

OPNAVINST 3150.27C
24 Jun 2016

**NAVY DIVING POLICY
AND JOINT MILITARY
DIVING TECHNOLOGY AND
TRAINING PROGRAM**



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
2000 NAVY PENTAGON
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OPNAV INSTRUCTION 3150.27C

From: Chief of Naval Operations

Subj: NAVY DIVING POLICY AND JOINT MILITARY DIVING TECHNOLOGY
AND TRAINING PROGRAM

Ref: See appendix A

1. Purpose. To establish Navy-wide diving policy, clarify authorities, delegate responsibilities to subordinate commanders exercising authority over the various portions of the Navy Diving Program, establish Navy participation requirements in joint and Navy organizations for diving issue resolution, standardize Navy Diving Program processes, set baseline requirements for Navy diving operations, and establish policy to fully address the unique nature of a diverse organizational structure.

a. The Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) directed diving operational assessment found significant issues with Navy diving policy. Therefore, significant changes have been made as summarized in subparagraphs 1a(1) through 1a(5).

(1) Added elaboration for the diving systems and materiel policy.

(2) Formalized the requirements for command dive bill or instructions; the diving waiver and exception to policy process; the dive mishap and near mishap reporting process; the diver qualification, training, and designation processes; and the planning, preparation, and coordination for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Underwater Diving Working Group (UDWG).

(3) Delegated certain authorities down echelon for diving waivers.

(4) Restructured the diving operational readiness inspection process.

(5) Added descriptions, roles, responsibilities, organizational charts, requirements for the diving executive steering committee (DiveESC), the chief warrant officer-advisory team (CWO-AT), and the senior enlisted advisory team (SEAT).

b. This instruction is a complete revision and should be reviewed in its entirety.

2. Cancellation. OPNAVINST 3150.27B.

3. Action. Commands should conduct training with their personnel and update applicable instructions and procedures, as appropriate.

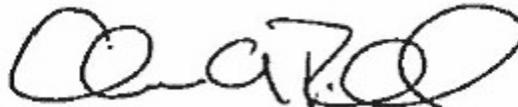
4. Records Management. Records created as a result of this instruction, regardless of media and format, must be managed per Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV) Manual 5210.1 of January 2012.

5. Review and Effective Date. Per OPNAVINST 5215.17A, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV), Director for Undersea Warfare (N97), will review this instruction annually on the anniversary of its issuance date to ensure applicability, currency, and consistency with Federal, Department of Defense (DoD), SECNAV, and Navy policy and statutory authority using OPNAV 5215/40 Review of Instruction. This instruction will automatically expire 10 years after its issuance date unless reissued or canceled prior to the 10-year anniversary date, or an extension has been granted.

6. Information Management Control

a. OPNAV RCS 5102-5 has been assigned to dive mishap and near mishap reporting contained in chapter 6 of this instruction.

b. The data and reporting requirements contained in chapter 9, subparagraphs 1c(1) through 1c(3) and subparagraphs 1d, 2f, and 5g are exempt from information management control per SECNAV Manual 5214.1 of December 2005, part IV, subparagraph 7k.



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CHAPTER 1
GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Scope

a. OPNAV N97 has the authority and responsibility for military diving activities and is the single manager (SM) for the Joint Military Diving Technology and Training (JMDDT&T) Program Board as specified in references (a) through (c).

b. This instruction applies to all underwater diving, dive training, and manned hyperbaric systems operations conducted by the United States Navy (USN), with the exception of Naval Special Warfare Command (NAVSPECWARCOM) under U.S. Special Operations Command (USSOCOM) as discussed in subparagraph 1c, and includes any system where the operators or passengers are exposed to greater than one atmosphere environmental pressure. This includes all afloat and ashore diving activities and all diving operations performed by the Department of the Navy (DON).

c. This instruction does not apply to NAVSPECWARCOM and the joint diving community that is unique to USSOCOM, or to diving tools and equipment that are developed for unique diving applications by or for USSOCOM discussed in reference (a).

2. Discussion

a. This instruction is the result of a comprehensive review with the goal of improving diving operations and safety throughout the Navy.

b. There are numerous organizations that provide oversight, training, and resources to diving programs. Specific responsibilities for each level of oversight are provided in chapter 2. USN diving commands are listed under their specific immediate superior in command (ISIC), type commander (TYCOM), systems command (SYSCOM), and senior leaders in figure 2-1 of chapter 2.

c. This instruction does not apply to sonar dome work or naval vessel compartment leak testing.

d. This instruction does not apply to clinical hyperbaric oxygen treatments provided for indications other than diving-related injuries.

e. This instruction does not apply to submarine personnel or equipment related to emergency underwater free ascent escape training and operations, including related submariner escape equipment - like the submarine escape immersion equipment suit, the hood inflation system and the Virginia class submarine lockout trunk mass escape (installed in emergency) hood or suit inflator (two stage regulators with intermediate pressure whip).

3. Requirements, Policies and Guidelines. This instruction provides guidance for the development, oversight, and operation of all Navy diver (ND) life support systems, manned hyperbaric systems, and their associated support systems and processes. Any deviation or departure from these policies must be briefed to the commanding officer (CO) or officer in charge (OIC) who is overall responsible for the safe conduct of the unit's diving operations, compliance with this instruction, and the execution of diving waivers and exceptions to policy.

a. Terminology. Diving standard definitions are provided as a ready reference in appendix B and abbreviations and acronyms are provided as a ready reference in appendix C.

b. Diving Policy

(1) All Navy diving operations must be:

(a) Conducted only by currently qualified USN divers using either Navy authorized or certified equipment, systems, and procedures. More specific guidance pertaining to diving systems and materiel policy is provided in chapter 3.

(b) Conducted only by commands and organizations specifically authorized to conduct such operations.

(c) Conducted per the policy of this instruction and per reference (d).

(2) Diving addressee indicator group messages delivered as amendments to this instruction, to reference (d), or to

diving-associated systems operation and technical manuals must be considered to have the same policy effect either this instruction or reference (d).

(3) Each unit with a Navy diving capability must have a command dive bill or instruction that contains the elements delineated in chapter 4.

(4) Exceptions to policy (ETP) and diving waivers must be requested per chapter 5 when deviating from this instruction, the tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) established in reference (d), or the specific diving apparatus' operations and maintenance manual.

(5) Breath-hold diving is not normally executed where diving equipment is available. If mission requirements necessitate the conduct of a planned, short duration dive without a dive system, employ the operational risk management (ORM) process and obtain CO or OIC permission prior to conducting the breath-hold dive.

(6) Diving mishaps, near mishaps, and hazards must be reported and handled per chapter 6 and reference (e). Note: This guidance does not replace or supersede the operational reporting (OPREP) requirements.

(7) The ISIC must ensure the conduct of a diving operational readiness inspection (DORI) for any subordinate USN activity conducting Navy diving operations. The minimum inspection criteria are provided in chapter 7. Specific inspection checklists must be developed by the echelon 3 commander (i.e., SYSCOM or TYCOM).

(8) All USN activities conducting Navy diving operations must undergo a diving safety assessment (DSA) from the Naval Safety Center (NAVSAFECEN) to provide an independent review of diving safety practices. This survey must be conducted between 9 and 15 months of the command's last DORI or equivalent ISIC inspection. A DSA does not replace or extend the requirement for a DORI.

(a) With ISIC's concurrence, a command may waive the DSA requirement if the DORI or equivalent ISIC inspection periodicity does not exceed 18 months.

(b) Any command at any time may request from Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEASYS COM) Supervisor of Diving (SupDive) (NAVSEA 00C3B) or the NAVSAFECEN, a non-attribution, either full or tailored, unit level diving program assessment. These requests must be prioritized and supported whenever possible.

(9) Diving reports, command dive log, ND personal dive logs, and record keeping must be conducted per references (d) and (f), whichever is most restrictive.

(a) All USN activities operating recompression chambers must maintain a recompression chamber log. Procedures for the maintenance of this log are provided in reference (d). Commands must ensure Dive Jump Reporting System (DJRS) is updated as expeditiously as possible.

(b) Submission of diving log reports is not required by personnel working in sonar domes, undergoing submarine escape training, or aircraft emergency egress device training.

(10) A standby diver must remain fully ready to execute his or her duties at all times. The standby diver must not be down-dressed for any reason other than safety of the standby diver, and only for cases which cannot be mitigated by other means (e.g., standby diver heat stress should be evaluated during mission planning and ORM and a means to maintain the standby diver cool considered, such as keeping the diver wet and cool). Every effort must be taken to maximize the standby diver's effectiveness and improve response time.

(11) Due to the unique hazards involved, and their implications to all members of a dive team whether they are diving or not, commands must consider more than routine diving-related decompression and hyperbaric requirements at altitude. Planners must consider and take appropriate steps to prevent and resolve acute mountain sickness, high altitude pulmonary edema, and high altitude cerebral edema for all dive team members, as well as the diver.

c. Dive Qualifications, Diver Designation, and Continuing Training

(1) Divers and dive supervisors, including diving officers and master divers (MDV) acting in a dive station supervisory role, must be properly qualified via formal training, personnel qualification standards (PQS), and appropriate on-the-job training. Once qualified, it is important to have a continuing training and proficiency program to ensure that assigned divers and dive supervisors can continue to perform their mission safely and effectively.

(2) COs or OICs must ensure that supervisors are fully qualified and proficient in the associated diving system(s).

(3) Equivalently qualified DoD divers, other U.S. government divers, and civilian divers may dive with USN dive commands without a waiver as long as the standards for conducting the dive meet USN policy and TTPs, and as discussed in chapter 8. Where possible, OPNAV N97 must be informed by letter prior to such operations, indicating the organizations involved, purpose and duration of the integrated operation. The direction of contracted civilian divers is a function of the contracting process and contract law, and governed under policy and statute outside of this instruction.

(4) Requirements and guidelines are provided in chapter 8, specifically:

(a) Qualification, designation, and continuing training.

(b) Requirements for local training of expert personnel to support mission essential dives.

(c) Guidelines for using equivalently qualified DoD divers.

(d) Guidelines for the training of civilians in Naval Education and Training Command (NETC) diving courses of instruction.

d. Lessons Learned and Collaboration Tools. Self-assessment and a learning culture are essential to ensuring a strong and safe diving capability within the Navy.

(1) A DiveESC, CWO-AT, SEAT, and the NATO UDWG are utilized to collectively discuss lessons learned, process improvements, and coordinate personnel and materiel advancements to support diving operations throughout the world. Chapter 9 provides the organization, responsibilities, and activities of these groups.

(2) TYCOMs, SYSCOMs, NAVSAFECEN, and fleet commanders play a key role in ensuring subordinate commands safely execute diving operations. In order to foster an environment of continuous learning and process improvement, they should:

(a) Work together to develop processes and tools which foster a Navy diving community with a culture of learning, making learning collaboration possible.

(b) Leverage enhanced self-assessment tools and collaborative processes (e.g., mobile media, Web-based training products, etc.) to help rapidly improve military diving readiness and safety.

(c) Collect, assess, and publish lessons learned through a process directly linked to the fleet response training plan (FRTP) and the long range training plan (LRTP) readiness and force generation, and unit readiness certification milestones.

e. Manned Biomedical and Human Performance Research. As a function of validating and improving accuracy of assumptions associated with equipment testing and certification, diving procedures, and diver biomedical physiology, studies should endeavor to increase understanding of human performance and enhanced diver stress management and survivability in high stress environments.

f. Diving Personnel Management

(1) Diving billets will be established or changed per reference (g).

(2) DON civilian divers must maintain the same medical and proficiency qualifications and requalify in the same manner as prescribed for military divers of comparable classification, as listed in subparagraphs 3f(2)(a) through 3f(2)(c).

(a) Comply with all Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and Navy Occupational Safety and Health requirements, whichever is more restrictive.

(b) Any DON civilian assigned as a dive supervisor must be dive qualified and current or proficient in the diving equipment for which they are designated as a supervisor, PQS-qualified, and designated in writing by the current CO.

(c) DON civilian divers eligible for dive pay must only receive dive pay for shifts during which they have actually conducted dives.

(3) All ND must receive periodic diving physical examinations to remain physically qualified (PQ) per reference (h). Requests for waivers of these physical standards must be submitted to Bureau of Navy Personnel (BUPERS) via Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (BUMED), Undersea Medicine and Radiation Health.

(4) All qualified ND, as defined by this instruction, must be eligible to receive special diving duty pay.

(a) Diving duty pay may be rescinded if a qualified ND cannot perform diving duties due to physical, requalification or proficiency limitations.

(b) The requirements of reference (i) pertain and every effort must be made to maintain or regain currency and proficiency by frequent and regular dives per reference (j).

(c) In order to appropriately balance legitimately competing readiness requirements without unintentionally penalizing a diver, special diving duty pay must not be automatically rescinded unless the CO or OIC determines that the diver will not be able to meet the requirements of reference (i) within a reasonable period of time, typically within the next requalification cycle, and the ISIC concurs with this finding.

The ISIC should be informed any time a diver exceeds the second requalification or proficiency cycle for further adjudication.

(5) Divers assigned by official orders to staffs or other pipeline billets (e.g., War College, Senior Enlisted Academy, etc.) where executing their primary mission or remote geographical location precludes access to diving opportunities may submit a waiver request to their designator manager within BUPERS for consideration and final waiver approval.

(6) Undersea medical officers (UMO) serving at diving commands need to be both dive-qualified and medically competent to practice undersea medicine. In addition to the diving requalification requirements of this instruction and reference (i), UMOs returning to duty involving diving medicine after 5 or more years away from undersea medicine responsibilities must complete a BUMED-approved UMO refresher training that re-familiarizes the UMO with current protocols related to the recognition and treatment of diving disorders.

CHAPTER 2
RESPONSIBILITIES AND ORGANIZATION

1. OPNAV N97

a. Serve as Navy focal-point for diving issues supporting the Navy and joint diving-related warfighting capabilities. OPNAV N97 ensures diving policy and resource sponsorship, as delineated herein, best supports tasks and functions in support of the maritime domain helping to ensure combatant commanders have prompt, sustainable and dominant maritime forces supporting national objectives.

b. Establish requirements, set priorities, and direct planning and programming for Navy diving capabilities, addressing emerging missions in a rapid and scalable manner; maintain Navy lead of diving, and ensure lessons learned are captured and institutionalized in the enduring Navy diving capability. Specifically:

(1) Coordinate, publish, and maintain Navy Diving Program policies.

(2) Serve as the resource and warfare sponsor for Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command (COMNAVSEASYSKOM)-assigned Navy diving systems, acquisition programs, and research, development, testing, and evaluation (RDT&E) efforts.

(3) Coordinate fleet requests to establish requirements for Navy specific diving systems and equipment.

(4) Serve as the chair of the DiveESC.

(5) Establish policy for DON civilian divers.

(6) Coordinate USN diving matters with other Services, Government agencies, and designated civil authorities.

(7) Coordinate USN diving efforts with those of allied navies, and establish policy for Navy dive training and operations when diving with foreign divers.

(8) Approve ETPs and diving waivers per chapter 5.

(9) Designate a post-command O5 or O6, unrestricted line explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) officer as deputy director for diving (DepDive), Undersea Warfare Division, to provide overall coordination of USN diving policy and programs. When possible, this position must be filled by a previous SupDive. DepDive must:

(a) Act as OPNAV N97's executive agent in the development of diving policy and programs, and advise OPNAV N97 on diving matters.

(b) Serve as secretary to the DiveESC.

(c) Serve as OPNAV N97 advisor for diving policy and programs on the JMDT&T Program Board.

(d) Serve as head of U.S. delegation for diving to the America, Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand (ABCANZ) Diving Working Group for multi-national memoranda of agreement (MOA) or memoranda of understanding (MOU).

(e) Coordinate with the NAVSEASYS COM Director of Ocean Engineering (NAVSEA 00C) for technical exchange (NAVSEA 00C3B must function as technical project officer (TPO)).

(f) Serve as head of U.S. delegation for the NATO UDWG, responsible for coordination and oversight of working group participation, liaison officer assignment, NATO publications, and working group products, reports, and lessons learned.

(g) Coordinate with the State Department, Office of the Secretary of Defense, and Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Operations, Plans and Strategy (CNO N3/N5); OPNAV Director of International Engagement (OPNAV N52) for the delegation of responsibilities, and negotiate multi-national MOAs or MOUs associated with diving and manned hyperbaric systems.

(h) Act as OPNAV N97 advisor for diving policy and programs on the JMDT&T Technical Training Acceptance Board (TTAB) and Military Technical Acceptance Board (MTAB) panels, as well as the Salvage Executive Steering Committee.

(i) Ensure diving policy coordination with USSOCOM.

(j) Act as Navy lead agent for diving-related air-land-sea application (ALSA) multi-Service TTPs and provide support to working groups.

(k) Provide support to OPNAV staff for diving-related policy and programs for coordination, integration and interoperability within Navy, and across multi-national, inter-agency and inter-service programs, including exercises, clearance and salvage operations, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, submarine rescue and escape, arctic operations and research, and general purpose forces and special operations forces (SOF) integration and support.

c. Serve as the flag officer (FO) appointed as SM, JMDDT&T Program Board per reference (a). The requirements and responsibilities for this position include:

(1) Develop, maintain, and fund Service-common diving research and development programs, acquisition programs for diving tools and equipment, and diving procedures.

(2) Coordinate the Navy oversight of all common-type military dive training.

(3) Serve as the DoD primary point of contact for all international diving policy agreements, including those with NATO.

2. Deputy Chief of Naval Personnel; OPNAV Director, Expeditionary Warfare Division (OPNAV N95); OPNAV Director, Operations and Plans Division (OPNAV N31); OPNAV Director, Fleet Readiness Division (OPNAV N43); and Surgeon General of the Navy (CNO N093)

a. Provide flag-officer representation to the DiveESC.

b. Ensure that Navy-wide diving requirements are brought to the DiveESC for consideration, analysis, acceptance, and assignment to a resource sponsor, as necessary.

c. Assume resource and requirement sponsorship over those diving programs that fall firmly under their purview.

3. Lead Technical Authority for Diving. COMNAVSEASYSKOM is designated as the lead technical authority and the lead SYSCOM for design, acquisition, certification (afloat and portable), and authorized for Navy use (ANU) designation for all (afloat and portable) Navy diving life support and manned hyperbaric systems including open and closed circuit underwater breathing apparatus, and equipment. COMNAVSEASYSKOM must:

a. Designate a USN supervisor of salvage and diving (SUPSALV), normally an O6, dive-qualified, engineering duty officer to provide overall coordination of the USN diving technical program. SUPSALV must:

(1) Serve as the lead SYSCOM for diver life support systems and manned hyperbaric systems.

(2) Serve as the OPNAV N97 deputy for technology for JMDT&T.

(3) Coordinate policy and operational requirements for the Navy Diving Program through OPNAV N97, and participates as a non-voting member on the DiveESC.

(4) For special operations-peculiar or DoD component-unique (not Service-common) diving equipment, upon request from USSOCOM or Commander, Naval Special Warfare Command (COMNAVSPECWARCOM), provide technical and procedural support, provide risk analysis and alternatives, test and certify equipment, and serve as the technical liaison between COMNAVSPECWARCOM and the Navy. This hazard analysis is provided to the requesting TYCOM or echelon 3 or programmatic authority for formal risk acceptance.

(5) As required, provide technical hazard analyses for diving waivers or ETPs submitted to OPNAV N97.

(6) Serve as lead technical authority for Navy diving systems and equipment.

(a) Provide research and development, design, acquisition management, and repair assistance for diver life support equipment, hyperbaric facilities, surface supported diving systems, saturation diving systems, and diving tools and equipment.

(b) Provide comprehensive integrated logistic support (ILS) and life-cycle management of acquired hardware.

(c) Provide technical support for the development of required diving system alterations. Act as the technical review authority for all diving-related ship alteration requests and engineering change proposals.

(d) Establish, publish, and maintain publications as necessary to provide consistent, accurate technical guidance and safe operational and emergency procedures (EP).

(e) Establish and administer programs and procedures for testing and evaluation of commercially available equipment leading to ANU designation or system certification per references (j) and (k). Create and maintain the ANU database, perform diving hazard and engineering analysis of all diver life support and diving equipment for ANU acceptance, and serve as the risk acceptance authority for diving equipment.

(f) Partner with the warfighter to develop timely, cost-effective solutions to support and improve manned operations in undersea and other extreme environments through biomedical research and independent testing and evaluation of equipment and procedures.

(7) Delegate the duties as the lead SYSCOM system certification authority (SCA) for all manned diving life support and manned hyperbaric systems.

(a) Serve as the Navy's SCA for all portable and afloat manned diving life support and manned hyperbaric systems.

(b) Collaborate with Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (COMNAVFACENGCOM), Washington, DC, specifically Naval Facilities Engineering Command Capital Improvements - Ocean Facilities Program (CI-OFP), to maintain uniform certification criteria, to the maximum practical limit. If conflict between NAVSEA 00C and COMNAVFACENGCOM certification programs exists, then NAVSEA 00C, as lead SYSCOM, must determine final course of action.

(c) Chair annual meetings of the NAVSEA 00C, COMNAVFACENGCOM CI-OFP SCAs, NAVSAFECEN, and OPNAV N97 to ensure maximum uniformity in the certification process.

(d) Conduct system certification surveys per references (l) and (m) on all portable and afloat manned diving life support and manned hyperbaric systems.

(e) As the SCA for all afloat manned diving or manned hyperbaric systems, review the design and participate in the testing, audits, and surveys of these systems onboard or integrated in the afloat platform, and coordinate with the associated supporting or supported SCA.

(f) Maintain a database on the certification status of all Navy diving and manned hyperbaric systems.

(8) Designate a post-command O5 or O6 unrestricted line EOD officer, to serve as the Navy's SupDive. This officer must act as the fleet's principle focal point for coordination of the Navy Diving Program.

(a) Serve, when available, as the appointed senior member of any safety investigation board (SIB) involving a diving-related mishap.

(b) Coordinate responses to the diving community and the risk acceptance authorities following technical review of all diving-related waivers, requests for addition to the ANU, changes to reference (d), and Navy-wide diving advisories.

(c) Lead a quality assurance surveillance program to ensure TYCOM and other echelon 2 or 3 commanders' DORI meet requirements.

(d) Ensure that one chief warrant officer (CWO) and one MDV assigned to NAVSEA 00C are designated as the diving CWO-AT chair and the SEAT chair, respectively.

(e) Serve as the chair to the MTAB of the JMDDT&T.

(f) Serve as TPO, and administer and execute technical information exchange within ABCANZ, the NATO UDWG, and other exchange agreements, as appropriate.

(g) Partner with BUMED in the development of supporting procedures and medical protocols. Development must be prioritized toward areas where operational gaps for existing mandated capabilities already exist (i.e., prophylaxis to permit management of altitude-related sickness while conducting diving operations) per references (h), (i), (n), and (o).

b. Designate the NAVSEASYS COM Deputy Commander for Undersea Warfare (NAVSEA 07) as the SCA for deep submergence systems. Ensure NAVSEA 00C reviews the design and participates in the testing, audits and surveys of such systems.

c. Upon request from COMNAVSPECWARCOM or USSOCOM, COMNAVSEASYS COM must provide technical and procedural support, provide risk analysis and alternatives, test and certify equipment, and serve as a technical liaison.

4. NETC

a. Exercise administrative control (ADCON) of Center for Explosive Ordnance Disposal and Diving (CENEODDIVE).

b. Continuously monitor the quality of curriculum, instruction, and evaluation functions of CENEODDIVE.

c. Develop and publish personnel qualification requirements for divers.

d. Provide CENEODDIVE with guidance and assistance in the preparation, coordination, monitoring, review, and revision of programs of instruction.

e. Establish and administer basic, advanced, and specialized diver training.

f. Establish, publish, and maintain PQS for divers.

5. CO, CENEODDIVE

a. Exercise ADCON of Naval School Explosive Ordnance Disposal, Naval Diving and Salvage Training Center (NDSTC), and Learning Site Great Lakes, ND, and EOD preparatory course.

b. Continuously monitor the quality of the curriculum, instruction, and evaluation functions of CENEODDIVE learning sites.

c. Train officer and enlisted personnel of all components of DoD per references (d), (i), (g), and references (p) through (u).

d. Ensure training requirements unique to the Navy Diving Program are provided.

e. Ensure all high-risk training is conducted per reference (p).

f. Ensure any new training requirements are validated and resourced per reference (v).

g. Validate all TTAB proposed training requirements prior to presentation at the JMDT&T Program Board.

h. Maintain, review, and revise all inter-service support agreements and MOAs as necessary to support inter-service training requirements.

i. Provide change recommendations to OPNAV N97, prior to issue of qualification or system conversion guidance.

6. Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces Command (USFLTFORCOM), and Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet (COMPACFLT)

a. Implement these policies in all assigned subordinate activities involved in manned diving and hyperbaric operations.

b. Establish policy that enables subordinate commanders to:

(1) Monitor the readiness and operational performance of commands with assigned diving capability through the DORI. Specific inspection checklists must be developed by the respective echelon 3 commander (e.g., SYSCOM, TYCOM, etc.) using chapter 7.

(2) Maintain an active and engaged lessons learned program that effectively collects, analyzes, consolidates and disseminates diving-related lessons learned.

(3) Provide organized, equipped, qualified, and proficient Navy Diving forces as directed by higher authority.

(4) Provide fleet representatives to the USN DiveESC as described in chapter 9 of this instruction.

7. Chief of Naval Personnel

a. Ensure dive-qualified personnel standards are consistent with the requirements of the Navy Diving Program.

b. Ensure sufficient qualified personnel are trained to meet the Navy Diving Program requirements.

c. Lead the effort to establish and issue diver qualification and re-qualification criteria (including diving officer, MDV, and dive supervisor re-qualification) and the administrative procedures for documentation in member's service records.

d. Establish, monitor, and administer career paths for dive-qualified personnel under existing personnel management policies, consistent with the needs of the Navy.

e. Ensure CENEODDIVE is appointed the deputy manager for diving training.

8. BUMED

a. Establish physical standards for divers and coordinate proposed changes with the appropriate resource sponsors.

b. Coordinate the selection and training (including clinical refresher training) of UMO, deep sea diving independent duty corpsmen (IDC), and diving medical technicians (DMT) with Navy Medicine Operational Training Center and CENEODDIVE.

c. Coordinate USN diving medical matters with other Services, government agencies, and designated civil authorities, as required.

d. Ensure subordinate diving commands comply with this instruction by conducting DORIs, as required. Specific DORI checklists must be developed by the responsible echelon 3 commander.

e. BUMED must coordinate with the Navy Experimental Diving Unit (NEDU), and other research facilities as indicated, to develop supporting procedures and medical protocols for altitude diving. Development must be prioritized toward areas where operational gaps for existing mandated capabilities already exist (i.e., prophylaxis to permit management of altitude-related sickness while conducting diving operations), and should consider the entire dive team. Per references (h), (i), (n), and (o) provide additional policy and guidance.

9. COMNAVFACENGCOM

a. Provide specialized engineering for shore-based diving systems.

(1) Provide design, acquisition management, alteration review for fixed shore or shore-based, diving life support, and manned hyperbaric and surface-supplied diving facilities.

(2) Provide tailored, comprehensive ILS and life cycle support management of acquired hardware.

(3) Ensure hyperbaric systems are integrated with all facility requirements, including National Fire Protection Association hyperbaric and electrical codes; American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers ventilation codes; National, State, and regional seismic codes; National and State environmental codes; and OSHA codes.

(4) Ensure existing shore-based hyperbaric systems periodically receive modifications and overhauls, integrating the hyperbaric system requirements with building requirements via properly licensed professional engineers.

(5) Ensure facilities meet shore OSHA and building codes, including, but not limited, to building, seismic, occupancy use, and fire codes required by law for the safety of all facility occupants.

b. Serve as the Navy's systems certification authority for shore-based, manned diving life support and manned hyperbaric systems.

(1) Collaborate with NAVSEA 00C to maintain uniform certification criteria to the maximum practical limit. If conflict between NAVSEA 00C and COMNAVFACECOM certification programs exists, then NAVSEA 00C, as lead SYSCOM, must determine final course of action.

(2) Participate in annual meetings of the NAVSEA 00C, COMNAVFACECOM SCAs, NAVSAFECEN, and OPNAV N97 to ensure maximum uniformity in the certification process.

(3) Conduct system certification surveys per references (m) and (u) on all shore-based manned diving life support and manned hyperbaric systems.

(4) Provide technical design authority consistent with duties as Navy's facilities SYSCOM and lead agency for the military construction program, ensuring that hyperbaric systems installed within Navy facilities possess a facility-centric view from the perspective of the hyperbaric systems' life cycle.

(5) Provide results of system certifications to NAVSEA 00C as the lead SCA.

c. Serve as the Navy technical expert providing shore-based diving life support and manned hyperbaric systems certification support to other DoD and federal agencies and commercial or educational institutions engaged in Navy funded RDT&E programs.

d. Develop and maintain a naval construction force diver capability for underwater construction, installation, inspection, operation, maintenance, repair and disposal of near shore and deep ocean facilities. Develop and manage RDT&E and acquisition programs necessary to equip these underwater construction teams (UCT) with initial outfitting of tools, construction equipment, techniques and skills to meet the present and anticipated mission requirements.

(1) Provide technical expertise to the CNO and other SYSCOMs in the area of ocean engineering and construction as they relate to the Navy Diving Program and facility requirements.

(2) Initiate and administer contracts for commercial diving services as required. Coordinate such contractual efforts with fleet commanders to support fleet operations.

(3) Publish and maintain unique engineering design, construction, maintenance, repair and work techniques manuals related to fixed shore or shore-based hyperbaric facilities and to underwater construction, near shore and deep ocean facilities.

10. COMNAVSEASYSKOM

a. Provide material support according to reference (w) for diving and hyperbaric systems and equipment to meet fleet requirements.

b. Maintain liaison with COMNAVSEASYSKOM and COMNAVFACECOM according to existing program support agreements and provide supply management guidance for Navy diving equipment and systems.

11. Commander, NAVSAFECEN

a. Carry out the provisions of references (r) and (v) as they relate to the Navy Diving Program.

b. Maintain a data repository for all aspects of diving safety, including records of each Navy dive. Analyze compiled data for trends in personnel and equipment performance and procedural adequacy. Periodically distribute findings to all diving commands and brief the DiveESC at least annually.

c. Provide assistance in the area of diving safety to all diving commands and to COMNAVSEASYSKOM as required. Advise OPNAV N97 on the status of the NAVSOH program as it relates to diving.

d. Conduct DSAs and assistance visits to all Navy diving activities per the provisions of this instruction, and as requested.

e. As directed by the CNO, or as requested by fleet commanders, assist in the investigation of diving mishaps per reference (e). Determine if changes to the Navy Diving Program policies, procedures, or training are indicated to preclude recurrence of similar mishaps and submit recommendations to the cognizant authority.

12. TYCOM and ISIC

a. Provide proficiency standards, including periodicity, to subordinate commands to ensure currency and competency requirements for divers, diving officers, MDV, and dive supervisors, as applicable.

b. Provide continuing training requirements, included periodicity, to subordinate commands for divers, diving officers, MDV, and dive supervisors, as applicable to ensure that level of knowledge (LOK) remains sufficient to accomplish their duties and responsibilities.

c. Develop processes and tools that foster a culture of learning. Issue of lessons learned, particularly those that are directly linked to FRTP and unit readiness certification milestones, would be beneficial. Mishap reports and other lessons learned, including video where possible, should be continuously available to subordinate commands to allow them to pull resources rather than wait for them to be pushed out.

d. Provide requirements for designation letters to subordinate commands. Designation letters should clearly articulate the expectations of the CO or OIC to include qualification requirements, authority, responsibilities, and training requirements. The Navy's readiness generation process, normally established via the FRTP and inter-deployment training cycle (IDTC), is fundamental to developing safe and competent supervisors at all levels of responsibility and command. To that end, it is expected that a diving officer, MDV or dive supervisor designation letter would typically be more restrictive at the beginning of an FRTP. In general, no Navy enlisted classification (NEC) or previous qualification must

relieve the CO or OIC of assuring both divers and senior supervisors have passed through appropriate readiness attainment gates per the FRTP. The TYCOM and ISIC should determine if it is appropriate for subordinate commands to update designation letters throughout the FRTP. Creation of standardized letters for milestones throughout the FRTP should be considered to ease any administrative burden.

13. Commands with Assigned Diving Capabilities

a. Ensure effectiveness and competency in diving operations from the CO or OIC down through all levels of the chain of command.

b. Ensure dive team members comply with written procedures and policy.

c. Ensure the engagement of any billeted CWO, diver officer, and MDV.

d. Assign a safety officer or ORM manager who:

(1) With respect to diving, provides expertise in incorporating ORM into planned diving evolutions and safety-related training to divers and diver support personnel.

(2) Will be given department head status and seniority in order to coordinate the safety program effectively.

e. Generate a command dive bill or instruction that issues the information delineated in chapter 4.

f. Maintain an official diving log of all dives conducted at the command. This log is an official record and is to be retained for 3 years.

g. The CO or OIC should seek technical advice from NAVSEA OOC and receive specific authorization from the chain of command as delineated in either TYCOM or ISIC instructions prior to authorizing a dive not conducted per this instruction, the Navy Dive Manual, or the applicable equipment's maintenance or operations manual. In the event this is not permitted due to operational constraints, the ISIC, TYCOM, and OPNAV N97 should be informed at the first opportunity.

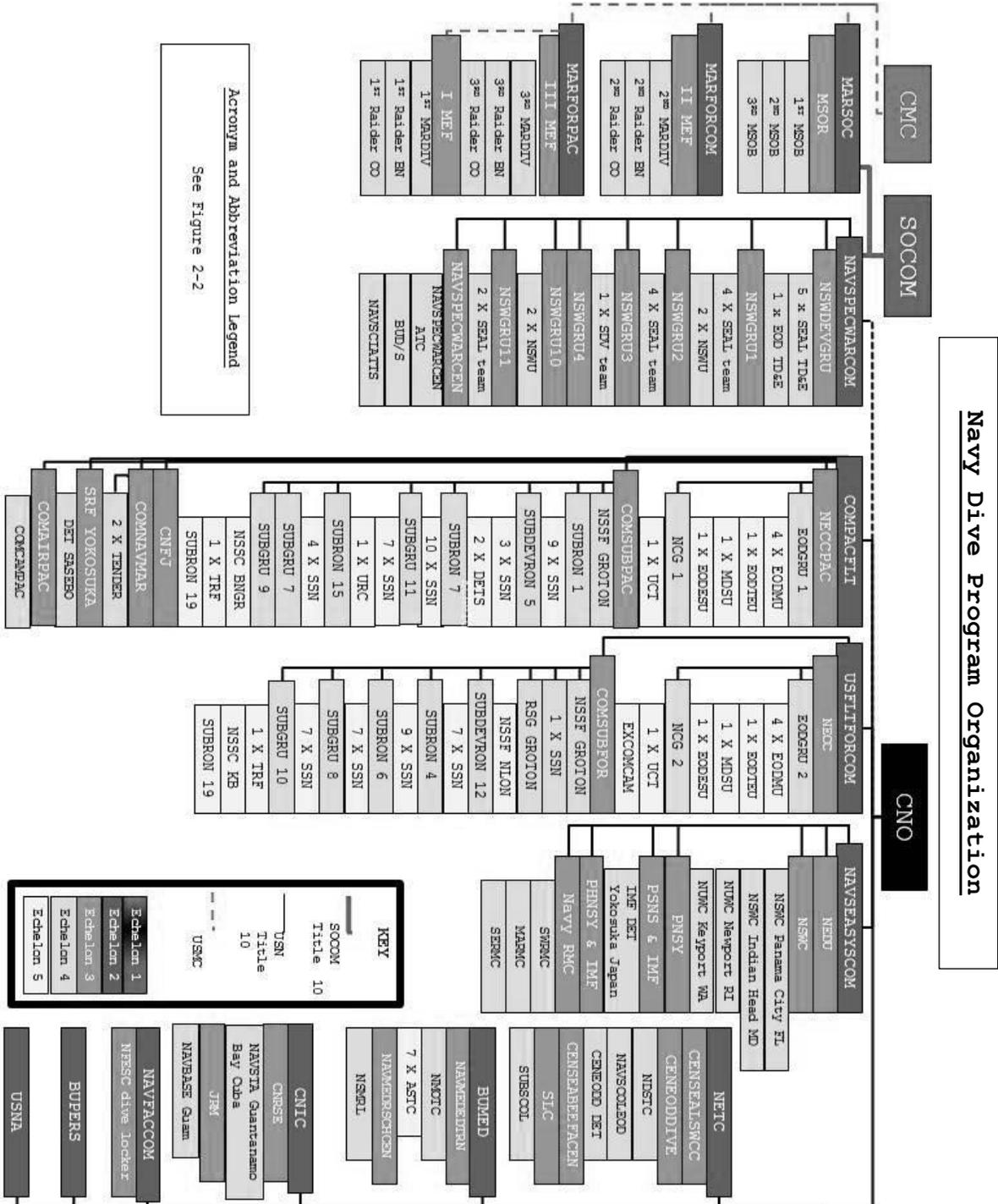


Figure 2-1

Acronym and Abbreviation Legend for Figure 2-1

ASTC - aviation survival training center	NAVSCIATTS - naval small craft and technical training school
ATC - advanced training command	NAVSCOLEOD - naval school EOD
BN - battalion	NAVSPECWARCEN - naval special warfare center
BNGR - bangor	NCG - naval construction group
BUD/S - basic underwater demolition/SEAL	NECC - naval expeditionary combat command
BUPERS - bureau of naval personnel	NECCPAC - NECC pacific
CENEODD - center for EOD and diving	NFESC - naval facilities engineering service center
CENSEABEEFACEN - center seabee facility of engineering	NMOTC - navy medicine operational training center
CENSEALSWCC - Center for Sea, Air, and Land and Special Warfare Combatant-craft Crewman	NSMRL - naval submarine medical research laboratory
CMC - Commandant of the Marine Corps	NSSF - naval submarine support facility
CNFJ - Commander, Naval Forces Japan	NSSC - NASA shared services center
CNIC - commander, navy installations command	NSWC - naval surface warfare center
CNRSE - commander, navy region southeast	NSWDEVGRU - naval special warfare development group
CO- company	NSWGRU - naval special warfare group
COMAIRPAC - commander, air forces pacific	NSWU - naval special warfare unit
COMCAMPAC - combat camera pacific	NUWC - naval undersea warfare center
COMNAVPERSCOM - Commander, Naval Personnel Command	PHNST & IMF - Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard and Immediate Maintenance Facility
COMSUBFOR - Commander, Submarine Forces	PNSY - Portsmouth Naval Shipyard
COMSUBPAC - Commander, Submarine Forces Pacific	PSNS & IMF - Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and Immediate Maintenance Facility
DET - detachment	SERMC - southeast regional maintenance center
EXCOMCAM - expeditionary combat camera	SLC - submarine learning center
EODESU - EOD expeditionary support unit	SOCOM - Special Operations Command
EODGRU - EOD group	SRF - ship repair facility
EODMU - EOD mobile unit	SSN - Nuclear Submarine
EODTEU - EOD training and evaluation unit	SUBDEVRON - submarine development squadron
FL - Florida	SUBSCOL - submarine school
GRU - Group	SUBRON - Submarine Squadron
JRM - Joint region Marianas	SUBGRU - Submarine Group
MARDIV - marine division	SWRMC - southwest regional maintenance center
MARFORCOM - Marine Forces Command	RI - Rhode Island
MARFORPAC - Marine Forces Pacific	RMC - regional maintenance center
MARMC - Mid-Atlantic regional maintenance center	RSG - regional support group
MARSOC - Marine Corps Forces Special Operations Command	TD&E - testing, development, and evaluation
MD - Maryland	TRF - trident refit facility
MDSU - mobile diving and salvage unit	URC - Undersea Rescue Command
MEF - Marine Expeditionary Force	USNA - United States Naval Academy
MSOB - Marine Special Operations Battalion	WA - Washington
MSOR - Marine Special Operations Regiment	
NAVBASE - naval base	
NAVSTA - naval station	
NAVFACCOM - naval facilities command	
NAVMEDEDTRAN - naval medical education training	
NAVMEDRSCHCEN - naval medical research center	

Figure 2-2

CHAPTER 3
DIVING SYSTEMS AND MATERIEL POLICY

1. Purpose. To provide amplifying guidance concerning diving related systems including use of equipment during diving operations, compressed oxygen standards, manned hyperbaric system requirements, notification of UMOs prior to diving, and coordination between organizations throughout the Navy Diving Program for materiel related issues.

2. Requirements

a. All diving equipment must be provided by the USN.

(1) Use of non-Navy diving equipment is not authorized, unless approved under the process or provisions contained in chapters 6 and 8.

(2) USN divers permanently assigned to the armed forces of allied nations under the personnel exchange program (PEP) are permitted to use foreign diving equipment and comply with the operational standards of that allied force.

b. For surface-supplied diving and saturation diving, dynamic positioning ships must meet International Maritime Organization class 2 or class 3 standards, as set forth in reference (x).

c. SCUBA divers operating externally-powered tools should first establish positive two-way voice communications with the dive supervisor.

d. DON civilian diver limitations are delineated in reference (y).

e. For surface-supplied diving in enclosed spaces or at depths greater than 60 fsw, an emergency gas supply should be used.

f. Diving systems and recompression chambers must be operated per the specific COMNAVSEASYS COM-approved or COMNAVFACECOM -approved procedures for that system, as applicable.

g. Compressed oxygen used for diving operations with ANU-approved or certified systems must meet breathing purity standards set forth in reference (d).

h. All diving and manned hyperbaric systems (portable, shipboard mounted, fixed ashore) will be certified and ANU-listed, or will require a waiver. In addition to the guidance in this paragraph, chapters 6 and 8 apply.

(1) Complete diving systems, manned hyperbaric systems, diver life support systems and equipment which are the result of developmental programs, and other diving equipment designated by NAVSEA 00C, will be certified per references (d) and (e), and a certificate of system certification will be issued by the SCA.

(2) Manned dives pursuant to system certification do not require a waiver from OPNAV N97. This applies to any system designed for surface-supplied diving, saturation diving, manned recompression chamber operations, on-the-bottom habitats, diver-worn (excluding SCUBA), or handling systems which will maneuver divers during manned operations.

(3) With prior authorization from NAVSEA 00C, manned dives of uncertified or non-ANU life support diving equipment is normally conducted by NEDU. Naval Surface Warfare Center Panama City, Naval Undersea Warfare Center, COMNAVFACECOM Engineering and Expeditionary Warfare Center, or Naval Submarine Medical Research Laboratory (NSMRL) may conduct RDT&E on non-life support diving equipment and tools. Regardless of the facility involved, manned diving of uncertified or non-ANU life support equipment must be conducted under the cognizance of a NAVSEA 00C-approved test plan. This includes testing conducted at or by other-governmental, non-governmental, and non-U.S. facilities, and must adhere to the procedures for protection of human test subjects contained in references (h) and (n). Activities, not specifically listed above, conducting Navy manned diving for RDT&E involving uncertified or non-ANU equipment must do so only with an OPNAV N97-approved waiver.

(4) Testing may be conducted by local commanders using local test procedures for the purpose of data collection. Commanders should consider the value of collected data, have a clear understanding of their intent, and only execute this option where the collection of data provides a clear and

compelling rationale supporting testing. All testing must meet the requirements listed in subparagraphs 2h(4)(a) through 2h(4)(c).

(a) Testing must be for unmanned tests only.

(b) The procedure must ensure compliance with references (h) and (i) reentry control procedures. Note: a system which is opened, tested, restored and subsequently closed within the reentry control process and is not contaminated should not automatically be considered to have lost certification or be outside of configuration.

(c) Testing procedures must be reviewed by NAVSEA 00C for compliance with the ability to meet the requirements of the reentry control process.

(5) Recompression chambers and their availability should meet standards established in reference (d).

i. All air compressors that produce diver breathing air must be sampled every 6 months (not to exceed 9 months), when system overhaul is complete, and when contamination is suspected per the cleanliness standards of reference (d).

j. All USN dive stations must be equipped with a means of emergency communications (e.g., cell phone, marine-band radio), a first-aid kit, portable oxygen with a bag-valve-mask, and a means to immobilize and extract an injured Diver. An automated external defibrillator is highly recommended on the dive side. If it is impractical to include any of this equipment on a limited dive platform, then this equipment must be as close as practical and staged for emergency use.

k. Prior to any USN dive, the dive supervisor, MDV, or diving officer, must identify and contact the nearest qualified USN UMO and the nearest USN certified dive recompression chamber to ensure their availability in the event of a diving casualty per the requirements of reference (d). If the duty chamber maintains an on-call or on-duty UMO watchbill, then there is no need to separately contact the UMO prior to the dive.

l. Prior to using a steel cable or chain as a descent line, the diving officer responsible for the diving mission must approve such use.

m. To enable collaboration between COMNAVSEASYSKOM, TYCOMs, and OPNAV, the fleet may request OPNAV clarification of diving-related decisions or milestone considerations regarding development, procurement of substitutions of required equipment, materiel, apparatus, arrangements, procedures, or tests.

(1) COMNAVSEASYSKOM should consider alternate processes for equipment, materials, apparatus, arrangements, procedures, or tests normally required if it can be demonstrated the substitutes provide an appropriate or increased level of safety.

(2) COMNAVSEASYSKOM must, upon request by OPNAV N97, support collaborative discussions as to whether the use of any particular equipment, materiel, apparatus, arrangement, procedure, or test is unreasonable or impractical, and, as such, attempt to clarify considerations or concerns regarding the use of alternate equipment, materiel, apparatus, arrangement, procedure, or test to such an extent and upon such condition that ensures a degree of safety consistent with the standard.

(3) Examples of sources for alternate equipment, materiel, apparatus, arrangement, procedure, or tests which can be used for collaborative comparative discussion and potential assessment include processes and equipment from within the ABCANZ exchange agreement, are NATO Standardization Agreement (STANAG) compliant programs or systems, or have a longstanding history of safe use by commercial industry, other services, or other countries. Details to support collaboration within the NATO UDWG are described in chapter 9.

CHAPTER 4
REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMAND DIVE BILLS OR INSTRUCTIONS

1. Standardization. In order to reduce the administrative burden and increase standardization, TYCOMs and ISICs are encouraged to produce templates for standardized dive bills or instructions where it makes sense to do so.

2. Command Policy Minimum Areas. Command policy for the minimum areas listed in subparagraphs 2a through 2e must be addressed in the dive bill or instruction.

a. Commander's critical information requirements in support of diving operations.

b. Breath hold dives.

c. Exceptional exposure dives, cold weather dives, long duration dives, and high altitude dives.

d. Mandatory briefings, including ORM and mission confirmation.

e. Specific commanders' constraints, restraints, and "No-Go" criteria associated with diving-related missions.

3. Command Dive Bill or Instruction Guidance. In lieu of a TYCOM or ISIC-provided standard, figure 4-1 should be used for command-level dive bills or ship's diving instructions. Note: Any example provided by any specific paragraph in figure 4-1 is only an example and is not intended to provide policy regarding that subject area.

COMMAND DIVE BILL OR INSTRUCTION TEMPLATE

1. Purpose

2. List of Current References

3. Formal Command Diving Organization Chart

4. Responsibilities

a. Commanding Officer (CO) (or Officer in Charge (OIC)).
(Examples include)

(1) Ultimately responsible for the safe conduct of all diving operations.

(2) Establish CO's critical information requirements (CCIR) associated with diving operations.

(3) Requirement to approve the conduct of exceptional exposure dives that meet the threshold of an operational imperative as delineated in the Navy Dive Manual (NDM) may be conducted only with the approval of the CO.

(4) Personally approve any breath-hold dives. Pre-evolution briefs in preparation for a breath-hold dive must include the final end-state for the breath-hold dive to prevent mission-creep.

(5) Be briefed by mission commander or planners to confirm planning and risk management complies with the command's operational risk management (ORM) process and is sufficient to safely conduct diving operations. The length and scope of the brief is scalable commensurate with the complexity of the dive, experience of personnel, and the status of applicable equipment. Standard operating procedures are acceptable to meet the briefing requirement, but must be approved by the CO or OIC as part of the dive bill or instruction or in writing prior to the evolution.

(6) Require an approved qualified watchstander List (QWL) for divers and diving supervisors.

b. Command Diving Officer. Examples include:

Figure 4-1

(1) List the qualification required prior to earning designation letter.

(2) List responsibility and authority of the command diving officer in the designation letter.

c. Watch Station Qualified Diving Officers. Examples include:

(1) List the qualification requirements prior to earning designation letter.

(2) List responsibility and authority of the command diving officer in the designation letter.

d. Master Diver. Examples include, provide technical advice for the dive supervisors, dive officers, and the chain of command.

(1) List the qualification requirements prior to earning designation letter.

(2) List responsibility and authority of the master diver in the designation letter.

(3) Maintains the diver training program to include scheduling frequent training dives to ensure that assigned divers maintain qualifications, system certification, and apply ORM principles.

(4) Provide oversight of preventive and corrective maintenance on diving equipment, support systems, salvage machinery, handling systems, and submarine rescue equipment.

(5) Review risk assessments-associated ORM prior to briefing the CO/OIC.

e. Dive Supervisors. Examples include:

(1) Command personnel qualification standard (PQS) requirements or on-the-job training needed prior to earning designation letter.

Figure 4-1

(2) List responsibility and authority of the command's diving supervisor. There may be several levels of dive supervisor or a single qualification, depending on the systems and missions of the command.

f. Undersea Medical Officer. Examples include:

(1) List the qualification requirements prior to earning designation letter.

(2) List responsibility and authority of the undersea medical officer in the designation letter.

(3) List responsibilities of the assigned or regional undersea medical officer "Bends Watch Bill."

g. Independent Duty Corpsman or Dive Medical Technician. Examples include:

(1) List the qualification requirements of the independent duty corpsman or dive medical technician.

(2) List responsibility and authority of the independent duty corpsman or dive medical technician.

5. Regulations. Examples include:

a. List all unique command or mission-centric regulations. Specifically state that breath-hold diving is not normally executed where diving equipment is available. For those rare occasions where it is authorized by the CO, the methods to be used, constraints, restraints, and "No-Go" criteria must be specifically addressed within the command dive bill or instruction.

b. List specific safety regulations for diving.

(1) List safe distances from sonar and sea suction.

(2) List tag out and radiological controls (RADCON) procedures.

Figure 4-1

c. List regulations associated with non-typical evolutions such as unique training dives, familiarization dives, boat operations, combined diver-unmanned undersea vehicle (UUV) operations, and actions for dive emergencies.

d. List requirements for applicable briefs, for example, mission purpose, method and end-state, clearly delineating the requirements for safety and ORM, dive station, navigation, etc. In general, when conducting dive operations on and around ships, the diving supervisor must advise the appropriate duty officers and duty section personnel on the affected or nearby ships. The dive bill or instruction should clearly articulate the CO's or OIC's expectations for who is to be briefed.

6. Procedures. This section should list any mission-centric procedures, regulations, or policies not covered elsewhere in the Dive Bill or requiring additional detail.

7. ORM. ORM might not be included in the command dive bill or instruction if published in another ship's instruction, however the command dive bill or instruction should specifically cite that instruction to ensure it is used when appropriate. If included in the dive bill then examples of areas that might be covered are listed in subparagraphs 7a through 7c.

a. Specify the expected command ORM process and requirements.

b. List delegated signature authorities for severity and residual risk assessment code (RAC) levels.

c. Direct that ORM deliberate risk assessment, per OPNAVINST 3500.39C, with follow-on mission planning and time critical risk management (TCRM), must consider the sum of all factors (e.g., environmental hazards, human performance related factors that affect safe operation and divers, etc.). Several examples of areas for consideration include:

(1) Diving at elevation.

(2) Diving in cold water and cold climates.

Figure 4-1

(3) Utilizing unique equipment or equipment seldom used which might impact a diver's and dive team's proficiency.

(4) Utilizing unique personal protective equipment or equipment seldom used which might impact a diver's and dive team's proficiency.

(5) Diving with restricted access to the surface or restricted visibility.

(6) Diving in proximity to ordnance.

8. Safety Precautions for Diving Operations. List items not listed elsewhere in the bill which requires highlighting.

9. Dive Checklists, Guides, and Action Plans. Examples include:

a. Tag out procedures and isolations. The ship's duty section must take all actions to ensure that shipboard systems which may affect diver safety are properly configured and tagged out prior to commencing diving operations and remain so until the completion of diving operations per NAVSEA S0400-AD-URM-010/TUM Revision 7, Tag-Out Users Manual, and NAVSEA SS521-AG-PRO-010 Revision 6, Navy Dive Manual.

b. Safety checklist.

c. Isolation guide list.

d. Active suction.

e. Validated emergency action plan, including any memorandum of understanding with emergency medical service (EMS) or Federal fire department for transportation and treatment.

Figure 4-1

CHAPTER 5
DIVING WAIVER AND ETP SUBMISSION CRITERIA AND PROCESS

1. Purpose. Provide criteria and process for ETPs and diving waivers. Guidance in this chapter and figure 5-1 is provided for scenarios where it is essential that dives be conducted, which deviate from established policies or the TTPs established in reference (d), or the specific diving apparatus operations and maintenance manual. MOAs or MOUs negotiated by OPNAV must have the effect of an ETP.

2. OPNAV Retained Waiver Authorities. OPNAV N97 retains approval authority for all diving waivers and ETPs which might result in national-level or foreign national-level interest if a failure or casualty were to occur, and for any waiver of policy which involves non-DoD personnel use of Navy diving equipment.

3. Delegated Waiver Authorities. OPNAV N97 delegates ETP and diving waiver authority as delineated in subparagraphs 3a through 3d. OPNAV N97 must be kept informed of waiver intent during planning and execution. No part of this waiver or ETP authority delegation must preclude OPNAV N97 from approving or denying any pending or previously approved waiver or ETP, if deemed appropriate.
 - a. FO or General Officer (GO) Commander. First FO or GO in the chain of command serves as the approval authority for Navy dives conducted using non-certified or non-ANU life support equipment. A NAVSEA 00C hazard analysis must be conducted and included with all waiver requests. OPNAV N97 must be informed by letter (copy to).

 - b. O6 Commander. First O6 commander in the chain of command serves as the approval authority for mission essential Navy dives which deviate from safety, operational procedures, or personnel qualifications (except physical standards), and familiarization dives. A NAVSEA 00C hazard analysis must be conducted and included with all waiver requests. The first FO or GO and OPNAV N97 must be informed by letter (copy to).

 - c. O5 Commander. During operational contingencies, O5 commanders must serve as the approval authority for mission essential dives that exceed diving system normal working limits or deviate from established procedures during contingencies,

including the conduct of decompression dives for systems which normally do not exceed no-decompression limits. A NAVSEA 00C hazard analysis must be conducted and included with all waiver requests when feasible. The first O6 commander in command in the chain of command must be informed as soon as possible. The first FO or GO and OPNAV N97 must be informed by letter (copy to).

d. CO, CENEODDIVE

(1) Serves as the approval authority for:

(a) CENEODDIVE-associated training dives which deviate from established training curricula.

(b) Familiarization dives conducted at a CENEODDIVE-associated diving training facility.

(c) Modification, addition, or abridging of any portion of a diving course of instruction to provide additional, or specialized, training, or to align the trained output to the appropriate terminal and enabling objectives.

(2) The first FO or GO and OPNAV N97 must be informed by letter (copy to) for all waivers that CO, CENEODDIVE approves.

(3) As required, CENEODDIVE will provide training and curriculum support to COs and commanders exercising waiver or ETP authorities under this instruction.

4. Dive Waiver Request Process. Waiver requests must be submitted to the cognizant authority as delineated in subparagraphs 4a through 4c.

a. Waiver or ETP requests to OPNAV N97 must be endorsed by the first FO or GO in the requestor's chain of command and submitted via NAVSEA 00C.

b. Waiver requests must substantiate the urgent or unusual circumstances and operational considerations justifying their approval, and must include adequate detail to permit a meaningful technical review. Minimum information includes:

- (1) Description of the operational scenario.
- (2) System material condition and certification status.
- (3) A detailed description of the specific departure from policy or specification requested to be waived.
- (4) Potential impact on personnel safety.
- (5) Required duration of the waiver.
- (6) An ORM assessment sheet showing initial risk assessment codes (RAC), risk mitigation strategies, and resulting final or improved RACs as a result of the mitigation strategy.

c. Records must be retained by the originating command for the period of the waiver plus 2 years.

5. Non-Applicability. The procedures outlined in this chapter do not apply to subparagraphs 5a through 5g, but amplifying guidance is provided, as required.

a. Waivers of the physical standards for disqualifying physical conditions. Waivers of the physical standards should be submitted per reference (h).

b. Manned biomedical and human performance research dives performed under NEDU or NSMRL research protocols that require deviation from reference (d), provided prior authorization is obtained from NAVSEA 00C3B. Such dives must be performed per the human research requirements relevant to human studies protocols at the time of the intended study.

c. Familiarization dives with unqualified personnel.

(1) Diving is hazardous duty and must not normally be conducted by unqualified personnel.

(2) If a familiarization dive is to be conducted with unqualified personnel, the conditions in subparagraphs 5c(2)(a) through 5c(2)(h) must be met.

(a) An O6 or above operational commander is briefed and assumes the risk for conducting the familiarization dive.

(b) Conducted by personnel who have been medically screened by a qualified UMO, IDC, or DMT.

(c) Conducted in the most controlled environment available, with the most controllable dive apparatus, and only after all divers have been briefed and thoroughly reviewed all applicable operating and EP.

(d) Accompanied by a qualified diver.

(e) Within no-decompression limits.

(f) Must never be a planned decompression or an exceptional exposure dive.

(g) Conducted in the diving apparatus that provides the most control in the event of an emergency.

(h) Conducted only after positive communications through an umbilical (if surface-supplied mode) or through-water communications (if SCUBA mode), if available, have been achieved, and the dive is supported with on-site, qualified dive supervisors and with identified medical personnel supported by a recompression facility such that they can implement emergency actions in the event of a diving casualty.

d. Dives conducted following the diving interoperability guidance of chapter 8 do not require a waiver.

e. Non-diver qualified personnel supporting submarine rescue. Due to the number of personnel required for the operation of the Submarine Rescue Diving and Recompression System (SRDRS), the CO, Undersea Rescue Command is authorized to use non-dive qualified personnel who have been properly trained on the particular watchstation to operate the SRDRS. The respective submarine TYCOM and the unit CO are responsible for ensuring personnel meet appropriate medical screening and have the appropriate cross-training for the specific SRDRS watchstations. These watchstations must not include diving operations (with the exception of hyperbaric chambers).

f. USN divers must be permitted to utilize commercial air sources to meet operational necessity without a waiver if the conditions listed in subparagraphs 5f(1) through 5f(4) are met.

(1) NAVSEA 00C must develop and publish an inspection procedure and checklist for use in evaluating commercial divers' air sources. With a completed checklist, a CO may approve, in writing, the use of commercial divers' air sources.

(2) The dive supervisor must sight a current certification indicating that the facility meets air quality testing specifications, as provided by NAVSEA 00C.

(3) Dive supervisors are able to inspect all commercially obtained SCUBA cylinders for current hydrostatic test date, internal visual inspection within the past year, and ensure the cylinders meet ANU requirements (i.e., Department of Transportation (DoT) 3AA/3AL certification).

(4) Dive supervisors are able to inspect commercial air compressor(s), air transfer, air filtering, air storage, and air intake systems per a NAVSEA 00C produced inspection guideline.

g. NAVSEA 00C must develop checklists to assist in the standard exceptions allowed by subparagraphs 5g(1) through 5g(5).

(1) Examples of certification standards to be reviewed upon dive supervisor's inspection of air systems include: Canadian Standards Association Standard Z275.2-2011 Occupational Safety Code for Diving Operations (L), Canadian Standards Association Standard Z275.2-2011 Occupational Safety Code for Diving Operations (H), OSHA 1910.430 Commercial Diving-2004 (G), or simple Professional Association of Diving Instructors testing registry.

(2) Inspection criteria for commercially-obtained SCUBA cylinders for current hydrostatic test date, internal visual inspection within the past year, and ensure the cylinders meet ANU requirements (i.e., DoT 3AA/3AL certification).

(3) Inspection criteria for commercial air compressor(s), air transfer, air filtering and moisture separation systems, air storage, and air intake systems per a NAVSEA 00C-produced inspection guideline.

(4) Inspection requirements for use of non-certified chambers as emergency chamber.

(5) General inspection requirements and standard exemptions for use of non-critical, non-hazardous diving equipment, as required.

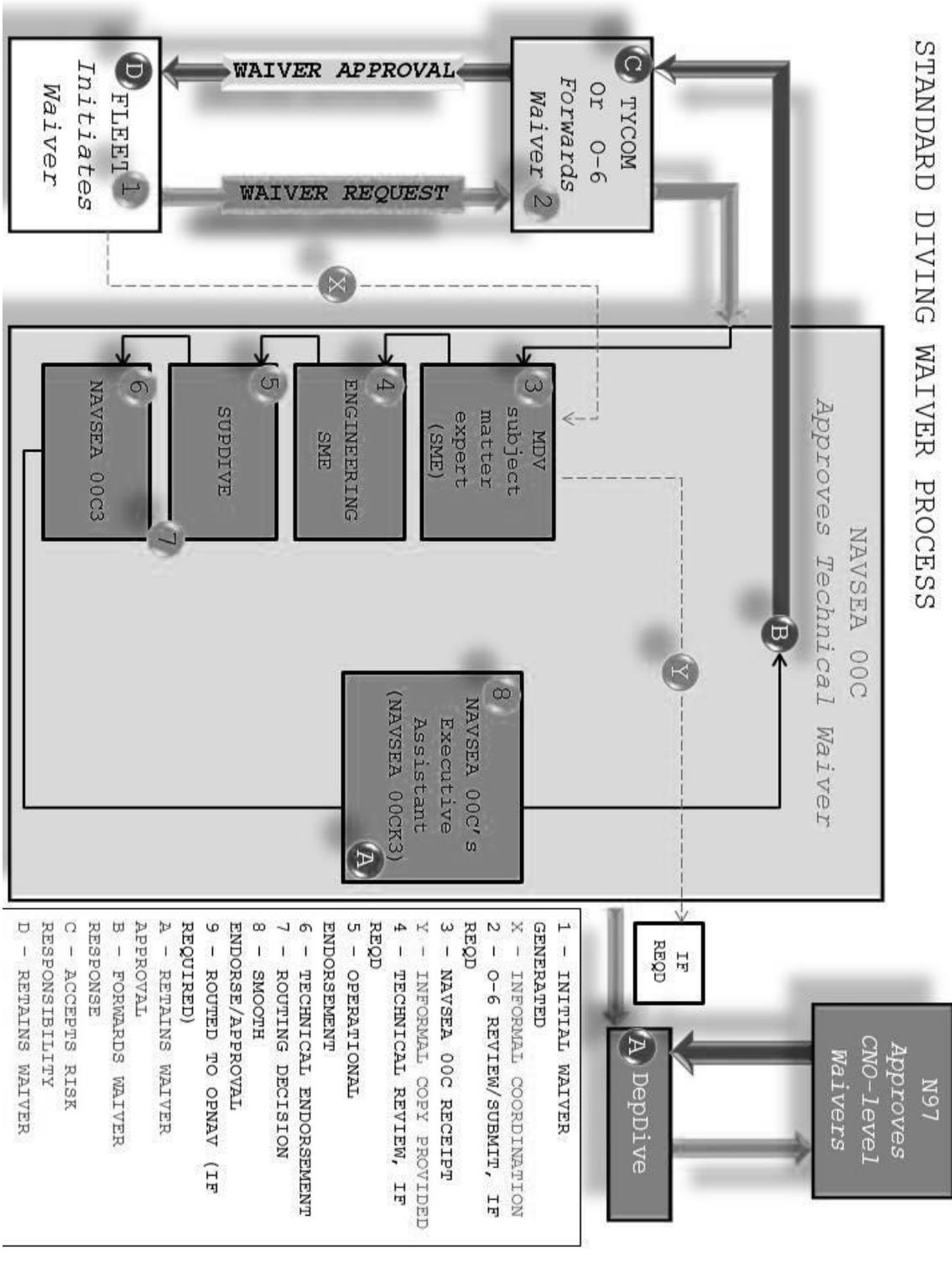


Figure 5-1

CHAPTER 6
DIVE MISHAP AND NEAR MISHAP REPORTING

1. Non-attributional. The mishap and near mishap reporting program must be as transparent and non-attributional as is appropriate and as Service or Departmental policy or law allow.
2. Other Reporting Requirements. The guidance of this chapter does not supersede other reporting requirements (e.g., OPREP messages, etc.) required by other instructions or guidance.
3. Web-enabled Safety System (WESS). Mishaps, near mishaps, and hazards must be reported through WESS or naval message per reference (e). CNO WASHINGTON DC//N973//, COMNAVSEASYSKOM WASHINGTON DC//00C//, appropriate TYCOM, and NAVXDIVINGU PANAMA CITY FL will be an information addressee on all message reports.
4. Guidance for Reporting. Use this guidance, including figure 7-1, for dive mishap reporting on evolutions involving preparation for, conduct of, and conclusion of diving operations to include impact on divers, dive station watchstanders, and support personnel. Any dive which results in the conditions listed in subparagraphs 4a through 4e must be reported as a dive mishap. This is not an all-inclusive list.
 - a. Restricted work.
 - b. Limited duty.
 - c. Light duty.
 - d. Recompression treatment.
 - e. Loss of consciousness.
5. Causes of Restricted Work, Limited Duty, and Light Duty. Causes of restricted work, limited duty, and light duty include, but are not limited to, thermal exposure, dehydration, altitude sickness, excessive fatigue, breath-hold diving, and any dive resulting in injury or death. Further, any dive operation that results in placing military or civilian personnel in restricted work, limited duty, non-dive duty (not PQ), or light duty status

regardless of the amount of time lost, with the exception of non-repetitive diving restrictions, must be reported as a dive mishap.

6. Hazard Report (HAZREP). Units must investigate and submit a HAZREP on hazards and near mishaps that do not warrant submission of a safety mishap report per reference (e). Self-evaluation and self-reporting of near mishaps is a key measure of professionalism and demonstrates concern for the greater diving community. To the greatest extent possible, the reporting of safety issues or concerns must be handled so that persons reporting or individuals involved in the reported event are not subject to punishment or censure.

7. Collection of Data. Submission of HAZREPs ensures safety information is collected and disseminated throughout the fleet with the goal of preventing mishaps. Collection of hazard and near mishap data over time allows for trend analysis and the resourcing of fleet-wide solutions to enable safe and effective diving in hazardous environments.

8. Judge Advocate General Manual (JAGMAN) Investigations

a. The JAGMAN provides instructions for investigation and reporting procedures required in instances when the mishap may have occurred as a result of procedural or personnel negligence. Per reference (e) and this instruction, a JAGMAN investigation must remain separate from any naval safety investigation, while the SIB must be granted access to all evidence collected by the JAGMAN investigation.

b. The senior SIB member's and assigned members' authorities must remain extant and free from command influence. Further, the SIB must be fully supported in its investigation and permitted to operate with full autonomy, with regards to the investigation, from the oversight of operational commanders once appointed by competent appointing authority.

9. Diving Equipment Associated with Mishap

a. Diving equipment that may have contributed to a mishap requires immediate segregation and must be secured and

untampered. For other than class A and B mishaps, contact NAVSEA 00C to determine if the equipment should be shipped by fastest traceable means to NEDU for analysis.

b. The equipment will not be dismantled, cleaned, or altered in any way prior to shipment.

c. NEDU must, without reasonable delay, provide a "legal working document" to the investigating body regarding engineering viability for associated diving equipment.

d. Through that analysis, NEDU must make a statement of correct operability of that equipment, producing an engineering based "best hypothesis" declaration, or summary, as to whether the equipment had or had not likely operated correctly, and a "best hypothesis" as to possible cause(s); caveats may be applied, as appropriate.

10. Examples of Hazards and Near Mishaps. Examples (not all inclusive) of hazards and near mishaps which must be reported per this chapter are listed in subparagraphs 10a through 10d.

a. Execution of EP. Examples include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Unplanned shifting to secondary air.
- (2) Aborted dive due to unexpected issue or event.
- (3) Fouling.
- (4) Lost diver.

b. Exceeding any prescribed limits regardless of the consequences. Examples include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Maximum depth.
- (2) Bottom time.
- (3) Omitted decompression.
- (4) Oxygen exposures above allowed pulmonary oxygen limits.

c. Any out of specification condition discovered after equipment and systems are prepared for use. Examples include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Carbon dioxide (CO2) canister installed or filled improperly.
- (2) CO2 canister not installed.
- (3) Exhaust valves installed improperly.
- (4) System aligned improperly.

d. Any external systems, equipment, and conditions that may adversely affect or impair diver safety. Examples include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Ship's equipment operated or tags cleared without proper authorization before, during, or after divers enter the water.
- (2) Unauthorized cranes operated overhead of divers.
- (3) Small boat operations conducted over or in the vicinity of divers.
- (4) Unauthorized discharges while divers are in the water.

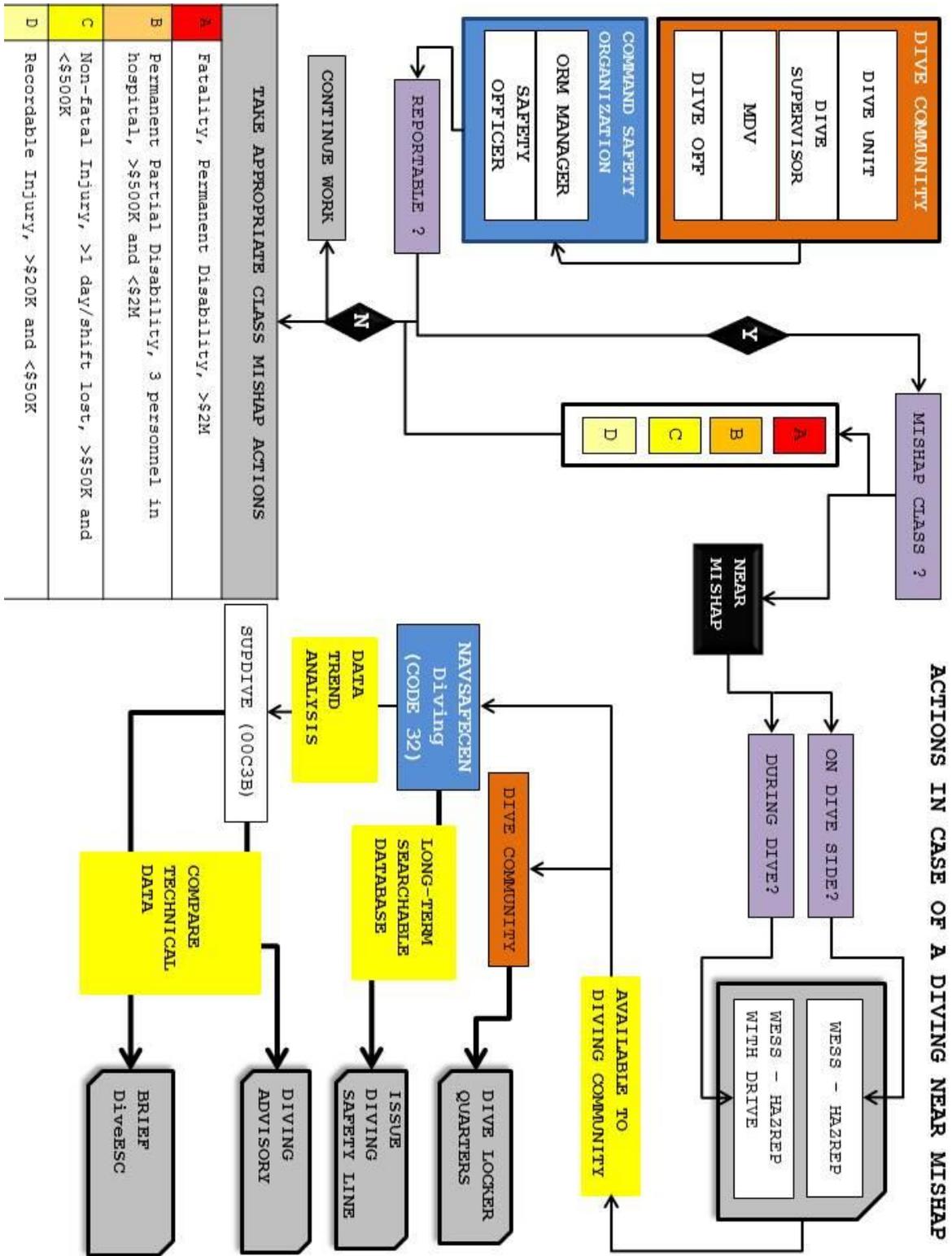


Figure 6-1

CHAPTER 7
DIVING OPERATIONAL READINESS INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

1. Purpose. To provide senior Navy leadership with a comprehensive program that ensures a viable and professional diving community throughout the Navy, all commands performing diving operations will undergo a DORI. The DORI provides a critical verification of operational proficiency and compliance with technical requirements, approved procedures, and diving policy.

2. Requirements

a. The DORI process is designed for echelon 5 commands and below. Echelon 5 commands with diving capabilities assigned at sub-command levels (e.g., EOD platoons, mobile diving and salvage unit companies, etc.) must be inspected via a robust and diverse enough inspection process to ensure the entire dive capability of that echelon 5 command is reviewed, and that proper oversight of sub-command task organizations' diving capabilities are compliant.

b. At the discretion of the TYCOM or other echelon 2 or 3 commander listed below, any individual program (e.g., preventative maintenance system (PMS), quality assurance, etc.) that has recently completed a satisfactory TYCOM or ISIC-led inspection may be exempted from the DORI, or undergo a reduced inspection, as desired. The DORI should focus on the execution of diving operations vice redundant inspections of areas that have recently received a satisfactory inspection.

c. DORIs must be reviewed for quality assurance by NAVSEA 00C personnel. Commands that must receive a NAVSEA 00C DORI quality assurance review every 2 years to ensure subordinate diving commands are being properly inspected are listed in subparagraphs 2c(1) through 2c(9).

(1) Commander, Navy Expeditionary Combat Command
(COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOM)

(2) Commander, Submarine Forces (COMSUBFOR)

(3) COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOM Pacific Fleet

(4) COMSUBFOR, Pacific

(5) NETC

(6) COMNAVFACENGCOM

(7) BUMED

(8) Commander, Navy Installations Command

(9) COMPACFLT (as the ISIC for Commander, Naval Forces Japan; Commander, Naval Forces Marianas; Naval Ship Repair Facility Yokosuka Japan; and Commander, Naval Air Forces Pacific).

d. COMNAVSPECWARCOM receives operational guidance and assessments from USSOCOM and is exempt from the provisions of this chapter.

e. Requirements for the DORI must be established, in writing, by the cognizant echelon 2 or 3 commanders listed in subparagraphs 2c(1) through 2c(9). At a minimum, the instruction must specify subordinate commands authorized to conduct DORIs, identify units that are authorized to conduct diving operations, provide detailed DORI checklists to be used during the conduct of inspections, and identify clear pass/fail criteria.

f. If an echelon 2 or 3 does not have the expertise to conduct a DORI, it must establish a MOA with an outside activity that can accomplish this review.

g. The DORI must be conducted on a revolving basis every 18, but not to exceed 30, months.

h. At a minimum, all DORIs must cover the areas listed in subparagraphs 2h(1) through 2h(5) (*recommended weightings are in parentheses*).

(1) Administration. (5 percent of the total inspection grade.) All diving-related training and administrative programs, including diving waivers, must be inspected for completeness and accuracy per ISIC, TYCOM, and OPNAV instructions. Commands must have also passed the diving

relevant portions of the most current ISIC and TYCOM required maintenance and material management, supply inspection, and COMNAVSEASYSKOM or COMNAVFACEKOM certification audit. The material condition of all assigned diving and ancillary support equipment must be inspected for operational readiness, maintenance, preservation and cleanliness. Additionally, perform an audit of the re-entry control program associated with diving and diving support systems since the last certification audit. Activities equipped with divers' life support systems must have their certifications reviewed during the DORI.

(2) Training. (*20 percent of the total inspection grade.*) The command diver training program, including the long-range and short-range training plan (including Navy mission-essential task list naval task area documentation) must be reviewed along with the PQS program and ORM training for completion through the Fleet Management and Planning System (FLTMPS) to determine the viability of the command's training program.

(3) Medical Review of Diving Personnel. (*5 percent of the total inspection grade.*) A thorough review of all command divers' medical records must be conducted for currency of dive physical examinations, ability to medically perform command dive missions, suitability of command medical facilities (as applicable), and general medical administration. Divers can be assessed for ability to successfully complete the diver entry level physical screening test. This requirement can be executed at any time within a 45-day window of the DORI.

(4) Diving Operations LOK. (*10 percent of the total inspection grade.*) All personnel, with the exception of the CO, assigned to supervise or perform diving operations or diving maintenance must be evaluated on their diving LOK. The method used and results of the LOK assessments must be included in the DORI report. LOK is assessed using one or more of the methods listed in subparagraphs 2h(4) (a) through 2h(4) (c).

(a) Monitored Evolutions. Evolutions such as dive briefs, mission briefs, ORM briefs, emergency drills, pre and post dive maintenance, and diving evolutions provide excellent opportunity to assess LOK.

(b) LOK Interview. LOK interviews provide an opportunity to assess dive team members during a single interviewee period or small group environment. These interviews allow an inspection team using a board of no less than two interviewers to thoroughly assess the LOK of specific dive team members. Diving officers, MDV, dive supervisor, and DMT must not be interviewed in a group environment. DMTs must be interviewed by the senior ISIC DMT, hospital corpsman (HM) or UMO. Due to the high demand and low density of senior DMTs and UMOs, the DMTs can be interviewed "virtually" by the ISIC with a board member on-site, in the room, or interviewed at a time other than the actual DORI dates, not greater than plus or minus 30 days.

(c) Written Examinations. Written examinations provide the DORI team a tool to assess dive team members LOK as it directly applies to established diving and maintenance policy, TTPs, and other diving-related doctrine. Examinations must be relevant to the senior watchstation a diver is qualified to stand.

1. The inspecting command will develop and approve all tests administered. Test integrity must be safeguarded by limiting access to essential personnel only, must only be administered by the DORI team, and questions used on any examination must be changed enough to preclude stereotyping or compromise. Advance copies of examinations must not be sent to the Diving unit being assessed.

2. Written examinations must consist primarily of essay type questions. Questions on parameters, set points and limitations may be used, however, true-false and multiple choice questions must not normally be used.

3. The minimum passing grade on written examinations must be determined by the ISIC and should not be below 70 percent. Examination should be comprehensive and written to support the command mission set and diving capabilities.

4. COs must remediate and reexamine individuals who fail written examinations prior to returning them to diving duty at the examined watchstation. The examination requirements of subparagraphs 2h(4)(c)1 through 2h(4)(c)3 are germane to that

reexamination. Length of written examinations for basic diving qualifications (non-supervisors) must be no less than 60 minutes in length, and diving officers, MDV, diving supervisors and DMTs must not be less than 2 hours in length.

5. DMT examinations must be developed and graded by the senior ISIC DMT, HM or UMO.

(5) Diving Operations. (*60 percent of the total inspection grade.*) Operational dives on each type of diving system must be observed and evaluated. The DORI team must ensure emergency drills are demonstrated and documented during the inspection. Diving performance includes all aspects of the evolution from pre to post mission operations. The guidance provided in subparagraphs 2h(5)(a) through 2h(5)(c) must be adhered to.

(a) The DORI team must select the diving supervisors to be evaluated during each dive evolution. The diving unit being inspected will provide the DORI team a list of all diving supervisors currently qualified to perform diving operations at the diving unit. The DORI team will select diving supervisors to be evaluated from the list provided. Aggressive and effective application of mission analysis, mission planning and ORM must be integral to the evaluation of any diving supervisor.

(b) The DORI team must select the diving emergency drills to be demonstrated and evaluated during the DORI. The diving unit being inspected will provide the DORI team pre-approved drill scenarios to be used to assess the diving team. The DORI team may specify, via the DORI notification letter, drill scenarios to be pre-approved and available for use during the inspection. The DORI team will select the emergency drill, from the pre-approved scenarios, to be conducted by each diving supervisor being assessed.

(c) Many evolutions conducted by divers present hazards that require increased dive team knowledge, more detailed ORM planning, and increased diving supervisor and command engagement. The DORI team may request, via DORI notification letter, specific evolutions to be conducted during the DORI. Requested evolutions must be a primary capability of the unit being inspected. Examples of evolutions to be requested are: underwater cutting and welding operations,

hydraulic tool operations, underwater rigging, and lift bag operations and hull inspections. The diving unit being inspected must make every effort to perform all evolutions requested by the DORI. In the event the diving unit is unable to perform evolutions requested by the DORI team, they must send a written notification to the inspecting command indicating which requested evolutions cannot be performed along with unit recommended alternate evolutions to be evaluated.

3. Goals. A properly run DORI and DORI quality assurance review will yield a diving community with the traits listed in subparagraphs 3a through 3c.

a. A comprehensive dive operational readiness assessment of all Navy diving teams.

b. A database of best practices, material deficiencies, administrative processes, and medical reviews for Navy diving.

c. A solid, well-performing and properly resourced diving community.

CHAPTER 8
DIVER QUALIFICATION, TRAINING, AND DESIGNATION

1. Purpose. To provide additional guidance for diver qualifications, requalification, proficiency, diver continuing training, command designation letters, local conversion training, diving interoperability (allowing USN divers to work with DoD inter-Service, foreign military, U.S. Government, and U.S. commercial divers), and training of civilians in NETC courses of instruction.

2. Qualification, Requalification, and Proficiency

a. Qualifications for Divers, Dive Supervisors, MDV, etc. Must be conducted as described in subparagraphs 2a(1) through 2a(3).

(1) All divers must be qualified for each watch station at each command using the PQS of reference (z).

(2) Dive supervisors are qualified NDs who have been formally trained or are qualified per PQS of reference (z) and on-the-job training to oversee Navy diving operations for a specific command and for a specific diving apparatus.

(3) The command diving officer is a qualified diver (normally an officer), designated by the CO or OIC, who has demonstrated the operational knowledge, experience, and qualifications to provide effective management and oversight of a command's diving program. In cases where the command does not have a dive qualified officer, the command should assign a chief petty officer diver or senior petty officer diver. This should usually be the most senior and experienced diver at the command. The diving officer should communicate with the ISIC, TYCOM, or other more senior command diving officer frequently to ensure proper management and oversight of the diving program. In these cases, the ISIC must be advised and should ensure this timely and effective communication exists.

b. Qualified Watchstander List (QWL). Commands should maintain a QWL for divers and dive supervisors that includes their name, watch, dive system and depth, completion of proficiency dives, and proficiency due dates.

c. Proficiency of Divers and Dive Supervisors. TYCOMs must provide clear, measurable and repeatable standards and periodicity to ensure currency and competency requirements for ND who are assigned to billets requiring mission-specific application of diving systems. This proficiency must also include diving officer, MDV, and dive supervisor watchstanding proficiency.

(1) Typically, all divers required to meet proficiency standards described in paragraph 2 should meet the requirements of reference (i). Additionally, dive systems used should normally cover the spectrum of systems assigned to the command, and dives should be conducted in the environment reasonably representative of the operational environment expected. When possible, and where relevant to the normal mission of the command, dives should be conducted at depths of 55 through 65 percent of normal working depth for the dive system used (i.e., this would not apply to ship's husbandry or ship's repair commands which normally work at depths of less than 60 feet). Dives should typically be conducted in an open-water environment. Training commands, NEDU, and NSMRL must conduct open-water dives whenever possible, unless the CO or OIC determines the predominance of diver proficiency factors are demonstrated in a non-open-water environment (e.g., high-risk training, ocean system simulator, etc.).

(2) This proficiency requirement is applicable to divers assigned to organizations that routinely conduct diving operations, generate operational units within an FRTP or IDTC, or support a SYSCOM production model (e.g., shipyard, intermediate maintenance activity, etc.).

(3) In order to ensure the best utility of the proficiency concept, supervisory proficiency watches and observed simulated casualty drills should normally be staggered throughout the 6-month proficiency period, and would typically mirror the model described in subparagraph 2c(1).

d. Provisional Qualifications. To be used by commands who are undergoing overhaul or extended periods where systems are placed in a layup status, thereby limiting completion of certain practical factors, should utilize a provisional qualification procedure. The objective of a provisional qualification process is to ensure the appropriate watchstander limitations are

established, that partially qualified personnel are formally tracked by a command-directed process, and appropriate emphasis is placed on completing full qualification at the earliest opportunity.

(1) For periods greater than 6 months, a provisional qualification process must be utilized.

(2) For periods less than 6 months, a provisional qualification would not be routinely used, unless a CO or operational commander determines it is necessary. Every effort should be made to ensure this does not become the standard to resolve qualified personnel gaps and shortfalls.

(3) Provisional qualification must be essentially the same as normal qualification, less the impacted practical factors, which must be identified in a command instruction or notice.

(4) The plan to complete full qualification, and the practical task simulation or talk-through process utilized for the provisional qualification, where applicable, must be included in the command instruction or notice.

(5) Proficiency requirements for a provisional qualification are the same as for the fully qualified watchstander.

(6) Full qualification must be achieved as soon as possible.

e. Requalification. Requalification must be conducted per reference (i).

f. Major Changes to Procedures or Equipment. The CENEODDIVE and NAVSEA 00C must provide a coordinated change recommendation to OPNAV N97, prior to issue of qualification or system conversion guidance.

3. Designation Letters

a. Dive supervisors, MDV, Navy diving CWOs, and diving officers, as all are supervisors, must be designated in writing by the CO or OIC.

b. Designation letters should delineate the CO's or OIC's expectations for qualifications, authorities, responsibilities, systems qualified (e.g., surface-supplied air diving, surface-supplied mixed gas diving, SCUBA, recompression chamber, etc.), and training requirements as directed by the TYCOM or ISIC.

c. MDVs are the Navy's senior enlisted personnel who have completed formal NDSTC training curricula and have been awarded a NEC 5341 or 5933 (for UCT). The CO or OIC must define, in writing, the specific qualifications, limitations, authorities, and responsibilities of each MDV under their command. MDVs must maintain qualifications, complete requalification and proficiency requirements, undergo refresher training, and constantly refine their diving knowledge, consistent with the provisions of this instruction. MDVs must:

(1) Provide technical advice for the dive supervisors, dive officers, and the chain of command.

(2) Establish a diver training program and schedule frequent training dives to ensure that assigned divers maintain full qualification, maintain system certification and accountability, are competent in using and effectively apply formal ORM principles, and are prepared for and pass diving inspections and DSAs. Also, ensure effective oversight of preventive and corrective maintenance on diving equipment, support systems, salvage machinery, handling systems, and submarine rescue equipment.

(3) Review the deliberate risk assessment and any changes to the risk assessment for accuracy and safety considerations.

d. Navy diving CWOs (designator 7201) hold a position of special trust and confidence within the diving community focused on project oversight, technical management, and compliance with established Navy diving policy. The CO or OIC must define, in writing, the specific qualifications, limitations, authorities, and responsibilities of each diving CWO under their command. CWOs must maintain qualifications, complete requalification and proficiency requirements, undergo refresher training, and constantly refine their diving knowledge, consistent with the provisions of this instruction.

e. The Navy's readiness generation process, normally established via the FRTP, IDTC or long-range training program, is fundamental to developing safe and competent supervisors at all levels of responsibility and command. To that end, it is expected that a diving OIC's, MDV's or dive supervisor's designation letter would typically be more restrictive at the beginning of an FRTP basic phase, as opposed to upon successful completion of a final exercise problem, the integrated and advanced phase, and deployment. No NEC or previous qualification must relieve a CO or commander of assuring all divers or senior supervisors have passed through appropriate readiness attainment gates per the FRTP, LRTP, or other readiness attainment model. This requirement remains applicable for those organizations that do not specifically use the FRTP.

f. In order to minimize administrative burden, standardized letters may be used for this purpose, as determined by the TYCOM or ISIC.

4. Continuing Training. All divers and dive supervisors, at all levels of supervisory responsibility, must participate in a continuing training program as specified by the TYCOM and ISIC. The goal is to maintain adequate LOK to safely perform their duties and responsibilities. This training should incorporate incident reports and lessons learned from recent diving mishaps or lessons learned published by the TYCOM and ISIC to prevent recurrence.

5. Local Conversion Training

a. This provision is used to allow experts in repair or operations to participate in a dive with the approval of the CO or OIC without going through unnecessary training and qualifications.

b. Graduates of formal military dive schools that have met the requirements of a U.S. military SCUBA diver or greater may be locally trained to conduct surface-supplied diving operations with the approval of the CO or OIC as delineated in subparagraph 5c. This policy is intended to provide commanders the flexibility to utilize trained U.S. military divers in previously unfamiliar diving apparatus for specific critical mission requirements. Local qualification must be rescinded upon completion of the requirement for which it was initiated.

c. The conditions in subparagraphs 5c(1) through 5c(10) must be met in order to utilize this provision.

(1) Only utilized for time-critical, specific missions using surface-supplied diving equipment, for a limited timeframe.

(2) Training must be executed under the oversight of a qualified MDV or diving officer while utilizing the approved NDSTC training modules specific to that diving system.

(3) Concurrence is obtained from the first O6 in the operational chain of command.

(4) Diver must be current in diving qualifications.

(5) A second diver, fully qualified and current in the system being trained, will be utilized for all training evolutions. The second diver must not be the standby diver, and the standby diver will not down-dress during training evolutions. The diver can conduct single diver operations per reference (c), once qualified, only if the mission requirement will not permit two divers due to safety or unique operational concerns (e.g., EOD explosive safety or special missions, etc.).

(6) The diver must successfully demonstrate all EP during an observed dive in all desired surface supplied dive system configurations in the presence of a qualified diver.

(7) Diver must be training in the minimum requirements for pre and post mission and pre and post dive maintenance associated with the system configurations trained.

(8) Qualification is rescinded upon completion of the mission requirement for which it was initiated, and only remains in effect during temporary additional duty with the written notification and concurrence of the receiving CO or OIC.

(9) Local qualification training records must be maintained for the duration of the individual's time at the command, plus 2 years.

(10) Inform TYCOM and CENEODDIVE, by letter, when local training provisions are utilized. CENEODDIVE must retain the local training letter data in the individual diver's permanent diver training file.

6. Diving Interoperability. This paragraph provides policy guidance for commanders having authorities per chapter 5 of this instruction to conduct operations requiring diver interoperability.

a. Training Accepted

(1) DoD Inter-Service. Active duty and reserve military personnel and civilian employees of the DoD, who have successfully completed formal training and achieved at least initial accession training in one or more qualified military diving system at a U.S. military diving school and have maintained their qualifications must be considered a DoD diver for Service-common diving. Standardized Service-common training is managed by the TTAB under the JMDT&T Program Board.

(2) Foreign Military. A qualified foreign military diver is any foreign military diver qualified and designated per their nation's military requirements and standards or a foreign civilian diver trained and certified on USN equipment. The Navy Diving Program should make deliberate efforts to maximize the advantages available for training and equipment commonality which meets the U.S. requirement via the STANAG and ABCANZ exchange processes (see subparagraph 6b).

(3) U.S. Government. U.S. government employees assigned to diving duty as part of their standard job assignment, qualified under a nationally recognized training program, and who have maintained qualifications per that program's requirements. Former DoD divers meet the initial training requirements provided they are current under a nationally recognized program regardless of that program's initial training requirement.

(4) U.S. Commercial. Divers who have completed a formal course of study and are qualified and remain qualified under reference (d). U.S. contractors who are former DoD divers meet

the initial training requirements provided they are current under a nationally recognized program regardless of that program's initial training requirement.

b. Equipment Accepted

(1) U.S. ANU and Certified Systems. Unless provided a diving waiver or ETP, all USN divers must use ANU equipment and certified systems for all joint diving. For clarity purposes, qualified military divers assigned duties under permanent change of station orders per the PEP are permitted to dive and use equipment authorized per the approval process and policies of the national military or naval force to which they are assigned.

(2) Other Authorized Equipment. No diver must be allowed to use equipment or dive a technique (i.e., mixed gas diving, nitrox, etc.) that he or she is not qualified in through his or her respective Service or organization. The guidance in chapter 5 applies in regards to familiarization dives.

c. Policy. ND may dive with equivalently qualified divers and equipment as described in subparagraphs 6a and 6b. This does not convey a blanket approval to forego adherence to standards as prescribed by this instruction and its references. The intention is to allow the operational commander to make case-by-case decisions in an informed matter to allow flexibility in operations. There is a balance that must be struck between safety and liability. Safety is a function of ORM while liability is a function of law. OPNAV N97 should be informed prior to operations, where possible, by letter indicating the organizations involved, purpose and duration of the integrated operation. The direction of contracted civilian divers is a function of the contracting process and contract law, and governed under policy and statute outside of this document.

(1) Prior to the commencement of diving operations, the senior ND must confirm in a memorandum for the record or other legally acceptable format which states:

(a) The CO has granted permission to conduct diving operation with "equivalently qualified" divers.

(b) The participating divers are medically qualified to dive by their personal physician or government organization, have met the equivalency requirements, and have completed the required familiarization training per this chapter. ND diving with any U.S. civilian diver is restricted to the equipment and restrictions of reference (y).

(c) The equipment adequacy, equivalency, maintenance, and cleanliness records have been reviewed and accepted for use.

(d) The air, oxygen, and CO2 scrubber material has been reviewed and accepted for use.

(2) Classroom training and briefing should be conducted prior to joint diving and diving with U.S. ANU equivalent equipment covering a minimum of: equipment parameters and safety limitations or restrictions, pre-dive setup, dressing procedures, in-water procedures, specific TTPs relating to the dive objective, descent and ascent rate restrictions, underwater communication techniques, demonstrate EPs, extract method and location, emergency checklists, treatment location, and post-dive procedures.

(3) Prior to conducting open water dives, conduct familiarization dives in a controlled environment (i.e., a pool or pier side).

(4) ORM and the dive brief should follow the guidance in chapter 5 of reference (d).

(5) An O6 or above operational commander is briefed and assumes risk for the diving evolution.

(6) For dives conducted by the Navy, the dive supervisor and standby diver must be qualified ND. Outside divers may man other dive station positions provided there is a qualified ND backup.

(7) For dives conducted by outside divers with Navy participants, the qualifications and proficiency of the diving supervisor should be assessed.

(8) ND permanently assigned to the armed forces of allied nations under the PEP comply with the operational standards of that allied force and are exempt from the provisions of this instruction.

7. Training of Civilians in NETC Diving Courses of Instruction

a. Individual Military Training Programs. Per reference (aa), individual military training programs funded by the DoD must be available to active and reserve component personnel, civilian employees and, when authorized, contractors, allies, and other U.S. government or non-government agency personnel.

(1) There are three categories of civilian personnel who will be considered for attendance in NETC diving courses of instruction: DoD and DON civilians; Federal, State and local civilian law enforcement personnel; and other U.S. government or non-government agency personnel.

(2) Per reference (ab), training of Federal, State, and local civilian law enforcement officials must be limited to situations when the use of non-DoD personnel would be unfeasible or impractical from a cost or time perspective and would not otherwise compromise military preparedness of the United States.

(3) Requests for the use of government property or facilities by municipalities or other organizations outside the DoD often result, at least in part, from the prohibitive costs associated with obtaining similar property or facilities from commercial sources. The Navy may not compete with commercial enterprises by providing training to non-DoD civilians when reasonably similar training is available within the private sector.

(4) Navy employed civilian divers must be trained at a NETC diving course of instruction.

(5) Quotas for training of non-DoD and non-DON civilian government personnel will be considered, pending availability of seats after training requests for military, DON and DoD civilians are satisfied. Governmental agencies outside DoD must determine that satisfactory diver training is not available commercially, and document such in any request for quotas in a NETC diving course of instruction.

(6) DoD activities take precedence for quotas.

(7) NETC diving courses of instruction will not normally be altered to provide additional or specialized training.

(8) Attendance by civilian personnel must be incidental to the necessary and authorized training of military personnel. Training of civilians is not to interfere with the training of military personnel, or the primary mission of the course concerned.

b. Approval Authority. Requests by DoD or DON civilians; Federal, State and local civilian law enforcement personnel; and other U.S. government or non-government agency personnel to attend a NETC diving course of instruction must be forwarded to the appropriate approval authority.

(1) DoD or DON Civilians. DoD or DON civilians must be assigned to a position that diving is a primary duty as defined by the employee's position description. CENEODDIVE, as the quota control, must manage all DoD or DON civilian requests for quotas in NETC diving courses of instruction.

(2) Federal, State and Local Civilian Law Enforcement Personnel. Per reference (ab), SECNAV may, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Homeland Defense and Global Security), approve the request for training.

(3) Other U.S. Government or Non-Government Agency Personnel. Commander, NETC, on behalf of SECNAV, is the approval authority for requests by other U.S. government or non-government agency personnel for attendance in a NETC diving course of instruction. Submit request to: NETC, 250 Dallas St., Pensacola, FL 32508-5220; Attention: Code N71, NETC Training Program Coordinator.

c. Quota Control. CENEODDIVE is the quota control authority for NETC diving courses of instruction conducted at NDSTC. Non-DON and non-DoD civilian personnel may be considered for enrollment only after eligible military personnel have been enrolled, no sooner than 30 days prior to the class convening. Non-DON and non-DoD civilians may only occupy student spaces that would otherwise remain vacant.

d. Diver Training Information. Information concerning diving and diver training may be obtained from the Catalog of Navy Training Courses, volume II.

e. Quota Requests. Submit quota requests per paragraph 7 and the Privacy Act of 1974. Copies of all requests must be sent to: CENEODDIVE, 350 South Crag Road, Panama City, FL 32407-7016. The information in subparagraphs 7e(1) through 7(e)(9) is required.

(1) Full name.

(2) Residence address.

(3) Date and place of birth.

(4) Name and address of sponsoring organization.

(5) Security clearance.

(6) Statement of training desired, including designation of course of instruction, and time frame.

(7) Statement concerning government or sponsoring agency need for such training. Non-DoD agencies must include a statement regarding the non-availability of adequate diver training from within the private sector.

(8) A report documenting successful completion of a hyperbaric pressure test and the physical screening test per references (d) and (i).

(9) A report of physical examination conducted per reference (h).

CHAPTER 9
EXECUTIVE STEERING COMMITTEE, ADVISORY TEAMS, PROGRAM BOARD, AND
WORKING GROUP

1. DiveESC

a. Purpose. To improve the effectiveness and economy of diving activities throughout the Navy and to ensure the Navy has the required capability to support peacetime, emergency, and wartime diving technology and training requirements. This body must consider issues across all TYCOMs relevant to Navy diving policy, manpower, training, funding, operational readiness, and future diving capability.

b. Composition. The DiveESC is comprised of FOs and GOs, or civilian equivalents, from OPNAV N97 (who serves as the chair); OPNAV N95; CNO N093; OPNAV N43; OPNAV N31; Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Manpower, Personnel, Training, and Education (CNO N1); COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOM; NAVSEASYSCOM, Deputy Commander for Ship Design, Integration and Naval Engineering (NAVSEA 05); COMPACFLT, Director, Fleet Maintenance (N43); USFLTFORCOM; and Deputy, NAVSPECWARCOM. The DiveESC is advised by a senior FO or O6 reserve diver; SUPSALV; SupDive; Commander, CENEODDIVE; Commander, CENSEALSWCC; CO, Basic Underwater Demolition/Sea, Air, Land (SEAL); CO, NDSTC; DepDive (who serves as secretary); and the chairs of the SEAT and CWO-AT.

c. Reports

(1) These annual reports must be prepared for the DiveESC.

(a) OPNAV report on the state of Navy diving, the NATO standardization and exercises and MOUs.

(b) CWO-AT report of the state of Navy diving CWO community.

(c) SEAT report of the state of the diving senior enlisted community and dive supervisors.

(d) OPNAV and NAVSEA 00C3B report on actions relevant to diving within the ABCANZ diving working group.

(e) OPNAV report on Navy SOF diving policy and integration.

(f) OPNAV report on Navy diving operability within the arctic environment.

(g) CENEODDIVE report on state of ND training.

(h) Chair, TTAB, and chair, MTAB, report on tools and processes which foster collaboration and a culture of learning within the Navy diving community.

(2) Bi-annually, relevant OPNAV requirements officers, OPNAV Director, Programming (OPNAV N80), and NAVSEASYSCOM must provide a consolidated diving capability status and roadmap review.

(3) Other reports on Navy diving and diving associated programs and capabilities, as requested or proposed.

d. Output. Provide timely input to the Navy program objective memorandum process and associated requirements generation processes to ensure the Navy maintains the required diving capability and capacity for the projected security environment.

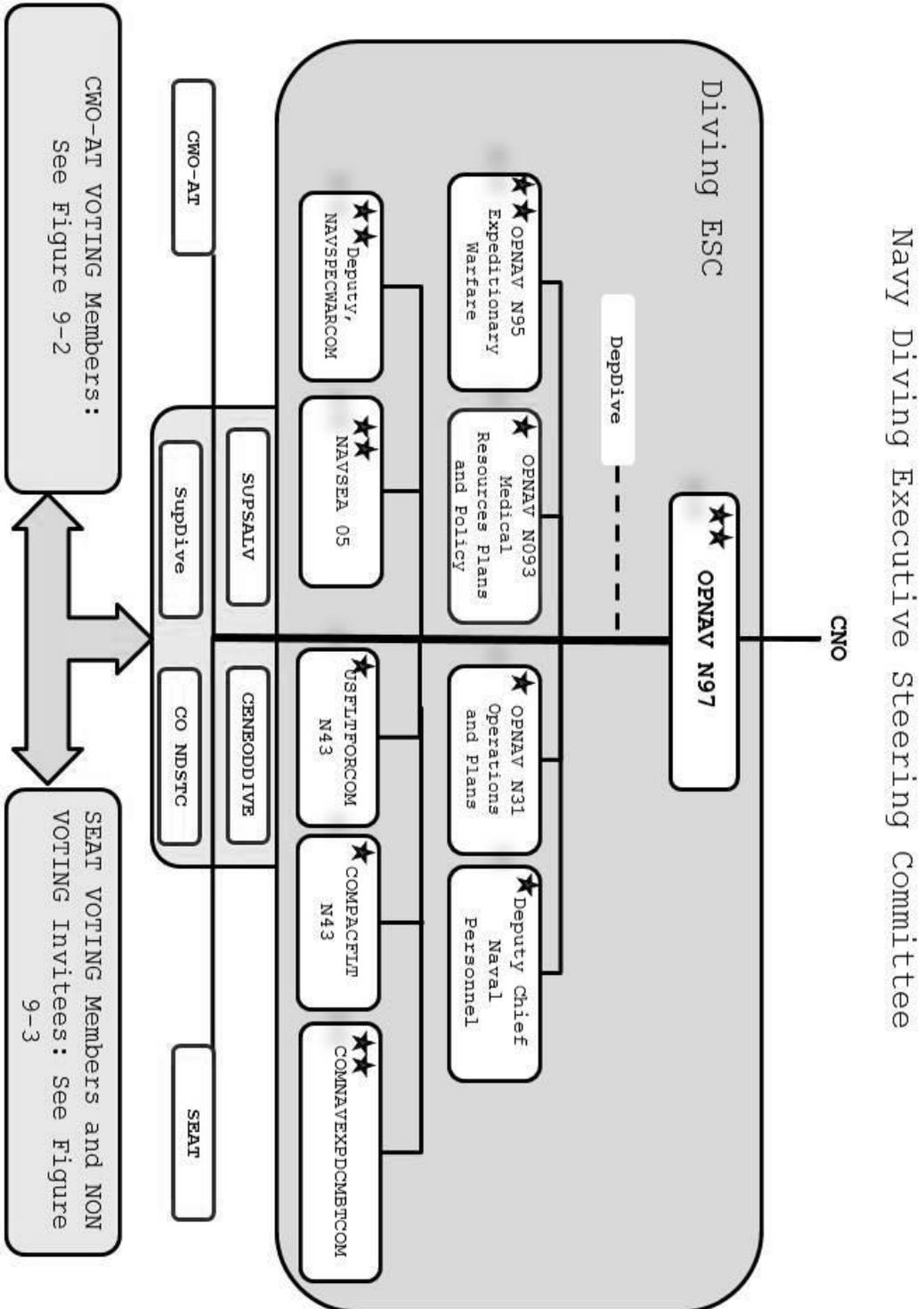


Figure 9-1

2. CWO-AT

a. Purpose. The CWO-AT represents the Navy's community of persistent diving program and policy experts, and the CWO-AT leverages that expertise through collaboration, discussion and proposal of recommended solutions to issues that affect the broader Navy diving community, and by extension, dive policies that may affect DoD divers. Focus areas include:

- (1) Navy diving policy.
- (2) Diving capability modernization.
- (3) Navy-wide dive training, funding, and manpower status.
- (4) Operational readiness.

b. Diving CWO-AT Composition. This portion of this instruction must serve as the charter for a diving CWO-AT. The CWO-AT must be a group composed of senior diving CWOs who are currently assigned to diving duties at NAVSEASYSKOM; COMSUBFOR; NAVSPECWARCOM; Commander, EOD Group TWO and ONE (until such time that COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOM or the TYCOM establishes a billet); Commander, Navy Regional Maintenance Center (COMNAVREGMAINTCEN) CWO representative; CENEODDIVE, Specialized Research Diving Detachment; and all diving CWO fives (designator 7201). The CWO-AT must be chaired by the NAVSEA 00C diving CWO. While the CWO-AT principally reports to the DiveESC, it can and must, on request, respond to any TYCOM, SYSCOM or OPNAV N97 in a capacity to study, advise, and report on any diving issue relevant to its charter. Such reports must be included in the next subsequent report to the DiveESC.

c. Chairperson Responsibilities. The CWO-AT chairperson must attend all CWO-AT meetings, represent the CWO-AT at the DiveESC and the Salvage Executive Steering Committee. On a regular basis the CWO-AT chairperson will query the CWO-AT for nominated issues in the established focus areas, coordinate all consideration and discussion of all nominated issues, maintain an open line of communication with the SEAT, provide written recommendations to the chairperson of the Salvage Executive Steering Committee and the DiveESC via SupDive, and keep the CWO-AT informed of all progress on CWO-AT initiated issues.

Finally, the CWO-AT chairperson must authorize invitees from outside or non-voting organizations to attend meetings and present issues.

d. CWO-AT Member Responsibilities. All CWO-AT members must establish effective communication channels among themselves and institute contact responsibilities to all individual diving commands, soliciting inputs for discussion from their respective communities. Additionally, all CWO-AT members must attend and participate in CWO-AT meetings and virtual discussions, take timely action to complete assigned tasks, and provide feedback to their communities and commands. The CWO-AT must vote on slating for all CWO-AT positions. CWO-AT members must be senior CWOs who have demonstrated institutional and technical expertise needed to fill the vacant position. The candidate's military bearing and ability to effectively communicate throughout the dive community must be factors in selection. CWO-AT candidates must normally be CWO four or five. In the event a qualified candidate is not available in time to fill a vacating billet, senior CWO threes may be considered for the position.

e. CWO-AT Meeting Frequency. The CWO-AT must meet every 6 months; at least annually in person. The annual meeting, when permitted by Navy policy, must be conducted in person. In the event additional meetings are required, every effort will be made to allow sufficient time for all members to be present. When additional meetings are required, every effort will be made to conduct those meetings virtually. A quorum of voting members is required to be present to enact decision making policy on items being addressed by the CWO-AT. A quorum will consist of 70 percent of voting members who must be present at the meeting. No proxy votes will be accepted; however, an electronically provided vote made by the voting member will be accepted.

f. Liaison Reports. A close liaison will be maintained between the CWO-AT and the SEAT at all times. This should normally be conducted by the submission of a liaison report, similar to how working groups of the NATO Standardization Office liaison with one another.

g. SEAT Chairperson. The chairperson, SEAT must be a sitting and voting member of the CWO-AT.

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h. CWO-AT Chairperson. The chairperson, CWO-AT must be a sitting and voting member of the SEAT.

Navy Diving CWO Advisory Team

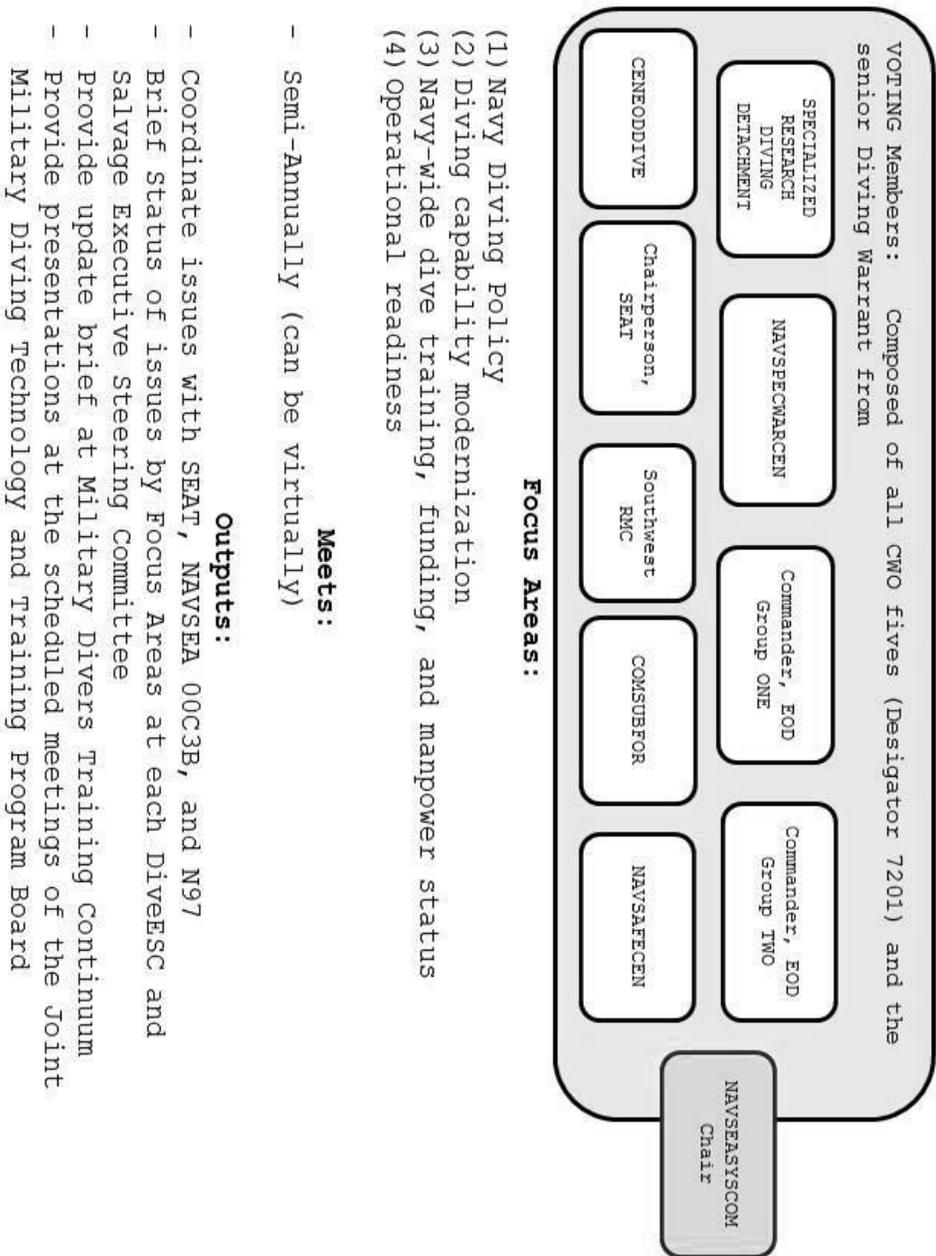


Figure 9-2

3. SEAT

a. SEAT Focus. The SEAT represents the Navy's community of persistent diving tactical operations and technical experts, and the SEAT leverages that expertise through collaboration, discussion and proposal of recommended solutions to issues that affect the broader Navy diving community, and by extension, dive policies that may affect DoD divers. While the SEAT principally reports to the DiveESC, it can and must, on request, respond to any TYCOM, SYSCOM or OPNAV N97 in a capacity to study, advise, and report on any diving issue relevant to its charter. Such reports must be included in the next subsequent report to the DiveESC.

b. SEAT Meeting Periodicity and Efforts. In order to accomplish this task in a methodical manner, the SEAT must normally meet every 6 months, at least annually in person as a working group, and at least annually virtually for coordination and to focus their efforts on the areas listed in subparagraphs 3b(1) through 3b(4).

- (1) TTPs, training and proficiency of enlisted divers;
- (2) Equipment, equipment sustainment, and maintenance;
- (3) Diving operations and ORM; and
- (4) Navy enlisted diver ratings, manning, and distribution.

c. SEAT Composition. This portion of this instruction must serve as the charter for a SEAT focused on diving. The SEAT must be a formal forum composed of voting members who are senior enlisted NDs from NAVSEASYSYSCOM; Commander, Naval Surface Forces (COMNAVSURFOR); COMSUBFOR; NAVSPECWARCOM; COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOM; NAVSAFECEN; COMNAVREGMAINTCEN senior enlisted representative; CENEODDIVE; BUPERS (ND enlisted community manager), BUPERS (ND detailer); MARSOC; and the construction battalions (Seabees). Non-voting Navy invitees may include other senior Navy enlisted from the EOD, SEAL, DMT, or reserve ND communities. Other invitees may include senior enlisted diving qualified personnel from any of the Military Services. The SEAT must be chaired by a designated NAVSEA 00C fleet MDV, who the SEAT nominates and SupDive approves.

d. Chairperson Responsibilities. The SEAT chairperson must attend all the SEAT meetings, represent the SEAT at the DiveESC and the Salvage Executive Steering Committee. On a regular basis the SEAT chairperson will query the SEAT for nominated issues in the established focus areas, coordinate all consideration and discussion of all nominated issues, maintain an open line of communication with the CWO-AT, provide written recommendations to the chairs of the Salvage Executive Steering Committee and the DiveESC via SupDive, and keep the SEAT informed of all progress on SEAT initiated issues. Finally, the SEAT chairperson must authorize invitees from outside or non-voting organizations to attend meetings and present issues.

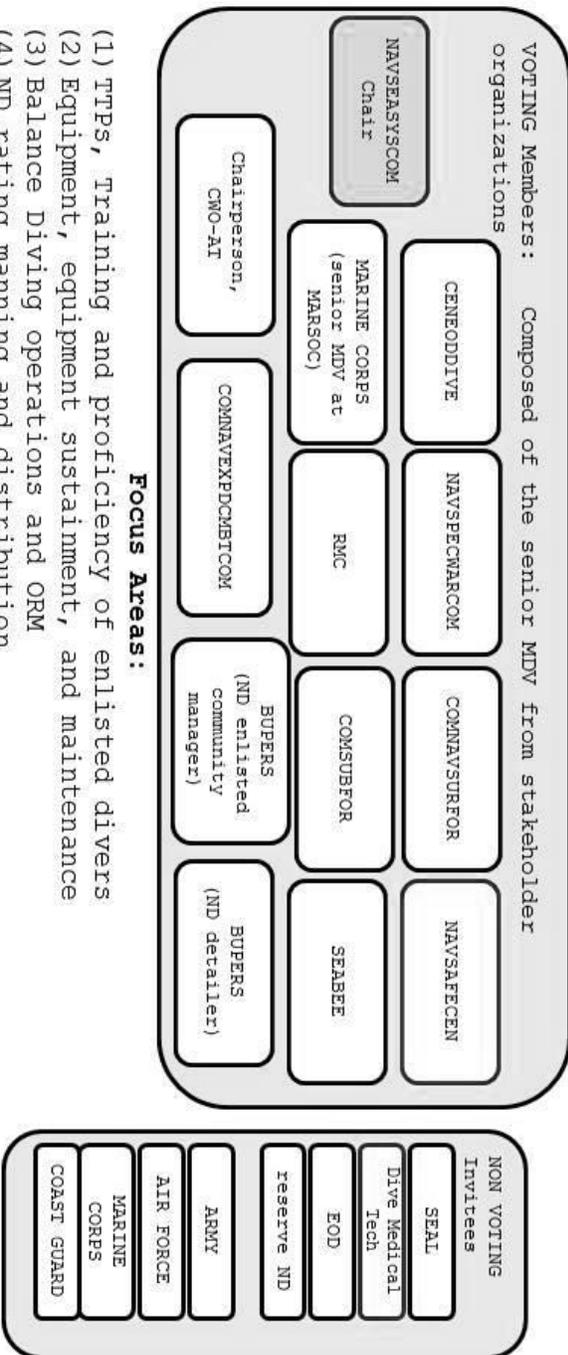
e. SEAT Member Responsibilities. All SEAT members must establish effective communication channels among themselves and institute contact responsibilities to all individual diving commands, soliciting inputs for discussion from their respective communities. Additionally, all SEAT members must attend and participate in SEAT meetings and virtual discussions, take timely action to complete assigned tasks, and provide feedback to their communities and commands. The SEAT will vote on slating for all SEAT positions. SEAT members must be senior MDVs who have demonstrated institutional and technical expertise and hold the ND diving community to the highest possible standards of professional excellence. For billets and positions requiring a dual coded 9580/5341, four current or post command master chiefs (CMDCM) will slate the positions for the SEAT. Only individuals who have been selected as CMDCMs will be considered for slating to a dual coded NEC 9580/5341 billet.

f. SEAT Meeting Frequency. The annual meeting, when permitted by Navy policy, must be conducted in person. In the event additional meetings are required, every effort will be made to allow sufficient time for all members to be present. When additional meetings are required, every effort will be made to conduct those meetings virtually. A quorum of voting members is required to be present to enact decision making policy on items being addressed by the SEAT. A quorum will consist of 10 out of 12 voting members who must be present at the meeting. No proxy votes will be accepted; however, an electronically-provided vote made by the voting member will be accepted.

g. SEAT Chairperson. The chairperson, SEAT must be a sitting and voting member of the CWO-AT.

h. CWO-AT Chairperson. The chairperson, CWO-AT must be a sitting and voting member of the SEAT.

Navy Diving Senior Enlisted Advisory Team



- Focus Areas:**
- (1) TTPs, Training and proficiency of enlisted divers
 - (2) Equipment, equipment sustainment, and maintenance
 - (3) Balance Diving operations and ORM
 - (4) ND rating manning and distribution

Meets:

- Semi-Annually (can be virtually)
- Quorum = 10 of 12 voting members
- As required

Outputs:

- Coordinate issues with CWO-AT, NAVSEA 00C3B, and N97
- Brief status of issues by Focus Areas at each DiveESC and Salvage Executive Steering Committee
- Provide update brief at Military Divers Training Continuum
- Develops slate for MDVs assigned to SEAT and in community

Figure 9-3

4. Joint Service Diving Organization

a. Background. Reference (a) assigns SECNAV as the executive manager for JMDT&T Program Board. SECNAV has assigned OPNAV N97 as the SM via reference (b). OPNAV N97 accomplishes the tasks as SM through the assignment of the Navy members listed in subparagraphs 4a(1) through 4a(5).

- (1) DepDive.
- (2) Deputy for training: Commander, CENEODDIVE.
- (3) Chairperson, TTAB: CO, NDSTC.
- (4) Deputy for technology: NAVSEA 00C.
- (5) Chairperson, MTAB: NAVSEA 00C3B.

b. Organization. Figure 9-4 shows the organization of the JMDT&T Program Board. The program board is comprised of one-star FOs and GOs. NAVSEA 05 is assigned as the Navy's FO representative to this body.

c. Commonalities and Enhancements. The JMDT&T must pursue opportunities to identify and exploit commonalities and enhancements in diving training, equipment and policy. Examples might include, but are not limited to, areas of:

(1) Enhanced human performance, including developments in training and equipment which provide a systematic approach to improving productivity, competence, problem solving and decision making, and cognitive dominance and resiliency.

(2) Diver telemetry, diver tracking and diver avoidance through the application of current-day information technology data collection and transmission systems married to command and control information systems and boat or diver transport craft propulsion control architecture.

(3) Reduced footprint and weight of diver survivability systems (e.g., small footprint or lightweight collapsible recompression chamber, diver rewarming system).

(4) Diver lessons learned and collaboration tools,
scalable approved secure commercial cloud service.

(5) Mission planning and operational risk assessment
tools.

Joint Military Diving Technology and Training
Program Board

Secretary of Defense
(SECDEF)

SECNAV

SECNAV-Appointed
Single Manager
OPNAV N97

NAVSEASYS.COM

NETC

Deputy Manager for
Technology
SUPSALV
Washington Navy Yard, D.C.

Deputy Manager for
Training
CO, CENEDDIVE
Naval Support Activity (NSA)
Panama City, FL

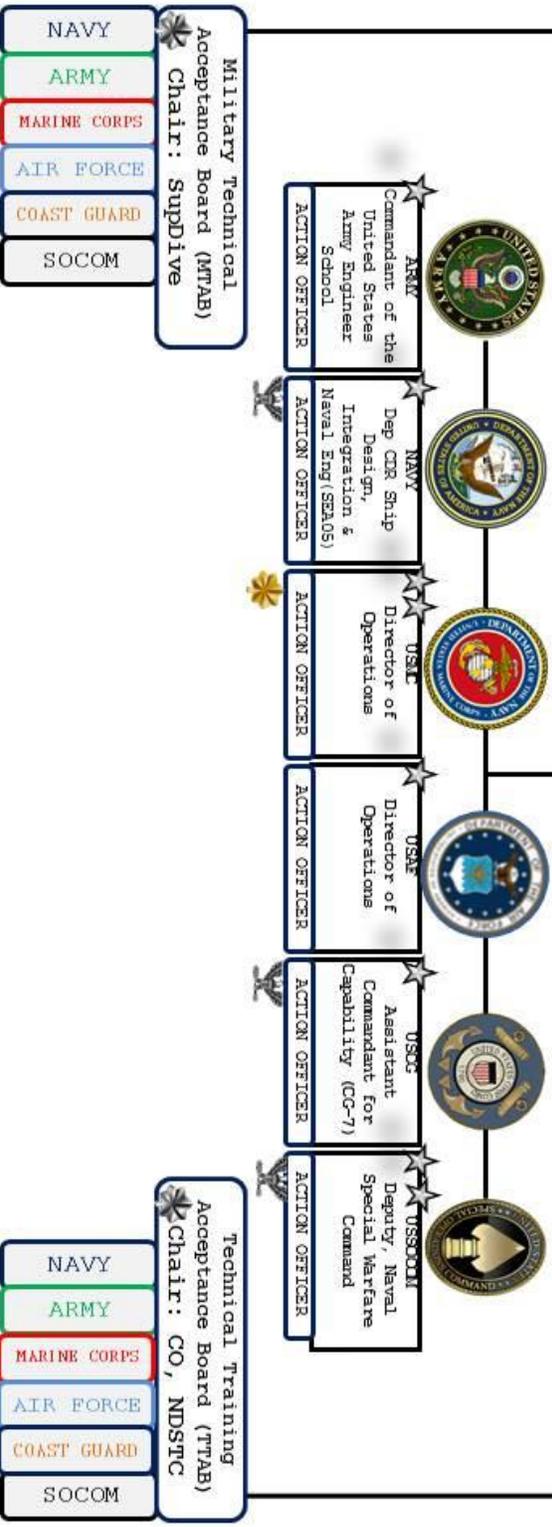


Figure 9-4

5. Support to the NATO UDWG

a. NATO Military Committee Maritime Standardization Board UDWG. OPNAV N97, as designated by CNO N3/N5, is the U.S. head of delegation at these meetings.

(1) DepDive, as delegated by OPNAV N97, executes the duties and responsibilities of U.S. head of delegation, and must issue a precept prior to each engagement.

(2) SupDive, when directed by OPNAV N97, will serve as the principal organizer and coordinator for the annual UDWGs.

b. No later than 7 months, approximately July, prior to the next UDWG, which is typically held in February or March timeframe, SupDive will submit recommended attendees to DepDive. The recommended minimum personnel must be from: OPNAV N97 dive branch, medical representative from NAVSEA 00C or NEDU, SupDive, at least one MDV from NAVSEA 00C, and MDVs or technical experts from NEDU. Additional technical experts from other commands should be considered and evaluated on a case-by-case basis (i.e., U.S. Coast Guard or NAVSPECWARCOM).

c. No later than 4 months, approximately November, prior to the next UDWG, personnel designated to attend the upcoming UDWG must submit either their updates or recommendations to DepDive regarding the UDWG required action list, posted on the NATO Web site. DepDive will then consolidate and submit required action list item updates to the UDWG secretary.

d. Unless otherwise agreed upon, funding for the travel to UDWG will be paid for by Navy International Program Office (NIPO). DepDive will submit and coordinate the funding for all individuals who will be attending the next UDWG no later than November of the prior year (i.e., submit funding request to NIPO in November of 2016 for 2017's UDWG). Approximately six personnel will be attending each year's UDWG.

e. No later than 1 month, approximately January, prior to the next UDWG, DepDive will submit security clearance information to the UDWG secretary and have written verification of access for the event. All required action list items must also be completed and updated to the UDWG secretary at this time as well.

f. All personnel attending the UDWG must arrive early enough prior to the first day in order to ensure logistics, security and jet lag do not adversely impact on execution of duties.

g. A consolidated after action report for the NATO UDWG must be produced no later than 30 days following the completion of the working group, and must be briefed at the next DiveESC.

APPENDIX A
REFERENCES

- (a) DoD Instruction 3224.04 of 23 May 2008
- (b) SECNAV ltr of 3 February 2012, Assignment as Single Manager for Joint Military Diving Technology and Training (MDT&T)
- (c) 10 U.S.C. §5011 through §5038
- (d) NAVSEA SS521-AG-PRO-010 Revision 6, Navy Dive Manual
- (e) OPNAVINST 5102.1D
- (f) SECNAV M-5216.5, Department of the Navy Correspondence Manual, June 2015
- (g) OPNAVINST 1000.16L
- (h) NAVMED P-117, Manual of the Medical Department
- (i) NAVPERS 15560D, Naval Military Personnel Manual
- (j) DoD 7000.14-R, Volume 7A, Chapter 11, Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation, February 2001
- (k) NAVSEA00CINST 10560.2E
- (l) NAVSEAINST 3150.1A
- (m) NAVSEA SS521-AA-MAN-010 Revision 2, U.S. Navy Diving and Manned Hyperbaric Systems Safety Certification Manual
- (n) SECNAVINST 3900.39D
- (o) BUMEDINST 6320.38B
- (p) OPNAVINST 5100.19E
- (q) OPNAVINST 3120.32D
- (r) OPNAVINST 3500.39C
- (s) OPNAVINST 5450.180E
- (t) OPNAVINST 5450.348
- (u) NAVSEA SS800-AG-MAN-010/P-9290 Revision A, System Certification Procedures and Criteria Manual for Deep Submergence Systems
- (v) OPNAVINST 1500.75C
- (w) OPNAVINST 4441.12D
- (x) International Maritime Organization publication 645, Guidelines for Vessels with Dynamic Positioning Systems
- (y) 29 CFR 1910
- (z) NAVEDTRA 43910-D, Military Diver PQS
- (aa) DoD Directive 1322.18 of 13 January 2009
- (ab) DoD Instruction 3025.21 of 27 February 2013

APPENDIX B
DEFINITIONS

1. Administrative Control (ADCON). Direction or exercise of authority over subordinate or other organizations in respect to administration and support, including organization of Service forces, control of resources and equipment, personnel management, unit logistics, individual and unit training, readiness, mobilization, demobilization, discipline, and other matters not included in the operational missions of the subordinate or other organizations.
2. Alteration. A modification to the approved configuration(s) of any diving equipment or certified system.
3. Authorized for Navy Use (ANU). Designation applied to diving equipment, tools, accessories, and portable, ashore and afloat hyperbaric system components, which have undergone design safety reviews, test and evaluation, or both to ensure diver safety. The ANU list provides a list of approved diving equipment which has undergone technical design reviews to ensure that it meets NAVSEA 00C acceptability, diver safety standards, and fleet operating and inter-operability requirements, and must be maintained at a minimal number of items to the extent possible.
4. Breath-hold Diving. Swimming beneath the surface of the water without the aid of diving equipment beyond a snorkel, mask, and fins, and requires the diver to hold his or her breath until resurfacing. For this definition within the Navy Diving Program, this is typically, but not absolutely, limited to open-water where use of compressed gas and air diving systems could have been considered as a course of action. Specifically precluded from this definition and not under the oversight of this instruction is breath-holding associated with pool operations for confidence drills, in-water obstacle courses, etc., which are covered within the guidance for pool operations, Navy ORM and high-risk training, regardless of where the pool is located or if the individual executing the evolution is a qualified diver or not.

5. Center for Explosive Ordnance Disposal and Diving (CENEODDIVE). A NETC subordinate learning center located in Panama City, FL, that exercises ADCON of NDSTC and provides oversight and control of career progression of rated Navy EOD technicians and ND personnel.
6. Center for Seabees and Facility Engineering. A NETC subordinate learning center located in Port Hueneme, CA, that provides oversight and control of career progression to underwater construction technicians.
7. Center for Sea, Air, and Land (SEAL) and Special Warfare Combatant Craft (SWCC) (CENSEALSWCC). A NETC subordinate learning center located in Coronado, CA, that provides oversight and control of Navy SEAL and SWCC career progression for the special warfare operator and special warfare boat operator ratings.
8. Command Diving Officer. A commissioned officer directly responsible to the CO for safe diving operations.
9. Common-type Training. Training in diving procedures conducted at DoD-approved diving schools that are applicable to two or more Military Departments and the USSOCOM in the normal execution of their assigned missions. Specifically excludes training that is unique to USSOCOM regardless of the Military Department affiliation of the trainees.
10. Dive Bill. Formal guidance which fully describes the command's standards for the conduct of diving and diving-related operations and administration. It may also be called the command dive instruction.
11. Diver Proficiency. Dive proficiency, a combination of currency and competency, is the skillfulness in the application of fundamentals derived from practice and familiarity with command diving systems in the environment they are required to operate, and will be demonstrated during all FRTP-like training cycles, short-range training plans, and LRTPs, including individual semi-annual personal requalification or proficiency dives.
12. Diving. For the purpose of this instruction, diving is defined as any underwater activity or related hyperbaric

facility operations, to include breath-hold diving, in which personnel are subjected to elevated ambient pressure and use equipment, such as:

a. Surface-supplied diving systems and equipment including diver weight handling equipment and equipment used to support saturation diving operations, including the submarine rescue chambers.

b. Self-contained underwater breathing apparatus (SCUBA), including open circuit, semi-closed circuit, and closed circuit designs using any breathing medium.

c. Undersea habitats.

d. Dry-deck shelter, including swimmer delivery vehicles, submarine lock-in and out trunks, divers' propulsion vehicles, and associated certified life support systems. This definition is not intended to propose an inclusive definition of scope of certification for the family of systems mentioned.

e. Manned hyperbaric chambers, recompression chambers, diving simulators such as diver support systems for aviation escape trainers.

f. Diver tool systems, which are pneumatically, electrically, hydraulically driven or explosively actuated.

g. Any other diving life support systems or diving equipment utilized by military divers not specified in paragraphs 3 or 12.

13. Diving Operational Readiness Inspection (DORI). An operational inspection of a unit's ability to safely conduct mission centric diving operations in each diving mode available to the unit's divers.

14. Diving Requalification. All qualified NDs must semi-annually demonstrate their fitness and ability to continue diving operations. This is conducted per reference (a) standards.

15. Diving Supervisor. PQS-qualified supervisor of specific diving operations and particular dives. Note: "Unlimited Diving Supervisor" should only be used to designate personnel who have completed and currently hold supervisory-level qualification for all diver life support systems authorized for use by the assigned diving command.

16. Diving Systems. Any system designed for surface-supplied diving, saturation diving, diving gear (excluding SCUBA), or handling systems which will maneuver divers during manned operations.

17. Diving Tools and Equipment. Diving-specific tools and equipment developed for use by qualified diving personnel. Excluded are tools and equipment that are developed for unique diving applications by or for a single Military Department or USSOCOM.

18. Diving Waiver. Waivers are official authorization to depart from established operating procedures, or safety standards, to use diving equipment that is not certified or ANU, to exceed specified operational limits, or deviate from established personnel qualifications. A waiver is a one-time intentional deviation from established requirements for compelling reasons to ensure the successful completion of a specific event. A specific event can be a single dive, or a particular timeframe to accomplish a particular single mission. (See paragraph 20).

19. Emergency Procedures (EP). Immediate actions executed in a diving emergency. These actions are normally memorized and may be the first steps taken to limit harm to divers or damage to diving systems.

20. Exception to Policy (ETP). An intentional long-term deviation from established requirements for compelling reasons. A deviation required for more than one single event or mission. A deviation that affects two or more diving communities of interest. OPNAV MOA and MOU have the effect of an ETP. (See paragraph 18).

21. Exceptional Exposure Air Dive. A dive which involves substantially greater risk of decompression sickness, oxygen toxicity, or exposure to the elements. Exceptional exposure

dives include any air dive below 190 feet of sea water (fsw), any dive where the in-water decompression is greater than 90 minutes, or any surface decompression dive that exceeds 120 minutes of chamber oxygen time.

22. Failure Analysis Reporting system. An automated means to report, resolve, and track material failures or deficiencies with USN diving and hyperbaric systems.

23. Hyperbaric Systems. Any system designed for manned recompression chamber operations or on-bottom habitats.

24. Joint Acquisition Programs. Any DoD acquisition system, subsystem, or technology program that involves formal management or funding by more than one DoD Component during any phase of its life cycle.

25. Joint Military Diving Training and Technology (JMDT&T) Program Board. A board composed of a FO or GO from each Military Service that acts in an advisory capacity to the SM for JMDT&T and establishes joint service diving program requirements. The responsibilities of the JMDT&T are outlined in reference (a).

26. Joint Military Diving Training and Technology (JMDT&T) Single Manager (SM). The Navy FO designated by SECNAV to manage the JMDT&T program. The responsibilities of the SM are outlined in reference (b).

27. Master Diver (MDV). A senior ND who has been awarded NEC code 5341.

28. Master Underwater Construction Diver. A senior ND who has been awarded NEC code 5933.

29. Military Technical Assistance Board (MTAB). A board composed of senior service diving officers who have the authority to approve service-specific tools or equipment, techniques, procedures, and publications for joint diving use, and perform other such functions as designated by the program board.

30. Maintenance Requirement Card. Components of the Navy's PMS program which provide detailed maintenance actions, resources, and personnel required to satisfy a specific maintenance requirement.

31. Navy Diver (ND)

a. Qualified ND. Any active duty Sailor, Navy Reservist, or DON civilian who has successfully completed an initial diving course of instruction (normally held at NDSTC in Panama City, FL, or Basic Underwater Demolition/SEAL training in Coronado, CA) which qualified them to wear USN diving insignia.

b. Currently Qualified ND. Any qualified ND who has conducted at least four USN dives in the preceding 6 months.

c. Proficient ND. Any qualified ND who is deemed by the CO or OIC to have met pre-deployment training, operational employment, or daily dive training requirements.

d. Qualified Foreign Military Diver. A qualified non-U.S. military diver who is deemed medically, physically, and operationally fit (per their nation's military requirements and standards) to conduct diving operations.

e. Qualified U.S. Military Diver. Active duty and reserve military personnel and civilian employees of the DoD, who have successfully completed formal training and achieved at least initial accession training in one or more military diving systems at a U.S. military diving school, and have maintained their qualifications.

32. Navy Diving and Salvage Training Command (NDSTC). A CENEODDIVE subordinate learning site located at Naval Support Activity, Panama City, FL. NDSTC trains qualified candidates into proficient military divers in support of naval, joint, and allied operations. Additionally, NDSTC provides all diver individual training in the continental United States for foreign military students.

33. Operating Procedures. Detailed check sheets that describe proper operations of diving and hyperbaric systems.

34. Preventative Maintenance System (PMS). The Navy-wide system designed to maintain equipment within specifications through preventive maintenance, identifying and correcting potential problems before the equipment or system becomes inoperable.
35. Personal Dive Log. A chronological listing of each USN dive made that includes at a minimum diver name, rate and rank, dive apparatus, date, time, location, depth, and duration.
36. Recompression Chamber Log. A legal record that details all recompression chamber procedures and events during system operations.
37. Safety Officer. The officer or senior leader directly responsible to the CO for implementing a comprehensive safety program based on objectives established by the CO, promoting maximum communication of safety information, monitoring the submission of required safety reports to ensure accuracy and timeliness, and maintaining appropriate safety records and statistics to include lessons learned.
38. Service-common. Equipment, material, supplies and services, including base operating support, adopted by a Service to support its own forces and those assigned to the combatant commands; items and services defined as Service-common by one Service are not necessarily Service-common for all other Services. References (c) and (d) refer.
39. Special Operations Forces (SOF)-unique. The term SOF-unique is specifically used in reference (b) to delineate both OPNAV and USSOCOM responsibilities and authorities regarding SM of JMDT&T. For the purposes of this instruction, SOF-unique must be considered synonymous with the term special operations peculiar. References (c) through (e) refer. SOF associated diving policy is not governed by this instruction.
40. Special Operations Peculiar. Equipment, material, supplies, and services required for special operations missions for which there is no Service-common requirement per reference (e). These are limited to items and services initially designed for, or used by, SOF until adopted for Service-common use by one or more Military Service; modifications approved by the Commander, USSOCOM for application to standard items and

services used by the Military Services; and items and services approved by the Commander, USSOCOM as critically urgent for the immediate accomplishment of a special operations mission per references (c) and (d). Special operations peculiar associated policy is not governed by this instruction.

41. System Certification Authority (SCA). The SCA within COMNAVSEASYSKOM or COMNAVFACEKOM delegated responsibility for execution of the diving and manned hyperbaric systems certification program for afloat, portable and ashore systems as specified in reference (a) and references (f) through (i).

42. System Certification. The procedure for independent technical review, survey, test, and approval to ensure material and procedural adequacy of diving equipment or systems to perform safely within specified operational limits.

43. Technical Program Manager. The cognizant technical authority over the development and approval of alterations to diving systems.

44. Technical Training Acceptance Board (TTAB). A board composed of senior service detachment officers at NDSTC who coordinate and recommend standardized diver common-type training under the purview of the SM, and perform such other functions as designated by the program board.

45. Waiver. See paragraph 18.

APPENDIX C
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Abbreviation/Acronym	Meaning
ABCANZ	America, Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand
ADCON	administrative control
ALSA	air-land-sea application
ANU	authorized for Navy use
BUMED	Bureau of Medicine and Surgery
BUPERS	Bureau of Navy Personnel
CENEODDIVE	Center for Explosive Ordnance Disposal and Diving
CENSEALSWCC	Center for Sea, Air, and Land and Special Warfare Combatant Craft
CI-OFPP	COMNAVFACENGCOM Capital Improvements - Ocean Facilities Program
CMDCM	command master chief
CNO	Chief of Naval Operations
CNO N093	Surgeon General of the Navy
CNO N3/N5	Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Operations, Plans and Strategy
CO	commanding officer
CO2	carbon dioxide
COMNAVFACENGCOM	Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command
COMNAVREGMAINTCEN	Commander, Navy Regional Maintenance Center
COMNAVSEASYSKOM	Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command
COMNAVSPECWARCOM	Commander, Naval Special Warfare Command
COMNAVEXPDCMBTCOM	Commander, Navy Expeditionary Combat Command
COMPACFLT	Commander, Pacific Fleet
COMSUBFOR	Commander, Submarine Forces
CWO	chief warrant officer
CWO-AT	chief warrant officer-advisory team
DepDive	deputy director for diving
DiveESC	diving executive steering committee
DJRS	Dive Jump Reporting System
DMT	diving medical technician
DoD	Department of Defense
DON	Department of the Navy

Abbreviation/Acronym	Meaning
DORI	diving operational readiness inspection
DSA	diving safety assessment
EOD	explosive ordnance disposal
EP	emergency procedure
ESC	executive steering committee
ETP	exception to policy
FLTMPS	Fleet Training Management and Planning System
FO	flag officer
F RTP	fleet response training plan
fsw	feet sea water
GO	general officer
HAZREP	hazard report
HM	hospital corpsman
IDC	independent duty corpsmen
IDTC	inter-deployment training cycle
ILS	integrated logistics support
ISIC	immediate superior in command
JAGMAN	Judge Advocate General Manual
LOK	level of knowledge
L RTP	long range training plan
MDT&T	Military Diving Technology and Training
MDV	master divers
MOA	memorandum of agreement
MOU	memorandum of understanding
MTAB	Military Technical Acceptance Board
N43	Director, Fleet Maintenance
N97	Director for Undersea Warfare
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NATO UDWG	North Atlantic Treaty Organization Underwater Diving Working Group
NAVMED	Navy medicine
NAVPERs	Navy Personnel Command
NAVSAFECEN	Naval Safety Center
NAVSEA 00C	NAVSEASYS COM Director of Ocean Engineering
NAVSEA 00C3B	NAVSEASYS COM Supervisor of Diving
NAVSEA 05	Deputy Commander for Ship Design, Integration and Naval Engineering
NAVSEA 07	NAVSEASYS COM Deputy Commander for Undersea Warfare

Abbreviation/Acronym	Meaning
NAVSEASYSKOM	Naval Sea Systems Command
NAVSPECWARCOM	Naval Special Warfare Command
NCF	naval construction force
ND	Navy diver
NDSTC	Naval Diving and Salvage Training Center
NEC	Navy enlisted classification
NEDU	Navy Experimental Diving Unit
NETC	Naval Education and Training Command
NIPO	Navy International Program Office
NSMRL	Naval Submarine Medical Research Laboratory
OIC	officer in charge
OPNAV	Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
OPNAV N31	OPNAV Director, Operations and Plans Division
OPNAV N43	OPNAV Director, Fleet Readiness Division
OPNAV N52	OPNAV Director, International Engagement
OPNAV N80	OPNAV Director, Programming
OPNAV N95	OPNAV Director, Expeditionary Warfare Division
OPNAV N97	OPNAV Director, Undersea Warfare Division
OPNAVINST	Office of the Chief of Naval Operations Instruction
OPREP	operational reporting
ORM	Operational Risk Management
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEP	personnel exchange program
PMS	Preventative Maintenance System
PQ	physically qualified
PQS	personnel qualification standards
QWL	qualified watchstander list
RAC	risk assessment codes
RDT&E	research, development, testing, and evaluation
SCA	system certification authority
SCUBA	self-contained underwater breathing apparatus

Abbreviation/Acronym	Meaning
Seabees	construction battalions
SEAL	sea, air, and land
SEAT	senior enlisted advisory team
SecDef	Secretary of Defense
SECNAV	Secretary of the Navy
SIB	safety investigation board
SM	single manager
SOF	special operations forces
SRDRS	Submarine Rescue Diving and Recompression System
STANAG	NATO Standardization Agreement
SupDive	supervisor of diving
SUPSALV	supervisor of salvage and diving
SWCC	special warfare combatant craft
SYSCOM	systems command
TPO	technical project officer
TTAB	Technical Training Acceptance Board
TTP	tactics, techniques, and procedures
TYCOM	type commander
UCT	underwater construction teams
UDWG	Underwater Diving Working Group
UMO	Undersea medical officers
USFLTFORCOM	United States Fleet Forces Command
USN	United States Navy
USSOCOM	U.S. Special Operations Command
WESS	Web-enabled Safety System