section two

BASIC SAFETY REQUIREMENTS AND WAIVERS

Section 2-1—Basic Safety Requirements

2-1 E. 4.C.

c. Tandem training jumps [E]

(1) ~~All tandem training jumps must be conducted by a USPA Tandem Instructor~~ Any USPA member conducting a tandem jump must hold a current USPA Tandem Instructor rating and a manufacturer's type rating.

(2) For progressive training requirements following tandem jumps, refer to "Crossover training."

~~d. Other tandem jumps [E]~~

~~(1) Jumpers not rated as USPA Tandem Instructors who successfully complete a tandem instructor course in accordance with FAR 105.45 may act as a parachutist in command on tandem jumps.~~

~~(2) Any jumper acting as tandem parachutist in command must meet the recent experience requirements for USPA Tandem Instructors.~~

(3) Intentional back-to-earth or vertical orientations that cause tandem freefall speeds exceeding that of droguefall are prohibited.

~~e. Tandem equipment experience: [E]~~

~~(1) Before acting as parachutist in command or instructor on a tandem jump, a skydiver must satisfactorily complete an FAA-approved course of instruction on that equipment.~~

~~(2)~~ (4) Tandem equipment instruction must be conducted by an individual approved by the tandem equipment manufacturer of that system.

Section 3-3—Ratings

A. USPA instructional ratings

USPA issues instructional ratings to each skydiver who qualifies by fulfilling all requirements for the rating being sought. These ratings attest that the holder has not only achieved skydiving skills but has also demonstrated the techniques needed to teach these skills to others.

1. Ratings are issued at the following levels (from lowest to highest):
a. Coach
b. Instructor
c. Instructor Examiner ~~(not issued after January 1, 2006)~~

section four

USPA Integrated
Student Program

Section 4-3

USPA integrated student program:
An introduction

-Category A Page 25
Category A:
~~f~~First-Jump Course outline

I. Solo: General Section

H. Equipment emergency procedures

other unusual situations

2. Both parachutes deployed:
a. Biplane
(1) Do not cut away.
(2) Steer the front canopy gently using toggles or leave the brakes stowed and steer by pulling on the rear risers.
(3) Leave the brakes stowed on the back canopy.
(4) Make a parachute landing fall on landing.
b. Side-by-side (two alternatives)

side-by-side alternative one

If the two canopies are not tangled, cut away and fly the reserve to a safe landing.

side-by-side alternative two

(1) Steer the dominant (larger) canopy gently using toggles or leave the brakes stowed and steer by pulling on the rear risers.

category b quiz

Administered ~~after completing~~
~~the jumps in this~~prior to conducting jumps in the next category.
.

Category C freefall Dive Flows
AFF dive plan
- Exit in a relaxed arch.
- Circle of Awareness.
- Practice deployment(s) until smooth and without assistance.
- Circle of Awareness.
- Instructor(s) release grips as situation allows.
- Altitude, arch, legs, relax.
- Instructor(s) make sure of student control by 6,000 feet or regrip through deployment.
- Wave-off at 5,~~0~~500 feet and deploy by 4,000 feet.

Category D Freefall Dive Flows

- Altitude, arch, legs, relax.
- Find a reference point on the horizon and determine the position of the instructor.
- Ask permission to turn (head nod).
- Receive reply from instructor (head nod).
- Start a turn and stop at 90 degrees.
- Altitude, arch, legs, relax.
- Perform (with instructor's permission each time) alternating 180-degree turns until 5,000 feet; initiate no turns below 6,000 feet.
- Altitude, arch, legs, relax.
- ~~Wave-off at 4500 feet.~~• Wave-off at 5,000 feet.

- Pull by 4,000 feet.

AFF Dive Plan #2: 180- and 360-Degree Turns
- Observe spotting from the door.
- Solo poised exit in a relaxed arch.
- Circle of Awareness.
- Practice pull(s) (optional).

- Altitude, arch, legs, relax.
- Find a reference point on the horizon and determine the position of the instructor.
- Ask permission to turn (head nod).
- Receive reply from instructor (head nod).
- Start a turn and stop at 180 degrees.
- Altitude, arch, legs, relax.
- If altitude permits, turn 180 degrees back to instructor.
- Perform (with instructor's permission each time) alternating 360-degree turns until 5,000 feet; initiate no turns below 6,000 feet.
- Altitude, arch, legs, relax.
- Wave-off at ~~4,5~~5,000 feet.
- Pull by 4,000 feet.

Category D canopy Dive Flows

Dive Plan #1

- Correct minor canopy problems (line twist, slider, end cells) using back risers with brakes set.
- Look right, turn right 90 degrees using back risers.
- Check altitude, position, and traffic.
- Repeat to the left.
- Check altitude, position, and traffic.
- Release brakes, conduct control check and move to the holding area.
- Look right, turn right 90 degrees using back risers.
- Check altitude, position, and traffic.
- Repeat to the left.
- Look right, turn right 180 degrees using back risers.
- Check altitude, position, and traffic.
- Repeat to the left.
- Check altitude, position, and traffic.
- Practice back riser flares.
- Return to normal controls for landing by 2,000 feet

Dive Plan #2

- Clean up (line twist, slider, end cells) canopy with brakes set.
- Look right, turn right 90 degrees using back risers.
- Check altitude, position, and traffic.
- Repeat to the left.
- Check altitude, position, and traffic.
- Release brakes, conduct control check and move to the holding area.
- Perform a controllability check
- Fly the canopy towards the holding area.
- Look right, turn right 360 degrees using back risers.
- Check altitude, position, and traffic.
- Repeat to the left.
- Check altitude, position, and traffic.
- Practice back riser flares.
- Return to normal controls for landing by 2,000 feet

Category E—Introduction

Category F:

A. Exit and freefall
1. Initiating track ~~with a delta~~
a. First locate a point on the horizon.
b. Smoothly extend both legs fully to initiate forward motion.
c. Control in the delta and track positions:
(1) Dip one shoulder slightly in the direction of the turn to make heading corrections (instructor technique may differ).
(2) Make only small corrections.
d. Slowly extend your torso by stretching your shoulders toward your ears and flatten your arch.
e. Fully extend your arms to the side 90 degrees to your spine ~~and then sweep them back at an angle of no more than 45 degrees to your spine and level with your~~ and level with your hips (instructor technique may vary).
2. Refining the ~~flat delta to a~~ track
4. Tracking jump safety
a. Fly exactly perpendicular to the jump run to avoid others up and down the line of flight.
b. Always plan tracking dives with other groups in mind.
c. Learn to control a ~~flat~~track ~~delta~~ on heading first, then develop techniques for pitch and speed.

Category F Freefall Dive Flows
Dive Plan #1: Tracking
- Spot with minimal assistance.
- Choice of exit position.
- Track for ~~ten~~five seconds, turn 180 degrees, return.
- Altitude check.
- Repeat until 6,000 feet.
- Wave off and pull by ~~3,5~~4,000 feet.

Category G:
CATEGORY G: learning and performance objectives

A. Exit and freefall
1. Group exits
a. Practice for an efficient climbout and launch.
(1) Each jumper in a group has an assigned exit position and should know that position before climbout.
(2) The exit position should include specific, exact foot and hand placement for the best launch position and presentation of hips and limbs into the relative wind.
(3) The jumpers count together with body movement, where possible, for a simultaneous or near-simultaneous launch.
b. Exit into a ~~flying~~neutral body position and hold aircraft heading
c. Relax and confirm stability prior to turning towards your coach~~with legs slightly extended~~
~~(1) for improved exit stability~~
~~(2) to begin motion towards your partner immediately~~
~~c.~~d. Establish stability independently on exit before turning toward your partner.
~~d.~~e. exit grips:
(1) If taken, grips should allow all jumpers to leave in a natural flying position.
(2) Main lift web and chest strap grips are counterproductive for most belly-to-earth group exits.
2. Forward and backward movement (belly to earth)
a. Use legs only for forward movement and steering.
(1) Extending both legs tilts the jumper head-low and begins a slide in that direction.
(2) Extending one leg more than the other causes a turn in the opposite direction.
(i) Extending the right leg causes a left turn.
(ii) Extending the left leg causes a right turn.
b. Maintain both arms in ~~the grip position~~ neutral during forward movement and docking.
5. Break-off
a. Check altitude every four or five seconds and after each maneuver. ~~or stalled attempt~~.
b. Break off without prompting.
c. Plan the break-off altitude to allow enough time to track 50 feet.
d. The most positive way to signal break-off is to turn and track.
(1) As a safety back-up in Categories G and H—
(i) If the coach waves his or her arms, immediately turn and track to the planned deployment altitude.
(ii) If the coach deploys, deploy immediately without tracking.
(iii) Deploy at planned altitude whether or not you have turned or tracked.
(iv) Never rely on the USPA Coach for breakoff or deployment cues.
(2) You are always responsible to break off and open at the planned altitude on jumps with the USPA Coach and with others after you get your license.
e. When tracking, establish and maintain the correct heading radially from ~~radially from~~ the formation.
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Category H:
A. Exit and freefall
4. Start, coast, and stop
a. Once you are about halfway to the target, return to a more neutral position.
b. You can increase your speed to the target if you find you have slowed too soon.
c. Use a ~~reversing~~flare position (arms forward) to slow and stop at a position level and 10-20 feet away from the target; visual cues:
(1) back pack in view: approaching too high
(2) front of harness in view: approaching too low
d. Begin a level approach using legs only.
e. Remain aware of traffic to each side and for errant jumpers below the approach path.

section six

Advanced
Progression

Section 6-1—Group Freefall (relative work)

.ADD THE CANOPY WING LOADING CHART TO THE END OF SECTION 6-10.

section seven

Exhibition
Jumping and rating

Section 7-1—exhibition jumping

E. Landing areas
4. Alternate landing areas (run-offs or escape areas) must be considered when evaluating a demonstration jump.
~~a. Small targets often become acceptable when alternates are available.~~
~~b. The alternate landing area must be of sufficient size to accommodate, as a minimum, a Level 1 landing area for the jumper(s) and as not to create a hazard to persons or property on the ground.~~
I. Aerial maneuvers
3. Some suggested canopy maneuvers:

d. Radical canopy maneuvers should not be performed below 500 feet~~, where the jumper has only about 30 seconds to set up for landing~~.

J. Crowd control

4. FAA approval: Almost every jump requires either that the FAA be notified or an air traffic control authorization be received (FAR 105.25).

b. Congested areas and open air assembly of persons:

(1) FAR 105.21.a. states that no jump be made over or into a congested area or an open air assembly of persons until a certificate of authorization has been issued (FAA Form 7711-1).

(2) Application for authorization, if required, must ~~may~~ be filed with the local Flight Standards District Office.

(3) The FAA's instructions on how to fill out the application, FAA Form 7711-2, are included in SIM Section 7-3.

(4) The local S&TA or Instructor Examiner notified of the demo should be able to assist the organizers in meeting all federal requirements.

(5) An ~~aerial~~aerial photo and aviation sectional marking the location of the jump may be required by the local FSDO

Open Field

1. A minimum-sized area that will accommodate a landing area no less than 500,000 square feet. ~~(e.g., 750 x 750 feet, or an area with the sum total that equals 500,000 square feet)~~

2. Allows a jumper to drift over the spectators with sufficient altitude (250 feet) so as not to create a hazard to persons or property on the ground

3. Will accommodate landing no closer than 100 feet from the spectators

Level 1

1. An area that will accommodate a landing area no smaller than at least 250,000 square feet up to 500,000 square feet. ~~(example: 500 x 500 feet, up to 750 x 750 feet~~

section eight

Section 8-1—Service Awards

8-1.3: USPA Service Awards

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B. USPA Gold Medal for Meritorious Service

1. Background:

a. Second only to the USPA Lifetime Achievement Award in prestige, the USPA Gold Medal for Meritorious Service was established on July 13, 1997, by the USPA Board of Directors.

b. The award given to no more than ~~3~~three~~the~~ recipients per year, ~~is~~ in the form of a struck brass medal which measures three inches in diameter, weighs approximately five ounces and is slotted at the top for attachment of a 30-inch gold fabric ribbon.

Section 8-4—Tenure Awards

A. Tenure awards

1. Membership tenure certificates are issued to acknowledge support of skydiving through membership in USPA for significant periods of time.

2. USPA membership tenure certificates are issued at the completion of ten years of accumulated membership and at each five years thereafter.

B. Qualifications

1. Computation of tenure:

a. The ten-year certificate is issued when a full ten years of membership has been accumulated.

b. In other words, the certificate is issued at the end of the tenth year of membership.

c. Lapses in membership are subtracted from the total time of membership.

d. Membership records are adjusted by changing the “member since” date to reflect periods of expired membership.

2. Certificates are issued ~~automatically whenever a member’s records indicate an accumulation of the appropriate amount of time~~. upon request either by submitting the information online through the USPA website, or by contacting the membership department at USPA Headquarters.