DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
Headquarters US Air Force
Washington DC 20330

AF REGULATION 55-19

9 January 1980

Operations

ORGANIZATION, OPERATION, AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESSING AND INTERPRETATION FACILITY (PPIF)

This regulation states the concept of operations, the organization, and the responsibilities for the WS-430B, PPIF. It also provides general requirements, operating procedures, and guidelines for the management of the PPIF by tactical reconnaissance units. This regulation applies to all units that have the PPIF.

Suggestions for improving this regulation are encouraged. Send recommendations through command channels to HQ USAF/INYK, Wash DC 20330.

Supersedes AFR 55-19, 20 August 1974. (See signature page for summary of changes.)
No of Printed Pages: 25
OPR: INYK (Capt R. Stobbe)
Approved by: Col O. L. Greenblatt
Writer-Editor: D. Britford
Distribution: F

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1–1. Purpose and Scope. This regulation provides a single reference covering the general requirements, operating procedures, and management of the WS-430B, PPIF. It provides standardized, specific, and general guidance for the management of the PPIF to permit:

a. Effective employment of reassigned personnel from other units or commands with minimum orientation.

b. Exchange of information and ideas between organizations using like terminology.

c. Reducing the need for extensive operating instructions at each unit.

d. Integration of facilities and personnel to better meet unique or special mission requirements.

1–2. Terms Explained:

a. Attachment 1 has a list of the abbreviations used in this regulation.

b. The terms WS-430B and PPIF are considered synonymous. The term "PPIF" used in this regulation refers primarily to the WS-430B but may also refer to similar mobile equipment used with the WS-430B, such as WS-428A Imagery Interpretation shelters, other tactical information processing and interpretation (TIPI) shelters, manual radar reconnaissance exploitation segment (MARRES) vans, etc.

1–3. System Description. The WS-430B, PPIF provides tactical reconnaissance units with a self-contained capability to process, print, and interpret tactical reconnaissance imagery. It can be deployed "in whole" or "in part" to support day or night all-weather reconnaissance on a sustained basis. A complete facility operates from six 150 kilowatt generators providing 120/208 volt AC, 60 Hz, three phase, four wire electrical power. The average water demand is 7 gallons per minute for a complete facility.

Chapter 2

ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

2-1. General Information. This chapter defines the organizational management structure and delineation of command and staff responsibilities for organizations managing PPIF assets. Also, specific management responsibilities for PPIF operators are discussed.

SECTION A—HQ USAF TO WING LEVEL

2-2. Management Responsibilities:

a. **HQ USAF, Major Commands (MAJCOMs).** At all command levels, primary management responsibility for PPIF assets rests with the operations staff function. Operational responsibilities include determining unit of assignment, location, and mission priorities. Technical and supporting responsibility is provided by the intelligence (IN) staff function, and includes staff guidance concerning the training, staffing, internal operation procedures, and technical design or applications of the hardware of the PPIF. MAJCOM staffs should have management personnel with primary Air Force specialty codes (AFSCs) 8016, 8044, 20699, 8064, 23399, and 40499. The 404XX personnel are assigned to the staff agency that has the PPIF maintenance management responsibility.

b. **Wing Management Responsibilities:**

(1) The wing commander is responsible for making sure that PPIF resources are properly managed by providing the wing staff and subordinate commanders with uniform guidance related to employment, deployment, mission application, and disposition of assets.

(2) The deputy commander for operations is responsible for daily operational policy for deployment, mission priorities, contingency planning, ground system force sizing, and airlift support of PPIF assets.

(3) IN formulates policy and provides staff supervision, through the deputy commander for operations, concerning staffing and training (manpower source list changes, AFSCs, schools, on-the-job training, and mobility) internal operating procedures (processing, printing, exploitation, and production priorities), and technical design or application of the equipment and facilities of PPIF assets. To provide this guidance, IN should be staffed with experienced personnel in AFSCs 8064, 23399, 8044, and 20699.

(4) The deputy commander for logistics, through the wing chief of maintenance, provides quality control, maintenance data collection, and time compliance technical order support to the PPIF maintenance function. However, it is the responsibility of each PPIF chief, together with IN and chief of maintenance, to make sure that these services are used. The wing IN, together with qualified personnel from wing quality control, conducts activity inspections of each PPIF maintenance unit once a year. At times, the PPIF logistics section requires support from other maintenance activities on base; assistance is scheduled and coordinated with the responsible agencies (sheet metal support from the field maintenance squadron, mobilizer maintenance assistance from the transportation squadron, etc.) (see AFM 66-1, volume II or AFR 66-5).

(5) Wing civil engineering (DE) provides support for PPIF site preparation, water supply, drainage, and electrical utilities.

SECTION B—PPIF LEVEL

2-3. Operational Considerations. The shelters that make up the PPIF have a working environment which, although limited, can be improved with effective management actions and positive communication.

a. **Management.** The PPIF modular layout and resulting isolation create management challenges.

(1) Span of Control. Attaining a manageable span of control within the PPIF is a key management consideration. The modular concept can easily increase the feeling of isolation, hence a greater managerial challenge is presented to overcome the barriers of the physical layout.

(2) Self-inspection. AF Form 2592, WS-430B Self-Inspection Checklist, should be used as a management aid in monitoring the operations of the PPIF.

b. **Work Space.** Administration, training, supply, maintenance, and latrine facilities are limited or nonexistent in the PPIF design. Field deployment places a greater stress on these areas. A major management factor is planning the work flow to make the best use of space.

c. **Vibration and Noise Level.** Operation of air conditioners or placement of the PPIF too close to aircraft operating areas causes vibration and high noise levels. Excessive noise levels also may result in loss of hearing in exposed personnel. Noise problems, including evaluation of work facilities and equipment, and the possibility of exposed individuals taking part in the hearing conservation program (autiometric testing) should be referred to the responsible US Air Force Medical Service unit (see AFR 161-35).

d. **Industrial Hygiene.** An industrial operation frequently involves exposure of personnel to dangerous chemicals, excessive thermal stresses, and

other potentially detrimental environmental factors. The US Air Force Medical Service is responsible for conducting a comprehensive environmental health program (including bioenvironmental engineering surveys), evaluating all working areas, and administering the occupational health physical examinations (see AFR 161-33). A survey of all working areas of the PPIF should be requested from the responsible US Air Force Medical Service unit.

e. **Physical Security.** Maintaining proper security in the PPIF requires special attention, due to the many possible entrances to the shelters. Access to the PPIF should be limited to as few doors as necessary. Adequate area night lighting is essential in maintaining security.

2-4. Functional Areas. The PPIF is organized into three main functional areas: PPIF support, operations, and logistics. PPIF support includes mobility, administration, and training. Operations is subdivided into production control, imagery processing (IP) and imagery interpretation (II) and is discussed in detail in chapter 3. A quality control subunit is maintained within imagery processing and imagery interpretation. Logistics include maintenance and supply and is discussed in chapter 4.

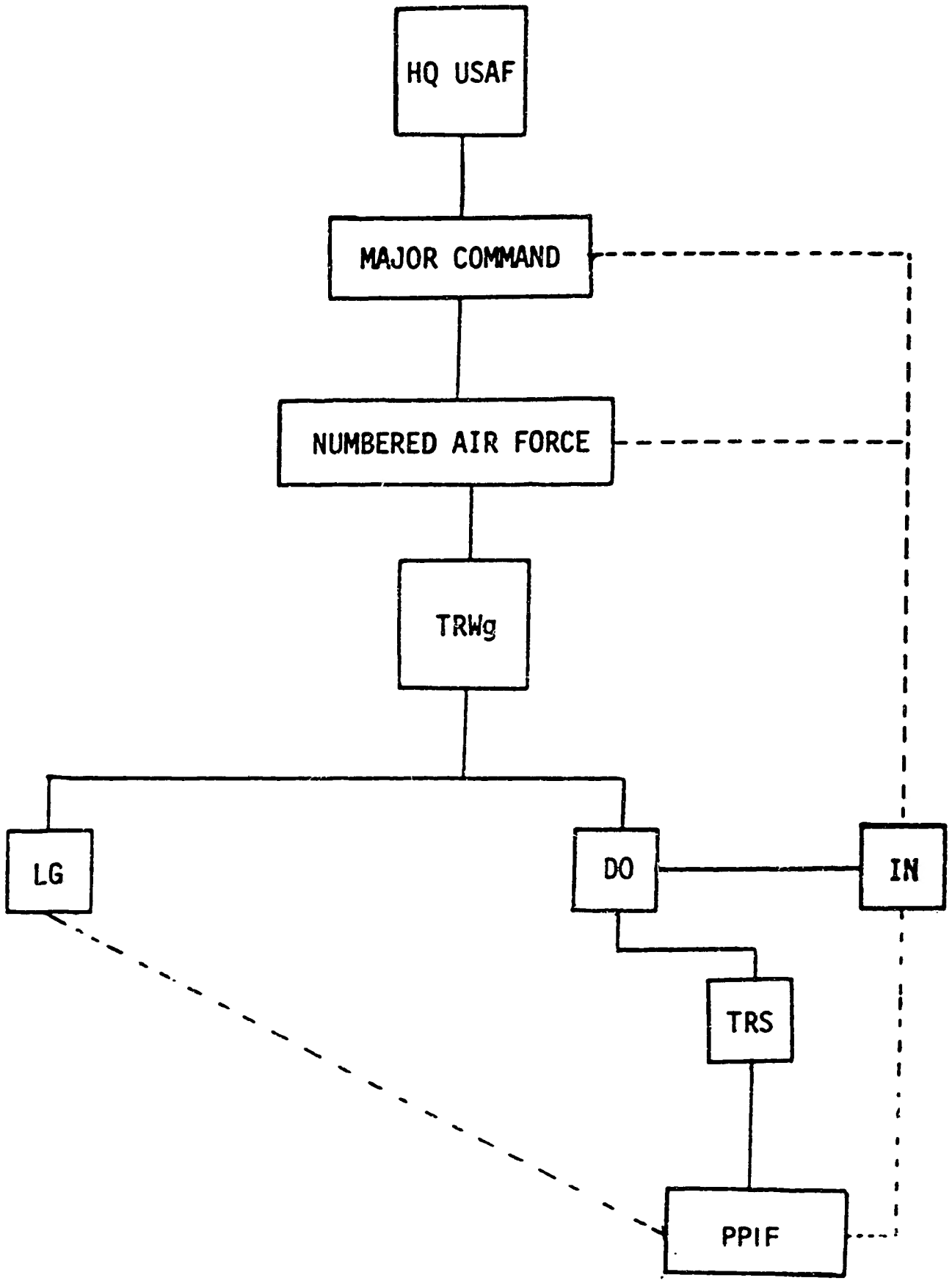
2-5. PPIF Chief. It is essential that the PPIF chief possess an AFSC 8016, 8044, or 8064, and have knowledge of both imagery processing and imagery interpretation. The PPIF chief is directly responsible to the squadron commander for the operation and control of the PPIF. Primary duties include coordination of all activities between operations, logistics, and the training, administration, and mobility units as they apply to the mission of the squadron. The PPIF chief maintains liaison with and accepts staff guidance from wing intelligence.

2-6. PPIF Support Section. The non-commissioned officer in charge (NCOIC), PPIF support section, supervises mobility, administration, and training units.

a. **Mobility.** This unit makes sure mobility manuals and all local operations plans are followed. Sets up shelter packing teams and makes sure current recall rosters are available.

b. **Administration.** The administration units does all the typing and controls the classified information. They also keep all required manuals, regulations, and operational instructions, bulletin boards, files, forms, and transitory correspondence.

c. **Training.** The training unit monitors all training programs within the PPIF. These persons, together with the squadron training NCO and the PPIF section supervisors, make sure requirements are followed that are in chapter 5.



NOTE: The solid lines denote command and control authority. The dotted lines denote staff guidance as well as reviewing and monitoring PPIF operations.

Figure 2–1. Command and Control Diagram.

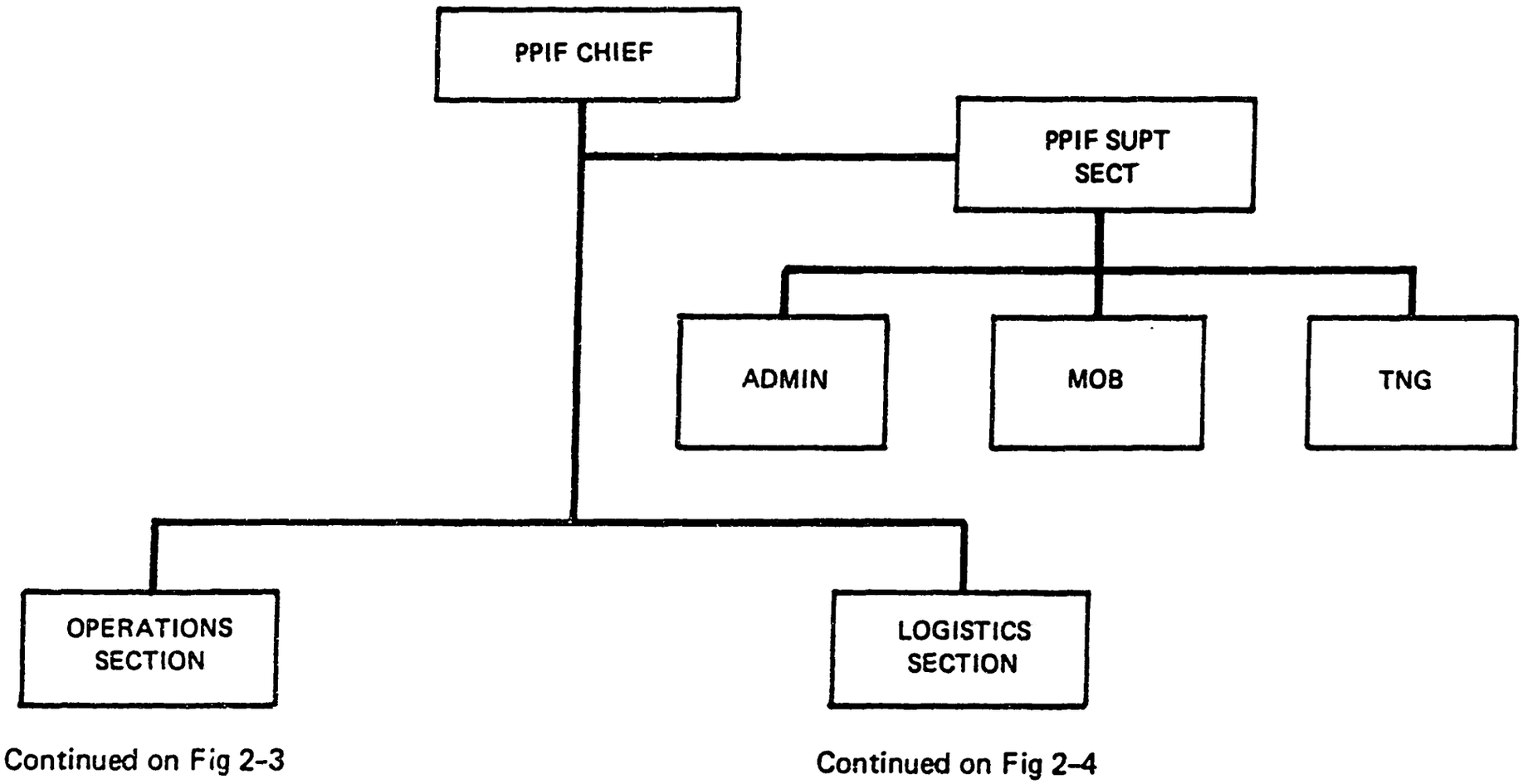


Figure 2–2. PPIF Organization.

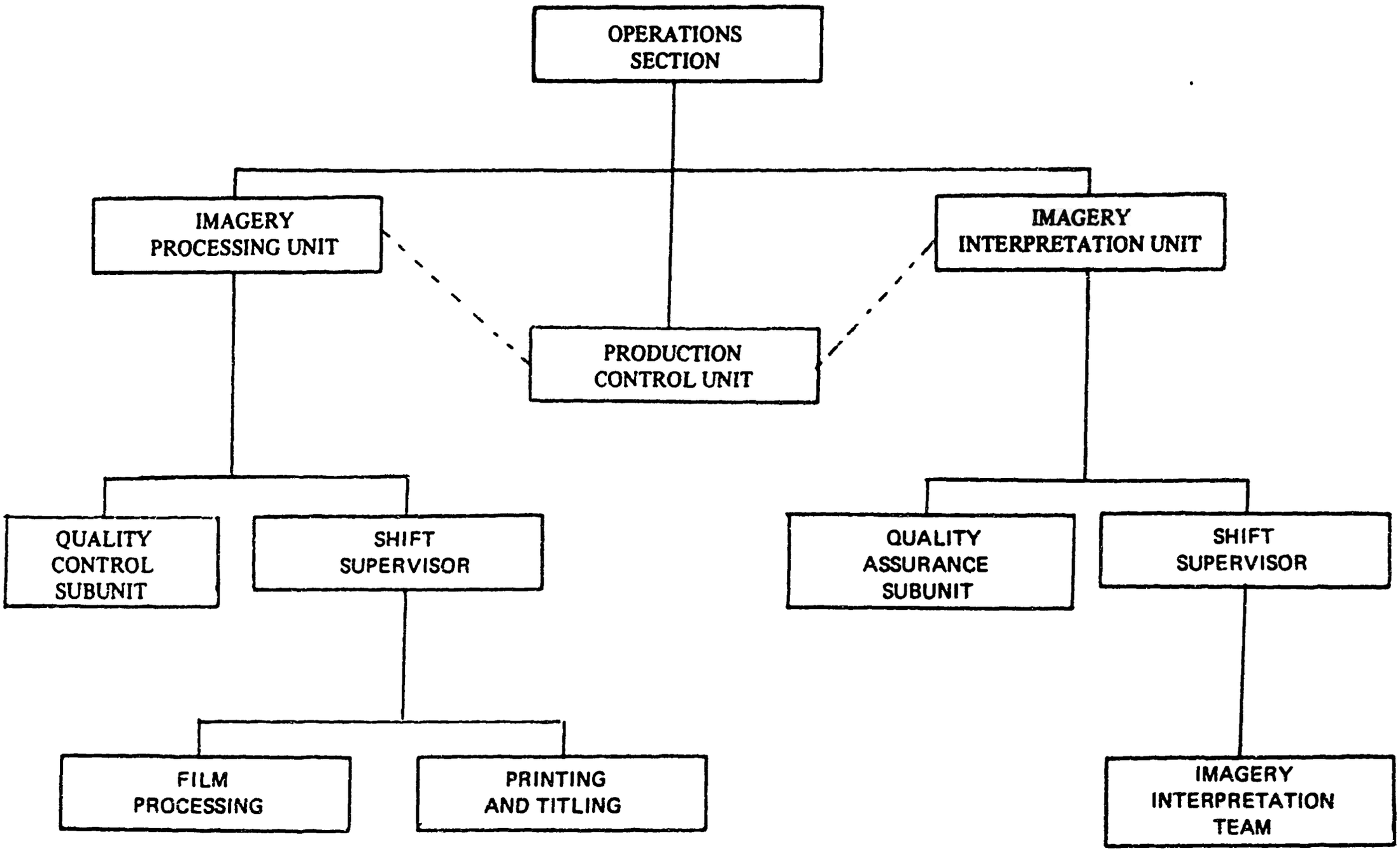


Figure 2–3. PPIF Operations Section Organization (example).

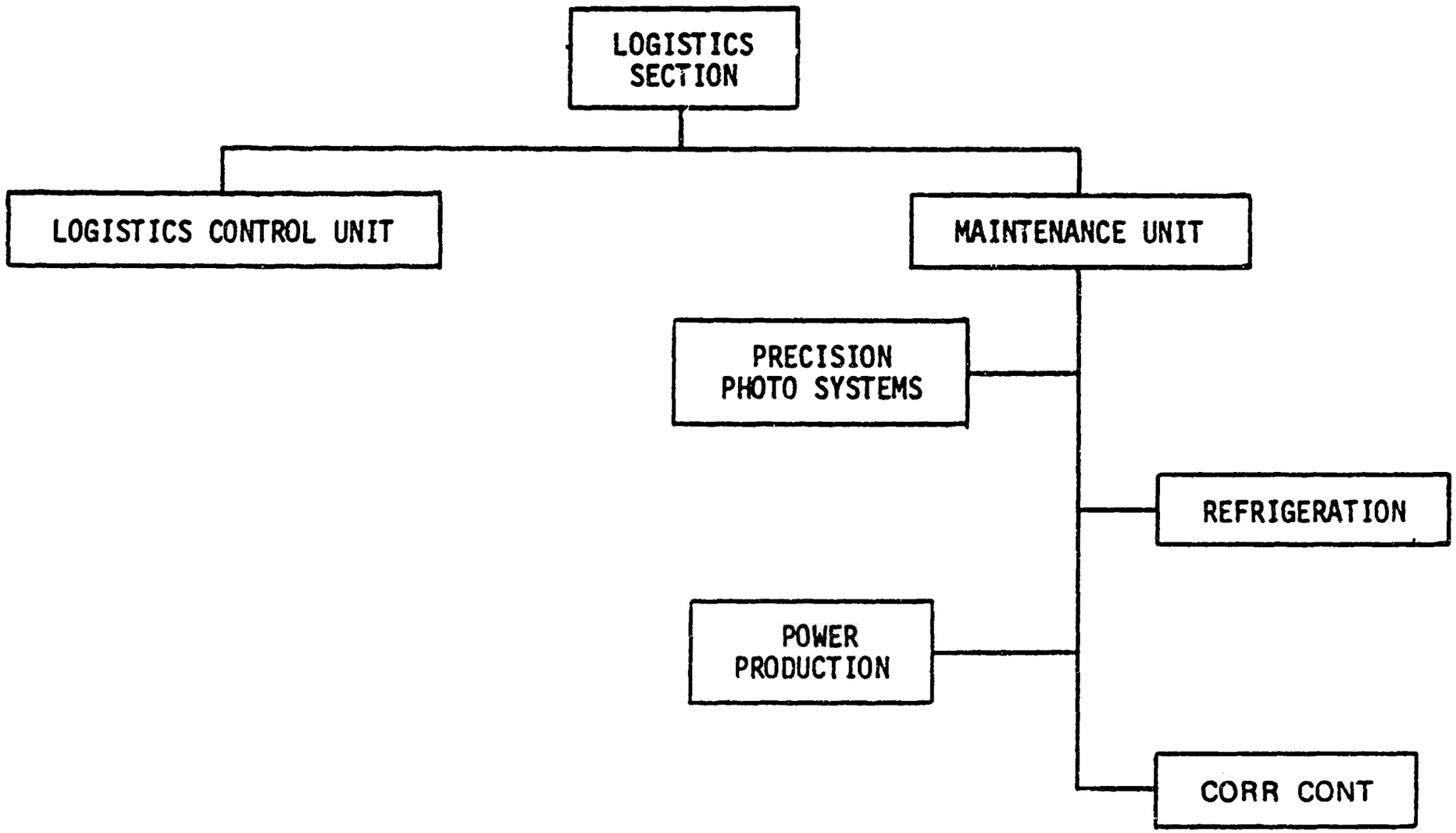


Figure 2–4. PPIF Logistics Section Organization (example).

Chapter 3
OPERATIONS

3–1. Production Control (PC). PC consists of persons experienced in the functions of processing and interpretation. They make sure that suspense times are met by assigning priorities and realistically scheduling work through the PPIF, consistent with established timing criteria and the availability of equipment and personnel. Production control coordinates with maintenance to ensure maximum ready status of equipment. When it appears suspense times cannot be met, the senior supervisor is notified at once.

a. **AF Form 2588, Daily Production/Sortie Log.** AF Form 2588 is an essential item in controlling workflow. This log must be maintained accurately and kept according to AFM 12-50. The log provides a permanent record for every mission, and provides control during the production operation. It is essential that production control uses this management tool that allows them to follow each piece of work from entry to completion. When the interpretation personnel select negatives for printing, an AF Form 2591, Reconnaissance Photographic Services Work Order must be submitted to the print section. This information is also recorded on AF From 2588. AF Form 2588 should be sufficient to provide control of all original mission film, printing, titling, interpretation, and required reports. However, this does not preclude the processing and interpretation units from additional maintenance records to facilitate management of thier resources.

b. **Dissemination.** PC is responsible for inventoring, labeling, wrapping, and receipting classified materials according to appropriate directives.

c. **Equipment Status.** Production control also maintains a chart of all equipment operationally certified for use each day. This chart is updated to show machine certification times, shelter or equipment down times, etc. IP quality assurance and maintenance personnel provide inputs to production control.

d. **Maintenance.** When an equipment discrepancy occurs, operator personnel inform production control who completes an AFTO Form 349, Maintenance Data Collection Record requesting maintenance support. One copy is kept in production and one is sent to the maintenance supervisor. Production control also coordinates periodic and immediate maintenance scheduling to ensure the availability and cleanliness of equipment before maintenance work. Production control is notified by maintenance on completion of work, and makes sure that operational checkouts are complete before using the equipment. In addition, PC and maintenance ensure proper maintenance of the AFTO Form 244, System or Equipment Status Record.

c. **Corrosion Control.** Corrosion control is everyone's responsibility, even though the maintenance unit is the OPR. PC makes sure that shelters and equipment down for corrosion control are scheduled on the monthly maintenance plan according to mission requirements.

f. **Reports.** Production control ensures the preparation of timely reports requested by proper authority.

g. **Daily Inspections.** Production control makes sure operator functions on the maintenance inspection work cards are accomplished as required.

3–2. Imagery Processing (IP). IP is responsible for: certifying all of the equipment in the shelters according to AFR 96-1, quality processing of all original films, production of all contact or projection duplications on film or paper, and titling and cleaning of all roll materials being reproduced. IP also must maintain cleanliness, ensure operator corrosion control and operator maintenance of the shelters, and provide enough job proficiency and mobility training.

a. **Film Processing.** All film is received from production control and delivered back to production control after processing is completed. Production control provides three Film Can Labels (DD Form 1927, DD Form 1928, or DD Form 1929) for film identification. Processor operators attach one label to the film can, one to the lid, and one to the end of the processed film as it leaves the processor dry box. The shift supervisor makes sure that all operators are fully qualified to operate film processing equipment in the ES-59 shelter.

(1) Malfunctions. All processed materials should be checked at the takeup station to determine processor malfunctions and other defects. In the event of a "wraparound," production control is notified at once. If original film is involved, make every effort to salvage as much footage as possible before exposing the opened machine to light. Following a "wraparound," the processor must be completely recertified before using.

(2) Double stranding. When double stranding, care must be taken to make sure:

(a) Only films of the same emulsion type are double stranded.

(b) The prime sensor and backup sensor from the same sortie are not double stranded on the same processor.

(c) No two prime sensors are double stranded on the same processor.

b. **Printing or Titling:**

(3) Mission Package. Parts of the mission package are prepared before arrival of the imagery. The mission package includes a manila envelope (or shipping bag or box if roll film is requested) with the following information stamped or written on the outside:

(a) Unit designator.

(b) Mission or target number.

(c) The mission package also has a copy of the fragmentary order or mission request, with changes noted. The shift supervisor checks all materials and information as requested.

(4) Disseminating or Transmitting Reports and Products. Although the specific methods used for transmitting and issuing reports and products vary, it is essential that each unit develop a plan to make sure that adequate facilities and methods are available at each potential operating location.

Chapter 4
LOGISTICS

4-1. General Information. Precision photographic systems maintenance personnel and support equipment maintenance personnel maintain all ground equipment used to process and exploit reconnaissance photography. To carry out this mission, the personnel are assigned to the operational unit. The functional responsibilities of training, plans, scheduling, records, and maintenance control have been included in logistics structures, but have not been established as separate entities. The personnel assigned to the PPIF maintenance functions are responsible to the PPIF logistics officer.

4-2. MAJCOM Responsibilities. Each MAJCOM is responsible for publishing specific logistics support guidance consistent with its own maintenance operations. The following paragraphs are offered as background information.

4-3. Wing Intelligence Responsibilities. IN provides maintenance management and serves as a focal point to establish and ensure compliance with the standardization of procedures. Wing intelligence:

a. Provides staff guidance for all PPIF maintenance and supply requirements to include equipment status and inspections, standardization of procedures, technical order (TO) distribution, time compliance technical order (TCTO) programs, precision measurement equipment laboratory (PMEL) scheduling, deficiency analysis, data reporting, and corrosion control.

b. Performs functional inspections each month on a minimum of 20 percent of each squadron's PPIF equipment. This covers adequacy of inspections, servicing, operator maintenance, repairs, corrosion control, TCTO's, records, and scheduling maintenance requirements.

c. During PPIF exercises, monitors all aspects of the maintenance program, shelter mobilization, and use of assigned personnel.

4-4. PPIF Chief Responsibilities. The PPIF chief is responsible for the overall management, control, logistics, and employment of personnel or equipment assigned to the PPIF. The PPIF chief:

a. Develops standard local interface procedures in with the chief of maintenance (see AFM 66-1, volume II).

b. Implements the policies directed by higher authority and makes sure that the responsibilities outlined in this regulation are properly assigned.

c. Assures availability of the maximum number of maintenance personnel and takes all possible action to prevent disruption of maintenance schedules.

d. Reviews all inspection reports and takes corrective action of all deficient areas.

e. Makes sure that equipment operators perform required operator inspections and maintenance on all assigned equipment.

f. Makes sure that equipment is not interchanged or removed from the PPIF nor any equipment modification performed without AFR 57-4 (Retrofit Configuration Changes) approval.

g. Conducts periodic inspections of the entire PPIF to find out the adequacy of the corrosion control and maintenance programs.

4-5. Logistics Officer Responsibilities. The logistics officer is responsible to the PPIF chief for the effective management of all maintenance and logistic support for the PPIF. The logistics officer:

a. Keeps the PPIF chief informed of the logistics status on ground photographic and support equipment.

b. Delegates to the maintenance NCOIC the necessary authority to carry out assigned responsibilities.

c. Is knowledgeable of maintenance data collection (MDC) procedures and monitors reports received from the deputy commander for logistics.

d. Actively supports established ground safety policies.

e. Makes sure a current file of technical publications is maintained for the PPIF.

f. Ensures maintenance and supply discipline and good housekeeping practices are followed through the logistics section.

4-6. Maintenance NCOIC Responsibilities. The maintenance NCOIC devises and implements procedures necessary to ensure effective maintenance of equipment and management of resources. The maintenance NCOIC:

a. Advises the logistics officer at all times of the maintenance capability, potential problem areas, and the maintenance posture.

b. Confirms maintenance requirements and coordinates mission capability (MICAP) start and stop times with the PPIF supply section. Procedures will be according to AFR 65-110 and AFM 67-1, volume II, part 2.

c. Manages the PME program according to TO

00-20-14, TO 33K-1-10D, AFM 66-267, and AFM 66-1, volume II.

d. Maintains AFTO Form 95, Significant Historical Data, on each major end item of photographic equipment. Also maintains AFTO 244 or 245, Equipment Status Record, on each PPIF shelter and nonpowered AGE to include: load transfer unit, stake trailer, and mobilizer dolly. Historical data for diesel generators will be maintained on AF Form 719, Historical Record Diesel Electric Generator and System. Additional inspection records for the individual machine shop equipment is not required for the FS-7A vans.

e. Ensures status tagging of equipment using AFTO Form 350, Reparable Item Processing Tag, and its attachment to the item during all maintenance processing.

f. Ensures that supervisors perform random quality control inspection of the maintenance accomplished by assigned personnel. These inspections will be recorded as a separate line entry on the AFTO 349 that the technician used to document the maintenance action.

g. Assures that repair of mobilizers and stake trailers, beyond the capability of the PPIF maintenance section, is accomplished by the transportation squadron according to AFM 77-310, volume II, attachment 5.

h. Ensures observance of safety measures according to AFR 127-101.

i. Ensures that timely pickup or delivery of maintenance forms and reports is accomplished between the maintenance section and wing keypunch facility.

j. Evaluates deficiencies noted in technical orders and submits AFTO Form 22, Technical Order System Publication Improvement Report and Reply according to TO 00-5-1 and AFR 8-2, as supplemented.

4–7. Logistics Control Responsibilities. Logistics Control personnel advises the logistics officer of the percentage of equipment on hand, limiting factors, and other pertinent matters which affect the PPIF posture.

a. **PPIF Supply Function:**

(1) Acts as an advisor on all actions in maintaining Custodian Authorization (CA) Custody Receipt Listing (CRL) accounts.

(2) Coordinates, investigates, and acts on all supply problems within the PPIF. The unit represents the maintenance section, the imagery processing section, and the imagery interpretation section in all supply problems arising between the PPIF and base supply.

b. **Shop Bench Stock.** These stocks do not lend themselves to repair, are not authorized as repair cycle stocks, and must not exceed 30 days expected issue requirements.

(1) The semi annual bench stock listing is reviewed by the maintenance and operations activities in conjunction with logistics control for possible adjustment of bench stock levels.

(2) Unused shop residue remaining from TCTO modifications or bench stock deletion may be retained for attrition. These items must be properly binned and conspicuously identified as work order (XB) residue.

4–8. Maintenance Data Collection. The maintenance data collection system outlined in AFM 66-267 and the codes (equipment classification, type maintenance, when discovered, action taken, and how malfunction data codes) outlined in AFM 300-4, volume I are designated to provide data to HQ AFLC for material management and logistics support requirements.

a. Maintenance Data Collection Records (AFTO Form 349) are used to record production credit for all tasks accomplished by maintenance personnel requiring expenditure of direct labor.

b. AFTO Form 349 is used to record maintenance documentation. Specific details about the data and coding of this form are in the 00-20 series technical orders and AFM 300-4, volume I.

4–9. Corrosion Control. Corrosion control guidance for photographic equipment is in TOs 10-1-179 and 10M1-2-1-129. Treatment and preventive methods outlined are intended for mobile and fixed-base facilities and equipment. Maintenance instructions are limited to those that can be performed at the organizational level with standard tools, plus the special tools, equipment, and material listed in TOs 1-1-2, Corrosion Prevention and Control for Aerospace Equipment and 1-1-8, Application of Organic Coatings.

Chapter 5
TRAINING

5–1. General Information. The PPIF requires a great degree of specialized training to ensure proper combat readiness. The wide variety of AFSCs and equipment associated with the PPIF must be coordinated into a productive unit. A sound training program is the most effective tool used to achieve this goal. The PPIF chief sets up a training unit to manage all upgrade and proficiency training programs. Formal OJT requirements are monitored by the squadron OJT administrator. Each section manager establishes a comprehensive proficiency training program to develop maximum versatility and combat readiness of personnel and equipment. The wing IN evaluates training program effectiveness and ensures standardization.

5–2. On-the-Job Training (OJT):

a. The PPIF chief establishes and conducts a training program under the guidelines of AFR 50-23. This program includes normal upgrade training and proficiency training in packing and mobilization of all PPIF shelters. Each commander makes sure a job proficiency guide continuation sheet records instruction of personnel in the use and mobilization of each shelter. An example of this continuation sheet is at attachment 2.

b. Request for Specialized Training. If a training deficiency exists that cannot be corrected locally, an AF Form 403, Request for Special Technical Training, as required by AFR 50-9 is submitted.

5–3. Informal Training. This program includes mobility training, familiarization training, and driver training.

a. **Mobility.** Procedures must provide for practical experience in assembly, disassembly, and mobilization of the PPIF. To reduce wear and tear on the shelters, this program should be limited to the least amount of shelters necessary to achieve desired proficiency. Personnel should receive training and be certified skilled at least twice a year. Attachment 2 may be used as a guide for this program. When possible, exercises started by higher headquarters are used to meet the requirements of this paragraph.

b. **Familiarization Training.** To improve operational capability and effectiveness, assigned personnel should receive familiarization training in all major functional areas of the PPIF. It is not the intent to have each specialist totally skilled in areas primarily covered by other AFSCs. Each 23XX and 404XO assigned to the complex should receive an informal basic course in imagery interpretation. The course should include target identification and photo interpretation reporting as a minimum. Photo processing specialists and 206XOs should receive training in basic corrective maintenance, technical order research, and maintenance records. Photo maintenance and imagery interpretation specialists should be given a familiarization course in the use of major photo processing equipment and in basic photographic principles. In addition, all personnel should receive training in the area of aerial sensor systems.

c. **Driver Qualifications.** The NCOIC PPIF support section makes sure that the required number of personnel have completed base driving school training. The program should include qualifications on the ½-ton pickup truck and 1-ton step van. Enough personnel must be qualified on fork lifts, farm tractors, and Coleman tugs in order to be self-supporting in field operations.

5–4. Maintenance Training. The logistics manager is responsible for proficiency and management training of all assigned maintenance personnel. This logistics function is performed as an additional duty by competent, qualified maintenance personnel who are selected by the logistics manager from existing resources. Training, as referred to here, is all training conducted to improve maintenance proficiency and supervisory capability. It includes courses accomplished by field training detachment (FTD), mobile training team (MTT), factory, base, and Air Force schools, as well as the proficiency portion of dual-channel OJT.

a. **The Maintenance Training Monitor:**

(1) Supplements the specialty training standard (STS) with an AF Form 797, Job Proficiency Guide Continuation Sheet, and lists the specific tasks that enlisted persons are required to perform in their assigned duties. The monitor also makes sure that the proficiency part of OJT is done according to AFR 50-23.

(2) Monitors all maintenance training.

(3) Determines training necessary to correct deficiencies.

(4) Prepares and coordinates training schedules with other agencies and personnel to reduce disruption of the maintenance program.

(5) Arranges for adequate space and facilities to meet training needs.

(6) Monitors AF Form 623, On-The-Job Training Record.

(7) Administers maintenance proficiency tests and monitors practical or proficiency tests given by qualified supervisors. Training is conducted once a

year, or more often when deficiencies are noted, or for update on new equipment, systems, or procedural changes.

b. **Training Records Procedures.** Record all training on AF Form 623, as directed by AFR 50-23. All AF Forms 623 are kept by the work center supervisor. Use procedures of Air Force directives in the 40-series for documenting training requirements on assigned civilian maintenance personnel. AF Form 1098, Special Task Certification and Recurring Training, is used to certify AGE qualification, selected tasks requiring recurring training or evaluation, and selected tasks where the supervisor relies on someone else to validate the individual's qualifications. When used, it becomes a part of the AF Form 623. The logistics manager authorizes, in writing, a limited number of qualified personnel as certifying officials.

c. **Technical and Job Proficiency Evaluation.** To identify required training, all 5- and 7-level maintenance personnel (military and civilian) are evaluated on assignment to determine individual training deficiencies. The initial evaluation includes an interview plus a written and practical evaluation test. Initial evaluation is completed within 45 days after the individual reports for duty. Reevaluation of 5- and 7-level personnel is required once a year and when a change of assignment or equipment occurs. Reevaluation includes a written and practical evaluation test. AF Form 1098 is used to document practical and written proficiency examinations. The wing standardizes and monitors these proficiency examinations.

d. **Management Training of Maintenance Personnel.** Management training is a basic part of the overall training program. Maintenance data collection concepts, work-hour reporting procedures, and maintenance documentation data elements principles get particular attention. Programs to accomplish this base training are coordinated through the wing training staff of the maintenance division. The courses include:

(1) The fundamental operational concepts of management, with emphasis on foundations of good relations, functions and principles of management, principles of instructions, and procedures for methods improvements.

(2) The application of management techniques and practices to maintenance operations.

(3) An explanation of the maintenance organizations, including local procedures.

(4) An explanation of work programming methods.

(5) Maintenance, supply, and quality discipline.

(6) Equipment inspection periods, forms and records used, and the responsibilities of affected maintenance activities.

(7) Service test procedures and objectives that apply to the organization or wing.

(8) Discussion of supply and other support activities.

e. **Publications Familiarization.** Familiarization with required publications occurs first through use of the JPG and STS, for all assigned personnel. Familiarization with new publications and changes to existing publications is done through the work center supervisor briefings using the monthly listing of revised technical and basic management publications. The work center supervisor is responsible for briefing personnel on new or revised publications that apply to their work center.

5-5. Imagery Processing (IP) Training. The OIC of the IP unit establishes a comprehensive proficiency training program for all personnel on each piece of equipment that applies to their AFSCs. This program must be designed to train newly assigned personnel and to provide recertification of operators on an annual basis. To rate the training program, written tests or practical exercises are administered, and results are closely monitored. Most items of major equipment found in the PPIF are common to all photo reconnaissance laboratories. Operation manuals are readily available for such equipment and provide excellent background for training programs. Due to variations in installation required by the PPIF shelters, TOs are required for all operations and training.

5-6. Imagery Interpretation (II) Training. A training program is set up by the II officer, according to command directives, to make sure that assigned personnel maintain a high level of job proficiency. The content, depth, emphasis and format of the training is decided by the individual's current duty assignment, skill level requirements, and previous experience. Training requirements may be fulfilled through either self-study sessions or formal lectures. In a noncombat situation, specific training days should be designated each month to train in various aspects of the interpretation cycle. This training is documented according to command and local directives.

a. **II Keys.** Interpretation keys are maintained according to mission requirements. They have the 200 series keys or the joint imagery interpretation keys structure (JIIKS), supplemented by locally produced keys, as required. It is the responsibility of the imagery interpretation officer to maintain the necessary keys for use in equipment recognition by interpretation personnel.

b. **Reports.** Training on imagery interpretation reports is done on a regular basis according to command regulations, mission requirements, and proficiency of interpretation personnel. Knowledge of

DIAM 57-5A IPIR format and command reports is required.

5–7. Operation of Emergency and Support Equipment. Each section OIC identifies a limited number of personnel to receive training in the operation of equipment, such as the MB-15 generator. Generally, all maintenance personnel, as well as photo processing and imagery interpretation shift supervisors, must be fully qualified to operate emergency equipment; the training is the responsibility of the maintenance NCOIC. Other personnel are used for emergency reaction conditions only and usually are not required to perform routine operational checks. AF Form 1098 is used to certify qualification or authorization of individuals to operate AGE and to perform other specific functions, as required by HQ USAF, MAJCOM, and local directives. The logistics manager authorizes, in writing, a limited number of qualified personnel as certifying officials.

5–8. Evacuation Plan. An emergency evacuation plan for the PPIF must be devised and periodically exercised. All personnel must be briefed so that they are aware of all emergency exits in the facility.

5–9. Tactical Exercises. The PPIF must be exercised periodically to evaluate its capability to satisfy operational readiness inspection (ORI) criteria. For a realistic evaluation of the PPIF's capability, flying operations should also be considered.

Chapter 6
MOBILITY

6–1. General Information. The PPIF must be maintained in a high state of readiness to ensure timely and adequate support of contingency plans. Each PPIF should be capable of mobilization to meet airlift marshalling times required by local mobility plans. Reassembly times at the employment base may vary according to contingency plan requirements but should not exceed 20 hours to reassemble the complete facility after airlift close out.

a. **Movement Restrictions.** Noncombat movement of the shelters should be limited. For training exercises, and inspection, movement of the PPIF should be limited to a portion of the system (13 shelters or less) and the frequency should not exceed two moves a year.

b. **System Configuration.** The 25-shelter complex was designed to support a tactical reconnaissance squadron having 18 UE aircraft. One-half of the PPIF complex (13 shelters) can be operated independently without loss of capability except in production volume. Smaller functional units can be deployed, but capabilities become limited and electric and utility assembly problems may arise. Some of the shelters are capable of individual operation if electricity, water, and other support functions are provided. (See TO 10M1-2-5-11 for independent operation of shelters and for recommended PPIF layouts).

6–2. Deployment Preplanning. The primary consideration for deployment preplanning is the mission workload expected during the deployment. Duration of deployment and special production or reporting requirements also must be considered. These factors are dictated by contingency and operations plans, and could easily be modified by a world situation not envisioned in these plans. Areas for which advance action can be taken are as follows:

a. **Transportation.** The PPIF mobility unit must coordinate with the squadron mobility section to obtain appropriate vehicles from the motor pool (transportation squadron). These vehicles should arrive in the squadron as soon as possible after notification of deployment. Only vehicles that meet local towing requirements are used.

b. **Predeployment Site Survey.** A predeployment site survey by personnel knowledgeable of PPIF operations and requirements is recommended. This survey greatly reduces time required to become operational on arrival at the deployment site. Items to be surveyed include:

(1) Utilities. Availability of adequate base of commercial electrical power must be determined. Water and drainage outlets available to the selected site must be evaluated. Adequacy of existing sewage disposal facilities and determination of the requirement for construction of a holding pond or other disposal facility to handle waste materials must be checked.

(2) Security. If the deployment site is subject to hostile action, a determination of physical security requirements (fencing, revetments, etc.) is necessary. The requirement for armed guards also should be determined.

(3) Communications. Availability and adequacy of communications for intelligence reporting and command and control must be determined. If adequate communications facilities are not available, an alternate method (courier or secure voice) must be provided.

(4) Climatic Conditions. Extreme climatic conditions must be considered to make sure that proper equipment and personal gear are deployed. Subfreezing conditions require additional care and maintenance primarily for plumbing and heating. These problems can be reduced if the facility is placed in an enclosure.

6–3. Mobility Responsibilities:

a. The PPIF chief has overall responsibility for PPIF mobility. The PPIF chief attends deployment briefings and gathers as much information as possible concerning the deployment. This includes information on the operations order of plan being supported, deployment location, anticipated deployment duration, schedule of transport of the facility, and any special or unique requirements. The PPIF chief requests augmentation of personnel or equipment from other units as required to support the deployment.

b. The NCOIC, PPIF support section reviews all procedures and checklists for accuracy, completeness and compliance with directives; coordinates actions of deployment activities; and resolves problems.

c. The mobility NCOIC develops mobility procedures and checklists for unique operational requirements according to TOs, and wing and squadron mobility plans; coordinates with the wing and squadron mobility officers; makes sure that all personnel are trained to the appropriate proficiency level; assigns personnel to mobility crews; and advises the NCOIC, PPIF support section, of problem areas.

d. The packing and mobilizing team chiefs train all personnel assigned to their team. They teach assigned personnel to use checklists and TOs for pack-

ing and mobilizing the shelters. The team chief sees that each shelter is packed, inspected, and marshalled on time; makes sure that crews have the proper tools and equipment for mobilizing the shelters; and assigns personnel to marshall pallets, nesting boxes, photo supplies, and other equipment. Team chiefs make sure that appropriate checklists and TOs are available and used.

e. The maintenance NCOIC, like the other team chiefs is responsible for training, and mobilizing personnel. He or she also: monitors the mobilization of the MB–15 generators; supervises maintenance personnel in disconnecting power and intercom cables and water, drain, and air lines; and makes sure that load cables and load transfer units are in the stake trailers. The maintenance NCOIC helps other teams with maintenance problems and is responsible for packing and mobilizing the FS–7 shelters.

f. Inspection of shelters is made using AF Form 2590, Final Inspector's Checklist-Mobilization of the WS-430B. This inspection is conducted before the shelter is closed. The final check includes inspecting mobilizers; correcting markings; packing lists; and making sure shelters are clean, locked, and secure. The inspection is signed off on AFTO Form 244. If possible, the NCOIC, PPIF support section should be the final inspector.

6–4. PPIF Facility Setup. Preparation of the employment site and procedures for setting up the facility are in TO 10M1-2-5-11.

6–5. Mobility Exercises. Actual shelter movement must be exercised to show a capability of processing, printing, titling, and interpretation after arrival of the initial support element.

a. At least once a year, each PPIF must be tasked to pack their initial support elements according to the timing criteria in their existing mobility plans, and then move them to some selected site on base. Once all shelters and equipment have been marshalled and assembled at the flight line for aircraft loading, simulated aircraft down times should be given as a basis for the time criteria. The selected on-base site should simulate field conditions and require the use of the MB–15 generators and the portable water tanks. A fire hose or fire truck can be used to fill the water tanks, but personnel must display the capability of drawing water from a stream or lake by assembling the water pump unit and pumping water from the portable water tank. Actual exercises may satisfy this requirement, if all stated criteria are followed.

b. Complete capability should be shown by using either an actual mission or previously exposed film. This cycle should be timed from receipt of film to report production and should be checked for quality. To adequately test the system, it is essential that the unit achieve this capability with equipment that has been processed according to existing mobility procedures.

Chapter 7

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

7–1. Environmental Protection Policy. AFR 19-1 sets up Air Force policy and responsibilities for the Air Force environmental protection programs. It is Air Force policy to:

(a) Eliminate or control environmental pollutants from Air Force operations, with the overall mission of the Air Force.

(b) Comply with the most stringent of Federal, State, and local laws, regulations, and criteria relating to environmental quality.

(c) Use municipal or regional waste collection and treatment systems to dispose of wastes from Air Force facilities, when feasible.

7–2. Wastewater Treatment. If a processing laboratory cannot meet a sewer code, it may be necessary to separate those wastes that contain the objectionable materials. They must be given special in-plant treatment to conform to the code or disposed of in some other manner. The responsible Air Force Medical Service bioenvironmental engineer should be consulted for help.

7–3. Air Pollution From Film Incineration. Federal Government operations are subject to the most stringent of the Federal, State, or local air pollution control standards for the area. The applicable Federal standards are given in the current code of federal regulations, title 40, part 76. The code requires that film be burned only in incinerators designed for that purpose and that certain visual and gravimetric effluent standards be met. Open burning of film is not allowed.

7–4. Silver Recovery. Silver recovery is essential for both economic and environmental protection reasons. The silver recovery program and procedures are in AFR 400-14 and TO 10-1-25.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

OFFICIAL

LEW ALLEN, JR., General, USAF
Chief of Staff

VAN L. CRAWFORD, JR., Colonel, USAF
Director of Administration

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This revision expands the scope of WS-430B management to include similar equipment supporting tactical reconnaissance operations (chap. 1, para 1-2b). Detailed system description (chap. 2) is revised, WS-430B changed to "PPIF," logistical responsibilities deferred to each MAJCOM (chap. 4) and environmental pollution figures deleted.

ABBREVIATIONS

AFM	Air Force Manual
AFR	Air Force Regulation
AFSC	Air Force Specialty Code
AFTO	Air Force Technical Order
AGE	Aerospace Ground Equipment
AWP	Awaiting Parts
CA/CRL	Custodian Authorization/Custody Receipt Listing
CRS	Component Repair Squadron
DE	Civil Engineer
DIAM	Defense Intelligence Agency Manual
DIFM	Due In For Maintenance
DO	Deputy Commander for Operations
EEI	Essential Element of Information
EMO	Equipment Management Office
EMS	Equipment Maintenance Squadron
FTD	Field Training Detachment
II	Imagery Interpretation
IN	Intelligence, Chief of Intelligence
IP	Imagery Processing
IRAN	Inspection and Repair as Needed
JIIKS	Joint Imagery Interpretation Keys Structure
JPG	Job Proficiency Guide
LG	Deputy Commander for Logistics
MDC	Maintenance Data Collection
MICAP	Mission Capability
MSL	Manpower Source List
MTT	Mobile Training Team
NCOIC	Noncommissioned Officer in Charge
NORM	Not Operationally Ready—Maintenance
NORS	Not Operationally Ready—Supply
OI	Operating Instruction
OIC	Officer in Charge
OJT	On-the-Job Training
ON	Original Negative film
ORI	Operationally Ready Inspection
PC	Production Control
PIC	Photo Interpretation Console
PMEL	Precision Measuring Equipment Laboratory
PPIF	Photographic Processing and Interpretation Facility
QA	Quality Assurance
RADAREXREP	Radar Exploitation Report
RECCEXREP	Reconnaissance Exploitation Report, HOTPHOTOREP
SLR/SAR	Side Looking Radar, Synthetic Aperture Radar
STS	Specialty Training Standard
TA	Table of Allowance
TCTO	Time Compliance Technical Order
TIPI	Tactical Information Processing and Interpretation
TO	Technical Order

JOB PROFICIENCY GUIDE

This attachment is a general job proficiency guide for WS-430B mobilization and applies to all assigned personnel. Primary AFSCs involved are 206X0, 233XX, 404X0, 543X0, 545X0, and 552X5. AF Form 797, Job Proficiency Sheet, is recommended for recording individual mobility training for the WS-430B.

PARA NUMBER	TASKS/STUDY REFERENCE	SKILL LEVEL	PROF LEVEL[1]
Mobilizers/TO 36A11-22-14-1:			
2	Primary Components	3/5/7	C
9	Operation	3	2b
9	Operation	5/7	3c
FS-6A Photo Sensitized Material Storage Shelter/TO 10M1-8-2-1:			
1-3	Utilization	3/5/7	B
3-1	Preparation for Use	3	2b
3-1	Preparation for Use	5/7	3c
3-11	Preparation for Transport	3	2b
3-11	Preparation for Transport	5/7	3c
4-14	Freezer Operation	3	2b
4-14	Freezer Operation	5/7	3c
FS-7A Maintenance Shelter/TO 10M1-5-3-1:			
1-3	Utilization	3/5/7	2b
3-1	Preparation for Use	3	2b
3-1	Preparation for Use	5/7	3c
3-18	Preparation for Transport	3	2b
3-18	Preparation for Transport	5/7	3c
ES-57B Printing Shelter/TO 10M1-3-8-11, Series 1:			
1-3	Utilization	3/5/7	2b
3-1 to 3-4	Preparation for Use	3	2b
3-1 to 3-14	Preparation for Use	5/7	3c
3-18 to 3-22	Preparation for Transport	3	2b
3-18 to 3-22	Preparation for Transport	5/7	3c
ES-73A Continuous Printing Series III Shelter/TO 10M1-3-10-1:			
1-3	Utilization	3/5/7	B
3-3 to 3-5	Preparation for Use	3	2b
3-3 to 3-9	Preparation for Use	5/7	3c
3-10 to 3-13	Preparation for Transport	3	2b
3-10 to 3-16	Preparation for Transport	5/7	3c
ES-63A Film Title and Cleaning Shelter/TO 10M1-10-2-1:			
1-3	Utilization	3/5/7	B
3-3 to 3-13	Preparation for Use	3	2b
3-3 to 3-20	Preparation for Use	5/7	3c
3-22 to 3-24	Preparation for Transport	3	2b
3-22 to 3-25	Preparation for Transport	5/7	3c
ES-65A Chemical Mix Distribution Shelter/TO 10M1-9-2-1:			
1-3	Utilization	3/5/7	B
3-5 to 3-9	Preparation for Use	3	2b
3-5 to 3-12	Preparation for Use	5/7	3c
3-15 to 3-23	Preparation for Transport	3	2b
3-15 to 3-23	Preparation for Transport	5/7	3c
ES-58B Printing Series II Shelter/TO 10M1-3-9-11:			
1-3	Utilization	3/5/7	B
3-7 to 3-18	Preparation for Use	3	2b

3–7 to 3–18	Preparation for Use	5/7	3c
3–20 to 3–28	Preparation for Transport	3	2b
3–20 to 3–28	Preparation for Transport	5/7	3c
ES–59A Continuous Processing Shelter/TO 10M1–2–6–1:			
1–3	Utilization	3/5/7	B
3–4 to 3–12	Preparation for Use	3	2b
3–4 to 3–16	Preparation for Use	5/7	3c
3–18 to 3–26	Preparation for Transport	3	2b
3–18 to 3–26	Preparation for Transport	5/7	3c
ES–64A Imagery Interpretation Shelter/TO 10M1–7–3–1:			
1–3	Utilization	3/5/7	B
3–4 to 3–20	Preparation for Use	3	2b
3–4 to 3–20	Preparation for Use	5/7	3c
3–22 to 3–28	Preparation for Transport	3	2b
3–22 to 3–30	Preparation for Transport	5/7	3c
ES–60B and ES–61B Final Edit and Inspection Shelters/TO 10M1–6–2–11:			
1–3	Utilization	3/5/7	B
3–6 to 3–12	Preparation for Use	3	2b
3–6 to 3–15	Preparation for Use	5/7	3c
3–17 to 3–25	Preparation for Transport	3	2b
3–17 to 3–25	Preparation for Transport	5/7	3c

It is not necessary for an enlisted person who is receiving lateral training to reach full proficiency on shelters not in his or her area of primary responsibility. A 23350, for instance, must reach full proficiency on the ES–59 (Continuous Processing Shelter), but 3-level proficiency will be adequate on the ES–64A (Imagery Interpretation Shelter) and the FS–7A (Maintenance Shelter).

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SAMPLE COPY

JOB PROFICIENCY GUIDE CONTINUATION SHEET

PARAGRAPH NO.	TASKS, KNOWLEDGES AND STUDY REFERENCES	SKILL LEVEL	PROFICIENCY LEVEL	DATE OJT STARTED	DATE OJT COMPLETED	TRAINEE INITIALS	TRAINER INITIALS
1-3	Utilization: ES-64A Imagery Interpretation Shelter/TO 10M1-7-3-1	3	B				
		5	C				
		7	D				
3-4 to 3-20	Preparation for Use: ES-64A Interpretation Shelter/TO 10M1-7-3-1	3	2b				
		5	3c				
		7	4d				
3-22 to 3-30	Preparation for Transport: ES-64A Imagery Interpretation Shelter/ TO 10M1-7-3-1	3	2b				
		5	3c				
		7	4d				
1-3	Utilization: ES-59A Continuous Processing Shelter/TO 10M1-2-6-1	3	A				
		5	B				
		7	B				
3-4 to 3-16	Preparation for Use: ES-59A Continuous Processing Shelter/ TO 10M1-2-6-1	3	1a				
		5	1b				
		7	2b				
3-18 to 3-26	Preparation for Transport: ES-59A Continuous Processing Shelter/ TO 10M1-2-6-1	3	1b				
		5	2b				
		7	3b				
	NOTE: Only two types of shelters are listed to show differences in proficiency level for shelters in an individual's area of primary responsibility and shelters on which he has received lateral training. Proficiency level codes entered are for example only.	3					
		5					
		7					
		3					
		5					
		7					
		3					
		5					
		7					
		3					
		5					
		7					
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		7					

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	20630/50/70	

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