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Army Regulation 611–75

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Personnel Selection, Qualification and Classification

Management of Army Divers

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Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
2 December 1994

SUMMARY of CHANGE

AR 611-75
Management of Army Divers

This revision--

- Changes the title of the regulation (cover page).
- Changes all references of ''marine'' diver to ''engineer'' diver (paras 1-4, 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 2-7, 2-12, 2-13 and 2-14).
- Divides engineer and combat diver policy and procedures into two separate sections (chap 2).
- Obsoletes DA Form 3475-R (Diving Duty Summary Sheet).
- Revises DA Forms 5030-R (Marine Diver Training Application), 1262-R (Diving Log) and 1262-1-R (Diving Log Worksheet).
- Engineer Diving

  --Deletes scuba diver (SQI J) and adds hyperbaric medical technician and diving medical officer to engineer diver ratings (para 2-1).

  --Clarifies application procedures (para 2-3).

  --Establishes APFT score of 240 to obtain and maintain diver ratings (para 2-5).

  --Changes rank requirements and updates requisites for award of all diver ratings (para 2-5).

  --Adds qualification requirements for hyperbaric medical technician (HMT) and diving medical officer (DMO) (para 2-5).

  --Changes number and frequency of dives required to remain qualified (para 2-6).

  --Revises diving depth and bottom times for maintaining qualifications (para 2-6).

  --Revises diving conditions for entitlement to special pay (para 2-7).

  --Authorizes continuation of diving pay while attending professional development schooling (para 2-7).

  --Establishes procedures for completing diving logs and records (para 2-9).

  --Establishes the master diver as the authority to approve qualifications of diving supervisors (para 2-11).

  --Refines reclassification, skill redesignation, and revocation of diver ratings (para 2-14).

--Prohibits holding MOS 00B as a secondary MOS (para 2-14).

--Implements reclassification procedures for SFCs refusing to attend a Master Diver Certification Course or failing to certify as a master diver (para 2-14).

--Establishes procedure for master diver candidate ''order of merit'' list (para 2-15).

--Clarifies Master Diver Certification Board proceedings (para 2-15).

--Establishes new minimum staffing levels for various types of air diving (table 2-2).

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

o Combat Diving

--Establishes U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School as the approving authority for combat diving schools and course equivalent training (paras 2-16 and 2-26).

--Adds ASI Q5 for DMT and ASI S6 for diving supervisor (para 2-16).

--Adds requirement for mandatory completion of pre-Combat Diving Qualification Course for attendance at a Combat Diver Qualification Course (para 2-17).

--Identifies MOS 91B and MOS 18D as prerequisites for DMT qualification (para 2-18).

--Establishes procedures for DMO applicants (para 2-18).

--Revises qualification requirements for combat diver training (para 2-19).

--Adds qualification requirements for DMOs, hyperbaric medical officers (HMOs), and physician's assistants (PAs) (para 2-20).

--Revises qualification and requalification requisites to maintain proficiency (para 2-21).

--Authorizes permissive combat diving (para 2-22).

--Changes number and frequency of dives for entitlement to special pay (para 2-23).

--Transfers medical waiver authority from USAJFKSWC to USASOC (para 2-24).

--Establishes procedures for completing diving logs and records (para 2-25).

--Revises minimum staffing levels for various types of air and oxygen dives (table 2-3).

Headquarters
Department of the Army
Washington, DC
2 December 1994

*Army Regulation 611–75

Effective 2 January 1995

Personnel Selection, Qualification and Classification

Management of Army Divers

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

GORDON R. SULLIVAN
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Official:

MILTON H. HAMILTON
Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army

History. This UPDATE printing publishes a revision of this publication. Because the publication has been extensively revised, the changed portions have not been highlighted.

Summary. This regulation provides a single reference for selection, qualification, rating, and revocation of rating of Army divers. This regulation updates policy and procedures for Army divers. This regulation should be used with the related publications listed in the reference section.

Applicability. This regulation applies to all members of the Active Army, Army National Guard (ARNG) of the United States, and U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) engaged in Army diving. This applies to members assigned to or being considered for assignment to a table of organization and equipment (TOE) or a table of distribution and allowance (TDA), duty position in a specialty/branch code (SC/BC), military occupational specialty (MOS), special qualification identifier (SQI), or additional skill identifier (ASI) specified in paragraphs 2–4, 2–16, and 2–17 of this regulation. The policies and procedures of this regulation remain in effect upon declaration of war or mobilization.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent of this regulation is the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (DCSPER). The DCSPER has the authority to approve exceptions to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulation. Proponents may delegate the approval authority, in writing, to a division chief under their supervision within the proponent agency who holds the grade of colonel or the civilian grade equivalent.

Army management control process. This regulation contains management control provisions in accordance with AR 11–2, but does not contain checklists for conducting management control reviews are used to accomplish assessment of management controls.

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of command and local forms are prohibited without prior approval from the Commander, U.S. Total Army Personnel Command, ATTN: TAPC–PLT–A, Alexandria, VA 22332–0406.

Interim changes. Interim changes to this regulation are not official unless they are authenticated by the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army. Users will destroy interim changes on their expiration dates unless sooner superseded or rescinded.

Suggested improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to Commander, U.S. Total Army Personnel Command, ATTN: TAPC–PLT–A, Alexandria, VA 22332–0406.

Distribution. Distribution of this publication is made in accordance with the requirements on DA Form 12–09–E, block number 2238, intended for command level B for Active Army, A for Army National Guard, and A for U.S. Army Reserve.

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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

Special abbreviations and terms are explained in the glossary. All references to units, personnel, or positions, refer to Army units, personnel, or positions unless otherwise specified.

1–4. Responsibilities

a. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (DCSPER) has, and may delegate the authority to the Commander, U.S. Total Army Personnel Command; Director, Army National Guard; and Chief, Army Reserve to issue orders for diving duty, special pay, and diver ratings.

b. The Commander, U.S. 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 Commander 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 serve in Department of the Army (DA) approved diving positions designated by SC, MOS, SQI, or ASI applicable to combat divers as outlined in paragraph 2–17.

c. The Commanding General, U.S. Total Army Personnel Command (CG, PERSCOM), 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, SQI, or ASI, applicable to divers as outlined in paragraph 2–4.

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

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

d. The CG, TRADOC will allocate training positions to the Chief, National Guard Bureau, (CNGB) and the Chief, Army Reserve (CAR).

e. CAR will issue orders for USAR engineer diver applicants.

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

g. The Commandant, U.S. Army Engineer School (USAES) is responsible for developing policies and procedures for engineer divers, MOS 00B, to include developing doctrine, training, leader development, organization, materiels, and operational concepts for engineer divers.

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 complete 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–R (Certificate of Performance of Hazardous Duty) are forwarded to the servicing Finance Office/Defense Accounting Office on a transmittal letter no later than the day after receipt or preparation. DA Form 4730–R is available for reproduction purposes in AR 37–104–4.

(4) Diving operations are conducted safely and according to this regulation and FM 20–11–1 and FM 5–490.

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

(6) Diving equipment maintenance is performed according to FM 20–11–1 and appropriate Army regulations.

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

(8) All diving supervisors are authorized in writing.

Chapter 2
Policy and Procedures

Section I
Engineer Diver

2–1. Engineer diver ratings

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.

(5) Hyperbaric medical technician.

b. Commissioned officers will be awarded one of the following diver ratings:

(1) Diving officer (ASI 5V).

(2) Diving medical officer.

2–2. Selection criteria

a. Soldiers applying for engineer diver training must meet the following selection criteria:

(1) Complete DA Form 4187 (Personnel Actions), requesting engineer diver training.

(2) Be no more than 30 nor less than 18 years old.

(3) Be in the rank of PVT to SPC with no more than one year as a SPC, and in a nonpromotable status when reporting for initial MOS OOB training and duty.

(4) Have, or agree to, 24 months time remaining in service after completion of diver training and upon arrival at his or her new duty station (enlisted personnel only). See AR 350–100 for service obligation for officers.

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

(6) Have attained a standard score of 110 or higher in aptitude area General Technical (GT) or Skilled Technical (ST).

(7) Have undergone a medical examination as prescribed in AR 40–501.

(8) Have no conviction of illegal substance abuse.

(9) Understand that he or she must successfully complete a 10-day second class diver pre-qualification course conducted at Ft Eustis, VA.

(10) Have successfully completed the swimming test outlined in Part IV of DA Form 5030–R (Engineer Diver Training Application).

(11) Have a physical profile of 111111 (PULHES) and meets the height and weight standards prescribed in AR 600–9.

(12) Have attained a minimum score of 240 or higher on the Army Physical Fitness Test (FM 21–20). (Minimum of 80 points per event).

b. Soldiers transferring from another service, regardless of diving rating, must meet all the prerequisites for the applicable diving rating as stated in this regulation.

2–3. Applications

a. Enlisted engineer diver. Applicants must submit the following completed DA Forms: 5030–R, 4187 (Personnel Action), 2 (Personnel Qualification Record Part I); 2–1 (Personnel Qualification Record Part II); 705 (Army Physical Fitness Test) (APFT); copies of

Standard Forms 88 (Report of Medical Examination) and 93 (Report of Medical History). Originals of SFs 88 and 93 and all other Army medical records will be hand carried by the soldier to MOS OOB training.

b. Hyperbaric medical technician (HMT) (supporting engineer divers). Applicants must be currently qualified in MOS 91B or MOS 18D. Submit the same documents prescribed in paragraph 2–3a above and attend the same initial screening as enlisted engineer diver applicants. They will retain MOS 91B or MOS 18D after completing HMT training.

c. Engineer diving officers. Applicants must submit the same documents prescribed in paragraph 2–3a above and attend the same initial training as enlisted applicants. Additionally, they must submit DA Form 3838 (Application for Professional Training).

d. Diving medical officers (DMO). Applicants must complete the same documents as prescribed in paragraphs 2–3a and *c* above and request training in the Diving Medical Officer Course at a DA approved diving school.

e. All engineer diver training applications will be sent to The Office of The Surgeon General, ATTN: SGPS–CP–B, 5109 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041–3258, within 10 days of the unit commander's validating 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.

2–4. Qualification criteria

a. An individual may be awarded an engineer diver rating after the qualifications for the rating cited in paragraph 2–5 have been met.

b. An officer must be awarded ASI 5V to be an engineer diver.

c. An enlisted member must be awarded MOS 00B to be an engineer diver.

d. A soldier must hold MOS 91B or MOS 18D as primary MOS to be selected as a HMT.

e. Individuals being selected for DMO training and assignment should be qualified flight surgeons or general medical officers.

2–5. Qualification requirements

This paragraph lists the requirements for all diver ratings. Training requirements not taught at school will be acquired at the unit.

a. A PV2, PFC, or SPC/CPL with no more than one year time in rank as a SPC/CPL, is eligible to qualify for a second class diver rating. Additionally, he or she must be in a nonpromotable status when reporting for initial MOS 00B training and subsequent MOS 00B duty. To do so, he or she must pass the Second Class Diver Prequalification Course (433–F2) and the Second Class Diver Course at a DA approved diving school. A second class diver must—

(1) Swim 1,000 yards on the surface in open water with fins, face mask, and buoyancy compensator within designated time (22 minutes).

(2) Swim 500 yards underwater using an underwater compass and the minimum equipment specified in FM 20–11–1.

(3) Clear scuba underwater.

(4) Ditch and don scuba underwater.

(5) Perform a free ascent from a water depth of at least 12 feet.

(6) Demonstrate the ability to withstand pressure equal to 190 feet salt water (FSW) while breathing air.

(7) Perform a qualification dive using scuba and surface supplied diving equipment.

(8) Conduct day and night general underwater search and detailed ship-bottom survey.

(9) Perform routine inspection and maintenance on scuba and underwater diving accessories.

(10) Know safety precautions required to use scuba, including the use of proper hand and line-pull signals.

(11) Know and be able to recognize dangerous or hostile forms of marine life.

(12) Demonstrate cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) according to American Red Cross or American Heart Association standards.

(13) Be familiar with the cause, symptoms, treatment, and prevention of arterial gas embolism and decompression sickness.

(14) Be familiar with the dangers of oxygen poisoning during the administration of oxygen under pressure and its basic symptoms, warnings, and treatment.

(15) Be familiar with the use of a hyperbaric chamber and be capable of performing as outside chamber operator during treatment of diving injuries and surface decompression.

(16) Know first aid related to the treatment of common diving injuries and illnesses.

(17) Demonstrate a basic understanding of the gas laws and physics principles outlined in FM 20–11–1 and FM 5–490.

(18) Be familiar with the contents and use of FM 20–11–1.

(19) Be able to dive and accomplish work using self-contained and surface-supplied diving equipment.

(20) Understand the safety requirements of explosives and demolition accessories. (See FM 5–490 for risk assessment.)

(21) Be able to place explosives underwater.

(22) With direct supervision, test, repair, and adjust all air diving equipment and determine whether it is safe for use.

(23) Know the nomenclature of diving equipment and functions of component parts.

(24) Be able to dress and tend divers according to FM 20–11–1.

(25) Demonstrate practical application of marlinespike seamanship rigging used during diving operations.

(26) Know how to use basic rigging, including care and selection of ropes and knots commonly used during diving operations.

(27) Know the methods and procedures for searching and recovering personnel, materiels and objects from the bottom.

(28) Know the vessel nomenclature and underwater location of parts on ships.

(29) Be familiar with the fundamental use and safety precautions for using underwater oxygen, gas, and electric welding and cutting equipment.

(30) Be able to complete DD Form 2544 (Diving Log).

(31) Know the advantages, limitations, and safety precautions of all air diving equipment.

(32) Maintain a minimum of 240 points on the APFT (80 per event).

b. A SPC/CPL (MOS 00B10) who has attained promotion status, or a SGT (M0S 00B20) assigned as a salvage diver, must be recommended for a salvage diver rating by a master diver and have passed the Underwater Construction Technician Basic Course at a DA recognized diving school. (A second class diver who is unable to attend the Underwater Construction Course may have this requirement waived and be awarded the salvage diver rating when recommended by a master diver and approved by a diving officer. However, he or she must attend and pass this prior to being awarded the rating of diver first class). A salvage diver must—

(1) Meet all requirements for second class diver cited in paragraph 2–5a above.

(2) Have performed satisfactorily as a second class diver for at least 18 months.

(3) Have knowledge of diving physiology, know how to use standard decompression tables, recognize symptoms of decompression sickness, and know the treatment required for all common diving injuries and illnesses.

(4) Demonstrate the operation of the hyperbaric chamber for treatment of diving injuries, illnesses, and surface decompression per FM 20–11–1.

(5) Be able to perform hydrographic surveys.

(6) Be able to perform underwater work such as taking measurements, connecting pipe flanges, placing patches, pouring concrete, using excavating nozzles, and removing propellers.

(7) Demonstrate the rigging for underwater lifts in salvage operations including marlinespike seamanship commonly used during diving operations.

(8) Know the safety precautions for gases normally found during underwater cutting and welding.

(9) Demonstrate the operation and maintenance of apparatus required for underwater cutting and welding.

(10) Under supervision, perform maintenance on all diving and life support equipment.

c. A SGT (MOS OOB20) who has attained promotion status or becomes a SSG (MOS 00B30) while assigned as a first class diver must be recommended for a first class diver rating by a master diver. A first class diver must—

(1) Pass the Basic Noncommissioned Officer Course (BNCOC), the First Class Diver Course, and the Underwater Construction Basic Course at a DA recognized diving school.

(2) Meet all requirements for second class diver cited in a above and salvage diver cited in paragraph 2–5b above.

(3) Have performed satisfactorily as a salvage diver for at least 3 years.

(4) Demonstrate a working knowledge of diving physics to include computing pressures and volumes of breathing gases necessary to support divers working at depth.

(5) Know the cause, symptoms, treatment, and prevention of arterial gas embolism and decompression sickness.

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

(7) Understand the anatomy and physiology of the neurological system. Be able to conduct neurological examinations, evaluate the data to determine location and extent of injuries associated with pulmonary over-inflation syndromes and decompression sickness, and provide treatment.

(8) Understand how poisonous gases encountered while diving affect the respiratory system, and know required treatments.

(9) Demonstrate proficiency in basic life saving steps and evacuation procedures.

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

(11) Understand the principles involved in the selection of various decompression tables, including altitude diving.

(12) Have a thorough knowledge of the scope, content, and application of FM 20–11–1.

(13) Know the dangers of oxygen poisoning during the administration of oxygen under pressure and its basic symptoms, warnings, and treatment.

(14) Know how and when to use a hyperbaric chamber, and be capable of performing as inside and outside chamber operator and supervisor during treatment of diving injuries and surface decompression.

(15) Demonstrate the ability to supervise two or more divers in their tasks working underwater.

(16) Demonstrate proficiency in planning diving operations.

(17) Demonstrate proficiency in setting up a diving station for self-contained and surface-supplied diving operations.

(18) Know the advantages, limitations, and techniques involved in the use of self-contained and surface-supplied air diving equipment.

(19) Demonstrate the rigging required for salvage and recovery operations.

(20) Be able to perform and supervise independent diving operations using self-contained and surface-supplied air breathing apparatus.

(21) Understand the general principles of vessel salvage including structural strength and grounding.

(22) Demonstrate the procedures for supervising demolition training and operations including calculating, placing, and employing demolitions.

(23) Demonstrate a knowledge of administrative control when handling and using explosives.

(24) Demonstrate the ability to supervise the maintenance and repair of all diving equipment.

d. A SSG (MOS OOB30) who has attained promotion status, or a SFC (OOB40), may be certified as a master diver. To be certified as a master diver, he or she must have passed the Advanced Noncommissioned Officer Course (ANCOC), the Underwater Construction Technician Advanced Course, and the Army Master Diver Certification Course at a DA recognized diving school. A master diver must—

(1) Meet all requirements for first class diver as cited in paragraph 2–5d above.

(2) Have performed satisfactorily as a first class diver for a minimum of 3 years.

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

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

(5) Understand the anatomy and physiology of the neurological system. Be able to conduct neurological examinations, evaluate the data to determine location and extent of injuries associated with pulmonary over-inflation syndromes and decompression sickness, and provide treatment.

(6) Understand how poisonous gases encountered while diving affect the respiratory system, and know required treatments.

(7) Demonstrate proficiency in basic life saving steps and evacuation procedures.

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

(9) Understand the principles involved in the selection of various decompression tables, including altitude diving.

(10) Have a thorough knowledge of the scope, content, and application of FM 20–11–1 and FM 5–490.

(11) Demonstrate proficiency in planning and supervising all types of air diving operations.

(12) Know how to use different classes of divers to accomplish a variety of underwater missions.

(13) Demonstrate knowledge of all types of air diving equipment, related life support systems, and diving support sets, including their advantages and limitations.

(14) Demonstrate a thorough knowledge of the types of air compressors ordinarily used in diving operations, including the various filtration methods.

(15) Demonstrate the ability to supervise the use, maintenance, and repair of all diving and related equipment.

(16) Be able to use and interpret hydrographic charts, maps, and sketches.

(17) Know which cargoes form dangerous compounds when acted on by water or pressure.

(18) Know the techniques used under various sea and beach conditions to remove stranded vessels.

(19) Know the techniques and materials required to refloat sunken vessels.

(20) Know procedures and channels for ordering equipment, tools, parts, materials, and supplies pertinent to diving operations.

(21) Understand the certification process for diving equipment.

(22) Demonstrate a knowledge of the administrative control when handling and using explosives.

(23) Demonstrate the ability to supervise and train in the use of demolitions, including formulating a demolition plan and calculating explosives.

(24) Show how to prepare written reports of diving operations.

(25) Have a comprehensive knowledge of military underwater petroleum pipeline and mooring systems.

(26) Have a comprehensive knowledge of the underwater construction of military port facilities and fixed and tactical bridges.

e. A SGT/SSG (MOS 91B) being assigned as a HMT must qualify as a HMT. To qualify, he or she must pass the Second Class Diver Prequalification Course and the HMT Course (A433–0055) at a DA diving school. A HMT must—

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

(2) Understand the anatomy and physiology of the cardiopulmonary system and the effects of a hyperbaric environment.

(3) Understand the anatomy and physiology of the neurological system. Be able to conduct neurological examinations, evaluate the data to determine location and extent of injuries associated with pulmonary over-inflation syndromes and decompression sickness, and recommend treatment.

(4) Be able to diagnose and treat miscellaneous diving injuries such as hypothermia, inert-gas narcosis, hypercarbia, oxygen toxicity, carbon monoxide poisoning, near drowning, underwater blast injuries, and understand their etiologies.

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

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

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

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

(9) Understand the medical implications of altitude diving.

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

(11) Be familiar with the treatment tables outlined in FM 20–11–1.

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

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

(14) Be able to conduct an evaluation to determine the medical status of divers.

(15) Be able to assist the DMO, master diver, or diving supervisor in all areas of medical administration.

(16) Be able to requisition and maintain all medical supplies and equipment in support of diving operations.

(17) Maintain a minimum of 240 points on the APFT (80 per event).

f. A commissioned officer being assigned as a diving officer (ASI 5V) must qualify for a diving officer rating (ASI 5V). To do this, he or she must pass the Second Class Diver Prequalification Course, Basic Diving Officer Course, and the Ship Salvage Officers Course at a DA approved diving school. A diving officer must—

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

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

(3) Understand how poisonous gases encountered in diving affect the respiratory system and know required treatments.

(4) Be able to recognize the different forms of decompression sickness and their treatments.

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

(6) Understand the principles involved in the selection of various decompression tables.

(7) Have a comprehensive knowledge of the procedures required for the repair and maintenance of all diving equipment.

(8) Be able to facilitate the planning and coordination for all marine diving operations and activities of a diving team.

(9) Know how to use different classes of divers to plan a variety of underwater missions.

(10) Have a comprehensive knowledge of the scope, content, and application of FM 20–11–1 and FM 5–490.

(11) Be able to perform dives using scuba and surface-supplied diving equipment.

(12) Demonstrate knowledge of all types of air diving equipment, related life-support systems, and diving support sets.

(13) Know the methods and materials used to in-beach ships that are stranded under various conditions, and know how to refloat sunken vessels.

(14) Demonstrate knowledge of the types of air compressors ordinarily used in diving operations, including various filtering methods and safety precautions.

(15) Know the type of equipment required for safe diving operations.

(16) Know which cargoes form dangerous compounds when acted on by water or pressure.

(17) Know procedures and channels for requisitioning equipment, tools, parts, material, and supplies pertinent to diving operations.

(18) Be able to interpret and use hydrographic charts, maps, and sketches.

(19) Demonstrate knowledge of the administrative control for handling and using explosives.

(20) Demonstrate the ability to supervise and train in the use of demolitions, including calculating explosives and formulating a demolition plan.

(21) Demonstrate the ability to prepare written reports of diving operations.

(22) Maintain a minimum score of 240 on the APFT (80 per event).

g. A qualified flight surgeon or general medical corps officer who is assigned to a job requiring support to military diving units, diving schools, or recompression chambers, must qualify for a DMO rating. To do this, he or she must pass the DMO Course at a DA approved diving school. A DMO must—

(1) Be proficient in all medical areas as required by his or her specialty designation.

(2) Understand the responsibilities and be able to perform the duties of a HMT.

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

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

(5) Be capable of diagnosing and recommending treatment for injuries associated with pulmonary over-inflation syndromes and decompression sickness and understand their etiologies.

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

(7) Have a comprehensive knowledge of the scope, content, and application of FM 20–11–1.

(8) Understand the principles involved in the selection of various decompression tables.

(9) Be able to recognize, diagnose, and treat diving related diseases or injuries.

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

(11) Know causes, symptoms, treatment, and preventative measures for all types of diving injuries and illnesses.

(12) Demonstrate an understanding of causes, symptoms, presentation, predisposing factors, and primary and adjunctive therapies of decompression sickness.

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

(14) Demonstrate an understanding of patho-physiology of decompression sickness.

(15) Understand the theory of mathematical calculations used to produce the air decompression tables.

(16) Understand the use of adjunctive drugs in diving therapy, usual dosage and route(s) of administration.

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

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

(19) Understand the effects of high pressure on the circulatory and pulmonary systems and the ability to perform in the hyperbaric environment.

(20) Identify drugs acceptable and not acceptable for use in high pressure environments and know the effects of various drug reactions in the body.

(21) Know the physical standards required for diving duty and frequency and disposition of diving medical examinations according to AR 40–501.

(22) Know and understand the effects nitrogen has in diving at high partial pressure and the treatment for narcosis.

(23) Know and understand the patho-physiology of near drowning.

(24) Understand the treatment and medical management for dysbaric osteonecrosis.

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

(26) Be currently credentialed in his speciality and level 2 CPR.

2–6. Qualification and requalification

a. To remain qualified, a rated diver in current status must perform at least four of the following dives in a 6-month period. The dives must be performed in-water to at least the minimum depth and time requirements indicated in Table 2–1 and conducted under the guidelines of this regulation.

Table 2–1
Minimum water depths and bottom time

Water Depth FSW	Bottom Time Minutes
1 to 60	30
60 to 100	20
100 to 190	5

Notes:

Dives made during regular diving operations will count for retaining diver qualification regardless of depth or time. Minimum depths and durations of qualification dives outlined in this table are not intended to prescribe operational limitations.

b. A rated diver, whose diver qualification rating has lapsed, will be considered as requalified if the dives cited in *a* above are performed within 6 months of the date in which the qualification lapsed.

c. A rated diver who has not performed a qualification dive in the previous 12-18 months must be requalified. After determining the individual has a genuine desire to requalify, the unit commander will decide what training is required for the individual to requalify. This training may include familiarization training at the unit level or completion of the applicable diving course.

2–7. Special pay for diving duty

The diver—

a. Must be assigned with primary duty as an engineer diver MOS 00B), to a TOE or TDA position that has been designated as diving duty by DCSPER and approved by DA.

b. Must perform a minimum of two in-water dives each quarter to qualify for monthly pay. Dives must meet or exceed the guidelines specified in table 2–1. Soldiers assigned to and/or returning to engineer diving duty are exempt from this requirement while attending professional development schooling.

c. May be paid special pay for diving duty under the Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation, Volume 7, Part A (DODFMR, Vol 7A), part one, chapter 11, and one payment of hazardous duty incentive pay under the DODFMR, Vol 7A, part two, chapter 3, for the same period when assigned by orders to diving duty and hazardous duty. See the DODFMR,Vol 7A, part one, chapter 11 for exceptions.

d. Hyperbaric medical technicians are not authorized dive pay but will be entitled to hazardous duty incentive pay (Experimental Stress Pay) when they perform chamber duty.

2–8. Periodic medical examinations

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

b. The commanding officer of the armed forces 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 Office of The Surgeon General, ATTN: SGPS–CP–B, 5109 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041–3258. Request for waivers 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, his or her unit commander will immediately suspend the individual from further diving. (See para 2–8b(2) above for submitting requests for waiver.)

2–9. Diving records

a. Each unit or activity authorized to conduct diving operations will maintain a record book (engineer diving smooth log). The purpose of the record book is to establish a permanent unit or activity diving record. The record book entries will contain, as appropriate, the following:

(1) Duty station assignment.
(2) Left surface time (LS).
(3) Reached bottom time (RB).
(4) Left bottom time (LB).
(5) Reached surface (RS).
(6) Total bottom time (TBT) and maximum depth.
(7) Table and schedule (treatment table if necessary).
(8) Decompression stop times.
(9) Total decompression time (TDT).
(10) Total time of dive (TTD).
(11) Diving apparatus.
(12) Media (gas used).
(13) Bottom and surface conditions.
(14) Remarks (location, date and nature of dive; decompression sickness (DCS) symptons; depth and time of onset of DCS symptons).

b. DA Form 1262–1–R (Diving Site Worksheet) will be used to record diving operations at a diving site. A copy of DA Form 1262–1–R is available at the back of the regualtion for reproduction purposes. It will be locally reproduced on 8 1/2 x 11 inch paper. Information will be transcribed into the record book maintained at the unit. The diving supervisor responsible for diving operations will ensure information in the record book is legible and without erasures. The diving supervisor will sign the record book at the end of the diving day. The diving record book will be maintained and disposed of per AR 25–400–2.

c. DD Form 2544 (Diving Log) will be made in duplicate. The original will be sent to the Navy Safety Center and a copy will be placed in the individual's personal diving record.

2–10. Rating

a. Divers may be rated by—

(1) The commandant of a DA approved diving school.

(2) The senior diving officer in TOE units with the recommendation of the unit master diver.

b. The master diver rating will be awarded by the Commandant, of the USAES to those individuals recommended by the Master Diver Board cited in paragraph 2–15.

2–11. Supervising diving operations

All diving operations will be under the responsibility of a diving officer (ASI 5V) or master diver (MOS 00B). A master diver must approve the qualifications of all diving supervisors. The supervisor will ensure staffing levels are adhered to. The minimum staffing levels for various diving operations are found in table 2–2.

2–12. Orders, files, and records

a. Orders. Orders will be published according to AR 310–10, appendix A, and order format 332 to:

(1) Announce the award of an engineer diver rating.
(2) Assign a diver to diving duty.
(3) Change a diver proficiency rating or to revoke a diver rating.
(4) Announce the effective or termination date for diver entitlement to special pay.

b. Files. One copy of orders will be filed in the soldier's DA Form 201.

c. Records. Annotate DA Form 2–1, items 4 and 9, when orders are published.

2–13. Award of engineer diver badges

Types of badges, eligibility requirements, and who may award badges are outlined below.

a. Badges. Engineer diver proficiency and that of the hyperbaric medical technician are recognized by award of one of the following Army badges per AR 672–5–1:

(1) Master diver.
(2) First class diver.
(3) Salvage diver.
(4) Second class diver.
(5) Scuba Diver (only for hyperbaric medical technician).

b. Additionally, the following Navy badges may be awarded per AR 672–5–1, paragraph 5-2e:

(1) Diving Officer.
(2) Diving Medical Officer.

c. Eligibility requirements. An individual meeting the qualification requirements stated in paragraph 2–5 will be awarded the appropriate badge.

d. Badges may be awarded by those individuals listed in paragraph 2-10.

2–14. Reclassification, skill redesignation, and revocation of diver rating

a. Reclassification. MOS 00B will be withdrawn by reclassification authority according to AR 600–200, chapter 2, when—

(1) Diver rating is revoked (see para 2-14c below).
(2) Health disqualifies a diver (see para 2–8) except for injuries resulting from diving accidents (see the DODFMR, Vol 7A).

b. Skill redesignation. Commandants and unit commanders authorized to rate engineer divers will redesignate engineer diver qualifications when the skill level is lower than authorized for the diver rating (that is, a SGT in MOS 00B20 in a nonpromotable status will not hold a first class diver rating). MOS 00B will not be held as a secondary MOS.

c. Revocation of diver rating. Individuals authorized to rate divers can revoke diver ratings when diver—

(1) Initiates a written request for withdrawal of MOS OOB, ASI, or SQI, which results in termination of diving status.
(2) Qualification has lapsed.
(3) Is physically disqualified as determined by appropriate medical authorities (para 2–8).
(4) Exhibits unwarranted refusal to dive or fear of diving.
(5) Is negligent in the performance of assigned diver duties.
(6) Is convicted of using an illegal substance.
(7) Does not qualify for the next higher rating except for the master diver rating within 24 months of reaching eligibility. (For exception for salvage diver rating see para 2–5*b*.)
(8) Is eligible to attend the Master Diver (MDV) Certification Course but refuses to attend, fails the certification course twice, or does not certify as a master diver within three years after promotion to Sergeant First Class.

2–15. Master Diver Certification Course

a. The purpose of the course is to determine the most qualified Army first class divers for advancement, certification, and sustainment training as a master diver.

b. The most qualified master diver candidates will be recommended for certification as Army master divers (see para 2–5e for qualification requirements). USAES will establish and maintain an order of merit list of first class divers eligible to attend the MDV Certification Course. The order of merit list will be established based on time in grade. If the most eligible candidate is unable to attend the course, he or she will be replaced by the next eligible candidate but will retain priority standing for the next course.

c. The certification process will consist of three phases: academic, performance, and formal board. The formal board will determine whether the candidate is qualified to be awarded the master diver rating.

d. The board proceedings will be conducted per AR 15–6 with the following modifications:

(1) The president of the board who will be a field grade officer and appointed in writing, will conduct the board according to AR 15–6, endorse the final report and board findings, and ensure a DA Form 1059 (Service School Academic Evaluation Report) is prepared for soldier's official records.
(2) Voting members will consist of one Army diving officer (ASI 5V) and a minimum of four Army master divers (MOS OOB) (see para 2–5) appointed in orders by the Directorate of Training (DOT), USAES, and whenever possible, selected from different commands. The board president will be a nonvoting member.
(3) No voting member may abstain from voting.
(4) In order to be certified as a master diver a candidate must receive a majority vote. Those candidates who fail to certify may reapply (see para 2–14c(8)).

e. Once certified, MDVs must attend and successfully complete the academic phase of an approved MDV Certification Course once every 3 years to remain certified.

f. The DOT, USAES will provide evaluators, announce convening dates, establish policies and procedures for conducting the course, and solicit support from external offices when required. DOT, USAES will ensure funds are available for evaluators, board members, and outside support.

Section II
Combat Diver

2–16. Combat diver rating

All divers must graduate from a Combat Diving Qualification Course (CDQC) conducted by the U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School (USAJFKSWCS) at Key West, FL or the U.S. Navy Special Warfare Center (NAVSPECWARCEN).

a. Enlisted combat divers will be awarded either ASI W7 or W9.
b. Combat diving officers will be awarded ASI 4W or 4Y before designation as a diving officer.
c. Diving medical officers (DMOs) will be awarded an appropriate ASI. (Individuals selected for DMO training and assignment should be qualified officers in the Medical Corps or Medical Specialist Corps.)
d. Combat diving medical technicians (DMT) who are W7 or W9 qualified will be awarded ASI Q5.
e. Combat diving supervisors will be awarded ASI S6.

2–17. Selection criteria

In order for an individual to attend the Combat Diver Qualification Course (CDQC) he must have attended and completed a pre-CDQC approved by USAJFKSWCS and must be one of the following:

a. A commissioned officer who holds a specialty code (SC) in one of the following branches: 11, 18, 60, 61, 62, or 65 series.
b. A warrant officer with an MOS of 180A (special operations technician).
c. An enlisted member in CMF 11 or 18.

2–18. Applications

a. Enlisted combat diver. Applicants must submit a completed DA Form 4187 (Personnel Action) through their chain of command and receive an Army Training Requirement Resources System (ATRRS) slot 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 and the current, original Standard Forms 88 and 93. In addition, the applicant must have a memorandum of successful completion of pre-CDQC training signed by the battalion commander (see USASOC reg 350–20).

b. Combat diving medical technician (DMT). Applicants must be currently qualified in MOS 91B or 18D and follow the same application procedures as combat diver applicants. They will retain MOS

91B or 18D after completing diving medical technician (DMT) training and be awarded ASI Q5.

c. Combat diving officer. Applicants must follow the same application procedures and pre-CDQC training as enlisted applicants (see *a* above); however, the officer's ORB will be substituted for DA Forms 2–A and 2–1.

d. Diving medical officer (DMO). Applicants must complete DA Form 3838 requesting training in either the Navy DMO Course (A–6A–0010) or an approved didactic diving medicine course and follow the same application procedures as combat diving officer applicants.

e. All applicants must submit their current, original SFs 88 and 93 for medical review to the Commander, USASOC, Command Surgeon ATTN: AOMD–MT, Ft Bragg, NC 28307–5200. The medical packet must be approved prior to the applicants being admitted to any course. After the medical review is completed, the application will be forwarded to the appropriate unit. For specific course selection criteria see course qualification requirements.

2–19. Qualification criteria

An individual applying for combat diver training must hold an MOS or SC listed in paragraph 2–17 and successfully complete the following:

a. Swim 500 meters using a side or breast stroke.

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 4-meter depth and retrieve a 20-pound weight to the surface.

e. Meet medical fitness standards according to AR 40–501 within 12 months before attending the course, and ensure that SFs 88 and 93 are sent to the Commander, USASOC, Command Surgeon, ATTN: AOMD–MT, Ft Bragg, NC 28307–5200.

f. A pre-CDQC certified by the first O-5 or higher in the chain of command. This must be dated within 12 months of start date of the CDQC the individual will attend.

g. An APFT according to FM 21–20 which consists of a minimum of 52 pushups and 62 situps within a two-minute period, and complete the two-mile run in 14:54 or less.

h. Execute seven pull-ups and a 20-foot rope climb.

i. The Pressure and Oxygen Tolerance test.

2–20. Qualification requirements

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

(1) Inspect and maintain basic diving equipment to include open and closed-circuit 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 U.S. Navy diving tables.

(8) The 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.

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

(12) Perform a surface swim (3000m) to required time standard as prescribed by USAJFKSWC.

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

(14) Perform a free ascent from 18 feet and a buoyant ascent from 33 feet.

(15) Pass a hyperbaric chamber pressure and oxygen tolerance test to an equivalent depth of 60 FSW.

b. Combat diving supervisor. An individual assigned to a job requiring supervision of diving operations must qualify for the combat diving supervisor rating. To be eligible, one must be currently qualified as a combat diver and have been on dive status for a minimum of 1-year. This rating is awarded to graduates of a Combat Diving Supervisor Course (CDSC) conducted by USAJFKSWCS at Key West, FL or NAVSPECWARCEN. Also, one must maintain his qualifications as a combat diver as outlined in paragraph 2–21, and supervise at least one combat dive in a 6-month period. A combat diving supervisor must be able to—

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

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

(3) Plan, brief, and supervise diving operations.

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

(5) Supervise recompression chamber operations.

(6) Conduct submarine escape trunk operations.

(7) Plan and conduct altitude diving.

(8) Conduct pre-dive personnel inspections.

(9) Compute tides and currents.

(10) Use nautical charts.

(11) Organize underwater searches.

(12) Maintain current proficiency as a combat diver according to paragraph 2–21.

(13) Understand treatment tables.

c. Combat diving officer. Must be a 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 divers' training program to ensure divers are qualified and current.

(3) Ensure the S-3 (training officer) is notified as to the divers' qualifications and training.

(4) Ensure each divers' qualifications and training are documented in compliance with this regulation, procedures established by the CDR, USASOC and the Safety 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 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. Combat diving medical technician (DMT). An individual, assigned to a position requiring him to administer emergency life saving techniques, diagnose and treat diving injuries, and assist in medical evacuation and definitive medical treatments, must be a graduate of a DMT course at a USAJFKSWCS approved armed services diving school. A DMT must—

(1) Hold an MOS of 91B, 18D, Navy NEC of HM 8492, HM 5326, or an Air Force AFSC of 902X0.

(2) Understand the anatomy and physiology of the cardiopulmonary system and the effect of a hyperbaric environment on these systems.

(3) 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 over-inflation syndromes and decompression sickness, and recommend treatment.

(4) 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, arterial

gas embolism (AGE), submersion incidents, and underwater blast injuries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(11) Understand the medical implications of altitude diving.

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

(13) Be familiar with the treatment tables outlined in FM 20–11–1 and FM 20–11–2.

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

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

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

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

(18) Be able to procure, store, and update all medical supplies and equipment in support of combat diving operations as listed in FM 20–11–1 and FM 20–11–2.

e. Diving medical officer (DMO). A Medical Corps Officer or a Physician's Assistant (PA) in the Medical Specialist Corps assigned to a job requiring him or her to support military diving units, special operations units with diving components, or diving schools. To qualify, he or she must have completed the DMO course at a DA recognized diving school or the didactic diving medical course. A DMO or PA must—

(1) Be proficient in all medical areas as required by his or her specialty designation.

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

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

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

(5) Be capable of diagnosing and recommending treatment of injuries associated with pulomonary over-inflation syndromes and understand their etiologies.

(6) 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 the gases.

(7) Have a comprehensive knowledge of the scope, content, and application of FM 20–11–1 and FM 20–11–2.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(22) Know and understand the patho-physiology and treatment of near drowning.

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

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

(25) 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 physician's assistant 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 2–20*d* above, 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 2–20*d* above.

2–21. Entitlement, qualification and requalification

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

b. Authorized qualification dives are:

(1) Underwater compass swim, either day or night, with minimum distance of 1000 meters.

(2) Deep dive of 70 to 130 FSW.

(3) Underwater search and recovery dive.

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

c. A combat diver is considered qualified after performing 6 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.

d. A combat diver will be considered not qualified and will lose entitlement to special pay if the requisites of paragraph 2–21c are not met. If the actions required by paragraph 2–21c 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.

e. 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 2–20a(1), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (10), and (12) and successfully complete a deep dive of 70-130 feet. This must be conducted by a current combat diving supervisor with the approval of the unit diving officer.

f. If a combat diving supervisor's qualification rating has lapsed for more than a 6-month period, he must be retrained and requalified and conduct a combat diving operation under the supervison of a current combat diving supervisor.

g. A DMT supporting special operations must maintain his qualification per applicable policies and procedures developed by the CDR, USASOC.

h. If a DMO's diver qualification rating has lapsed, he or she may requalify as stated in paragraph 2–2b or *c* above.

2–22. 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 at Key West, FL or NAVSPECWARCEN.

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

c. Maintain their proficiency by performing combat dives per paragraph 2–21.

d. Be authorized to dive (in writing) by the first Lieutenant Colonel (05) in the chain of command.

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

2–23. Special pay for diving duty

The diver—

a. Must be assigned to a TOE or TDA position applicable to Army combat divers that has been designated as a diving duty position by DCSPER and approved by DA.

b. Must perform a minimum of six dives in 6 months per paragraph 2–21 to qualify for monthly combat diving duty pay.

c. May be paid special pay for diving duty under the DODFMR, Vol 7A, part one, chapter 11, and one payment of hazardous duty incentive pay under the DODFMR,Vol 7A, part two, chapter three, for the same period when assigned by orders to both diving duty and hazardous duty. (See the DODFMR, Vol 7A chapter 11 for exceptions).

2–24. Periodic medical examinations

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

b. The DMO of the armed forces 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 Commander, USASOC, Command Surgeon, ATTN: AOMD–MT, Ft Bragg, NC 28307–5200. 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 (2) above for submitting requests for waiver.)

2–25. Diving records

a. Each unit or activity authorized to conduct diving operations will maintain a DA Form 1262R, Command Diving Log. A copy of DA Form 1262–R at the back of this regulation is available for reproduction purposes. It will be locally reproduced on 8 1/2 x 11 inch paper. 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 per AR 25–400–2.

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

2–26. Rating

Divers may be rated by—

a. The commandant of an approved special operations course listed below:

(1) A combat diver must be a graduate of a CDQC conducted by USAJFKSWCS at Key West, FL or NAVSPECWARCEN.

(2) A DMT must be a graduate of a Combat Diving Medical Technician Course conducted by USAJFKSWCS at Key West, FL.

(3) A combat diving supervisor must be a graduate of a Combat Diving Supervisor Course conducted by USAJFKSWCS at Key West, FL or NAVSPECWARCEN.

(4) A DMO must be a graduate of either the U.S. Navy Diving Medical Officers Course or an approved didactic diving medicine course and have received diver training from a USAJFKSWCS approved military diving school.

b. The commander of a unit or activity for which special operations positions have been designated diving duty by DA.

2–27. 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 to conduct diving operations.

2–28. Orders, files, and records

a. Orders. Orders that apply to combat divers will be published according to AR 310–10, appendix A, order format 322 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 DA Form 201 under conditions listed in *a* above (see AR 600–8–104 and DODFMR, Vol 7A, chapter 11).

c. Records. Post items 4 and 9 on DA Form 2–1 when orders are published that affect combat diver ratings and assignment to diving duty.

2–29. Award of Combat Diver Badge (Scuba Diver Badge)

a. Proficiency.

(1) Combat diver proficiency is recognized by an award of the Scuba Diver Badge (AR 672–5–1).

(2) DMO diving proficiency is recognized by an award of the DMO badge.

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 (AR 672–5–1).

c. Badges may be awarded by those individuals listed in paragraph 2–26.

d. Announcement. Diver badges will be awarded per AR 310–10, appendix A, format 332. File one copy in the soldier's DA Form 201 (Military Personnel Records Jacket, U.S. Army). Post to item 9, DA Form 2–1 and to Section 9, Officer Record Brief (ORB).

2–30. 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 or SQI which results in the termination of diving status.

b. Divers qualification has lapsed.

c. Physical disqualifications as determined by appropriate medical authorities (see para 2–24).

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.

Table 2–2
Minimum staffing levels for various types of air diving

Diving team	Depth of dive (ft) [1]	Number of divers [2]	Minimum staffing level [7] A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Scuba	0–190	1				1	1	1	1	1				5
		2				1	2	1	2[4]	1				7
Surface-	0–100	1				1	1	1	4[5]	1		1	1	10
Supplied		2				1	2	1	6[5]	1		1	1	13
Lightweight	100–170	1	1	1		1	1	1	4	1	4[6]	1	1	16
		2	1	1		1	1	2	6	1	4[6]	1	1	19
	below 170	1	1	1	1[3]	1	1	1	4	1	4	1	1	17
		2	1	1	1[3]	1	2	1	6	1	4	1	1	20
Surface-	0–100	1				1	1	1	4	1		1	1	10
Supplied		2				1	2	1	6	1		1	1	13
Deep Sea	100–170	1	1	1		1	1	1	4	1	4[6]	1	1	16
		2	1	1		1	2	1	6	1	4[6]	1	1	19
	below 170	1	1	1	1[3]	1	1	1	4	1	4	1	1	17
		2	1	1	1[3]	1	2	1	6	1	4	1	1	20

Notes:

[1] A hyperbaric recompression chamber is required on all dive sites during any planned or anticipated decompression dives, during diving operations where free access to the surface is restricted, or during diving operations to depths greater than 170 FSW.

[2] See FM 20–11–1 for air diving operations requiring more than two divers.

[3] A Diving Medical Officer is required to be on-call for all planned decompression dives and, on-site for all dives deeper than 170 FSW, when particularly hazardous diving operations are being conducted including buoyant ascents, submarine lock-in and lock-out training, and free ascent training. During normal dives, a DMT or CDMT may be utilized.

[4] One tender per diver is required when divers are surface tethered. If using the buddy system, one tender is required for each buddy pair.

[5] For dives 0–60 FSW, one tender per diver is required when using surface supplied lightweight diving equipment.

[6] If Note 1 does not apply, chamber crew is not required.

[7] Key for table:

A. Diving officer.

B. Master diver.

C. Diving Medical Officer.

D. Diving supervisor. Diving supervisors must be rated as a master diver MOS 00B40/50) a first class diver (MOS 00B30) or a diving officer (a1b5V) qualified by a MDV in organizations and activities authorized these positions by TOE or TDA. The diving supervisor for any diving operation when depths exceed 100 FSW is a Master diver (MOS 00B) in organizations and activities authorized these positions by TOE or TDA.

E. Diver.

F. Standby/safety diver.

G. Tender.

H. Timekeeper/recorder.

I. Chamber crew. A DMT or CDMT should be the inside tender during hyperbaric chamber treatments. The DMT or CDMT should be on-site during particularly hazardous diving operations.

J. Air control console operator.

K. Communications operator.

L. Total personnel required. The total required does not include safety boat crew or personnel required for special equipment or tools (see FM 5–490 for mission manning requirements and risk assessment).

Table 2–3
Minimum staffing levels for combat divers

Type of Operation	Duty Position (see note 1) A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Normal Dive—Note 3	1	1	1	1	1	0	3	5
Hazardous Dive—Note 4	1	1	1	1	1	0	5	5
Pressure & Oxygen Tolerance Test—Note 5	1	1	1	1	0	4	6	8
Recompression Chamber Dive—Note 6	1	1	1	1	0	4	6	8

Notes:

[1] Key for table:

A. Diving Officer. Not required to be on-site, however, must be notified of dive evolution and approve dive plan.

B. Diving Supervisor. Must be on-site.

C. Clean Diving Medical Technician (DMT). Must be on-site. Can be used in lieu of DMO/HMO during normal operations and planned recompression chamber operations.

D. Diving Medical Officer (DMO) or Hyperbaric Medical Officer (HMO). Must be on-site when particularly hazardous operations are being conducted (see note 4). The DMO/HMO must be on call during PPO2 tests (see note 5).

E. Standby/safety diver. Must be clean.

F. Chamber crew. A minimum of four qualified pesonnel are required during planned recompression operations. This includes PPO2 testing.

G. Total personnel required on-site. This total does not include divers or those personnel required to operate special equipment or safety boats.

H. Total personnel required to conduct operations. This total does not include divers or those personnel required to operate special equipment or safety boats.

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

[3] 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 20–11–1 unless waived by CDR, USASOC.

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

[5] During pressure and oxygen tolerance testing, the DMO/HMO is not required on-site but must be on call.

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

Appendix A
References

Section I
Required Publications

AR 15–6
Procedures for Investigating Officers and Boards of Officers. (Cited in para 2–15.)

AR 310–10
Military Orders. (Cited in paras 2–12, 2–28 and 2–29.)

AR 25–400–2
The Modern Army Recordkeeping System (MARKS). (Cited in paras 2–9 and 2–25.)

AR 40–501
Standards of Medical Fitness. (Cited in paras 2–2, 2–5, 2–8, 2–19, 2–20, 2–22, and 2–24.)

AR 350–100
Officer Active Duty Service Obligation. (Cited in para 2–2.)

AR 600–8–104
Military Personnel Information Management Records. (Cited in para 2–28.)

AR 600–9
Army Weight Control Program. (Cited in para 2–2.)

AR 600–200
Enlisted Personnel Management System. (Cited in para 2–14.)

AR 672–5–1
Military Awards. (Cited in paras 2–13 and 2–29.)

FM 5–490
Engineer Diving Operations. (Cited in paras 1–4, 2–5.)

FM 20–11–1/20–11–2
Military Diving. (Cited in paras 1–4, 2–5, 2–20.)

FM 21–20
Physical Fitness Training. (Cited in paras 2–1, 2–19.)

USASOC reg 350–20
Diving Program. (Cited in para 2–18.) This publication may be obtained from the Commander USASOC, Attn: AOOP-TRI, Ft. Bragg, N.C. 28307-5200.

Section II
Related Publications

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

AR 611–201
Enlisted Career Management Fields and Military Occupational Specialties

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

DODFMR, Vol 7A
Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation, Volume 7, Part A

FM 5–480
Port Construction and Repair

JCS PUB 4–01.6
Joint Tactics, Techniques, Procedures for Joint Logistics Over the Shore

Section III
Prescribed Forms

DA Form 1262–R
Command Diving Log (Prescribed in para 2–25a.)

DA Form 1262–1–R
Diving Site Worksheet. (Prescribed in para 2–9b.)

DA Form 5030–R
Engineer Diver Training Application (Prescribed in para 2–3)

DD Form 2544
Diving Log. (Prescribed in para 2–5a.)

Section IV
Referenced Forms

DA Form 2
Personnel Qualification Record—Part I

DA Form 2–1
Personnel Qualification Record—Part II

DA Form 201
Military Personnel Records Jacket, U.S. Army

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–R
Certificate for Performance of Hazardous Duty

NSN 7530–00–222–3527
Record Book

SF Form 88
Report of Medical Examination

SF Form 93
Report of Medical History

Glossary

Section I
Abbreviations

ANCOC
Advanced Noncommissioned Officer Course

AOC
Area of concentration

APFT
Army Physical Fitness Test

AR
Army regulation

ARCOM
Army Reserve Command

ARNG
Army National Guard

ARPERCEN
Army Reserve Personnel Center

ASI
additional skill identifier

BC
branch code

BNCOC
Basic Noncommissioned Officer Course

CO2
carbon dioxide

CDS
combat diving supervisor

CDQC
Combat Diver Qualification Course

CDR
commander

CG
Commanding General

CNGB
Chief, National Guard Bureau

CPR
cardiopulmonary resuscitation

DA
Department of the Army

DCSPER
Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel

DD Form
Department of Defense form

DFAS
Defense Finance and Accounting Service

DMO
diving medical officer

DMT
diving medical technician

DOD
Department of Defense

DODFMR, Vol 7A
Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation, Vol 7, part A

EOAC
Engineer Officer Advanced Course

FM
field manual

FSW
feet salt water

GOCOM
General Officer Command

HE
helium

HMO
hyperbaric medical officer

HMT
hyperbaric medical technician

HQDA
Headquarters, Department of the Army

IBS
inflatable boat system

LBT
left bottom time

LST
left surface time

MDV
master diver

MOS
military occupational specialty

MPRJ
military personnel records jacket

N2
nitrogen

NAVSEA
Naval Sea Command

NAVSPECWARCEN
United States Naval Special Warfare Center

NCO
noncommissioned officer

NDSTC
Naval Diving and Salvage Training Center

O2
oxygen

OCAR
Office, Chief of Army Reserves

ODCSPER
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel

ORB
officer record brief

PA
physician's assistant

PERSCOM
United States Total Army Personnel Command

PSI
pounds per square inch

RBT
reached bottom time

RS
reached surface

SC
skill classification

SCUBA
self-contained underwater breathing apparatus

SQI
special qualification identifier

SSSC
self-service supply center

TBT
total bottom time

TDA
table of distribution and allowances

TDT
total decompression time

TOE
table of organization and equipment

TRADOC
Training and Doctrine Command

TTD
total time of dive

USAES
United States Army Engineer School

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

USASOC
United States Army Special Operations Command

USAR
United States Army Reserve

USATSCH
United States Army Transportation School

USC
United States Code

Section II
Terms

Approved armed services diving schools (combat diver, combat diving supervisor and diving medical technician)
The approved armed services diving schools for combat divers are the United States Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School and the United States Naval Special Warfare Center. Approved armed services diving schools (engineer diver and hyperbaric medical technician) The approved armed services diving schools for Army personnel (engineer divers only) are the Naval Diving and Salvage Training Center (NDSTC), Panama City, Fl and the Naval Construction Training Center (NCTC), Port Hueneme, CA.

Clean diving medical technician (DMT)
A DMT 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 or W9. 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 armed services school and who holds an SC, MOS, SQI, or ASI applicable to Army divers specified in paragraphs 2–4 and 2–17.

Diving duty
Performance of duty as a qualified diver (paras 2–5 and 2–20) and in a position designated diving duty by DCSPER. May be any position as part of a diving team during the execution of any underwater diving exercise conducted in accordance with FM 20–11–1, FM 20–11–2, FM 5–490, or AR 611–75, 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 (DMO)
A qualified medical corps officer or physician's assistant who is trained to support military diving units, diving schools, or hyperbaric recompression chamber facilities.

Diving medical technician (DMT) (combat diving)
A graduate of the Combat 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 00B. 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 (HMO)
A qualified physician or physician's assistant (PA) who is assigned to a position supporting armed forces medical facilities, clinical hyperbaric or recompression facilities. At a minimum, to qualify, this individual must either attend the USN R&T Course, USAF HTHC Course or the didactic portion of the USN DMO Course. These individuals are not trained as divers, but may qualify for a DMO rating by passing the required military diving course at a later date.

Hyperbaric medical technician (HMT)
A qualified medical person (91B) trained in the use of scuba and in advanced diving medicine procedures.

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 which 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 section contains no entries.

Index

This index is organized alphabetically by topic and by subtopic within a topic. Topics and subtopics are identified by paragraph number.

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COMMAND DIVE LOG

For use of this form, see AR 611-75; the proponent agency is ODCSPER

1. UNIT DESCRIPTION	2. MONTH ENDING	3. PAGE NUMBER	4. NUMBER OF PAGES

5. DATE	6. NAME OF DIVER	7. TYPE OF WORK	8. TYPE OF DRESS	9. DEPTH OF DIVE *(Feet)*	10. TOTAL BOTTOM TIME	11. SCHED-ULE USED	12. TABLE USED	13. TOTAL TIME OF DIVE	14. REMARKS *(Include job title, location and percent of mixed gas if used)*

DA FORM 1262-R, JUL 94

DA FORM 1262-R, JUN 85, IS OBSOLETE

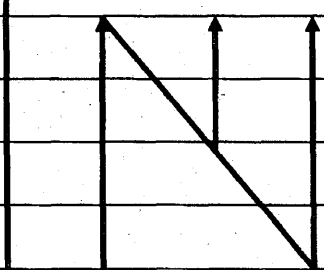
DIVING SITE WORKSHEET

For use of this form, see AR 611-75; the proponent agency is ODCSPER

1. DATE			
2a. NAME OF DIVER 1	2b. DIVING APPARATUS	2c. TYPE DRESS	2d. ECS *(PSIC)*
3a. NAME OF DIVER 2	3b. DIVING APPARATUS	3c. TYPE DRESS	3d. ECS *(PSIC)*

4a. TENDERS *(Diver 1)* AND		4b. TENDERS *(Diver 2)* AND	
5. LEFT SURFACE *(LS)*	6. DEPTH *(Feet)*	7. REACHED BOTTOM *(RB)*	8. DESCENT TIME
9. LEFT BOTTOM *(LB)*	10. TOTAL BOTTOM TIME *(TBT)*	11. TABLE & SCHEDULE USED	12. TIME TO FIRST STOP
13. REACHED SURFACE *(RS)*	14. TOTAL DECOM-PRESSION TIME *(TDT)*	15. TOTAL TIME OF DIVE *(TTD)*	16. REPETITIVE GROUP

17a. DESCENT	17b. ASCENT	17c. DEPTH OF STOPS	17d. DECOMPRESSION TIME		17e. TIME	
			WATER	CHAMBER	WATER	CHAMBER
		10			L	
					R	
		20			L	
					R	
		30			L	
					R	
		40			L	
					R	
		50			L	
					R	
		60			L	
					R	
		70			L	
					R	
		80			L	
					R	
		90			L	
					R	
		100			L	
					R	
		110			L	
					R	
		120			L	
					R	
		130			L	
					R	



18. PURPOSE OF DIVE	19. REMARKS
20. DIVER'S CONDITION	21. DIVING SUPERVISOR

ENGINEER DIVER TRAINING APPLICATION

For use of this form, see AR 611-75; the proponent agency is ODCSPER

DATA REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974

AUTHORITY: 10 USC 3012.
PRINCIPAL PURPOSE: To compile information needed to evaluate an application for training.
ROUTINE USES: To evaluate and record applications for training.
DISCLOSURE: Disclosure of requested data is voluntary; however, if requested data is not furnished, there is no basis for considering the application.

PART I - SUBMISSION OF APPLICATIONS

1. THRU *(Unit chain)*	TO	Department of the Army Office of The Surgeon General ATTN: SGPS-CP-B 5109 Leesburg Pike Falls Church, VA 22041-3258	2. FROM

Send completed applications to the above address. Once the physical qualifications are approved, the application packet will be forwarded to:

(Officer)	*(Enlisted)*	*(Medical Officer)*
Commander PERSCOM ATTN: TAPC-OPF-E 200 Stovall Street Alexandria, VA 22332-0415	Commander PERSCOM ATTN: TAPC-EPT-F 2461 Eisenhower Avenue Alexandria, VA 22331-0457	Commander PERSCOM ATTN: TAPC-OPH-MC 200 Stovall Street Alexandria, VA 22332-0417

Soldiers applying for Hyperbaric Medical Technician are required to complete the same application procedures and initial training as prescribed to become an engineer diver. They will maintain their currently assigned MOS of 91B20 and will not be reclassified after completion of training.

PART II - PERSONAL DATA

3. NAME *(Last, first, middle initial)*		4. SSN
5. SECURITY CLEARANCE	6. SC, MOS	7. GRADE

8. I hereby apply for Engineer Diver Training and duty.

a. SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT	b. DATE

PART III - PREREQUISITES

9. APPLICANT INFORMATION	REQUIREMENTS MET		DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED
	YES	NO	
a. Is a volunteer for engineer diver training and has completed DA Form 4187 *(Personnel Action)* requesting engineer diver training.			X *(DA FORM 4187)*
b. Is no more than 30 nor less than 18 years old.			
c. In the rank of PVT to SPC *(with no more than 1 year as a SPC and in a nonpromotable status when reporting for initial MOS OOB training and duty)*.			
d. Has or agrees to acquire 24 months time remaining in service after completion of diver training and upon arrival at new duty station *(enlisted personnel only)*. See AR 350-100 for service obligation for officers.			
e. Is not on a current term of enlistment for which an enlistment bonus or selective reenlistment bonus has been received. A request for waiver may be submitted with the application packet.			

APPLICANT INFORMATION	REQUIREMENTS MET		DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED
	YES	NO	
f. Has attained a standard score of 100 or higher in aptitude area General Mechanical *(GM)* and a standard score of 110 or higher in aptitude area General Technical *(GT)* or Skilled Technical *(ST)*.			X *(DA FORMS 2 and 2-1)*
g. Has undergone a medical examination as prescribed in AR 40-501. Forward copies of SF's 88 and 93 with completed application packet. Soldier must hand carry original health records to the diving school.			X *(SF FORMS 88 and 93)*
h. Has no conviction of illegal substance abuse.			
i. Understands he/she must successfully complete the 10-day second class diver prequalification course conducted at Fort Eustis, VA.			
j. Has successfully completed the swimming test as outlined in Part IV.			
k. Has a physical profile of 111111 *(PULHES)* and meets the height and weight standards prescribed in AR 600-9.			
l. Attained a minimum score of 240 or higher on the Army Physical Fitness Test *(FM 21-20). (Minimum of 80 points per event.)*			

PART IV - DIVER PHYSICAL FITNESS TEST *(DPFT)*

An officer or senior noncommissioned officer of the applicant's unit will conduct the Diver Physical Fitness Test. The applicant must:

a. Swim 500 yards in less than 14 minutes utilizing only the breast and/or side stroke.
(No more than 10 minutes rest before next event.)

b. Perform 42 continuous push-ups in 2 minutes or less.
(No more than 2 minutes rest before next event.)

c. Perform 50 continuous sit-ups in 2 minutes or less.
(No more than 2 minutes rest before next event.)

d. Perform six continuous pull-ups.
(No more than 10 minutes rest before next event.)

e. Run 1.5 miles in less than 12 minutes, 45 seconds.

PART V - CERTIFICATIONS

10. I certify that this applicant for Engineer Diver Training has successfully completed the Diver Physical Fitness Test to the standards described above.

a. SIGNATURE OF OFFICER/NCO ADMINISTERING DPFT	b. DATE

11. UNIT COMMANDER CERTIFICATION

a. Applicant ☐ does ☐ does not meet the prerequisites in Part III.

b. I ☐ do ☐ do not recommend applicant for diver training and diving duty.

c. I have verified documents required in Part III of this application.

d. SIGNATURE OF UNIT COMMANDER	e. DATE

12. MILPO will ensure the Engineer Diver application packet includes: Completed DA Form 5030-R *(Engineer Diver Training Application)*, DA Forms 2 and 2-1 *(Personnel Qualification Record, Parts I and II)*, DA Form 705 *(APFT)*, Standard Forms 88 *(Report of Medical Examination)* and 93 *(Report of Medical History)*, and DA Form 4187 *(Personnel Action)*.