Army Regulation 611–75

Personnel Selection and Classification

Management of Army Divers

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
20 July 2007

UNCLASSIFIED

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 611-75
Management of Army Divers

This rapid action revision dated 20 July 2007--

- Modifies the time a diver needs to remain underwater (bottom time) for dives between 101 and 250 feet salt water to maintain diving qualifications (table 2-1).

- Reduces the basic number of divers required to conduct SCUBA and surface supplied operations (table 2-2).

- Changes the training plan for Engineer Dive officers by merging the Basic Diving Officer Course (A-4N-0024) and Salvage Diving Officer Course (A-4N-0026) into the Marine Engineer Dive Officer Course (A-4N-0024) (para 2-4).

- Authorizes permissive diving for officer and enlisted engineer divers not assigned to DA authorized diving positions who desire to maintain their diving proficiency (para 2-5).

- Provides a definition for dives that are initially considered high risk dives and requires that a standard Army risk assessment be used to determine the levels of risk of a diving operation outlining possible hazards and control measures (para 2-10).

This rapid action revision dated 21 June 2006--

- Authorizes the involuntary reclassification of Soldiers who fail to qualify as salvage divers within 12 months of promotion to sergeant (para 2-4).

- Authorizes the involuntary reclassification of Soldiers who fail to complete the Basic Noncommissioned Officer Course for military occupational specialty 21D30 after 2 attempts or within 3 years of promotion to staff sergeant (para 2-4).

- Authorizes the involuntary reclassification of Soldiers who fail to complete the Advanced Noncommissioned Officer Course for military occupational specialty 21D40 after 2 attempts or within 3 years of promotion to sergeant first class (para 2-4).

- Authorizes the withdrawal of Soldiers military occupational specialty 21D after a Soldier repeatedly demonstrates technical inefficiency in his/her grade and/or fails to qualify in his/her grade if a commander deems it in the best interest of the Army (para 2-13).

- Changes all references from military occupational specialty 00B to 21D (throughout).

- Changes all references from Total Army Personnel Command (PERSCOM) to U.S. Army Human Resources Command (AHRC) (throughout).

This revision--

- Expands diving special pay entitlement criteria to allow a qualified diver to receive up to two hazardous duty pays in addition to diving special pay when assigned by orders to perform both for the same period (paras 2-6, 2-22).

- Changes references from MOS 91B to MOS 91W Engineer Diving (paras 2-1, 2-3, 2-4, 2-6, 2-17, 2-19).

- Replaces all references to SF Form 88 (Report of Medical Examination) with Department of Defense Form 2808 (Report of Medical Examination) and all references to Standard Form 93 (Report of Medical History) with DD Form 2807-1(Report of Medical History)(paras 2-3, 2-17, app A).

- Makes these changes to engineer diving requirements:

  --Revises DA Form 5030 (Engineer Diver Training Application).

  --Deletes hyperbaric diving medical technician and utilizes engineer diving medical technicians to support engineer diving requirements(paras 2-1, 2-3, 2-4).

  --Deletes diving medical officer in support of engineer diving (paras 2-1, 2-3, and 2-4).

  --Includes selection criteria and references for accessioning soldiers into MOS 00B (para 2-2).

  --Changes Army Physical Fitness Test requirements for engineer diving to a minimum of 180 points (paras 2-2, 2-4).

  --Changes engineer diver training application procedure (para 2-3).

  --Implements physical fitness standards for initial entry and maintaining diver rating to the minimum standards of the Diver Physical Fitness Test contained in DA Form 5030 (Engineer Diver Training Application) (para 2-4).

  --Eliminates use of Department of Defense Form 2544 (Diving Log) by engineer divers for reporting dives to the U.S. Navy (para 2-4).

  --Clarifies medical review and waiver procedures, and establishes the chief, hyperbaric medicine, at Dwight David Eisenhower Medical Center, as the waiver authority (paras 2-3, 2-7).

  --Incorporates qualification criteria section into revised qualification requirements section (paras 2-4, 2-5).

  --Changes number of dives required to maintain MOS or skill identifier qualification and time period required to perform them (para 2-5).

--Implements new diving special pay entitlement policy requiring a dive within 90 days of previous dive in order to maintain continuous entitlement to diving special pay. Designates the first 0-6 in the chain of command as authority to extend the 90-day period (para 2-6).

--Clarifies requirements and authorization of hazardous duty incentive pay for engineer diving medical technicians in support of engineer diving (para 2-6).

--Corrects reference to the Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation for payment of hazardous duty incentive pay to engineer divers (para 2-6).

--Clarifies who can rate and revocate ratings of engineer divers (para 2-9).

--Clarifies diving supervisor requirement(para 2-10, table 2-2).

--Revises minimum air diving staffing levels to include self-contained underwater breathing apparatus in support of mine and countermine operations and adds recommended staffing levels, and revises format of table 2-2 (para 2-10, table 2-2).

--Eliminates the revocation of dive rating for failing master diver certification and not qualifying within 24 months (para 2-13).

--Clarifies Master Diver Certification Board proceedings (para 2-14).

o Makes these changes to combat diving requirements:

--Revises combat diver qualification courses to include "other USASOC-approved diver training courses" (para 2-15).

--Designates the USASOC command surgeon as the appointing authority for diving medical officers (para 2-15).

--Revises selection criteria for attendance at the Command Diver Qualification Course to include military service academy or Reserve Officers' Training Corps cadets (para 2-16).

--Changes all references from combat diving medical technician to diving medical technician (DMT).

--Revises application requirements for DMT training to include graduation from the Special Operations Combat Medic Course and certification by the battalion commander (para 2-17).

--Revises diving medical officer training and certification requirements (para 2-17).

--Designates the U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School Surgeon's office as review authority and the Commander, 1st Special Warfare Training Group, as approval authority on physicals for soldiers attending a USAJFKSWCS diving course (para 2-17).

--Revises qualification criteria for combat diver training applicants (para 2-18).

--Revises qualification criteria and qualification requirements for combat divers, combat diving supervisors, diving medical technicians, and diving medical officers (paras 2-18 and 2-19).

--Corrects depth of authorized qualification deep dive from 139 to 130 feet salt water (para 2-20).

--Corrects reference to Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation for payment of hazardous duty pay to combat divers (para 2-22).

--Clarifies who may rate a combat diver (para 2-25).

--Increases record-keeping requirements for combat diving orders (para 2-27).

--Clarifies the badge or pin an appointed diving medical officer will wear (para 2-28).

- Adds Management Control Evaluation Checklist (app B).

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
20 July 2007

*Army Regulation 611–75

Effective 20 August 2007

Personnel Selection and Classification

Management of Army Divers

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

GEORGE W. CASEY, JR.
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:

JOYCE E. MORROW
Administrative Assistant to the
Secretary of the Army

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

Summary. This regulation provides a single reference for selection, qualification, rating, and revocation of rating of Army divers and updates policy and procedures for Army divers.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve unless otherwise stated. The policies and procedures of this regulation remain in effect during war or mobilization.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this regulation is the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–1. 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 justification that includes a full analysis of the expected benefits and must include 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 forwarded through their higher headquarters to the policy proponent. Refer to AR 25–30 for specific guidance.

Army management control process. This regulation contains management control provisions and identifies key management controls that must be evaluated.

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of command and local forms are prohibited without prior approval from the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–1 (DAPE–ZA), Washington, DC 20310–0300.

Suggested improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to HQDA, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G–1 (DAPE–ZXM), Washington, DC 20310–0300.

Distribution. This publication is available in electronic media only and is intended for command levels A, B, C, D, and E for the Active Army, the Army National Guard/Army National Guard of the United States, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

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*This regulation supersedes AR 611–75, dated 21 June 2006.

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Chapter 1
General Provisions

1–1. Purpose

This regulation sets forth the policies and procedures for the selection, qualification, rating, and revocation of rating of Army divers.

1–2. References

Required and related publications and prescribed and referenced forms are listed in appendix A.

1–3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

Abbreviations and special terms are explained in the glossary.

1–4. Responsibilities

a. The Deputy Chief of Staff (DCS), G–1 has and may delegate the authority to the Commanding General (CG), U.S. Army Human Resources Command (USAHRC); Director, Army National Guard (ARNG); and Chief, Army Reserve (CAR), to issue orders for diving duty, special pay, and diver ratings.

b. The Commanding General (CG), United States Army Special Operations Command (USASOC) is responsible for developing policies and procedures for special operations combat divers, to include developing doctrinal and operational concepts for combat divers. The CG, USASOC, will—

(1) Allocate training seats for all Soldiers desiring training as a combat diver.

(2) Select combat diver candidates for attendance at a USASOC-approved combat diving course who will be serving in Department of the Army (DA)-approved diving positions designated by specialty code (SC), military occupational specialty (MOS), special qualifications identifiers (SQI), or additional skill identifier (ASI) applicable to combat divers.

c. The CG, USAHRC will—

(1) Select engineer diver candidates for attendance at a DA-approved diving school who are, or will be, serving in DA-approved diving positions designated by SC, MOS, skill identifier (SI), or ASI applicable to divers.

(2) Advise candidates of selection or nonselection for these schools.

(3) Inform installation or overseas commanders, who will issue orders.

d. The CG, United States Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) will allocate training positions to the Chief, National Guard Bureau (CNGB) and the CAR.

e. The CAR will issue orders for United States Army Reserve (USAR) engineer diver applicants.

f. The CNGB will process, select, and extend Federal recognition and issue orders for ARNG applicants.

g. The Commandant, United States Army Engineer School (USAES), is responsible for developing policies and procedures for enlisted engineer divers, MOS 21D, and officer engineer divers, SI 5V, to include developing doctrine, training, leader development, organization, materials, and operational concepts.

h. Commandants of DA-approved diving schools will conduct formal diving courses and issue academic evaluation reports.

i. Diving unit commanders will ensure—

(1) Applications for DA-approved diving schools are completed and sent to the appropriate address.

(2) Orders are issued to qualified divers assigned to authorized positions.

(3) Orders authorizing, changing, or terminating diving status and DA Form 4730 (Certificate for Performance of Hazardous Duty) are forwarded to the servicing Finance Office/Defense Accounting Office in a transmittal letter no later than the day after receipt or preparation in accordance with AR 37–104–4.

(4) Diving operations are conducted safely and according to this regulation, FM 20–11, and FM 3–34.280.

(5) Divers remain proficient in the use of the diving equipment for which they are trained and qualified for at their appropriate skill level.

(6) Diving equipment maintenance is performed according to Army regulations and applicable technical manuals.

(7) Diving records are maintained according to this regulation.

(8) All diving supervisors are authorized in writing.

Chapter 2
Diving Management

Section I
Engineer Diver

2–1. Engineer diver ratings and positions

All divers must graduate from a DA-approved diving school and meet the requirements specified in this regulation.

a. Enlisted divers will be awarded one of the following ratings:

(1) Second class diver.

(2) Salvage diver.

(3) First class diver.

(4) Master diver.

b. Enlisted emergency treatment sergeants (91W20) will be designated as engineer diving medical technicians (EDMTs).

c. Commissioned officers will be awarded the diving officer rating, SI 5V-marine diver.

2–2. Selection criteria

a. Accession Soldiers who are recruited for enlisted engineer, MOS 21D, must meet the selection criteria contained in DA Pam 611–21, paragraph 10–34.

b. In-service Soldiers applying for engineer diver training must meet the requirements in DA Pam 611–21, paragraph 10–34, and the following selection criteria:

(1) Meet enlisted service remaining requirements in accordance with AR 614–200, chapter 4. See AR 350–100 for service obligation for officers.

(2) Not be on a current term of enlistment in which an enlistment bonus or selective reenlistment bonus has been received. A request for waiver may be submitted with the application packet.

2–3. Applications

a. Applicants must submit the following completed DA Forms: 5030 (Engineer Diver Training Application), 4187 (Personnel Action); 2 (Personnel Qualification Record Part I) and 2–1 (Personnel Qualification Record Part II); and 705 (Army Physical Fitness Test Scorecard) (APFT); and copies of Department of Defense (DD) Forms 2808 (Report of Medical Examination) and 2807–1 (Report of Medical History). Originals of DD Forms 2808 and 2807–1 and all other Army medical records will be hand carried by the Soldier to diver training. All engineer diver training applications will be sent to the Commanding Officer, Naval Diving and Salvage Training Center (NDSTC), ATTN: D Co/577 EN BN, 350 S. Crag Road, Panama City, FL 32407–7016, within 10 days of the unit commander's validation of the applicant's qualifications and eligibility for diver training. After the medical review is completed, the applications will be forwarded to the appropriate approval authority. Medical waivers will be submitted by NDSTC to: Chief, Hyperbaric Medicine, Dwight David Eisenhower Medical Center for approval. The address can be obtained through the Office of The Surgeon General, ATTN: SGPS–CP–B, 5109 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041–3258.

b. Enlisted engineer diver applicants must submit the same documents prescribed in paragraph 2–3*a*.

c. An EDMT supporting an engineer diving team table of organization and equipment (TOE) organization as the emergency treatment sergeant must be currently qualified in MOS 91W, medical specialist, or MOS 18D, Special Forces medical sergeant. Submit the same documents as enlisted engineer diver applicants prescribed in paragraph 2–3*a*. Graduates from an EDMT qualifying course will retain MOS 91W or MOS 18D.

d. Engineer diving officers applicants must submit the same documents prescribed in paragraph 2–3*a*. Additionally, they must submit DA Form 3838 (Application for Professional Training).

2–4. Qualification requirements

This paragraph lists the requirements for all diver ratings:

a. A second class diver must—

(1) Be in the rank of private, private first class, or specialist/corporal.

(2) Complete the Engineer Diver, MOS 21D10, Phase I Course (A–433–21D10) at a DA-approved diving school.

(3) Complete the Engineer Diver, MOS 21D10, Phase II Course at a DA-approved diving school.

(4) Be awarded and retain MOS 21D10.

(5) Maintain current basic life support cardiovascular pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) qualifications according to American Red Cross or American Heart Association standards.

(6) Meet APFT standards in accordance with AR 350–1 and maintain minimum standards of the Diver Physical Fitness Test (DPFT) contained in DA Form 5030. Conduct DPFT as frequently as APFT, in accordance with AR 350–1.

(7) Maintain current qualification dive status in accordance with paragraph 2–5.

b. A salvage diver must—

(1) Be in the rank of sergeant (SGT).

(2) Be awarded and retain MOS 21D20.

(3) Maintain current basic life support CPR qualifications according to American Red Cross or American Heart Association standards.

(4) Meet APFT standards in accordance with AR 350–1 and maintain minimum standards of the DPFT contained in DA Form 5030. Conduct DPFT as frequently as APFT, in accordance with AR 350–1. Soldiers who fail to qualify as a salvage diver within 12 months of promotion to SGT will be involuntarily reclassified for failing to qualify to grade.

(5) Maintain current qualification dive status in accordance with paragraph 2–5.

c. A first class diver must—

(1) Be in the rank of staff sergeant (SSG).

(2) Be awarded and retain MOS 21D30.

(3) Complete the Basic Noncommissioned Officer Course (BNCOC) for MOS 21D30. Course includes phase one, United States Army Sergeants Major Academy (USASMA) BNCOC Common Leader Training, the Engineer Diver BNCOC, Phase 2 (A–433–21D30), and the Engineer Diver BNCOC, Phase 3 (A–433–0058). Soldiers who fail to complete BNCOC after 2 attempts or within 3 years of promotion to SSG will be involuntarily reclassified for failing to qualify to grade.

(4) Maintain current basic life support CPR qualifications according to American Red Cross or American Heart Association standards.

(5) Meet APFT standards in accordance with AR 350–1 and maintain minimum standards of the DPFT contained in DA Form 5030. Conduct DPFT as frequently as APFT, in accordance with AR 350–1.

(6) Maintain current qualification dive status in accordance with paragraph 2–5.

d. A master diver must—

(1) Be in the rank of sergeant first class (SFC) or master sergeant (MSG).

(2) Be awarded and retain MOS 21D40 and 21D50.

(3) Complete the Advanced Noncommissioned Officers' course (ANCOC) for MOS 21D. Soldiers who fail to complete ANCOC after 2 attempts or within 3 years of promotion to SFC will be involuntarily reclassified for failing to qualify to grade.

(4) Maintain current basic life support CPR qualifications according to American Red Cross or American Heart Association standards.

(5) Meet APFT standards in accordance with AR 350–1 and maintain minimum standards of the DPFT contained in DA Form 5030. Conduct DPFT as frequently as APFT, in accordance with AR 350–1.

(6) Maintain current qualification dive status in accordance with paragraph 2–5.

e. An EDMT must—

(1) Be proficient in all medical areas established in the Medical Specialist Course (MOS 91W).

(2) Be assigned to an engineer diving team TOE organization as the emergency treatment sergeant (91W20).

(3) Be a graduate of one of the following approved military diving medical courses:

(a) Amphibious Reconnaissance Corpsman Course, conducted by NDSTC.

(b) Medical Deep Sea Diving Technician Course, conducted by NDSTC.

(c) Special Forces Diving Medical Technician Course, conducted by the U. S. Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School (USAJFKSWCS).

(4) Meet APFT standards in accordance with AR 350–1 and maintain minimum standards of the DPFT contained in DA Form 5030. Conduct DPFT as frequently as APFT, in accordance with AR 350–1.

(5) Understand the principles of diving physics, including pressure and general gas laws.

(6) Understand the theory of inert gas exchange and saturation and desaturation of body fluids and tissues.

(7) Understand the principles involved in the selection of decompression tables and treatment tables.

(8) Understand the anatomy and physiology of the cardiovascular pulmonary system and the effect of a hyperbaric environment on this system.

(9) Understand the major advantages and disadvantages of surface decompression air tables, surface decompression oxygen tables, and in-water decompression.

(10) Know the anatomy and physiology of the neurological system in order to conduct neurological examinations, evaluate the data in order to determine location and extent of injuries associated with pulmonary overinflation syndromes and decompression sickness, and recommend treatment.

(11) Know the physical standards required for diving duty and frequency and disposition of a diving medical examination per AR 40–501 (Standards of Medical Fitness).

(12) Be able to diagnose and treat miscellaneous diving injuries such as hypothermia, inert-gas narcosis, hypercarbia, oxygen toxicity, carbon-monoxide poisoning, arterial gas embolism (AGE), submersion incidents, and underwater blast injuries.

(13) Be able to intubate a diving casualty using an endotracheal tube.

(14) Be able to diagnose and treat barotraumatic injuries.

(15) Be able to assist in operating recompression chambers to include performing as inside tender, outside tender, and timekeeper.

(16) Be able to administer drugs and intravenous fluids appropriate in the medical management of diving casualties.

(17) Be familiar with how various drugs react in the body.

(18) Understand the medical implications of altitude diving.

(19) Understand the medical implications of breath-hold diving.

(20) Be familiar with the treatment tables outlined in FM 20–11.

(21) Be currently certified to perform CPR according to American Red Cross or American Heart Association standards.

(22) Be able to assist the diving supervisor in planning medical evacuation by land, sea, and air.

(23) Be able to assist the master diver or diving officer in all areas of medical administration.

(24) Be able to procure, store, and update all medical supplies and equipment in support of diving operations as listed in FM 20–11.

f. A diving officer must—

(1) Be an engineer branch commissioned officer.

(2) Be assigned against a valid position requiring skill identifier 5V.

(3) Complete the Engineer Diver Course, MOS 21D10, Phase 1 (A–433–21D10); and Marine Engineer Dive Officer Course (A-4N-0024).

(4) Maintain current basic life support CPR qualifications according to American Red Cross or American Heart Association standards.

(5) Meet APFT standards in accordance with AR 350–1 and maintain minimum standards of the DPFT contained in DA Form 5030. Conduct DPFT as frequently as APFT, in accordance with AR 350–1.

(6) Maintain current qualification dive status in accordance with paragraph 2–5.

2–5. Maintaining MOS or SI qualification and re-qualification

a. To remain MOS or SI qualified, a rated diver must perform a minimum of eight dives within a 12-month period. All dives performed solely for the purpose of maintaining MOS or SI qualifications must be performed in water to at least the minimum depth and time requirements specified in table 2–1. In-water working dives made in support of regular diving operations will count toward retaining diver qualifications regardless of depth or duration. All dives must be conducted within the guidelines of this regulation.

Table 2–1
Minimum water depths and bottom time

Water depth, feet salt water	Bottom time, in minutes
1 to 60	30
61 to 100	20
101 to 250	8

Notes:
Minimum depths and duration of qualification dives outlined in here are not intended to prescribe operational limitations.

b. A rated diver who has not performed the required MOS or SI qualification dives in the previous 12 months or longer must be requalified by recertification and completion of two qualification dives in accordance with table 2–1.

(1) After determining the individual has a genuine desire to requalify, the unit commander will conduct an evaluation of the Soldier's diving skills to determine the type and level of retraining necessary to requalify the individual. This evaluation will certify the individual's ability to successfully perform the critical individual tasks for his or her skill level. Officers will be evaluated on the enlisted skill level 30 tasks for SI proficiency. Tasks, conditions, and standards for evaluation are contained in the Soldiers Manual and Trainer's Guide for MOS 21D.

(2) The unit commander will have 6 months, following a Soldier's written request to requalify, to complete the evaluation and conduct unit-level retraining (if required) to requalify the Soldier. The Soldier's written request to

recertify and results of the evaluation will be documented and kept in the Soldier's training file at the unit for 2 years following requalification.

(3) If an officer fails to meet the standards within 6 months, the commander will revoke the officer's skill identifier 5V. If an enlisted Soldier fails to meet the standards within the 6 months, the Soldier's diver rating will be revoked and MOS 21D removed by reclassification authority.

c. Qualified engineer personnel not assigned to DA authorized diving positions who desire to maintain their diving proficiency are authorized permissive diving. The diver must—

(1) Be a graduate of a DA-approved engineer diving school for the specified diver rating required by the permissive engineer diving duties and responsibilities.

(2) Meet medical fitness standards in accordance with AR 40-501.

(3) Maintain their proficiency by performing qualification dives in accordance with paragraph 2–5*a* and 2–5*b*.

(4) Be authorized (in writing) to dive by the first lieutenant colonel (O-5) in their chain of command.

(5) Understand that permissive diving does not qualify an individual for diving duty pay.

2–6. Special pay for engineer diving duty

a. The diver—

(1) Must be assigned to a TOE or table of distribution and allowances (TDA) position designated for primary duty as an engineer diver (MOS 21D) or engineer officer with marine diver skill identifier 5V or assigned to and performing initial diving duty under instructions at an approved military diving school for MOS 21D or SI 5V.

(2) Will start period of entitlement on the date of the first dive under instruction. After completion of initial training, starting from graduation date, the diver must perform a dive every 90 days that meets or exceeds the guidelines specified in table 2–1, or a working dive of any depth or duration to maintain eligibility for monthly pay. Diving special pay will be terminated on the 91st day if no dive has been performed in previous 90 days. Diving special pay will resume following the completion of two qualification dives that meet the minimum depth and time requirements in accordance with table 2–1 or two working dives regardless of depth or duration. Back pay is not authorized for period of nonentitlement (nonentitlement period begins on the 91st day following the last dive and ends upon completion of the second dive for reentitlement). A new 90-day period to maintain eligibility for diving special pay will begin immediately following the last qualifying dive.

(a) When a Soldier in a designated TDA diving position is unable to perform a dive within the required 90 days because of military operations or conditions not addressed in table 11–9 (Diving Duty Pay-Conditions of Entitlement) of Department of Defense (DOD) Financial Management Regulation (FMR), volume 7A, the first colonel (0–6) in the chain of command has the authority to extend the period of entitlement up to 90 additional days without interruption of diving special pay.

(b) If extension is denied or the Soldier is unable to perform the required qualification dives in the additional 90-day period, the extending authority (first 0–6 in the chain of command) must submit justification for the revocation of diving duty pay to the Commandant, USAES.

(3) Attending professional development schooling is exempt from this requirement. A new 90-day period to qualify for entitlement to diving pay will start on date of drop from course or graduation, whichever is earlier.

(4) Whose diving special pay is terminated following the lapse of MOS or SI qualifications will not regain eligibility for diving special pay until after successfully completing the second of two qualification dives that meet minimum depth and time requirements in accordance with table 2–1. Back pay is not authorized for period of nonentitlement.

(5) May be paid special pay for diving duty in accordance with DOD FMR, volume 7A, chapter 11, and not more than two hazardous duty pays from among those listed in chapter 24 of DOD FMR, volume 7A, for the same period when assigned by orders to diving duty and hazardous duty. See DOD FMR, volume 7A, chapter 11, table 11–9, Conditions of entitlement for exceptions.

b. An EDMT—

(1) Must be MOS 91W assigned to an engineer diving team TOE organization as the emergency treatment sergeant (91W20)

(2) Must be a graduate of one of the following approved military diving medical courses:

(a) Amphibious Reconnaissance Corpsman Course, conducted by the NDSTC.

(b) Medical Deep Sea Diving Technician Course, conducted by the NDSTC.

(c) Special Forces Diving Medical Technician Course, conducted by USAJFKSWCS.

(3) Is not authorized dive pay but will be entitled to hazardous duty incentive pay (experimental stress pay) when, as an inside observer/tender, he or she performs high-pressure chamber duty in accordance with DOD FMR, volume 7A, chapter 24.

2–7. Periodic medical examinations

a. Individuals on diving duty and EDMTs must be examined according to AR 40–501.

b. The commanding officer of the military medical treatment facility that examines the diver will—

(1) Determine individuals medical fitness for continuing diving duty according to AR 40–501.

(2) Refer questionable cases for review and final determination, including requests for waiver of medical fitness standards, to the Chief, Hyperbaric Medicine, Dwight David Eisenhower Medical Center, for approval. The address can be obtained from the Office of the Surgeon General, ATTN: SGPS–CP–B, 5109 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041–3258. Request for waiver should include the member's health record and a copy of his or her medical examination.

(3) Ensure approved reports of periodic medical exams are filed in the individual's health record.

c. If a diver is not medically fit to continue diving according to AR 40–501, the Soldier's unit commander will immediately suspend the individual from diving. See paragraph 2–7*b*(2) for guidance on submitting requests for waiver.)

2–8. Diving records

a. Each unit or activity authorized to conduct diving operations will maintain a record of all diving operations using DA Form 1262 (Command Dive Log). Disposition of these records will be in accordance with AR 25–400–2.

b. DA Form 1262–1 (Diving Site Worksheet) will be used to record diving operations at a diving site. Once information from DA Form 1262–1 is transferred to the DA Form 1262 and 12 hours have passed since the diver(s) has reached the surface, the worksheet can be discarded.

2–9. Rating

After meeting the requirements in paragraph 2–4, divers will be rated by—

a. The commandant of a DA-approved diving school as one of the following:

(1) Diving officer.

(2) Second class diver.

(3) EDMT.

b. The senior diving officer in TOE units as one of the following:

(1) Salvage diver.

(2) First class diver.

(3) Master diver.

c. The Army company commander in TDA units with divers assigned as one of the following:

(1) Salvage diver.

(2) First class diver.

(3) Master diver.

2–10. Supervising diving operations

Diving officer (SI 5V) and master diver (MOS 21D) have overall responsibility for diving operations in his or her command. A diving officer, master diver, or first class diver will supervise all diving operations. Authority to supervise dives will be given in writing by the senior diving officer with concurrence from the unit master diver. Withholding the authorization to supervise dives does not prevent Soldiers who meet qualification requirements in paragraph 2–4 from being awarded the rating of first class diver and receiving special pay for diving duty. The supervisor will ensure staffing-level recommendations for various air diving operations are followed. (See table 2–2.) Manning requirements will fluctuate with type of mission, conditions, and risk assessment completed for the operation. The following types of dive operations are initially considered high risk dives: Salvage, underwater construction, underwater demolition, underwater explosive hazard clearing, water current in excess of 1.5 knots for SCUBA and 2.5 knots for Surface supplied diving, planned decompression dives, or dives deeper than 130 feet salt water (FSW); a standard Army Risk assessment will be used to determine levels of risk of diving operations outlining possible hazards and control measures.

2–11. Orders, files, and records

a. Orders. Orders announcing effective and termination dates of special and/or hazardous duty incentive pay will be published in accordance with AR 600–8–105, using the appropriate order format.

b. Files. One copy of orders will be filed in the Soldier's local military personnel file and one sent to CDR, HRC, ATTN: AHRC–EPB–E, 2461 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22331–0453.

c. Records. Annotate DA Form 2–1 (Personnel Qualification Record-Part II), items 4 and 9, and update SIDPERS–3 when orders are published that affect engineer diver ratings or announce effective and/or termination dates of diving special pay.

2–12. Engineer diver badges

a. Types of badges include the following:

(1) Engineer diver ratings are recognized by award of one of the following Army badges per AR 600–8–22, paragraph 8–17:

(a) Master diver.

(b) First class diver.

(c) Salvage diver.

(d) Second class diver.

(2) The following Navy badge may be awarded per AR 600–8–22 (Military Awards), paragraph 5–2: Diving Officer.

b. An individual meeting the qualification requirements for diving rating stated in paragraph 2–4 will be awarded the appropriate badge.

c. Those individuals authorized to rate divers, listed in paragraph 2–9, will award badges.

2–13. Reclassification, rating redesignation, and revocation

a. Reclassification. MOS 21D will not be held as a secondary MOS and will be withdrawn by reclassification authority according to AR 614–200, paragraph 3–18, when—

(1) Diver rating is revoked. (See para 2–13*c*.)

(2) Diver is physically disqualified as determined by appropriate medical authorities (see para 2–7) except for injuries resulting from diving accidents (see DOD FMR, volume 7A, chapter 11).

(3) A commander deems that reclassification is in the best interest of the Army after a Soldier repeatedly demonstrates technical inefficiency for his/her grade and/or fails to qualify to grade.

b. Rating redesignation. Commandants and unit commanders authorized to rate engineer divers will redesignate diver ratings when the skill level is lower than authorized for the diver ratings; that is, a SGT in MOS 21D20 will not hold a first class diver rating, even if the Soldier is reduced from SSG to SGT.

c. Rating revocation. Individuals authorized to rate divers can revoke diver ratings when a diver—

(1) Initiates a written request for withdrawal of MOS 21D, ASI, or SQI that results in termination of diving status.

(2) Has allowed his/her qualification to lapse. (See para 2–5.)

(3) Is physically disqualified as determined by appropriate medical authorities. (See para 2–7.)

(4) Exhibits unwarranted refusal to dive or fear of diving.

(5) Is negligent in performing or incompetent to perform assigned diver duties for his or her designated diver rating.

(6) Is convicted (at a court-martial or in civilian court) or found guilty in an Article 15, Uniform Code of Military Justice proceeding, of use, possession, or distribution of illegal substances (as listed in 21 USC 812, Controlled Substance Act of 1970).

2–14. Master Diver Certification Board

a. The purpose of the board is to determine the most qualified SSG (promotable) and SFC-first class divers for advancement to and certification as a master diver. The Directorate of Training (DOT), USAES, has the authority to convene the board. The board will be conducted as an integral part of the Army Master Diver (ANCOC phase 2) Course.

b. DOT, USAES, will appoint board members, coordinate convening dates, establish policies and procedures for conducting the board, and solicit support from external offices when required. USAES will ensure funds are available for certification board members and outside support as required.

c. The convening authority will appoint in writing a president of the Board, five voting members, and at least one nonvoting recorder.

d. Board membership will consist of—

(1) The president of the board, a nonvoting member, who will be a field grade engineer officer whose primary responsibility will be to ensure voting members are not biased and ensure the board is conducted in accordance with this regulation and procedures outlined in instructions from appointing authority.

(2) A senior Army diving officer, a voting member and preferably the CDR, D Co./577th EN BN, NDSTC. If unavailable, a senior diving officer will be utilized from an Active Army diving unit.

(3) Four certified Army master divers, all voting members.

(4) A recorder, a nonvoting member.

(5) A project master diver, a nonvoting member who will be a certified Army master diver and should be the ANCOC instructor/ master diver assigned to the unit providing dive team support.

e. The certification process will consist of two phases: academic and performance. To be certified as a master diver, the candidate must receive a “GO” in all phases. Evaluation and grading procedures will be outlined in policy by DOT, USAES.

f. Failure of the academic examination(s) and tasks during the performance phase will be handled in accordance with AR 350–1.

g. Soldiers removed from training can submit an appeal in accordance with AR 350–1.

h. Voting members on the board cannot abstain from voting.

i. The report of board proceedings will include—

(1) Where and when the board met.

(2) Membership of the board.

(3) Listing of candidates certified as master divers.

(4) Listing of candidates who failed to attain certification.

(5) Copies of each candidate's final summary score sheets.

j. The board president will review the report of board proceedings for accuracy, sign the report, and forward it to the convening authority.

k. Successful Master Diver Certification Board completion will be annotated on the Army Master Diver Course DA Form 1059 (Service School Academic Evaluation Report). Individuals authorized per paragraph 2–9 to rate divers will award the master diver rating to board-approved candidates.

l. Failure of a Soldier to maintain standards during the board will be reflected on his/her DA Form 1059 and will be completed and processed in accordance with AR 350–1 and paragraph 2–4*d*(3), above.

Table 2–2
Recommended staffing levels for air diving

	Scuba operations			Surface-supplied operations		
Position	Mine countermine	One diver	Two divers	One diver	Two divers	High risk/ decompression [1,8,11]
Diving officer[2]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
Master diver[2]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
Diving supervisor[2]	1	1	1	1	1	1[1]
Diver	1	1	2	1	2	1
Standby diver	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diver tender[7]	note 3	1	1[7]	1[7]	2[7]	1
Standby tender	note 3	note 4	note 4	note 4	note 4	1
Comms and logs[5]	1[6]	1[6]	1[6]	1[6]	1[6]	1[6]
Console operator	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	1	1
Diving medical officer	N/A	note 8	note 8	note 8	note 8	note 8
Engineer diving medical technician	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
Minimum staffing[9]	3	4	4	5	7	8
Normal staffing[10]	5	5	5	7	9	10

Legend for Table 2-2:
N/A=not applicable

Notes:

[1] A recompression chamber and a master diver must be on site during any of the following situations: anticipated decompression dives or any dives to depths greater than 130 feet. For minimum manning the diver officer or the master diver may elect to be the dive supervisor.

[2] Diving supervisors must be appointed in writing by the commander and hold the rating of master diver (MOS 21D40/50), first class diver (MOS 21D30), or diving officer (21A5V) in organizations and/or activities authorized these positions by TOE or TDA.

[3] A minimum staffing level for live mine/countermine diving operations will not be used during training. With live mines, the diver is generally untended and standby diver tended by the diving supervisor.

[4] During minimum manning, the dive supervisor may tend standby diver.

[5] A "comm" is responsible for communicating with divers. A "logs" documents the action for each diver using a record book (NSN 7530–00–2220–3527).

[6] During minimum manning the diving supervisor may fill the requirement of comms and logs for SCUBA and surface supplied operations.

[7] Recommend the dive tender position be MOS 21D. However, during minimum manning these positions can be filled by non-divers trained in tender responsibilities.

[8] A diving medical officer is required to be on call for all planned decompression dives and any dives deeper than 170 feet.

[9] Minimum staffing will only be used when normal staffing levels are not possible and the commander determines the operation can be safely conducted (see FM 3-34.280 for risk assessment considerations).

[10] Normal staffing levels do not include a safety boat crew or the personnel required to operate special equipment or tools. Additional personnel requirements will be situational or mission dependent.

[11] An engineer diving medical technician should be on site for all anticipated decompression diving operations. If a DMT is unavailable, then a qualified first class diver must be on site to act as inside tender.

Section II
Combat Diver

2–15. Combat diver rating

All divers must graduate from a Combat Diving Qualification Course (CDQC) conducted by USAJFKSWCS, Key West, FL; the U.S. Navy Special Warfare Center (NAVSPECWARCEN) Coronado, CA; or other USASOC-approved diver training course.

a. Enlisted combat divers will be awarded either ASI W7 or W9.

b. Combat diving officers will be awarded ASI 4W before designation as a diving officer.

c. Diving Medical Officers (DMOs) will be appointed by the USASOC command surgeon. (Individuals selected for DMO training and assignment should be qualified officers in the Medical Corps or Medical Specialist Corps)

d. Diving Medical Technicians (DMTs) will be awarded ASI Q5.

e. Combat diving supervisors will be awarded ASI S6.

2–16. Selection criteria

In order for an individual to attend the CDQC, he must successfully complete the qualification criteria in paragraph 2–18 and must be one of the following:

a. A male commissioned officer who holds a SC in one of the following series: 11, 18, 60, 61, 62, or 65.

b. A warrant officer with MOS 180A (Special Forces warrant officer).

c. An enlisted member in CMF 11 or 18.

d. A male military service academy or Reserve Officer Training Corp cadet.

2–17. Applications

a. Applicants. All applicants must submit their current, original DD Forms 2808 and 2807–1 for medical review to the CDR, USASOC, Command Surgeon, ATTN: AOMD–MT, Ft. Bragg, NC 28310–5200. The medical packet must be approved prior to the applicant being admitted to any course. After the medical review is completed, the application will be forwarded to the appropriate unit.

(1) For specific course selection criteria, see course qualification requirements.

(2) All physicals for combat diver, diving medical technician, or dive supervisor courses taught by USAJFKSWCS will be reviewed by the USAJFKSWCS surgeon's office.

(3) Waivers for attendance will be granted only by the CDR, 1st Special Warfare Training Group, upon recommendation by the USAJFKSWCS surgeon. Submit requests for waivers to CDR, USAJFKSWCS, Command Surgeon, ATTN: AOJK–GPM (DEAN), Ft. Bragg, NC 28310–5200.

b. Enlisted combat diver. An applicant must submit a completed DA Form 4187 through his chain of command and have a valid class reservation on the Army Training Requirement Resources System to attend the CDQC. The applicant must bring the following forms to the school: DA Forms 2 and 2–1, a current DA Form 705, a current, original DD Form 2808 and DD Form 2807–1. In addition, the applicant must have a memorandum of successful completion of pre-CDQC training signed by the battalion commander. Further guidance may be obtained by contacting CDR, USASOC, ATTN: AOOP-TID, Ft. Bragg, NC 28310–5200.

c. DMT. Applicants must be currently qualified in MOS 91W (medical specialist) and be a graduate of the Special Operations Combat Medic Course or MOS 18D, Special Forces medical sergeant, and follow the same application procedures as combat diver applicants. Army applicants will retain MOS 91W or 18D after completing DMT training and be awarded ASI Q5. An applicant must also submit a memorandum signed by his commander certifying that the applicant—

(1) Is in compliance with AR 600–9, The Army Weight Control Program body fat standards.

(2) Within the past 6 months, has successfully completed a standard APFT with a score of 70 percent in each event on the 17-to-21-year-old standards, regardless of applicant's age.

(3) Within the last 6 months, has successfully completed an unassisted swim of 300 meters, using any stroke.

d. Combat diving officer. Applicants must follow the same application procedures and pre-CDQC training as enlisted combat diver applicants, in accordance with paragraph 2–17*b*; however, the Officer Record Brief (ORB) will be substituted for DA Forms 2–A and 2–1.

e. Diving medical officer (DMO). Applicants must complete the same documents as prescribed in paragraphs 2–17*b* and 2–17*d* and request training in the USN Diving Medical Officer Course or have completed the requirements for DMO certification as set forth by the USASOC surgeon's office and have submitted a request for appointment as a DMO to CDR, USASOC, Command Surgeon, ATTN: AOMD–MT, Ft. Bragg, NC 28310–5200.

2–18. Qualification criteria

An individual applying for combat diver training must hold an MOS or SC listed in paragraph 2–16 and successfully complete the following:

a. Swim 500 meters using a side or breaststroke.

b. Swim 25 meters underwater without breaking the surface.

c. Tread water for 2 minutes with hands and ears above the surface

d. Dive to a 3-meter depth and bring a 20-pound weight to the surface.

e. Meet medical fitness standards according to AR 40–501 within 12 months prior to the start date of the scheduled CDQC and ensure that DD Forms 2808 and 2807–1 are sent to the CDR, USASOC, Command Surgeon, ATTN: AOMD–MT, Ft. Bragg, NC 28310–5200.

f. Pass a pre-CDQC as outlined by USAJFKSWCS. Successful completion of pre-CDQC will be certified in writing by the first lieutenant colonel or higher in the chain of command. This memorandum must be dated within 6 months of start date of the scheduled CDQC.

g. Pass an APFT according to FM 21–20 (Physical Fitness Training), consisting of 52 pushups and 62 situps within a 2-minute period, and complete the 2-mile run in 14:54 or less (all age groups).

h. Execute seven pullups and a 20-foot rope climb.

i. Pass the pressure equalization test in accordance with FM 20–11.

2–19. Qualification requirements

a. Combat diver. Individuals assigned to positions requiring the performance of waterborne missions using compressed gases must qualify for the combat diver rating. A combat diver must be able to—

(1) Inspect and maintain basic diving equipment to include open and closed-circuit self-contained underwater breathing apparatus (scuba).

(2) Conduct open-circuit dives up to 130 FSW.

(3) Dive while using closed-circuit equipment within operational limits.

(4) Take appropriate action in underwater emergencies.

(5) Apply concepts of physics to diving.

(6) Recognize and apply first aid to divers with underwater injuries or illnesses.

(7) Assist in planning diving operations, to include use of United States Navy (USN) diving tables.

(8) Apply techniques of infiltration and exfiltration using scuba and surface swimming.

(9) Rig bundles and combat equipment for underwater or surface swimming operations.

(10) Navigate 1,500 meters underwater with a compass to required time and accuracy standards as prescribed by USAJFKSWCS.

(11) Conduct underwater searches to include ship bottom searches.

(12) Perform a surface swim (3,000 meters) to required time standard as prescribed by USAJFKSWC.

(13) Apply techniques used to waterproof and transport demolitions.

(14) Perform free ascents from 25 and from 50 feet, respectively.

(15) Swim 50 meters underwater without breaking the surface as prescribed by USAJFKSWCS.

(16) Complete a 1,500 meter closed-circuit combat infiltration swim as a member of a team consisting of at least six men with load carrying equipment, rucksack and weapon.

b. Combat diving supervisor. Individuals assigned to a job requiring supervision of diving operations must qualify for the combat diving supervisor rating.

(1) To be eligible, one must be currently qualified as a combat diver, have been on dive status for a minimum of 1 year, and be able to pass an APFT according to FM 21–20, consisting of a minimum of 52 pushups and 62 situps within a 2-minute period and complete 2-mile run in 14:54 or less (all age groups).

(2) This rating is awarded to graduates of a Combat Diving Supervisor Course conducted by USAJFKSWCS, Key West, FL, or NAVSPECWARCEN, Coronado, CA.

(3) A Soldier must also maintain his qualifications as a combat diver as outlined in paragraph 2–20 and supervise at least one combat dive in a 6-month period. A combat diving supervisor must be able to perform all duties of a combat diver, plus—

(a) Inspect, maintain, and store all authorized diving related equipment.

(b) Show proficiency with applicable regulations and reports such as air purity, gas handling, and administration.

(c) Plan, brief, and supervise diving operations to include combat infiltration swim.

(d) Plan, coordinate, and conduct emergency procedures.

(e) Supervise recompression chamber operations and be able to assist in operating recompression chambers to include performing as an outside tender and timekeeper.

(f) Conduct submarine escape trunk operations.

(g) Plan and conduct altitude diving.

(h) Conduct predive personnel inspections.

(i) Compute tides and currents.

(j) Use nautical charts.

(k) Organize underwater searches.

(l) Maintain current proficiency as a combat diver according to paragraph 2–20.

(m) Understand and apply USN treatment tables.

(n) Plan, brief, and supervise Special Operations combat equipment platform operations

c. Combat diving officer. Commissioned or warrant officer who is combat-diver qualified. A combat diving officer must—

(1) Monitor diving operations to ensure compliance with the policies and procedures established in this regulation.

(2) Establish a diver training program to ensure divers are qualified and current.

(3) Ensure the S–3 (training officer) is notified as to each diver's qualifications and training.

(4) Ensure each diver's qualifications and training are documented in compliance with this regulation, procedures established by the CDR, USASOC, and the U.S. Navy Safety Center Survey Checklist.

(5) Ensure sufficient equipment is available for all diving operations.

(6) Ensure safe operational and maintenance procedures are carried out by observation and routine inspection of all diver life-support systems, maintenance facilities, and associated equipment.

(7) Ensure no diving operations are conducted without a current combat diving supervisor present.

(8) Ensure the U.S. Navy Diving Safety and Planning Checklist has been completed and adhered to for all diving operations.

(9) Ensure diving supervisors complete all diving forms, logs, and checklists as required by the CDR, USASOC.

d. DMT. An individual assigned to a position requiring him to administer emergency life-saving techniques, diagnose and treat diving injuries, assist in medical evacuation, and provide definitive medical treatments.

(1) The individual must be a graduate of a DMT course at a USASOC-approved military diving school.

(2) To be eligible, the individual must be able to pass an APFT according to FM 21–20 with a minimum score of 70 percent in each event on the 17- to 21-year-old standards, regardless of applicant's age.

(3) In addition, each individual must be able to pass a swim test consisting of swimming 300 meters using any stroke.

(4) A DMT must also—

(a) Hold an MOS of 91W with ASI Q5, or 18D with ASI Q5.

(b) Understand the anatomy and physiology of the cardiovascular pulmonary system and the effect of a hyperbaric environment on these systems.

(c) Know the anatomy and physiology of the neurological system in order to conduct neurological examinations; evaluate data in order to determine location and extent of injuries associated with pulmonary overinflation syndromes and decompression sickness; and recommend treatment.

(d) Be able to diagnose, treat, and understand the etiology of miscellaneous diving injuries such as hypothermia, inert-gas narcosis, hypercarbia, oxygen toxicity, carbon-monoxide poisoning, AGE, submersion incidents, and underwater blast injuries.

(e) Be able to perform the necessary surgical techniques appropriate in the medical management of a diving casualty, to include thoracentesis, cricothyroidotomy, venous cutdown, and urethral catheterization.

(f) Be able to intubate a diving casualty using an endotracheal tube.

(g) Be able to diagnose and treat barotraumatic injuries.

(h) Be able to assist in operating recompression chambers, to include performing as inside tender, outside tender, and timekeeper.

(i) Be able to administer drugs and intravenous fluids appropriate in the medical management of diving casualties.

(j) Be familiar with how various drugs react in the body.

(k) Understand the medical implications of altitude diving.

(l) Understand the medical implications of breath-hold diving.

(m) Be familiar with the treatment tables outlined in FM 20–11.

(n) Be currently certified to perform CPR according to American Red Cross or American Heart Association standards.

(o) Be able to assist the combat diving supervisor in planning medical evacuation by land, sea, and air.

(p) Be able to conduct a physical evaluation to determine the medical status of divers.

(q) Be able to assist the DMO or combat diving supervisor in all areas of medical administration.

(r) Be able to procure, store, and update all medical supplies and equipment in support of combat diving operations as listed in FM 20–11.

e. DMO. A medical corps officer or a physician's assistant (PA) in the Medical Specialist Corps assigned to a job requiring the Soldier to support military diving units, special operations units with diving components, or diving schools.

(1) To qualify, he must have completed the USN Diving Medical Officer Course or completed the requirements for

DMO certification as set forth by the USASOC surgeon's office, and have submitted a request for appointment as a DMO to CDR, USASOC, Command Surgeon, ATTN: AOMD–MT, Ft. Bragg, NC 28310–5200.

(2) To practice, an appointed DMO must be credentialed and privileged by the servicing military treatment facility. Suggested diving medical officer credentialing and privileging forms can be acquired from the USASOC surgeon's office: CDR, USASOC, Command Surgeon, ATTN: AOMD–MT, Ft. Bragg, NC 28310–5200.

(3) A DMO must also—

(a) Be proficient in all medical areas as required by his specialty designation, if any.

(b) Understand the responsibilities and be capable of performing the duties of the DMT.

(c) Understand the principles of diving physics, including pressure and general gas laws.

(d) Understand the theory of inert gas exchange and saturation and desaturation of body fluids and tissues.

(e) Be able to diagnose and recommend treatment of injuries associated with pulmonary overinflation syndromes and understand their etiologies.

(f) Understand the physiological effects of various gases in the hyperbaric environment, including nitrogen, helium, oxygen, and carbon dioxide and be able to recognize and treat the problems imposed by these gases.

(g) Have a comprehensive knowledge of the scope, content, and application of FM 20–11.

(h) Understand the principles involved in the selection of decompression tables and treatment tables.

(i) Be able to recognize, diagnose, and treat diving-related disorders and diseases.

(j) Understand the effects of poisonous gases on the respiratory system.

(k) Know the causes, symptoms, treatment, and preventive measures for all types of diving-related injuries and illnesses.

(l) Demonstrate an understanding of causes, symptoms, pathophysiology, prevention, predisposing factors, and primary and adjunctive therapies of decompression sickness.

(m) Understand the major advantages and disadvantages of surface decompression air tables, surface decompression oxygen tables, and in-water decompression.

(n) Understand the theory behind the mathematical calculation used to produce the air decompression tables.

(o) Understand the use of adjunctive drugs in treatment of diving-related disorders and diseases, to include usual dosage and route(s) of administration.

(p) Understand the effect and mechanism of isobaric decompression sickness.

(q) Understand the incidence and management of altitude decompression sickness.

(r) Understand the effects of high pressure on the circulatory and pulmonary systems and the ability to do work in the hyperbaric environment.

(s) Identify drugs acceptable for use in high-pressure environments and know the effects of various drug reactions in the body.

(t) Know the physical standards required for diving duty and frequency and disposition of a diving medical examination per AR 40–501.

(u) Understand the effects of increased partial pressure of nitrogen when diving and know the treatment for nitrogen narcosis.

(v) Know and understand the pathophysiology and treatment of near drowning.

(w) Understand the treatment and medical management of dysbaric osteonecrosis.

(x) Understand the capabilities and limitations of ultrasonic bubble detection used in diving medicine and research.

(y) Be currently certified to perform advanced cardiac life support and understand the potential benefit of recompression of a patient with diving-induced cardiac arrhythmia.

f. Hyperbaric medical officer (HMO). A medical corps officer or a PA in the Medical Specialist Corps assigned to a job requiring occasional or emergency support for Army Special Operations units with diving components, diving schools, or recompression chamber facilities who has not attended the training in paragraph 2–19*d* and who must possess an HMO rating. This rating is awarded upon completion of a didactic diving medicine course approved by the USASOC surgeon. An HMO must be proficient in all medical areas as required in paragraph 2–19*d*. These individuals are not trained as divers, but they may qualify for a Diving Medical Officer rating by passing the required military diving course at a later date.

2–20. Qualification and requalification

a. Qualification.

(1) Authorized qualification dives are:

(a) Underwater compass swim, either day or night, with minimum distance of 1,000 meters.

(b) Deep dive of 70 to 130 FSW.

(c) Underwater search and recovery dive.

(d) Any dive that is a combat diving operational or training mission.

(2) A combat diver is considered qualified after performing six authorized qualification dives within a 6-month

period AND one deep dive within a 12-month period. A combat diving supervisor must supervise at least one combat dive during a 6-month period in order to maintain qualification.

b. Requalification.

(1) A combat diver will be considered not qualified and will lose entitlement to special pay if the requisites of paragraph 2–20*a* are not met. If the actions required by paragraph 2–20*a* are performed within a 6-month grace period of the date on which the qualification lapsed, the combat diver will be considered requalified and special pay will start on the day the member is requalified. The diver must complete 6 more dives within this same 6-month grace period for a total of 12 dives in 6 months to be able to requalify.

(2) If a combat diver's qualification rating has lapsed for more than 12 months, he must be retrained and requalified in the combat diver rating as required in paragraph 2–19 and successfully complete a deep dive of 70 to 130 feet. This must be conducted by a current combat diving supervisor with the approval of the unit diving officer.

(3) If a combat diving supervisor's qualification rating has lapsed for more than 6 months, he must be retrained and requalified and conduct a combat diving operation under the supervision of a current combat diving supervisor.

(4) A DMT supporting special operations must maintain his qualification in accordance with applicable policies and procedures developed by the CG, USASOC.

(5) If a DMO's diver qualification rating has lapsed, he may requalify as stated in paragraph 2–20.

2–21. Permissive combat diving

Qualified combat diving personnel who are not filling authorized diving slots but who desire to maintain their diving proficiency must—

a. Be a graduate of an approved CDQC conducted by USAJFKSWCS, Key West, FL; NAVSPECWARCEN, Coronado, CA; or other USASOC approved diver training course.

b. Meet medical fitness standards per AR 40–501.

c. Maintain their proficiency by performing combat dives per paragraph 2–20.

d. Be authorized to dive (in writing) by the first lieutenant colonel in the chain of command.

e. Understand that permissive combat diving does not qualify an individual for diving duty pay.

2–22. Special pay for combat diving duty

a. The combat diver—

(1) In order to maintain entitlement for special pay, must perform 6 dives within 6 months and be in a qualified status.

(2) Must be assigned to a TOE or TDA position applicable to Army combat divers that has been designated as a diving duty position by DCS, G-1.

(3) Must perform a minimum of six dives in 6 months in accordance with paragraph 2–20 to qualify for monthly combat diving duty pay.

(4) May be paid special pay for diving duty in accordance with the DOD FMR, volume 7A, chapter 11, and not more than two hazardous duty pays from among those listed in chapter 22, section 2201, and chapter 24 of the DOD FMR for the same period when assigned by orders to both diving duty and hazardous duty. See DOD FMR, volume 7A, chapter 11, for exceptions.

b. The DMO must be assigned with primary or additional duty as a DMO to a position that has been designated a DMO position by DCS, G–1.

c. The DMT is not authorized dive pay but is authorized hazardous duty incentive pay in accordance with DOD FMR volume 7A, chapter 24.

2–23. Periodic medical examinations

a. Individuals on diving duty must be examined periodically per AR 40–501.

b. The DMO of the military medical treatment facility that examines the diver will—

(1) Determine his medical fitness to continue on diving duty per AR 40–501.

(2) Refer questionable cases for review and final determination, including requests for waiver of medical fitness standards to the CDR, USASOC, Command Surgeon, ATTN: AOMD–MT, Ft. Bragg, NC 28310–5200. The request must include the individual's health records and a copy of his medical examination.

(3) Ensure approved reports of periodic medical exams are filed in the individual's health records.

c. If a diver is not medically fit to continue diving per AR 40–501, his unit commander will immediately suspend him from further diving. See paragraph 2–23*b*(2) for submitting requests for waiver.

2–24. Diving records

a. Each unit or activity authorized to conduct diving operations will maintain a DA Form 1262. The purpose of the log is to establish a permanent unit or activity diving record.

b. The diving supervisor responsible for the diving operations will ensure the information on the log is legible and

without erasures. The diving supervisor will sign the log at the end of the diving day. The log will be maintained and disposed of in accordance with AR 25–400–2.

c. The diving officer will ensure that DD Form 2544 (Diving Log) is completed and sent to the CDR, Navy Safety Center, Naval Air Station, Norfolk, VA 23511–5796, within 10 days of the dive.

2–25. Rating

Divers may be rated by the commandant of an approved Special Operations course listed below:

a. A combat diver must be a graduate of a Combat Diver Qualification Course conducted by USAJFKSWCS, Key West, FL; NAVSPECWARCEN, Coronado, CA; or other USASOC-approved diver training.

b. A DMT must be a graduate of a Diving Medical Technician Course.

c. A combat diving supervisor must be a graduate of a Combat Diving Supervisor Course conducted by USAJFKSWCS or NAVSPECWARCEN.

d. A DMO must be a graduate of either the USN Diving Medical Officers Course or a DA-recognized military diving school, have completed requirements for DMO certification as set forth by the USASOC surgeon's office, and submitted a request for appointment as a DMO to: CDR, USASOC, Command Surgeon, ATTN: AOMD–MT, Ft. Bragg, NC 28310–5200.

2–26. Supervising combat diving operations

All combat diving operations will be conducted under the supervision of a combat diving supervisor. See table 2–3 for minimum manning levels required for conducting combat diving operations.

Table 2–3
Minimum staffing levels for combat divers[1]

Duty position	Requirements	Type of operation			
		Normal dive[2]	Hazardous dive[3]	Pressure equalization test[4]	Recompression chamber dive[5]
Diving officer	Not required to be on site; however, must be notified of dive evolution and approve dive plan.	1	1	1	1
Diving supervisor	Must be on site.	1	1	1	1
Clean DMT	Must be on site. Can be used in lieu of DMO/ HMO during normal operations and planned recompression chamber operations.	1	1	1	1
DMO or HMO	Must be on site when particularly hazardous operations are being conducted.[3]	1	1	1	1
Standby/safety diver	Must be clean.	1	1	0	0
Chamber crew	A minimum of four qualified personnel are required during planned recompression operations.	0	0	4	4
Total personnel required on site	This total does not include divers or those personnel required to operate special equipment or safety boats.	3	5	6	6
Total personnel required to conduct operations	This total does not include divers or those personnel required to operate special equipment or safety boats.	5	5	8	8

Notes:

[1] Totals are based on each duty position being individually filled. Simultaneous manning of compatible duty positions is authorized but not encouraged. The diving officer must approve dual usage of personnel.

[2] The maximum depth limitations for combat divers when using air as a breathing medium is 130 FSW. The maximum depth limitation when breathing oxygen is 20 FSW (50 FSW during excursions). Combat dives will not intentionally exceed the no-decompression limits set forth in FM 20–11 unless waived by the CDR, USASOC.

[3] Hazardous dives include, but are not limited to, free ascents, buoyant ascents, and submarine lock-in/lock-out training.

[4] During pressure testing, the DMO/HMO is not required on site but must be on call.

[5] During planned recompression chamber dives the DMT may substitute as the DMO/HMO on site.

2–27. Orders, files, and records

a. Orders. Orders that apply to combat divers will be published according to AR 600–8–105 to accomplish the following actions:

(1) Announce the award of the combat diver rating.

(2) Assign a diver to diving duty.

(3) Revoke a combat diver rating.

(4) Announce the effective and termination dates for which a combat diver is entitled to special pay.

b. Files. One copy of orders will be filed in the Soldier's local military personnel file or the officer's military personnel file for each personnel action listed in paragraph 2–27*a*. See AR 600–8–104 (Military Personnel Information Management/Records) and DOD FMR, volume 7A, chapter 11.

c. Records. Post items 4 and 9 as appropriate on DA Form 2–1 for enlisted personnel and update a Standard Installation/Division Personnel System 3 when orders are published that affect combat diver ratings or assignment to diving duty or announce effective and/or termination dates for special and/or hazardous duty incentive pay.

2–28. Award of combat diver badge (scuba diver badge)

a. Proficiency. Combat diver proficiency is recognized by an award of the scuba diver badge (AR 600–8–22). DMO diving proficiency is recognized by an award of the DMO badge. An officer appointed as a DMO will wear the badge or pin awarded by the military diving school of which he is a graduate.

b. Eligibility requirements. An individual meeting the qualification requirements in this regulation for the combat diver or DMO rating may be awarded the appropriate badge. Once awarded, the badge will be a permanent award unless it is revoked. (See AR 600–8–22.)

c. Presenters. Badges may be awarded by those individuals specified in paragraph 2–25.

d. Announcement. Diver badges will be awarded per AR 600–8–105, format 320. File one copy in the Soldier's local military personnel file and post to item 9, DA Form 2–1, and to section 9, ORB.

2–29. Revocation of combat diver rating

Unit commanders competent to rate divers will revoke diver ratings when any of the following conditions exist:

a. Individual initiates a written request for withdrawal of ASI, SI, or SQI that results in the termination of diving status.

b. Diver's qualification has lapsed.

c. Physical disqualifications as determined by appropriate medical authorities (see para 2–23).

d. Unwarranted refusal to dive or fear of diving.

e. Negligence in the performance of assigned diving duties.

f. An act constituting a violation of the diving regulation or safety procedures, and life or property was damaged.

Appendix A
References

Section I
Required Publications

AR 40–501
Standards of Medical Fitness. (Cited in paras 2–4, 2–7, 2–18, 2–19, 2–21, and 2–23.)

AR 614–200
Enlisted Assignments and Utilization Management. (Cited in paras 2–2 and 2–13.)

Section II
Related Publications

A related publication is a source of additional information. The user does not have to read it to understand this publication.

AR 25–400–2
The Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS)

AR 37–104–4
Military Pay and Allowances Policy

AR 350–1
Army Training and Leader Development

AR 350–100
Officer Active Duty Service Obligations

AR 600–8–22
Military Awards

AR 600–8–104
Military Personnel Information Management/Records

AR 600–8–105
Military Orders

AR 600–9
The Army Weight Control Program

AR 614–110
Assignment of Airborne Officers and Processing Volunteers for Training

DA Pam 611–21
Military Occupational Classification and Structure

FM 5–480
Port Construction and Repair

FM 3–34.280
Engineer Diving Operations

FM 20–11
Military Diving

FM 21–20
Physical Fitness Training

DOD FMR, Volume 7, Part A
Military Pay Policy and Procedures – Active Duty and Reserve Pay. (Available at http://www.dtic.mil/comptroller/fmr.)

JP4–01.6
Joint Logistics Over–the–Shore (JLOTS) (Available at http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine.)

USASOC Reg 350–20
Diving Program. (Available from the CDR USASOC, Attn: AOOP–TID, Ft. Bragg, NC 28310–5200.)

21 USC 812
Controlled Substance Act of 1970 (scheduled I through V) (Available at http://www.gpoaccess.gov/uscode/.)

Section III
Prescribed Forms

Except where otherwise indicated below, the following forms are available on the Army Electronic Library (AEL) CD–Rom (EM 0001) and the APD Web site (http://www.apd.army.mil).

DA Form 1262
Command Diving Log. (Prescribed in paras 2–8*a*, 2–24*a*.)

DA Form 1262–1
Diving Site Worksheet. (Prescribed in para 2–8*b*.)

DA Form 5030
Engineer Diver Training Application. (Prescribed in paras 2–3, 2–4.)

DD Form 2544
Diving Log. (Prescribed in para 2–24.)

Section IV
Referenced Forms

The forms listed below are available on the Army Electronic Library (AEL) CD–Rom (EM 0001) and the APD Web site (http://www.apd.army.mil) unless otherwise stated. DD forms are available from the Office of the Secretary of Defense Web site (http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/infomgt/forms/formsprogram.htm).

DA Form 2
Personnel Qualification Record-Part I

DA Form 2–1
Personnel Qualification Record-Part II

DA Form 11–2–R
Management Control Evaluation Certification Statement

DA Form 705
Army Physical Fitness Test Scorecard

DA Form 1059
Service School Academic Evaluation Report

DA Form 3838
Application for Professional Training

DA Form 4187
Personnel Action

DA Form 4730
Certificate for Performance of Hazardous Duty

DD Form 2808
Report of Medical Examination

DD Form 2807–1
Report of Medical History

Appendix B
Management Control Evaluation Checklist

B–1. Function
The function covered by this checklist is for Army Divers.

B–2. Purpose
The purpose of this checklist is to assist unit commanders in evaluating their key management controls. It is not intended to cover all controls.

B–3. Instructions
a. Answers must be based on the actual testing of key management controls such as document analysis, direct observation, interviewing, sampling, and simulation.

b. Answers that indicate deficiencies must be explained and connective action indicated in supporting documentation. These management controls must be evaluated at least once every 5 years.

c. Certification that this evaluation has been conducted must be accomplished on DA Form 11–2–R (Management Control Evaluation Certification Statement).

B–4. Test Questions
a. Does the Soldier have current physical?
b. Is the Soldier in a documented diving position?
c. Has the Soldier performed at least the minimum number of dives to receive diving pay?
d. Is the correct rate of pay being received, based on the Soldier's diving classification?
e. Does unit have a process to monitor the Soldier's eligibility to receive diving pay?
f. If the Soldier is no longer in a diving position, has diving pay been terminated?
g. Are diving supervisors appointed as such in writing?
h. Are diving records maintained in accordance with AR 611–75?

B–5. Supersession.
This checklist replaces the checklist for management control evaluation previously published in AR 611–75.

B–6. Comments
Help make this a better tool for evaluating management controls. Submit comments to CDR, U.S. Total Army Personnel Command, 2461 Eisenhower Avenue, ATTN: AHRC-PLP-I, Alexandria, VA 22332–0406.

Glossary

Section I
Abbreviations

AEL
Army Electronic Library

ANCOC
Advanced Noncommissioned Officers' Course

AR
Army regulation

ARIMS
Army Records Information Management System

ARNG
Army National Guard

ASI
additional skill identifier

ATTN
attention

CDR
commander

CD-ROM
compact disk, read only memory

CG
commanding general

CMF
career management field

CNGB
Chief, National Guard Bureau

CPR
cardiovascular pulmonary resuscitation

DA
Department of the Army

DCS, G-1
Deputy Chief of Staff, G-1

DCS, G-3
Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3

DOD
Department of Defense

FM
field manual

HMO
hyperbaric medical officer

JLOTS
joint logistics over-the-shore

MOS
military occupational specialty

MSG
master sergeant

ORB
Officer Record Brief

pam
pamphlet

SCUBA
self-contained underwater breathing apparatus

SFC
sergeant first class

SGT
sergeant

SIDPERS
Standard Installation/Division Personnel System

SQI
special qualification identifier

SSG
staff serveant

TDA
table of distribution and allowances

TOE
table of organization and equipment

TRADOC
Training and Doctrine Command

US
United States

USAES
United States Army Engineer School

USAHRC
U.S. Army Human Resources Command

USASMA
United States Army Sergeants Major Academy

USAR
United States Army Reserve

Section II
Terms

Approved military diving schools (combat diver, combat diving supervisor and diving medical technician)
The approved military diving schools for combat divers are the USAJFKSWCS, the NAVSPECWAR, or other USASOC approved diver training courses.

Approved military diving schools (engineer diver)
The approved military diving school for Army personnel is the Naval Diving and Salvage Training Center (NDSTC), Panama City, Fl.

Clean engineer diving medical technician (EDMT)
An EDMT who has not undergone pressure within the past 12 hours.

Combat diver
A special operations Soldier trained in the use of open and closed circuit scuba diving equipment and awarded ASI W7. Normally assigned to special forces and ranger diving teams performing horizontal diving missions such as infiltration and exfiltration, search and recovery, and reconnaissance.

Combat diving supervisor
A qualified combat diver given special training in planning, preparing, and supervising combat diving operations.

Diver (engineer diver and combat diver)
An individual who has completed diver training in an approved military diving school and who holds an SC, MOS, SQI, SI, or ASI applicable to Army divers.

Diving duty
Performance of duty as a qualified diver (paras 2–4 and 2–19) and in a position designated diving duty by DCS, G–3/5/7. May be any position as part of a diving team during the execution of any underwater diving exercise conducted in accordance with FM 20–11, FM 3–34.280, or this regulation, while under military control. Also, diving duty may consist of one of the following:

a. Performance in the research and development, repair, safety, and fielding of equipment to be used for Army diving.

b. Performance in the development, writing, and editing of doctrinal, regulatory, training, and safety material related to the accomplishment of military diving missions.

Diving medical officer
A qualified medical corps officer or physician's assistant trained to support military diving units, diving schools, or hyperbaric recompression chamber facilities.

Diving medical technician (combat and engineer diving)
A graduate of a Diving Medical Technician Course given special training in hyperbaric medicine, transportation of injured divers, and use of portable oxygen apparatus.

Diving officer
A diver qualified officer who is assigned as a commander or team leader of a diving activity that has diving duty positions designated by TRADOC and approved by DA.

Engineer diver
An engineer Soldier trained in the use of scuba and surface-supplied diving equipment and awarded MOS 21D. Normally assigned to units performing vertical diving missions such as supporting logistics over the shore, installing and repairing underwater pipelines and mooring systems, conducting harbor and salvage operations, constructing or repairing ports and waterfront facilities, and conducting river crossing operations.

Hyperbaric medical officer
A qualified physician or physician's assistant who is assigned to a position supporting armed forces medical facilities, clinical hyperbaric or recompression facilities.

Measurements
Based on operational, technical, and safety considerations, this regulation uses the U.S. system of measurement (feet, yards) for marine diving policies and procedures based on operational advantages.

Recompression chamber
A steel or aluminum apparatus that can be pressurized with air and is used to decompress a diver or to treat pressure-related diving illnesses after surfacing.

Section III
Special Abbreviations and Terms

This publication uses the following abbreviations, brevity codes, and acronyms not contained in AR 310–50. These include use in the policy and procedures used in the selection, qualification, rating, and overall management of Army divers and diving operations.

AGE
arterial gas embolism

APFT
Army Physical Fitness Test

BNCOC
Basic Noncommissioned Officer Course

CAR
Chief, Army Reserve

CDQC
Combat Diver Qualification Course

DMO
diving medical officer

DMT
diving medical technician

DOT
directorate of training

DPFT
diver physical fitness test

EDMT
Engineer Diving Medical Technician

FMR
Financial Management Regulation

FSW
feet salt water

HMO
hyperbaric medical officer

HRC
U.S. Army Human Resources Command

NAVSPECWARCEN
United States Naval Special Warfare Center

NDSTC
Naval Diving and Salvage Training Center

PA
physician's assistant

SC
specialty code

SI
skill identifier

USAJFKSWCS
United States Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School

USASOC
United States Army Special Operations Command