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PERSONNEL PARACHUTE OPERATIONS

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This instruction implements DoD Directive 5100.1, *Functions of the Department of Defense and Its Major Components*, AFPD 11-2, *Flight Rules and Procedures* and AFPD 11-4, *Aviation Service*. This instruction directs administration, responsibilities, minimum standards, and procedures for all USAF agencies and personnel conducting premeditated parachuting operations. Each major command (MAJCOM), Direct Reporting Unit (DRU), National Guard Bureau (NGB), and Field Operating Agency (FOA) conducting parachute operations must ensure compliance with this guidance, and must send one copy of unit supplements to this publication to HQ USAF/XOOS, 1480 Air Force Pentagon, Washington, DC 20330-1480. This publication applies to all USAF forces. The Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. 552a affects this instruction. Records Disposition: Ensure that all records created by this AFI are maintained and disposed of IAW AFMAN 37-139, *Records Disposition Schedule.* The authorities to collect and maintain records and the systems of records that affect this instruction are:

Military Personnel Records System (F036 AF PC C) Authority: 10 U.S.C. 8013, Secretary of the Air Force.

Personnel Data System (PDS) (F036 AF PC Q) Authority: 10 U.S.C., various sections.

Aviation Resource Management System (ARMS) (F011 XO A) Authority: 37 U.S.C. 301a, Incentive Pay: PL 92-204; PL 93-570.

(USAFA) AFI 11-410, 27 May 2002, is supplemented as follows: This supplement, as well as the parent AFI, applies to all United States Air Force Academy (USAFA) mission design series (MDS) and Non-MDS designated aircraft and parachutists, commanders, operations supervisors, aircrews assigned or attached to USAFA, United States Air Force (USAF) and Department of Defense (DOD) agencies and personnel operating USAF Academy and DOD Non-Standard, Dissimilar parachute systems in the conduct of premeditated parachuting operations. Submit recommendations for improvement to this supple-

ment on AF Form 847, **Recommendation for Change of Publication,** through unit training channels to the 34th Operational Support Squadron Parachute Program Manager (34 OSS/OSTP).

SUMMARY OF REVISIONS

This document is substantially revised and must be completely reviewed.

Incorporates interim change (IC) 2001-1. Changes waiver authority. Administration and documentation is collocated in Chapter Two. Requires MAJCOMs to publish detailed guidance prior to deviations from inter-service parachuting procedures and equipment including STARS, Advanced Military Freefall programs and dissimilar equipment. Publishes tandem master and passenger requirements. Establishes military freefall exit and activation altitudes. Authorizes double billeting (overmanning) when assigned a valid student authorization, or when HQ USAF/XOOS and DP specifically approve. Authorizes wear of the Military Free-Fall (MFF) Parachutist Badge. Eliminates the unique description of activities conducted by each MAJCOM Personnel Parachute Program. Allows non-DoD civilians performing instructor duties to jump from DoD-controlled platforms. Clarifies currency and refresher requirements. Eliminates the requirement for commander's appointment letter for most parachutist duties. Permits the drop zone controller (DZC) to act as the malfunction officer. Permits US Air Force Academy to teach a Ft. Benning approved Plan of Instruction on a non-interference basis. Authorizes MAJCOMs to conduct Military Free-Fall and Static-Line Jumpmaster (JM) upgrade training and certify USAF JMs. Designates specific codes for JM qualifications. Changes waiver authority to MAJCOM/SG for flying after diving waivers. Deletes requirement for safety boat operators to be USCG trained. Allows non-diving units to use military personnel qualified as American Red Cross Lifeguards to act as safety swimmers. Clarifies Aeronautical Order (AO) and AF Form 922, **Individual Jump Record** processes. Removes administrative procedures of the Jump Record Folder (JRF) for incorporation in AFI 11-421, *Aviation Resource Management (ARM)*. Reformats template for Request for Permissive Parachute Duty, and adds templates for Request for Temporary "J" Code Jump Position and Request for Over Billeting.

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PART 1

AUTHORITY AND ADMINISTRATION

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. General. This instruction outlines broad but comprehensive guidance and requirements for Air Force personnel directing or performing premeditated parachute operations. Use this publication in conjunction with aircraft flight publications and applicable joint, USAF and MAJCOM and other subordinate directives.

1.1.1. This instruction provides broad administrative, management and operational guidance for AF Personnel Parachute Program (PPP) and subordinate command level parachute programs. As the Air Force continues to employ emerging techniques and technology to accomplish it's missions, compliance with this instruction is designed to require mature risk evaluation and mitigation by subordinate agencies during mission accomplishment.

1.1.2. The Air Force is tasked to develop, in coordination with the other Services, doctrines, procedures, and equipment employed by Air Force forces in airborne operations. The Army has primary responsibility for developing airborne doctrine, procedures, and equipment that are of common interest to the Army and the Marine Corps (DoD Directive 5100.1*, Functions of the Department of Defense and Its Major Components*). The primary objectives of Air Force parachuting are to employ forces operationally, test systems that allow aircrew members to survive bailout or ejection, and to instruct/demonstrate proper post-emergency bailout and ejection procedures. Although this instruction extensively draws upon the experience base of Army parachuting, unique Air Force missions and requirements, life support test and development, USAFA parachuting programs, and demonstration teams, require tactics, techniques, procedures and equipment not addressed in Army or Marine Corps tactical doctrine.

1.1.2. (USAFA) The USAFA parachuting mission is a cadet program used to develop leaders of character through the aerial environment. Graduates of Airmanship 490, Basic Freefall Parachuting, qualify as non-military freefall parachutists and are not qualified to perform military operations outside the scope of USAFA parachuting programs. USAFA parachuting programs rely entirely on non-standard, dissimilar equipment for all jump operations.

1.1.3. All AF parachuting operations will be conducted IAW published procedures and utilizing equipment that has been approved through an operational test and evaluation process, or a review by a panel of MAJCOM subject matter experts to determine if equipment can be procured, adopted and utilized by MAJCOM parachutists. This will be based on criteria from USAF or other DoD, federal, or commercial OT&E processes. AF/MAJCOM level organizations assigned parachute mission areas not specifically covered by this publication will publish and review every 3 years procedural guidance and a list of authorized equipment required for the conduct of their operations.

1.1.3. (USAFA) 98th Flying Training Squadron (98 FTS) Operating Instruction (OI) OI 99-1, *Parachute Flight Equipment Evaluation Program*, contains the USAFA Operational Test & Evaluation program guidance.

1.2. References. The primary guidance for static line parachute training and operations is AFMAN 11-420(I)/FM 57-220, *Static Line Parachuting Techniques and Training*. The primary guidance for military free-fall parachute training and operations is AFMAN 11-411(I)/FM 31-19, *Military Free Fall Parachuting Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures*. The primary guidance for USAFA parachuting activities is 34 OG-series regulations. Drop Zone (DZ) surveying, establishment, marking, and operational procedures for USAF aircraft are contained in AFI 13-217, *Assault Zone Operations*. AFI 11-209, *Air Force Participation in Aerial Events* provides guidance and procedures for Air Force participation in parachute demonstrations. Joint/Combined parachuting operations conducted by United States Special Operations Command personnel are governed by USSOCOM Manual 350-3, *Airborne Operations (Parachuting)*. The primary requirements for initiating/terminating AOs, entitlement to flight/jump incentive pays, and instructions for administration of jump/flight records are contained in DoDFMR 700.14R, V7A, Ch. 24, *Military Pay and Procedures, Parachute Duty*, AFI 11-401, *Flight Management*, AFI 11-402, *Aviation and Parachutist Service, Aeronautical Ratings and Badges,* and AFI 11-421*, Aviation Resource Management (ARM)*. Activity and incident reporting are contained in AFJI 13-210*, Joint Airdrop Inspection Records, Malfunction Investigations, and Activity Reporting*. **Attachment 2** is a listing of additional DoD parachuting publications that may be used to reference additional information.

1.3. Waiver Authority and Exceptions to Policy. Major Command (MAJCOM), Direct Reporting Units (DRU), Field Operating Agency (FOA) commanders have complete authority and responsibility for parachuting operations under their control. For the purposes of this publication, the term MAJCOM also applies to DRUs, FOAs, and the NGB. During contingencies and inspections, waiver authority is the MAJCOM/DO, Air Component DO, or the Special Operations Component J3 or their designated representatives, as applicable. For exercises and training, waiver authority must be retained at the MAJCOM/DO or their designated representative except where specifically identified in this instruction. Procedures, checklists, and record traffic published at AF/MAJCOM level and on record with HQ AF/XOOS constitute authorization to deviate from standard guidance in para **1.2.** Deviations occurring during mission execution should be reported to the MAJCOM within 24 hours or whenever tactically/operationally feasible.

1.3. (USAFA) For USAFA, the 34th Training Wing Commander (34 TRW/CC) is the Major Command Director of Operations (MAJCOM/DO) equivalent. Waivers to this supplement will be handled by 34th Operational Support Squadron (34 OSS/OST). The 34 TRW/CC is the waiver authority for specific aircrew and parachutist's training requirements not addressed by 34th Operations Group (34 OG)-series specific regulations.

1.3.1. Waiver Requests. Forward waiver requests through the appropriate command channels to the MAJCOM with the following information in narrative format:

1.3.1.1. Procedure to be deviated from.

1.3.1.2. Units/individuals requiring the waiver.

1.3.1.3. Inclusive dates of the waiver period.

1.3.1.4. Specific location the waiver is to be granted for.

1.3.1.5. Circumstances that necessitate the requirement for the waiver.

1.3.1.6. Impact of the denial of the waiver.

1.4. Recommended Changes. Submit proposed changes through channels to HQ USAF/XOOS, 1480 AF Pentagon, Washington DC 20330-1480 on AF Form 847, **Recommendation for Change of Publication**.

Chapter 2

ADMINISTRATION

2.1. Authority. This instruction provides guidelines for compliance with legislative and executive directives. All aspects of parachutist training and qualification must be accurately administered to assure the legality, safety, and effectiveness of parachuting operations. This chapter will be used in conjunction with AFI 11-401, *Flight Management,* and AFI 11-402, *Aviation and Parachutist Service, Aeronautical Ratings and Badges.*

2.2. Applicable to Whom . It applies to all active duty Air Force, Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC), National Guard Bureau (NGB), and AF civilian personnel involved in the training, operational or administrative aspects of deliberate parachuting operations.

2.3. Placing Individuals on Jump Status. Initiate orders to place an individual on jump status when required to fill a valid jump position IAW mission directives or Air Force requirements. **NOTE: The minimum parachute qualification for assignment/reassignment of any AF member to a jump coded position is static line training from Fort Benning, or a Fort Benning approved POI. Exception: The minimum parachute qualification for assignment/reassignment of any AF member to a jump coded instructor position at USAFA is course AM-490 at USAFA. This can be accomplished after assignment to USAFA.** Parachutist qualification and jump status are awarded based on mission requirement and will not be used as part of an incentive or recognition program. The following authorities may enter or withdraw parachutists from parachute jump status:

2.3.1. AF/XOO.

2.3.2. MAJCOM commanders or equivalents (DRUs, FOAs, etc. within the USAF to include AFRC).

2.3.3. Commanders having direct control over the Host Aviation Resource Management (HARM) office responsible for maintaining the member's Jump Record Folder (JRF).

2.3.4. Commanders of Air Force units that conduct parachute jump activities with validated and authorized "J" coded positions.

2.4. Documentation:

2.4.1. USAF personnel must be placed on jump status by an AO before engaging in parachuting operations from military or military contract aircraft. This includes initial parachutist training.

2.4.2. Subsequent to qualification as a parachutist, any future assignment or duty that would require the individual to be on parachute jump status, including additional training related to parachuting duty, is a military duty which the member is required to perform.

2.4.3. Parachutists are subject to the requirements of AFI 48-123, *Medical Examinations and Standards*. Parachutists are also subject to specific performance standards required by Joint, MAJCOM, and unit guidance. Exception: students of the USAFA AS 490 course will be medically qualified under 34 OG-series regulations.

2.4.4. Training/currency documentation will be completed IAW the Career Field Education Training Plan, MAJCOM guidance, the Aviation Resource Management System (ARMS) or other computer generated products. AOs will be published IAW AFI 11-401, AFI 11-402, and this instruction and

must reflect type Hazardous Duty Incentive Pay (HDIP) authorized. A new AO is required when a static line jumper becomes HALO qualified, to reflect highest HDIP entitlement authorized, once requirements are met. Jumpmaster (JM) orders will spell out JM qualifications IAW para. 2.6.4. Properly completed OJT records, AO's, and currency requirements constitute a commander's designation of personnel to perform special duty. The individual Jump Record Folder (JRF) is the permanent repository for: AF Form 922, **Individual Jump Record**, AO, Military Pay Orders (MPO), as well as other source documents affecting an individual's jump status or associated qualifications. The HARM office is responsible for validating HDIP entitlement, and the management of AOs, MPOs, and the JRF. Contact the HARM office with questions concerning the contents of the JRF.

2.4.4. (USAFA) Training and currency is conducted in accordance with 34 OG-series syllabi and lesson plans and documented in locally developed training folders and individual Jumper Information File (JIF) cards.

2.5. Parachutist Qualification and Badges.

2.5.1. USAF members attain basic parachutist qualification upon completion of an approved parachutist course.

2.5.1.1. Personnel who meet the requirements for award of an Air Force parachutist badge must apply by letter in accordance with **Attachment 4** (HARM office will automatically publish AO awarding badge for graduates who were on authorized AOs of the USAF Academy course, using the graduation date as the effective date). The HARM will maintain a copy of the member's application letter in the JRF. The HARM office maintaining the member's JRF will publish the AO awarding the appropriate badge. The AO must specify the **Table 2.1.** entry that establishes eligibility. In addition, the effective date of the order is the date the individual met all applicable criteria in **Table 2.1.**

2.5.1.2. JM Qualification. A parachutist becomes a qualified jumpmaster by completing a recognized JM training program (see para **5.1.4.**). Units will provide the member's local HARM with documentation certifying that the member is JM qualified (certificate of completion). The servicing HARM will then publish an AO indicating the JM qualification in the remarks section of the AO IAW AFI 11-401, **Attachment 3**. The HARM will file a copy of the JM course certificate in the individual's JRF.

2.5.2. Parachutists Badges/Devices. The USAF awards basic parachutist badges/devices to USAF members and members of other military services who complete parachutist training that qualifies them for the badge/device. Commanders must make every effort to maintain the prestige and tradition of USAF parachutist badges/devices.

2.5.2.1. Wear of other US or foreign military service badges will be IAW AFI 36-2903, *Dress and Personal Appearance of Air Force Personnel.*

2.5.2.2. Presenting badges/devices is not an appropriate method of recognizing meritorious service, achievement, or international friendship.

2.5.2.3. Members may lose the right to wear the parachutist badge by refusing to jump or requesting removal from jump status with less than 18 months of jump duty. The unit commander recommends and the MAJCOM approves the recommendation to prohibit wear of the Parachutist Badge. If approved, the HARM will publish an AO prohibiting wear of the badge in the remarks of the AO and remove badge from ARMS.

2.5.2.4. Combat Jump, Bronze Star and Arrow Head Device. Members may wear a Bronze Star for each combat jump accomplished. The star is centered on the parachutist badge. **NOTE: the Bronze Star device is only to be worn on parachutist badge for the type jump accomplished, i.e., on the parachutist badge for static line airdrop, and on the MFF parachutist badge for freefall airdrop. It is not transferable between the two types of badges.**

2.5.2.4.1. Certify qualification for the combat jump award by letter to the servicing HARM from the member's unit commander or designated representative. The letter must specify date and location of combat jump. AF members having earned bronze star device(s) while serving in a sister service must maintain appropriate service documentation of their combat jump in their JRF (if applicable) and/or USAF personnel records.

2.5.2.4.2. Servicing HARM offices will publish an AO awarding the Bronze Star for a combat jump. The remarks section must specify date and location of combat jump. The HARM offices will post member's AF Form 922, **Individual Jump Record**, accordingly, after the jump is certified for parachutists not assigned to an airborne jump unit. Squadron Aviation Resource Management (SARM) personnel will document the AF Form 922 prior to submission to the HARM for unit parachutist members, once the form is certified.

2.5.2.4.3. Members may wear one Arrow Head device on the appropriate campaign ribbon for each combat jump performed. Criteria and wear is IAW AFI 36-2903, *Dress and Personal Appearance of Air Force Personnel*.

2.5.3. International Parachutist Badges. Training provided by a foreign country can only lead to award of that country's badge. Such award does not constitute authority to award Air Force parachutist qualification. The MAJCOM Director of Personnel approves or disapproves acceptance of foreign decorations (e.g., Canadian Parachutist Badge).

Table 2.1. Mandatory Requirements for Wear of Parachutist Badges

LINE	A Qualification	B Months of Service and Formal Training	C Number of Jumps (5)	D Other Requirements and Remarks	E Badges (6)
1	Basic Parachutist	See para **5.1.1.**	5		Basic Parachutist (6)
2	Senior Parachutist	Complete 24 months on jump status with an organization assigned a parachute jump mission. (1) (2)	30 Static Line Jumps (5) (9)	Jumpmaster qualified (3) (8)	Senior Parachutist (6) (8)

3	Master Parachutist	Complete 36 months on jump status with an organization assigned a parachute jump mission. (1) (2)	65 Static Line Jumps (5) (9)	Jumpmaster qualified (4) (8)	Master Parachutist (6) (8)
4	Basic MFF Parachutist	Graduate of the USAJFKSWC MFF Course or a service approved MFF course. (10)	Based on course.		Basic High Altitude Low Opening (HALO) Parachutist (6) (7)
5	Master MFF Parachutist	on MFF status for a total of 36 months with an organization assigned a military free fall parachute jump mission. (1) (2)	N/A	Must be a qualified master parachutist (static line) and MFF Jumpmaster qualified (8) (9)	Master High Altitude Low Opening (HALO) Parachutist (6) (7) (8)
6	International	Training/award must be IAW rules leading to award of the rating by the particular country.	A/R	The MAJCOM/ FOA Director of Personnel, approves/ disapproves acceptance of foreign decorations (e.g., Canadian Parachutist Badge).	

NOTES:

1. Time spent in a training course leading to initial qualification as a parachutist does not fulfill the time requirements listed in column B of **Table 2.1.**
2. To earn a month of badge credit, members must meet DoD 7000.14-R, Vol. 7, Part A, performance requirements for that month. A month of HDIP entitlement equals one month of badge credit. Months need not be consecutive.
3. The 30 jumps must include: (1) Two jumps during the hours of darkness; (2) Fifteen jumps with operational equipment as prescribed by MAJCOM; (3) Two jumps with an operational unit that ended in an airborne assault or operational problem (real or training), or four test jumps with experimental equipment; (4) One night deployment performing Primary JM (PJM) duties; and (5) Seven jumps performing as PJM.

4. The 65 jumps must include: (1) Four jumps during the hours of darkness; (2) Twenty-five jumps with operational equipment as prescribed by the MAJCOM; (3) Five jumps with an operational unit culminating in an airborne assault or operational problem (real or training), or ten test jumps with experimental equipment; (4) Two night deployments performing PJM duties; and (5) Fifteen jumps performing as PJM.
5. Do not count non-military jumps toward individual total jumps.
6. All awarded parachutists badges are permanent unless revoked. Personnel who meet the requirements for wear of an Air Force parachutist badge must apply by letter in accordance with **Attachment 4** (awarding action is automatically accomplished for graduates of the USAF Academy course). The HARM will maintain a copy of the member's application letter in the JRF. The HARM office maintaining the member's JRF will publish the AO awarding the appropriate badge to individuals assigned to an authorized UMD "J" coded AFSC, 1C2X1, 1T2X1, 13DXX (or USAFA cadets), on AOs required to perform frequent and regular jumps. The AO must specify the **Table 2.1.** entry that establishes eligibility. In addition, the effective date of the order is the date individual met all applicable criteria in **Table 2.1.**
7. Personnel who obtain MFF qualifications prior to the effective date of this AFI are authorized to wear the MFF badges without submitting an application. When both badges are worn the Basic Parachutist Badge is worn above the MFF badge. When worn with non-rated aircrew member badge , member may choose parachutist or MFF parachutist badge.
8. Parachutists who are disqualified from parachute duty before fulfilling advanced qualification criteria are not eligible for advanced badges.
9. Jumps made on dissimilar systems are only counted toward the parachutist badge when those jumps are military in nature or as part of a USAF OT&E process.
10. Includes graduates of the Military Airlift Command High Glide Ratio Parachute (HGRP) Course.

2.6. Preparing Aeronautical Orders (AOs). Submit requests for AOs to enter parachutists into jump status to the HARM office.

2.6.1. Commanders must certify eligibility for parachute duty. Certification includes verification of medical clearance (AFI 48-123), review of past parachute duty or training (ensure member has not been previously disqualified), and that a valid jump position exits on the UMD. Members who meet the requirements for award of an Air Force parachutist badge complete AF Form 196, **Data for Parachutist Badge** (certified by operations officer), and apply for the award through channels to the appropriate commanders.

2.6.1.1. Commanders will submit a request to publish a parachutist AO to the HARM office. As a minimum, the letter will have UMD position number, DAFSC, accomplishment date of physical, date assigned to the unit, and class start date.

2.6.2. Effective period of AOs is established by AFI 11-401, Chapter 2.

2.6.3. Jumpmaster AOs require additional information for submission. The certifier must include the type of qualification in the submission package. HARMs will use the AF Form 1887, **Aeronautical Orders** to process JM orders, until ARMS has capability to process computerized JM AOs. JM orders will include the following categories for JM qualifications (see **Table 5.1.**):

2.6.3.1. Joint Operations Static Line Jumpmaster

2.6.3.2. Joint Operations Military Free Fall Jumpmaster

2.6.3.3. USAFA Static Line Jumpmaster (see para **5.1.4.3.**)

2.6.3.4. USAFA Free Fall Jumpmaster (see para **5.1.4.3.**)

2.6.3.5. Experimental/Test Jumpmaster

2.6.3.6. Rescue Jumpmaster (IAW AFI 16-1202, *Pararescue Operations, Techniques, and Procedures*)

2.6.3.7. SERE Jumpmaster (IAW AFI 16-1301, *Survival, Resistance, and Escape (SERE) Program*)

2.7. Removing Parachutists from Jump Status. Remove parachutists from jump status when the requirement no longer exists, or they are suspended or disqualified for reasons listed in AFI 11-402 and this instruction. Since termination of parachute duty results in loss of incentive pay, provide the member as much notice as possible. Parachutists suspended or disqualified for cause do not require advance notification. The MPF must notify parachutists if termination of parachute duty is due to assignment actions. However, the commander must also advise the member and HARM office if other cause exists to terminate the member's jump status.

2.7.1. Supersede AOs IAW AFI 11-401.

2.7.2. Commanders may remove any unqualified parachutist from status. Use the same reasons and procedures identified for aircrew members in AFI 11-402 to suspend and disqualify parachutists.

2.8. Permanent Disqualification Actions. The commander will suspend (ASC 04) the member's jump status for reasons identified in AFI 11-402 pending final action for no more than 180 days without approval of the MAJCOM. Include a copy of the suspension AO with the commander's request for permanent disqualification. If not suspended the member will continue to perform parachute duties.

2.8.1. Permanent disqualification should be used when the member no longer desires to jump, has been selected for assignment to jump duties and requests disqualification, or if the commander determines the situation warrants permanent disqualification.

2.8.2. Prohibiting the Wear of the Parachutist Badge. Member may lose the right to wear the parachutist badge by refusing to jump or requesting removal from jump status with less than 18 months of jump duty. The unit commander recommends the MAJCOM approve request to prohibit wear of the Parachutist Badge. If approved, the commander sends approval to HARM to publish AO. The AO revoking parachute jump status must show the specific reason for removal.

2.9. Other Disqualification Actions . Disqualify parachutists in the same manner as non-rated aircrew members IAW AFI 11-402.

2.10. Parachutist Duty Requalification. Parachutists who are disqualified for non-permanent reasons listed in AFI 11-402 may be requalified when their impediment to parachute jumping is removed. However, there is no Air Force obligation to requalify members. Base approval on needs of the Air Force. If the member is no longer assigned to a parachutist duty position, the member submits a request (**Attachment 6**) according to AFI 36-2110, *Assignments*.

2.11. Parachutist Position Validation. Do not assign members to parachute duty unless the member's designated Unit Manning Document (UMD) position requires active jump status ("J" prefix DAFSC or DAFSC 1C2X1, IT2X1, 13DX). Forward requests for new parachutist duty positions with jump duty justification through MAJCOM channels to AF/XOOS, 1480 Air Force Pentagon, Washington DC 20330-1480. AF/XOOS will coordinate validated MAJCOM requirements with respective functional area managers for final review and authorization. The current UMD determines the number of members authorized jump status at any given time, and there will be no double billeting unless authorized by the MAJCOM. When the mission dictates, commanders may authorize temporary jump status (180 days or less) for parachutist qualified personnel who are not assigned to designated "J" positions (e.g., to support an airborne exercise, an individual is placed on AO only for the period of the exercise.). Submit justification for this action to the MAJCOM for approval. Forward a copy of the AO to HQ USAF/XOOS and XOOT. There will be a maximum of 2 command approved waivers per unit/case within a given 24 month period. Further requests must go to HQ AF/XO for approval. **NOTE: After award of a parachutist badge, assign the "J" prefix to the member's AFSC. (Exception: Graduates of USAFA's AM-490 course do not receive the "J" identifier unless also graduates of a Fort Benning approved POI.) This normally matches the "J" prefixed UMD position. The "J" prefix is kept on the primary, secondary, or additional AFSC for officers and primary, secondary, or additional AFSC for enlisted members as long as the member remains qualified, even though the requirement for parachute jump duties may end. When the parachutist also holds a "C" prefix (commander) place a statement on the AO indicating the member occupies a "J" prefix position.**

2.12. Funding for Parachutists Requirements. The Air Force budgets funds as a result of validation of parachutist UMD requirements. The number of parachutist positions authorized on the UMD determines the incentive pay allocation. HQ AF/XOOT is responsible for flight/jump pay budget. Commanders must ensure mission requirements justify the number of "J" prefixed UMD positions. In order to participate in parachuting operations personnel must be assigned to a designated UMD position that requires active jump status ("J" prefix DAFSC or DAFSC 1C2X1, 1T2X1, 13DXX), approved for temporary "J" coding status, or authorized to perform jumping on a permissive basis (see para **2.13.** of this instruction). Once "J" coding requests are approved by HQ USAF/XOOS, MAJCOMs must maintain "J" coding request justifications on file (not applicable for line parachutists assigned to airborne units in UMD DAFSCs 1C2X1, 1T2X1, and 13DX). Double billeting will only occur when assigned to a valid student authorization, or when HQ USAF/XOOS and DP have specifically approved overmanning. HQ USAF/XOOS will provide HQ USAF/XOOT a copy of the approval.

2.12.1. Only qualified members assigned to authorized jump billets on AOs requiring frequent and regular jumps according to this instruction are entitled to Hazardous Duty Incentive Pay (HDIP) once the jump requirement is met, as prescribed in DoD 7000.14-R. The base HARM office, MAJCOM Aviation Resource Manager (ARM), and HQ AF/XOOT ARM Career Field Manager are responsible for interpreting and validating requirements and ensuring they are IAW DOD and Air Force guidance for entitlement to HDIP. Contact HARM office for HDIP waiver processes. HQ AF/XOOT is responsible for providing guidance and ensuring ARMs are qualified IAW applicable 1C0X2 CFETP.

2.13. Permissive Parachute Jumping. Permissive parachute jumping is intended for the limited purpose of allowing experienced parachutists assigned to non-parachutist duty to participate in parachute operations when this activity serves the best interest of the service.

2.13. (USAFA) USAFA routinely places non-experienced jumpers on permissive jump orders when it best serves the organization's unique jump mission. Examples include senior leaders in the jump mission chain of command and other members who serve as students for the staff instructors to gain experience.

2.13.1. Before permitting members to participate in permissive parachuting, commanders must evaluate:

2.13.1.1. Interest of the individual versus those of the service.

2.13.1.2. Impact on operational resources supporting permissive parachutists.

2.13.1.3. Impact on logistical resources and cost.

2.13.1.4. Likelihood of continued parachutist service.

2.13.1.5. Cost benefit of retraining when continued parachutist duty might be required.

2.13.1.6. Ability of individual to receive safety and other parachuting related information from higher headquarters.

NOTE: **Parachutists on permissive jump status must be capable of receiving parachutist information from their respective PPPM. All approved requests and changes in status for permissive parachuting will be sent to the MAJCOM PPPM.**

2.13.2. Permissive parachute jumping may be authorized by MAJCOM commanders or equivalents for all personnel except General Officers. Approval authority for all personnel except General Officers, may be delegated to the first O-6 (Colonel) in the individual's chain of command. Request for General Officers will be processed through the Air Force Senior Leader Matters Office (AFSLMO).

2.13.2. (USAFA) The 34 OG Commander (34 OG/CC) is the approval authority for permissive parachute jumping at USAFA.

2.13.3. All requests for permissive jump status should include the commander's approval and verification that permissive jump status serves the best interests of the Air Force. Requests should also certify that the individual meets the following qualifications:

2.13.3.1. Medically qualified for jump status (para **2.6.1.**).

2.13.3.2. Completed at least three cumulative years of parachute duty prior to applying for permissive jump status. This requirement may be waived by the MAJCOM.

2.13.4. Additional Instructions.

2.13.4.1. AOs will be issued for permissive parachute jumping. Since it is not an essential part of military duties, the AO will reflect that HDIP is not authorized.

2.13.4.2. Injuries as a result of permissive jumping are considered in the line of duty unless other overriding conditions exist.

2.13.4.3. For parachute badge purposes (**Table 2.1.**), permissive jumps and time on status are qualifying.

2.13.4.4. Permissive jumping is on a space available basis only and will not be used to justify aircraft support or ranges.

2.13.4.5. Authorization for permissive jumping will not exceed 12 months. Personnel wishing to remain on permissive jump status for longer periods must reapply.

2.13.4.6. When permissive jump status is authorized, the certifying official will document a statement reflecting permissive jump duty on the individual's AF Form 922.

2.14. Tandem Parachuting Passengers. Tandem parachuting operations will not be conducted unless authorized by the MAJCOM/DO or their designated representative. Units with a mission requirement to deliver passengers or oversize cargo should use military personnel on jump status (static line or free-fall) as tandem passengers whenever possible. Military tandem passengers must meet Service physical fitness requirements and be current in physiological training if ascent will include pressurized flight above 9,999 feet mean sea level (MSL) IAW AFI 11-409, *High Altitude Airdrop Mission Support Program,* Chapter 2. AOs authorizing jump status and award of parachutist badge are not required/authorized for passengers. Approval level for the different categories of tandem passengers may not be delegated.

2.14. (USAFA) USAFA tandems are conducted in accordance with 34 OG-series regulations. Authorizing official for tandem jumps is in accordance with AFI 11-410, paragraph **2.14.**

2.14.1. Category I. Jump qualified military personnel on jump status (static line/free-fall). Approval authority is the Passenger's unit commander.

2.14.2. Category II. Non-jump qualified military personnel. Approval authority is the Passenger's unit commander and the Tandem Master's group/wing commander.

2.14.3. Category III. Non-jump status military student training. The USAFA is the only unit authorized to utilize tandem operations for training basic free-fall techniques. Approval authority is the 34 OG/CC.

2.14.4. Category IV. Civilians, DoD Civilians, and Foreign Military. Approval authority is SAF/PA and HQ AF/XO. Additionally, the individual must sign a JAG approved "hold harmless" agreement approved by AFLSA/JACT.

Chapter 3

USAF PERSONNEL PARACHUTE PROGRAM

3.1. Program Overview

3.1.1. MAJCOMs and subordinate units conducting personnel parachute operations must comply with the requirements of the AF Personnel Parachute Program (PPP). When deviation from **Chapter 3** is required, contact HQ USAF/XOOS for guidance.

3.1.2. This instruction lists mandatory qualification, training and currency requirements.

3.2. HQ USAF Focal Point. HQ USAF/XOOS (Directorate of Operations and Training, Special Operations Division) is the Air Staff focal point and serves as the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) for the AF Personnel Parachute Program. All AF level parachuting guidance requires coordination through HQ USAF/XOOS.

3.3. Personnel Parachute Program Objectives

3.3.1. Establish HQ USAF/XOOS as the Air Force proponent for parachuting issues within DoD.

3.3.2. Standardize initial parachute qualifications and skill upgrade requirements.

3.3.3. Increase mission effectiveness and safety.

3.3.4. Ensure compliance with DoD activity reporting and incident reporting requirements.

3.4. Personnel Parachute Program Management and Responsibilities The Personnel Parachute Program Managers (PPPMs) and the affected Air Force Career Field Managers all help manage the PPP.

3.4.1. The Air Staff PPPM (HQ USAF/XOOS) oversees the entire PPP. The Air Staff PPPM will be both static line and military free-fall qualified.

3.4.2. At levels outside the Air Staff, PPPMs must be qualified parachutists, preferably a master parachutist and military free-fall qualified.

3.4.3. Each MAJCOM, DRU, NGB, and FOA conducting parachute operations must assign a PPPM and send a letter of appointment by MAJCOM/DO or equivalent to HQ USAF/XOOS.

3.4.3. (USAFA) USAFA Personnel Parachute Program Manager is 34 OSS/OSTP

3.4.4. Each activity or unit with a parachuting requirement should have a central POC for parachuting issues. MAJCOM PPPMs disseminate safety information, tactics and procedures through the unit POCs (normally Training or Stan-Eval).

3.5. Shared Responsibilities. Commanders, through their Directors of Operations or other designated representatives, share responsibilities with their designated PPPMs for all aspects of their program.

3.6. HQ USAF/XOOS (Directorate of Operations and Training, Special Operations Division):

3.6.1. Publishes HQ USAF policy and guidance for MAJCOM, DRU, NGB, and FOA parachute programs.

3.6.2. Advises on all Air Force parachute operational issues.

3.6.3. Briefs/coordinates with Air Staff directorates and other officials or organizations on parachute operations, equipment and training issues.

3.6.4. Monitors MAJCOM, DRU, NGB, and FOA parachute training programs.

3.6.5. Assists Air Education and Training Command (AETC) in formulating, implementing, and evaluating formal training programs for Air Force parachute personnel.

3.6.6. Convenes and chairs PPP Executive Committee meeting annually or sooner when required. The Executive Committee discusses and reviews MAJCOM, DRU, NGB, and FOA parachute program efforts. The PPP Executive Committee membership consists of MAJCOM, DRU, NGB, and FOA PPPMs and AF Career Field Managers from AFSCs conducting parachute operations.

3.6.7. Participates in or sends a representative to other joint and sister service parachute program conferences, as needed.

3.6.8. Reviews all reported parachute incidents and accidents. Recommends/directs coordinated changes to training and procedures, where appropriate.

3.6.9. Assist AETC/DOO, in the allocation of formal parachute program training quotas.

3.6.10. Maintains USAF master listing (for messages, e-mails, FAX numbers, etc.) of all PPPMs and disseminates information periodically to promote communication.

3.7. HQ USAF/SE (Chief of Safety). Through the Air Force Safety Center, Aviation Safety Division:

3.7.1. Provides an annual statistical data analysis, and recommendations on all mishaps or incidents involving parachute equipment or training to the PPP.

3.7.2. Monitors the PPP to enhance safety.

3.7.3. Provides technical assistance on request to parachute incident investigation boards and other safety related matters.

3.7.4. Coordinates with sister service safety offices.

3.8. HQ USAF/SG (Surgeon General). Through the Air Force Medical Operations Agency:

3.8.1. Manages all aerospace physiological training and support according to AFI 11-403*, Air Force Aerospace Physiological Training Program*.

3.8.2. Provides recommendations on medical requirements and qualifications.

3.8.3. Provides medical, technical, fiscal, and administrative supervision needed to carry out the High Altitude Airdrop Mission Support Program IAW AFI 11-409.

3.9. HQ USAF/PE (Directorate of Programs & Evaluation). Through the Division of Manpower Requirements (AF/PER):

3.9.1. Oversees the program requirement aspects of the PPP.

3.10. HQ USAF/DPX (Directorate of Military Personnel Policy)

3.10.1. Oversees the personnel policy issues as they relate to the PPP.

3.11. HQ USAF/ILM (Directorate of Maintenance)

3.11.1. Oversees the field logistics and parachute rigger aspects of the PPP.

3.12. HQ AF/XOOT, (Operational Training Division)

3.12.1. Manages the Aviation Resource Management System (ARMS), and oversees HDIP and entitlements issues as they relate to the PPP.

3.13. NGB/DO through NGB/DOOE:

3.13.1. Oversees the Air National Guard parachute programs.

3.14. HQ AFRC/DO through HQ AFRC/DOT:

3.14.1. Oversees the Air Force Reserve parachute programs.

3.15. HQ AETC/DOO (Technical Training Division, Randolph AFB, TX)

3.15.1. Oversees the formal training aspects of the PPP.

3.15.2. Manages quota policy for military free-fall and static-line formal parachute training.

3.15.3. Provides oversight of AF instructor requirements at DoD formal schools

3.16. Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC). AFMC acquires standard parachute systems for AF parachuting operations.

3.16.1. Provides item managers for all parachuting equipment items specified in TOs.

3.16.2. Provides operational test and evaluation of standard parachuting equipment as required.

3.17. MAJCOM, DRU, NGB, AND FOA PPPMs:

3.17.1. The critical nature of parachuting operations demands careful oversight of each aspect of test, procedural development, equipment acquisition, training, and execution. Each phase of this process should be evaluated against mission requirements. Set up command-specific parachute programs according to operational need, MAJCOM, DRU, NGB, instructions and applicable AFIs and Joint References.

3.17.2. Identify operational requirements and prepare MNS and Operational Requirements Documents as required.

3.17.3. Only allow deviation from inter-service references and this instruction in writing. Every 3 years, publish and submit for HQ USAF/XOOS review roles and missions requiring exception from standard procedures and equipment, including:

3.17.3.1. Roles and missions requiring exception and specifics of procedure.

3.17.3.2. Procedural guidance used by assigned personnel during such operations, to include checklists.

3.17.3.3. Training/upgrade/documentation requirements and lesson plans to be used to train personnel to participate in such operations.

3.17.3.4. Currency criteria and refresher training specifications.

3.17.4. Compile a comprehensive list of items that are authorized for jump operations. Parachutes, Automatic Activation Devices (AADs), helmets, goggles, gloves, altimeters, load bearing equipment/ lowering systems, cameras/mounts and any other equipment critical to the conduct of a parachuting operation must be tested and/or approved prior to common use by assigned personnel. Approval may be based on test data collected by other MAJCOMs, DoD organizations, or through a MAJCOM review board consisting of advanced parachutists qualified in the system being considered. Each MAJCOM will form a configuration board consisting of subject matter experts, to include advanced parachutists and other representatives such as life support, safety, logistics, supply, etc., to review all equipment not covered by TO prior to it being fielded for use.

3.17.5. Coordinate (as required) with Air Staff/MAJCOM functional area managers to establish directives, procedures, and requirements consistent with the MAJCOM mission to evaluate training programs and capability of assigned or attached parachutists to perform their assigned duties.

3.17.5.1. Establish the frequency and standards for program evaluations and Staff Assistance Visits. In coordination with MAJCOM functional area managers conducts evaluations during staff assistance visits, or as needed.

3.17.5.1. (USAFA) 34th Operations Group Standardization Evaluation (34 OG/OGV) schedules personnel inspections, program evaluations, and Staff Assistance Visits.

3.17.6. Attend Air Force, joint agency, industry group meetings , boards, task forces, committees, and conferences that deal with developing, modifying, or researching operational parachuting issues.

3.17.7. Ensure accurate and timely submission by subordinate units of DD Form 1748-3, **Joint Monthly Airdrop Summary Report**.

3.17.8. Review all parachute malfunction and incident reports including DD Form 1748-2, **Joint Airdrop Malfunction Report** (personnel-cargo). Ensures all required follow-up actions are accomplished.

3.17.9. Project and coordinate with MAJCOM functional area manager and training POCs formal training requirements and if required submit class quota requests for initial and upgrade training.

3.17.10. Annually review and validate the PPP.

3.17.11. Maintain copies of parachuting SOPs developed by subordinate units.

3.17.12. Participate in parachute incident investigations as required

3.18. Commander of a Center, Group or Wing:

3.18.1. Implements higher headquarters policies and procedures. Recommends changes/deviations from policy to MAJCOM PPPM.

3.18.2. Conducts parachute continuation training ensuring all parachutists demonstrate “hands-on” proficiency.

3.18.3. Ensures that the care, use, and organizational-level inspection and maintenance of parachute and life support equipment takes place according to TOs and/or directives.

3.18.4. Implements programs which ensure:

3.18.4.1. Parachutes are repacked only by personnel trained and qualified in the specific system being maintained.

3.18.4.2. Quality equipment maintenance.

3.18.4.3. Accomplishment of required mission specific parachute training.

3.18.5. Initiates TO improvement reports and operational hazard reports that affect parachute equipment and procedures.

3.18.6. Maintains current file of TOs, regulations, and other pertinent data that apply to the operation, inspection, maintenance, issue, use, and training of parachute equipment.

3.18.7. Participates in parachute incident investigation as required.

3.19. Squadron Commander:

3.19.1. Implements higher headquarters policies and procedures.

3.19.2. Supervises the unit parachute program.

3.19.3. Ensures that instructions, regulations, manuals, procedures, and TOs pertaining to parachute operations are maintained according to MAJCOM, DRU, NGB, and FOA directives.

3.19.4. Implements Operational Risk Management program.

3.19.5. Conducts unit parachute training, as directed, to ensure that all parachutists demonstrate hands-on proficiency.

3.19.6. Monitors parachute training to ensure currency.

3.19.7. Initiates TO improvement reports, and operational hazard reports that affect parachute equipment and procedures.

3.19.8. Complies with all reporting requirements of AFJI 13-210 and this instruction.

3.19.9. Notifies the local HARM anytime an individual is no longer qualified to jump or any other reason exists to terminate the members jump status.

3.20. Air Force Career Field Manager (AFCFM).

3.20.1. AFCFMs should be knowledgeable about their career field parachute programs. “J” coded requests must be coordinated through appropriate AFCFM prior to approval for career fields who do not normally have a requirement to jump outlined in AFI 36-2108 and specific Air Force AFSC CFETP.

3.20.1. (USAFA) All enlisted USAFA parachuting staff instructors are in Air Force Specialty Code J8B000 and have no Air Force Career Field Manager. A portion of the rated officer positions in the 34 OG are also Jump (“J”) coded.

3.21. Team Leader/Jumpmaster.

3.21.1. Ensures that parachutists are properly trained (qualified and current) and equipped to conduct parachute operations.

3.21.2. Provides specific guidance concerning mission and training objectives, limitations and safety to the personnel under their control.

3.21.3. Ensures correct procedures and safety measures are followed during airborne operations.

3.21.4. Documents all jumps on AF Form 922.

3.22. Parachutist. Parachutists must:

3.22.1. Comply with provisions of AFI 11-401, 402, and this instruction.

3.22.2. Ensure their supervisors are aware of impending requirements for currency, flight physicals, jump pay, life support equipment inspections, etc.

3.22.3. (Added-USAFA) All USAFA jumpers will individually document their own AF Form 922, **Individual Jump Record.**

Chapter 4

ACTIVITY AND MALFUNCTION REPORTING

4.1. DoD Reporting Requirements. AFJI 13-210, *Joint Airdrop Inspection Records, Malfunction Investigations, and Activity Reporting,* prescribes procedures to follow and identifies forms to use in preparing joint airdrop inspection records, airdrop malfunction investigations and activity reports. This joint instruction applies to all DoD components involved in airdrop of personnel. All USAF organizations conducting parachute operations must have AFJI 13-210 on hand, and all malfunction officers /JMs must be familiar with its contents. MAJCOM, DRU, NGB, and FOA may supplement reporting requirements.

4.1.1. Activity Reporting. Commanders ensure reporting requirements of this joint instruction are complied with and that information copies of all reports are provided to HQ USAF/XOOS, ATTN: PPPM and their respective MAJCOM-level PPPM. Normally activity reporting is accomplished using DD Form 1748-3, **Joint Monthly Airdrop Summary Report. NOTE: The DD Form 1748-3.3, Joint Monthly Airdrop Summary Report, should be filed electronically to USA QMC&S ADFSD Ft. Lee VA. URL is http://www.quartermaster.army.mil/adfsd/**

4.1.2. Malfunction Reporting. Timely reporting of parachute malfunctions/incidents is essential to commanders, supervisors and operators. Initially, timeliness is more important than detail. Do not delay reporting in order to collect all possible information. Submit DD Form 1748-2, **Malfunction Report (Personnel-Cargo)** electronically to
http://www.quartermaster.army.mil/adfsd/fpdb/1748-2Changehm.html

4.1.2.1. Malfunction Officer. AFJI 13-210 prescribes responsibilities, actions, and duties of the malfunction officer. For AF unilateral parachute operations, units must designate this individual prior to commencing operations. Due to the limited number of USAF parachute riggers, the malfunction officer may be a rigger, or parachutist qualified in the airdrop operation being conducted. Additionally, the DZC may act as the malfunction officer. However, malfunctions will require the immediate attention of the DZC and will take priority over operating the DZ, including possibly suspending further operations. The DZC will not conduct further airdrop operations until any and all malfunctions are properly investigated and documented.

4.1.2.2. Malfunction Investigations. Use procedures in AFJI 13-210. A malfunction is defined as the failure of a system or piece of equipment to perform as originally designed whether the equipment failed through human error or emergency procedures were used. An airdrop incident is defined as anything not normal during the parachute operation or equipment drop. Some examples are: towed jumpers (cutaway or retrieved), dual deployments of parachutes, entanglements resulting in reserve parachute deployment, AAD malfunctions. Malfunctions may be reported electronically to MAJCOM, AF and USA QMC&S ADFSD.

4.1.2.2.1. Minor Malfunction. In cases apparently not involving misconduct, serious injury, or death, the malfunction officer conducts the on-site investigation solely to determine the cause of the malfunction and actions required to prevent future occurrence.

4.1.2.2.2. Major Malfunction. In cases of suspected misconduct, serious injury, or death the role and responsibilities of the malfunction officer are critical. AFJI 13-210 provides reporting requirements and suspense.

4.2. USAF Reporting Requirements. As the focal point for Air Force parachuting, HQ USAF/XOOS will be advised of all parachute malfunctions and reportable incidents. Use the same format as the DoD 1748-2. Fax/e-mail initial reports to HQ USAF/XOOS, DSN 225-1465/COM 703-695-1465, or **mailto:AFXOOS@pentagon.af.mil** to arrive not later than 24 hours after the malfunction/incident.

4.3. (Added-USAFA) USAFA Reporting Procedures. The 98 FTS Safety Officer will conduct parachute malfunction/incident investigations, maintain reports, and track for trend analysis. 34 OSS/OSTP will submit malfunction reports in accordance with AFI 11-410, **Chapter 4**.

PART 2

QUALIFICATIONS AND STANDARDS

Chapter 5

PARACHUTIST QUALIFICATION TRAINING & CURRENCY REQUIREMENTS

5.1. General Training Requirements. To maintain an effective parachute program each parachutist must be qualified, trained, and current with respect to parachute operations. Advanced Qualifications can be obtained through formal schools or AF/MAJCOM approved training. In all cases qualification training must be approved at the appropriate level and follow a progressive format based on standardized teaching methods. Document qualification/certification in applicable data systems and members' OJT records.

5.1.1. Initial Static Line Qualification. Qualification as a static line parachutist requires completion of one of the following formal, school-conducted training programs:

5.1.1.1. US Army Basic Airborne Course, Ft Benning Ga.

5.1.1.2. A Mobile Training Team (MTT) approved by US Army Infantry Center.

5.1.2. Initial Military Freefall Qualification. MFF qualification can be obtained via one of the following formal, school-conducted training programs:

5.1.2.1. US Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School (USAJFKSWCS) Military Free-Fall School.

5.1.2.2. A USAJFKSWCS approved MTT.

5.1.3. USAFA Free-Fall Qualification. The USAFA Airmanship Program qualifies parachutists as non-military free-fall parachutists and jumpmasters. Graduates of these programs can participate in a wide range of USAFA sanctioned activities to include demonstrations and competitions in sport parachuting events. Graduates of these formal, school-conducted programs are not qualified military static-line or freefall parachutists and may not perform operations outside the scope of the USAFA Airmanship Program. **NOTE: Graduates of this course may participate in parachute operations controlled by the AF Academy Airmanship program. Additionally, graduates of USAF AM-490 who received their diploma after Aug 94 and who are not currently in a valid jump coded position must attend basic airborne training at Fort Benning, GA prior to assignment to a jump coded UMD position. Graduates of AM-490 (after Aug 94) who are assigned to a jump coded UMD and are current and qualified static-line parachutists, may continue static line jumping in their current organization until they are reassigned. These AM-490 graduates (after Aug 94) currently on jump status, who anticipate another assignment to a jump coded UMD position are encouraged to complete an approved static line parachutist course. All Airmanship Program graduates that complete a Ft. Benning approved POI are qualified to participate in tactical jump operations and may be assigned to jump coded UMD positions.**

5.1.4. Jumpmaster Qualification. A JM must be a highly skilled parachutist and must be capable of safely deploying personnel and support equipment into the intended target. Personnel will be entered into a JM training program only after they have demonstrated satisfactory knowledge and a high standard of proficiency in all other phases of parachuting operations. Military parachutists must first become JM qualified in static line operations before obtaining qualification as a MFF JM. All person-

nel performing primary jumpmaster duties must be qualified, certified and current IAW OJT procedures and currency programs.

5.1.4.1. Static Line JM Qualification. JM personnel must:

5.1.4.1.1. Complete an AF/MAJCOM approved JM course.

5.1.4.1.2. USAF trained JMs may be required to complete US Army Infantry School approved course if reassigned to USSOCOM, US Army, or US Navy units.

5.1.4.2. Military Free-Fall JM Training. Military Free-Fall JM personnel must be static-line jumpmaster qualified and:

5.1.4.2.1. Complete an AF/MAJCOM approved Military Free-Fall JM course.

5.1.4.2.2. USAF trained JMs may be required to complete the US Army JFKSWC course if reassigned to USSOCOM, US Army, or US Navy units.

Table 5.1. Mandatory Requirements for Advanced Qualifications

LINE	A Qualification	B Formal Training	C Other Requirements/Remarks
1	Joint Operations Static Line Jumpmaster	Must be a graduate of : US Army Infantry Center approved course/ (MTT) AF/XOOS approved course	Trained and certified IAW OJT program
2	Joint Operations Military Free Fall (MFF) Jumpmaster	Must be a graduate of a US Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School (JFKSWCS) Military Free Fall Jumpmaster Course/MTT or AF/XOOS Approved Course	Trained and certified IAW OJT program
3	Rescue/Experimental/Test/ SERE Jumpmaster	Must be a graduate of a AF/MAJCOM approved Course (1) (2)	Trained and certified IAW OJT program
4	Advanced Military Free Fall Trainer	Must be a graduate of a AF/MAJCOM approved Course (1) (2)	Trained and certified IAW OJT program, designated by squadron commander
5	Military Free Fall Photographer	Must be a graduate of a AF/MAJCOM approved Course (1) (2)	Trained and certified IAW OJT program, designated by squadron commander

6	Military Tandem Master	Must be a graduate of: US Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School (JFKSWCS) approved Military Free Fall Tandem Master Course/MTT HQ USAF/XOOS approved Course	N/A

NOTES:

1. Programs of Instruction (POI) must be approved by MAJCOM and reviewed by HQ USAF/XOOS on a 3-year recurring basis.
2. Sister Services/Joint Commands may have directives prohibiting their personnel from participating in operations under the direction of USAF jumpmasters that have not been trained IAW a US Army Infantry School or USAJFKSWC approved POI.

5.1.4.3. USAFA JM Training. The USAF Academy is qualified to conduct their own non-military JM qualification program; however, graduates are only qualified to perform jumpmaster duties during USAFA parachute operations.

5.1.5. Intentional Water Jumps. USAF personnel must be capable swimmers and have documented parachute water landing training in a controlled aquatic environment prior to participating in intentional water jumps. Ordinarily, water jumps will be restricted to personnel that perform AFSC related duties that require military swimming and/or dive qualification. Military dive qualified jumpers are exempt from the annual drown-proofing training requirement in AFMAN 11-420(I)/FM 57-220.

5.1.6. Advanced Military Free-Fall (AMF) Training Program. MAJCOMs may authorize advanced MFF programs to provide for qualifications beyond the scope of standard MFF operations. This program should outline qualification of AMF Trainers and camera fliers as well. Commanders and team leaders must carefully screen individuals selected to receive AMF training. The minimum/recommended requirements are contained in MAJCOM supplements to this instruction. Programs of Instruction will be submitted through commanders for AF/XOOS review. AMF Trainers and camera fliers will be designated by the squadron commander by letter. Training/certification is documented in the individual's OJT folder.

5.1.6. (USAFA) 98 FTS Letter of Xs is used to track advanced training and qualifications such as contact flying, trainers, and camera flyers.

5.1.6.1. Military Tandem Master (MTM) Qualification. Personnel must attend a USAF approved tandem master course.

5.1.6.1. (USAFA) (and **Table 5.1.**, Line 6, column C). USAFA personnel are not military tandem masters. They are trained and certified in accordance with United States Parachute Association guidance, manufacturer's guidance, and 34 OG-series regulations.

5.2. Currency and Refresher Training Requirements. AF/MAJCOMs will publish specific guidelines for refresher training. Currency does not equate to proficiency and the following requirements reflect the

minimum standards to conduct AF parachute operations. When no other guidance exists use this publication in conjunction with AFMAN 11-420(I)/FM 57-220 for static line, or AFMAN 11-411(I)/FM 31-19 for military free-fall currency and refresher requirements. Each MAJCOM has unique currency and refresher requirements based on mission profiles. For these unique mission profiles guidance will be set by the MAJCOM. Training and proficiency must be documented and will be IAW MAJCOM requirements. Document training in individual OJT records on the AF Form 1098 or other appropriate form, to include computer generated products. As a minimum, AF parachutists will comply with the requirements listed below:

5.2. (USAFA) Jumper currency requirements are found in 34 OG OI 11-2JM, Vol 1, *98 FTS Staff Jump Master/Instructor Training Upgrade*, and tracked via JIF cards and the jump manifest database.

5.2.1. Static Line Currency. Any static line parachutist who has not performed a static line jump within the previous 180 days must complete static line refresher training.

5.2.2. MFF Currency. Any MFF parachutist who has not performed a MFF jump within the previous 180 days must complete MFF refresher training.

5.2.3. JM Currency and Refresher Training.

5.2.3.1. A JM must have performed primary or assistant JM duties within the last six (6) months where parachutists actually exited the aircraft.

5.2.3.2. Static line JM refresher training is prescribed in AFMAN 11-420(I)/FM 57-220, Attachment C. Units without an assigned parachute combat role or that do not maintain specified equipment containers will disregard related refresher requirements.

5.2.3.3. MFF JM refresher training is prescribed in AFMAN 11-411(I)/FM 31-19, Chapter 15. Units without an assigned parachute combat role or those that do not utilize oxygen in the performance of their duties will disregard related refresher requirements.

5.2.4. Military Tandem Master Currency. A MTM is current if he has executed one passenger jump in the last 90 days. A MTM is current for tethered bundle jumps if he has executed one passenger jump in the last 90 days and one tethered bundle jump in the last 180 days.

5.2.4.1. MTMs who do not meet currency requirements must accomplish refresher training IAW MAJCOM POI.

5.3. Sustained Airborne Training. Sustained airborne training must be conducted prior to any AF parachute operation. At a minimum, sustained airborne training must consist of the JM briefing, aircraft specific procedures, post egress procedures, emergency procedures, canopy entanglement procedures, and landing procedures.

5.3. (USAFA) The daily operations briefing meets the sustained training requirements. For deployed operations (demonstrations, competitions, training) the jumpmaster, operations supervisor, and Drop Zone Control Officer (DZCO) ensure sustained training is accomplished.

5.4. Military Freefall Emergency Procedures Training.

5.4.1. General. The following information provides requirements for conducting Emergency Procedures (EP) training, review, and documentation. This applies to all Air Force freefall parachutists. .

5.4.2. Annual Requirements. Air Force freefall parachutists must receive EP training at least annually. EP training will consist of:

5.4.2.1. Classroom training and a practical suspended harness or wind tunnel drill consisting of several parachute/post opening malfunction procedures wearing a jump helmet, goggles and gloves (oxygen qualified personnel will wear the oxygen mask).

5.4.2.2. Documentation: Annotate training on AF Form 1098, **Special Task Certification and Recurring Training** or by electronic means in ARMS. Exception: USAFA AM 490 will utilize a 34 OG approved form.

5.4.2.2. (USAFA) Emergency Procedure training is documented on Jumper Information File cards verses AF Form 1098, **Special Task Certification and Recurring Training**. 34 OG OI 11-2JM Vol 1 governs training documentation for all Airmanship 49X courses (AM-49X), and all jumpers assigned to USAFA.

5.5. Parachute Packing. The USAF policy on parachute packing requires qualified fabrication specialists (2A7X4) to repack military personnel static line and free-fall systems. If host base survival equipment shops cannot support the jumping unit's requirements, MAJCOMs may need to assist in studies to justify additional manpower to support home station and TDY requirements. Static line systems will only be packed by fabrication specialists.

5.5. (USAFA) The 98 FTS maintains a Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) approved rigger loft responsible for packing student parachutes, reserve parachutes, and maintenance and repair of parachuting systems and equipment.

5.5.1. Personnel utilizing military procured dissimilar parachutes will be trained and certified to repack the dissimilar main parachute assemblies that they jump.

5.5.1. (USAFA) All jumpers, except AM-490 students, are trained and certified to pack their own main parachutes in accordance with 34 OG syllabi and lesson plans.

5.5.2. Waiver requirements. MAJCOM/DOs or their designated representatives may authorize parachutists to repack military free-fall main canopies when:

5.5.2.1. Units have exhausted all reasonable means to have qualified USAF or sister service riggers conduct repacks.

5.5.2.2. Personnel are trained to repack either through the basic MFF (SWC) course, an AF/MAJCOM approved course, or by a USA QMC&S ADFSD Ft. Lee qualified rigger trained on the particular system in use. Packing training must be conducted annually or as required by a USA QMC&S ADFSD Ft. Lee qualified rigger IAW applicable TOs. For dissimilar parachutes training will be conducted annually. Document training in individual OJT records on the AF Form 1098 or other appropriate form, to include computer generated products.

5.5.2.3. If available, USA QMC&S ADFSD certified riggers will supervise parachutist repacks of the MC-X and MT-XX series systems. In the event certified riggers are not available, a senior parachutist, trained IAW this AFI, shall supervise repacks.

5.5.2.4. Waivers are valid for six months, then must be renewed. The intent is to allow mission execution during surge periods or geographically remote operations without decreasing fabrication shop support.

PART 3

AIR FORCE PARACHUTING PROCEDURES

Chapter 6

GENERAL RESTRICTIONS

6.1. Equipment and Aircraft Restrictions.

6.1.1. Equipment.

6.1.1.1. USAF personnel will not use privately owned parachute systems to perform military parachute operations.

6.1.1.2. Use of Foreign Military Equipment. When the deployed unit commander, senior USAF jumpmaster, and foreign Airborne Forces Commander concur, USAF personnel may use foreign parachute equipment provided all parachutists receive system specific training prior to commencing jump operations. System specific training includes, but is not limited to canopy flight characteristics, harness/container configuration, and satisfactory completion of emergency procedures including hanging harness, if available.

6.1.1.3. Use of Sister Service Equipment. When the unit commander, senior USAF jumpmaster, and sister service unit commander concur, USAF personnel may use sister service parachute equipment provided all parachutists receive system specific training prior to commencing jump operations. System specific training includes, but is not limited to canopy flight characteristics, harness/container configuration, and satisfactory completion of emergency procedures including hanging harness, if available. **NOTE: It is critical that jumpmasters and supervisors ensure USAF personnel do not transition to advanced parachute systems that exceed the jumpers military qualifications without documented transition training. Examples are pull-out/throw-out pilot chutes and high performance canopies (low porosity, elliptical designs).**

6.1.2. Aircraft. When authorized by commanders, qualified USAF personnel may perform parachute jumps from FAA commercially licensed aircraft owned by or leased/contracted to the United States to include the purchase of individual lift tickets. When the deployed unit commander, senior USAF jumpmaster, and foreign airborne forces commanders concur, USAF personnel may use foreign military aircraft as an authorized jump platform. Additionally, MAJCOMs may approve the use of state/local government owned or leased/contracted aircraft and foreign commercially licensed aircraft. Commanders may authorize military parachutists to purchase “lift tickets” in order to utilize civilian aircraft to conduct MFF training. When purchasing a “lift ticket”, the parachutist is leasing a seat vs. the aircraft and therefore it may not always be possible to restrict these lifts to military personnel only. Units will not mix non-DoD civilian skydivers and DoD parachutists in free-fall or under canopy due to potential liability problems. Only USAF authorized parachute jumps made from USAF authorized jump platforms may be entered onto AF Form 922, **Individual Jump Record,** entered in ARMS, and filed in the member’s JRF. **NOTE: The purchase of individual lift tickets may not offer the same protection as those specifically spelled out in a contract. Prior to purchasing, parachutists must be aware of any individual liabilities or limitations.**

6.1.2. (USAFA) USAFA training routinely requires training and jumping with non-DOD civilians to meet training and certification requirements. The Wings of Blue compete on a national level at civil-

ian organized competitions and use non-DOD civilians as coaches and observers on occasion at civilian drop zones. These competitions use civilian aircraft as jump platforms. During these competitions USAFA jumpers use USAFA equipment and adhere to all 34 OG regulations regarding jumping and safety.

6.1.3. DOD civilians, Non-DOD civilians and Foreign Military Personnel. MAJCOM/DO or their designated representative may authorize non-DoD civilians and Foreign military personnel to perform jumps using USAF equipment and aircraft operated or contracted under their control. DoD civilians are not authorized to perform jumps on USAF/Leased/Contract aircraft or use USAF parachute systems unless approved by the MAJCOM/DO or their designated representative. Non-DoD civilian parachutists must sign a JAG approved "hold harmless" agreement approved by AFLSA/JACT, should be a USPA member (preferably a D-license) and must be certified for the advanced skill being accomplished. At no time will the scope of operations exceed the non-DoD jumper's certifications or USPA training guidelines concerning parachute activities as they apply to the jumper. Civilian parachutists must have current physiological training if operations are to be conducted above 13,000 MSL (refer to AFI 11-401, Table 1.1.).

6.1.3. (USAFA) USAFA routinely uses non-DOD civilian personnel jumping from USAFA aircraft to support training requirements. Civilian instructors may jump their own equipment after it is inspected and approved for use by 98 FTS staff riggers in accordance with 34 OG-series regulations. USAFA also employs DOD civilians who are authorized to jump military gear from military aircraft and otherwise participate in all aspects of the USAFA jump mission.

6.2. Crew Rest and Duty Limitations.

6.2.1. Rest Period and Duty Day Periods. Although AFI 11-202V3, *General Flight Rules,* establishes ideal crew rest criteria, it is often not possible in the unilateral and joint training/operational environment. Weather, aircraft availability, and numerous other logistics factors beyond the control of the parachuting unit challenge mission accomplishment. Therefore, operational commanders at all levels must apply sound risk management principles, weigh the various factors bearing on the specific mission, use AFI 11-202V3 standards as a goal, then make a judgment concerning mission accomplishment.

6.2.2. Parachutists will not perform parachute jumps:

6.2.2.1. Within 12 hours after completion of a hypobaric (altitude) chamber flight at or above 25,000 feet.

6.2.2.2. Within 12 hours after consuming alcoholic beverages.

6.2.2.3. Within 72 hours after donating blood.

6.2.3. For missions requiring parachuting after diving refer to the Navy Dive Manual. MAJCOM Surgeon General may specify less restrictive surface intervals based on mission.

Chapter 7

STATIC LINE PROCEDURES

7.1. Static Line Procedures. For the majority of Air Force missions, the procedures defined in AFMAN 11-420(I)/FM 57-220 will be used.

7.2. Common Exceptions to AFMAN 11-420(I)/FM 57-220. Due to the small size and other limitations of Air Force airborne units, the following exceptions are provided for all AF units with parachuting missions:

7.2.1. Air Force units are not required to use non-jumping safety personnel. The JM may designate aircrew personnel to act as safety personnel. Aircrew members performing safety duties will be thoroughly briefed and trained in the handling and control of static lines.

7.2.2. Air Force units do not normally designate a Departure Airfield Control Officer (DACO). These duties are performed by the team leader and unit operations section.

7.2.3. AF operations require only one JM onboard the aircraft and may be the first to exit. When the JM is to be the first to exit the aircraft, he will brief his exit procedures (normally the "GO" command and a visual reference indicating it is safe to exit).

7.2.4. A jump briefing, to include a detailed review of emergency procedures will be conducted prior to each individual's first jump of the day.

7.2.5. Flotation devices other than the B-7/LPU-10P Life Preserver may be used IAW prescribed MAJCOM directives.

7.2.6. When flight time permits, JMs may choose to have personnel don parachutes and equipment in-flight.

7.2.7. Air Force parachutists are authorized to use the GENTEX (HGU-55/P), or other AF/ MAJCOM approved helmet.

7.2.8. Surface Wind Restrictions. During operational missions, the Airborne Commander and/or Team Leader will coordinate wind restrictions with the Airborne Mission Commander/Aircraft Commander based on operational requirements.

7.2.8.1. Training Surface Wind Limits for Static Line (S-17/18, MC-1B/C, T-10):

7.2.8.1.1. Land - 13 knots or less

7.2.8.1.2. Tree - 17 knots or less

7.2.8.1.3. Water - 25 knots or less

7.3. Static Line Deployed Ram Air Parachutes. Hybrid systems such as the MC-5 have the ability to be used as a MFF or static-line deployed system. These systems are restricted to use by MFF qualified jumpers that have received specific system transition training. Hybrid systems are not authorized to be used by non-MFF qualified parachutists. Consult the system specific TO for instructions and restrictions.

Chapter 8

FREE-FALL PROCEDURES

8.1. General. This chapter provides specific guidance and procedures for unilateral AF MFF operations. This chapter will be used in conjunction with AFMAN 11-411(I)/FM 31-19 and supplements to this instruction.

8.2. Common Exceptions and Restrictions. In addition to the exceptions listed in the **Chapter 7**, the following exceptions and restrictions are provided for all AF units with parachuting missions:

8.2.1. Exit Altitudes and Parachute Activation Altitude. For MC-X/MT-XX jumps use AFMAN 11-411(I)/FM 31-19. All altitudes are either above ground level (AGL) or above water level (AWL). For all other systems, the minimum exit altitude for routine land and water MFF training and proficiency deployments is 5000'. **Exception: The minimum exit altitude for intentional water jumps and dissimilar parachute training may be reduced to 3000' (clear and pull) IAW MAJCOM mission requirement and after a command risk assessment and decision.** The minimum planned activation altitude will not be lower than 3500' for routine land MFF training and proficiency deployments. The minimum planned activation altitude will not be lower than 2500' for routine water and dissimilar parachute training deployments. Parachutists may only conduct one jump operation that involves unpressurized flight above 18,000 per 24-hour period.

8.2.1. (USAFA) USAFA jumpers are non-military parachutists. Parachute activation altitudes for USAFA-controlled operations follow 34 OG regulations.

8.2.2. Altimeters. Each parachutist will wear an altimeter when conducting free fall operations. **Exception: Does not apply to water jumps until waterproof altimeters are fielded.** Altimeters will have either an integral working light or be configured with an additional light source adequate to light the face of the altimeter.

8.2.3. Automatic Activation Device (AAD). Inspection, arming, calibration and documentation procedures for the AAD are contained in applicable TOs. Each MFF parachutist will be equipped with a functional AAD set according to the applicable TO. The AAD will be armed prior to exit. AADs are not required for the following free-fall operations:

8.2.3. (USAFA) USAFA utilizes commercial off-the-shelf Automatic Activation Devices maintained by 98 FTS riggers in accordance with manufacturer's and FAA requirements.

8.2.3.1. Intentional water deployments. This exception is valid until a waterproof AAD is fielded for USAF use.

8.2.3.2. Emergency Bail-out.

8.2.4. Surface Wind Restrictions. During operational missions, the Airborne Commander and/or Team Leader will coordinate wind restrictions with the Airborne Mission Commander/Aircraft Commander based on operational requirements. Maximum allowable surface winds are based on specific parachute systems canopies (to include reserve parachute) and their ability to "drive" against the wind. MAJCOMs will publish specific surface wind limitations for dissimilar parachute systems approved for use by the MAJCOM.

8.2.4. (USAFA) USAFA jumper wind limits are contained in 34 OG OI 11-2JM Vol 3, *Parachuting Operations Procedures,* and are more restrictive.

8.2.4.1. For training mission using MC-X/MT-XX parachutes:

8.2.4.1.1. Land – 18 knots or less.

8.2.4.1.2. Tree – 22 knots or less.

8.2.4.1.3. Water – 25 knots or less.

8.2.4.2. Tandem – 17 knots or less.

8.2.5. Drop Zone Criteria.

8.2.5.1. Minimum Size. The JM will determine the minimum size DZ based on the number of personnel to be dropped, jumper proficiency, prevailing winds, related information found in AFI 13-217, and AF/MAJCOM published guidance. During operational missions, the Airborne Commander and/or Team Leader will select the DZ based on operational requirements.

8.2.6. Oxygen Requirements. Oxygen requirements for MFF operations are prescribed in AFI 11-409*, High Altitude Airdrop Mission Support Program*, Chapter 2.

8.2.6. (USAFA) USAFA has approved exceptions to policy regarding oxygen requirements for high altitude jumps and first jump students. These exceptions are based on the fact that students, USAFA cadets, and instructors are acclimatized to the high terrain elevation of USAFA. These exceptions are from Headquarters Air Force Medical Operations Agency (HQ AFMOA/SGOO) (Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) for AFI 11-409, *High Altitude Airdrop Mission Support Program*) and are on file at the 98 FTS and 34 OSS/OSTP.

8.2.7. Dissimilar Parachute Systems. Parachute systems not covered by a TO /depot support and procured through local purchase (examples: locally constructed or systems employed by military services of other countries) or commercial systems primarily designed for the sport parachuting market, are considered dissimilar parachute systems. Dissimilar parachute systems must be approved by the MAJCOM and are required to be equipped with a functional AAD that is approved by the manufacturer. Dissimilar systems are not authorized for routine use for proficiency or any other use in lieu of the unit's primary parachute system. Parachuting units will train with the parachute systems that they use to conduct their primary mission (combat infiltration, rescue, aircrew training, etc.). MAJCOMs may approve use for AMF training programs, or for parachutists providing specialized support (i.e., air-to-air video, test jumpers, etc.). Dissimilar parachute equipment is authorized for use by the USAF STARS and the USAFA PTWOB. No AF parachutist will employ such systems unless the following requirements are met:

8.2.7. (USAFA) All parachuting systems used at USAFA are dissimilar and non-standard. 98 FTS OI 99-1 contains the USAFA Operational Test & Evaluation program guidance.

8.2.7.1. The MAJCOM complies with the conditions of para **3.17.3.**

8.2.7.2. Use of these systems can be supported by the local Life Support, Survival Equipment, and/or contractor provided FAA certified riggers.

8.2.7.3. Unit Commanders approve system use and designate in writing individuals authorized and trained to use these systems.

Systems will be jumped IAW manufacturers operating procedures and limitations.

8.2.8. Canopy Relative Work (CRW). USAF personnel will not engage in canopy relative work (CRW) as part of military jump operations except for specifically authorized USAF STARS and USAFA PTWOB demonstration team operations.

8.2.9. Contact Flying. Only personnel who have demonstrated ability to perform basic free fall maneuvers will conduct close proximity flying using contact procedures. Close proximity flying is an integral part of maintaining team integrity during military free fall operations. Contact flying, an advanced technique of close proximity flying, increases jumper air awareness and improves body control. Contact flying is defined as pre-meditated contact between jumpers in free fall. Skills in contact flying can improve team integrity and thus improve overall ability to perform the mission. Personnel conducting contact maneuvers will be certified using the AF Form 797, **Job Qualification Standard Continuity/Command JQS.**

8.2.9. (USAFA) Contact flying training and procedures are governed and documented in accordance with 34 OG-series regulations, syllabi and lesson plans.

Chapter 9

DROP ZONE PROCEDURES

9.1. General. Training jumps should closely duplicate conditions that could be encountered during operational missions, to include rough terrain, open sea and unfamiliar or unimproved areas. Care will be taken to ensure that all conditions, especially safety-related are identified to the JM and jumpers. Additional information on DZs is contained in AFI 13-217, *Assault Zone Procedures*.

9.2. Drop Zone Support.

9.2.1. Drop zone personnel requirements are contained in AFI 13-217.

9.2.1. (USAFA) USAFA drop zone personnel requirements are governed by 34 OG OI 11-2JM Vol 3 and 34 OG OI 11-418 Vol 3, *Drop Zone Supervisory Unit Operations*.

9.2.2. Medical Coverage. Medical coverage consists of trained personnel equipped with emergency lifesaving and stabilization equipment and the means to transport an injured parachutist to appropriate medical care. For training and proficiency jumps, medical personnel and equipment will be located to provide an immediate response to accidents. Ideally, medical coverage should be co-located with the DZC. However, emergency response facilities elsewhere on the drop zone or at the edge of the drop zone will suffice provided adequate communications exists between the facility and the DZC. Medical coverage for Air Force parachuting operations must be provided by personnel maintaining a current EMT qualification.

9.2.2.1. The medical coverage requirement is met when pararescue personnel and medical equipment (see para. **9.2.2.2.**) are part of the ground party, or the first stick includes two or more pararescue personnel or airborne qualified, military medical personnel as listed in **9.2.2.** above.

9.2.2.2. Medical personnel must be equipped with a medical kit/rucksack, KED board, MAST, LSP or equivalent (AVIOX does not support this requirement), and a litter suitable for medical evacuation (long spine board/stokes litter/Miller board). A litter with flotation suitable for medical evacuation (long spine board, stokes litter, Miller board) is mandatory for water jumps. Civilian rescue equipment shall be considered adequate.

9.2.3. Water Operations. DZ support for water operations will include a boat operator and a qualified safety swimmer.

9.2.3.1. Safety boat personnel must be trained and equipped to quickly locate and recover distressed personnel on the surface. Boat operators may be trained through military or civilian sources including the USCG Boat Operators Course. Safety boats must be equipped to support the water recovery mission (i.e., search lights for night operations). Safety swimmers must be capable of assisting jumpers fouled in the harness or canopy, who lose flotation, or are rendered unconscious. Graduates of any of the following DoD courses may perform as safety swimmers: any DoD military diving course, Special Forces Water Infiltration Course, Navy Rescue Swimmer Course, or the Marine Corps Amphibious Reconnaissance Course. For those units without a dive mission, as a minimum safety swimmers will be American Red Cross “Life Guard” certified or “Water Rescue” certified. **Note: Based on the complexity of the mission or environmental conditions, use of DoD trained and qualified divers may be indicated.**

9.2.3.2. A minimum of one powerboat is required on the DZ for any preplanned water jump. Minimum safety boat requirements for USAF unilateral water drops are one functional boat per six jumpers, per pass. Airdropped boats are not considered functional until completely operational and may then be used for recovery operations. Planners should ensure jumper and equipment requirements do not exceed Coast Guard load limitations for the boats used.

9.2.3.3. Medical support must be on the scene prior to personnel airdrops. If medical support personnel are not in the same safety boat as the Drop Zone Controller (DZC), the DZC must have communication with them.

Chapter 10

JUMPMASTER DUTIES

10.1. General Jumpmaster (JM) Responsibilities. Each aircraft dropping airborne personnel will have a JM. Proper planning and execution by the JM is a critical aspect of a parachute deployment. The JM is responsible for:

10.1. (USAFA) Due to the unique non-military nature of USAFA jump operations, jumpmaster requirements and responsibilities are non-standard relative to the military freefall community and are governed by 34 OG OI 11-2JM Vol 3.

10.1.1. Predeployment Evaluation. When the mission team leader/ JM determines that a parachute employment is required, he will evaluate all known factors.

10.1.1. (USAFA) The DZCO is the team leader for pre-deployments and will perform the site survey, weather check, mission briefing, air coordination, and other tasks as required.

10.1.1.1. Team leaders will normally be responsible for post-jump accountability and recovery of personnel; however, the JM should be aware of the recovery method to the extent it impacts the individual parachutist's equipment requirements.

10.1.1.2. A survey or site evaluation must be conducted. Terrain features and possible hazards may include; rocks, trees, stumps, snow cover and avalanche/rock slide conditions, streams, lakes, mountains, cliffs, crevasses, frozen ground, or man-made objects. Water hazards may include: temperature, sea state, hazardous marine life, and vessel traffic.

10.1.1.3. A weather evaluation must be made to determine on-scene conditions and predicted forecast. Wind velocity is one of the most important items of evaluation. During operations, the maximum allowable velocity will depend on many factors; the experience and ability of the team, type equipment used, and urgency of the mission. High payoff missions may justify a calculated risk when the margin of safety can be favored towards employment.

10.1.1.4. DZ elevation is a factor when jumping with equipment at elevations as low as 5,000 feet MSL. Taking temperature and density altitude into account, an appreciable increased rate of descent will occur at higher elevations.

10.1.1.5. Mission Briefing. Determine mission requirements and brief all affected parties on at least the following:

10.1.1.5.1. Purpose/type of mission

10.1.1.5.2. Equipment requirements

10.1.1.5.3. Plan of action

10.1.1.5.4. Special Requirements

10.1.1.5.5. Safety Considerations

10.1.2. Aircraft Inspection and Aircrew Coordination. JMs will conduct a thorough inspection of the aircraft and attend all required aircrew briefings.

10.1.3. Jumper Support and Additional Requirements. Coordination of support requirements to include transportation, DZ scheduling, ground party, aircraft utilization and support equipment requirements are a JM responsibility.

10.1.3.1. Ensure the JM kit (as per unit SOPs) is prepared and available.

10.1.3.2. Ensure the DZC has a complete understanding of the operation, equipment requirements, number of personnel involved, and any other requirements.

10.1.3.3. JM is responsible for rigging of all air items to include door bundles if required.

10.1.3.4. Brief duties to safety personnel.

10.1.3.5. Ascertain/determine team recovery method, deployment site, weather, wind velocity, stick order, aircraft loading factors and DZ evaluation factors.

10.1.3.6. Keeps all jumpers informed of mission progress and changes that occur.

10.1.3.7. Rigging and inspecting parachutists. Each aircraft dropping airborne personnel will normally have a primary and assistant JM.

10.1.3.7. (USAFA) USAFA jumpers perform Jumpmaster Personnel Inspections on each other after they are trained and documented in accordance with 34 OG-series regulations.

10.1.3.7.1. When only one jumpmaster is available, specifically trained and certified personnel can conduct a JMPI on the primary jumpmaster. These personnel will be selected based on experience and recommendation from the primary training certifiers. Training will be annotated in the individual's OJT folder. Personnel will receive JMPI training for the primary MFF and SL parachute system used at the parent unit. JMPI training will be conducted IAW AFMAN 11-411(I)/FM 31-19, Appendix E: Jumpmaster Personnel Inspection, AFMAN 11-420(I)/FM 57-220, Appendix A, Item 5: Jumpmaster Training Course (S/L), or a MAJCOM-approved Jumpmaster course JMPI lesson plan. Document training in the individual's OJT records.

10.1.4. Safety.

10.1.4.1. JM is responsible for jumper safety and will ensure that jumpers exit the aircraft properly configured.

10.1.4.2. JM will ensure personnel are qualified and current prior to conducting parachute operations.

10.1.4.3. JM ensures all safety standards are complied with, and only approved techniques/training operations are conducted.

10.1.5. Documentation. JM retains overall responsibility to verify the accuracy of the passenger manifest for mission jumpers, as well as ensuring individual AF Form 922s are updated after each jump.

10.1.5. (USAFA) All USAFA jumpers will update and maintain their individual AF Forms 922.

Chapter 11

USAF PARACHUTE DEMONSTRATIONS

11.1. Parachuting Demonstrations. Demonstrations require planning, coordination, practice, a qualified team and strict adherence to all applicable regulations. As referred to in this section, demonstrations do not refer to parachute jumps performed for the purpose of demonstrating post egress, parachute descent, or landing procedures conducted as part of survival or parachute training programs. The following information establishes procedures and requirements for AF units performing civilian and military parachute demonstrations.

11.2. Authority. Forward parachute demonstration requests IAW AFI 11-209, *Air Force Participation in Aerial Events.* Wing/Base commanders are encouraged to provide airlift support for demonstration jumps.

11.2. (USAFA) Parachute demonstration requests for USAFA's Wings of Blue Parachute Team are handled internally at USAFA. All requests are initiated through USAFA Public Affairs office and approved by 34 TRW/CC.

11.2.1. Regulations. In addition to the above regulation, the following publications cover parachute demonstrations and provide information to ensure compliance with the USAF and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) guidance.

11.2.1.1. Federal Aviation Regulation 105, FAA publication 8440.5A, and FAA Advisory Circular 91-45C, which provide FAA requirements for parachute demonstrations in civilian airspace.

11.2.2. Additional Guidance. The “Sky Divers Information Manual”, published by the United States Parachuting Association (USPA), can provide units with additional information concerning civilian parachute demonstrations.

11.2.3. Canopy Relative Work (CRW). Canopy relative work is limited to the USAF STARS and USAFA PTWOB demonstration teams.

11.3. USAF STARS Parachute Demonstration Team. The USAF STARS is an Air Force Special Operations Command parachute demonstration team partially funded by HQ USAF that supports Air Force recruiting initiatives and promotes awareness of USAF careers to the public. The team is supported by SECAF and is representative of the total force (active duty, guardsmen, and reservists). STARS team members must hold an enlisted combat control, pararescue, or combat weather specialty code or officer special tactics, combat rescue specialty code, be recommended by their commander, and trained IAW 720 Special Tactics Group OI 11-102*, STARS Program Management.* The STARS are exempt from completing a formal drop zone survey IAW AFI 13-217; however, they must adhere to FAA requirements when applicable.

11.4. USAFA Parachute Team Wings of Blue (PTWOB). The PTWOB is a USAF Academy parachute demonstration and competition team that supports Air Force and Air Force Academy recruiting initiatives and promotes awareness of Air Force careers to the public. The PTWOB has conducted parachute demonstrations to the public since 1968 and is comprised of USAFA cadets, active duty and AFRES officers and enlisted personnel. PTWOB members are trained IAW 34 OG directives. The PTWOB are exempt from completing a formal drop zone survey IAW AFI 13-217; however, they must adhere to FAA requirements when applicable.

11.5. Personnel Qualifications. Commanders and their designated JMs should select their demonstration jumpers carefully on the basis of experience, maturity, and capability. For demonstrations using HALO employment techniques, parachutists must have a minimum of 100 jumps with ram air canopies. Commanders will identify and certify on AF Form 797 individuals to perform parachute demonstrations.

11.6. Capability Demonstrations and Showcase Events. Capability Demonstrations and Showcase Events using standard parachuting systems and procedures may be conducted using personnel with standard qualifications and training. Only the STARS and the PTWOB may use dissimilar parachutes for these activities.

Chapter 12

PARACHUTING EQUIPMENT

12.1. General. Each MAJCOM, through the PPPM, will identify mission needs and establish operational requirements for both standard and dissimilar parachuting systems/sub-systems. PPPMs will communicate/coordinate that information with other PPPMs and HQ USAF/XOOS will consolidate all requirements. The intent is to identify Air Force personnel parachuting equipment requirements and have an acquisition process established to meet those needs.

12.1. (USAFA) USAFA conducts equipment acquisition and management in accordance with 98 FTS OI 99-1.

12.1.1. Item Management. Air Force Materiel Command (AFMC) is responsible to provide Item Managers for all equipment.

12.1.2. Requirements Identification. Each MAJCOM will establish requirements and coordinate with other MAJCOMs to see if the same need exists. HQ USAF/XOOS will review all requirements.

12.1.2.1. HQ USAF/XOOS will identify requirements, for specific items to be tested/evaluated, to the Item Manager. HQ USAF/XOOS will identify the lead command responsible for working all applicable issues with the Item Manager. The lead command will work funding issues to establish equipment testing/certification and procurement with the Item Manager.

12.1.2.2. The lead command will coordinate funding support with other MAJCOMs, as applicable, and will establish a focal point with the Item Manager.

12.1.3. Equipment Testing. The Test Parachutist Program (TPP) at the Air Force Flight Test Center (AFFTC), Edwards AFB, CA tests and evaluates parachute systems/sub-systems. Each MAJCOM will form a configuration board consisting of subject matter experts, to include advanced parachutists and other representatives such as life support, safety, logistics, supply, etc., to review all equipment not covered by TO prior to it being fielded for use. The configuration board will consider items meeting formal Operational Test and Evaluation (OT&E), DOT Technical Standard Order (TSO), American National Standards Institute (ANSI), Commercial Off The Shelf (COTS), or other DoD/military service approved methods.

12.1.3. (USAFA) USAFA Operational Test & Evaluation procedures are in 98 FTS OI 99-1.

12.1.4. Equipment Approval. Each MAJCOM configuration board will approve personnel parachuting equipment and publish a list for distribution to their subordinate units as well as provide a copy to HQ USAF/XOOS. HQ USAF/XOOS will distribute the list to all affected MAJCOM PPPMs. **Note: only approved equipment will be used in the Air Force PPP**.

12.1.4.1. Grandfather Clause. Equipment that has been in use for at least one year from the date of this Instruction that should be approved but currently is not may continue to be temporarily used until approved. Waivers to continue use of unapproved equipment will be accomplished by MAJCOM configuration boards and PPPMs.

12.1.5. Equipment Procurement. The Item Manager and the lead command will coordinate activities to efficiently acquire the necessary equipment.

12.2. Forms Prescribed. AF Forms 196, **Data for Parachutist Badge,** and 922, **Individual Jump Record**.

12.3. (USAFA) Forms Adopted. AF Form 847, **Recommendation for Change of Publication.** AF Form 922, **Individual Jump Record.** AF Form 1098, **Special Task Certification and Recurring Training**

CHARLES F. WALD, Lt General, USAF
DCS/Air & Space Operations

Attachment 1

GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION

References

AFI 11-209, *Air Force Participation in Aerial Events*

AFI 11-401, *Flight Management*

AFI 11-402, *Aviation and Parachutist Service, Aeronautical Ratings and Badges*

AFI 11-403*, Air Force Aerospace Physiological Training Program*

AFI 11-409, *High Altitude Airdrop Mission Support Program*

AFI 11-412*, Aviation Resource Management (ARM)*

AFI 11-202V3, *General Flight Rules*

AFI 13-217, *Assault Zone Operations*

AFI 16-1202, *Pararescue Operations, Techniques, and Procedures*

AFI 16-1301, *Survival, Resistance, and Escape (SERE) Program*

AFI 36-2110, *Assignments*

AFI 36-2903, *Dress and Personal Appearance of Air Force Personnel*

AFI 48-123, *Medical Examinations and Standards*

AFJI 13-210*, Joint Airdrop Inspection Records, Malfunction Investigations, and Activity Reporting*

AFMAN 11-411(I)/FM 31-19, *Military Free Fall Parachuting Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures*

AFMAN 11-420(I)/FM 57-220, *Static Line Parachuting Techniques and Training*

DoDFMR 700.14R, V7A, Ch. 24, *Military Pay and Procedures, Parachute Duty*

USSOCOM Manual 350-3, *Airborne Operations (Parachuting)*

34 OG-series regulations

720 STG OI 11-102**,** *STARS Program Management*

NOTE: **Attachment 2** has a listing of DoD parachuting publications that may be used to reference additional information.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AFRC—Air Force Reserve Command

AMF—Advanced Military Free-Fall

AGL—Above Ground Level

AJM—Assistant Jumpmaster

NGB—National Guard Bureau

AO—Aeronautical Orders

AAD—Automatic Activation Device

ARM—Aviation Resource Management

DOD—Department of Defense

DRU—Direct Reporting Unit

DODFMR—Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation

DZ—Drop Zone

DZC—Drop Zone Controller

EP—Emergency Procedures

FOA—Field Operating Agency

HAHO—High-Altitude High-Opening parachute procedure

HALO—High-Altitude Low-Opening parachute procedures

HARP—High-Altitude Release Point

HDIP—Hazardous Duty Incentive Pay

HGRP—High Glide Ratio Parachute

HARM—Host Aviation Resource Management

JRF—Jump Record Folder

MAJCOM—Major Command

MFF—Military Free-Fall

MSL—Mean Sea Level

MTT—Mobile Training Team

OJT—On the Job Training

OPR—Office of Primary Responsibility

OT&E—Operational Test and Evaluation

PCS—Permanent Change of Station

PJ—Pararescueman

PJM—Primary Jumpmaster

PPP—Personnel Parachute Program

PPPM—Personnel Parachute Program Manager.

RAMZ—Rigging Alternate Method Zodiac

RC—Reserve Component

SARM—Squadron Aviation Resource Management

SOF—Special Operations Forces

TL—Team Leader

TO—Technical Order

TPP—Test Parachutist Program

TOT—Time On Target

WDI—Wind Drift Indicator

Terms

Advanced Military Free-Fall (AMF) Trainer—A MFF parachutist designated in letter by the unit commander who is qualified to instruct/evaluate basic free-fall parachutist in AMF skills.

Assault Zone—A generic term used to include drop zone (DZ), landing zone (LZ), and helicopter landing zone (HLZ).

Combined Operation —An operation conducted by forces of two or more Allied nations acting together for the accomplishment of a single mission.

Dissimilar Parachute System/sub-System —A parachute system/sub-system not covered by a Technical Order.

Drop Zone Controller—Qualified individual in charge of a DZ operation who represents the appropriate commander as provided in the mission directive.

Joint Operation —A general term to describe military actions conducted by joint forces or Service forces in relationships (i.e., support, coordinating authority) which, of themselves, do not create joint forces.

Mean Effective Wind—A theoretical wind of constant velocity and direction, extending from the surface to a predetermined altitude above the ground.

Military Freefall—Those procedures that employ operational personnel with their equipment from an aircraft using freefall for the initial exit and parachute for the final descent and landing.

Opening Delay—The elapsed time between the jumper exiting aircraft, and main parachute activation.

Point of Impact—The point on the drop zone where the first airdropped parachutist or equipment load is expected to land.

Ram Air Parachute System—. US Army equivalent of a HGRP.

Release Point—The computed point where personnel or equipment should exit the aircraft to land on the target.

Special Operations Forces—Those Active and Reserve Component forces of the Military Services designated by the Secretary of Defense and specifically organized, trained, and equipped to conduct and support special operations. Also called **SOF**.

Static Line Parachute—A parachute system in which a line or strap is attached from the parachute to an anchor cable in the aircraft so that, when the jumper exits the aircraft, the parachute is deployed automatically.

Team Leader —The tactical level decision maker during sub-flight level operations of ground forces.

Training Delay—A period of 30 consecutive days in which an individual entered into a training upgrade/requalification/refresher program goes without accomplishing the next jump-training event of the program.

Unilateral Operation—An operation conducted by a single service. Also referred to as "service pure" in joint publications.

Attachment 2

DOD PARACHUTING PUBLICATIONS

This attachment provides a listing of additional parachuting publications.

USSOCOM M 350-3 *Airborne Operations (Parachuting).*

AFI 11-209 *Air Force Participation in Aerial Events*.

AFI 11-401 *Flight Management*.

AFI 11-402 *Aviation and Parachutist Service, Aeronautical Ratings and Badges*.

AFI 11-403 *Aerospace Physiological Training Program.*

AFI 11-409 *High Altitude Airdrop Mission Support Program*.

AFI 11-421 *Aviation Resource Management (ARM).*

AFI 13-217 *Assault Zone Operations*.

AFI 16-1202 *Pararescue Operations, Techniques, and Procedures*

AFI 16-1301 *Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape (SERE) Program*

AFJI 13-210 *Joint Airdrop Inspection Records, Malfunction Investigations, and Activity Reporting*.

AFMAN 11-411(I) / FM 31-19, *Military Free Fall Parachuting Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures.*

AFMAN 11-420(I) / FM 57-220, *Static Line Parachuting Techniques and Training.*

COMNAVSPECWARCOMINST 3000.3, *Naval Special Warfare (NSW) Air Operations Manual*. (Request for this document may be referred to the Naval Special Warfare Command, Code N3).

DA PAM 25-30 *Consolidated Index of Army Publications and Blank Forms*.

DA PAM 25-33 *The Standard Army Publications System (STARPUBS)*: *Revision of the DA 12-Series Forms, Usage and Procedures.*

DA PAM-310-10 *The Standard Army Publications System (STARPUBS).* Users Guide.

FM 4-20.102 / TO 13C7-1-5 *Airdrop of Supplies and Equipment: Rigging Airdrop Platforms*.

FM 10-500-3 / TO 13C7-1-11 *Airdrop of Supplies and Equipment: Rigging Containers*.

FM 10-516 / TO 13C7-1-13 *Airdrop of Supplies and Equipment: Reference Data for Airdrop Platform Loads*.

FM 10-538 / TO 13C7-1-18 *Rigging Naval Emergency Air Cargo Delivery Systems (NEACDS*).

FM 10-542 / TO 13C7-51-21 / NAVSEA SS400-AD-MMO-010 *Airdrop of Supplies and Equipment: Rigging Loads For Special Operations*.

FM 10-553 / TO 13C7-18-41 *Airdrop of Supplies and Equipment: Rigging Ammunition*.

FM 31-19 / AFMAN 11-411(I) *Military Free Fall Parachuting Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures.*

FM 57-38 *Pathfinder Operations.*

FM 57-220 / AFMAN 11-420(I) *Static Line Parachuting Techniques and Training.*

FM 100-27 / AFM 2-50 *USA/USAF Doctrine for Joint Airborne And Tactical Airlift Operations*.

NAVAIR A6-215PC-MEB-ODQ *Maintenance Instructions With Illustrated Parts Breakdown, Industrial Sewing Equipment*. SN 0817-LP-316-3000

NAVAIR 00-25-100 *Naval Air Systems Command Technical Manual Program*. SN 0800-LP-000-0690

NAVAIR 00-35QH-2 *NAVAIR Allowance List: Aviation Life Support Systems and Airborne Operational Equipment for Aircraft Squadrons Navy and Marine Corps.* SN 0800-LP-010-46SO

NAVAIR 13-1-6.1 *Aviation-Crew Systems, Inflatable Survival Equipment*. SN 0813-LP-000-1136

NAVAIR 13-1-6.2 *Emergency Personnel and Drogue Parachute Systems*. SN 0813-LP-000-2213

NAVAIR 13-1-6.4 *Aviation-Crew Systems, Oxygen Equipment*. SN D613-LP-006-6590

NAVAIR 13-1-6.5 *Aviation-Crew Systems, Rescue and Survival Equipment*. SN 0813-LP-004-3160

NAVAIR 13-1-6.7 *Aviation-Crew Systems, Aircrew Personnel Protective Equipment*. SN 0813-LP-000-2523

NAVAIR 13-1-19 / TM 43-0 02-1 / TO 13C3-1-10 *Procedures for the Destruction Of Air Delivery Equipment to Prevent Enemy Use.* SN 0813-LP-007-9000

NAVAIR 13-1-20 / TO 14D1-2-396 *Operational and Service Instructions, Personnel Parachute, Types A/P28S-17 and -18*. SN 0813-LP-011-0510

NAVAIR 13-1-21 *Organizational Maintenance with Illustrated Parts Breakdown, MT-IXS/SL Ram Air Parachute Assembly*. SN 0813-LP-342-5000

NAVNIR 13-600-4-6-3 *Daily/Servicing/Special/Preservation Maintenance Requirements Cards. Emergency Personnel and Drogue Parachute Systems*. SN 0813-LP-341-8550

NAVSEAINST 1056O.2B *Diving Equipment Authorized for Navy Use.* SN 0693-LD-054-9820

NAVSEAINST 13512.1 *Premeditated Personnel Parachute (P3) Equipment Authorized for Navy Use (ANU)*. SN 0693-LD-054-9250

NAVSEA S0005-AA-GYD-030 *Guide for User Maintenance of NAVSEA Technical Manual.* SN 0910-LP-148-7100.

NAVSEA T0300-AW-MMO-0-10 *Special Operations Air Deployment System (Combat Rubber Raiding Craft (CRRC)) for the C-2A Aircraft*. SN 0910-LP-551-24DO

NAVSUP PUB / AFR 71-4 / / TM 38-*250 Packaging and Materials Handling, Preparation of Hazardous Materials for Military Shipment*. SN 0530-LP-505-5100

NAVSUP PUB 600 *Navy Logistics Library CD-ROM*. SN 0530-LP-lB9-8800

NWC TM 5749 *Interim Maintenance Instruction for 24 Foot Diameter Free fall Chest Reserve Parachute* (Request for this document may be referred to the Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division, Code 463000D).

NWP 5-9-ASH / FMFM 5-35 Vol. 1 (Rev. F*) Assault Support Helicopter Tactical Manual* (U) NWP 559-ASH, Vol 1, (Rev. F), FMFM 5-35, NAVAIR Ol-lASH-lT. SN 0801-LP-266-6570

OPNAVINST 3501.225 *Navy Premeditated Personnel Parachuting (P3) Program*. SN 0579-LD-054-7240

OPNAVINST 3501.2254.1 *Premeditated Personnel Parachuting Log and Navy Airdrop Malfunction Report*. SN 0579-LD-055-1020

TC 31-24 *Special Forces Air Operations*.

TM 5-4220-201-12 *Operator and Maintenance Manual Life Preserver, Underarm Parachutist, Type B-7, CO2 Inflated* FSN 4220-657-2197.

TM 09770A-12&P/1 *Operational Instructions and Organizational Maintenance With Illustrated Parts Breakdown, Ram Air Parachute Assembly MC-5*, NSN 1670-01-367-0304. (Request for this document may be referred to the Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division, Code 463000D).

TM 10-500-7 / TO 13C7-1-10 *Airdrop Recovery Procedures*.

TM 10-1670-201-23 / TO 13C-1-41 *General Maintenance of Parachutes and Other Airdrop Equipment*.

TM 10-1670-296-20&P / TO 13C7-49-2 *Unit Maintenance Manual Including Repair Parts and Special Tools List for Ancillary Equipment for Low Velocity Air Drop Systems (LVADS)*

TM 10-1670-298-20&P / TO 13C7-49-12 *Unit Maintenance Manual Including Repair Parts and Special Tools List for Container Delivery System.* Tools List For MC-3 FreeFall Personnel Parachute System.

TM 10-1670-265-12&P / TO 13C7-1-21 *Operator's and Organizational Maintenance Manual Including Repair Parts and Special Tools List for High Altitude Airdrop Resupply System: 2,000 Pound Capacity*.

TM 10-1670-269-23&P / TO 14DI-2-462-2 / TM 01135B-23&P/1 *Unit and Intermediate Direct Support (DS) Maintenance Manual (including Repair Parts and Special Tools List) for Parachute, Personnel Type: 24-Foot Diameter, Troop, Chest, Reserve* NSN 1670-00-892-4218.

TM 10-1670-271-23&P / TO 14Dl-2-464-2/ TM 01136B-23&P/1 *Unit and Intermediate Direct Support (DS) Maintenance Manual (including Repair Parts and Special Tools List) for Parachute, Personnel Type: 35-Foot Diameter, T-10B Troop Back Parachute Assembly* NSN 1670-00-5910720.

TM 10-1670-272-23&P / TO- 14Dl -2-463-2 / TM 04296C-23&P/1 *Unit and Intermediate Direct Support (DS) Maintenance Manual (including Repair Parts and Special Tools List) for Parachute, Personnel Type: 35-Foot Diameter, MCl-1B Troop Back Parachute Assembly* NSN 1670-00-5980751.

TM 10-1670-281-23&P / TO 13C5-32-2 / NA 13-1-32 *Unit and Intermediate Direct Support (DS) Maintenance Manual (including Repair Parts and Special Tools List) for Parachute, Cargo Type: 64-Foot Diameter, Model G-12D*, NSN 1670-00-893-2371 and Model G-12E, NSN 1670-01-065-3755.

TM 10-1670-282-23&P / TO 13C5-30-2 / NAVAIR 13-1-33 *Unit and Intermediate Direct Support (DS) Maintenance Manual (including Repair Parts and Special Tools List) for Parachute, Cargo Type: 34-Foot Diameter, Model G-14, Low-Velocity Cargo Parachute* NSN 1670-00-999-2658.

TM 10-1670-287-23&P / TO 14D1- 2-468-2 / TM 09011A-23&P / NA 13-1-38 *MC-4 Ram Air Free fall Personnel Parachute System.* NSN 1670-01-306-2100.

TM 10-1670-288-23&P / TO 14D1-2-465-2 *Unit and Intermediate Direct Support (DS) Maintenance Manual (including Repair Parts and Special Tool, List) for Interim Ram Air Parachute System Models MT-1XX, MT-1XR, MT-1X CCT.*

TM 10-1670-292-23&P / TO 14D1-2-466-2 *Unit and Intermediate Direct Support (DS) Maintenance Manual (including Repair Parts and Special Tools List) for Parachute, Personnel Type: 35Foot Diameter, MC1-1C Troop Back Parachute Assembly* NSN 1670-01-262-2359.

TM 10-3530-202-10 *Operator Manual; Sewing Machines for the Repair of Parachutes and Allied Equipment.* Singer Models 131WI13, 7-33, 97-10, 17Wl5, 55-5, 111WI55. 111W151.

TM 10-3530-202-23&P *Organizational and Direct Support Maintenance Repair Parts and Special Tools List; Sewing Machines for the Repair of Parachutes and Allied Equipment*. Singer Models 112W116, 113W113, 7-33, 97-10, 17W15, 55-5, 111W155, 11W151.

TM 10-3530-202-24 *Organizational and Field Maintenance Manual. Sewing Machines for the Repair of Parachutes and Allied Equipment*. Singer Models 112W116, 131W113, 7-33, 97-10, 17W15, 55-5. 111W151.

TM 750-244-1-2 *Procedures For the Destruction of Life Support Equipment To Prevent Enemy Use.*

TO 0-1-*01 Technical Order Index: Numeric Index, Alphabetical Index, Cross Reference Table.*

TO 0-1-02 *Technical Order Index: General Technical Orders.*

TO 00-5-1 *Air Force Technical Order System.*

TO 00-5-2 *Technical Order Distribution System.*

TO 14D1-1-2 *Cleaning of Parachute Assemblies.*

TO 14D1-2-1 *Personnel Parachutes.*

TO 15X-2-6-11 / TM 10-1660-276-12&P *Operation and Maintenance Instructions with Illustrated Parts Breakdown, Portable Pre-Breather Oxygen System, Portable Oxygen System, Oxygen Charging System, 106 Cubic Inch Portable Oxygen System.*

Attachment 3

AF FORM 922, INDIVIDUAL JUMP RECORD

A3.1. Logging Parachute Jumps. Air Force parachutists will log individual jumps on an AF Form 922 with all applicable items completed for jumps performed during the calendar month. Submit in a timely manner to the local HARM office. **Note: The 98 FTS will maintain JRFs for all USAFA parachutists.**

Figure A3.1. Sample AF Form 922, Individual Jump Record.

INDIVIDUAL JUMP RECORD
(This form is subject to the Privacy Act of 1974) (See below)

LAST NAME - FIRST NAME - MIDDLE INITIAL	GRADE	SSN	UNIT
Cottingham, Kenneth	E-7	000-00-0000	23 STS

TYPE OF JUMP
A - Administrative; H - HAHO; J - Ejection seat; L - HALO; M - Mass tactical or operational; T - Tactical or operational; X - Experimental or test; Y - Other (See remarks)

JUMP CONDITIONS
C - Combat; E - Equipment; F - Free fall; N - Night; O - Oxygen; S - Scuba; W - Water

JUMP DUTY
JS - Jump student; JP - Parachutist; JM - Jumpmaster

DATE	AIRCRAFT (MDS)	TYPE OF JUMP								JUMP CONDITIONS							DUTY			TYPE PARACHUTE	JUMP ALT	DZ/LOCATION	REMARKS
		A	H	J	L	M	T	X	Y	C	E	F	N	O	S	W	JS	JP	JM				
20010803	MC130E	X			X							X				X		X		MT1X	3,500	ELLINGTON DZ	
20010815	MC130H						X		X				X					X		MC1C	1,000	LAWSON DZ	STATICLINE
20010819	MC130P	X			X		X				X	X	X	X					X	MC-4	17,999	KHAFJI	
																				LAST	ITEM		

AUTHORITY: 10 U.S.C. 8012 and EO 9397.
PRINCIPAL PURPOSE: Source document for recording individual parachute jumps for input into the Air Force Operations Resource Management System (AFORMS).
ROUTINE USES: Validation of accomplishment of mandatory jump requirements needed to attain or maintain professional standards. Validation of jump requirements to authorize payment of Hazardous Duty Incentive Pay. The SSN is used for identification of the individual and records.
DISCLOSURE IS MANDATORY: Individuals must furnish the information to meet qualification and incentive pay standards. Failure to provide the information and SSN could result in loss of record with consequent loss of professional qualification and incentive pay entitlement.

I CERTIFY that I have examined the contents of this form and found it current and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

DATE	FMO REP SIGNATURE	MEMBER'S SIGNATURE
4 Sep 01	KRCwings	Ken Cottingham

DATE	NAME & GRADE OF CERTIFYING OFFICIAL	SIGNATURE	ENTERED INTO AFORMS BY (Name)	DATE ENTERED
20010831	STEPHEN G. FARRELL, MSGT	Stephen G. Farrell	KRCwings	4 Sep 01

AF FORM 922, 19821101 *(EF-V2)* PREVIOUS EDITION IS OBSOLETE.

Table A3.1. Items to Complete on the AF Form 922.

Name	Self-explanatory
Grade	Self-explanatory
SSN	Self-explanatory
Unit	The unit assigned to or attached for jumping
Individual Jump Entries	Self-explanatory
Date	Self-explanatory
Aircraft (MDS)	Enter the aircraft mission, design, and series
Type of Jump	Place an "X" to indicate the type of jump
Jump Conditions	Place an "X" in the appropriate block
Duty	Place an "X" in the block under jump duty performed
Type Parachute	Self-explanatory
Jump Altitude	Enter jump altitude (exit altitude if free-fall)
DZ/Location	Self-explanatory
Remarks	Use to explain jumps listed as "other," and other pertinent remarks as required.
Date	Self-explanatory
Name and grade of certifying official	Self-explanatory
Date	Self-explanatory
FMO Rep Signature	Self-explanatory (Accomplished during annual certification)
Member's Signature	Self-explanatory (Accomplished during annual certification)
Entered into ARMS by (Name)	Self-explanatory
Date Entered	Self-explanatory

A3.1.1. The ARMS Quarterly Jump Report (QJR) serves as a cover sheet for the individual AF Form 922s submitted during that quarter. The HARM will order and file QJRs in the JRF NLT the 5th day after the end of a quarter. SARMs will order the QJR on unit parachutist members and distribute it to parachutists quarterly. The HARM will order and provide QJRs to parachutists not assigned to a jump unit quarterly.

A3.1.2. Certification of the AF Form 922. Certifying official block will be completed by Commander (or designated representative) of the organization to which the parachutist is assigned or attached. **NOTE: the participating jumpmaster can also certify jumps conducted while deployed to a TDY location.** Both the parachutist and a HARM specialist will certify jumps logged on AF Form 922 during the annual JRF review, prior to the end of the parachutist's birth month. This validates jumps performed during this period. Member's who certify the form (s) prior to sending them to the HARM, will still be required to validate the previous year's AF Form 922s with the HARM specialist.

Failure to accomplish the annual JRF review and certification of the AF Form 922s may result in a loss of HDIP.

A3.1.3. SARM specialists (assigned to jump units) will update AF Form 922 jump accomplishments in ARMS and audit data entered in ARMS using a Browser, until a standard ARMS Daily Jump Transaction Audit is produced automatically. SARMs will submit an AF Form 922s for each parachutist monthly, regardless if any jumps were performed. Note: You must document on the form "NO JUMPS PERFORMED THIS MONTH", leave periods, and non-jumping TDY/TAD periods as applicable. Have certifying official certify all forms, prior to turn in to HARM.

A3.1.3.1. SARMs and parachutists (not assigned to a jump unit) will submit the AF Forms 922 to the HARM office NLT 5th workday after each calendar month.

A3.1.4. The HARM office validates jump accomplishments were performed to determine pay entitlement IAW AFI 11-401, AFI 11-421, and the DoD FMR.

A3.1.4.1. Once certified the HARM will ensure closeout of the AF Form 922 with a remark "last item" (see example form above).

A3.1.5. AF Form 922 Jump codes. Utilize the following codes when completing Type of Jump and Jump Conditions columns:

Administrative (A) - Any non-tactical parachute jump accomplished only for proficiency or currency purposes.

High Altitude High Opening (H) - Any freefall jump consisting of a preplanned profile including exit, opening at altitude (rather than free-fall to a predetermined opening altitude), and formation navigation to the DZ.

Ejection Seat (J) - Any parachute jump performed during an ejection seat egress.

High Altitude Low Opening (L) - Any freefall jump consisting of a preplanned profile including exit, and freefall to a predetermined opening altitude.

Mass Tactical (M) - Any parachute jump which includes more than one jumper per pass on an actual operation/mission, or on a training mission in which a tactical event is included (normally as part of a large-scale airborne assault/operation in conjunction with an exercise or actual operation).

Tactical (T) - Any parachute jump with one parachutist per pass on an actual operation/mission, or on a training mission in which a tactical event is included.

Experimental or Test (X) - Any parachute jump performed as part of an official Air Force test or experiment of parachute systems and/or equipment.

Other (Y) - Use for jumps not covered by any other code and explain in the remarks column on the AF Form 922.

Jump Conditions:

Combat (C) - Any parachute jump performed under actual combat conditions.

Equipment (E) - Any parachute jump performed where the parachutist deploys with an approved equipment container that attaches at the parachute harness equipment attaching D rings.

Free Fall (F) - Any parachute jump performed without the use of a static line.

Night (N) - Any parachute jump performed between the start of evening nautical twilight and the end of morning nautical twilight.

Oxygen (O) - Any parachute jump performed using an oxygen mask and equipment.

SCUBA (S) - Any parachute jump performed with the use of an underwater breathing apparatus.

Water (W) - Any intentional parachute jump performed into a body of water.

Attachment 4

APPLICATION FOR PARACHUTIST BADGE

MEMORANDUM FOR (Servicing HARM Office)

FROM: (Functional Address Symbol)

SUBJ: Application for Parachutist Badge

Under AFI 11-410, paragraph **2.5.**, request award of (basic, senior, master,) parachutist's badge. I submit the following for this application:
1. Applicant's full name, grade, SSAN.
2. Military address of applicant.
3. Current duty, primary, and control AFSC
4. Personnel assignment action or aeronautical order.
5. Date current flying Class III physical will expire:
6. Date and place of parachutist's training:
7. Number of jumps performed:
8. Inclusive date of parachutist's duty/training.

From	To	AFSC	Duty Description

(signature)
(typed name, grade, USAF, SSN)

Attachments:
1. Aeronautical Order
2. Certificate of Training

1st IND
(Squadron Operations Officer military address)
Member is assigned to position number ___of the unit manning document with an effective date of _____

(Signature)
(Typed Name, Grade, Duty Title)

Attachment 5

REQUEST FOR VOLUNTARY DISQUALIFICATION FROM PARACHUTIST DUTY

MEMORANDUM FOR (Functional Address/Name of Immediate Commander)

FROM: (Functional Address Symbol/Name of Applicant)

SUBJECT: Request for Voluntary Disqualification From Parachutist Duty

I voluntarily request disqualification from parachutist duty. I understand voluntary disqualification from parachutist duty is permanent. The following information supports this request:
1. Current AFSC, duty title, aviation service code, and military address.
2. Date of current parachutist badge.
3. Total months performing parachutist duty.
4. A copy of my AF Form 922, ARMS Individual Data Summary, and copy of my records review report of individual personnel (RIP).
5. I request disqualification for the following reasons:

(Applicant's Signature)
(Applicant's Typed Name, Grade, SSAN)

Attachment(s):
As Required

1st Ind, (Functional Address Symbol/Name of Immediate Commander or Designated Representative)
TO: (Functional Address Symbol of Next Higher Reviewing Authority)

1. Applicant (is)(is not) under consideration for involuntary disqualification from parachute duty.
2. Applicant (is)(is not) awaiting trial by courts-martial.
3. Applicant (is)(is not) being considered for (voluntary)(involuntary) separation.
4. Applicant (is)(is not) (projected)(selected) for assignment to a parachutist duty position.
5. If the applicant is disqualified for aviation service, I (will)(will not) require a replacement.
6. I have interviewed the applicant making this request and I believe granting this request (is) (is not) in the best interest of the Air Force for the following reasons:

(Commander's Signature)
(Commander's Typed Name, Grade, Duty Title)

Attachment(s)
As Required

Attachment 6

REQUEST FOR REQUALIFICATION FOR PARACHUTE DUTY

MEMORANDUM FOR (Servicing HARM Office)
(Commander's Functional Address Symbol)
IN TURN

FROM: (Applicant's Functional Address Symbol, Name)

SUBJ: Request for Requalification for Parachute Duty

According to AFI 11-410, paragraph **2.10.**, I request requalification for parachute duty. I understand the USAF will not approve this request unless a parachute duty position vacancy exists (needs of the Air Force), and my requalification will not become effective until I am assigned to a parachute duty position.

The following information supports my request:

1. Current duty AFSC, duty title, and military address:
2. Previous parachute jump status duty AFSC/Duty Title:
3. Aeronautical Orders (**Attachment 1**). (Include copies of AOs confirming previous parachute duty and imposing disqualification.)
4. Medical Examination (**Attachment 2**). (Include a copy of current SF 88, **Report of Medical Examination**, and SF 93, **Report of Medical History**, completed in accordance with requirements outlined in AFMAN 48-123.)
5. AF Form 922, **Individual Jump Record** (**Attachment 3**). (Include a copy of AF Form 922 with all sections current. The record should include the date of last parachute jump.)
6. Additional Statements (**Attachment 4**). Include a statement to verify the applicant did not fail to attain or maintain parachute qualification or submit a request for voluntary disqualification for aviation service. Negative statements must be furnished, if applicable.)

I have accomplished all required actions to remove previous impediments to aviation service. Documentation of these actions is attached.

(Applicant's Signature)
(Applicant's Typed Name, Grade, SSAN)

Attachments:
1. Aeronautical Orders

2. Medical Examination
3. AF Form 922
4. Additional Statements

Attachment 7

COMMANDER'S INITIAL AO REQUEST

MEMORANDUM FOR (Servicing HARM Office)

FROM: (Functional Address Symbol)

SUBJ: Initial Parachutist AO request

Under AFI 11-410, para, request initial AO publication for:
I submit/validate the following for this application:
1. Applicant's full name, grade, SSAN.
2. Unit of assignment.
3. Current UMD DAFSC, and position number.
4. Personnel TDY orders to formal jump course.
5. Date current flying Class III physical will expire:
6. Formal class start date:

(Unit Commanders signature)

(Commanders typed name, grade, USAF)

Attachments:
1. TDY orders (for formal school)

Attachment 8

REQUEST FOR PERMISSIVE PARACHUTE DUTY

MEMORANDUM FOR (Applicable MAJCOM OPR)
(Servicing HARM Office)
IN TURN

FROM: (Applicant's Functional Address Symbol, Name)

SUBJECT: Request for Permissive Parachute Duty

According to AFI 11-410, paragraph **2.13.**, I request authorization to participate in permissive parachute duty. I understand that Permissive Parachute Jumping is intended for the limited purposes of allowing experienced parachutists assigned to non-parachutist duty to participate in parachute operations. Hazardous Duty Incentive Pay is not authorized and permissive jumping will not exceed 12 months. Personnel wishing to remain on permissive jump status for longer periods must reapply. All requests for permissive jump status should include the commander's approval and verification that permissive jump status serves the best interests of the Air Force.

The following information also supports this request:

1. Current duty AFSC, duty title, and military address.

2. Provide diploma and certificates of completion of Jump School (**Attachment 1**).

3. Member must have completed at least three cumulative years of Parachutist Duty prior to applying for Permissive Jump Status. Such documentation as Aeronautical Orders and AF Form 922's can be used as source documents (**Attachment 2**).

4. Specific period of permissive duty (no more than 1 year).

5. Member must be medically qualified and be able to provide an AF Form 1042, **Medical Recommendation For Flying or Special Operational Duty** (**Attachment 3**).

I have accomplished all required actions to apply for Permissive Parachute Duty. Documentation of these actions is attached.

(Applicant's Signature)
(Applicant's Typed Name, Grade, SSAN)

Attachments:
1. Diplomas and Certificates

2. Aeronautical Orders and AF Form 922's
3. AF Form 1042
4. Additional Supporting documentation

1st IND
(Commanders military address)
Request is approved/disapproved

(Signature)
(Typed Name, Grade, Duty Title

Attachment 9

REQUEST FOR TEMPORARY "J" CODING JUMP POSITION

MEMORANDUM FOR (Applicable MAJCOM OPR)
(HQ USAF/XOOS)
(Servicing HARM Office)
IN TURN

FROM: (Unit Commander's Functional Address Symbol, Name)

SUBJECT: Request for Temporary "J" Coding for Jump Duty

IAW AFI 11-410, paragraph **2.11.**, request authorization to temporary "J" code position number ######, for (name, rank, SSN) from (inclusive dates) to support (name of exercise or contingency). *Use this section to describe individual's previous jump qualifications and experience, as well as the circumstances that necessitate a temporary "J" code. Submit justification for this action through the MAJCOM to HQ USAF/XOOS for approval. If approved, HARM will document a remark on AO and send a copy of the final AO to HQ USAF XOOS and XOOT.*

The following information also supports this request:

1. Current duty AFSC, duty title, and military address.

2. Individual's ARMS printouts (IDS and last QJR)

3. Specific period of temporary duty (no more than 6 months).

4. Member must be medically qualified and be able to provide an AF Form 1042, **Medical Recommendation For Flying or Special Operational Duty**

(Commander's Signature)
(Commander's Typed Name, Grade, Title)

Attachments:
1. ARMS documents/AOs
2. AF Form 1042
3. Additional Supporting documentation

1st IND, to MAJCOM/CC (or designated O6)
(Group Commanders military address)
Request is approved/disapproved

(Signature)
(Typed Name, Grade, Duty Title)

2nd IND, to HQ USAF/XOOS
(MAJCOM Commanders military address)
Request is approved/disapproved

(Signature)
(Typed Name, Grade, Duty Title)

Attachment 10

REQUEST FOR TEMPORARY OVER BILLETING

MEMORANDUM FOR (Applicable MAJCOM OPR)
(HQ USAF/XOOS)
(Servicing HARM Office)
IN TURN

FROM: (Unit Commander's Functional Address Symbol, Name)

SUBJECT: Request for Temporary Double Billeting

IAW AFI 11-401 and AFI 11-410 request authorization for AOs on (name, rank, SSN), UMD position number ######, for the period of (inclusive dates) to support (exercise or contingency). *Use this section to describe the circumstances that necessitate over billeting as well as the individual's jump qualifications and experience. Submit justification for this action to the MAJCOM, up to Air Staff for final approval. If approved, HARM will document a remark in AO and send a copy of the final AO to HQ USAF XOOS and XOOT.*

The following information also supports this request:

1. Current duty AFSC, duty title, and military address.

2. Individual's ARMS printouts (IDS and last QJR)

3. Such documentation as Aeronautical Orders supporting previous jump status (include JM AO)

4. Specific period of temporary duty (no more than 6 months).

5. Member must be medically qualified and be able to provide an AF Form 1042, **Medical Recommendation For Flying or Special Operational Duty**

6. Copy of Unit Manning Document reflecting over manning

(Commander's Signature)
(Commander's Typed Name, Grade, Title)

Attachments:
1. ARMS documents
2. Aeronautical Orders
3. AF Form 1042
4. Additional Supporting documentation

1st IND, to MAJCOM/CC
(Group Commanders military address)
Request is approved/disapproved

(Signature)
(Typed Name, Grade, Duty Title)

2nd IND, to HQ USAF/XOOS
(MAJCOM Commanders military address)
Request is approved/disapproved

(Signature)
(Typed Name, Grade, Duty Title)