cpt	ODS	17 Jan 91	1.0 (USMC)
Murphy, Anthony R.	Cpt	ODS	7 Feb 91	2.0
Pitts, Lawrence E.	Cpt	ODS	19 Jan 91	1.0
Rodriguez, Cesar A.	Cpt	ODS	19 Jan 91	1.0
			26 Jan 91	1.0
Schiavi, Anthony E.	Cpt	ODS	26 Jan 91	1.0
Tollini, Richard C.	Cpt	ODS	19 Jan 91	1.0
Underhill, Craig W.	Cpt	ODS	19 Jan 91	1.0

Total Aerial Victory Credits for the 58th Fighter Squadron: **69.5 + 5 = 74.5**
(w/Ritchie)

59th Fighter Squadron Aerial Victory Credits

WWII

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Credits</u>
Bach, John V.	2 Lt	MTO	8 Aug 43	1.0
Beggs, Carl L.	2 Lt	MTO	15 Jan 43	1.0
Boone, Carmon B.	Cpt	MTO	15 Jan 43	4.0
Bradley, John L.	Cpt	MTO	1 Feb 43	2.0
Byrne, Bernard R.	2 Lt	MTO	15 Sep 43	1.0
Campbell, Douglas H.	2 Lt	MTO	1 Feb 43	1.0
Campbell, Robert C.	2 Lt	MTO	16 Jan 44	1.0
Faver, Wilfred L.	2 Lt	MTO	17 Sep 43	1.0
Hubbard, Mark E.	Maj	MTO	15 Jan 43	2.0
			1 Feb 43	1.0
			24 Mar 43	1.0
Lamb, Thomas J.	2 Lt	MTO	15 Sep 43	1.0
Makely, John C.	2 Lt	MTO	15 Sep 43	1.0
Moyer, Harry A.	2 Lt	MTO	17 Sep 43	1.0
Neely, Gray	2 Lt	MTO	10 Jul 43	1.0
Nightingale, George W.	2 Lt	MTO	1 Feb 43	1.0
Posey, Eldon E.	2 Lt	MTO	30 Mar 43	1.0
Raddin, James H.	2 Lt	MTO	12 Jan 43	1.0
Scholl, Walter, Jr.	2 Lt	MTO	12 Jan 43	1.0
			30 Mar 43	1.0
Smith, Robert H.	2 Lt	MTO	15 Jan 43	1.0
Stewart, Glenn E.	1 Lt	MTO	26 Aug 43	1.0
			15 Sep 43	1.0
Tobin, Edward J.	2 Lt	MTO	2 Feb 43	1.0
Tyler, Morgan S.	2 Lt	MTO	8 Aug 43	1.0
			9 Aug 43	1.0
			17 Aug 43	1.0
Watts, Blanchard K.	1 Lt	MTO	8 Aug 43	2.0
			17 Sep 43	1.0

Desert Storm

Draeger, Rhory R.	Cpt	ODS	17 Jan 91	1.0
			26 Jan 91	1.0

Total Aerial Victory Credits for the 59th Fighter Squadron: **37.0**

60th Fighter Squadron Aerial Victory Credits

WWII

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Credits</u>
Chase, Levi R.	Maj	MTO	31 Jan 43	1.0
			2 Feb 43	1.0
			15 Mar 43	1.0
			30 Mar 43	1.0
			1 Apr 43	2.0
			5 Apr 43	2.0
Cross, Willard D.	1 Lt	MTO	11 Jul 43	1.0
Erwin, George R.	1 Lt	MTO	31 Mar 43	1.0
Hanson, Stanley K.	1Lt	MTO	31 Mar 43	1.0
Hemphill, Robert C.	1Lt	MTO	29 Mar 43	2.0
Linn, James D.	2 Lt	MTO	29 Mar 43	1.0
Lovette, James K.	1Lt	MTO	15 Mar 43	1.0
Matuch, George, Jr.	1 Lt	MTO	1 Apr 43	1.0
McBride, William P.	1 Lt	MTO	29 Mar 43	1.0
McMills, Phil R.	1 Lt	MTO	11 Jun 43	1.0
			15 Sep 43	1.0
Neal, George S.	1 Lt	MTO	2 Feb 43	1.0
			29 Mar 43	1.0
Rathbun, Daniel B.	Cpt	MTO	29 Mar 43	1.0
Rice, John D.	1 Lt	MTO	11 Jul 43	1.0
Scidmore, Kenneth B.	Cpt	MTO	11 Jul 43	1.0
Stech, Leroy A.	2 Lt	MTO	15 Mar 43	1.0
Van Rossum, Clarence B.	2 Lt	MTO	3 Jun 43	1.0
			19 Oct 43	1.0

Desert Storm

Rose, David G.	Cpt	ODS	29 Jan 91	1.0
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Total Aerial Victory Credits for the 60th Fighter Squadron:	28.0
Aerial Victory Credits for the 33 Fighter Wing (Group):	12.0

Aerial Victory Credits for the 58th Fighter Squadron:	69.5
Aerial Victory Credits for the 59th Fighter Squadron:	37.0
Aerial Victory Credits for the 60th Fighter Squadron:	28.0
Total Aerial Victory Credits	146.5

Key: MTO = Mediterranean Theater of Operations (P-40)
 CBI = China-Burma-India (P-40, P-47, P-38)
 SEA = Southeast Asia (F-4E)
 ODS = Operation Desert Storm (F-15C)
 FO = Flight Officer

Source: All aerial victory credit information verified on AFHRA website. Squadron information for Desert Storm pilots taken from 33 TFW (P) History, Aug 1990 – Apr 1991.



Captain Jon “J.B.” Kelk scored the first aerial victory of the Gulf War at 0310L on 17 Jan 1991 when he shot down a MiG-29 in the vicinity of Mudaysis, Iraq, approximately 80 miles from the Iraqi/Saudi border. Captain Kelk stated “We could never have pulled off what we did over there in terms of squadron successes without the success rates of our maintenance and support personnel.”

Individual Awards Resulting from DESERT STORM

Silver Star:

Capt Graeter Capt Murphy

Legion of Merit: Col Parsons

Distinguished Flying Cross:

Col Parsons Capt Draeger Capt Rodriguez Capt Kelk
Capt Magil Capt Underhill Capt Schiavi Capt Rose

TAC Flight Surgeon of the Year: Maj Kory Cornum

The success of each mission relied on the hundreds of maintenance and support personnel who worked to ensure the planes and pilots were ready to fly. Mission capable rates averaged 95.6 percent during the first two weeks of the war, far above the TAC standard of 83 percent. The Total Non-Mission Capable Maintenance (TNMCM) rate was 0.3 percent, well below the TAC standard of 12 percent. After the first two weeks, the mission capable rate dropped slightly to 92.1 percent and the TNMCM rose to 3 percent, still far exceeding standards.



Captain Cesar “Rico” Rodriguez and crew chief SSgt David G. Westrup pose with their F-15C, 85-0114. Captains Rodriguez and Draeger each downed two MiGs during Operation DESERT STORM. Commenting on the pilots and support personnel Rodriguez noted, “They were extremely dedicated to making sure the mission was done properly, even to the point they were willing to sacrifice satisfying bodily needs such as a good meal or a good rest period.” On his two kills he added, “I was just lucky and in the right place at the right time. I have fought many, many more difficult dogfights over the ranges here at Eglin.”

Crew Chiefs and Assistant Crew Chiefs of Aircraft with an Aerial Victory

Tail # 85-0125	SSgt Karl S. Johnson SSgt Larry S. White
Tail # 85-0105	SSgt Michael E. Johnson Sgt Brian G. Boone
Tail # 85-0107	SSgt Kenneth Mabou A1C Timothy E. Felks
Tail # 85-0108	SSgt Timothy W. Wenck Sgt Rickey D. Mackey
Tail # 85-0119	Sgt Charles W. Arrasmith Sgt Michael W. Roland
Tail # 85-0101	SSgt Steven R. Benoit SSgt Michael J. Green
Tail # 85-0099	SSgt Michael W. Wilson Sgt Terry W. Wheelock
Tail # 85-0122	SSgt James M. Philyaw SSgt Bradley W. Russell
Tail # 85-0114	SSgt David G. Westrup Sgt Ricky J. Norris
Tail # 85-0104	TSgt Noel C. Hubler Sgt Mark A. Masella
Tail # 85-0102	SSgt Craig J. Sniff SrA James A. Haniuk
Tail # 85-0124	SSgt Steven B. Burke Sgt Michael P. Woodrow

After the Storm

Throughout the 90s, the 33d flew combat air patrol (CAP) and high value airborne asset (HVAA) protection missions as part of Operations DESERT STORM and SOUTHERN WATCH. On 1 June 1992, Headquarters Air Combat Command (ACC) assigned the 33d from TAC to ACC's Ninth Air Force. The associated reorganization activated the 33d Operations Group, 33d Logistics Group, and 33d Logistics Support Squadron.

Newly assigned to the wing on 1 May 1992, the 728th Air Control Squadron (ACS) played a part in nearly every major operation the U.S. military participated in during the decade. Their mission, to provide mobile radar surveillance and tracking, supported Operations SOUTHERN WATCH, RESTORE HOPE, SUPPORT SOVEREIGNTY, SUPPORT JUSTICE III & IV, CORONET MACAW, STEADY STATE, DENY FLIGHT, DESERT CALM and ALLIED FORCE.

In 1998, the 33d supported Operation NORTHERN WATCH in Incirlik, Turkey, marking the wing's first patrol of the no-fly zone over northern Iraq.

Not immune to the military draw down of the 1990s, the AF inactivated the 59 FS with Special Order GB-66 on 15 April 1999. The wing lost six aircraft and consolidated the remaining aircraft into the 58 FS and 60 FS. Originally selected for inactivation in 1997, Air Force officials delayed the decision in recognition of the Nomads' connection with Khobar Towers. The 59 FS reactivated as the 59th Test Evaluation Squadron (TES) by Special Order GB-5 effective on 3 December 2004 at Nellis AFB, Nevada. The 59 TES falls under the 53d Test Management Group (TMG), Eglin AFB Florida. After flying their last sortie in December 2008, the 60th Fighter Squadron was placed in a "caretaker" status, less personnel and equipment on 8 January 2009. This status reserved the squadron thus, upon arrival of the F-35 aircraft; the 33d Fighter Wing would be able to maintain a numerically numbered set of squadrons: 58, 59, and 60th Fighter Squadrons.



Emblems of the 59th Fighter Squadron between 1970-1999. The AF inactivated the 59 FS on 15 April 1999.



Emblems of the 60th Fighter Squadron between 1942-2009. The AF placed the 60 FS in a “caretaker status” on 8 January 2009.

Lest We Forget

Entering its sixth straight year in Southwest Asia, deployments in support of Operation SOUTHERN WATCH became a routine event for the Nomads. On the night of 25 June 1996, the terrorist bombing of Khobar Towers forever shattered that routine. Nineteen airmen lost their lives that evening, 12 from the 33d Fighter Wing.



A Humvee sits next to the building damaged by terrorists who exploded a fuel truck outside the northern fence of the Khobar Towers complex near King Abdul Aziz Air Base, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. Nineteen airmen were killed in the attack, 12 from the 33 FW. (Photo taken by a member of the 33 FW).

The 12 Nomads were members of the 58th Fighter Squadron, 60th Fighter Squadron, 33d Logistics Group, 33d Maintenance Squadron, and 33d Operations Support Squadron. They represented a cross-section of the wing as crew chiefs, expeditors, weapons loaders, mechanics, production superintendents, program managers, and technicians.

An outpouring of sympathy and support from the base and local communities met the Nomads as they returned to Eglin. On 30 June 1996, a memorial was held in King Hangar to honor the lives of the 12 men who died. President Bill Clinton spoke of the service each had done for our nation. He concluded by saying:

“Let us now praise these quiet American Heroes, who gave their lives in service to America. May they rest in peace and may their names live on forever:

TSgt Daniel Cafourek

Sgt Millard Dee Campbell

SrA Earl Cartrette, Jr.

TSgt Patrick Fennig

MSgt Kendall Kitson, Jr.

A1C Brent Marthaler

A1C Brian McVeigh

A1C Peter Morgera

TSgt Thanh Gus Nguyen

A1C Joseph Rimkus

SrA Jeremy Taylor

A1C Joshua Woody

Our Nomads have ceased their wandering.

They have come home.”



The Nomad Memorial with its flaming sword stands as a reminder of the ultimate sacrifice made by 33d airmen.

On 26 September 1996, Eglin held a ceremony to recognize the courage of those who survived. Wing personnel received 19 Air Force Commendation and Achievement medals for bravery and 105 Purple Hearts for wounds suffered in the bombing. Three Nomads received special recognition for their efforts.

As the only medic in the area of the explosion, Captain Robert "Mo" Treadway, Jr., performed life saving techniques, supervised the evacuation of his building, and subsequently evaluated over 400 wounded airmen. His actions earned him recognition as ACC's Flight Surgeon of the Year. TSgt George Burgess and SrA Roger Wilson received the Airman's Medal for their heroic actions in assisting others out of the building.

On 25 June 1997, the Nomad Memorial dedication ceremony marked the one-year anniversary of the bombing of Khobar Towers. CMSgt Troy Lowe, 33 FW Senior Enlisted Advisor stated, "This memorial will remind Nomads present and future of the ultimate sacrifice made by their own."

War on Terror

Two operations developed as a direct result of the terrorist attacks on 11 Sept 2001, Operation ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF), the war against the Taliban and Al Qaeda in Afghanistan, and Operation NOBLE EAGLE (ONE), homeland defense. While several individual 33 FW personnel deployed in support of OEF, no complete units were tasked. ONE required all Nomad units to deploy for direct or indirect support. Nomad pilots flew combat air patrols over major U.S. cities, vital structures, and special events including space shuttle launches and major sporting events. Through October 2004, the wing flew 9,375 hours and more than 1,953 sorties in support of homeland defense. The 728 ACS provided aerial surveillance for the southeastern U.S., launch of the space shuttle Endeavour, and President George W. Bush's ranch in Crawford, Texas.



President George W. Bush met with members of the 728 ACS during their deployment to Fort Hood, Texas. The Demons provided aerial surveillance for the area surrounding the President's ranch in Crawford, Texas.

Combat Wing Reorganization

In August 2002, the 33 FW underwent a major organizational change, part of the Air Force's move to a Combat Wing Organizational structure. The wing gained the 33d Aircraft Maintenance Squadron (AMXS) on 2 August consisting mainly of maintenance personnel from the wing's fighter squadrons. In addition, the 33d Logistics Group became the 33d Maintenance Group and the 33d Logistics Support Squadron the 33d Maintenance Operations Squadron.

Operation IRAQI FREEDOM

Part of the continuing war on terrorism, President George W. Bush called on Iraq to comply with United Nations resolutions and account for its weapons of mass destruction. Iraq's refusal led to a U.S. led buildup of forces bent on removing Saddam Hussein's regime from power. As a result, the wing's 58 FS, 33 AMXS, and 33d Maintenance Squadron deployed 12 F-15s to SWA on 7 March 2003 attached to the 485th Air Expeditionary Wing.

When Operation IRAQI FREEDOM (OIF) commenced on 19 March, the 58th flew combat air patrols over Iraq. Nomad pilots soon realized the Iraqi AF intended to stay on the ground; no enemy aircraft launched. A quick end to the campaign allowed wing personnel and aircraft to return to Eglin after only seven weeks in theater. The Gorillas flew 1,841 hours in 272 sorties during the operation and received 1 Bronze Star, 16 Air Medals, 11 Aerial Achievement Medals, 8 Air Force Commendation Medals, and 28 Air Force Achievement Medals.

As the wing's aircraft returned from OIF on 24 April, members of the 728 ACS departed for SWA to provide aerial surveillance over portions of Iraq. While convoying to Baghdad on 13 May 2003, Staff Sergeant Patrick L. Griffin, Jr., died during a routine stop along the main supply route 'Tampa' near Ad Diwaniyah, Iraq. On 2 April 2004, the 728 ACS held a ceremony to rename a street, dedicate a memorial, and to say goodbye to SSgt Griffin.

On return from Iraq, the Demons received 9 Bronze Stars, 2 Purple Hearts, 5 Meritorious Service Medals, 2 Air Force Commendations with Valor, 111 Air Force Commendation Medals, 117 Air Force Achievement Medals, and 263 Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medals culminating in their 14th Outstanding Unit Award; this time with valor.

The 33 FW continued providing air control until the 728 ACS re-aligned under the 552 ACW in May 2008, and continued to provide combat air patrols for homeland defense, the space shuttle, and President Bush's ranch in Crawford, TX, and President Obama's home in Chicago, IL until the F-15C/D drawdown in 2009.

Base Realignment and Closure

Every few years Congress mandated a look at military bases throughout the US to examine where cuts were possible. In order to carry out this function, a committee was established known as the Defense Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC). According to an article in the Transportation Research Board magazine, "BRAC 2005, unlike previous decisions under the law that primarily closed bases, will result in an increase in the number of on-base personnel, military families, and defense related contractors at or near 18 military bases, several of which are located in major metropolitan areas where traffic problems already exist. According to the committee that developed this report, the time period by which BRAC decisions must be fully implemented (September 2011) is far too short for some bases and surrounding communities to avoid significant added traffic congestion for military personnel and other commuters during peak travel periods. The report recommends that the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) accept more financial responsibility for transportation problems related to growth on military bases in metropolitan areas, just as private developers pay impact fees for improvements to access

their sites. Communities that benefit economically from the presence of military bases also should pay their share of needed transportation improvements.”

The article continued, “Eglin Air Force Base (AFB), located in Okaloosa County, is the largest AFB in the world, with about 16,500 military personnel and 4,500 civilian workers. The expansion of Eglin AFB will significantly congest the only north–south state road in Okaloosa County, SR-85, and may further disrupt travel on an east–west U.S. route that is important to the area’s tourist economy. The base is certainly important to the region and the expansion will make it even more important, but the state’s concurrency law, which limits development when infrastructure service levels decline below an acceptable level of service, will impede further economic development until the highway is improved, and funding for such improvement has not been secured. This effect could well be harmful to the military’s mission because additional off-base housing and new business development to support base expansion cannot be approved until SR-85 is expanded.”

BRAC 2005 Impact on Okaloosa County

In addition to establishing the first Joint Strike Fighter Integrated Training Center, BRAC 2005 relocated the 7th Special Forces Group (Airborne) from Fort Bragg, North Carolina to Eglin AFB, Florida. The addition of hundreds of personnel to Eglin AFB was a double-edge sword for the county and local community. While a shot in the arm to the economy, as aforementioned, the local infrastructure could not handle the additional traffic load. Thus, much construction was required.

Construction on SR-85 began in 2009 with an estimated completion, Fall 2012. That construction consisted of adding travel lanes and an overpass that connected to SR-123 a north-south road leading to Crestview, Florida. This was

a needed addition in that much traffic traveled the road, much from the base as many military and civilian workers lived in Crestview.

Time for Transition

The year 2009 proved to be yet another time of transition for the 33d Fighter Wing. To begin the year, the Joint Strike Fighter Site Activation Task Force (JSF/SATAF) team held a groundbreaking ceremony for the new schoolhouse facilities at Eglin AFB on 20 March 2009.



Groundbreaking ceremony – 20 Mar 09

After flying F-15s for more than 30 years, the 33 FW began releasing its fleet of F-15s to various flying wings around the country while those with more flying hours made their last flight to the Aerospace Maintenance and Regeneration Center (AMARC) located at Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ.

As the wing continued to drawdown the aircraft fleet, many personnel began departing to new assignments as well. At the same time personnel departed, new personnel began to arrive in preparation for the wing's new mission. By September, the wing had three F-15s left; those aircraft made their departure on 8 September.



Last three 33 FW F-15s depart, 8 Sep 09

MAJCOM / NAF Re-designation

Next on the calendar came the transition from Air Combat Command (ACC) to Air Education and Training Command (AETC) as well as from Ninth Air Force to Nineteenth Air Force. This transition took place on 1 October 2009 during a ceremony presided over by Major General William L. Holland, Commander Ninth Air Force and Major General Gregory A. Feest, Commander, Nineteenth Air Force. During the ceremony, Col David A. Hlatky assumed command of the 33 FW.



**Maj Gen Gregory A. Feest accepts the Wing Guidon from
Maj Gen William L. Holland**

Construction/Ribbon Cutting Ceremonies

Nomad University opened its doors for Airmen, Sailors, and Marines to enjoy effective 23 February 2010. The intent of Nomad University was to provide a relaxing environment with such amenities as Wi-Fi, movies, popcorn machines and more, all wrapped up in one location. This venue provided 33 FW personnel the opportunity to relax and enjoy the company of fellow wing personnel without having to travel across base. While this was an accomplishment, much more construction was just beginning as the JSF program was in the early stages at Eglin AFB and the 33 FW.

Construction of the hangars began in August 2009. By late 2010, construction was completing. The last phase was testing the fire suppression systems. The first test was to ensure water would flow through the system. Once complete, the next phase was to ensure foam would flow.



August 2009



September 2009



August 2010

Other construction throughout the wing and the Integrated Training Center continued at a steady pace. The 33 FW assumed Beneficial Occupancy (BOD) of the Academic Training Center on 23 December 2010. However, while furniture and equipment began to be moved into the facility, personnel did not move in until May 2011 due to communications and such issues.



Academic Training Center, 21 August 2010.

The 33 FW headquarters as well as the 33d Operations/Maintenance Group facilities underwent massive reconstruction during 2010 and into 2011. This construction consisted of new office space for the command section(s), conference room(s), and exterior landscaping for both buildings.



Command Section, Nov 2010



Command Section, Feb 2012

During a ribbon cutting ceremony 5 December 2011, Colonel Toth, Michael Sumler, Dining Facility Contract Manager, and Mr. Jimmie Wafford, Dining Facility Manager cut the ribbon commemorating the grand opening of the 33 FW Dining Facility.



Col Toth, Commander, 33 FW and Mr. Jimmie Wafford cut the ribbon commemorating the grand opening of the new 33 FW Dining Facility, 5 December 2011.

Assumption of Command

On 31 March 2011, Maj Gen Mark S. Solo, Commander, Nineteenth Air Force, held a wing "All Call" where he announced he had relieved Colonel Hlatky of command for personal off-duty misconduct. Col Andrew J. Toth assumed command of the 33 FW.

F-16 Arrival

The F-35 arrival was constantly pushed further and further to the right. That said, 33 FW leadership saw the need to ensure pilots and maintainers did not lose certifications. Therefore, the 33 FW borrowed four F-16s from the 56th Fighter Wing, Luke AFB, Arizona to assist with pilot and maintainer training. This agreement, as documented in an MOU dated 19 December 2010, was initially set for one year giving the 33 FW time to train personnel and keep certifications up-to-date as well as utilize the F-16s as chase aircraft once the F-35s arrived. As both the F-16s and F-35s were single-seat aircraft, this move proved to pay great dividends as students would have to fly alone in either airframe. Having the F-16s allowed students to fly one airframe with instructors by their side in the other. In addition, having the F-16 helped to manage risk “associated with training concurrently with developmental testing and low weapons system maturity.”



F-16 “Fighting Falcon” assigned to the 56th Fighter Wing, Luke AFB, AZ.

Bringing the F-16s to the 33 FW added support requirements to Eglin units thus, much coordination was required prior to making any such arrangements. As the 33 FW was still maturing into a training environment and not all support was yet organic to the 33 FW, every type support possible was required from base agencies. This support varied from fuel supply to wheel and tire, to

Precision Measurement Equipment Laboratory (PMEL). While not all-inclusive, this list gave a snapshot of services required/provided.

As stated, the agreement was initially set to loan F-16s from the 56 FW to the 33 FW for one year beginning January 2011. Having F-16s on loan certainly benefited 33 FW pilots and maintainers however; the intent was also to provide chase or “red air” for F-35s. Due to program delays, 33 FW did not receive an F-35 until July 2011 thus, the issue of chase/red air aircraft surfaced once again.

F-35, Lightning II, Joint Strike Fighter Arrival/Rollout Ceremony

Finally, after years of waiting, countless delays, and several trips to court, the wait was over. Lt Col Eric Smith, 58th Fighter Squadron, Director of Operations, flew in the first F-35, tail number 08-0747 on 14 July 2011. Colonel Smith was the first AETC pilot certified in the F-35.



The first F-35A (AF-9), Lightning II, Joint Strike Fighter, tail number 08-0747 arrived at the 33 FW on 14 July 2011.

Nomad Commanders

33d Pursuit Group (Interceptor)

Maj Minthorne W. Reedc. Jan 1941

Col Elwood R. Quesada.....7 Oct 1941



33d Fighter Group

Col William W. Momyer29 Jun 1942

Col Loring F. Stetson, Jr..... 17 Oct 1943

Lt Col Oliver G. Cellini7 Jun 1944

Col David D. Terry, Jr.9 Sep 1944

Col Frank L. Dunn2 Mar 1945

Col Barton M. Russell.....20 Aug 1946

33d Fighter Wing

Lt Col Joseph C. Smith,..... 5 Nov 1947 (add. duty)

Col Gwen G. Atkinson..... Jan 1948 (add. duty to 16 Nov 1948)

Col Arthur C. Agan, Jr.23 May 1949

33d Fighter-Interceptor Wing

Col Harrison R. ThyngApr 1951

Col Leon W. Gray.....Oct 1951-6Feb 1952

33d Fighter Wing (Air Defense)

Col Hilmer C. Nelson 18 Oct 1956
Col Delbert H. Hahn (by May)-c. 30 Jun 1957
None (not manned) 1 Jul-18 Aug 1957



33d Tactical Fighter Wing

None (not manned) 9 Feb-31 Mar 1965
Col David C. Jones 1 Apr 1965
Col George I. Ruddell..... 1 Oct 1965
Col Robert W. Maloy 26 Aug 1966
Col Abner M. Aust, Jr. 12 May 1967
Col Franklin L. Fisher 15 Jun 1967
Col Richard C. Henry 30 Sep 1970
Col William E. Skinner 24 Mar 1972
Col Gordon B. Mickelson 10 May 1973
Col Donald C. Hanto 15 Feb 1975
Col David L. Nichols 29 Apr 1977
Brig Gen Charles R. Hamm 20 Jul 1979
Col Stanton R. Musser 21 Apr 1980
Col Jack R. Petry 22 Jan 1982
Col Robert K. Wagner 19 Aug 1983
Col George J. Forster 14 May 1985
Col John P. Jumper 19 Feb 1987
Col Robert W. Mendell 19 Jan 1988

Col Rick N. Parsons.....30 May 1989
 Col Gregory S. Martin2 Aug 1991



33d Fighter Wing

Col William R. Looney4 Jun 1993
 Col Carrol H. Chandler.....15 May 1995
 Col Gary R. Dylewski.....28 Mar 1996
 Col Felix Dupre.....3 Oct 1997
 Col John T. Brennan.....5 Apr 1999
 Col Herbert J. Carlisle2 Mar 2001
 Col Ted Kresge14 Feb 2003
 Col Brett Williams.....30 Jul 2004
 Col Russell J. Handy15 Jun 2006
 Col Todd P. Harmer.....4 Jan 2008
 Col David A. Hlatky1 Oct 2009
 Col Andrew J. Toth.....31 Mar 2011

Lineage and Honors

Lineage

Established as 33d Fighter Wing on 15 Oct 1947. Organized on 5 Nov 1947. Redesignated 33d Fighter-Interceptor Wing on 20 Jan 1950. Inactivated on 6 Feb 1952. Redesignated 33d Fighter Wing (Air Defense) on 14 Sep 1956. Activated on 18 Oct 1956. Inactivated on 18 Aug 1957. Redesignated 33d Tactical Fighter Wing, and activated, on 9 Feb 1965. Organized on 1 Apr 1965. Redesignated 33d Fighter Wing on 1 Oct 1991.

Assignments

Eighth Air Force, 5 Nov 1947 (attached to 509th Bombardment Wing, Very Heavy, 17 Nov 1947–15 Nov 1948); First Air Force, 1 Dec 1948 (attached to Eastern Air Defense Force, 10 Nov 1949–31 Aug 1950, and further attached to 32d Air Division [Defense], 20 Feb 1950–); Eastern Air Defense Force, 1 Sep 1950–6 Feb 1952 (remained attached to 32d Air Division [Defense] to 1 Feb 1952). 26th Air Division (Defense), 18 Oct 1956 (attached to 4622d Air Defense Wing [SAGE], 18 Oct 1956–7 Jan 1957); Boston Air Defense Sector, 8 Jan–18 Aug 1957. Tactical Air Command, 9 Feb 1965; 836th Air Division, 1 Apr 1965; Ninth Air Force, 30 Jun 1971–1 Oct 2009. Air Education and Training Command / Nineteenth Air Force, 1 Oct 2009.

Stations

Roswell Army Air Field (later, Walker AFB), NM, 5 Nov 1947; Otis AFB, MA, 16 Nov 1948–6 Feb 1952. Otis AFB, MA, 18 Oct 1956–18 Aug 1957. Eglin AFB, FL, 1 Apr 1965–present.

Emblem

Azure, on a pale wavy Or, a sword point to chief of the field flammant Gules and Argent all within a diminished bordure of the second. Motto: FIRE FROM THE CLOUDS. Approved for 33d Group on 21 Feb 1942 and for 33d Wing on 5 Oct 1965 (DFSC 86–06552).

Chronology

1940's

15 Jan 1941	The 33d Pursuit Group (Interceptor) activated at Mitchel Field, New York, part of the U.S. Army Air Corps' buildup in anticipation of war.
20 Oct 1942	The 33d Fighter Group, under the command of Colonel William W. Momyer, departed Hampton Roads; Virginia bound for German occupied French Morocco. Pilots and 77 P-40 Warhawks were onboard the USS Chenango (a converted tanker), while the air echelon traveled onboard the USS Susan B. Anthony.
8 Nov 1942	A naval convoy arrived off the coast of Northern Africa with personnel and aircraft from the 33 FG. The amphibious attack on French Morocco began.
10 Nov 1942	Seventy-seven P-40s from the 33 FG catapult off the carrier USS Chenango, bound for the newly occupied Port Lyautey airdrome.
14 Nov 1942	The 33 FG "J" squadron (dubbed the "Joker" Squadron for the joker's ability to complete any hand), sat up at Rabat and provided replacement pilots and aircraft for the combat squadrons.
6 Dec 1942	The 33d Fighter Group's 58th Fighter Squadron, in P-40s, moved to the rather sparse forward fighter field at Thelepte, thus became the first USAAF unit to be based inside Tunisia. The unit was be primarily responsible for supporting ground troops and undertaking low-level attacks on transportation targets such as rail lines, bridges, and road traffic.
15 Jan 1943	The 33 Fighter Group (FG) received the Distinguished Unit Citation for its defense of the Thelepte airdrome. Nine German JU-88 Stukas, escorted by four MC-202s, attacked the field. Patrolling aircraft attacked the formation driving off the escorts. On the ground, P-40 pilots took off amidst the bombardment and engaged the enemy. Outnumbered more than two to one, they shoot down eight JU-88s, with the remaining bomber taken out by anti-aircraft guns.
31 Mar 1943	The 33d Fighter Group was credited with 12.5 aerial victories, its highest single-day total for the war. This concluded a three-day run of 26.5 kills for the Group.
31 May 1943	The 99 FS "Tuskegee Airmen," under Lt Col Benjamin O. Davis Jr., arrived at Fardjouna on Cape Bon under control of the 33 FG. Consisting of veterans who took part in the invasion of North Africa and fought air battles over Algeria, French Morocco, and

	Tunisia, the 33d is considered ideally suited for introducing inexperienced pilots into air warfare.
2 Jun 1943	The 99 FS "Tuskegee Airmen" flew their first combat missions of WWII in P-40 Warhawks while assigned to the 33 FG.
15 Oct 1947	The 33d Fighter Wing was established under the new United States Air Force.
5 Nov 1947	The 33d Fighter Wing was organized under 8th Air Force.

1950's

20 Jan 1950	33d Fighter Wing was redesignated the 33d Fighter-Interceptor Wing.
6 Feb 1952	33d Fighter-Interceptor Wing inactivated.
14 Sep 1956	33d Fighter-Interceptor Wing re-designated 33d Fighter Wing (Air Defense).
18 Oct 1956	33d Fighter Wing (Air Defense) re-activated.
18 Aug 1957	33d Fighter Wing (Air Defense) inactivated.

1960's

9 Feb 1965	33d Fighter Wing (Air Defense) redesignated 33d Tactical Fighter Wing (TFW) re-activated assigned to the 836 th Air Division, Tactical Air Command (TAC).
15 Feb 1965	TAC Special Order G-25 activated the 786th, 787th 788th and 789 TFS, the 33d Organization Maintenance Squadron (OMS), 33d Armament & Electronics Squadron (AEMS), 33d Munitions Maintenance Squadron (MMS), and 333d Field Maintenance Squadron (FMS) under the 33 TFW.
1 Apr 1965	The 33d Tactical Fighter Wing reassigned to Eglin AFB, FL.
22 May 1965	The wing's first two F-4C aircraft arrive at Eglin AFB.
20 Jun 1965	TAC Special Order G-127 inactivated the 786th, 787th, 788th and 789 TFS and assigned the 4th, 16th, 25th and 40 TFS to the 33 TFW.
28 Jun 1965	Captain Michael J. Lesicko, 33 TFW Flying Safety Officer, was killed as the result of an accidental ejection seat firing in an F-4C.
15 Jul 1965	Headquarters Tactical Air Warfare Center (TAWC) was attached to the 33d for administrative and logistical support.
25 Feb 1966	Captain Pyne and Lieutenant Gibbs were killed when their F-4C went down over the Gulf of Mexico. This was the 33 TFW's first major aircraft accident since activation in 1965.
21 May 1966	Major James Saunders (4 TFS) was killed in an F-4C accident at Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona. Lieutenant Nester, Weapons

	Systems Officer, ejected safely.
21 Jun 1966	Captain Michael Hall delivered the first F-4D to the 33 TFW, the first operational unit to receive the aircraft in TAC.
27 Aug 1966	The 16 TFS deployed to Exercise BAR FROST at Bodo Air Station, Norway, the first overseas deployment for the 33 TFW.
16 Sep 1966	First Lieutenant Douglas B. Rose, a 33 TFW (16 TFS) pilot on temporary duty (555 TFS) to southeast Asia, downed a MiG-17. First Lieutenant Hubert E. Buchanan was listed as missing in action when his F-4 was lost on the same day. Lieutenant Buchanan survived and was released on 4 March 1973.
26 May 1967	The 40 TFS deployed 20 F-4s to Southeast Asia, the first 33 TFW deployment to the region. The squadron was reconstituted as the 555 TFS under the 8 TFW. This was the first of eight such deployments for the 33 TFW.
25 Jul 1967	The 4 TFS, 33 TFW, deployed to Ubon Air Base, Thailand. The squadron was absorbed into the 435 TFS, 8 TFW and the 4 TFS was reconstituted at Eglin.
11 Oct 1967	The 16 TFS assigned to the 33 TFW deployed to Udorn Royal Thai AB, Thailand. The unit was redesignated as the 13 TFS and the 16 TFS was reconstituted at Eglin.
13 Oct 1967	The wing received the first F-4E model assigned to a TAC unit. Its main addition was a 20 mm Gatling gun. The aircraft was assigned to the 40 TFS for CAT III testing.
7 Dec 1967	The 4533d Tactical Training Squadron (Test) was activated under the 33 TFW. It assumed responsibility for testing aircraft and munitions previously supported by the 33rd's 25 TFS.
10 Dec 1967	A tornado caused \$7,500 damage to the Field Maintenance area.
28 May 1968	25 TFS assigned to the 33 TFW deployed to Ubon Royal Thai AB, Thailand. The 25 TFS was the first all-weather unit capable of delivering "Muscle Shoals" ordnance in southeast Asia.
31 Jul 1968	The 33 TFW was reorganized under TAC's "squadron enhancement program." The program aligned maintenance and logistical support under each fighter squadron effectively making each squadron able to deploy as a complete squadron. The 33d Armament and Electronics Maintenance Squadron (AEMS) and the 33d Munitions Maintenance Squadron (MMS) were inactivated as part of the reorganization.
13 Nov 1968	The 40 TFS assigned to the 33 TFW deployed to Korat Royal Thai AB, Thailand, the first unit equipped with the F-4E in the southeast Asia combat area.
11 Jan 1969	The 33 TFW received its first Outstanding Unit Award from Major

	General Timothy F. O'Keefe, Commander, Ninth AF. During this period, the wing trained, equipped, and deployed four F-4D squadrons to Southeast Asia.
9 Apr 1969	The 4 TFS assigned to the 33 TFW deployed to DaNang AB, Republic of Vietnam. The unit was permanently reorganized under the 366 TFW on 12 April.
16 Apr 1969	The 16 TFS assigned to the 33 TFW deployed to Kunsan AB, Republic of South Korea. The unit was redesignated the 421 TFS under the 354 TFW. The 16 TFS designator was returned to the 33d.
7 May 1969	The 40 TFS deployed to Korat Royal Thai AB, Thailand. The squadron designator was returned to the 33d and the unit was redesignated the 421 TFS attached to the 354 TFW.
8 Jun 1969	TAC Special Order G-39 inactivated the 333d Field Maintenance Squadron and activated the 33d Field Maintenance Squadron assigned to the 33 TFW.

1970's

6 Mar 1970	Major General Richard H. Ellis, Ninth AF Commander, presented the Outstanding Unit Award and the TAC Maintenance Award to the 33 TFW. During this period, the wing trained, equipped, and deployed four F-4E squadrons to Southeast Asia.
10 Mar 1970	General William W. Momyer, Commander TAC, presented the Outstanding Unit Intelligence Achievement Award for 1969 to the 33 TFW Intel Division.
28 Apr 1970	All functional areas of the 33 TFW CBPO, operational since the wing's inception in 1965, were transferred to the host base.
6 Jul 1970	The wing received the TAC "Zero Defects Achievement Certificate" for best munitions load crew performance during FY 1970.
9 Jul 1970	The wing received the TAC "Unit Achievement Award" for one year of accident-free flying.
11 Aug 1970	The 33 TFW received the National Safety Council Award of Merit in recognition of the wing's support of and attention to accident prevention through ground safety.
1 Sep 1970	The 33 TFW regained the 58th and 59th Tactical Fighter Squadron designators, not assigned to the wing since 1957.
1 Nov 1970	The 16 TFS inactivated and redesignated as the 58 TFS.
1 Sep 1971	The 60 TFS activated, completing the historic reconstitution of the wing.
16 Jan 1972	The 58 TFS flew two four-ship missing man formations over Tulane

	Stadium, New Orleans, Louisiana, in support of Super Bowl VI pre-game ceremonies. Mike Ditka scored the final TD on a 7-yard pass from Roger Staubach as the Dallas Cowboys defeated the Miami Dolphins 24-3.
25 Apr 1972	The 58 TFS received orders for immediate deployment of 18 aircraft and 514 personnel to Udorn, Thailand for Operation CONSTANT GUARD II. The wing previously deployed eight combat ready squadrons to Southeast Asia, this was the first to remain attached to the 33rd.
2 Jun 1972	Major Philip W. Handley and 1st Lt John J. Smallwood downed a MiG-19 in their F-4E Phantom II, the first kill for the 33 TFW since WWII. Major Handley maneuvered behind the MiG and used the 20 mm M-61 nose gun after all four missiles failed to launch.
4 Aug 1972	The wing's four maintenance squadrons, Avionics, Field, Munitions, and Organizational were organized into branches under the 33d Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance (CAMS) Squadron.
12 Aug 1972	Captain Lawrence G. Richard, USMC, and Lt Commander Michael J. Eittle, USN, downed a MiG-21 over Vietnam while assigned to the 58 TFS. This was the second and last kill for the 33 TFW during the Vietnam War.
16 Sep 1972	Captain William Kangas (58 TFS) and his WSO Captain Frederick Cunliffer (523 TFS) ejected from their F-4 in the Gulf of Tonkin after sustaining severe battle damage on a mission to destroy North Vietnamese coastal defense artillery. Both were subsequently rescued by U.S. Navy patrol boats.
23 Jan 1973	58 TFS deployed seven F-4Es to Seymour Johnson AFB, North Carolina to participate in a flyover for the late President Lyndon B. Johnson over Washington, D.C.
8 Jun 1973	58 TFS deployed 196 personnel to Ubon Royal Thai AB, Thailand in support of Operation CONSTANT GUARD.
16 Jun 1973	Captain John J. Smallwood, former 58 TFS weapons systems officer, was listed as "missing in action" in Cambodia. His status officially changed to "killed in action" in October 1979.
1 Jul 1973	The 33d Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Squadron (CAMS) was redesignated 33d Field Maintenance Squadron (FMS). TAC also organized the Avionics, Organizational, and Munitions Maintenance Squadrons. The 59 TFS was organized with personnel and equipment. (activated 1 Sep 1970)
12 Feb 1974	The 58 TFS received the AF Outstanding Unit Award with Combat "V" Device for Meritorious Service in Southeast Asia in conjunction with Operation CONSTANT GUARD II.

23 Feb 1974	Two 59 TFS aircrews delivered the first Leading Edge Slat (LES) F-4E Phantom II to the 33 TFW. The LES was a horizontal tail plane with a fixed inverted slat attached under the leading edge that provided improved control authority at high angles of attack (AOA).
14 Jun 1974	The 58 TFS was designated as a primary air-to-air superiority squadron and the 59 TFS was designated a primary air-to-ground nuclear and air-to-ground conventional squadron. One year later (1 July) the 58 TFS changed to an air-to-ground mission.
19 Nov 1974	The wing received the USAF Meritorious Achievement Flight Safety Award for 1973.
2 Dec 1974	The wing officially implemented the Maintenance Management Information and Control System (MMICS). <i>MMICS preceded CAMS.</i>
16 May 1975	The wing received the AF Missile Safety Certificate for 1974.
19 Jan 1976	The wing sent its only reciprocal engine (prop) aircraft to Davis-Monthan AFB, Arizona, for retirement. The C-131B <i>Samaritan</i> acted as an Airborne Sensor Relay Post and was the last in TAC.
31 Mar 1976	The wing remained the safest in TAC completing its 81st consecutive month of accident free flying.
3 Aug 1976	The wing's first major aircraft mishap in over seven years occurred on the ground as the number one engine on an F-4E cartridge started. The aircraft caught fire, however the pilot escaped with only minor burns.
20 Aug 1976	The wing deployed two F-4E aircraft to the Republic of Korea in response to the "tree chopping" incident in which two Americans were killed. Aircrews flew 18 training missions during the deployment.
7 Jan 1977	The 33 TFW alert facility completed its first NORAD Alert Force evaluation. The inspection covered alert response/reaction, interceptor evaluation, written examinations, aircraft and missile reliability, and security.
15 Mar 1977	The 59 TFS became the first unit in the USAF to attain Initial PAVE SPIKE Operational Capability. Pave Spike provided precision laser designation, ranging, and tracking of ground targets for attack with conventional ordnance or laser-guided weapons.
4 Apr 1977	The wing began official implementation of the Production Orientated Scheduling Technique (POST) designed to increase the number of sorties flown in a short time period. The purpose of surge sortie technique was to enhance training in combat oriented sortie generation.
14 Apr 1977	The 33d Avionics Maintenance Squadron (AMS) was selected as

	TAC's Best Maintenance Unit.
29 Apr 1977	Nomads won the SEA BARON VIII Tactical Weapons Delivery competition at Homestead AFB, Florida. The competition determined the top tactical fighter wing in Ninth AF.
1 May 1977	Headquarters TAC changed the wing's mission from air-to-surface to air-to-air.
23 Jun 1977	Headquarters USAF announced the 33 TFW would convert from the F-4E to the F-15.
2 Sep 1977	Two 58 TFS aircrew members were fatally injured during Exercise RED FLAG77-9 when their F-4E crashed during an F-15 aggressor flight over the Nellis AFB tactical range.
31 Dec 1977	The 33 TFW trained 280 personnel from the newly located 728th Tactical Control Squadron, Duke Field, in various mobility functional areas.
17 Feb 1978	Two 59 TFS aircrew members were fatally injured during Exercise RED FLAG when their F-4E crashed during a combat training mission over the Nellis AFB tactical range.
1 Jul 1978	The 33d Organizational Maintenance Squadron was redesignated the 33d Aircraft Generation Squadron. The 33d Field Maintenance Squadron was redesignated the 33d Equipment Maintenance Squadron. The 33d Avionics Maintenance Squadron was redesignated the 33d Component Repair Squadron, and the 33d Munitions Maintenance Squadron was inactivated.
10 Jul 1978	The first two 33 TFW pilots (Capt John D. Cloyd and Capt George T. Hall, 58 TFS) entered F-15 transition training at Luke AFB, Arizona.
19 Sep 1978	The first 33 TFW maintenance personnel (72 enlisted) entered F-15 training at Luke AFB, Arizona.
21 Sep 1978	The wing received its first F-15B (77-0156) for maintenance training.
22 Sep 1978	The wing assumed alert status in response to Nicaraguan alert initiatives – CORONET DUCK.
15 Dec 1978	The wing commemorated the introduction of the F-15 Eagle into the 33 TFW in official arrival ceremonies in the 33d area.
1 Jan 1979	The 58 TFS was officially designated an F-15 squadron.
15 Mar 1979	Lt Col Jerry Cox delivered the first F-15 (77-0130) to the 59 TFS. Eight days later he assumed command of the squadron.
31 Mar 1979	Headquarters TAC relieved the wing of its F-4 operational /contingency tasking.
1 Apr 1979	The 59 TFS was officially designated an F-15 squadron.
23 May 1979	The 58 TFS achieved operational readiness in the F-15.

25 May 1979	The wing's last F-4E was transferred to the 347 TFW at Moody AFB, Georgia, closing out 14 years and 3 days of F-4 operations at Eglin AFB.
15 Jun 1979	The 33 TFW forms the 60 TFS (activated 1 June 1971) to conduct pilot mission qualification training for PACAF pilots in READY EAGLE III.
18 Jun 1979	The wing performed its first live missile firing from an F-15 during a joint exercise at Eglin AFB with the 36 TFW from Bitburg, Germany. It was also the first live firing of an AIM-9L.
3 Jul 1979	The wing received the first F-15C delivered to an operational Air Force unit. It was one of two hands-on maintenance trainers for READY EAGLE III.
4 Aug 1979	The 58 TFS completed the wing's first Exercise RED FLAG with the F-15 Eagle. The Gorillas flew 208 sorties and 303 hours during the exercise.

1980's

30 Apr 1981	The wing transferred its last F-15D aircraft to the 405th Tactical Training Wing, Luke AFB, Arizona. The move was part of TAC's HAVE SWAP program. The wing initially converted from F-15A/Bs in early 1980, but a subsequent plan moved most F-15C/Ds from TAC to PACAF and USAFE.
1 Jul 1981	The 60 TFS was equipped with aircraft and personnel almost ten years after its activation with the 33 TFW.
6 Aug 1981	The wing negotiated a host-tenant agreement with the Air Defense Weapons Center for use of the Tyndall AFB Air Combat Maneuvering Instrumentation (ACMI) operational range for air-to-air training by Nomad pilots.
20 Aug 1981	Lt Gen Larry D. Welch, Ninth AF commander, presented the AF Outstanding Unit Award (1 October 1978-30 April 1980) to the 33 TFW. During this period, the wing successfully converted from the F-4 to the F-15.
18 Sep 1981	The 33d Component Repair Squadron completed OT&E of the deployable F-15 Avionics Intermediate Shop (AIS) shelter, code named AGILE AERIA.
1 Oct 1981	The wing's primary aircraft authorization (PAA) increased to 72, doubling the amount from the 36 authorized when the wing converted to the F-15 on 1 January 1979.
2 Nov 1981	Major John T. Booker was killed when two F-15s from the 60 TFS collided during a routine night in-flight refueling mission over the Gulf of Mexico.

5 Dec 1981	The 60 TFS deployed five F-15s and 44 personnel for Exercise BUC THRUST at MacDill AFB, Florida. This was the first off-station deployment for the squadron since it became operational on 1 July 1981.
4 Jan 1982	The wing temporarily assumed peacetime air defense alert, joining NORAD in protecting American airspace.
20 Jan 1982	The first edition of <i>The Nomad</i> was published to provide the wing's 2000 personnel with news and events related to the 33d's activities. The <i>Phantom Phynque</i> was a 33 TFW newsletter in the early 1970s published by the wing's Consolidated TAC Information Office.
22 Oct 1982	All three fighter squadrons (58th, 59th, 60th) participated in RED FLAG 83-1 at Nellis AFB, Nevada. They flew 307 sorties during the exercise that ended on 4 December.
4 Feb 1983	Captain David K. Rusk, 59 TFS, crashed his F-15 into the Gulf of Mexico south of Tyndall AFB. Captain Rusk ejected successfully.
5 Apr 1983	Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Senate Committee on Armed Services, visited Eglin and the 33 TFW.
27 Aug 1983	Two 33d Aircraft Generation Squadron airmen were killed in a head-on collision with a stolen ambulance driven by a former mental patient driving against traffic through Eglin's east gate.
6 Oct 1983	First Lieutenant Thomas C. Jordan, 60 TFS, ejected safely from his F-15 after a mid-air collision with an F-5 during Exercise MAPLE FLAG XII.
22 Oct 1983	The 33 TFW flew combat air patrols and air intercept missions for Operation URGENT FURY, the wing's first operational deployment of F-15s and first combat deployment since the Vietnam War. The operation sought to remove elements that seized control of the country of Grenada endangering the lives of Americans, mostly medical students, living there. No enemy aircraft were engaged.
23 Feb 1984	The 33 TFW received its first F-15D Eagle aircraft. Colonel Robert K. Wagner, 33 TFW Commander, and Colonel G. Barry Schmoyer, 33 TFW Deputy Commander for Maintenance, flew the aircraft to Eglin.
27 Oct 1984	The 33 TFW won the Sperry Lou Benne trophy as the top F-15 team at the William Tell weapons meet.
28 Jun 1985	The 60 TFS received the first MSIP F-15s in TAC as Lt Col Harvey Smith, 60 FS Commander, and Major David Sonnenberg, 33 TFW MSIP Manager, landed at Eglin from the MCAIR plant in St. Louis, Missouri.
30 Jul 1986	The first Nomad MSIP F-15 equipped with F-100-PW-220 engines

	arrived at Eglin, flown by Capt William Guilfoyle, USMC (58 TFS).
14 Aug 1986	McDonnell Douglas Aircraft Corporation recognized the 58 TFS for 50,000 accident-free flying hours.
25 Oct 1986	The 33 TFW won its second straight William Tell competition.
5 Feb 1987	TAC Special Order GB-275 awarded the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award to the 33 TFW for the period of 1 May 1984 – 30 April 1986.
18 Feb 1987	The 33d Aircraft Generation Squadron (AGS) won the USAF Maintenance Effectiveness Award as the "Best AGS in the USAF" for 1986.
23 Jun 1987	Colonel John P. Jumper, 33 TFW Commander, flew the first Nomad MSIP F-15, equipped with the APG-70 radar, from the MCAIR plant to Eglin AFB.
13 Nov 1987	The 33 TFW won the first-ever Long Arrow competition. The competition pitted the Nomads against three other F-15 units and tested the wing's ability to execute a long-range mission and provide force protection.
3 Mar 1988	Ninth AF named the 33 TFW as the best Flight Safety Program and Best Overall Safety Program for 1987.
12 May 1988	The 33 TFW won the TAC Commander's Award for top performance in F-15 maintenance.
25 May 1988	General Larry D. Welch announced the 33 TFW as 1987 winners of the Colombian Flight Safety Award.
22 May 1989	The new MSIP F-15 simulator opened for training in the 33 TFW.
23 Aug 1988	The 5-year conversion to the MSIP F-15 ended as the last standard F-15 left Eglin. A total of 155 F-15A, B, and C models were transferred to other units as new MSIP F-15s arrived from the factory. The 33 AGS refurbished older aircraft leaving the wing eliminating the need for depot maintenance.
26 Oct 1988	The first production AMRAAM was accepted by the USAF on a 33 TFW Eagle.
6 Jul 1989	Captain Leo Moore, 58 FS, was forced to eject from his F-15 near Camden Ridge, Alabama ending 76 months of no Class A mishaps for the wing. Captain Moore suffered no injuries.
3 Nov 1989	Colonel Rick N. Parsons returned to Eglin AFB from the MCAIR plant with the last MSIP F-15 for the 33 TFW.
19 Dec 1989	Nomads deployed for Operation JUST CAUSE. Their mission, patrol the skies over Panama. JUST CAUSE's objectives were to protect U.S. lives and key sites, capture and deliver General Noriega to competent authorities and neutralize the Panamanian Defense Force.
28 Dec 1989	Captain Bartle M. Jackson, 59 TFS, was killed when his F-15

	crashed 40 miles south of Apalachicola, Florida. The crash occurred while engaged in tight maneuvers against F-16s from Moody AFB, Georgia.
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1990's

28 Aug 1990	The Nomads' participation in Operation DESERT SHIELD began as 24 F-15Cs and 769 personnel departed Eglin for King Faisal Air Base in northwestern Saudi Arabia. In just four months, Nomads recorded nearly 5,000 flight hours in over 1,700 training sorties leading up to DESERT STORM.
17 Jan 1991	Operation DESERT STORM began with a surprise attack over Baghdad by coalition forces. At 0310L, Captain Jon K. "J.B." Kelk (58 TFS) scored the first aerial kill of the war destroying a Soviet-built MiG-29 with an AIM-7 missile. Captain Robert E. "Cheese" Graeter (58 TFS) downed two Iraqi Mirage F-1s for the second and third kills of the war. Later that day, Captain Rhory R. "Hozer" Draeger (59 TFS) and Captain Charles J. "Sly" Magill, USMC, (58 TFS) intercepted and destroyed two MiG-29s in the skies west of Baghdad.
19 Jan 1991	On the third day of DESERT STORM, Capt Richard C. "Kluso" Tollini (58 TFS) and Capt Lawrence E. "Cherry" Pitts (58 TFS) each destroyed a MiG-25 in the vicinity of Mudaysis Airfield, Iraq. Captain Craig W. "Mole" Underhill (58 TFS) and Capt Cesar A. "Rico" Rodriguez (58 TFS) downed MiG-29s bringing the total of Nomad kills to nine.
26 Jan 1991	Captain Cesar A. "Rico" Rodriguez (58 TFS), Capt Rhory R. "Hozer" Draeger (59 TFS), and Capt Anthony E. "Kimo" Schiavi (58 TFS) each destroyed a MiG-23 northwest of Mudaysis Airfield, Iraq during Operation DESERT STORM. It was Capt Rodriguez' and Capt Draeger's second MiG kill during the war.
29 Jan 1991	Captain David G. "Logger" Rose (60 TFS) downed a MiG-23 while on patrol southeast of Kirkuk, Iraq during Operation DESERT STORM. It was the 13 th aerial victory for the 33 TFW (P) during the war.
7 Feb 1991	Colonel Rick N. Parsons, 33 TFW (P) commander, and Captain Anthony R. "E.T." Murphy (58 TFS) recorded the last kills for the wing in Operation DESERT STORM. Colonel Parsons shot down an SU-7 fighter becoming the only wing commander with a kill and Capt Murphy knocked down two SU-7s in the same engagement bringing the 33 TFW (P) aerial victory total to 16.
12 Apr 1991	Members and aircraft of the 33 TFW (P) returned to a hero's welcome at Eglin AFB. The wing recorded 16 aerial victories

	during Operation DESERT STORM, the most of any deployed unit.
13 May 1991	The 58 FS won the 1990 Hughes Achievement trophy as the best air defense/air superiority squadron in the Air Force.
25 Sep 1991	The 58 TFS declared initial operating capability with the AIM-120 Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM).
1 Oct 1991	The 33d Tactical Fighter Wing was redesignated the 33d Fighter Wing.
1 Nov 1991	The 58th, 59th, and 60th Tactical Fighter Squadrons were redesignated as Fighter Squadrons.
1 Dec 1991	The 33d Logistics Group (LG) and 33d Operations Group (OG) were activated under the 33 FW for the first time since August 1957. The 33 LG and 33 OG originally aligned under the 33 FW on 5 November 1947.
9 Dec 1991	The 60 FS deployed to Dhahran, Saudi Arabia with 12 F-15s and 221 personnel under the 4404th Composite Wing (Provisional). This was the first of many rotations to the region for the 33 FW following the Gulf War.
15 Mar 1992	The 59 FS deployed 12 aircraft and 256 personnel to Dhahran, Saudi Arabia for continued support.
17 Mar 1992	The 58 FS won the 1991 Hughes Achievement trophy as the best air defense/air superiority squadron in the Air Force for the second straight year.
c. 25 Mar 1992	The 58 FS was the first operational unit to fire the AIM-120A AMRAAM during WSEP.
5 Apr 1992	The 59 FS, deployed to Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, scrambled in response to the first post-war Iraqi aircraft airborne in the AOR. No engagement occurred.
1 May 1992	The 728th Air Control Squadron (ACS) joined the 33 FW.
18 May 1992	TAC Special Order GA-045 awarded the AF Outstanding Unit Award to the 33 FW (its fifth) for 1 April 1990 through 31 March 1992. During this period, the wing recorded 16 aerial victories in DESERT STORM and garnered the 1990 and 1991 Hughes Achievement trophy.
1 Jun 1992	Headquarters ACC assigned the 33 FW from TAC to ACC, Ninth AF.
13 Jul 1992	The 33 FW lost F-15 aircraft 85-0016 in the Gulf of Mexico when a faulty part caused the aircraft to spin during departure. The pilot ejected safely.
3 Aug 1992	The 728 ACS deployed 50 personnel and equipment to the Caribbean for Operation SUPPORT SOVEREIGNTY, providing radar support for the drug intervention effort.
18 Sep 1992	Ninth AF announced the 58 FS as the 1992 Maintenance

	Effectiveness Award winners, fighter squadron category.
1 Oct 1992	The 728 ACS deployed to South America for Operation SUPPORT JUSTICE III in support of the drug intervention effort.
4 Oct 1992	The 728 ACS deployed to Jamaica for Operation CORONET MACAW in support of the drug intervention effort.
20 Oct 1992	Ninth AF announced the 33 FW as the Maintenance Daedalian Award winners for 1992.
9 Dec 1992	The 58 FS deployed 12 F-15s and 253 personnel to Dhahran, Saudi Arabia for continued support of Operation DESERT STORM. The 728 ACS deployed to Somalia for Operation RESTORE HOPE. The Demons provided secure satellite communications for the Joint Task Force (JTF).
1 Feb 1993	The 59 FS won the 1992 Hughes Achievement trophy as the best air defense/air superiority squadron in the Air Force.
17 Mar 1993	The 60 FS deployed 206 personnel to Dhahran, Saudi Arabia in support of Operation SOUTHERN WATCH.
12 Apr 1993	The 58 FS won the AF level Maintenance Effectiveness Award for 1992.
c. 1 Oct 1993	The 728 ACS conducted counter-narcotics operations in the Amazon jungles of Peru in support of Operation SUPPORT JUSTICE IV. They were the first U.S. military unit in the area.
4 Jan 1994	The 59 FS deployed 12 F-15s to Dhahran, Saudi Arabia in support of Operation SOUTHERN WATCH.
1 Jun 1994	Personnel from the 728 ACS deployed to Turkey in support of Operation PROVIDE COMFORT and maintained tactical satellite equipment.
5 Jun 1994	The 728 ACS relocated from Duke Field to Eglin AFB.
26 Jun 1994	The 59 FS and Ninth AF team won top honors at the Long Shot competition, Nellis AFB, Nevada. The 60 FS tallied the most points for an air-to-air unit at the competition for composite strike forces.
5 Dec 1994	The 58 FS deployed 18 F-15s and 250 people to Dhahran, Saudi Arabia in support of Operation SOUTHERN WATCH.
12 Sep 1994	The 33 FW deployed 24 F-15s to Haiti (Puerto Rico) in support of Operation UPHOLD DEMOCRACY. A delegation led by former President Jimmy Carter successfully negotiated a deal to end hostilities. The Nomads redeployed on 21 September without launching a combat mission.
15 Mar 1995	The 60 FS deployed 282 personnel to Dhahran, Saudi Arabia in support of Operation SOUTHERN WATCH.
24 Jun 1995	The 59 FS was the first 33 FW squadron to deploy to Keflavik

	Naval Air Station, Iceland in support of the Iceland Defense Force. Six F-15s and 56 personnel supported the deployment.
25 Sep 1995	The 728 ACS deployed 54 people to Monte Jacontenente, Italy in support of Operation DENY FLIGHT. They provided surveillance of the Adriatic Sea and the UN sanctioned no-fly zone over Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia.
3 Oct 1995	The 60 FS deployed to Keflavik Naval Air Station, Iceland in support of the Iceland Defense Force.
20 Dec 1995	The 728 ACS deployed 22 personnel to Colombia in support of Operation STEADY STATE, an anti-drug interdiction mission.
13 Jan 1996	The 59 FS deployed 18 F-15s to Dhahran, Saudi Arabia in support of Operation SOUTHERN WATCH.
16 Mar 1996	The 58 FS deployed 18 F-15s and 260 personnel to Dhahran, Saudi Arabia in support of Operation SOUTHERN WATCH.
25 Jun 1996	A terrorist bomb killed 12 members of the 33 FW stationed at the Khobar Towers complex near King Abdul Aziz Air Base, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. The Nomads deployed to Saudi Arabia in support of Operation SOUTHERN WATCH.
25 Jun 1996	The 60 FS deployed 12 F-15s and 177 personnel on Air Expeditionary Force (AEF) III to Doha, Qatar under the 4417th Wing (Provisional).
28 Jun 1996	The 59 FS deployed to Keflavik Naval Air Station, Iceland with 5 F-15s and 65 personnel in support of the Iceland Defense Force.
30 Jun 1996	President Bill Clinton spoke at the Khobar Tower memorial service in King Hangar.
16 Aug 1996	The 59 FS, as part of the Ninth AF team, won overall honors at the Long Shot competition, a composite strike force exercise.
26 Sep 1996	In a ceremony at Eglin's base theater, 105 Nomads received Purple Hearts for injuries sustained in the Khobar Towers bombing. In addition, 19 Air Force Commendation and Achievement medals for bravery were awarded.
2 Oct 1996	The 60 FS deployed five F-15s and 58 people to Keflavik Naval Air Station, Iceland in support of the Iceland Defense Force.
27 Nov 1996	The 728 ACS deployed 91 personnel to Kuwait in support of Operation DESERT CALM.
1 Jan 1997	The 59 FS deployed 18 F-15s and over 300 personnel to Prince Sultan Air Base, Saudi Arabia in support of Operation SOUTHERN WATCH.
8 Feb 1997	The 59 FS surpassed 1,000,000 flight hours while deployed for Operation SOUTHERN WATCH.
7 May 1997	The Nomad clinic officially opened; a joint venture between the 33 FW and the host, 96th Air Base Wing.

19 May 1997	The 60 FS won the 1996 Hughes Achievement trophy as the best air defense/air superiority squadron in the Air Force.
1 Oct 1997	The 60 FS deployed five F-15s and 58 people to Keflavik Naval Air Station, Iceland in support of the Iceland Defense Force.
21 Nov 1997	The 58 FS deployed 12 F-15s and 210 people to Shaikh Isa, Bahrain and attached to the 347th Air Expeditionary Wing (Provisional).
20 Jan 1998	The 60 FS deployed 12 F-15s and over 200 people to Shaikh Isa, Bahrain and attached to the 347th Air Expeditionary Wing (Provisional).
6 Jun 1998	A tornado caused over \$200,000 damage to the Nomad AGE facility and crippled two F-15s.
11 Jun 1998	Four jets left Eglin bound for the 3 FW, Elmendorf AFB, Alaska. The jets were the first to leave as part of an aircraft swap with the 3 FW. The 33 FW would receive jets with F100-PW-100 engines.
15 Jun 1998	Representatives from all Air Force major commands observed as the 33 LSS used the Mobility Inventory Control and Accountability System to process 100 test subjects from the 728 ACS for their real-world deployment to Saudi Arabia. The system introduced bar coding to the mobility bag tracking and issuing process. The 728 ACS deployed 100 personnel to Ali Al Salem AB, Saudi Arabia in support of Operation SOUTHERN WATCH.
23 Jul 1998	The 60 FS and 33 MXS deployed over 100 personnel and six F-15s to Incirlik AB, Turkey for the wing's first deployment in support of Operation NORTHERN WATCH.
7 Aug 1998	Air Combat Command announced the 33 FW as winners of the AF Outstanding Unit Award for 1 June 1996 through 31 May 1998.
12 Sep 1998	The 58 FS and 33 MXS deployed 80 people and six F-15s to Incirlik AB, Turkey in support of Operation NORTHERN WATCH.
1 Dec 1998	Three F-15s from the 3 WG, Elmendorf AFB, Alaska, arrived at Eglin completing the swap of 42 aircraft between the units. The exchange eliminated the need to maintain data and support for two different engine models. From that point, all Nomad aircraft used F100-PW-100 engines.
10 Dec 1998	The 60 FS and 33 MXS deployed 18 F-15s and 312 personnel to Saudi Arabia in support of Operation SOUTHERN WATCH.
16 Dec 1998	First Lieutenant Brian Baldwin, 58 FS, piloted the first USAF F-15 to reach 6,000 flying hours. The 60 FS participated in Operation DESERT FOX while deployed

	to Prince Sultan AB, Saudi Arabia. The goal was to degrade Saddam Hussein's ability to make and use weapons of mass destruction, diminish Saddam's ability to wage war against his neighbors, and demonstrate to Saddam the consequences of violating international obligations.
5 Jan 1999	Two 60 FS F-15s were part of a six-ship multi-service formation that fired air-to-air missiles against Iraqi aircraft in violation of the no-fly zone over southern Iraq. This was the first air-to-air confrontation with Iraq since the end of the Persian Gulf War. No kill was confirmed.
12 Jan 1999	The 58 FS and 33 MXS deployed 18 F-15s and over 300 personnel to Prince Sultan AB, Saudi Arabia in support of Operation SOUTHERN WATCH.
19 Jan 1999	The 33 FW dedicated an F-15 Eagle to Nomads past, present and future, for their dedication to performing the mission. The Eagle was placed on static display at the ACC area entrance to Nomad Way.
19 Feb 1999	The 60 FS and 33 MXS deployed five F-15s and 58 personnel to Keflavik Naval Air Station, Iceland, to support the Iceland Defense Force.
15 Apr 1999	Special Order GB-66 officially inactivated the 59 FS. Squadron operations ceased on 12 Dec 1997 when personnel and aircraft were transferred to the 58 FS and 60 FS; the wing lost six aircraft overall. Originally selected for inactivation in 1997, Air Force officials delayed the decision in recognition of the Nomads' connection with Khobar Towers. The Office of the AF Historian reserved the 59 FS for future activation with the 33 FW only.
31 May 1999	Nomads dedicated an F-15A Eagle static display in DeBary, Florida, in memory of A1C Brian McVeigh, a 58 FS crew chief killed in the Khobar Towers bombing.
18 Jul 1999	The 60 FS and 33 MXS deployed six F-15s and approximately 100 personnel to Incirlik AB, Turkey, in support of Operation NORTHERN WATCH.
23 Sep 1999	The 58 FS and 33 MXS deployed five F-15s and 116 people to Incirlik AB, Turkey, in support of Operation NORTHERN WATCH.
2 Oct 1999	The 60 FS deployed four F-15s and 58 people to Keflavik Naval Air station, Iceland in support of the Iceland Defense Force.

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3 Feb 2003	The 60 FS deployed and redeployed 131 personnel and ten F-15s to Tyndall AFB, FL in support of a Weapon System Evaluation
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	Program WSEP.
7 Mar 2003	Personnel from the 58 FS, 33 AMXS, and 33 MXS deployed with 12 F-15s to SWA in support of Operation IRAQI FREEDOM. Personnel and squadrons were attached to the 485th Air Expeditionary Wing during the deployment.
14 Mar 2003	The 60 FS deployed to Nellis AB, Nevada for 51 days for an exercise and training at the Warfighting Integration Center (WIC).
5 Jan 2004	The 33 FW participated in a "no-notice" Phase I Operational Readiness Exercise (ORE) conducted by the Headquarters ACC Inspector General (IG). During the exercise, the 33 FW mock deployed 633 personnel, 24 F-15 aircraft, and 384 short tons of cargo. The 33 FW was the first in history to receive an "Outstanding" rating in such an exercise from the ACC IG.
22 Jan 2004	General Hal Hornburg, COMACC visited the 33 FW and toured various assigned units.
31 Jan 2004	99 personnel and 12 F-15s from the 60 FS deployed to Robert Gray Army Airfield, West Fort Hood, TX in support of Operation NOBLE EAGLE.
20 Feb 2004	254 personnel and 16 F-15s from the 58 FS deployed to Nellis AFB, NV in support of F-22 Operations, Test and Evaluation (OT&E) Comparison Tests.
21 Feb-13 Mar 2004	189 personnel and 17 F-15s from the 60 FS deployed to Nellis AFB, NV to participate in Exercise RED FLAG.
15 Mar 2004	728 ACS held an open house for family members to show case how deployed members live and operate during a deployment.
24 Mar 2004	ACC's West Coast Demo Team performed for the 10-year honorary commanders' reunion.
2 Apr 2004	728 ACS held a memorial ceremony for SSgt Pat Griffin, a member who gave his all on 22 March 2004, while deployed to Operation IRAQI FREEDOM. During the ceremony a Memorial was dedicated in front of the squadron as well as DEMON Way was renamed Griffin Way in his honor. An F-15 missing man fly-by formation capped the ceremony.
29 Apr 2004	728 ACS "Demons" participated in Exercise VIRTUAL FLAG 04-03 (in garrison) with Distributed Mission Operations Center (DMOC) at Kirtland AFB, NM.
10-13 May 2004	The 33 FW participated in an Operational Readiness Exercise Phase II to ensure assigned personnel were ready and capable to carry out their wartime mission.
13-15 May 2004	728 ACS personnel deployed to King's Bay Naval Submarine Base, Georgia to provide radar coverage for the Gathering of

	Eight (G-8) Summit at Sea Isle, GA.
27 May-12 Jun 2004	180 personnel and 14 F-15s deployed to Cold Lake near Alberta, Canada for Exercise MAPLE FLAG. The exercise compared to the USAF's RED FLAG.
25 Jun 2004	Members of the 33 FW, family members, and special guests attended a ceremony honoring the fallen soldiers of the Khobar Towers bombing of 25 June 1996.
30 Jun 2004	Members from Eglin AFB and the local Crestview Chamber of Commerce participated in the dedication of Airman's Road in Crestview, FL.
4 Jul 2004	Pilots assigned to the 58 FS conducted a flyby over Niceville and Ft Walton Beach, FL during their Independence Day Celebrations.
17-18 Jul 2004	Pilots assigned to the 60 FS performed for the Dayton Airshow, Dayton, OH.
19-30 Jul 2004	117 personnel and 6 F-15s from the 60 FS deployed to Robert Gray Army Airfield, West Fort Hood, TX in support of Operation NOBLE EAGLE.
7 Aug-23 Sep 2004	109 personnel and 8 F-15 aircraft from the 58 FS deployed to Langley AFB, VA in support of Operation NOBLE EAGLE.
11 Aug 2004	117 personnel and 6 F-15s from the 60 FS deployed to Robert Gray Army Airfield, West Fort Hood, TX in support of Operation NOBLE EAGLE.
14 Aug 2004	Eglin AFB played host to F-15 aircraft assigned to Langley AFB, VA due to an evacuation order necessitated by Hurricane Charley.
5 Sep 2004	Pilots assigned to the 60 FS conducted a flyby for the Third Federal Riverfest, Cincinnati, OH.
12 Sep 2004	Pilots assigned to the 60 FS conducted a flyby for the opening game of the San Francisco 49ers in San Francisco, CA.
14 Sep 2004	Eglin AFB personnel were ordered to evacuate the area due to Hurricane Ivan approaching the area.
16 Sep 2004	Hurricane Ivan struck land as a Category IV hurricane causing minor damage to Eglin AFB and the surrounding area.
18 Sep 2004	Pilots assigned to the 58 FS conducted a flyby for the USAF Marathon in Dayton, OH.
25 Sep 2004	West Coast Demo Team performed at the Cannon AFB Airshow, NM.
9 Oct-4 Nov 2004	123 personnel and 12 F-15 aircraft from the 58 FS deployed to Langley AFB, VA in support of Operation NOBLE EAGLE.
27 Oct-21	148 personnel and 10 F-15s from the 60 FS deployed to Nellis

Nov 2004	AFB, NV in support of Operation NOBLE EAGLE and Weapons Instructor Course (WIC).
8-19 Nov 2004	The 728 ACS participated in FORSCOM's Exercise Joint Systems Training Exercise (JSTE) 05-01 as a Command and Reporting Center (CRC) subordinate to the Combined Air Operations Center (CAOC) (White Cell) located at Fort Bliss, TX. The intent of the exercise was to emphasize Joint Interoperability Training.
26 Dec 2004-2 Jan 2005	92 personnel and 6 F-15s from the 58 FS deployed to Robert Gray Army Airfield, West Fort Hood, TX to provide security for the POTUS over his ranch in Crawford, TX during the holiday season.
5 Jan 2005	728 ACS Advanced Echelon Team (ADVON) deployed to Balad AB, Iraq in support of Operation IRAQI FREEDOM (OIF).
8 Jan 2005	728 ACS held an open house for family members to show case how members live and operate during a deployment.
17 Jan 2005	The remaining body of 728th Air Control Squadron personnel deployed to Iraq.
18-21 Jan 2005	The 33 FW participated in an Operational Readiness Exercise 05-02 to ensure assigned personnel were ready and capable to carry out their wartime mission.
27 Jan-13 Feb 2005	168 personnel and 12 F-15s assigned to the 33 FW deployed to Nellis AFB, NV in support of F-16 Weapons School.
28 Jan-12 Feb 2005	96 personnel and 8 F-15s assigned to the 33 FW deployed to Tyndall AFB, FL in support of Weapons System Evaluation Training (WSET).
7-10 Feb 2005	186 personnel and 12 F-15s deployed to Cold Lake near Alberta, Canada for Exercise MAPLE FLAG. The exercise compared to the USAF's RED FLAG.
18 Feb 2005	Eglin AFB hosted the Special Olympics Northwest Sectional Basketball Tournament.
19 Mar-2 Apr 2005	162 personnel and 11 F-15s assigned to the 33 FW deployed to Holloman AFB, NM to support the Roving Sands portion of Joint RED FLAG 05.
22 Mar-8 Apr 2005	120 personnel and 8 F-15s assigned to the 33 FW deployed to Homestead ARB, FL for Dissimilar Air Combat Training (DACT).
5-7 Apr 2005	Two personnel and two F-15s assigned to the 33 FW deployed to Barksdale AFB, LA in support of the B-52 Weapons School
19-22 Apr 2005	The 33 FW participated in an Operational Readiness Exercise 05-02 to ensure assigned personnel were ready and capable to carry out their wartime mission.
25 Apr 2005	Members from the 33 FW conducted a tour of the F-15 static for students and their chaperones from the Tennessee School of the Blind.

3 Jun 2005	33 FW held the first-ever spouses day to show spouses around the squadrons, how squadrons operate, and extend appreciation to the spouses for their support.
16-30 Jun 2005	99 personnel and 6 F-15s deployed to Nellis AFB, NV to support F-22 testing.
22 Jun 2005	60 FS won the Raytheon Trophy, for air-to-air superiority.
25 Jun 2005	Members of the 33 FW, family members, and special guests attended a ceremony honoring the fallen soldiers of the Khobar Towers bombing of 25 June 1996.
7 Jul 2005	33 FW F-15s deployed to Wright-Patterson AFB, OH in preparation for Hurricane Dennis.
22-26 Aug 2005	Members assigned to the 33 FW refurbished the F-15 static at the Air Force Armament Museum located adjacent to Eglin AFB. During the refurbishment, the aircraft received a fresh coat of paint to include the Eglin insignia "EG" as well as other Eglin specific markings.
26 Aug 2005	33 FW F-15s deployed to Carswell AFB, TX in preparation for Hurricane Katrina.
Sep 2005	Eglin AFB underwent a Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Site Survey. As a result, the decision was made to transition from the F-15 to the F-35, Lightning II, Joint Strike Fighter.
6 Sep-1 Oct 2005	124 personnel and 6 F-15s assigned to the 33 FW deployed to Beni Suef AB, Egypt to support CENTCOM Exercise BRIGHT STAR.
15 Sep 2005	33 FW personnel and aircraft covered Operation NOBLE EAGLE taskings for the 159th Air National Guard, LA due to Hurricane Katrina.
19-23 Sep 2005	33 FW hosted a conference with various agencies to include AFMC, AETC and others to discuss the transition from the F-15 to F-35 Joint Strike Fighter.
9 Oct-4 Nov 2005	123 personnel and 12 F-15s deployed to Langley AFB, VA in support of Operation NOBLE EAGLE.
18-20 Oct 2005	The 33 FW in conjunction with the 96 ABW conducted an Operational Readiness Exercise to ensure assigned personnel were ready and capable to carry out their wartime mission.
29 Oct- 10 Nov 2005	108 personnel and 8 F-15 aircraft from the 60 FS deployed to Nellis AFB, NV to provide adversary training for the F-16 Weapons School.
29 Oct- 23 Nov 2005	171 personnel and 12 F-15 aircraft from the 58 FS deployed to Nellis AFB, NV to provide adversary training for the F-16 Weapons School.
4-16 Dec 2005	106 personnel and 8 F-15s assigned to the 33 FW deployed to Tyndall AFB, FL in support of Weapons System Evaluation Training

	(WSET).
c. 1-13 Jan 2006	ACC and AETC conducted a Site Activation Task Force survey of Eglin AFB and the 33 FW for feasibility of bringing the F-35 to the base.
22-26 Jan 2006	728 ACS participated in a Unit Compliance Inspection conducted by the ACC Inspector General's Office. The unit received an overall 98 percent rating.
24 Jan 2006	33d Fighter Wing, 325th Fighter Wing, Tyndall AFB, and the 65th Aggressor Squadron, Nellis AFB, NV completed their aircraft swap for 2006.
31 Jan 2006	60 FS deployed 2 F-15s to Washington, D.C. to provide security for the President's State of the Union Address.
31 Jan – 6 Feb 2006	58 FS deployed 99 personnel and 12 F-15s to Robert Gray Army Airfield, Fort Hood, TX in support of Operation NOBLE EAGLE.
1-6 Feb 2006	99 personnel and 12 F-15s assigned to the 60 FS deployed to Robert Gray Army Airfield, Fort Hood, TX in support of Operation NOBLE EAGLE protecting the POTUS during the Super Bowl.
4-18 Feb 2006	125 personnel and 12 F-15s assigned to the 58 FS deployed to Nellis AFB, NV, for Exercise RED FLAG.
8 Feb 2006	60 FS jets provided protection as Coretta Scott King (wife of Martin Luther King, Jr) was laid to rest.
17-18 Feb 2006	Eglin AFB hosted the Special Olympics Northwest Sectional Basketball Tournament.
6-10 Mar 2006	The 33 FW participated in Operational Readiness Exercise 06-02 to ensure assigned personnel were ready and capable to carry out their wartime mission.
28 Mar-3 Apr 2006	60 FS deployed 82 personnel and 6 F-15s to Robert Gray Army Airfield, Fort Hood, TX in support of Operation NOBLE EAGLE.
c. 1 Apr 2006	Joint Strike Fighter Project Office established at Eglin AFB.
8 Apr 2006	728 ACS hosted a mock deployment, "Operation Hero" for children of personnel assigned to Eglin AFB. Operation Hero was designed to show children how their parents live during deployments.
8 – 29 Apr 2006	33 FW hosted various units for Dissimilar Air Combat Training (DACT).
24-28 Apr 2006	33 FW hosted personnel from the 410th Operations Training Squadron, Canadian Fighter Weapons Training School for Dissimilar Air Combat Training (DACT).
4-5 May 2006	The 33 FW participated in Operational Readiness Exercise 06-03 to ensure assigned personnel were ready and capable to carry out their wartime mission.
12 May 2006	33 FW held a spouses day to show spouses around the

	squadrons, how squadrons operate, and extend appreciation to the spouses for their support.
13-25 May 2006	150 personnel and 12 F-15s assigned to the 33d Fighter Wing deployed to Charleston AFB, SC for Dissimilar Air Combat Training (DACT). While there, members of the team conducted a flyover of the Darlington NASCAR.
13 May 2006	728 ACS personnel deployed to Iraq in support of Operation IRAQI FREEDOM.
22-26 May 2006	Eglin AFB underwent an Environmental Compliance Assessment and Management Program (ECAMP) as well as an Occupational Health inspection.
13-19 Jun 2006	58 FS deployed 80 personnel and 6 F-15s to Robert Gray Army Airfield, Fort Hood, TX in support of Operation NOBLE EAGLE.
19-22 Jun 2006	33 FW hosted various units for Dissimilar Air Combat Training (DACT).
25 Jun 2006	Members of the 33 FW, family members, and special guests attended a ceremony honoring the fallen soldiers of the Khobar Towers bombing of 25 June 1996. The ceremony was held at the memorial wall adjacent to the 33 FW headquarters building.
4 Jul 2006	33 FW F-15s performed flybys for various Independence Day celebrations throughout the local community.
21-24 Jul 2006	58 FS deployed 80 personnel and 6 F-15s to Robert Gray Army Airfield, Fort Hood, TX in support of Operation NOBLE EAGLE.
30 Jul 2006	F-15s assigned to the 60 FS performed a flyby for the Firestone Indy 400 Race at the Michigan International Speedway, Brooklyn, Michigan.
2-14 Aug 2006	58 FS deployed 80 personnel and 6 F-15s to Robert Gray Army Airfield, Fort Hood, TX in support of Operation NOBLE EAGLE.
10 Aug 2006	Air Force officials announced plans to train U.S. Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force pilots as well as allied nations on the F-35 at Eglin AFB.
18-31 Aug 2006	231 personnel and 16 F-15s assigned to the 33 FW deployed to Savannah IAP (Travis Field), GA for Dissimilar Air Combat Training (DACT).
25 Aug 2006	728 ACS conducted "Demon Dare" exercise. The exercise was to prepare personnel for their upcoming deployment to Iraq in support of Operation IRAQI FREEDOM.
11 Sep 2006	The 33 FW participated in Operational Readiness Exercise 06-05 to ensure assigned personnel were ready and capable to carry out their wartime mission.
16 Oct 2006	The 33 FW participated in Operational Readiness Exercise 07-01 to ensure assigned personnel were ready and capable to carry

	out their wartime mission.
29 Oct- 10 Nov 2006	Personnel and aircraft from the 60 FS deployed to Nellis AFB, NV for training in the Weapons System Evaluation Program (WSEP), also known as Exercise COMBAT ARCHER.
13-20 Nov 2006	The 33 FW participated in an Operational Readiness Inspection conducted by Inspectors from Air Combat Command and Air Force Material Command. All the hard work, dedication, and preparation paid off in the end; the 33 FW and 96th Air Base Wing received an OUSTANDING/EXCELLENT during the inspection.
25 Nov – 17 Dec 2006	33 FW deployed 191 personnel and 6 F-15s to King Khalid Airbase, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for Exercise FALCON NEST.
4-18 Dec 2006	192 personnel and 16 F-15s assigned to the 33 FW deployed to Tyndall AFB, FL for Weapons System Evaluation Training (WSEP)
15 Dec 2006	First F-35 flight test completed.
5 Jan 2007	The 33 FW held a flying competition, commonly referred to as the "Turkey Shoot" between the two fighter squadrons. The competition included Basic Fighter Maneuvers (BFM) and Air Combat Maneuvers (ACM).
15 Jan 2007	The 728 ACS celebrated the Martin Luther King holiday by making preparations to deploy to Southwest Asia in support of Operation IRAQI FREEDOM. The two-step deployment saw over one hundred members leave. The remaining members would depart on 17 January 2007.
25 Jan – 19 Feb 2007	For three weeks the 33 FW hosted a squadron of Tornados from the Royal Air Force (RAF) of England. The XXV (F) Squadron deployed to Eglin for Dissimilar Air combat training (DACT). This deployment reflected the future for the 33 FW and Eglin, as the wing and the base planned for the transition to the Joint Strike Fighter (JSF), F-35 Lightning II. When the transition is completed, this wing will be the training facility for the USAF, USN, USMC and foreign partners.
18 Feb 2007	The 58 FS provided four F-15C Eagles to perform the flyover for the engine start at the Daytona 500 at Daytona International Speedway in Daytona Beach, FL.
18 Feb 2007	The 60 FS departed for Nellis AFB, NV to support the Weapons Instructor Course (WIC).
14-19 Mar 2007	The 60 FS conducted a cross country to Homestead AFB, FL to conduct Dissimilar Air Combat training (DACT). The squadron took 12 personnel and four F-15 Eagles to Homestead Air Reserve Station (ARS) FL.
2-17 Mar 2007	The 58 FS deployed and redeployed 105 personnel and eight F-

	15C Eagles to Tyndall AFB, FL in support of the Weapon System Evaluation Program (WSEP).
14-26 Mar 2007	The West Coast demonstration Team deployed to Avalon, Australia to showcase the performance capabilities of the F-15 Eagle. The team flew six flights to an audience of over one million attendees. The Air Show, "Breaking the Barriers" was staged to honor the 60th anniversary of Brigadier General (RET) Chuck Yeager's historic flight that broke the sound barrier. The General was an attendee.
27 Mar 2007	The 60 FS deployed 16 F-15 Eagles and 245 Airmen to Elmendorf AFB AK as part of the deployment for RED FLAG 07-1 scheduled for 5 April through 21 April 2007. RED FLAG-Alaska, a Pacific Air Forces (PACAF)-sponsored exercise, was originally named COPE THUNDER. It was moved to Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska, from Clark Air Base, Philippines, in 1992 after the eruption of Mount Pinatubo on June 15, 1991 forced the curtailment of operations. COPE THUNDER was redesignated RED FLAG-Alaska in 2006.
5-21 Apr 2007	The 60 FS deployed from Eglin AFB, FL to participate in RED FLAG-Alaska 07-1. The Wing deployed sixteen F-15Cs and 245 pilots and maintainers that joined more than 1,100 service members from the United States, France and Australia. RED FLAG-Alaska, a series of Pacific Air Forces (PACAF) commander-directed field training exercises for U.S. and coalition forces, provided joint offensive counter-air, interdiction, close air support, and large force employment training in a simulated combat environment. These exercises were conducted on the Pacific Alaskan Range Complex with air operations flown out of Eielson and Elmendorf Air Force Bases.
14-15 Apr 2007	The wing assisted the 96 ABW in hosting the Thunderbirds for an air show. The crowd estimates topped 160,000 people. The Thunderbirds arrived Thursday, 13 April 2007 and held a practice on Friday. The only unit from the 33 FW to take part in the show was the F-15 West Coast Demonstration Team. The West Coast DEMO Team, an internationally recognized aerial demonstration team, had been stationed at Eglin AFB since 1992.
1-25 May 2007	The 58 FS deployed to Nellis AFB, NV for WIC Support.
6-11 Jun 2007	The 58 FS and the 60 FS deployed to Charleston AFB, North Charleston, S.C. The squadrons deployed 26 personnel and eight F-15 airframes for DACT. The two squadrons flew forty sorties and logged 38 flight hours.
15-29 Jun 2007	The 60 FS and their associated Aircraft Maintenance Unit (AMU) deployed to Key West Naval Air Station (NASKW) to prepare for

	their scheduled deployment in Air and Space Expeditionary Force (AEF) cycle 9/10. The squadron moved 16 F-15s and 212 personnel for DACT exercises with the U.S. Navy. The squadron trained with F-18s and F-5s. An additional mission exercise involved employing military deception while planning and executing the deployment.
1 Jul 2007	Due to severe weather, fourteen F-15s from the 33 FW joined eight F-15s from Tyndall AFB and diverted to Moody AFB GA.
10-27 Aug 2007	The 60 FS deployed 97 members and six F-15 Eagles to Gray AAF, TX to provide protection for the POTUS. The deployment was in support of Operation NOBLE EAGLE. This deployment was to fly Combat Air Patrol (CAP) over Crawford TX during the president's vacation. The 60 FS flew 18 scramble sorties, eight Kansas City-ONE (The President made a stop at Kansas City) sorties, four Counter terrorism (CT) sorties and 16 deployed-redeployed sorties for a total of 110.6 hours. This included 23 battle stations, eight runway alerts and 22 alert scrambles that resulted in nine real world two-ship scramble launches. One of the 33 FW primary missions was to support ONE throughout the United States.
16 Aug 2007	The F-15 West Coast Demonstration Team, headquartered with the 33 FW, Eglin AFB, FL departed for Moscow to perform the air superiority capabilities of the Eagle at the international air show. The team included six maintainers and two pilots. The DEMO team last performed at the Moscow Air Show in 2003.
11-13 Sep 2007	The 58 FS was declared the winner of the "Turkey Shoot" held at Eglin AFB, FL. The Turkey Shoot was designed as a friendly competition between the two fighter squadrons. This competition not only assessed the flying abilities of the two squadrons in a head to head contest, but also tested the maintainers' ability to "fix" the aircraft quickly and completely.
12 Sep 2007	The 60 FS received another tasking for an ONE mission to protect the POTUS. The squadron deployed 92 personnel and six F-15s to Gray AAF, TX, to provide CAP missions over Crawford, TX. The 60 FS flew two scramble sorties, and 16 deployed-redeployed sorties for a total of 29.4 hours. This included six battle stations, two runway alerts and two alert scrambles that resulted in one real world two-ship scramble launch.
12-22 Sep 2007	The West Coast Demonstration Team deployed to Seoul, Republic of Korea (ROK). The team performed 12 demonstration flights to an audience estimated at over 400,000 during the ten-day Trade Show.
19-22 Sep	The wing received a tasking to perform a four ship flyby in the

2007	"missing man formation" in support of the National POW/MIA Day of Recognition Ceremony at the Air Armaments Museum, Eglin AFB. This event happened to coincide with the 60th anniversary of the USAF.
24-26 Sep 2007	For the second time within 2007, the 33 FW participated in an Eglin AFB sponsored COMBAT SHIELD exercise. The exercise was hosted by the 53rd Electronic Warfare Group (53 EWG), based at Eglin AFB. COMBAT SHIELD, an electronic warfare assessment program assisted wing commanders in determining a unit's level of electronic warfare readiness.
2 Nov 2007	A Missouri Air National Guard (MANG) F-15C crashed near Salem MO. Initial determination for the cause was structural failure. All mission non-critical F-15 models were ordered to "Stand down" until the actual cause of the accident could be determined.
3 Nov 2007	The JSF Transition team met to update the Facility Transfer Plan and to incorporate the new time line reflecting the wing's proposed departure date of 1 October 2009.
11 Nov 2007	General John Corley Air Combat Commander (ACC/CC) issued an update on the status of the F-15 stand down. The F-15Es were ordered to undergo a 13-hour Time Compliance Technical Order (TCTO) inspection that would check the hydraulic system lines, the fuselage structure, or longerons, as well as structure-related panels. Engineers had determined that the "E" model might not be susceptible to the longeron failure. The inspection was ordered to confirm that assessment.
28 Nov 2007	The wing learned that further inspection of the F-15 fleet: "A" through "D" models, would be required. The "E" models had already passed inspection and returned to flight status however, the wing's C and D models were subjected to the inspection.
8 Jan 2008	Official notification came down from the Commander, Air Combat Command (COMACC) that the F-15 fleet could return to flying status.
10 Jan 2008	The 728 ACS deployed from Eglin AFB in support of Operation IRAQI FREEDOM. This made the fifth deployment for the unit since the war began in March 2003. Approximately 200 members were tasked for the deployment.
25 Jan 2008	The 60 FS conducted Weapons and Tactics Training (WATT). This is a recurring requirement and covers an aspect of tactical employment by the F-15 and the weapons associated with the air platform. WATT occurred on a monthly basis throughout the year, deployments notwithstanding.
25 Jan – 8	The 33 FW hosted 16 F-16 Vipers and their associated personnel

Feb 2008	for two weeks of Weapon System Evaluation Program (WSEP) training. This deployment was significant because it was the first time a COMBAT ARCHER and COMBAT HAMMER were combined in one exercise.
28 Jan 2008	The Department of the Air Force, United States Central Command Air Forces (USCENTAF) announced the award of the South West Asia Service Medal and South West Asia (SWA) combat campaign streamer. The 33 FW received two streamers: "Defense of Saudi Arabia," 2 August 1990-16 January 1991, "Liberation and Defense of Kuwait," 17 January-11 April 1991. The 58 FS and the 60 FS each earned one streamer: "Southwest Asia Ceasefire" 12 April 1991-30 November 1995.
7 Feb 2008	Four aircraft from the 60 FS participated in an Operation NOBLE EAGLE (ONE) mission for the Space Shuttle Atlantis Launch. The ONE mission provided air combat patrol to ensure the safety of the launch and personnel involved.
13 Feb 2008	The 33 FW conducted approximately 14 sorties during an ONE mission over Camp David. The operation enforced the Temporary Flight Restriction zone established by the Federal Aviation Administration.
20 Feb 2008	1Lt Ali Jivanjee assigned to the 58 FS crashed his F-15 at sea during a training exercise as result of an air-to-air mishap. Capt Tucker Hamilton ejected safely from his aircraft.
27 Feb 2008	A memorial service was held for 1Lt Ali M Jivanjee. Lt Jivanjee received the Air Force Commendation Medal (Posthumously).
29 Mar 2008	The 60 FS deployed 16 F-15 Eagles and 229 personnel for Exercise RED FLAG 08-2 in Alaska.
7-11 Apr 2008	Headquarters ACC staff personnel conducted a Site Activation Task Force visit to ensure the transition from the F-15 to the F-35 was on track.
9 Apr 2008	The West Coast Demonstration Team held a season opening practice. This would be their last season after 25 years. The team originated at Holloman AFB, NM. Since 1994, the Demo team called Eglin home.
10-13 Apr 2008	The 58 FS deployed to Robert Gray Army Airfield, Fort Hood Texas in support of Operation NOBLE EAGLE. Their primary mission was to enforce Temporary Flight Restrictions around Crawford Ranch. The deployment consisted of 6 F-15s and 88 personnel.
1 May 2008	With the impending transition of the 33 FW to the JSF program, and the reorganization of the Air Control Squadrons, the 728

	ACS was relieved from the 33rd Operations Group (33 OG) and assigned to the 552nd Air Control Group (552 ACG), 552nd Air Control Wing (552 ACW) stationed at Tinker AFB, OK.
1-8 May 2008	The 33 FW took part in Exercise ARDENT SENTRY 2008, a Joint Chiefs of Staff-directed, U.S. Northern Command sponsored homeland defense and Defense Support of Civil Authorities exercise. ARDENT SENTRY was designed to provide local, state, federal, Department of Defense (DOD), and non-governmental organizations and agencies involved in homeland security emergency management the opportunity to participate in a full range of training scenarios to better prepare participants in response to national crisis.
15-31 May 2008	210 Airmen and 16 F-15C Eagles departed Eglin AFB, FL. for Cold Lake, Alberta Canada for the Canadian sponsored multi-national air exercise MAPLE FLAG. Exercise MAPLE FLAG was one of the largest Joint Air Force exercises in the world. The exercise was a window to the future, as most of the nations taking part have joined the partnership for the JSF.
9-12 Jun 2008	The 33 FW executed their final inter-squadron combat competition "Turkey Shoot." The stated purpose of the Turkey shoot was to: 1) Enhance combat performance and 2) Promote Esprit-de-corps and professionalism within the wing.
13-28 Jun 2008	The 60 FS deployed for WSEP training at Tyndall AFB, FL.
2 Jul 2008	The F-15 West Coast Demonstration Team performed at the Rio Negro, Columbia air show.
5 Jul 2008	A four ship flight from the 58 FS performed a flyover at the Coke Zero 400 at Daytona International Speedway.
9 Jul 2008	In the first significant event of the transition to the new JSF-F-35, the 33 FW transferred three F-15C Eagles to the 159th Fighter Wing (159 FW) Louisiana Air National Guard (LANG) stationed at the Naval Air Station New Orleans, a joint use base for the Navy, Air Force Reserve and the LANG.
26 Jul – 9 Aug 2008	The 60 FS deployed 183 personnel and 12 F-15 Eagles to Savannah International Airport (IAP, Travis Field), GA for Dissimilar Air Combat training (DACT). Dissimilar training combines members and airframes from the other services, and occasionally members and airframes from different countries, in exercises to train each of the aircrews to the particularities of the different services. This included tactics, communication and procedures. The concept was to prepare for the eventuality of a combat situation where interfacing with the different units

	would forestall mistakes that could lead to mistakes, mistakes that in combat lead to the loss of life. During the exercise, the 60 FS flew 159 sorties and 213.3 hours that included three incentive flights.
13 Aug 2008	The 33 FW, 60 FS lost three more F-15 Eagles to the 159th Fighter Wing (159 FW) LANG, New Orleans. The drawdown of the wing F-15 airframes was scheduled to lose three aircraft per month until the transfer of the 60 FS Eagles were dispersed throughout the five ANG units scheduled to receive them.
27-28 Aug 2008	A special event for the members of the 33 FW arrived; A MiG 21. The MIG flew into the 33 FW area for DACT training. The ability to go head to head, in combat manuevres, against a real world airframe that could possibly be faced in a real confrontation offered an unparalleled opportunity to test the pilots and aircraft against those airframes and flight characteristics of a possible hostile nation. The MiG was owned by a private citizen from Chicago, IL; he contracted his time and aircraft for the training.
17 Sep 2008	After two delays due to hurricane activity in the Gulf of Mexico, the wing finally transferred three more F-15 Eagles to the Louisiana Air National Guard stationed at New Orleans.
26 Oct – 30 Nov 2008	58 FS deployed 10 F-15s and 170 personnel to Al Dhafra, United Arab Emirates to support AFCENT exercise IRON FALCON 09-01. The aim of the exercise was to improve tactical capabilities among coalition air forces, develop and standardize tactics, techniques, and procedures in a coalition environment, and improve air combat doctrine through training and practice.
4 Dec 2008	The 60 FS flew thier last sortie leading to the drawdown of the F-15 fleet for conversion to F-35 Operations. 60 FS personnel merged into the 58 FS until they all recieved new assignments. The 60 FS remained actively attached to the 33 FW throughout the transition from ACC to AETC.
23-26 Dec 2008	58 FS completed 16 sorties out of Eglin supporting Operation NOBLE EAGLE (ONE) over the skies of the nation's capital.
16-19 Jan 2009	58 FS flew ONE missions over President-elect Barack Obama's journey to Washington, D.C. for his inauguration.
29 Jan 2009	A ribbon cutting was held to officially open the "Nomad University" outside of the Oasis dining facility. Nomad University was originally developed to help airmen prepare for the drawdown of the wing. The facility includes a satellite office for the family readiness center, a playroom for the children of the airmen and the chaplain also has an office there. This facility will not only allow for the smooth transfer of airmen currently assigned to the 33d, but for those that will be arriving with the F-

	35.
6 Feb 2009	The Record of Decision (ROD) was signed, to bring the first fifty-nine F-35 Lightning II aircraft to Eglin. Kathleen Ferguson, deputy assistant secretary of the Air Force for installations, said, "the Air Force will proceed with plans to bring the Initial Joint Strike Fighter Training School to Eglin, but with a few limitations."
6-8 Feb 2009	58 FS flew ONE over Chicago, IL.
17-27 Feb 2009	The 58 FS deployed to Tyndall AFB to participate in WSEP. The 58 FS flew 89 sorties with 117.5 flight hours in support of the Weapons System Evaluation Program during the TDY.
3-9 Mar 2009	The West Coast Demonstration Team kicked off their limited 2009 show season by attending the annual ACC Heritage Flight Conference at Davis-Monthan AFB, AZ.
9 Mar 2009	The City of Valparaiso held a town meeting where the hot topic for discussion was the pending lawsuit between the city and the Air Force over F-35 operational noise levels.
15 Mar 2009	The 58 FS flew ONE missions in support of the Space Shuttle <i>Discovery</i> launch.
18-23 Mar 2009	The West Coast Demonstration Team performed in Punta Gorda, Florida.
19 Mar 2009	Two additional F-15C's, 78-0513 and 78-0533, departed for the 120th Fighter Wing at Great Falls, Montana.
20 Mar 2009	The JSF/SATF held a groundbreaking ceremony for the new school complex facilities in preparation for the arrival of the F-35 mission.
20 Mar 2009	F-15C, tail number 80-0015, departed for the Aircraft Maintenance and Regeneration Center (AMARC). This was the first 33d aircraft scheduled to go to AMARC as a part of the fleet drawdown.
20-22 Mar 2009	The 58 FS flew ONE missions over Camp David, Maryland.
27-29 Mar 2009	The 58 FS flew ONE missions over Camp David, Maryland.
28-29 Mar 2009	The West Coast Demonstration Team performed at Tyndall AFB, Florida.
30 Mar 2009	The City of Valparaiso filed their lawsuit against the Air Force to prevent the operations of F-35 aircraft at Eglin AFB.
7 Apr 2009	The Okaloosa County Commissioners unanimously approved a resolution to sue the city of Valparaiso over their lawsuit to stop basing of the F-35 at Eglin AFB.
13-21 Apr 2009	The 58 FS deployed to Grenada to support President Obama's visit to the Summit of the America's Five trip.

18-19 Apr 2009	The West Coast Demonstration Team performed at NAS Corpus Christi air show.
20-24 Apr 2009	Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) Site Activation Task Force (SATAF) and Air Combat Command (ACC) SATAF's held.
22 Apr 2009	Three additional aircraft departed the 33d. F-15C's, tail numbers 78-0546 and 79-0053, departed for the 120th Fighter Wing at Great Falls, Montana. F-15C, tail number 80-0009, departed for the Aircraft Maintenance and Regeneration Center (AMARC).
23 Apr 2009	The F-35 flew a local sortie and upon returning to base flew several approaches in the pattern. Following the flight, the F-35 was available for individuals with base access to view up close at the McKinley Climatic Laboratory.
24-26 Apr 2009	The West Coast Demonstration team flew their last show at Langley AFB, Virginia.
7 May 2009	F-15C, tail number 79-0064, departed Eglin today for the 104 FW at Barnes, MA.
7-21 May 2009	The 58 FS deployed to Savannah International Airport, GA for DACT training.
14 May 2009	F-15D, tail number 81-0062, departed Eglin for the 120 FW at Great Falls, MT.
19 May 2009	Two F-15Cs, tail numbers 82-0029 and 80-0051, departed Eglin for the 125 FW in Jacksonville, FL.
27 May 2009	Two F-15Cs, tail numbers 79-0020 and 78-0490, departed Eglin for the 120 FW in Great Falls, MT. One additional F-15C, tail number 79-0041, departed for the 125 FW in Jacksonville, FL.
4 Jun 2009	The last F-15D, tail number 79-0012 departed Eglin for the 159 FW in New Orleans, LA.
1 Sept 2009	To commemorate all the unforgettable events throughout the years, the wing dedicated an F-15 to the Northwest Florida Regional Airport during an official ceremony.
8 Sept 2009	The last three F-15s departed Eglin AFB and the 33 FW after more than 30 years.
1 Oct 2009	During a ceremony presided over by Major Generals William L. Holland, Commander Ninth Air Force, and Gregory A. Feest, Commander, Nineteenth Air Force, the 33 FW transitioned from Ninth AF to Nineteenth AF and from ACC to AETC. This transition prepared the 33 FW for its new mission of training fighter pilots in the Air Force's newest generation fighter aircraft, the F-35, Lightning II, Joint Strike Fighter. Also during the ceremony, Col David A. Hlatky assumed command of the 33 FW.
1 Oct 2009	HQ Ninth Air Force activated Detachment 33 (Det 33) in support of the drawdown for the ACC F-15 mission. Lt Col Maria Marion

	assumed command of Det 33.
2 Oct 2009	Col James J. Ravella assumed command of the 33d Operations Group.
2 Oct 2009	Lt Col John B. Wilbourne assumed command of the 58 FS from Lt Col Mark L. O'Laughlin.
15 Oct 2009	First Lady Michelle Obama visited Eglin AFB and wing leadership. During the visit, Mrs. Obama addressed an audience of military personnel, families, and civic leaders. The main focus of her speech was the experience of military life.
16 Oct 2009	Col (USMC) Laura J. Sampsel assumed command of the 33d Maintenance Group (MXG).
19-23 Oct 2009	Eglin AFB hosted the Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) Site Activation Task Force (SATAF) and AETC SATAF's.
23 Oct 2009	Lt Col James M. Abatti assumed command of the 33d Operations Support Squadron.
16-17 Nov 2009	Mr. Kenneth S. Callicutt, Director of Capability and Resource Integration, U.S. Strategic Command (USSTRATCOM J8) visited the 33 FW.
16-19 Nov 2009	33 FW hosted the JSF DON (Department of Navy) Support Agreement Conference #2.
18 Nov 2009	Admiral Johnathan Greenert, Vice Chief of Naval Operations, visited the 33 FW. During his visit, the Admiral received briefings on progress of the JSF program throughout the wing. He also received briefings at the Air Armament Center on various other missions at Eglin AFB.
2 Dec 2009	Col Charles Fulghum, AETC, Financial Manager, visited the 33 FW.
3 Dec 2009	Lt Gen Thomas J. Owen, Commander, Aeronautical Systems Center, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio visited the 33 FW.
11 Dec 2009	CMSgt Robert Tappana, AETC Command Chief, visited Eglin AFB and the 33 FW.
14 Dec 2009	Maj Gen Erwin F. "Erv" Lessel III, Director of Plans, Programs, Requirements and Assessments, and Director of the San Antonio Joint Program Office, AETC visited the 33 FW. During his visit, Gen Lessel presented awards to two members of the 33 FW.
15 Dec 2009	Ms. Jeannie Amick from the Lockheed Martin Export Control Office provided International Traffic Arms Regulation (ITAR) training in Nomad Hall. The training was for anyone that would handle F-35 data and covered the making and handling of F-35 documentation, Joint Technical Data (JTD), and any published material on the JSF Distributed Library (JDL).
15-18 Dec	Colonel Hlatky and Colonel Tomassetti visited the Pentagon and

2009	briefed on the JSF and 33 FW statuses.
6-7 Jan 2010	Colonel Hlatky and Colonel Tomassetti traveled to Washington, D.C. to brief Lt Gen (USMC) George J. Trautman III, Deputy Commandant for Aviation on the status of the 33 FW and the JSF program.
11 Jan 2010	U.S. Senator George LeMieux visited Eglin AFB and the 33 FW. During his visit, the Senator spoke against delaying production of the JSF program.
28 Jan 2010	Congressman Jeff Miller visited Eglin AFB and the 33 FW.
29 Jan 2010	Brig Gen Tod Wolters, Director of Air, Space and Nuclear Operations, Headquarters Air Force Space Command, Peterson AFB, Colorado, visited Eglin AFB and the 33 FW.
4 Feb 2010	Eglin AFB and the 33 FW hosted the Low Rate Initial Production (LRIP) I pre-sustainment readiness review.
11 Feb 2010	Maj Gen James F. Flock, Commanding General, 2d Marine Aircraft Wing, visited Eglin AFB and the 33 FW.
17 Feb 2010	Ms. Kris Mallard, Staff Assistant, Subcommittee on Defense, Committee on Appropriations, visited the 33 FW.
17 Feb 2010	Mr. Christopher Caple, Military Legislature Assistant visited the 33 FW.
5 Mar 2010	RADM Timothy S. Matthews, Commander, Fleet Readiness Center NAVAIR Assistant Commander for Logistics & Industrial Operations, visited the 33 FW.
9-11 Mar 2010	Eglin AFB and the 33 FW hosted the Training System Review Team (TSRT).
16-18 Mar 2010	Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force (CMSAF) James A. Roy, visited Eglin AFB and the 33 FW.
25 Mar 2010	Lt Gen William L. Shelton, Assistant Vice Chief of Staff and Director, Air Force Staff, Headquarters USAF, visited Eglin AFB and the 33 FW.
26 Mar 2010	Honorable Terry A. Yonkers, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Installations, Environment and Logistics, visited Eglin AFB and the 33 FW.
1 Apr 2010	VMFA-451 re-activated at the Naval Aviation Museum, Pensacola, Florida.
2 Apr 2010	VMFA-451 redesignated as (Marine Fighter Attack Training Squadron 501) VMFAT-501 and activated at Eglin AFB, Florida.
2 Apr 2010	Secretary of the Air Force, Michael Donley visited Eglin AFB and the 33 FW.
9 Apr 2010	Maj Gen Mary Kay Hertog, Commander, Second Air Force, Keesler AFB, Mississippi, visited the 33 FW.
10-11 Apr	Eglin AFB opened its gates to the public during a two-day

2010	airshow.
20 Apr 2010	Mr. Clarence "Dick" Anderegg, AF Historian visited Eglin AFB, Tyndall AFB, and Hurlburt Field. During his visit, Mr. Anderegg met with all historians within the region during a luncheon at which time he advised of upcoming changes to the career field.
20 Apr 2010	Coalition partners from the Italian Navy visited Eglin AFB and the 33 FW.
21 Apr 2010	Gen Donald J. Hoffman, Commander, Air Force Material Command, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, visited Eglin AFB and the 33 FW.
23 Apr 2010	513th Electronic Warfare Squadron (EWS) activated under the 53d Electronic Warfare Group (EWG), Eglin AFB, Florida. The 513 EWS mission as the sole Department of Defense provider of electronic warfare was to provide support for the F-35, Joint Strike Fighter.
26 Apr 2010	Gen Stephen R. Lorenz, Commander, AETC visited the 33 FW. During the General's visit, an "all-hands" commander's call was held for wing personnel in Nomad Hall.
27-29 Apr 2010	33 FW hosted the first Readiness Review conference previously known as Site Activation Task Force (SATAF).
27-29 Apr 2010	33 FW hosted the functional system design review team (FSDRT) to ensure progress was going as planned with the JSF program.
3 May 2010	33d Maintenance Operations Squadron activated; Maj Joe Sablatura assumed command of the squadron.
3 May 2010	Lt Col Rodrick Webb assumed command of the 33d Maintenance Squadron.
5 May 2010	Maj Gen Frederick F. Roggero, Air Force Chief of Safety, visited Eglin AFB and the 33 FW.
19 May 2010	Mr Gerry L. Freisthler, Executive Director, Aeronautical Systems Center, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio visited the 33 FW.
24 May 2010	Lt Col Michael Miles assumed command of the 33d Aircraft Maintenance Squadron.
2 Jun 2010	Mr. David Lasseter Military Legislative Assistant (Florida), visited the 33 FW.
3 Jun 2010	Congressman Jeff Miller, First Congressional District of Florida, visited the 33 FW.
8 Jun 2010	Maj Gen Stephen T. Sargeant, Commander, Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center, Kirtland AFB, NM, visited the 33 FW.
9-10 Jun 2010	Mr. Todd C. Mellon, Joint Program Office, visited the 33 FW.
11 Jun 2010	Gen (Ret) William R. Looney III, visited the 33 FW.
15 Jun 2010	Mr. Scott Reynolds, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force

	for Logistics, visited the 33 FW.
15 Jun 2010	John B. Arnold, Jr., Mayor, Valparaiso, Florida visited the 33 FW.
21 Jun 2010	Members from the Turkish military visited the 33 FW.
22 Jun 2010	Ms. Debra K. Tune, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Installations, Environment and Logistics, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Installations, Environment and Logistics, Washington, D.C., Mr. M. Scott Reynolds, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Logistics, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Installations, Environment and Logistics, Washington, D.C., and Mr. Jeffrey C. Allen, Deputy Director of Logistics, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Installations and Mission Support, Headquarters U.S. Air Force, Washington D.C. visited the 33 FW.
25 Jun 2010	Family members along with members of the 33 FW gathered to remember those who lost their lives in the terrorist attack on Khobar Towers, 25 June 1996.
8 Jul 2010	Maj Gen Jack W. Ramsaur II, mobilization assistant to the Commander, Headquarters AETC visited the 33 FW.
9 Jul 2010	General Stephen R. Lorenz, Commander, AETC visited the 33 FW. During his visit, several Nomads enjoyed breakfast with the General. The breakfast was sponsored by the Air Force Association.
12 Jul 2010	Mr. Frank D. Kenlon, OSD/JSF visited the 33 FW.
13 Jul 2010	Maj Gen Todd T. Semonite, Commander, South Atlantic U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, visited the 33 FW.
14 Jul 2010	CMSgt Jeffrey D. Helm, AAFES Command Chief, visited the 33 FW.
15 Jul 2010	RADM Richard J. O'Hanlon, Commander, Naval Air Force Atlantic, visited the 33 FW.
16 Jul 2010	359th Training Squadron (TRS) activated at Eglin AFB. Lt Col Teal Clark assumed command of the squadron. The 359 TRS functions as an associate unit to Eglin AFB and the 33 FW, however the squadron was assigned to the 82d Training Group headquartered at Sheppard AFB, Texas. The unit's mission was to provide training for USAF, USMC, USN, and partner nation maintainers of the F-35, Lightning II, Joint Strike Fighter.
20-21 Jul 2010	Maj Gen and Mrs. Feest visited the 33 FW. During their visit, General and Mrs. Feest met with members of the 33 FW and enjoyed a windshield tour of JSF construction.
28 Jul 2010	Air Force officials announced Eglin AFB would be limited to 59 F-35s vice the original 107 originally considered for training. That said F-35 production at the Marietta, Georgia plant began full-

	rate-production rates to produce one aircraft per day.
30 Jul 2010	Maj Gen Feest relinquished command of Nineteenth Air Force to Maj Gen Mark S. Solo.
31 Jul 2010	Special Order GB-114 inactivated Detachment 33, HQ Ninth Air Force.
5 Aug 2010	Gen (USMC Ret) William L. Nyland visited the 33 FW.
16-20 Aug 2010	33 FW Plans and Programs hosted an Air Force Smart Operations for the 21st Century (AFSO21) conference.
17-18 Aug 2010	33 FW hosted six General Officer's, two Senior Executive Service (SES) civilians, and 20 Colonels during a GO Summit. The summit covered various aspects of the F-35, Lightning II, JSF program.
1 Sept 2010	Thirty F-15Es, three KC-135s and 300 personnel from Seymour Johnson AFB, N.C. evacuated to Eglin AFB due to Hurricane Earl posing a threat to the East Coast. All personnel and aircraft returned to their home station on 3 September 2010.
7-8 Sept 2010	Maj Gen Jon M. Davis, 2d Marine Aircraft Wing (MAW)/Commanding Officer (CO) and Brig Gen Christophe S. Owens, Deputy Commanding General, II Marine Expeditionary Force; and Commanding General, 2d Marine Expeditionary Brigade (II MEF/DCG) visited the 33 FW.
7 Sept 2010	33 FW leadership attended a General Officer Steering Group conference.
13-17 Sept 2010	33 FW leadership attended an Aviation Logistics Operation Advisory Group conference.
17 Sept 2010	In conjunction with the Air Force's 63d birthday, the 33 FW held a cake cutting ceremony and celebrated the renovation of the 33 FW Heritage Room (room 20, building 1315, Wing HQ).
17 Sept 2010	Col Doug Hurley (USMC), NASA astronaut, visited the 33 FW. During his visit, Colonel Hurley briefed wing members on his experience aboard Space Shuttle Endeavor.
21 Sept 2010	Ninth Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force, James C. Binnicker visited the 33 FW.
22 Sept 2010	Lt Gen Douglas H. Owens, AETC Vice Commander visited the 33 FW.
29 Sept 2010	Ribbon cutting ceremony for the Lockheed Martin Pilot Fit Facility (building 1310).
29-30 Sept 2010	33 FW leadership attended a Systems Requirement Review.
29 Sept 2010	33 FW hosted the Ft Walton Beach Chamber of Commerce. Chamber members were given a tour of the JSF facilities as well as a mission brief.
1 Oct 2010	Col Donald Finley assumed duties as 33 FW Director of Staff

	making him the first O-6 to hold the position.
6-7 Oct 2010	Maj Gen C.D. Moore II, Deputy Director, Joint Strike Fighter Program Office, Arlington, Virginia, visited the 33 FW.
13 Oct 2010	33 FW celebrated the 234th birthday of the United States Navy with a cake cutting ceremony.
18-22 Oct 2010	Colonel Hlatky attended the AETC Commanders conference at Randolph AFB, Texas.
19-20 Oct 2010	U.S. Navy, Commander Naval Air Forces, Fleet Integration Team (CNAF/FIT), Eglin AFB, hosted the Lightning II Integration Transition Team (LITT) conference.
21 Oct 2010	Israeli Air Force Vice Chief of Staff, Colonel Ben Sira and General Dan visited the 33 FW.
26 Oct 2010	Congressional Staffer, Kara L. Stencel visited the 33 FW.
3-5 Nov 2010	33 FW hosted the ACC Site Activation Task Force team. Focus of the conference was to review Lessons Learned.
10 Nov 2010	Maj Gen Mark S. Solo, Commander, Nineteenth Air Force visited the 33 FW.
10 Nov 2010	33 FW celebrated the 234th birthday of the United States Marine Corps with a traditional ceremony to include the oldest and youngest Marine present cutting the cake.
10 Nov 2010	Members of the 33 FW enjoyed the pleasure of hosting drivers and team members from Dreyer & Reinbold Racing. During the visit, 33 FW personnel enjoyed a demonstration of the car's speed driven by Justin Wilson, different team challenges in tire changing, and the team presented General Solo and Colonel Hlatky framed team jerseys for the 33 FW.
16-17 Nov 2010	Members of the Israeli Air Force visited the 33 FW.
17 Nov 2010	Gen Edward Rice assumed command of AETC from Gen Stephen Lorenz.
1 Dec 2010	RADM Ted N. Branch (USN), Prospective Commander, Naval Air Force, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, visited Eglin AFB and the 33 FW.
1 Dec 2010	Eglin AFB and the 33 FW participated in a combination Chemical, Biological and Nuclear (CBRNE); (MCOOP) and Hazardous Material (HAZMAT) exercise.
1 Dec 2010	Air Force hangar fire suppression foam testing completed.
3 Dec 2010	Navy and Marine Corps hangar fire suppression foam testing completed.
6-7 Dec 2010	Air Force Network Integration Center (AFNIC) performed an Information Assurance inspection on the 33 FW's COMSEC office as part of a larger inspection at Eglin AFB.
12-14 Dec	Maj Gen and Mrs. Jon M. Davis, Commanding General, 2d

2010	Marine Aircraft Wing Commander, visited the 33 FW.
14 Dec 2010	Okaloosa County Leaders visited the 33 FW.
14 Dec 2010	Kathleen Ferguson, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Installations, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Installations, Environment and Logistics, Washington, D.C., visited the 33 FW.
15 Dec 2010	Brig Gen Darryl W. Burke, Commander, 82d Training Wing, Sheppard AFB, TX, visited the 33 FW.
17 Dec 2010	Maj Gen James A. Whitmore, Director of Intelligence, Operations and Nuclear Integration, AETC, visited Eglin AFB and the 33 FW.
20 Dec 2010	Lt Gen Allen G. Peck, Commander, Air University, Maxwell AFB, AL, visited the 33 FW.
10 Jan 2011	Dr. Ashton B. Carter, Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, visited the 33 FW.
12 Jan 2011	Brig Gen Mark A. Ediger, Commander, Air Force Medical Operations Agency, Lackland AFB, TX, visited the 33 FW.
13 Jan 2011	Four F-16 aircraft arrived from Luke AFB, AZ to assist 33 FW pilots in maintaining certifications. Flying/training operations began on 18 January 2011.
13 Jan 2011	Brig Gen Michael M. Brogan (USMC), Commanding General, Training Command, Marine Corps Base Quantico, Virginia, visited the 33 FW.
27-28 Jan 2011	Gen and Mrs. Edward A. Rice, Commander, AETC, Randolph AFB, TX, visited the 33 FW. During the visit, General Rice spoke to members of the 33 FW and toured JSF facilities.
27 Jan 2011	Maj Gen Stephen T. Sargeant, Special Assistant to the Commander, AETC, Randolph AFB, TX, visited the 33 FW.
27 Jan 2011	Brig Gen Robert C. Nolan II, Commander, Air Force Flight Test Center, Edwards AFB, CA, visited the 33 FW.
1-2 Feb 2011	RADM John W. Miller, Commander, Naval Strike and Air Warfare Center, visited the 33 FW.
7-8 Feb 2011	Mr. Clarence Anderegg, Air Force Historian, visited the 33 FW. During the visit, Mr. Anderegg toured the JSF facilities. The visit culminated with a historian luncheon at the Compass Rose, a local restaurant in Valparaiso, Florida.
2 Mar 2011	Maj Gen Brett T. Williams, Director, Operations, Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, Plans and Requirements, Headquarters U.S. Air Force, Washington, D.C., visited the 33 FW.
11 Mar 2011	Mr. David Hamilton, Executive Director, Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center, Kirtland AFB, New Mexico, visited the 33 FW.

28 Mar 2011	Lt Col John Wilbourne, Commander, 58 FS, assumed beneficial occupancy of the Air Force hangar/facility.
31 Mar 2011	Maj Gen Mark S. Solo, Commander, Nineteenth Air Force, held a wing "All Call" where he announced he had relieved Colonel Hlatky of command for personal off-duty misconduct. Col Andrew J. Toth assumed command of the 33 FW.
31 Mar 2011	CAPT Michael R. Saunders (USN), 33d Operations Group Deputy Commander, assumed command of the 33 OG from Col James J. Ravella. Colonel Toth presided over the ceremony.
6 Apr 2011	Maj Gen Jon M. Davis, 2d MAW/CO and Brig Gen Christophe S. Owens, II MEF/DCG visited the 33 FW.
13 Apr 2011	Maj Gen Jarmo Lindberg, Commander, Finland Air Force, visited the 33 FW.
18 Apr 2011	Lockheed Martin delivered the first F-35 full-mission simulator to the 33 FW.
26 Apr 2011	Brazilian exchange students visited the 33 FW.
2 May 2011	Vice Admiral Allen G. Meyers, Commander, Naval Air Forces, Commander, Naval Air Force, U.S. Pacific Fleet, visited the 33 FW.
6 May 2011	Lt Col William D. Betts assumed command of the 33 OSS from Lt Col James M. Abatti. CAPT Saunders presided over the ceremony. Having been promoted to Colonel, Abatti assumed duties as 33 OG deputy commander.
20 May 2011	Mr. Edward Greer, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Developmental Test and Evaluation visited the 33 FW.
2-10 Jun 2011	33 FW hosted the Air and Space Interoperability Council (ASIC) National Directors Meeting. ASIC is a 5-nation entity consisting of both air forces and navies from Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United Kingdom, and United States. The ASIC National Directors are general/flag officer equivalents from those nations. US National Director is Maj Gen Kip Self.
9 Jun 2011	F-35 Commanders Training Summit held at Randolph AFB, Texas. The intent of the summit was to bring together the program's key leaders in order to discuss and resolve issues relevant to the success of AETC's F-35 pilot and maintenance training operations.
15 Jun 2011	33 FW held a System Requirements Review (SRR) for the JSF program.
24 Jun 2011	Family members along with members of the 33 FW gathered to remember those who lost their lives in the terrorist attack on Khobar Towers, 25 June 1996. This year marked the 15-anniversary of the attack.

14 Jul 2011	33 FW received the first F-35A, Lightning II, Joint Strike Fighter, tail number 08-0747 (AF-9).
15 Jul 2011	Lt Col Lee E. Kloos assumed command of the 58 FS from Lt Col John B. Wilbourne. CAPT Saunders presided over the ceremony.
19 Jul 2011	33 FW received F-35A, tail number 08-0746.
22 Jul 2011	Col Mark E. Fluker assumed command of the 33d Maintenance Group from Col Laura J. Sampsel (USMC). Col Toth presided over the ceremony
2 Aug 2011	The entire F-35 fleet was grounded due to an incident involving F-35A, AF-4's Integrated Power Package experiencing failure during testing at Edwards AFB, California.
9 Aug 2011	Joint Program Office (JPO) Weapons Integration/Lockheed Martin Aero Joint Program Management Review (PMR) held at the Florida Conference Center and Eglin AFB Conference Center. The PMR focused on the teams vision and responsibilities for the upcoming year as well as technical discussions addressing key risks/issues and the development of plans toward resolution.
10 Aug 2011	F-35 fleet was released for flight and testing with exception to aircraft assigned to the 33 FW. (Refer to entry 2 Aug 2011).
18 Aug 2011	Joint Program Office lifted the grounding for the entire fleet, to include those assigned to the 33 FW. (Refer to entries 2 and 10 Aug 2011).
26 Aug 2011	33 FW held a rollout ceremony for the F-35. During the ceremony, Gen Edward Rice, AETC Commander stated, "This is indeed a new era." Distinguished visitors during the event included: General's Edwards, Sargeant, and Harris, Mr C. Douglas Ebersole, Mr Todd C. Mellon, and Ms Sue Dryden.
31 Aug 2011	33 FW received F-35A, tail numbers 08-0748 and 08-0749.
19 Oct 2011	33 FW received F-35A, tail numbers 08-0750.
26 Oct 2011	33 FW received F-35A, tail numbers 08-0751.

NOMAD AIRCRAFT



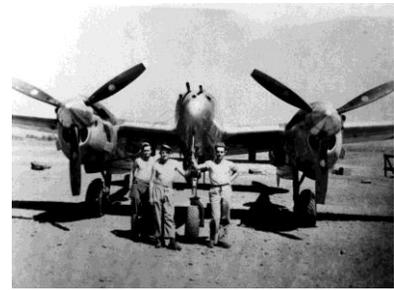
P-39 "Airacobra" (Bell)
1941



P-40 "Warhawk" (Curtiss)
1942-1944



P-47 "Thunderbolt" (Republic)
1944-1945



P-38 "Lightning" (Lockheed)
1945



P-51 "Mustang" (N. American)
1948-1950



F-84 "Thunderjet" (Republic)
1948-1950



F-86 "Sabre" (N. American)
1950-1952



F-94B "Starfire" (Lockheed)
1951-1952 & 1955-1957



F-89 "Scorpion" (Northrop)
1955-1957



F-4C "Phantom II" (McDonnell Douglas)
1965



F-4D "Phantom II"
1966



F-4E "Phantom II"
1967-1979



F-15A/B "Eagle" (McDonnell Douglas)
1978-1987



F-15C/D "Eagle"
1980-1981 & 1984-2009



F-35 A-variant (USAF) (Lockheed Martin)
2011 and beyond



F-35 B-variant (USMC)
2011 and beyond



F-35 C-variant (U.S. Navy)
2011 and beyond

Conclusion

More than 71 years have passed since the 33d Pursuit Group (Interceptor) commenced operations at Mitchel Field. History reveals that time after time, airmen of the 33d answered the call to arms with courage and honor. With the dawn of a new millennium, the Nomads stand prepared to build on this legacy and provide ***“Fire from the Clouds,”*** anytime, anywhere.