

113th WING



LINEAGE

113th Fighter Wing was constituted, activated and allotted to the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, 1 Sep 1950

Federally recognized, 16 Oct 1950

Redesignated 113th Fighter Interceptor Wing, 10 Feb 1951

Redesignated 113th Fighter Bomber Wing, 1 Dec 1952

Redesignated 113th Fighter Interceptor Wing, 1 Jul 1955

Redesignated 113th Tactical Fighter Wing, 1 Nov 1958

Redesignated 113th Fighter Wing

Redesignated 113th Wing

STATIONS

Andrews AFB, MD

ASSIGNMENTS

Continental Air Command

Air Defense Command

Eastern Air Defense Force-Air Defense Command

Tactical Air Command

WEAPON SYSTEMS

Mission Aircraft

Support Aircraft

COMMANDERS

Col Mackall

Col DuLaney, 6 Jan 1973

BG Paul A. Pochmara, #1993

Col Linda McTeague, 1 Dec 2003

BG Jeffrey R. Johnson, Jun 2008

HONORS

Service Streamers

Campaign Streamers

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers

Decorations

In March 1993, the 113th Fighter Wing was again awarded the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award for exceptionally meritorious service, from July 1, 1991 until June 30, 1992.

Late in 1994, the 113th FW was again awarded Air Force Outstanding Unit Award. This was the third consecutive year the 113th had been given the award by Air Combat Command.

By the end of 1995, the 113th Wing was notified it had won its fourth straight Air Force Outstanding Unit Award. The award was based in part on inspection results from the Quality Air Force Assessment, and the 113th was given outstanding marks in seven of the special interest items graded, including military appearance and courtesy.

EMBLEM

EMBLEM SIGNIFICANCE

The emblem uses a stylized aircraft with clouds and two lightning flashes to the left. The blue sky, clouds and the aircraft are symbolic of the organization's equipment and theater of operations. The lightning flashes are symbolic of the strength, speed, and danger encountered in performing the mission. The stars are for the unit's designation, the 113th. The shield represents the determination to protect and accomplish the organization's mission. (Approved 12 Feb 1954)

MOTTO

Custodes Pro Defensione--Guardians For Defense

NICKNAME

OPERATIONS

Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, 113th Fighter Wing was constituted and allotted to the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, Air Force Division effective 1 Sep 1950 for activation and federally recognized on 16 Oct at Andrews. Col Mackall was moved to command 113th Wing Headquarters. Activation of the 113th was accomplished and federal recognition granted October 16. The Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, 113th was authorized 30 officers and 68 enlisted. The 113th, after completion of the reorganization, was composed of the following major units: Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, 113th Fighter Wing; Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, 113th Air Base Group; Headquarters, 113th Maintenance and Supply Group; Headquarters, 113th Medical Group; Headquarters, 113th Fighter Group, and the 121st Fighter Squadron, Jet. The 113th Fighter Group became the Tactical Group Headquarters under

the 113th Wing on 16 Oct. The following major units were augmented by a Maintenance Squadron Element: Supply; Installations; Air Police; Food Service; Medical Group, and an Air Section of the Headquarters Detachment. The authorized Air Group strength, including the Air Section, was 161 officers, one warrant officer and 882 airmen, for 1044. The strength for the 121st Fighter Squadron, Jet, as of 16 Oct, was 40 officers and 131 airmen.

As of 1 Nov 1950, the 113th Fighter Wing became the responsibility of First Air Force. The units within the 113th Fighter Wing were the 113th Fighter Group, the 113th Air Base Group, the 113th Maintenance and Supply Group, and the 113th Medical Group. At the same time, the 113th Wing became responsible for the 104th Fighter Squadron (SE), Maryland Air National Guard; the 149th Fighter Squadron (SE), Virginia Air National Guard; and the 121st Fighter Squadron, Jet. District of Columbia Air National Guard.

On 19 Dec 1950, by direction of the President and the Secretary of Defense, the 113th Fighter Wing was ordered to active federal service at Andrews, as of February 1, 1951. They were to serve for 21 consecutive months, or such other period as may be authorized by law, unless sooner relieved. These units were assigned to Continental Air Command

On 8 Jan 1951, the Advanced Detachment of Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, 113th Fighter Wing was organized in Washington, D.C., and assigned to First Air Force. The element structure was converted to the support squadron structure.

During the Korean War, the 113th was ordered into active federal service. By direction of the President, and under the authority conferred by the Selective Service Extension Act of 1950 (Public Law 599, 81st Congress) the Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, 113th Fighter Wing, and assigned support units and members thereof, were ordered into active military service of the United States, effective 1 Feb 1951.

The 113th Fighter Wing, upon arrival at New Castle, assumed command of the base. This command function was new to nearly all personnel of the 113th. The Advanced Detachment of Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, 113th Fighter Wing was discontinued on 1 Feb 1951. The 113th was assigned to New Castle as a permanent change of station, to be moved at the earliest date after 10 Feb to replace the Fourth Fighter-Interceptor Wing, which had moved to Korea with its F-86As; the only active Air Force wing so equipped. The 142nd Fighter Squadron, Jet and the 148th Fighter Squadron (SE) were reassigned to the 113th Fighter Group as of 1 Feb 1951.

As of 10 Feb 1951, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, 113th Fighter Wing was redesignated Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, 113th Fighter-Interceptor Wing. The 113th was reassigned from Continental Air Command to Air Defense Command, without change of strength or station. On the same date, the 113th Fighter-Interceptor Wing was reassigned from Air Defense Command to the Eastern Air Defense Force-Air Defense Command.

On 16 Feb 1951, the 113th FIW, commanded by Col. Mackall, changed station from the District of Columbia National Guard Armory to New Castle AFB.

In Mar 1951, Col. Mackall was discharged for hardship reasons, and returned to his law practice in civilian life. He was succeeded by Col. Garlow who assumed command of the 113th Fighter Interceptor Wing on 21 Mar 1951.

Within 90 days after taking over New Castle, personnel were reassigned overseas and to other stateside duties. This was the beginning of the end of the District of Columbia unit that entered active duty on 1 Feb 1951.

On 3 Jan 1952, the 113th Fighter Interceptor Wing was notified it would be inactivated on or about February 8, 1952.

On 6 Feb 1952, the 113th FIW, including all support groups and squadrons, was inactivated at New Castle and reverted to the Air Force. Personnel rendered surplus were absorbed within other units under Air Defense Command. The 113th returned to state status and was reactivated at Andrews. LTC Millikan, who led the 121st Fighter-Interceptor Squadron on active duty, was named the commander of the 113th Fighter-Interceptor Wing upon reorganization and promoted to Col. He remained the commander until January 1973.

On 11 Sep 1952, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, 113th Fighter-Interceptor Wing was redesignated as Headquarters, 113th Fighter-Interceptor Wing. The unit was soon activated at Andrews with 33 officers and 68 enlisted. When activation occurred on 1 Nov 1952 the 113th Air Base Group, the 113th Fighter-Interceptor Group, the 113th Maintenance and Supply Group, and the Medical Group were assigned to the 113th Fighter Interceptor Wing.

From Feb through Oct 1952, the 113th FIW was inactive. On 1 Nov 1952 the Wing returned to the control of the District of Columbia National Guard, and was relieved from active service in the Air Force.

As of 1 Dec 1952, the 113th FIW was assigned a dual mission as both Fighter-Bomber and Fighter-Interceptor. Headquarters, 113th Fighter-Interceptor Wing was redesignated to Headquarters, 113th Fighter-Bomber Wing, and Headquarters.

As of January 1, 1953, the 113th Fighter-Bomber Wing was assigned the 113th Fighter-Bomber Group, the 113th Maintenance and Supply Group, the 113th Maintenance Squadron, the 113th Supply Squadron, the 113th Motor Vehicle Squadron, the 113th Air Base Group, the 113th Communications Squadron, the 113th Air Police Squadron, the 113th Food Service Squadron, the 113th Installations Squadron, and the 113th Tactical Hospital. At the same time, the 104th Fighter-Bomber Squadron and the 104th Weather Station, both based at Harbor Field in Baltimore, were reassigned to the 113th. The 142nd Fighter-Bomber Squadron (Augmented), located at New Castle, came under the 113th. Finally, the 121st Fighter-Bomber Squadron was under the 113th.

On 27 Nov 1953, the 113th FBW received a mobilization assignment to the 26th Air Division (Defense), with Headquarters at Roslyn, NY.

The composition of the 113th Fighter-Interceptor Wing included the 113th Tactical Fighter

Wing, Headquarters; the 113th Tactical Fighter Group, Headquarters; the 121st Tactical Fighter Squadron; the 104th Tactical Fighter Squadron, based at Baltimore; the 142nd Tactical Fighter Squadron, based at New Castle, and the 167th Tactical Fighter Squadron, based at Martinsburg. In a mobilization, Tactical Air Command would be the gaining command, but the units were assigned a secondary mobilization mission to Air Defense Command, if required.

Because of the Berlin Crisis in Germany, as of 1 Oct 1961, by direction of the President, under authority conferred by Public Law 117 of the 87th Congress, Headquarters, 113th TFW ordered to extended active duty for 12 months, unless sooner relieved by proper authority, at Andrews.

The DCANG was called to federal service to augment the nation's regular forces for the third time since it was founded in 1940. The wing commander was BG Millikan. These units were relieved from assignment to the District of Columbia and reassigned to Twelfth Air Force. At the same time, the 120th TFS, and the 136th TFS, were activated and under the control of the 113th. The 121st with its F-100Cs, was called to active duty, but continued to be based at Andrews.

When the 113th was called, it had 231 officers and 1,548 enlisted. This was below its authorized strength of 2,115 personnel (250 officers and 1,865 airmen), over 300 less than the Wing was assigned. Nearly all shortages were among airmen. Additional airmen were sent from the Air Force Reserve Records Center, and by December, the Wing had 2,123, more than were authorized. Earlier, on 15 Sep 1961, Headquarters, DCANG was expanded to an authorized 18 officers and 70 airmen to establish a Holding Detachment for the Berlin Crisis.

In Mar 1968, the 113th Wing Headquarters, the 113th Group, the 121st Squadron, and Maintenance Support Personnel, were ordered transferred, along with two New Jersey squadrons, to Myrtle Beach to form a Tactical Air Command F-100 Replacement Training Wing. These were the only Air Guard F-100 units called in January that were not assigned to duty in Vietnam and Korea, although individual DCANG pilots volunteered for such duty.

As of 22 Apr 1968, elements of the 107th, 113th, 121st, and 177th Tactical Fighter Groups were relieved from assignment to the 113th Tactical Fighter Wing. Instead, the 354th Support Squadron, the 354th Field Maintenance Squadron, the 354th Tactical Hospital, the 354th Combat Support Group, and the 355th Tactical Fighter Squadron were assigned as elements of the 113th Wing. On the same day, the 113th departed Andrews. On April 23, the 113th arrived at Myrtle Beach while the 121st left Andrews and arrived on 24 Apr. On 24 Apr the 121st was relieved from assignment to the 113th Tactical Fighter Group and reassigned to the 113th Wing. On 24 Apr the 119th and 121st Tactical Fighter Squadrons were assigned as elements of the 113th.

On 27 May 1969, the 113th was transferred to its home at Andrews for deactivation. Personnel from the 113th returned to Andrews for release. Most personnel from the South Korean and South Vietnam bases returned to Andrews by June 3 for release on June 18.

As of 18 Jun 1969, the 113th was relieved from extended active duty with Tactical Air Command and returned to the District of Columbia National Guard.

1972, At the same time, the 174th Tactical Fighter Group, based at Hancock Field, NY, "The

Boys from Syracuse," became part of the 113th. During 1971, New York's 107th Tactical Fighter Group transferred to an air defense mission, and the 113th was then operating as a two-group wing. The 174th joined the Maryland Air Guard's 175th Tactical Fighter Group. Both the 174th and the 175th were equipped with the A-37B. With this realignment of the Wing-Group structure, the 113th had the entire Air Guard fleet of A-37Bs.

On 9 Dec 1974, the 113th Tactical Fighter Group was one of 19 that inactivated. The 121st then came under the 113th Wing. These changes were part of an Air Guard-wide reorganization of Tactical Air Command gained fighter and air refueling units. The move eliminated group headquarters whenever they were co-located with a "parent" wing headquarters. In most cases, there was no loss in strength.

On 1 Oct 1978, the Tri-Deputy System (Operations, Maintenance and Resources) began. Concurrently, the 113th Combat Support Group was downgraded to a squadron, and its duties were shared with the newly formed Resources Maintenance Squadron.

In May 1993, a major restructuring of the 113th was in effect as part of a Guard Bureau test to evaluate potential wing organizations. The 113th was structured around three group commanders, replacing the "Quad-Deputy" organization. The Objective Wing Organization is comprised of an Operations Group, a Support Group, and a Logistics Group.

In Oct 1995, the 113th Fighter Wing and the 201st Airlift Squadron were joined together to create the 113th Wing. The change was part of a reorganization of the Air National Guard across the country. States with two or more flying units at the same location were now organized under the wing structure. The size of the 113th Wing increased to about 1,200, and the number of full-time personnel rose to about 500.

2005 31 Aug The ANG CAT filled a NORTHCOM request for a Combat Weather Team and a Weather Forecaster. The 133^d Airlift Wing, Minnesota ANG, deployed three Combat Weather personnel in Title 10 status to NAS New Orleans, and the 113th Wing, District of Columbia ANG, deployed one Weather Forecaster in Title 10 status to Ft Gillem, Georgia.

2 Sep

Eleven medical personnel assigned to the 113th Wing, District of Columbia ANG, deployed to NAS New Orleans to support EMEDS operations.

6 Sep

The 113th Wing, District of Columbia ANG, deployed one Weather Forecaster in Title 10 status to Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

2012 More than 200 members of the Air National Guard returned home Dec. 23 from a deployment to Afghanistan. "This homecoming is all the more special as it is so close to the holidays," said Brig Gen Jeffrey Johnson, 113th Wing commander. "It made the families and the

people deployed a little more cognizant of this holiday and the true meaning of the holidays.” The Guard members returned home after a 60-day U.S. Air Force Air Expeditionary Force deployment to Afghanistan in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. Of the 200 deployers, more than 170 were from the District of Columbia Air National Guard’s 113th Wing. Augmenting the 113th Wing were other Air National Guard members from Iowa, New Jersey, Alabama and Texas. “It is coincidental timing that our folks are coming back from Afghanistan at the same time the U.S. military is withdrawing from Iraq,” Johnson said. “But it is important to know that combat is still going on in Afghanistan and there are Americans still in harm’s way. We are very happy to have our folks home, but they are being replaced by other Air National Guard units who served over the holidays, so war still continues.” Wing members conducted air combat and maintenance operations at Bagram Air Base as part of the 455th Air Expeditionary Wing. They were part of the first Air National Guard, F-16 Fighting Falcon aircraft aviation package to deploy to Afghanistan. “I think the most important part of our mission was to provide support to the soldiers on the ground,” SMSgt David Malone said. “But I am looking forward to getting reacquainted with family life.” After landing at Joint Base Andrews, they were taken to a reception facility on base. Medical, personnel, finance, family readiness, chaplain and psychological health specialists from both the 113th and 11th Wing assisted the returning members with in-processing procedures. “This is what we do,” said Lt Col Paula Penson, 113th Medical Group commander. “We train to deploy and these folks have gotten up, suited up and shown up. It’s important to say welcome home.” Following their in-processing, the deployers walked to a nearby hangar where they were met with cheers, applause and hugs from family and friends. Other deployers were directed to vehicles that took them to the local airports. “We had a lot of good people to work with over there, active duty side and Guard side,” said TSgt John Mattingly of the 113th Munitions shop. “Some of the active duty guys were fresh out of tech school for about six months so working with them was a great experience for me, being able to teach them and to learn from them as well.” This deployment was the fourth of its kind for the 113th Wing. The first three were to Joint Base Balad, Iraq in 2003, 2006, and 2010 in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. Since Sept. 11, 2001, hundreds of DC Air Guard members have deployed worldwide in support of the Global War on Terrorism. Additionally, the 113th Air Control Alert Detachment has responded to more than 3,000 potential threats to the skies over the National Capital Region. “These are the days you swell with pride for your unit,” Johnson said, “for all that has been done by those deployed and from the support of the families and the employers who have done without these folks for the past few months

Two F-16Cs assigned to the District of Columbia Air National Guard's 113th Wing last week collided in midair during a routine training mission off the coast of Chincoteague, Va., about 70 miles southeast of Washington, D.C. The Coast Guard recovered one pilot who ejected from his aircraft following the Aug. 1 collision, according to the unit's release. The second aircraft was able to return home to JB Andrews, Md. Medical personnel evaluated both pilots at Andrews; they released one and transferred the second to Bethesda Medical Center in Bethesda, Md., for further treatment of minor injuries, states the release. "We are extremely fortunate to have lost only metal, and not the life of one of our airmen," said Brig. Gen. Marc Sasseville, 113th WG commander. "I wish a speedy recovery to our pilots, who serve their country with professionalism and dedication" he said. The cause of the mishap is under investigation. There have been 17 Class A F-16 crashes, meaning an accident that results in more than \$1 million in

damage, from Fiscal 2010 through late June 2013, according to Air Force Safety Center statistics. 2013



Air Force Order of Battle

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Sources