



NAVY EXPEDITIONARY COMBAT COMMAND



Navy Diving Fact Sheet

"We Dive the World Over."

Navy divers perform a number of essential tasks, including underwater survey, demolition, ship and submarine maintenance, search and rescue, anti terrorism/force protection and Salvage operations.

Using the most modern diving equipment available, divers are taught how to operate in a variety of conditions – from clear, warm, tropical waters to frigid Arctic waters beneath icebergs to waters so murky the work must be done by touch alone.

TYPES OF DIVERS

Second Class Diver
First Class Diver
Master Diver
Diving Officer

Diving Medical Officer
Medical Technician Salvage,
Construction Diver
SCUBA Diver

NAVY DIVING UNITS

Navy Divers are assigned to Navy Dive Units (NDU), which are broken down by the type of tasks they execute. While some NDUs perform general duties, other units practice a dive subspecialty.

Deep Submergence Rescue Vehicle (DSRV): In the event of an underwater accident, a DSRV can be quickly deployed to rescue a submarine crew. A DSRV can be transported by truck, aircraft, ship, or a specially configured submarine. At the accident site, the DSRV, working with a "mother" ship or submarine, is sent down to conduct a sonar search and attach itself to the disabled submarine's hatch. A DSRV is capable of transporting 24 personnel to the "mother" vessel.

Navy Experimental Diving Unit (NEDU): NEDU scientists, engineers, and divers have helped develop the various helmet designs and diving rigs used by Navy Divers.

Mobile Diving and Salvage Units (MDSU): MDSU-1 services the Pacific Fleet, while MDSU-2 tends to the Atlantic Fleet. Both units have helped in the recovery of boats, planes, and even spacecraft.



Mobile Diving and Salvage Unit Two **(MDSU 2)**

History:

Mobile Diving and Salvage Unit TWO, located at Naval Amphibious Base Little Creek, was originally established as Harbor Clearance Unit TWO on 01 October 1966. Patterned after World War II mobile salvage units, MDSU 2 consolidated the diving resources of the Atlantic fleet in order to clear harbors and waterways during the Vietnam War. The command officially became Mobile Diving and Salvage Unit TWO in February of 1982, reflecting the new focus on salvage operations and specialized diving missions.

Over the years, MDSU 2 earned the title of "Experts in Salvage" through participation in such unique operations as the recovery of TWA Flight 800 and Swiss Air Flight 111, re-floating of YFU-83 in Puerto Rico, the salvage of the USS Monitor screw, and recovery of Haitian Ferry victims.

Recently, the heavy salvage capabilities of MDSU 2 were demonstrated during the salvage of the Titan IV Spacecraft off the coast of Cape Canaveral. The mobile diving capability has allowed for completion of demanding and emergent tasking's such as the salvage of a SH-60 helicopter in 270 feet of water in the Red Sea.

In late 2002, MDSU 2 took part in the Monitor Expedition, an archeological effort to salvage portions of the Civil War ironclad.

US Army Dive Company

86th EN TM Dive Team

US Army Engineer Divers have been around since World War II, but few know of their existence and accomplishments. During the war there were massive buildups of divers who were placed in Port Construction and Repair Groups. These groups were trained at Fort Screven, Georgia and consisted of 17 officers and 235 enlisted men. 16 of these were Deep Sea Divers trained by the US Navy at Pier 88 on the North River in New York City. One typical unit, the 1056th Port Construction and Repair Group, landed on Utah beach shortly after the Normandy invasion and moved to Cherbourg, France on 27 June 1944. While in Cherbourg, the group was tasked with clearing and repairing the port. By 1 November 1944 the port had a cargo handling capacity of 25,000 tons of cargo.

For more information please contact
the NECC Public Affairs Office at 757-462-4316 x253
<http://www.necc.navy.mil>