

3rd SPACE OPERATIONS SQUADRON



LINEAGE

3rd Photographic Squadron constituted, 15 May 1941

Activated, 10 Jun 1941

Redesignated 3rd Mapping Squadron, 13 Jan 1942

Redesignated 3rd Photographic Mapping Squadron, 9 Jun 1942

Redesignated 3rd Photographic Reconnaissance Squadron, Very Heavy, 19 May 1944

Redesignated 3rd Reconnaissance Squadron, Very Long Range (Photographic-RCM), 19 Sep 1945

Redesignated 3rd Reconnaissance Squadron, Very Long Range, Photographic, 15 Jan 1946

Inactivated, 15 Mar 1947

3rd Satellite Control Squadron constituted, 9 Jan 1990

Activated, 2 Feb 1990

Redesignated 3rd Space Operations Squadron, 30 Jan 1992

3rd Reconnaissance Squadron, Very Long Range, Photographic and 3rd Space Operations Squadron consolidated, 13 Oct 1994. Consolidated unit retains 3rd Space Operations Squadron designation.

STATIONS

Maxwell Field, AL, 10 Jun 1941

MacDill Field, FL, 22 Dec 1941

Smoky Hill AAFld, KS, 16 Apr-3 Aug 1944

Saipan, 18 Sep 1944

Guam, 11 Jan 1945-15 Mar 1947

Falcon AFB, CO, 2 Feb 1990

ASSIGNMENTS

1st Photographic (later, 1st Mapping; 1st Photographic Charting) Group, 10 Jun 1941

11th Photographic Group, 1 Dec 1943
311th Photographic (later, 311th Reconnaissance) Wing, 5 Mar 1944
Twentieth Air Force, 3 Feb-15 Mar 1947
2nd Space Wing, 2 Feb 1990
50th Operations Group, 30 Jan 1992

ATTACHMENTS

Twentieth Air Force, 1 Nov-13 Dec 1944
XXI Bomber Command, 14 Dec 1944-15 Jul 1945
Twentieth Air Force, 16 Jul 1945-2 Feb 1947

WEAPON SYSTEMS

F-2, 1942
F-2B
B-25/F-10, 1942-1944
B-24, 1943-1945
B-17/F-9B, 1944, 1946-1947
B-29/F-13A, 1944-1947
Satellites, 1990

A-29
C-45F
F-10
RA-29
RB-34

ASSIGNED AIRCRAFT SERIAL NUMBERS

A-29
41-23432

C-45F
44-47330

F-10
41-29988
41-29930
41-29927

F-13A
42-24833
42-93851
42-93869
42-93855
42-24811
42-24585
42-24816

42-94114
42-24813
42-24586
42-93856

F-2
40-683
40-682

F-2B
44-47136

F-9B
42-29922

RA-29
41-23424

RB-34
41-38094

ASSIGNED AIRCRAFT TAIL/BASE CODES

Throughout their period of operation with the Twentieth Air Force, the F-13A's of the 3rd Photo Recon Squadron carried neither aircraft numbers nor letters to identify the individual machine. Soon after entering action, the squadron letter F was painted in black on either side of the vertical fins above the serial presentation of the F-13A's. Subsequently, the F was repeated on either side of the nose.

UNIT COLORS

COMMANDERS

Cpt H. C. Houston, 10 Jun 1941
1Lt R. H. Payne, 16 Apr 1942
Maj Carl C. Hughes, 7 May 1942
Cpt Robert S. Dodson, 10 Aug 1942
LTC Patrick B. McCarthy, 23 Jul 1943
Maj Robert C. Hutton, Jun 1945-unkn
LTC Victor P. Budura Jr., 2 Feb 1990
LTC Bruce M. Roang, 21 Aug 1990
LTC Stephen R. Gast, 27 Jul 1992
LTC Mark H. Owen, 17 Feb 1995
LTC Susan P. Asher, 24 Jun 1996
LTC Thomas W. Billick, 29 Sep 1998
LTC Michael R. Dickey, 10 Jul 2000
LTC David M. Tobin, 2 Jul 2002
LTC Anthony K. Hinson, 2 Jul 2003

LTC William Bishop Jr., 20 Jun 2005
LTC P. Brent McArthur, 28 Jun 2007

HONORS

Service Streamers

World War II
American Theater

Campaign Streamers

World War II
Western Pacific
Air Offensive, Japan

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers

None

Decorations

Air Force Outstanding Unit Award
1 Sep 1990-31 Aug 1991
1 Oct 2000-1 Oct 2001
1 Oct 2001-1 Oct 2002
2 Oct 2002-2 Oct 2003

EMBLEM

(WWII): Over and through a light turquoise blue disc, border light blue-violet, piped white, a caricatured figure attired in brown flight suit, tan helmet and parachute pack, kneeling on a yellow magic carpet in flight, trimmed orange, fringed yellow-orange, peering over the edge, sighting black triple mapping cameras, and pressing release button with right forefinger, camera at front piercing magic carpet, all in front of a white cloud formation, and emitting white speed lines toward rear; in sinister chief a small black bird. (Approved, 24 Jul 1943)

(Current): On a disc Sable, between two polestars, one in dexter chief and one in sinister base Argent, a delta point to chief Or, charged with a globe Celeste, gridlined Azure, and two lightning bolts, one in dexter and one in sinister, of the first, environed by an orbital surmounted by three polestars, one in chief, one in dexter and one in sinister of the third, highlighted Silver Gray, all within a narrow border Blue. Attached below the disc, a Brittany Blue scroll edged with a narrow Yellow border and inscribed "3D SPACE OPERATIONS SQ" in Yellow letters. Ultramarine blue and Air Force yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The globe represents the unit's functions in global satellite operations. The three four-pointed stars in a concentric orbit around the globe reflect the Clarke principle of worldwide satellite coverage. The star in chief represents the sun, the center of the solar system and the source of power for the satellites. The star in base denotes the moon used by satellite operators as a point of reference for altitude control. The lightning bolts signify communications between the Squadron and satellite payloads. (Approved, 5 May 1992)

MOTTO

FIRST IN SPACE COMMUNICATIONS

NICKNAME

OPERATIONS

The mission of the 3rd SOPS is to ensure reliable space-borne communications to the President, the Secretary of Defense and U.S./Allied Forces. The mission is accomplished by conducting launch and on-orbit operations for the Defense Satellite Communications System Phase III satellites. It also operates AFSPC's newest satellite system, the Wideband Global SATCOM system which brings a 10-fold increase to worldwide communications capability.

The squadron was first activated on June 10, 1941, as the 3rd Photographic Squadron. During the first half of World War II, the squadron conducted airborne mapping operations of the United States, the West Indies, South America, Canada, and the China-Burma-India theater. On May 19, 1944, the unit was redesignated the 3rd Photographic Reconnaissance Squadron (PRS) and began training for aerial reconnaissance operations using highly modified B-29.

On Oct. 31, 1944, a 3rd PRS F-13 became the first American aircraft over Tokyo since the Doolittle Raid in 1942.

In 1945, the 3rd PRS also operated a limited number of B-24J and F-7 Liberators, serving as radar reconnaissance, planes to map the location of Japanese radar equipment.

By the end of the war, the 3rd PRS had flown 460 combat missions mainly over Japan.

In 1985, the initial cadre of Air Force NATO III and DSCS II satellite operators received training at Sunnyvale Air Force Station (AFS), Calif. These personnel relocated to Falcon AFB in 1987 and became Operating Location-AB, Consolidated Space Test Center. On Aug. 2, 1988, OL-AB began 24-hour operations at Falcon AFS. By May 1989, OL-AB was conducting station-keeping maneuvers on NATO III and DSCS II satellites. On Feb. 2, 1990, OL-AB was deactivated with the personnel and mission transferring to the newly activated 3rd Satellite Control Squadron.

In November 1990, the 3rd SCS was directed to relocate a DSCS II from over the Pacific to a position over the Indian Ocean in support of Operation Desert Shield. The series of relocation maneuvers were completed in December 1990 and the satellite was then configured for operational use. Crews saved a failing FLTSATCOM spacecraft just as Operation Desert Storm commenced, ensuring the U.S. Navy's two carrier groups had command and control of their aircraft.

On July 11, 1991, in a formal operations turnover ceremony, the squadron accepted complete operational mission transfer of all assigned satellite programs. This transfer officially established operational control of the assigned DoD communications satellites to Air Force Space Command.

On March 25, 1993, the first Ultra High Frequency Follow-On satellite was launched. Unfortunately due to an Atlas II rocket booster malfunction, the satellite was placed in the wrong orbit. Over the next several weeks, 3rd personnel planned and executed a series of 25 maneuvers to move the satellite to a super-synchronous orbit.

In June 1996, as part of an Air Force and Navy agreement, operations of the FLTSAT constellation were turned over to the Naval Satellite Operations Center at Pt. Mugu, Calif. In December 1996, 3rd SOPS transferred control of the Milstar constellation to 4th SOPS. On Dec. 18, 1996, 3rd SOPS gained control of five operating locations located in Nebraska, Virginia, Guam, Italy, and Hawaii. The OLs were responsible for running the Air Force's Satellite Management Centers, which monitored and controlled user access to UHF communications satellites. As part of the same agreement that transferred FLTSAT, the SMC's mission was also transferred to the Navy.

On July 2, 1999, as part of the same agreement that transferred FLTSAT to the Navy, operational control of UHF F/O Flights 2-9 transferred to Naval Satellite Operations Center.

January 1, 2000 Operating Location B (OL-B) of the 3d Space Operations Squadron inactivated at Wahiawa, Hawaii. The squadron turned over the facility, one of five Ultra-High Frequency Follow-On (UFO) satellite communications centers, to the 614th Space Operations Squadron, a Fourteenth Air Force unit based at Vandenberg Air Force Base, California.

February 10, 2000 3d Space Operations Squadron crewmembers performed the last support of an Ultra High Frequency Follow-On satellite, Flight 10. The U.S. Navy assumed satellite control authority for the constellation the next day, ending a two-year transfer of responsibility for the system from the 3d Space Operations Squadron at Schriever to the Naval Satellite Operations Center at Point Mugu, Calif. The inactivation of Operating Location C, 3d Space Operations Squadron on April 1, 2000 marked the end of the wing's involvement with the ultra-high frequency satellite system.

September 3, 2004 1st Lt. Jen Phifer, satellite vehicle operator, and Airman First Class Jose Bernal, satellite system operator, conducted the last support of the NATO IV communications satellite, marking the 3d Space Operations Squadron's end to "hot back-up" support of NATO IV and Skynet systems. "Hawk is out for the final time," commanded Lt. Col. Keith Hinson, 3d Space Operations Squadron commander.

In 2005, 3rd SOPS assumed satellite control authority of one of the DoD's newest and most robust communications satellites, the Wideband Gapfiller System.

April 11, 2008 The 3rd Space Operations Squadron accepted operational turnover of the first Wideband Global SATCOM vehicle, WGS-1, from its Boeing contractors. The satellite launched aboard an Atlas V booster on 10 October 2007. Contractors positioned the vehicle in its proper orbit and conducted tests and evaluations prior to handing the vehicle over to 3 SOPS crews.

September 30, 2008 The 3d Space Operations Squadron assumed mission planning and AFSCN scheduling responsibilities for the British SKYNET 4 constellation. SKYNET was the United Kingdom's equivalent of the Defense Satellite Communication System (DSCS), providing the British government with military and diplomatic communications.

2009 Airmen of the 3rd Space Operations Squadron were part of a historic transfer made at 10 a.m. Aug. 18 when they took command and control of the second Wideband Global SATCOM satellite system from Air Force Space and Systems Center at Los Angeles AFB, Calif. Lt. Col. Jean Eisenhut, 3 SOPS commander, along with Col. Kenneth Allison, 50th Space Wing vice commander, and Col. Stanford Kekauoha, 50th Operations Group commander, accepted the transfer of responsibility approved by Col. Lee-Volker Cox, 14th Air Force, via a teleconference that also included Brig. Gen. Samuel Greaves, Military Satellite Communications Systems Wing commander. The WGS-2 mission is the second installment of the WGS system. WGS satellites are important elements of a new high-capacity satellite communications system providing enhanced communications capabilities to America's troops around the world for the next decade and beyond. WGS enables more robust and flexible execution of command and control, communications computers, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance as well as battle management and combat support information functions. WGS-2 augments the existing service of the WGS-1 satellite and the Defense Satellite Communications System constellation by providing additional information broadcast capabilities. WGS-2 was successfully launched into orbit April 3, 2009, from Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Fla. The satellite is positioned to provide support to U.S. Central Command in Afghanistan, Iraq and others parts of Southwest Asia. Throughout the next few years, the number of WGS satellites will increase to six, with the Air Force looking at putting a total of 11 in orbit in the future.



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Sources

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