

OGDEN AIR LOGISTICS CENTER



LINEAGE

Ogden Air Depot Control Area Command established, 19 Jan 1943
Activated, 1 Feb 1943
Redesignated Ogden Air Service Command, 17 May 1943
Redesignated Ogden Air Technical Service Command, 14 Nov 1944
Redesignated Ogden Air Materiel Area, 2 Jul 1946
Redesignated Ogden Air Logistics Center, 1 Apr 1974

STATIONS

Hill Field (later AFB), UT, 1 Feb 1943

ASSIGNMENTS

Air Service Command, 1 Feb 1943
Army Air Forces Technical Service (later Air Technical Service; Air Materiel; Air Force Logistics) Command, 14 Nov 1944
Air Force Materiel Command, 1 Jul 1992

COMMANDERS

Col Morris Berman, 7 Nov 1940
Col Paul W. Wolf, 27 Jun 1944
BG Ray G. Harris, 24 Sep 1945
Col Frank D. Hackett, 27 Aug 1949
Col Homer W. Ferguson, 11 Jun 1948
BG William M. Morgan, 16 Jun 1948
Col James S. Sutton, 11 Dec 1949
BG Norris B. Harbold, 12 Apr 1950
Col Charles B. Root, 28 Apr 1951
BG Adlai H. Gilkeson, 12 Jun 1951
BG Manning E. Tillery, 1 Feb 1953
Col Lester L. H. Kinish, 1 Jul 1956
BG Pearl H. Robey, 10 Aug 1956
Col Victor L. Anderson, 1 Aug 1959
MG Kenneth B. Hobson, 3 Aug 1959
BG Don Coupland, 27 Jul 1961
MG T. Alan Bennett, 1 Aug 1964

MG Robert H. McCutcheon, 15 Dec 1967
MG Richard M. Hoban, 8 Jul 1970
MG Bryce Poe II, 8 Feb 1973
MG Edmund A. Rafalko, 7 Jul 1974
MG James P. Mullins, 23 Aug 1977
MG John J. Murphy, 13 Nov 1978
MG Leo Marquez, 2 Jul 1981
MG Marc C. Reynolds, 7 Jul 1983
MG Charles McCausland, 17 Sep 1984
MG Robert P. McCoy, 17 Mar 1987
MG Dale W. Thompson Jr. July 1992
MG Lester L. Lyles June 1993
MG Stephen P. Condon Nov. 1994
MG Richard H. Roellig Aug. 1997
MG Scott C. Bergren Jan. 2000
MG Kevin J. Sullivan July 2003
MG Kathleen D. Close June 2007
MG Andrew E. Busch July 2009

HONORS

Service Streamers

World War II American Theater

Campaign Streamers

None

Armed Forces Expeditionary Streamers

None

Decorations

Air Force Organizational Excellence Awards

1 Nov 1983-31 Oct 1985

1 Jan-31 Dec 1988

1 Jan 1990-31 Dec 1991

1 Jan 1993-31 Dec 1994

1 Jan-31 Dec 1995

1 Jan 1998-31 Dec 1999

1 Jan-31 Dec 2000

1 Jan-31 Dec 2003

1 Jan-31 Dec 2004

EMBLEM

Approved, 11 Apr 1996

EMBLEM SIGNIFICANCE

MOTTO

NICKNAME

OPERATIONS

The Air Corps completed most of its plans for constructing seven new depots before the Japanese attacked the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on December 7, 1941, and the United States entered World War II. These plans called for the new depots to be constructed at Ogden, Utah; Mobile, Alabama; Rome, New York; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Wellston (later Warner Robins), Georgia; San Bernardino, California; and Spokane, Washington.

Interest in locating a permanent supply and maintenance facility in Utah began in 1934 when the Post Office Department asked the Air Corps to deliver the mail, and the Air Corps established a temporary depot at Salt Lake City to support the operation. As a result of the Air Corps' experience at the depot, Colonel Henry H. Arnold became enthusiastic about establishing a permanent installation in the general vicinity of Salt Lake City. Although the Wilcox-Wilson bill had authorized a depot to be located in the Rocky Mountain area, no funds became available until June 1939 when Congress passed a bill appropriating \$8,000,000. This bill, signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on July 1, 1939, permitted the Air Corps to establish a depot at Ogden, Utah. As a result, a permanent base, later named Hill Air Force Base, was established near Ogden. Full-scale construction was started in January 1940, and Colonel Morris Berman assumed command of the new depot in November 1940. The base began to receive its first supplies in January 1941.

Ogden's significant role was made possible by an April 1, 1955, transfer of the adjacent Army Ogden Arsenal to Air Force jurisdiction. The acquisition of some 631 additional buildings and nearly 3,500 additional acres positioned Ogden as the central point for Air Force air munitions.

Even before this merger, Ogden had been involved with emerging missile weaponry. In September 1952, Ogden began supporting the SM-62 Snark program and later became the prime maintenance depot for this long-range missile. On May 5, 1954, the Air Materiel Command assigned Ogden to be the prime maintenance depot for the GAM-67 "Crossbow" air-to-ground missile. Budget cuts led to the demise of this weapon and Ogden's responsibility for it ceased in April 1957.

With its increased capacity following the acquisition of the arsenal, Ogden became the prime maintenance manager for the MB-1 Genie nuclear defense rocket, which entered Air Defense Commands inventory in 1957. Designed to be launched from fighter aircraft into enemy bomber formations, the Genie's nuclear warhead made near misses fatal.

By the close of 1956, Ogden's air munitions mission included assigned ammunition and explosive materiel surveillance, safety, and disposal functions. In addition, Odgen conducted and supervised the training of other commands having responsibility to store, handle, transport, escort, inspect, renovate, and dispose of Air Force ammunition (excluding nuclear), including biological and chemical munitions in consonance with USAF operational and logistical concepts.

On June 4, 1957, Air Materiel Command reorganized program management responsibilities for its subordinate commands. Ogden then took over the SM-64 Navaho missile from the Sacramento Air Materiel Area. This responsibility quickly ended when the Air Force canceled the program on June 12. Ogden also became responsible for the Bull Goose decoy missile from Middletown Air Materiel Area and transferred program management on the GAM-72 Quail to the Oklahoma City Air Materiel Area. Ogden picked up the "Green Quail" decoy missile program back in March 1956. Ogden held on to the Goose until the program's cancellation in December 1958. The reorganization transferred from Oklahoma City Air Materiel Area a very high profile program: the IM-99 BOMARC. Ogden was assigned in 1956 as the prime maintenance and supply depot for Marquardt Aircraft Company products that were to be locally manufactured. The selection of Ogden as BOMARC manager was logical, therefore, as this air defense missile used Marquardt-produced ramjets. Located on the outskirts of Ogden, the ramjet plant was dedicated on June 3, 1957. Two months later, construction began at a site 15 miles west of Ogden at Little Mountain on the Air Force-Marquardt Jet Laboratory. Dedicated on October 5, 1959, the \$14 million Air Force-owned facility initially employed 175 Marquardt personnel to test RJ-43 engines at simulated altitudes in excess of 100,000 feet. With the Boeing-produced BOMARC entering the Air Defense Command inventory, Ogden began receiving missiles for maintenance work. To support BOMARC, Ogden dedicated 26 buildings along with scores of special testing structures. Building 1915 in zone 19 in the west area received an extensive refit to accommodate ramjet overhaul work.

On January 6, 1959, the Air Force named Ogden as the single assembly and recycling point for the SM-80 Minuteman ICBM program. Events leading to this milestone began with the decision of the Thiokol Chemical Company to construct a solid-propellant rocket plant 27 miles west of Brigham City. With this facility operational in late 1957, Thiokol had positioned itself to produce first-stage rocket motors for the new ICBM. When the contract came, construction of Air Force Plant 78 at the Thiokol complex gave Thiokol the capacity to mass produce the rocket motors. Meanwhile another solid-propellant producer expanded facilities at Bacchus located west of Salt Lake City. The Hercules Powder Company started work on a new solid-propellant plant in March 1958. By mid-year, both Thiokol and Hercules had research and development contracts for the Minuteman. In October 1958, the Air Force selected Boeing Airplane Company to be the prime contractor to integrate and assemble the systems developed by such subcontractors as Thiokol and Hercules.

With Utah's growing aerospace industrial base and OOAMA's experience, Ogden's commander successfully petitioned in April 1958 to have his installation designated as the logistic support facility for the new ICBM.

One program unaffected by the Air Materiel Command (AMC) reorganization was Ogden's management of the SM-62 Snark program. Ogden's support for this system increased on July 1, 1960, when the command received full executive management responsibility for the Snark. Although the program was canceled a year later, the invaluable experience prepared Ogden to take charge of a longer-term program.

Having acquired responsibility for Minuteman, OOAMA set up the SM-80 Weapon System Management Division, which moved to Building 1245 in the west area in January 1960. This location placed the management division close to Boeing's Minuteman assembly facility at Air

Force Plant 77. Construction of this plant began in September 1960. Nine missile assembly buildings were constructed and some 40 buildings were dedicated for rocket motor storage and support. Here Boeing assembled all of the components into missiles ready for launch site deployment.

As the missile production plant neared completion, in 1961 construction began on a series of facilities for disassembly, overhaul, and reassembly work. The new maintenance complex included a Missile Engineering Surveillance Facility, otherwise known as the Aging Laboratory designed to duplicate silo environmental conditions. A Radiographic Inspection Laboratory x-rayed motors to determine if there were cracks in the solid-fuel propellant. In addition, the maintenance facilities housed clean rooms for missile guidance systems calibration and modification work.

The first production Minuteman rolled off the assembly line at Air Force Plant 77 on April 12, 1962. By March 1964, 500 Minuteman missiles had been built; the last Minuteman I came off the assembly line in May 1965. Boeing continued production with Minuteman II and, in 1968, began building the Minuteman III.

The mid-1960s closures of depots at Rome, New York, San Bernardino, California; Middletown, Pennsylvania; and Mobile, Alabama ensured growth at Ogden, as 5,000 positions came to the Utah facility

In 1968, Ogden became the manager for the air-to-ground Maverick missile. More significantly, in 1973 the center took charge of source and repair responsibility for the strategic Air-Launched Cruise Missile.

In the 1970s, additional missile management responsibilities were transferred to Ogden for the Peacekeeper MX and for such short-range missiles as the Sidewinder and Short-Range Attack Missile. By 1980, Ogden ALC served as the logistics system program manager for the soon-to-be decommissioned Titan II fleet as well as Minuteman II and III, Peacekeeper, and the proposed Midgetman ICBM. As Titan II program manager, Ogden ALC oversaw Project Rivet Cap-the deactivation of the three Titan II missile wings. With deactivation, Ogden's involvement with the Titan II program ended on September 30, 1987. As Peacekeeper entered the inventory during the late 1980s Ogden ALC oversaw numerous modernization programs to improve the reliability and survivability of the deployed Minuteman forces. One such program initiated in 1985 was the Minuteman Integrated Life Extension (Project Rivet MILE), which upgraded missile silos and launch control facilities.

This past week, large pieces of Air Force Materiel Command's restructuring plan fell into place at Hill AFB, Utah, and Tinker AFB, Okla. On July 12, officials redesignated Hill's Ogden Air Logistics Center a complex-the Ogden Air Logistics Complex-and it became part of the new Air Force Sustainment Center that stood up two days earlier at Tinker, according to a Hill release. AFSC will oversee the sustainment of Air Force weapons systems. "Mission-capable and ready weapons systems are what is required to fight and win our nation's wars. And that is what AFSC will deliver," said Lt. Gen. Bruce Litchfield, AFSC commander. Also at Tinker on July 10, the Oklahoma City Air Logistics Center became a complex and now falls under AFSC. The air logistics complexes will continue their missions, but without their former command staffs,

thereby reducing management overhead, states a July 12 Tinker release. The changes are part of AFMC's consolidation of its 12 centers to five to operate more efficiently, with projected savings of about \$109 million annually. On July 13, as part of these changes, the Air Force Flight Test Center at Edwards AFB, Calif., became the Air Force Test Center. 2012

Air Force Order of Battle

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Sources