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***Army Regulation 750–32**

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Maintenance of Supplies and Equipment
Airdrop, Parachute Recovery, and Aircraft Personnel Escape Systems

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:


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History. This publication is a major revision. The portions affected by this major revision are listed in the summary of change.

Authorities. The authorities for this regulation are Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 105; DoDD 5000.01; and DoDD 5100.01.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Regular Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve, unless otherwise stated. It also applies to DoD Civilians, which includes all Civilian employees of DoD, the military Services, and all DoD agencies.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this regulation is the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4. The proponent has the authority to approve exceptions or waivers to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulations. The proponent may delegate this approval authority, in writing, to a division chief within the proponent agency or its direct reporting unit or field operating agency in the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent. Activities may request a waiver to this regulation by providing a justification that includes a full analysis of the expected benefits and must include a formal review by the activity's senior legal officer. All waiver requests will be endorsed by the commander or senior leader of the requesting activity and will be forwarded through their higher headquarters to the policy proponent. Refer to AR 25–30 for specific requirements.

Army internal control process. This regulation contains internal control provisions in accordance with AR 11–2 and identifies key internal controls that must be evaluated (appendix B).

Suggested improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements using DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4 (DALO–SPT) via email at usarmy.pentagon.hqda-dcs-g-4.mbx.publications@army.mil.

Distribution. This publication is available in electronic media only and is intended for the Regular Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

*This regulation supersedes AR 750–32, dated 18 June 2008.

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 750–32

Airdrop, Parachute Recovery, and Aircraft Personnel Escape Systems

This major revision, dated 15 July 2024—

- Adds requirement for the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4 to provide resources for the Enterprise Business System–Convergence for the utilization of an automated parachute management system to improve readiness and safety throughout the Department of the Army (all components) (para 2–2f).
- Adds responsibilities for the Commanding General, Tank-Automotive and Armament Command, Life Cycle Management Command (para 2–3d).
- Updates responsibilities for the Commanding General, Combat Capabilities Development Command (para 2–5).
- Updates responsibilities for non-parachute riggers (paras 2–6d and 2–7g).
- Updates responsibilities for the Commanding General, U.S. Army Quartermaster School (para 2–9).
- Updates annual training requirements for in-process inspectors (para 2–9f).
- Adds recommendation of support for an automated parachute management system to adequately track cargo and personnel parachute systems, parachute recovery, airdrop systems, and related components (para 2–10e).
- Adds responsibilities for commanders of Army command demonstration and competition parachute teams/units (para 2–11).
- Defines roles of military occupational specialty 921A; additional skill identifier R9, 921A, and 92R series (para 3–1).
- Adds suggestion for intermediate supervisor to be present for parachute packer supervisor (para 3–12d).
- Updates the waiver process (para 3–14).
- Adds exception to policy process (para 3–15).
- Changes term “drop testing” to “test and development airdrops” (para 3–16).
- Updates duties for Army National Guard civilian technician (para 3–17).
- Updates the number of parachute systems that a parachute packer can accomplish in a duty day in accordance with AR 59–4/OPNAVINST 4630.24D/AFI13–210_IP/MCO 13480.1D (para 4–2a(2)).
- Adds policy for contracted aerial delivery support (chap 5).
- Changes “Research, Development, and Engineering Command” to “Combat Capabilities Development Command” (throughout).

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Glossary of Terms

Chapter 1

Introduction

1–1. Purpose

Within DoD, the Army has primary responsibility for the development of airborne doctrine, tactics, techniques, and equipment (see DoDD 5100.01). This regulation prescribes policies and assigns responsibilities to support airdrop, parachute recovery, cargo, and personnel parachute systems. It also prescribes policies for safety, training, and logistics support of development, testing, and deployment of airdrop, parachute recovery, cargo, and personnel parachute systems.

1–2. References, forms, and explanation of abbreviations

See appendix A. The abbreviations, brevity codes, and acronyms (ABCAs) used in this electronic publication are defined when you hover over them. All ABCAs are listed in the ABCA directory located at <https://armypubs.army.mil/>.

1–3. Associated publications

This section contains no entries.

1–4. Responsibilities

See chapter 2.

1–5. Records management (recordkeeping) requirements

The records management requirement for all record numbers, associated forms, and reports required by this publication are addressed in the Records Retention Schedule—Army (RRS–A). Detailed information for all related record numbers, forms, and reports are located in Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS)/RRS–A at <https://www.arims.army.mil>. If any record numbers, forms, and reports are not current, addressed, and/or published correctly in ARIMS/RRS–A, see DA Pam 25–403 for guidance.

1–6. Standard operating procedures

Activities supporting aerial delivery such as the inspection, packing, and repair of parachutes, and the rigging of supplies and equipment for airdrop are performed according to standard operating procedures (SOPs) developed in accordance with approved techniques. There are, however, certain activities that must be adapted to specific situations, and to requirements imposed by local conditions. For these activities, which include the selection of rigging areas and layout, only the broadest guidance can be provided. The experience of airdrop systems technicians (military occupational specialty (MOS) 921A) and parachute rigger senior noncommissioned officers (NCOs) should be leveraged to assess and designate suitable operating sites.

Chapter 2

Responsibilities

2–1. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–3/5/7

The DCS, G–3/5/7 will—

a. Coordinate with the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) on the Army force structure requirements and authorizations necessary to provide sufficient specialized area of concentration (AOC) and MOS personnel and equipment to adequately support airdrop, parachute recovery, cargo, and personnel parachute systems.

b. Review and evaluate the aerial delivery support (ADS) function when requested by the Commanding General (CG), U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC).

2–2. Deputy Chief of Staff, G–4

The DCS, G–4 will—

a. Obtain aerial delivery readiness and safety team (ADRST) funding through program objective memorandum submission.

- b. Assist in the development of policy concerning airdrop, parachute recovery, and aircraft personnel escape systems.
- c. Provide resources for the sustainment operations of the ADRST.
- d. Notify units that it is a requirement for all aerial delivery facilities to receive an ADRST assessment every 2 to 3 years from the U.S. Army Quartermaster School (USAQMS) Aerial Delivery and Field Services Department (ADFSD) located at Fort Gregg-Adams, VA. Facilities that do not receive an assessment within the specified timeframe may not be authorized to conduct operations until the chain of command complies with regulatory safety and readiness requirements and verification of facility operations.
- e. Provide resources for the establishment of the annual Parachute Rigger Aerial Delivery Excellence Award (PRADE) to recognize aerial delivery units that achieve highest overall score at all levels Regular Army component, Army National Guard (ARNG) component, and U.S. Army Reserve component.
- f. Provide resources for the Enterprise Business System–Convergence (EBS–C) for the utilization of an automated parachute management system (APMS) to improve readiness and safety throughout the Department of the Army (all components).

2–3. Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command

The CG, AMC will—

- a. Monitor and support the cargo and personnel parachute systems, parachute recovery, and airdrop systems.
- b. Provide depot support, supply, and maintenance for, and assist customers with cargo and personnel parachute systems, parachute recovery, and airdrop systems.
- c. Ensure technicians stay proficient in maintaining depots, inspecting cargo and personnel parachute systems, parachute recovery, and airdrop systems.
- d. Through the CG, Tank-Automotive and Armament Command (TACOM) Life Cycle Management Command—
 - (1) Provide logistical functions as prescribed in AR 750–1, AR 70–47, and AR 700–127 for cargo and personnel parachute systems, parachute recovery, airdrop systems, and related components except cartridge actuated device (CAD) or propellant actuated device (PAD) components.
 - (2) Develop and publish the required supply, operational maintenance, and safety instructions pertinent to the operations and maintenance of cargo and personnel parachute systems, parachute recovery, airdrop systems, and related components, except CAD or PAD.
 - (3) Coordinate with the CG, U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command (ATEC), CG, U.S. Army Combat Readiness Center (USACRC), the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force on studies, research, development, test, and evaluation projects pertinent to cargo and personnel parachute systems, parachute recovery, airdrop systems, and related components.
 - (4) Evaluate items relating to personnel, cargo, and airdrop systems as well as review records of personnel, cargo, and airdrop equipment involved in airdrop malfunctions and/or incidents to identify equipment that may need modification or improvement.
 - (5) Provide the oversight and sustainment for an APMS to improve readiness and safety throughout the Department of the Army.
- e. Through the CG, Joint Munitions Command—
 - (1) Ensure an adequate supply of all munitions (CAD or PAD), components of cargo, and personnel parachute systems, parachute recovery, airdrop systems, and related components.
 - (2) Prepare publications detailing the required supply, maintenance, disposal, and safety instructions pertinent to munitions components of cargo and personnel parachute systems, parachute recovery, airdrop systems, and related components.

2–4. Commanding General, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

The CG, TRADOC will—

- a. Provide specialized training for personnel who maintain cargo and personnel parachute systems, parachute recovery, and airdrop systems.
- b. Review ADS organizational concepts and designs pertinent to ADS per the capabilities needs assessment process.
- c. Review and monitor requirement development processes, for example:
 - (1) Force design update.
 - (2) Army requirements and resourcing board.

- (3) Organizational requirements document approval briefing.
- (4) Force feasibility review.
- (5) Force validation committee.
- (6) Documentation assistance review team.
- (7) Command plan.
- (8) Total Army Analysis.
- (9) Manpower requirements criteria.
- (10) Acquisition plans.
- (11) Manpower estimate reviews.
- d. Assist in determining the manpower and equipment requirements through data collection. Data is collected by onsite visits and evaluation panels consisting of subject matter experts (SMEs) (see para 3–5).
- e. Develop and publish required rigging procedures for airdrop supplies and equipment.
- f. Provide the oversight for training of an APMS to improve readiness and safety throughout the Department of the Army.
- g. Request review and evaluation of the ADS function from DCS, G–3/5/7.

2–5. Commanding General, U.S. Army Futures Command

The CG, AFC, through the CG, U.S. Army Combat Capabilities Development Command (DEVCOM) will—

- a. Provide engineering assessment and analysis for Army type-classified standard and nonstandard parachute systems (cargo and personnel), equipment airdrop systems, and ancillary items when requested by military services.
- b. Provide research, development, and engineering functions to advance science and technology efforts relating to cargo and personnel airdrop systems, including helicopter sling load technology.
- c. Through U.S. Army Combat Capabilities Development Command–Soldier Center (DEVCOM–SC) Aerial Delivery Engineering Support Team, provide aerial delivery engineering assistance to DoD agencies and outside DoD organizations providing aerial delivery research, development, technology, and engineering support to DoD agencies.
- d. Provide parachute rigger and test jumper support to assist with researching, developing, engineering, and performing quality inspection of personnel, cargo, and ancillary equipment relating to airdrop systems.
- e. Assist with engineering support activities when requested by TACOM's Integrated Logistics Support Center and the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), for product quality deficiency report submissions involving TACOM- and DLA-owned parachute systems (cargo and personnel), equipment airdrop systems, and associated ancillary items.
- f. Through DEVCOM–SC, as the project manager for Soldier clothing and individual equipment., provide the Army with innovative science and technology solutions to optimize the performance of aerial delivery. The product manager for the force sustainment include qualified personnel in DEVCOM–SC.

2–6. Commanding General, U.S. Army Special Operations Command

The CG, USASOC will—

- a. Serve as the Army lead proponent for military free-fall (MFF) parachuting and nonstandard equipment (NSE) and/or special operations peculiar (SO–p) aerial delivery equipment (ADE). In this capacity, the CG, USASOC will—
 - (1) Provide subject matter expertise for non-USASOC Army MFF activities as required to include publications for general MFF operations, messaging of changes and serious matters related to this activity.
 - (2) Provide subject matter expertise for updating TB 43–0001–80.
 - (3) Standardize the commands' use of NSE and/or SO–p ADE through the command inspection program and appropriate publications within the limits of security classification.
 - (4) Establish a special operations parachuting and airdrop working group that will convene no less than once annually to ensure continuity of safe special operations parachuting and airdrop activity.
- b. For NSE and/or SO–p ADE, ensure—
 - (1) That Army parachute riggers receive appropriate training or certification to pack, repair, maintain, and operate these systems to include ancillary items.

(2) A risk assessment is completed per ATP 5–19 for all NSE and/or SO–p ADE and that these records are maintained by the certifying unit as an inspectable item for the command inspection program.

(3) Units who maintain NSE and/or SO–p ADE comply with relevant manufacture’s technical guidance, Federal Aviation regulations (FARs); Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 65 (14 CFR 65) and 14 CFR 105; and the United States Parachute Association (USPA) for baseline standards. When this baseline guidance conflicts with command approved guidance (AR, ATP, and so forth) the command approved guidance will take precedence. All deviations from baseline standards must be mitigated by each commander’s risk assessment (see ATP 5–19) and documented in a unit’s airborne standard operating procedures (ASOP) or similar unit policies or publication.

(4) That no physical modifications are made to these systems or ancillary items without written consent from the manufacturer or an authorized U.S. Government test agency that has evaluated and approved the modification.

(5) That DoD Civilians who are engaged in maintaining NSE and/or SO–p ADE are rated as a certified Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) senior or master parachute rigger for the type of system being maintained. Senior rated individuals must be directly supervised by a properly trained FAA master parachute rigger, or an active duty status parachute rigger as promulgated in this regulation. In this regulation, the term “DoD Civilian” means a Civilian employee of DoD, to include all military Services and DoD agencies. Specifically excluded are contractors and foreign nationals.

(6) That all procedures (for example, donning, packing/rigging, repair, jumpmaster personnel inspection, and so forth) for NSE and/or SO–p ADE are documented in the specific unit’s ASOP or similar unit policies or publication. Overarching guidance is contained in USASOC Regulation 350–2.

(7) That command parachute demonstration teams operate within FAA, FAR, USPA, and U.S. Army policies unless otherwise promulgated in command policies or publications. All deviations will require a risk assessment based on each commander’s authority level (see ATP 5–19).

c. That DoD Civilians whose position description requires aerial delivery subject matter expertise may attend aerial delivery/rigger continuing education opportunities to ensure currency of knowledge related to their position description.

d. For non-parachute riggers packing the main canopy of Army common type-classified and NSE or SO–p ram-air parachute system (RAPS), ensure—

(1) Development, implementation, and publishing of procedures for non-parachute riggers who are authorized to pack the main canopy of these parachute systems.

(2) The assigned unit supervisor of airdrop activities as promulgated in this regulation provides training to certify non-parachute rigger personnel both military and DoD Civilian who are required to pack the main canopy of these parachute systems.

(3) These individuals will be trained per the training syllabus provided by ADFSD Fort Gregg-Adams, VA or Army common type-classified main canopy and/or trained per USASOC Regulation 350–2 for NSE and/or SO–p RAPS.

(4) Qualification records are maintained by the certifying unit supervisor of airdrop activities and maintained as an inspectable item for USASOC command inspection program(s).

(5) All RAPS packed by a non-parachute rigger will be jumped or utilized only by the non-parachute rigger who packed it.

e. Ensure the following training and certification for military free-fall instructors (MFFIs) as pack-in-process inspectors (IPs). MFFIs assigned to MFF School includes Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, Marines, and DoD Civilians, but does not include contractor MFFI personnel.

(1) MFFIs (military and DoD Civilian) who are assigned to the MFF School, Bravo Company, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Special Warfare Training Group, U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School, USASOC and who are required by duty position to perform pack-IP duties for students may conduct pack-in-process inspections as follows:

(a) For Army common type-classified main canopy of the RAPS, the MFFI must be certified in accordance with the training syllabus provided by ADFSD Fort Gregg-Adams, VA and USASOC Regulation 350–2 before the performance of this duty.

(b) For NSE and/or SO–p RAPS main canopy of the RAPS, the MFFI must be certified in accordance with USASOC Regulation 350–2 before the performance of this duty.

(2) To ensure that the highest possible safety standards are met when working with life support equipment, the assigned airdrop systems technician (MOS 921A) will ensure no less than annually certification/recertification of MFFIs. Additionally, he/she will maintain a by name list (memorandum format) with

date of last certification of all MFFIs trained. Qualification records will be maintained by the unit assigned airdrop systems technician (MOS 921A) as an inspectable item for the command inspection program.

(3) MFFIs must receive certification training prior to conducting duty; no exceptions or waivers are authorized. A pack-in-process certified MFFI will not perform pack-in-process duties for more than four students at any given time and must be present and focused on the packers through the entire pack process.

(4) MFFIs will only conduct duties under the supervision of an active duty Army parachute rigger who meets the requirements of this regulation for supervision of this type of activity.

f. Establish aerial delivery SMEs within the USASOC G-4 for the purposes of internal and external aerial delivery logistic continuity. (see para 3-5).

g. For contracted ADS follow the requirements of chapter 5 in this regulation. Additionally, the CG, USASOC may, by virtue of a memorandum of agreement with ADFSD Fort Gregg-Adams, VA, address unique requirements for contracted ADS in support of the U.S. Army MFF School, specifically for Bravo Company, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Special Warfare Training Group, U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School only.

2-7. Commanding General, U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command

The CG, ATEC will—

a. Provide testing of personnel and cargo parachute systems, cargo equipment, airdrop equipment, and sling load as prescribed in DoDD 5000.01, AR 70-47, AR 73-1, ATP 3-18.11, ATP 4-48, TC 3-21.220, TC 18-11, TM 4-48.02, and TM 4-48.05 for all cargo and personnel parachute systems, parachute recovery, airdrop systems, related components, and airlift capabilities on all aircraft used during airdrop or airlift operations, with the exception of CAD and/or PAD components.

b. Maintain coordination with the CG, DEVCOM; CG, TACOM; Department of the Air Force; Department of the Navy; CG, USASOC; CG, U.S. Army Combined Support Command; and CG, USAQMS on studies, research, development, test, and evaluation projects pertinent to cargo and personnel parachute systems, parachute recovery, airdrop systems, and related components.

c. Validate and document the required procedures pertinent to the operations and maintenance of cargo and personnel parachute systems, airdrop systems, sling load, and related components, except CAD and/or PAD.

d. Engineer evaluations on items relating to personnel, cargo, and airdrop systems and review records of all personnel, cargo, and airdrop equipment involved in airdrop malfunctions for the purpose of identifying equipment that may need possible modifications or improvement.

e. Maintain a Test Parachutist Certification Program that prepares and formally qualifies assigned personnel to perform duties as test jumpers. Before use by operational field paratroopers, ATEC will use test jumpers to mitigate the risk of potentially hazardous personnel parachute systems, aircraft, and airborne techniques.

f. Ensure drop testing by other-than-certified test agencies (ATEC Airborne and Special Operations Test Directorate and the Airborne Test Force at Yuma Proving Ground) is specifically limited to only type-classified, in-service air items and is under current published airdrop procedures authorized by tables of organization and equipment (TOEs) or table of distribution and allowances (TDA).

g. For military, DoD Civilian, and contracted test parachutist non-parachute riggers packing the main canopy of type-classified and NSE or SO-p RAPS, ensure—

(1) Development, implementation, and publishing of procedures for non-parachute riggers who are authorized to pack the main canopy of type-classified RAPS.

(2) The assigned unit supervisor of airdrop activities as promulgated in this regulation provides training to certify non-parachute rigger military, DoD Civilian, and contractors who are required to pack the main canopy of type-classified and NSE and/or SO-p RAPS.

(3) These individuals will be trained per the training support package provided by USAQMS, ADFSD for type-classified RAPS and/or trained per USASOC Regulation 350-2 for NSE and/or SO-p RAPS.

(4) Qualification records are maintained by the certifying unit supervisor of airdrop activities and maintained as an inspectable item for USASOC command inspection program(s).

(5) RAPS packed by non-parachute riggers are jumped or utilized only by the non-parachute rigger who packed it.

h. Ensure that contracted ADS personnel perform the following work while under the supervisory requirements promulgated in this regulation only if the requirements are documented in the contract/performance of work statement:

- (1) Perform preventive maintenance checks and services which are limited to visual serviceability inspections, hand tacking, snap/fastener replacement and cleaning of ADE.
- (2) Assist 92R personnel during initial and final inspection of type-classified and nonstandard cargo parachute systems.
- (3) Perform maintenance on type-classified and nonstandard cargo parachute systems.
- (4) Packing the main canopy of type-classified and nonstandard personnel parachute systems, when performing duties as a test parachutist.
- (5) Packing and rigging of Army type-classified and nonstandard airdrop loads and cargo parachutes.

2–8. Commanding General, U.S. Army Combat Readiness Center

The CG, USACRC will—

- a.* Maintain a record of aerial delivery malfunctions and incidents both cargo and personnel, involving aircraft per AR 385–10.
- b.* Provide a safety SME at the triannual airdrop malfunction and safety analysis review board held by the USAQMS ADFSD.

2–9. Commanding General, U.S. Army Quartermaster School

The CG, USAQMS will—

- a.* Train members of the Joint Force, allied nations, and DoD Civilians as parachute riggers, airdrop, or sling load inspectors. Develop doctrine support materials and perform prepotency functions related to aerial delivery and field services to include supporting foreign military sales and conducting staff assistance visits.
- b.* Through the Director, ADFSD and the Army Senior Airdrop Advisor (MOS 921A), ensure their airdrop activity facilities are up-to-date with the newest regulatory requirements, and MOS additional skill identifier (ASI) R9 officers, 921As, and 92Rs comply with designated airdrop-related functions.
- c.* Ensure the Director, ADFSD provides guidance and assistance in conducting informal and formal inspections of aerial delivery facilities when requested.
- d.* Ensure ADS units conduct internal, periodic inspections of all areas of their facilities to ensure compliance with policies and regulations.
- e.* Conduct formal staff inspections annually or during change of command inspection periods, at the CG, USAQMS' discretion.
- f.* Provide annual training through distance learning for IP and maintain annual certification records on the ADFSD home page website at https://quartermaster.army.mil/adfsd/adfsd_main.html.
- g.* Host the triannual airdrop malfunction and safety analysis review board per AR 59–4/OPNAVINST 4630.24D/AFI13–210_IP/MCO 13480.1D (hereafter referred to as AR 59–4). Airdrop units throughout DoD are strongly encouraged to send representatives to analyze incidents, malfunctions, serious injuries, and fatalities to prevent reoccurrence.
- h.* Maintain all records and incidents of airborne operations per AR 59–4.
- i.* Ensure the following:
 - (1) Army type-classified airdrop equipment, parachute systems, and associated ancillary items that are assigned or included within the test program are packed, repaired, maintained, and secured under the direct supervision of a qualified parachute rigger. See chapter 3 for parachute rigger qualifications and currency requirements.
 - (2) Parachute riggers receive appropriate training or certification to pack, repair, and maintain parachute systems and associated ancillary items per TB 43–0001–80.
 - (3) Nonstandard personnel parachute systems are packed, repaired, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's TM and FAA regulations (see 14 CFR 65 and 14 CFR 105).
 - (4) Personnel assigned to pack, repair, and maintain nonstandard personnel parachute systems receive the manufacturer's pack and repair training as necessary. This training does not alleviate the appropriate FAA certification requirement.
 - (5) DoD personnel who pack and maintain nonstandard personnel parachute equipment possess and maintain a current FAA senior parachute rigger certification for the type of personnel parachute being packed or maintained.

(6) DoD personnel who repair nonstandard personnel parachute equipment possess and maintain a current FAA master parachute rigger certification. If their FAA senior certification is current, then they must perform the repairs under the direct supervision of an FAA master parachute certified rigger.

j. Ensure Army parachute riggers—with a minimum grade of E-5 (92R2P), an ASI of 4X (for officers), or W8 (for enlisted Soldiers), who meet the requirements listed in chapter 3 of this regulation, and who complete the USAQMS double bag static line (DBSL) certification course and/or DBSL training course—perform the duties of the parachute pack-IP for the DBSL RAPS.

k. Ensure DoD Civilians complete the USAQMS ADFSD instruction on the RAPS main parachute canopy pack-in-process inspection procedures prior to performing the duties of a parachute pack-IP. Qualified DoD Civilians may perform the duties of a pack-IP only after meeting the requirements listed in chapter 3. They must also complete any additional certification training by the assigned Army airdrop systems technician (921A) or other authorized by aerial delivery facility supervisor (see para 3-4), in accordance with chapter 3 and are within 180 days of performing the duties of pack-IP of the RAPS. A lapse of more than 180 days will require retraining by the assigned Army airdrop systems technician or other authorized unit supervisor, in accordance with chapter 3.

l. Ensure the following:

(1) That the TMs for Army type-classified standard and nonstandard RAPS are available and rigger checks are prescribed ensuring quality control (QC).

(2) That a qualified pack-IP conducts the pack-in-process rigger checks as prescribed in the applicable TMs for each Army type-classified standard RAPS.

(3) Applicable reference material and manuals are available during parachute packing operations.

(4) A qualified Army parachute rigger, under the aerial delivery facility supervisor, inspects, packs, and maintains Army type-classified standard RAPS reserve parachutes.

m. Develop, publish, and implement local procedures for DoD non-parachute rigger-qualified and MFF-qualified personnel assigned to DEVCOM or matrixed to DEVCOM operating under this paragraph.

n. Provide ADRST quarterly inspection updates to the DCS, G-44S Director of Supply Policy (DALO-SP).

2-10. Commanders of Army commands, Army service component commands, and direct reporting units

Commanders of ACOMs, ASCCs, and DRUs will—

a. Submit for approval the TOEs and TDAs that authorize sufficient, specialized MOS personnel to adequately support cargo and personnel parachute systems, parachute recovery, airdrop systems, and related components.

b. Ensure that an adequate airdrop force structure, to support current airdrop doctrine, is identified through the Total Army Analysis process.

c. Ensure that all individuals serving as parachute riggers are fully qualified per chapter 3 in this regulation.

d. Ensure all aerial delivery operations are conducted per chapter 3 in this regulation.

e. Recommend support for an APMS to adequately track cargo and personnel parachute systems, parachute recovery, airdrop systems, and related components.

f. Conduct informal and formal inspections to ensure aerial delivery facilities and personnel meet the requirements set forth in this regulation.

g. Direct units to have a published external SOP covering the handling of parachute equipment by supported units signed by the supported unit brigade commander or equivalent.

h. Direct units to have a published internal SOP covering all aspects of certification, training, and daily shop operations in accordance with current ARs, TMs, and TBs. Refer to the Tank-Automotive Armaments Command Unique Logistics Support Application (TULSA) for additional message guidance.

i. Ensure units have a contingency stock for use during rapid deployments in accordance with ATP 3-35.1.

j. Ensure operational stock requirements are set and maintained as required by the units' mission requirement per ATP 3-35.1.

2-11. Commanders of Army command demonstration and competition parachute teams/units

Commanders of demonstration and competition parachute teams/units will—

a. Ensure that teams/units operate within FAA, FAR, USPA, and U.S. Army policies unless otherwise promulgated in command policies. All deviations will require a risk assessment based on each commander's authority level per ATP 5–19.

b. Ensure that all demonstration and competition events have a current and approved emergency action plan that includes no less than the following topics:

- (1) Local medical evacuation points of contact(s).
- (2) Local point(s) of contact for law enforcement authorities.
- (3) Local point(s) of contact and plan of action for emergency shut-off of identified electrical hazards.
- (4) Local point(s) of contact and plan of action for all other identified hazards; for example, waterway, buildings, towers/antennas, road infrastructure, and so on.
- (5) Plan of action(s) for securing site after serious incidents or fatalities, in cooperation with local authorities.

c. Ensure that ground support personnel rehearse emergency procedures and validate all emergency points of contact for each demonstration and competition.

d. Ensure that team/unit medical personnel are current and trained to provide appropriate emergency medical care.

e. Ensure that, in the event of a fatality or other serious injury, team/unit medical personnel will only perform their medical duties and responsibilities and not any other duties assigned to them.

f. Ensure that team/unit personnel assigned malfunction officer duties are trained on the systems (equipment) and techniques being utilized, are trained on the processes and procedures of malfunction officer. The malfunction officer will only perform as malfunction officer.

g. Ensure local emergency personnel/services are aware of military protocols in the event of a parachutist incident or fatality.

h. Ensure that all demonstration and competition equipment utilized by team/unit personnel is approved by the first lieutenant colonel (O–5) in the team/unit's chain of command and is documented on the unit's authorized for use list, and appropriate risk assessment per ATP 5–19 is maintained for Category I parachutist life support equipment in accordance with TB 43–0001–80.

i. Ensure that all demonstration and competition equipment utilized by team/unit personnel is maintained under the supervision of a U.S. Army active duty status parachute rigger who meets the qualification for aerial delivery facility supervisor promulgated in this regulation and who is a certified FAA master parachute rigger.

Chapter 3

Qualifications and Currency

3–1. General qualifications, certifications, and currency

a. A parachute rigger is a Servicemember who has been formally trained and certified by the USAQMS, Fort Gregg-Adams, VA, as a 92R, 921A, or an officer with the ASI R9.

b. An Army parachute rigger must be on paid parachute duty status with current certifications as a 92R, 921A, or an officer with the ASI R9.

c. A 921A, 92R, or an officer with ASI R9 who is on special duty or on a tasking for more than 24 months outside of his or her MOS will be recertified before executing any parachute rigger duties.

d. The shop officer (921A/92R4P) will be certified and trained on all unit modified table of organization and equipment (MTOE)/TDA Federal Supply Code 1670 items as prescribed by the technical manual.

e. A parachute rigger (92R) must also follow all provisions of paragraphs 3–2 and 3–3.

f. The officer in charge (OIC)/noncommissioned officer in charge (NCOIC) should reference STP 10–92R14–SM–TG for 92R skill level 1–4 progression and critical tasks.

g. Any formally trained Army 92R parachute rigger that reclasses to another primary MOS will not be authorized to return the 92R to their primary MOS (exemptions and requirements for return to 92R will be granted on a case-by-case basis by the U.S. Army aerial delivery advisor (chief warrant officer 5, 921A) or department director at ADFSD Fort Gregg-Adams, VA).

3–2. Substance abuse

a. Personnel (initial entry training, reclassification, reentry, or are currently serving in parachute rigger-related duties) who are found guilty of one offense covered under AR 600–85 will be deemed unfit for parachute rigger-related duties and will be administratively separated.

b. Personnel planning to serve in positions requiring an ASI R9, MOS 921A, or 92R are denied access to or are relieved of all parachute rigger AOC or MOS-related duties if they have violated one or more offenses outlined in AR 600–85.

c. In this regulation, persons identified in para 3–1 who are planning to serve in positions defined in paragraphs 3–4 through 3–12 who have been diagnosed with alcohol abuse, drug abuse, or dependency by medical authority will be considered medically unfit for parachute rigger duty and will be administratively separated per AR 600–85. For the purpose of this regulation, the following definitions apply:

(1) *Alcohol abuse.* Any irresponsible use of an alcoholic beverage that leads to misconduct, unacceptable social behavior, or impairment of an individual's performance of duty, physical or behavioral health, financial responsibility, or personal relationships.

(2) *Illicit drug abuse.* The use or possession of controlled substances or illicit drugs or the nonmedical or improper use of other drugs (for example, prescription and over the counter) that are packaged with a recommended safe dosage. This includes the use of substances for other than their intended use; for example, glue and gasoline fume sniffing or steroid use for other than that specifically prescribed by competent medical authority.

d. Those using a controlled substance for medical rehabilitation are considered temporarily medically unfit to perform parachute rigger duties. If they are on profile, they will be governed by paragraph 3–2e(1).

e. Parachute duty status can be terminated, whether for voluntarily purposes, medical reasons, or for cause.

(1) Exceptions will be granted to personnel on profiles and/or pregnancy. These individuals will retain their MOS and continue performance of duties within the limitations of their profile and within the confines of this regulation.

(2) Personnel defined in paragraph 3–1 and serving in positions defined in paragraphs 3–4 through 3–12 will not pack personnel parachutes or perform the duties of inspector testers or airdrop equipment repair sergeants. Commanders will consider all others for reclassification as soon as possible.

f. Commanders and contracting officer's representatives will ensure Department of the Army Civilians or contractors designated to serve in positions requiring parachute rigger-related duties are relieved of all duties when:

(1) Substance abuse status has been determined per AR 600–85 for Servicemembers. For contract personnel, see paragraph 5–4(d).

(2) Parachute duty status is terminated (if applicable), whether voluntarily, for medical reasons, or for cause. These individuals will be allowed to reclassify or go through the medical separation process, depending on the circumstances.

(3) These restrictions must be included in any contract executed within DoD for parachute rigger services. See chapter 5.

3–3. Reasons for relief from parachute rigger-related duties

a. Personnel serving in positions requiring an ASI R9 or MOS 921A or 92R are denied access to or relieved of current parachute rigger AOC or MOS-related duties for the duration of the investigation when they are the subject of an AR 15–6 investigation. Permanent denial or relief from duty will only occur if the allegations are substantiated and this recommendation is specifically approved by the investigation approval authority.

b. Command referrals should be made to military behavioral health providers for observed at-risk behavior to include, but not limited to:

(1) Threat or action of self-harm or harm to others.

(2) Behavioral changes that have a negative impact on the work environment. Servicemembers who engage in incidents of indiscipline should also be immediately referred to behavioral health. Commanders should engage in regular communication with treatment providers specific to fitness for duty for all Servicemembers who require mandatory care for substance use. Fitness for duty will be determined via a command-directed behavioral health evaluation in accordance with standardized Army guidance.

c. Any Soldier being processed out of the Army for other than honorable discharge will be denied access to or relieved of all parachute rigger AOC or MOS-related duties at the commanders discretion.

3–4. Aerial delivery facility supervisor qualification

a. To supervise an aerial delivery facility as an airdrop systems technician, the senior airdrop operations NCO, airdrop supervisor, and section chief assigned to airdrop support activities engaged in rigging,

parachute maintenance, or parachute packing must be qualified parachute riggers that meet the following requirements:

- (1) Must be a qualified parachute rigger (see para 3–1).
- (2) Must possess a primary MOS as 921A, 92R5P, or 92R4P.
- (3) Must be assigned and occupy an authorized TOE and TDA parachute rigger positions.
- (4) A waiver may be granted for a 92R3P to supervise an aerial delivery facility (see para 3–14). When granting waivers, safety will be the foremost consideration by the approval authority.

b. The supervisor will control or direct the airdrop support activity. Temporary absence of the supervisor (such as training exercises, appointments, or leave) from the work facility does not mandate that all activities cease based on change of command approval; however, permanent absence does. That is, activities will cease if the parachute packing, rigging, and maintenance requirements cannot be met because of the supervisor's permanent absence.

3–5. Aerial delivery subject matter expert qualifications

a. Aerial delivery is a highly specialized and complex activity; failure to execute properly can result in a catastrophic event resulting in loss of high value equipment and/or serious injury or death. Commanders at all levels will not conduct aerial delivery activity without the active involvement of an aerial delivery SME.

b. Individuals who meet the qualifications for aerial delivery facility supervisor promulgated in this regulation are considered the command's or unit's aerial delivery SME.

c. DoD Civilians whose position description requires a preponderance of aerial delivery responsibility/activity may be considered an aerial delivery SME and may advise the commander at the commander's discretion. However, these SMEs are not authorized to supervise aerial delivery facilities. These SMEs may lead sections within an aerial delivery facility or activity while under the supervision of an SME identified in paragraph 3–1d.

3–6. Parachute packer qualification

a. A parachute packer must meet the prerequisites outlined in paragraph 3–1.

b. The supervisor will recertify all newly assigned parachute packers or any parachute packer that has not packed the parachute qualified on in the last 6 months or more. The supervisor is the only individual authorized to grant qualification to pack a live parachute.

c. Qualified parachute riggers will periodically demonstrate their personnel parachute packing proficiency by packing a parachute they are qualified to pack and jumping with it from an aircraft in flight.

d. Requalification standards for personnel parachute packers are as follows:

- (1) Review parachute pack procedures and rigger checks required by the applicable TM.
- (2) Pack five such parachutes under the supervision of a qualified parachute rigger. This number may be increased or decreased by the unit SME based on the Soldier's experience.
- (3) Pack two parachutes under the supervision of a qualified IP.

e. Requalification standards for cargo and/or extraction parachute packers are as follows:

- (1) Review parachute pack procedures and rigger checks required per the applicable TM.
- (2) Pack three such parachutes under the supervision of a qualified parachute rigger.
- (3) Pack one parachute under the supervision of a qualified IP.

f. Large cargo parachutes may be packed by non-parachute rigger personnel under the supervision of a qualified IP per paragraph 3–5.

3–7. Parachute packer in-process inspector qualification

a. A parachute pack-IP will physically conduct each rigger check as described in the applicable TM.

b. The in-process inspection will be performed by a 92R possessing the following prerequisites:

- (1) Certified and qualified as a parachute packer on parachute being qualified as an IP.
- (2) A minimum of 1 year as a 92R (skill level experience does not apply).
- (3) Completed online training as an IP on assigned ADE being qualified.
- (4) Is on paid parachute status.
- (5) Awarded ASI W8 for MFF parachute systems (non-waiverable).
- (6) For cargo parachutes, must be certified and trained in the MTOE/TDA systems assigned to the unit mission.

(7) An exception to policy (ETP) may be granted for a promotable E-4, in writing, signed by the first O-5 in the chain of command. When granting an ETP, safety will be the foremost consideration. See paragraph 3-15.

c. Qualification or requalification standards for IPs are as follows:

(1) Review, understand, and demonstrate proficiency in identifying rigger checks of the qualifying parachute.

(2) Perform the duties of an assistant IP to demonstrate proficiency under the guidance of the shop NCOIC/OIC.

(3) The authorized unit supervisor will conduct quality assurance (QA) inspection through observation and spot checks daily.

3-8. Parachute packer final inspector qualification

a. The final inspector (FI) will conduct a routine inspection of the parachute system per TM 10-1670-201-23/TO 13C-1-41/NAVAIR 13-1-17.

b. The FI will be a 92R possessing the following prerequisites:

(1) Must be certified and qualified as a parachute packer and trained and certified by the 921A/92R4P MOS.

(2) Must be in the grade of E-5 or above.

(3) Must be on paid parachute status.

(4) Must have ASI W8/4X for MFF parachute systems (non-waiverable).

(5) For cargo parachutes, must be certified and trained in the MTOE/TDA systems assigned to the unit mission.

(6) An ETP may be granted for a promotable E-4. When granting an ETP, safety will be the foremost consideration (signed by the facility supervisor in writing). See paragraph 3-15.

c. Qualification or requalification standards for FI are as follows:

(1) Review, understand, and demonstrate proficiency in identifying rigger checks of the qualifying parachute.

(2) Perform duties to demonstrate proficiency under the guidance of the shop NCOIC/OIC, shop NCOIC/OIC will conduct daily QC checks to ensure proficiency.

3-9. Airdrop equipment repair specialist qualification

a. An airdrop equipment repair specialist must meet the prerequisites outlined in paragraph 3-1.

b. The authorized unit supervisor (see para 3-4) will requalify all newly assigned airdrop equipment repair specialists. The supervisors are the only individuals authorized to grant qualification to conduct maintenance on a parachute.

c. Qualification or requalification standards for airdrop equipment repair specialists are as follows:

(1) Supervisor conducts on-the-job training based on requirements of the maintenance facility.

(2) At a minimum, the airdrop equipment repair specialist will complete a basic patch to demonstrate proficiency on a sewing machine. All other repairs will be trained as required based on mission requirements.

(3) The supervisor must inspect all repairs and authorize the Soldier to conduct maintenance on live parachutes.

3-10. Airdrop equipment repair sergeant qualification

a. An airdrop equipment repair sergeant must meet the prerequisites outlined in paragraph 3-1.

b. The authorized unit supervisor will requalify all newly assigned airdrop equipment repair sergeants per paragraph 3-4. The supervisor is the only individual authorized to grant qualification to conduct maintenance on a parachute.

c. Qualification or requalification standards for the airdrop equipment repair sergeant are as follows:

(1) Must be in the grade of E-5 or above.

(2) Must review, understand, and demonstrate different types of maintenance and inspection procedures and their purpose.

(3) Must demonstrate proficiency by performing all repairs required by section in which he or she will perform inspections.

(4) Must perform duties under a qualified airdrop equipment repair sergeant qualification for a minimum of 5 days.

(5) An ETP may be granted for a promotable E-4, in writing, by the facility supervisor. See paragraph 3-15.

3-11. Quality assurance inspection

a. Qualification for a QA inspector is as follows:

- (1) Must meet the prerequisites outlined in paragraph 3-1.
- (2) Must be designated in writing by the authorized unit supervisor as outlined in paragraph 3-4.

b. The QA inspector will—

(1) Conduct a monthly random sampling of each parachute type that was packed during the month. The parachute must have been packed during the month of inspection.

(2) Conduct an inspection of the parachute system in reverse order in which it was packed to ensure the parachute was packed in accordance with the TM. An inspection checklist will be used (see AR 59-4 or local inspection checklist).

(3) Ensure QA inspection records are maintained on file for a minimum of 24 months.

(4) Ensure the QA or QC program includes parachute riggers performing airborne operations with assigned equipment.

3-12. Parachute packer supervisor

Qualification for a parachute packer is as follows:

a. Currently in the grade E-6 or E-5 promotable.

b. A parachute packer supervisor is suggested to oversee daily operations for every set of eight packers and two IPs.

c. If eight and under, packer may assist with routine inspector procedures per TM.

d. The intermediate supervisor is suggested to be present on the pack floor while pack operations are in progress. The supervisor should be qualified and certified on the parachutes by the aerial delivery facility supervisor.

3-13. Nonstandard equipment

a. In this regulation, NSE means any non-type-classified, nonstandard parachutes systems, airdrop systems, air items and aerial delivery ancillary equipment for tactical and nontactical usage; these types of systems have been formerly known as commercial off-the-shelf items.

b. All NSE must—

(1) Be authorized in TB 43-0001-80 or a common table of allowances or authorized by an ASCC command or above except for items in Category III of TB 43-0001-80.

(2) Meet command approved unit mission requirements.

(3) Be evaluated for risk per ATP 5-19.

c. NSE is government owned equipment; units who maintain NSE must comply with relevant manufacturer's technical guidance, FAA regulations, and/or USPA guidance. When the guidance conflicts with government requirements for use or sustainment, the command's aerial delivery SME as outlined in this regulation will determine in writing the appropriate methodology to use or sustain the NSE item in question. The SME will consider safety foremost in this decision; however, no physical modifications are authorized except as promulgated elsewhere in this regulation.

d. No physical modifications are authorized to be made on these systems or ancillary items without written consent from the manufacturer or an authorized U.S. Government test agency that has evaluated and approved the modification.

e. Personnel who maintain and supervise NSE personnel parachute systems activity must meet the following qualifications:

(1) Must be trained by the manufacturer to pack and perform maintenance on the specific system.

(2) Must be a certified FAA senior or master parachute rigger.

(3) All other personnel parachute packing and supervision policies for type-classified systems promulgated in this regulation apply.

f. Personnel who maintain and supervise NSE cargo parachute and airdrop systems activity must meet the following qualifications:

(1) Must be trained by the manufacturer to pack and perform maintenance and rigging procedures for the specific system.

(2) All other cargo parachute and airdrop rigging policies for type-classified systems promulgated in this regulation apply.

3–14. Waiver process

a. When reviewing and granting waivers, safety will be the foremost consideration. Waivers are a short-term solution; this regulation allows for command waiver approvals as follows:

(1) For parachute pack-IP, FI, and inspector tester a waiver may be requested for a 92R1P promotable E–4 to execute these duties and responsibilities by the first commanding lieutenant colonel (O–5) in the chain of command; waiver(s) are effective until the 92R1P is promoted to 92R2P or 180 days, whichever occurs first.

(2) For aerial delivery facility supervisor, a waiver may be requested for a 92R3P to execute these duties and responsibilities by the first commanding colonel (O–6) in the chain of command for a one-time only 180-day period. A one-time only waiver for an additional 180 days must be approved by the first CG in the chain of command.

b. The following documentation will be included in a completed waiver packet:

(1) Memorandum requesting a waiver outlining the compelling circumstance for the waiver.

(2) For parachute pack-IP, FI, and inspector tester a letter of recommendation from the 92R1P's authorized aerial delivery facility supervisor.

(3) For aerial delivery facility supervisor, a letter of recommendation from the 92R3P's commanding officer.

(4) Results of a DD Form 2977 (Deliberate Risk Assessment Worksheet) composite risk management assessment.

(5) Final approval document signed by the appropriate approval authority.

c. Completed waiver packets will be archived for 24 months after expiration for command inspection purposes.

d. All other waivers not addressed in this regulation will follow the ETP process described in paragraph 3–15.

3–15. Exception to policy process

a. When reviewing and granting an ETP, safety will be the foremost consideration. ETPs are an intentional deviation from established requirements for compelling reasons for no less than 1 year and not to exceed 2 years.

b. The following documentation will be included in a memorandum requesting an ETP:

(1) Detailed rationale for the ETP, impact if not approved, and overview of plan to overcome the requirement for an ETP included in the body of the requesting memorandum.

(2) Recommendation from the unit's senior aerial delivery SME as defined in this regulation.

(3) Results of a DD Form 2977 composite risk management assessment; in other words, what are the risks with the ETP and how are those risks mitigated.

(4) ETPs are routed through the unit's chain of command to the proponent of this regulation for approval/disapproval.

3–16. Test and development airdrops

a. A test and development airdrop assesses the strength of an object by either dropping it under standard conditions or dropping a set weight on it from a given distance. Test and development airdrops will consist of airborne operations by the authorized test agencies (unique identification code specific) per AR 350–1. They will also consist of the proposed type of classified equipment per ATP 4–48.

b. Test and development airdrops of airdrop equipment are performed under the supervision of qualified Army parachute riggers who meet the supervisory requirements in paragraph 3–1.

(1) Test and development airdrops, including airdrop load rigging, will be conducted only by an activity responsible for packing, maintaining, and inspecting airdrop equipment. Test and development airdrops of airdrop equipment consists of physically dropping an item from an aircraft in flight to prove serviceability of the item or to check parachute rigger proficiency.

(2) Test and development airdrops of troop-type personnel parachutes or any other ancillary airdrop items will be jumped by a current and qualified Army parachute rigger or a test parachutist assigned to ATEC who has completed the Test Parachutist Certification Program (in accordance with CG, ATEC

approval) and who is qualified on the type of parachute being tested. Test emergency-type or reserve personnel parachutes only by using a dummy.

(3) Process records of drop testing in accordance with TM 10–1670–201–23/TO 13C–1–41/NAVAIR 13–1–17.

c. Test and development airdrops are limited to certified test agencies (ATEC Airborne and Special Operations Test Directorate and the Airborne Test Force at Yuma Proving Ground), specifically to Army type-classified equipment per TB 43–0001–80, or in-service air items under currently published airdrop procedures authorized by TOE or TDA.

3–17. Army National Guard civilian technician

a. ARNG officers with ASI R9, MOS 921A and 92R meeting the requirements as outlined in this regulation may perform the duties for which they are qualified.

b. ARNG personnel serving in Title 32, dual status technicians may perform the duties for which they are fully qualified while in military uniform.

3–18. Department of Defense Civilians

a. DoD Civilians whose position description requires a preponderance of aerial delivery knowledge, skills, and attributes may attend all related aerial delivery military training courses. Authentication of training completion such as memorandums, certificates, and diplomas will state that “training is in accordance with AR 750–32.”

b. Prerequisites for attendance to military training are as follows:

(1) Graduate of a DoD-recognized parachute rigger course/school.
(2) He or she must not have any physical restriction that would prevent the individual participant from completing the training.

c. Unless otherwise noted in this regulation DoD Civilians will not:

(1) Be designated as an aerial delivery facility supervisor as defined in this regulation.
(2) Pack or conduct pack-in-process and final inspections for type-classified personnel parachute systems.
(3) Conduct final inspections on repaired type-classified personnel and cargo aerial delivery systems.

d. Unless otherwise noted in this regulation DoD Civilians may:

(1) Perform the duties as a parachute packer for NSE.
(2) Conduct initial inspection and repair personnel and cargo type-classified and NSE systems.
(3) DoD Civilians assigned as aerial delivery SME at the U.S. Army Sustainment Command, Integrated Logistics Support Center, DEVCOM, and U.S. Army Combined Arms Support Command levels are authorized to develop and perform all maintenance type procedures as a part of their normal duties. These duties include development, testing, and procurement of Army type-classified systems, only while working under the 921A or senior 92R assigned to the command.

e. DoD Civilians will perform all parachute packing, ADE maintenance and airdrop rigging duties/responsibilities under the supervision of a qualified Army parachute rigger as defined in this regulation.

Chapter 4

Rigger Facility Operations

4–1. Facility objectives

Rigger facility operations include:

- a. See ATP 4–48.
- b. Administrative (records: certificates, qualifications, authorizations, jump logs, and so forth).
- c. Facility maintenance and upkeep.
- d. Storage of equipment.
- e. Functionality (workflow).

4–2. Parachute pack

- a. *Static line parachute packing.*

(1) Parachute packers will possess an ASI R9, 921A, and 92R, and they will ensure that parachutes packed are certified and Army type-classified as standard parachutes or authorized as nonstandard parachutes.

(2) Army parachute riggers may pack and jump parachutes that have been Army type-classified as standard by other Services if the riggers have been trained or certified by either the manufacturer, a designated manufacturer representative, or the USAQMS at Fort Gregg-Adams, VA, on the specific parachute being packed. The parachute packer will not exceed the 15–T–11 main personnel parachute system, 15–T–11 reserve personnel parachute system, and 25–MC–6 personnel parachute systems during the designated duty day, per ADP 7–0 and AR 59–4.

(a) IPs will not exceed supervising more than four pack lanes per workday (for example, T–11 max an IP can supervise is 60 T–11s, 100 MC6s, and so forth). The optimal IP to parachute packer 92R1P ratio will be one to three. It will not exceed a one to four ratio when packing static line parachute systems, per the TM 10–1670 series, for aerial delivery operations.

(b) Final in-process inspection will be performed by a 92R in the grade of E–5 or higher. This can be an E–4 (promotable) with a waiver. Waiver periods do not exceed 180 days; waivers exceeding 180 days require ACOM, ASCC, or DRU commander approval.

(c) The FI ratio will be one FI per two IPs. This is only required when two or more IPs are present.

b. Military free-fall parachute packing.

(1) All type-classified standard and nonstandard parachute systems will be packed, repaired, and maintained under the direct supervision of an Army parachute rigger as prescribed in this regulation.

(2) Pack-in-process inspections will be performed only by authorized parachute riggers, as identified in this regulation.

(a) Personnel performing maintenance, inspection, and testing, if applicable, of the approved Army type-classified electronic automatic actuation device will be school-trained personnel and have received specific training and certification from the USAQMS, Fort Gregg-Adams, VA.

(b) DoD Civilian personnel may be engaged in the initial inspection and repair of RAPS if they have been trained by the USAQMS, Fort Gregg-Adams, VA; possess and maintain a current senior or master parachute rigger certificate issued by the FAA for the specific parachute being processed; and perform both duties under the supervision of a qualified Army parachute rigger, as defined in this regulation.

(c) Only NSE listed in the TB 43–0001–80 is authorized for use.

c. Cargo parachute packing (to include Joint Precision Airdrop Systems).

(1) All type-classified standard and nonstandard parachute systems will be packed, repaired, and maintained under the direct supervision of an Army parachute rigger as prescribed in this regulation.

(2) Pack-in-process inspections will be performed only by authorized parachute riggers, as identified in this regulation.

(3) Personnel performing maintenance, inspection, and testing (if applicable) of the approved Army type-classified electronic automatic actuation device will be school-trained personnel and have received specific training and certification from the USAQMS, Gregg-Adams, VA.

(4) DoD Civilians may be engaged in the initial inspection, packing, and repair of cargo and extraction parachutes if they meet the prerequisites identified in paragraph 3–18.

Chapter 5

Contracted Aerial Delivery Support

5–1. Purpose and applicability

This chapter provides compliance policies for contracted ADS. These policies apply to all commands engaging in contracted ADS.

5–2. General

The use of contracted ADS should be a commander's last resort for support. Commanders at all levels will consider all plausible courses of action before approving the implementation of contract ADS. Extreme consideration must be given to safety and liability when considering the utilization of contract ADS. Commanders will ensure that the capability/requirement is not available within the Department of the Army and cannot be developed in time to meet the operational requirement(s). Additionally, commanders will ensure that contracted ADS objectives will directly support unit mission essential task lists, core tasks,

and mission; these requirements will be enumerated in the memorandum requesting contracted ADS. All new or renewal of existing contracts for ADS will meet the policies set forth in this regulation.

5–3. Request and approval of contracted aerial delivery support

If the decision is made to pursue contract ADS, then a memorandum requesting authorization will be sent to the requesting unit's ASCC level (or equivalent) for approval; route memorandum through the requesting unit's G–3 and G–4 for approval by the ASCC level (or equivalent) commander. Requesting unit must wait for approval and further guidance from the approval authority before pursuing any government binding obligations to a contracting source. If approved, the authorization will be reviewed no less than every 2 years for validity of reason. In addition to requirements in paragraph 5–2, the memorandum of request will contain the following information:

- a. A compelling reason or rationale for the support and why this course of action/solution is the best as compared to other courses of action/solutions considered.
- b. Indication if the request is for a waiver (30 days or less) to ensure the successful completion of a specific event or if the request is for an ETP (no more than 2 years) to meet approved requirements (each will have inclusive dates).
- c. Attach/enclose a completed risk assessment per ATP 5–19 mitigating the risk of the decision to utilize contracted ADS.
- d. Attach/enclose an SOP (draft or final) under which the contract ADS will function.

5–4. Minimum requirements of contracted aerial delivery support

Commanders will ensure that all contracted ADS personnel at a minimum meet the following individual criteria at the time of hire and as a condition of continued employment:

- a. Be a United States citizen.
- b. Demonstrate competence in understanding, reading, speaking, writing, and reading the English language.
- c. Be able to pass a background check relative to the contracting command's requirements.
- d. Be able to pass a drug test and submit to random drug testing throughout employment.
- e. Except when contracted ADS primary purpose is for NSE systems, be a graduate of a DoD approved parachute rigger course or certified by ADFSD Fort Gregg-Adams, VA in the area of work performance required for Army common type-classified systems. Substantiating document(s) are required.
- f. When contracted ADS primary purpose is for NSE systems, be an FAA certified master or senior rigger. Substantiating document(s) are required.
- g. Have no physical limitations that prevent the performance of responsibilities as outlined in the hiring contract/performance of work statement.

5–5. Unit commanders

Commanders of units authorized contracted ADS will—

- a. Ensure contracted ADS personnel perform all aerial delivery activities under the supervision of a U.S. Army active duty status parachute rigger who meets the qualification for aerial delivery facility supervisor and are directly supervised as promulgated in this regulation.
- b. Ensure that a comprehensive SOP is developed detailing the work performance requirements and standards for contracted ADS personnel.
- c. Ensure contracted ADS personnel only conduct work as outlined in the hiring contract/performance of work statement and unit SOP, which will be limited to MOS 92R skill level one responsibilities and the specified limits set forth in this regulation.
- d. Ensure contracted ADS personnel are formally trained and or certified for the Army common ADE systems they are hired to sustain by ADFSD Fort Gregg-Adams, VA.
- e. Ensure that rigger checks/work-in-progress checks and QA checks are in place and delineated in unit SOP and are conducted by all contracted ADS personnel when performing their duties this includes NSE.
- f. Ensure that the requirement for rigger checks/work-in-progress checks and QA checks are clearly stated as a performance requirement in the hiring contract/performance of work statement.
- g. Ensure contracted ADS personnel do not exceed more than 25 percent of the unit's total authorized 92R positions except when contracted ADS primary purpose is for NSE systems.

- h. Ensure that no contracted ADS personnel supervise in any manner active duty Army parachute riggers.
- i. Ensure that all ethical violations or FAA violations by contracted ADS personnel are reported to the FAA when the individual is an FAA rated master or senior rigger.
- j. Ensure that contracted ADS is evaluated no less than annually for compliance with the original requirement; safety considerations and continued or noncontinued use of contracted ADS will be used as evaluation criteria. Preferably the evaluation is conducted by an outside the unit source of aerial delivery SME(s) who accomplish the evaluation in a staff assistance visit style.

5–6. Contracted aerial delivery support in supervisory and general roles

a. Contract ADS personnel may also perform the following work while under the supervisory requirements promulgated in this regulation only if the requirement(s) are documented in the contract/performance of work statement and the unit's SOP:

- (1) Perform preventive maintenance checks and services; for example visual serviceability inspections (not a prior to issue inspection), hand tacking, snap/fastener replacement, or cleaning and storing of ADE.
- (2) Perform maintenance on NSE and Army common type-classified military personnel parachute systems within the limitations set forth in this regulation only when individuals have been formally trained or certified by ADFSD Fort Gregg-Adams, VA for Army common type-classified military personnel parachute systems or unit trained for NSE systems.
- (3) Pack the main canopy of NSE personnel parachute systems.
- (4) Repair, pack, and rig Army common type-classified and NSE airdrop loads and cargo parachutes.
- (5) FAA master certified riggers may supervise FAA senior certified riggers engaged in 92R skill level one activity while under the supervisory policies set forth in this regulation; however, they will not supervise any active duty Army parachute riggers under any circumstances.

b. Contracted ADS personnel will not:

- (1) Pack/rig in any manner the main parachute of an Army common type-classified personnel parachute system except in support of ATEC activity.
- (2) Pack/rig any Army common type-classified emergency-type personnel reserve parachute to include NSE systems except in support of ATEC activity.
- (3) Place in service Army common type-classified military or NSE personnel or cargo ADE.
- (4) Supervise in any manner initial or final inspections, in-process inspections, prior to issue inspections, or place in service activity on Army common type-classified military or NSE personnel or cargo ADE except in support of ATEC activity.
- (5) Supervise in any manner activity related to parachutist oxygen systems, wrist altimeter systems, or personnel parachute automatic activation device systems except in support of ATEC activity.

c. Other limitations may be set at a commander's discretion in the hiring contract/performance of work statement and unit SOP; however, deviations from the standards set forth in this regulation are not authorized.

Appendix A

References

Section I

Required Publications

Unless otherwise indicated, Department of the Army publications are available on the Army Publishing Directorate website at <https://armypubs.army.mil/>. The CFR is available at <https://www.ecfr.gov/>.

ADP 7-0

Training (Cited in para 4-2a(2).)

AR 15-6

Procedures for Administrative Investigation and Boards of Officers (cited in para 3-3a.)

AR 59-4/OPNAVINST 4630.24D/AFI13-210_IP/MCO 13480.1D

Joint Airdrop Inspection Records, Malfunction/Incident Investigations, and Activity Reporting (Cited in para 2-9g.)

AR 70-47

Engineering for Transportability Program (Cited in para 2-3d(1).)

AR 73-1

Test and Evaluation Policy (Cited in para 2-7a.)

AR 350-1

Army Training and Leader Development (Cited in para 3-16a.)

AR 385-10

The Army Safety and Occupational Health Program (Cited in 2-8a.)

AR 600-85

The Army Substance Abuse Program (Cited in para 3-2a.)

AR 700-127

Integrated Product Support (Cited in para 2-3d(1).)

AR 750-1

Army Materiel Maintenance Policy (Cited in para 2-3d(1).)

ATP 3-18.11

Special Forces Military Free-Fall Operations (cited in para 2-7a.)

ATP 4-48

Aerial Delivery (Cited in para 2-7a.)

ATP 5-19

Risk Management (Cited in para 2-6b(2).)

DoDD 5000.01

The Defense Acquisition System (Cited in title page.)

STP 10-92R14-SM-TG

Soldiers Manual and Trainer's Guide for MOS 92R Parachute Rigger Skill Levels 1/2/3/4(Cited in para 3-1f.)

TB 43-0001-80

Technical Bulletin Army Equipment Data Sheets Personnel Parachute Authorized For Use List (Cited in para 2-6a(2).)

TC 3-21.220

Static Line Parachuting Techniques and Training (Cited in para 2-7a.)

TC 18-11

Special Forces Double-Bag Static Line Operations (Cited in para 2-7a.)

TM 4-48.02

Airdrop of Supplies and Equipment Rigging Airdrop Platforms; Airdrop Derigging and Recovery Procedures Reference Data for Airdrop Platform Loads (Cited in para 2-7a.)

TM 4-48.05

Airdrop of Supplies and Equipment: Dual Row Airdrop Systems (Cited in para 2-7a.)

TM 10-1670-201-23/TO 13C-1-41/NAVAIR 13-1-17

Organizational and Direct Support Maintenance Manual for General Maintenance of Parachutes and Other Airdrop Equipment (Cited in para 3-8a.)

14 CFR 65

Certification: Airmen Other Than Flight Crewmembers (Cited in para 2-6b(3).)

14 CFR 105

Parachute Operations (Cited in title page.)

Section II**Prescribed Forms**

This section contains no entries.

Appendix B

Internal Control Evaluation

B-1. Function

The function covered by this evaluation is airdrop, parachute recovery, and aircraft personnel escape systems.

B-2. Purpose

The purpose of this evaluation is to assist commanders and managers in evaluating key internal controls listed below. It is not intended to cover all controls.

B-3. Instructions

Answers must be based on actual testing of internal controls such as document analysis, direct observation, sampling, and simulation. Answers that indicate deficiencies must be explained and corrective action must be indicated in supporting documentation. These internal controls must be evaluated at least once every 5 years. Certification that this evaluation has been performed must be accomplished on DA Form 11-2 (Internal Control Evaluation Certification).

B-4. Test questions

- a. Are there Army doctrine and organizational structures in place to support airdrop, parachute recovery, and aircraft personnel escape systems?
- b. Does the CG, TRADOC provide specialized training for personnel who will maintain cargo and personnel parachute systems, parachute recovery, and airdrop systems?
- c. Does the CG, TRADOC develop and publish required rigging procedures for supplies and equipment to be airdropped?
- d. Does the CG, USASOC ensure that parachute riggers receive appropriate training and certification to pack, repair, and maintain parachute systems and ancillary items?
- e. Do command and unit commanders ensure that individuals serving as parachute riggers are formally trained and properly certified by the USAQMS, Fort Gregg-Adams, VA; on paid parachute duty status (current and qualified); and possess a primary AOC/MOS for officers with ASI R9, 921A, or 92R series?
- f. Do command and unit commanders ensure that only qualified and properly coded 921A and 92R personnel serve as SMEs while supporting airdrop logistical operations for non-parachute rigger organizations?

B-5. Supersession

This evaluation replaces the evaluation previously published in AR 750-32, dated 18 June 2008.

B-6. Comments

Help make this a better tool for evaluating internal controls. Submit comments to the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-4 (DALO-SPT) via email at usarmy.pentagon.hqda-dcs-g-4.mbx.publications@army.mil.

Glossary of Terms

Alcohol abuse

Any irresponsible use of an alcoholic beverage that leads to misconduct, unacceptable social behavior, or impairment of an individual's performance of duty, physical or behavioral health, financial responsibility, or personal relationships (see AR 600–85).

Department of Defense Civilian

A federal civilian employee of DoD directly hired and paid from appropriated or nonappropriated funds, under permanent or temporary appointment (see DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms).

Illicit drug abuse

The use or possession of controlled substances or illicit drugs or the nonmedical or improper use of other drugs (for example, prescription and over the counter) that are packaged with a recommended safe dosage. This includes the use of substances for other than their intended use; for example, glue and gasoline fume sniffing or steroid use for other than that specifically prescribed by competent medical authority (see AR 600–85).

Nonstandard equipment

Any non-type-classified, nonstandard parachute systems, airdrop systems, air items, and aerial delivery ancillary equipment for tactical and nontactical usage; these types of systems have been formerly known as commercial off-the-shelf items.

Personnel

Individuals required in either a military or civilian capacity to accomplish the assigned mission (see DoD Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms).

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