

Appendix 5: Release of Liability, Waiver of Rights, and Indemnification Agreement

1. In consideration for receiving permission to participate in this scuba diving activity, I, **release, waive, covenant not to sue, and agree to hold harmless** The Texas A&M University System, the Board of Regents of The Texas A&M University System, Texas A&M University, and Texas A&M University at Galveston and their officers, servants, agents, volunteers, or employees (herein referred to as RELEASEES) from any and all liabilities, claims, demands, or injury, including death, that may be sustained by me while participating in such activity, or while on the premises owned or leased by RELEASEES, **including injuries sustained as a result of the negligence of RELEASEES**. I understand that this release and waiver shall not apply to injuries and claims caused as a direct result of gross negligence or willful misconduct on the part of RELEASEES.
2. I am fully aware that there are inherent risks involved with scuba diving, and I still choose to voluntarily participate in said activity with full knowledge that said activity may be hazardous to me and my property. I voluntarily assume full responsibility for any risks of loss, property damage or personal injury, including death, which may be sustained by me as a result of participating in said activity including **injuries sustained as a result of the negligence of RELEASEES**. I further agree to indemnify and hold harmless the RELEASEES for any loss, liability, damage or costs, including court costs and attorney's fees that may occur as a result of my participation in said activity.
3. My signature below means I agree to abide by the policies, provisions, and standards, which govern training and diving operations in the university diving program as set forth in the **Diving Safety Manual for Texas A&M University at Galveston**. I further agree to familiarize myself with the aforementioned manual.
4. I understand that RELEASEES do not maintain any insurance policy covering any circumstance arising from my participation in this activity or any event related to that participation. As such, I am aware that I should review my personal insurance coverage.
5. It is my express intent that this **Release of Liability, Waiver of Rights, And Indemnification Agreement** shall bind the members of my family and spouse, if I am alive, and my heirs, assigns and personal representatives, if I am deceased, and shall be governed by the laws of the State of Texas.
6. By signing this document I acknowledge and represent that I have read it and understand it and sign it voluntarily as my own free act and deed; no oral representations, statements, or inducements apart this agreement have been made. I sign this document for full, adequate and complete consideration fully intending to be bound by the same, now and in the future.

Signed this _____ day of _____ 20 __

Name of Activity _____

Dates of Activity _____

Participant Signature _____

Printed Name _____

Date of Birth _____

Parent or Legal Guardian Signature _____

(If Participant is under 18 years old)

Parent or Legal Guardian Printed Name _____

(If Participant is under 18 years old)

Appendix 6: Application for Classification

The purpose of this form is to apply for, or formally change, the depth certification or experience of a university diver.

1. Diver Information

Diver Name: _____

Email: _____ Telephone: _____

Local Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Birthdate: _____

Diving Accident Insurance	Insurance Number	Expiration
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2. Classification Sought

_____	Recreational Diver	_____	Scientific Diver
_____	Scientific Diver-In-Training	_____	Divemaster (AAUS Project)
_____	Temporary Scientific Diver	_____	Diving Supervision (AAUS Project)

3. Emergency Contact Person

Name: _____ Phone: _____ Relationship: _____

Local Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

4. Diving Certifications and Certificates

Certification/Level	Agency	Certification Date
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5. Emergency Medical Certifications and Certificates (CPR, First Aid, Emergency O₂, other)

Certification/Level	Agency	Certification Date
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6. Diver Experience

A. Total Hours Underwater:

B. Greatest Depth:

C. Total Number of Dives:

D. Total Number of Dives This Year:

E. Total Dives to: 0-30' 31-60' 61-100' 101-130' 130' +

F. Time at depth: 0-30' 31-60' 61-100' 101-130' 130' +

G. Dive Locations where Experience has been gained:

H. Check areas in which you have some diving experience, and double check areas in which you have much diving experience

_____ Ocean	_____ Lake	_____ Research	_____ Dive Computer
_____ River	_____ Kelp/Weeds	_____ Collecting	_____ Search/Recovery
_____ Surf	_____ Cold Water	_____ Photography	_____ Decompression
_____ Shore	_____ Tropical	_____ Spearfishing	_____ Strong Current
_____ Night	_____ Blue Water	_____ Surface Supply	_____ Dry Suit
_____ Cavern	_____ Cave	_____ Wreck	_____ Side Mount

7. Other Relevant Information to Help Assess Your Diving Experience

8. Review and Approval

Signature and Date (*Diving Safety Officer, AAUS Scientific Diving Instructor, or University authorized Instructor-of-Record*)

Appendix 7: Personal Equipment Maintenance Record

Personal equipment used for diving under the auspices of the Texas A&M University Dive Program requires a record of maintenance and servicing for manufacturer-recommended service cycles. This basic form can be used as a guideline and be modified or expanded as needed. This form can also be maintained as an electronic database (e.g., excel worksheet).

Equipment Owned by:

Equipment	Manufacturer/Model	Serial Number	Month/year purchased	Month/year of last inspection or service
Regulator 1 (1 st Stage)				
Regulator 1 (Primary 2 nd Stage)				
Regulator 1 (Alternate 2 nd Stage)				
BCD				
Dive Computer				
Cylinder 1				Hydro: VIP:
Cylinder 2				Hydro: VIP:
Dry Suit				
Dry Suit Inflation Cylinder				Hydro: VIP:

Appendix 8: AAUS Request for Diving Reciprocity Form, Verification of Diver Training, and Experience

Diver Name: _____
Recipient: _____
Research Site/Project: _____

Date: _____
Valid Until: _____

A scientific diver that is currently certified under the auspices of an organizational member institution of the American Academy of Underwater Sciences (AAUS) shall be recognized by any other organizational member of AAUS and may apply for reciprocity in order to dive with the host organization. Organizational members that are in good standing with AAUS operate, at a minimum, under the AAUS Standards for Scientific Diving (2001 edition). The host organization has the right to approve or deny this request and may require, at a minimum, a checkout dive with the Diving Safety Officer (DSO) or designee of the host organization. If the request is denied, the host organization should notify to the DSO of the visiting diver the reason for the denial.

This letter serves to verify that the above listed person has met the training and pre-requisites as indicated below, and has completed all requirements necessary to be certified as a (*Scientific Diver / Scientific Diver-in-Training*) as established by the *Texas A&M University Galveston Diving Safety Manual*, and has demonstrated competency in the indicated areas. *Texas A&M University* is an AAUS organizational member that currently meets, or exceeds, all AAUS training requirements.

The following is a brief summary of this diver's personnel file regarding dive status as of _____.
(Date)

_____ Original diving authorization	
_____ Written scientific diving examination	
_____ Last diving medical examination	Medical examination expiration date _____
_____ Most recent checkout dive	
_____ Scuba regulator/equipment service/test	
_____ CPR training (Agency) _____	CPR Exp. _____
_____ Oxygen administration (Agency) _____	O ₂ Exp. _____
_____ First aid for diving _____	First Aid Exp. _____
_____ Date of last dive, Depth: _____	

Number of dives completed within previous 12 months? _____ Depth Certification _____ fsw

Total number of career dives? _____

Any restrictions? (Y/N) _____ if yes, explain:

Please indicate any pertinent specialty certifications or training:

Emergency Contact Information:

Name: _____	Relationship: _____
Telephone (work and home): _____	
Address: _____	

This is to verify that the above individual is currently a certified scientific diver at _____

Diving Safety Officer:

(Signature)

(Date)

(Print)

(Phone/email)

Appendix 9: Diving Emergency Management Procedures

Introduction

A diving accident victim could be any person who has been breathing air underwater regardless of depth. It is essential that emergency procedures are pre-planned and that medical treatment is initiated as soon as possible. It is the responsibility of each AAUS organizational member to develop procedures for diving emergencies including evacuation and medical treatment for each dive location.

General Procedures

1. If the patient's condition is life threatening or urgent, call the local Emergency Medical Services (EMS) or U. S. Coast Guard (USCG) for transport to the nearest medical treatment facility.
2. If the patient is not breathing, start cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) as needed using a manually triggered ventilator (MTV) or bag-type oxygen resuscitator.
3. If the patient is breathing, but unconscious, place the victim in the recovery position and administer oxygen using a non-rebreather or demand type mask.
4. If the patient is awake and alert, place the patient in a position of comfort and administer 100% oxygen using a demand oxygen resuscitator or non-rebreather type mask.
5. If the patient is being transported, contact the front desk of your diving location to notify of incident and to have someone direct EMS to your location or assign someone in your group that task, if available.
6. Conduct a roll call (see diving roster) and recall divers from water if necessary.
7. If the patient's condition is not urgent, contact the TAMUG DSO (approved dive plan) for guidance or transport to nearest urgent care. If unable to reach the DSO within 15 minutes, contact the Divers' Alert Network (DAN).
8. Use the DAN Dive Accident Management Field Reference Guide (DAN slates located in O2 kit) to document a neurological exam and dive history information.
9. Gather additional information about the incident and prepare the patient for transport.
10. Secure the diver's gear for inspection. DO NOT DISASSEMBLE GEAR OR EXHAUST AIR FROM THE SYSTEM. Close the cylinder valve ONLY. Count and record number of turns required to secure the valve.
11. Call and speak to the TAMUG DSO (approved dive plan) to report the incident. If unable to reach the appropriate DSO, use the call list in the emergency numbers section to reach the next appropriate point of contact. Continue calling until live-voice contact is made. Speak to a person, don't just leave a message.
12. Document the incident on paper to be turned into the TAMUG DSO.

List of Emergency Contact Numbers Appropriate For Dive Location

Available Procedures

- Emergency care
- Recompression
- Evacuation

Emergency Plan Content

- Name, telephone number, and relationship of person to be contacted for each diver in the event of an emergency.
- Nearest operational decompression chamber.
- Nearest accessible hospital.
- Available means of transport.

Appendix 10: Exclusions And Exemptions From OSHA's Commercial Diving Standard

By: Stephen Sea Butler

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This paper provides a summary review of the history, scope, and applicability of exclusions and exemptions to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) commercial diving operations standard. Federal Register (F.R.) notices pertinent to the development of the original OSHA diving standard and the subsequent amendment for the scientific diving exemption are noted in the text and discussed to identify references for a more comprehensive study of the issues involved.

A12.10 Issuance Of Original Commercial Diving Standard And Scope Of Osha's Statutory Jurisdiction

On July 22, 1977 [42 F.R. 37650] the U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration issued final public notice of the adoption of a permanent diving standard which became effective on October 20, 1977. OSHA's original diving standard, 29 CFR Part 1910 - Subpart T "Commercial Diving Operations," established mandatory occupational safety and health requirements for commercial diving operations. The standard applies wherever OSHA has statutory jurisdiction. Consequently, diving in any natural or artificial inland body of water, as well as diving along the coasts (State territorial waters) of the United States and possessions listed in Section 4(a) of the OSH Act [29 U.S. 655] is covered. For coastal States and territories, the State territorial waters extend 3 nautical miles seaward from the coast line, except for the Gulf Coast of Florida and Texas where the territorial waters extend for 3 marine leagues (approximately 9 nautical miles). For States bordering the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, all waters in the Great Lakes and associated rivers up to the international boundary line with Canada are State territorial waters.

A12.20 Original Exclusions From OSHA's Commercial Diving Standard

The original OSHA diving standard provided three specific exclusions, which remain in effect, are as follows

"Instructional diving utilizing only open-circuit compressed air scuba within the no-decompression limits."

OSHA concluded that a valid distinction existed between scuba diving instructors and commercial divers, which warranted an exclusion. The scuba diving instructor, who is an employee, is student oriented, not task-oriented. The dive site is not determined by the location of a particular job as it is in commercial applications, where operations must of necessity be conducted under environmental conditions which are often adverse. The scuba diving instructor, by contrast, selects a location which is usually clear, shallow and warm. Indeed, a swimming pool is the dive site for most scuba diving instruction. Such dives are discontinued if the slightest difficulty occurs. Scuba diving instructors do not utilize construction tools, handle explosives, or use welding or burning tools. As a result of these factors, scuba diving instructors are rarely exposed to adverse sea states, temperature extremes, great depths, poor visibility, or heavy workloads, some or all of which are common to the majority of commercial diving operations. However, OSHA took into consideration that some diving techniques and conditions pose greater potential hazards than others, regardless of the purpose of the dive. Thus, this exclusion for scuba diving instruction was limited to a restricted diving range, a particular diving mode, and specific equipment. The exclusion from the standard applies only to instructional diving that uses open-circuit compressed air scuba and is conducted within the no-decompression limits. The standard defines no decompression limits as the depth-time limits of the "no-decompression limits and repetitive dive group designation table for no- decompression air dives" of the U.S. Navy Diving Manual, or equivalent limits which the employer can demonstrate to be equally effective. No distinction per se is made between instructors of prospective recreational divers and instructors of prospective commercial divers. However, by its very nature, the training for commercial divers involves diving that is surface-supplied, uses mixed gas as a breathing gas, requires decompression, often involves adverse environmental conditions, or involves the use of underwater tools and equipment; each of these factors potentially increases the hazard of the operation. It is emphasized that when instruction exceeds the specified limits, the OSHA diving standard applies. It is noted that individuals engaged in recreational diving for their own personal enjoyment, and not otherwise related to their respective employments, are not within the jurisdiction of the OSH Act, and therefore are outside the scope of OSHA's diving standard. On the other hand, scuba diving for a commercial rather than instructional purpose is covered by the OSHA diving standard, regardless of equipment or depth-time range.

"Search, rescue, and related public safety diving by or under the control of a governmental agency."

OSHA received a number of comments from persons engaged in diving incidental to police and public safety functions, and the Agency concluded that an exclusion was appropriate for such applications. The "by or under the control of a governmental agency" language is intended to make the exclusion applicable to all divers whose purpose is to provide search, rescue, or public safety diving services under the direction and control of a governmental agency (e.g., local, state, federal government) regardless of whether or not such divers are, strictly speaking, government employees. Diving contractors who occasionally perform such services privately on an emergency basis, and who are not under the control of a governmental agency engaging their services, do not come under this exclusion. Such divers may, however, be covered by the provision concerning application of the standard in an emergency [29 CFR §1910.401(b)]. In excluding these search and rescue operations, OSHA determined that safety and health regulation of the police and related functions are best carried out by the individual States or their political subdivisions. It is pointed out that this exclusion does not apply when work other than search, rescue and related public safety diving is performed (e.g., police divers repairing a pier).

"Diving governed by the Protection of Human Subjects regulations of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) or equally effective rules or regulations of another Federal Agency."

Diving operations which are governed by 45 CFR Part 46 are not within the scope of OSHA's commercial diving standard. Such operations involve research and development or related scientific activities requiring human subjects and receive HEW grants or contracts. Compliance with HEW regulations is mandatory for such employers or contractors, and the regulations are designed to promote safety and health. Similarly, any other Federal agency which adopts rules or regulations that are equally effective (i.e., similar in design, purpose, and effect to those of HEW) are covered by this exclusion. The exclusion is supported in the record on the grounds that it would permit continued scientific research designed to extend the safe limits of diving physiology and technology. The long-term safety and health interests of divers are best served by the continuation of this research, and such diving cannot reasonably be expected to comply in every respect with a standard designed to reflect current commercial diving operational practice.

A12.30 Emergency Provision Of OSHA's Commercial Diving Standard

The original OSHA diving standard also included a provision for emergency situations [29 CFR§1910.401(b)], which remains in effect, when the overriding consideration is the preservation of life and the protection of the environment as follows:

"The 'Emergency Provision' permits deviations from the requirements of OSHA's diving standard in situations where death, serious physical harm, or major environmental damage is likely, but only to the extent that such action is immediately necessary to prevent or minimize the harm."

No exemption is provided by the emergency provision for situations where purely economic or property damage is likely. Further, the emergency provision is not intended to substitute for the statutory variance procedures under Sections 6(b)(6)(A), 6(b)(6)(C), 6(d), and 16 of the OSH Act. This emergency provision anticipates the unique circumstances for which diving services are sometimes needed and thus obviates the need for a continuous OSHA variance capability to make ad hoc determinations in emergency situations. Although temporarily exempt from inappropriate substantive portions of the standard in such emergency situations, employers are required to notify the nearest OSHA Area Office within 48 hours and, upon request of the Area Director, to submit a record of the notification with an indication and explanation of what deviations from the standard were taken as a result of the emergency. This reporting requirement enables OSHA to monitor the use of this exemption.

A12.40 Scientific Diving Exemption: Background And Development

The original OSHA standard for commercial diving operations did not exempt diving performed solely for scientific research and development purposes. Subsequent to the publication of OSHA's original standard, the Agency received numerous requests from various individuals and organizations to reconsider the applicability of the standard to educational/scientific diving. Proponents for exempting educational/scientific diving noted that it was customary for the educational/scientific diving community to follow well-established, consensual standards of safe practice. They pointed out that the first set of consensual diving standards was developed by the Scripps Institution of Oceanography of the University of California (Scripps) in the early 1950's. Further, in 1973, diving safety boards and committees from ten major educational institutions involved in scientific diving met and accepted the University of California Guide for Diving Safety as a minimum standard for their individual programs. Therefore, it was contended that most diving programs at educational institutions were complying with this consensual standard, with limited modifications for regional and operational variations in diving, before the publication of the OSHA original diving standard. The educational/scientific diving community pointed to their excellent safety record prior

to OSHA's publication of a diving standard, and attributed their safety record to the effectiveness of self-regulation by their community. Additionally, they noted that significant differences exist between commercial diving and educational/scientific diving. For example, the educational/scientific diver is an observer and data gatherer who chooses the work area and diving conditions that will minimize environmental stresses, and maximize the safety and efficiency of gathering data. In contrast, it was noted that the commercial diver is an underwater construction worker, builder and trouble shooter whose work area and diving conditions are determined by the location and needs of the project.

Based on the concerns expressed by the educational/scientific diving community, on August 17, 1979, OSHA published an advance notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPR) [44 F.R. 48274] to obtain additional information concerning which provisions of the OSHA diving standard were causing the most difficulty and what modifications to the standard should be considered. The responses to the ANPR, together with other information and data contained in OSHA's commercial diving record, convinced the Agency that there was a significant difference between educational/scientific diving and commercial diving; that the safety record of the educational/scientific diving community represented evidence of its successful self-regulation and, as a result, an exemption for educational/scientific diving might be justified. Accordingly, on March 26, 1982, OSHA published a notice of proposed rulemaking [47 F.R. 13005] to exempt diving "performed solely for marine scientific research and development purposes by educational institutions" from the OSHA diving standard. Although it was proposed to exempt only educational institutions that perform scientific diving, in the notice of proposed rulemaking OSHA requested responses to three specific questions in order to solicit data and information for determining if the exemption should include other segments of the scientific diving community. The original comment period for this notice of proposed rulemaking was May 10, 1982; however, on May 26, 1982, OSHA published a notice [47 F.R. 22972] extending the comment period as requested by the American Academy of Underwater Sciences to June 18, 1982, and scheduled informal public hearings for June 29-30, 1982, in Washington, D.C., and July 7-9, 1982, in Los Angeles, California. Following completion of the public hearings, the submission of post-hearing comments, and receipt of arguments and briefs relating to the hearing issues, the Administrative Law Judge certified the record on September 3, 1982. Based on the overwhelming support from comments and hearing testimony, as well as other information contained in the record, OSHA concluded that an exemption was justified for all scientific diving, not just solely scientific diving performed by educational institutions. Therefore, OSHA decided to broaden the exemption to include all segments of the scientific diving community. Based on the record, OSHA's exemption for scientific diving included specified conditions that scientific diving programs must meet before members of the scientific diving community may avail themselves of the exemption. On November 26, 1982, OSHA exempted scientific diving from coverage under 29 CFR Part 1910, Subpart T, Commercial Diving Operations, provided that the diving meets the Agency's definition of scientific diving and is under the direction and control of a diving program utilizing a safety manual and a diving control board meeting certain specified criteria [47 F.R. 53357; §1910.401(a)(2)(iv)]. The November 1982 scientific exemption, however, was subsequently challenged by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners (UBCJ) under Section 6(f) of the OSH Act. The union filed a petition for judicial review of the final rule regarding the scientific exemption, and on April 4, 1984, the Court of Appeals issued a memorandum and court order which required further action regarding this final rule. In compliance with the Court's memorandum and order, OSHA published a notice on July 18, 1984 [49 F.R. 29105], which reopened the record, and required a determination of the interpretive guidelines that OSHA proposed to use in determining which enterprises may avail themselves of the exemption for scientific diving. Final action regarding this court order was concluded and published by OSHA on January 9, 1985 [50 F.R. 1046], "Commercial Diving Operations - Exemption for Scientific

Diving - Final Guidelines." This notice established the final guidelines that OSHA uses, in conjunction with the exemption criteria contained in the final rule [47 F.R. 53357; 29 CFR §1910.401(a)(2)(iv)], to determine whether a scientific diving program can avail itself of the exemption from the OSHA commercial diving standard. It is emphasized that the absence of any factor specified in the guidelines [Appendix B to 29 CFR Part 1910 - Subpart T, Commercial Diving Operations] or the final rule [29 CFR §1910.401(a)(2)(iv)] renders a diving program ineligible for the exemption.

A12.50 Scientific Diving Exemption: Discussion Of Applicable Final Rule And Guidelines

The final rule [29 CFR §1910.401(a)(2)(iv)] which became effective on November 26, 1982, exempts any diving operation that is,
"Defined as scientific diving and which is under the direction and control of a diving program containing at least the following elements:

A. Diving Safety Manual that includes, at a minimum, procedures covering all diving operations specific to the program; procedures for emergency care; including recompression and evacuation; and criteria for diver training and certification.

B. Diving Control (safety) Board, with the majority of its members being active divers, which shall at a minimum have the authority to: Approve and monitor diving projects; review and revise the diving safety manual; assure compliance with the manual; certify the depths to which a diver has been trained; take disciplinary action for unsafe practices; and, assure adherence to the buddy system (a diver is accompanied by and is in continuous contact with another diver in the water) for scuba diving."

In addition to the final rule, Appendix B to 29 CFR Part 1910, Subpart T (Commercial Diving Operations Standard), "Guidelines for Scientific Diving," became effective on January 9, 1985. This appendix provides guidelines that are used in conjunction with the final rule to determine those scientific diving programs which are exempt from OSHA's diving standard. The guidelines are as follows:

"The Diving Control Board consists of a majority of active scientific divers and has autonomous and absolute authority over the scientific diving program's operations."

The first guideline concerns organizational structure. OSHA concluded that the organizational structure of the scientific diving community's consensual standard program is not only vital to the integrity of scientific diving programs, but effectively serves to segregate scientific diving from commercial diving. The Diving Control Board required of scientific diving programs contains several elements that distinguish between commercial diving and the exempt scientific diving programs. These distinctive elements include absolute authority over diving operations, the autonomy inherent in the Diving Control Board's decision-making powers and responsibilities, and peer review. OSHA's intent was for the Diving Control Board, primarily consisting of the divers themselves, to regulate the diving activities in a manner consistent with that described by the scientific diving community during the rulemaking process. Therefore, OSHA requires that Diving Control Boards have this autonomous and absolute authority over scientific diving operations. OSHA also concluded that the peer review system has successfully regulated scientific diving programs and, therefore, OSHA mandated that the majority of members of the Diving Control Board be active divers. OSHA's intent with respect to this "peer review" was that the active divers required to make up the Diving Control Board would be scientists who actively dive, since at issue was the control of a scientific program. Thus, OSHA will interpret the membership requirement as it was intended in the final rule. The "majority of active divers" on the Diving Control Board must also be scientists.

"The purpose of the project using scientific diving is the advancement of science; therefore, information and data resulting from the project are non-proprietary."

The second guideline concerns the restricted purpose of the project. In part, the definition of scientific diving is "diving performed solely as a necessary part of a scientific, research, or educational activity" [47 F.R. 53365; 29 CFR §1910.402]. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Diving Manual notes that "marine research using diving as a tool has been important in understanding the ocean, its organisms, and its dynamic processes." Such diving includes the study of fish behavior, ecological surveys and benthic surveys (the aggregate of organisms living on or at the bottom of a body of water). Scientific diving is an adjunct used in the advancement of underwater science. For example, representatives from the scientific diving community noted during public hearings and in written comments that "Our objective is to promote the advancement of science and the use of underwater

methods," that "Research and the furtherance of scientific knowledge are their (the divers) primary goals," that results are "shared worldwide," and further that coverage of the scientific diving community by Subpart T, Commercial Diving Operations, may cause "irreparable damage to the underwater scientific effort of the United States." Because the exemplary safety record which led OSHA to promulgate the scientific exemption to Subpart T was created by diving with the restricted purpose of advancing science, OSHA limited the scope of the exemption to diving intended to advance science. OSHA recognizes that the advancement of science cannot occur unless such studies are made available to contribute to and enhance scientific knowledge. Therefore, OSHA's intent was to restrict the exemption to scientific research dives that result in non-proprietary information, data, knowledge, or other work product. The requirement that information be non-proprietary applies to scientific, research, and educational activities engaged in by scientific divers. Material available to the public for review is nonproprietary, whether or not it is published; material not available for review is proprietary.

"The tasks of a scientific diver are those of an observer and data gatherer. Construction and trouble-shooting tasks traditionally associated with commercial diving are not included within scientific diving."

The third guideline concerns the tasks performed. The scientific diving definition in the standard states that such diving must be done by employees whose sole purpose for diving is to perform scientific research tasks. Also contained in the definition is

a list of those tasks that are traditionally considered commercial, with emphasis on construction and the use of construction tools (e.g., heavy equipment, power tools, explosives, welding equipment, burning equipment). As OSHA discussed in the final rule [47 F.R. 53357], a commercial diver is typically an underwater construction worker, builder and trouble shooter; a scientific diver is an observer of natural phenomena or responses of natural systems, and a gatherer of data for scientific analysis. The tasks performed by the scientific diver are usually light and short in duration; if any hand tools are used, they are simple ones (e.g., small hammer, collecting jars, special hand-held measuring devices, plastic core tubes, hand net, suction fish collector, camera, slate/pencil). As was indicated in a federal register notice [49 F.R. 29105], an example of task distinction might involve a scientific study of kelp. The construction of the kelp bed used in the project is not scientific diving since construction activities are commercial diving tasks, however, the consequent studies made of the kelp would be scientific diving tasks. Another example of task distinction was provided in the discussion of the final guidelines [50 F.R. 1046]. The lowering of a large object (e.g., Sea Lab, Project Aquarius Habitat), even though a part of a scientific project, is not scientific diving. The special skills of an underwater scientist, including observation and data collection skills, obviously do not contribute to the placement of a large object underwater. OSHA avoided the possibility of the exemption applying to scientific divers who undertake such tasks while participating in a scientific research project by focusing the definition on the sole purpose of the dive (scientific research tasks), eliminating dives with mixed purposes, and further indicating typical examples of what OSHA considers to be commercial tasks. It is noted that the scientific diving community supported this limited definition [Amicus Brief, UBCJ v. OSHA, No. 82-2509 (D.C. Circuit)].

"Scientific divers, based on the nature of their activities, must use scientific expertise in studying the underwater environment and, therefore, are scientists or scientists-in-training."

The fourth guideline concerns special qualifications. As was previously noted, a scientific diver is an observer and data gatherer involved in studying the underwater environment, its organisms and its dynamic processes in order to promote underwater science. OSHA concluded, based on the nature of these activities, that these divers must be able to use scientific expertise in studying and analyzing the underwater environment. Consequently, OSHA requires these divers to be scientists or scientists in training. For example, a project to map segments of the ocean floor might hire commercial divers to undertake certain mapping tasks. These commercial divers are neither scientists nor scientists in training as prescribed by this guideline and, therefore, would not be eligible for the exemption. If, however, scientific expertise were needed to effectively accomplish tasks associated with the mapping (e.g., specialized geological knowledge), and a geologist trained as a diver were hired to perform the special geological tasks associated with the mapping, then such diving tasks would meet this particular criterion. As stated previously, however, all program criteria and guidelines must be met in order for this diving scenario to qualify for the exemption. In promulgating the exemption, OSHA rejected credentials to determine who is a scientist; the Agency did not reject the limitation that individuals must be scientists. Such a limitation reflects the scientific diving community's underwater activities, and it prevents obvious commercial diving from being construed as scientific diving.

Appendix 11: AAUS Statistics Collection Criteria And Definitions

Collection Criteria:

The "Dive Time in Minutes", The "Number of Dives Logged", and the "Number of Divers Logging Dives" will be collected for the following categories.

- Dive Classification
- Breathing Gas
- Diving Mode
- Decompression Planning and Calculation Method
- Depth Ranges
- Specialized Environments
- Incident Types

Dive Time in Minutes is defined as the surface-to-surface time including any safety or required decompression stops.

A *Dive* is defined as a descent into water, an underwater diving activity utilizing compressed gas, an ascent/return to the surface, and a surface interval of greater than 10 minutes. Dives will not be differentiated as open water or confined water dives. But open water and confined water dives will be logged and submitted for AAUS statistics classified as either scientific or training/proficiency.

A *Diver Logging a Dive* is defined as a person who is diving under the auspices of your scientific diving organization. Dives logged by divers from another AAUS Organization will be reported with the divers home organization. Only a diver who has actually logged a dive during the reporting period is counted under this category.

Incident(s) occurring during the collection cycle. Only incidents occurring during, or resulting from, a dive where the diver is breathing a compressed gas will be submitted to AAUS.

Definitions:

Dive Classification:

- *Scientific Dives*: Dives that meet the scientific diving exemption as defined in 29 CFR 1910.402. Diving tasks traditionally associated with a specific scientific discipline are considered a scientific dive. Construction and trouble-shooting tasks traditionally associated with commercial diving are not considered a scientific dive.
- *Training and Proficiency Dives*: Dives performed as part of a scientific diver training program, or dives performed in maintenance of a scientific diving certification/authorization.

Breathing Gas:

- *Air*: Dives where the bottom gas used for the dive is air.
- *Nitrox*: Dives where the bottom gas used for the dive is a combination of nitrogen and oxygen other than air.
- *Mixed Gas*: Dives where the bottom gas used for the dive is a combination of oxygen, nitrogen, and helium (or other "inert" gas), or any other breathing gas combination not classified as air or nitrox.

Diving Mode:

- *Open Circuit Scuba*: Dives where the breathing gas is inhaled from a self contained underwater breathing apparatus and all of the exhaled gas leaves the breathing loop.
- *Surface Supplied*: Dives where the breathing gas is supplied from the surface by means of a pressurized umbilical hose. The umbilical generally consists of a gas supply hose, strength member, pneumofathometer hose, and communication line. The umbilical supplies a helmet or full-face mask. The diver may rely on the tender at the surface to keep up with the divers' depth, time and diving profile.
- *Hookah*: While similar to Surface Supplied in that the breathing gas is supplied from the surface by means of a pressurized hose, the supply hose does not require a strength member, pneumofathometer hose, or communication line. Hookah equipment may be as simple as a long hose attached to a standard scuba cylinder supplying a standard scuba second stage. The diver is responsible for the monitoring his/her own depth, time, and diving profile.
- *Rebreathers*: Dives where the breathing gas is repeatedly recycled in the breathing loop. The breathing loop may be fully closed or semi-closed. Note: A rebreather dive ending in an open circuit bailout is still logged as a rebreather dive.

Decompression Planning and Calculation Method:

- Dive Tables
- Dive Computer
- PC Based Decompression Software

Depth Ranges:

Depth ranges for sorting logged dives are 0-30, 31-60, 61-100, 101-130, 131-150, 151-190, and 191->. Depths are in feet seawater. A dive is logged to the maximum depth reached during the dive. Note: Only "The Number of Dives Logged" and "The Number of Divers Logging Dives" will be collected for this category.

Specialized Environments:

- Required Decompression: Any dive where the diver exceeds the no-decompression limit of the decompression planning method being employed.
- Overhead Environments: Any dive where the diver does not have direct access to the surface due to a physical obstruction.
- Blue Water Diving: Openwater diving where the bottom is generally greater than 200 feet deep and requiring the use of multiple-tethered diving techniques.
- Ice and Polar Diving: Any dive conducted under ice or in polar conditions. Note: An Ice Dive would also be classified as an Overhead Environment dive.
- Saturation Diving: Excursion dives conducted as part of a saturation mission are to be logged by "classification", "mode", "gas", etc. The "surface" for these excursions is defined as leaving and surfacing within the Habitat. Time spent within the Habitat or chamber shall not be logged by AAUS.
- Aquarium: An aquarium is a shallow, confined body of water, which is operated by or under the control of an institution and is used for the purposes of specimen exhibit, education, husbandry, or research. (Not a swimming pool)

Incident Types:

- Hyperbaric: Decompression Sickness, AGE, or other barotrauma requiring recompression therapy.
- Barotrauma: Barotrauma requiring medical attention from a physician or medical facility, but not requiring recompression therapy.
- Injury: Any non-barotrauma injury occurring during a dive that requires medical attention from a physician or medical facility.
- Illness: Any illness requiring medical attention that can be attributed to diving.
- Near Drowning/ Hypoxia: An incident where a person asphyxiates to the minimum point of unconsciousness during a dive involving a compressed gas. But the person recovers.
- Hyperoxic/Oxygen Toxicity: An incident that can be attributed to the diver being exposed to too high a partial pressure of oxygen.
- Hypercapnea: An incident that can be attributed to the diver being exposed to an excess of carbon dioxide.
- Fatality: Any death accruing during a dive or resulting from the diving exposure.
- Other: An incident that does not fit one of the listed incident types

Incident Classification Rating Scale:

- Near-Miss: A near-miss is a potential hazard or incident in which no property was damaged and no personal injury was sustained, but where given a slight shift in time or position, damage or injury could easily have occurred. Near-misses also may be referred to as close calls, near accidents, or injury-free events.
- Minor: Injuries that the OM considers being minor in nature. Examples of this classification of incident would include, but not be limited to:
 - Mask squeeze that produced discoloration of the eyes.
 - Lacerations requiring medical attention but not involving moderate or severe bleeding.
 - Other injuries that would not be expected to produce long term adverse effects on the diver's health or diving status.
- Moderate: Injuries that the OM considers being moderate in nature. Examples of this classification would include, but not be limited to:
 - DCS symptoms that resolved with the administration of oxygen, hyperbaric treatment given as a precaution.
 - DCS symptoms resolved with the first hyperbaric treatment.
 - Broken bones.
 - Torn ligaments or cartilage.
 - Concussion.
 - Ear barotrauma requiring surgical repair.
- Serious: Injuries that the OM considers being serious in nature. Examples of this classification would include, but not be limited to:
 - Arterial Gas Embolism.
 - DCS symptoms requiring multiple hyperbaric treatment.
 - Near drowning.

- Oxygen Toxicity.
- Hypercapnea.
- Spinal injuries.
- Heart attack.
- Fatality.

Appendix 12: Recommended Physicians with Expertise in Diving Medicine

A List of Medical Doctors that have training and expertise in diving or undersea medicine can be found through the Undersea and Hyperbaric Medical Society or Divers Alert Network. See links below

<https://www.uhms.org/resources/diving-medical-examiners-list.html>

<https://www.diversalertnetwork.org/medical/physicians.asp>

Houston Area:

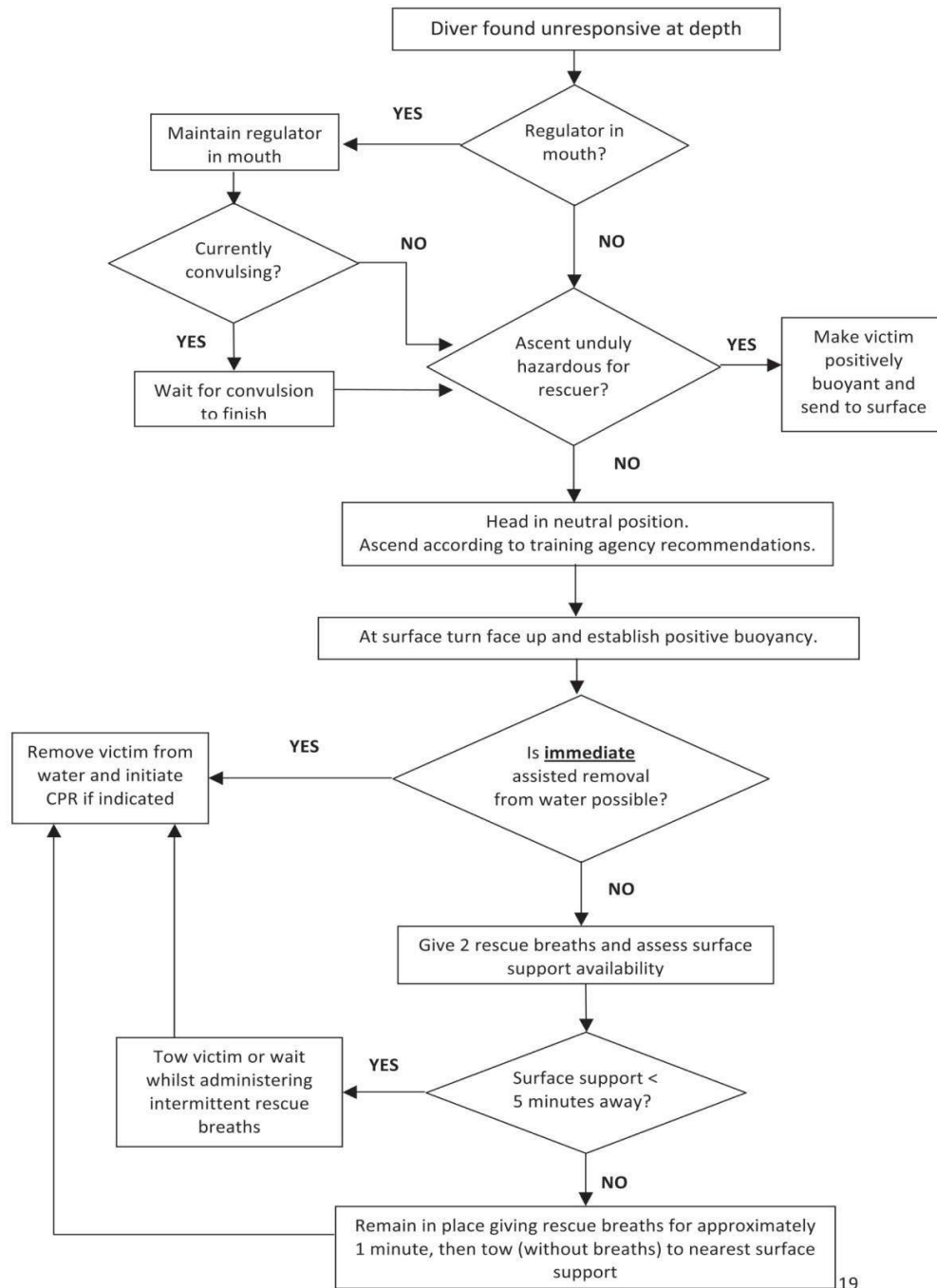
1. **Name:** Thomas Hysler, MD, MPH
Chief Medical Officer, Houston Area Safety Council
Address: 7720 Spencer Hwy, Pasadena, TX 77505
Telephone: 281-476-9900
Website: <https://www.hasc.com/ohs/>
2. **Name:** Quincy Bascombe, MD, MPH
Houston Area Safety Council
Address: 7720 Spencer Hwy, Pasadena, TX 77505
Telephone: 281-476-9900
Website: <https://www.hasc.com/ohs/>
3. **Name:** Bill Christian, MD, MS, MPH
Houston Area Safety Council
Address: 7720 Spencer Hwy, Pasadena, TX 77505
Telephone: 281-476-9900
Website: <https://www.hasc.com/ohs/>

Dallas Area:

4. **Name:** Renie Guilliod, MD, FUHM
Texas Health Dallas Hyperbaric Medicine Unit
Address: 7232 Greenville Ave, Dallas, TX 75231
Telephone: 214-345-4651
Website: <https://www.texashealth.org/icem/Patient-Care/Diving-Medicine-Clinic>

Appendix 13: Recommendations for Rescue of a Submerged Unresponsive Compressed-Gas Diver

From: S.J. Mitchell et al., Undersea and Hyperbaric Medicine 2012, Vol. 39, No. 6, pages 1099-1108



Appendix 14: TAMUG Dive Control Board By-Laws

Article 1: Organizational Name

The name of this organization is the Texas A&M University at Galveston Diving Control Board, which can be abbreviated to TAMUG DCB or DCB.

Article 2: Purpose

- A. Establish the policies and procedures for scuba diving activities (recreational and scientific) conducted beneath the auspices of Texas A&M University at Galveston, as outlined in this TAMUG Diving Safety Manual;
- B. Provide *safety* and *compliance* oversight for all TAMUG scuba diving activities (scientific and recreational) in accordance with the United States Government (Federal Register, 9 January 1985 - Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 50 FR 1046), which exempts scientific and educational diving from commercial diving regulations contained in 29 CFR Part 1910, Subpart T.
- C. Ensure *compliance* of the TAMUG scuba diving community and stakeholders to the TAMUG Diving Safety Manual.
- D. Adjudicate and provide *situational resolution* in response to: (i) diving-related conflicts, (ii) events of non-compliance to the TAMUG Diving Safety Manual, (iii) non-promulgated safety issues that impact the theatre of scuba diving activities.
- E. Advise, and recommend to, the broader TAMUG community (e.g., faculty, staff, students) on the best practices of scuba diving safety, compliance, and risk management and mitigation.

Article 3: Authority

The TAMUG Chief Academic Officer (CAO) vests authority of scuba diving safety and compliance oversight to the TAMUG DCB for all scuba diving activities conducted beneath the auspices of TAMUG (recreational or scientific).

The DCB has autonomous and absolute authority over the University's scientific diving program and diving research operations in accordance with AAUS standards, and exercises control and oversight of the recreational dive classes and activities at the Galveston Campus only.

Article 4. DCB Membership Appointment and Composition

Article 4.1: General Membership

- A. The term of appointment for each DCB aligns with the academic calendar (September through August the following calendar year).
- B. The Chief Academic Officer (CAO) at TAMUG, or his/her representative, appoints voting and non-voting members to the DCB as appropriate, typically in consultation with the incumbent DCB Chair. The DCB requires appointment from the CAO in annually, typically at the beginning of the academic year.
 - a. Should the university employment status of a DCB member change, that member is automatically transitioned to a non-voting member until the DCB votes to change their status or the CAO updates the DCB membership appointment.
- C. In accordance with the rules of the American Academy of Underwater Sciences, the TAMUG Diving Control Board (DCB) shall consist of a majority of active Scientific Divers, with a minimum composition of 5 individuals.
 - a. Individuals commonly recommended for *voting* membership include: faculty and staff tasked with Diving Safety Oversight (Scientific, Recreational, Equipment), scuba -certified faculty, and student body representatives (e.g., undergraduate and/or graduate students).
 - b. *Non-voting* members may include advisors and consultants (e.g., Medical Advisors), appointed for annual or meeting-specific attendance, at the recommendation of the CAO or DCB Chair.
 - c. Any member can recommend agenda items for DCB discussion at the next DCB Meeting, through written request to the DCB Chair.
 - d. If you wish to be appointed to the next DCB, communicate in writing to the current DCB chair to express your interest.

Article 4.2: Appointment, Duties, and Responsibilities of the Chair of the DCB

- A. In the spring or summer, the current TAMUG DCB should elect from its current membership a Chair of the DCB. The DCB Chair is a voting member of the DCB.
- B. The normal term of a DCB Chair is 2 years, unless non-performance requires replacement by the TAMUG CAO at a unanimous recommendation of the existing DCB general membership.
- C. The Chair of the TAMUG DCB has the following responsibilities.

- a. Calling *regular* and *special* meetings of the DCB. This includes (i) presiding over and setting agendas for DCB meetings, (ii) ensuring minutes are taken at meetings to document important discussion and decisions of the DCB, (iii) ensure timely communication and long-term archival of meeting minutes, and (iv) ensuring that DCB members remain informed of current DCB business.
- b. In the event of scuba diving non-compliance or safety issues, the DCB Chair has the authority to: (i) immediately mitigate risk to people and the environment, (ii) communicate to the CAO events of significant safety issues and non-compliance, (iii) suspend the diving activities or privileges of individuals or practices until the DCB can meet and discuss the event further, (iv) oversee and direct the investigative process of safety and non-compliance events, (v) provide the DCB with an *Incident Report* reflecting the outcome of the investigative process to promote productive DCB discussion at a formal meeting, and situational resolution.

Article 5. Meetings

- A. *Regular Meetings* are to be held as needed, but typically at least quarterly, with a goal of twice per academic semester. Dates and locations are set by the DCB Chair.
- B. *Special Meetings*: The DCB may hold special meetings, called at the discretion of the DCB Chair. The dates and locations of special meetings must be announced to the membership of the DCB at least 4 business days in advance. The format (voting structure, confidentiality needs) will be dictated by the needs of the happenstance, and communicated to the general members by the Chair.
- C. *Attendance*: Members are expected to maintain regular attendance at DCB meetings. Attendance can be in person or through conference call. It is expected that general members will notify the DCB Chair in the event of their absence.
- D. Quorum:
 - a. Quorum in *Regular Meetings* shall require 50% attendance of voting members.
 - b. Quorum in *Special Meetings* shall include attending members of campus academic leadership and require 60% attendance.
 - c. Individuals that are subject to votes related to non-compliance or other corrective actions shall be excluded from quorum if they are a voting member of the DCB.
- E. Decision Making:
 - a. Decision making votes are considered passing with greater than 50% in agreement. In the case of a tie, the tie breaking vote may be cast by an appointee of the CAO.
 - b. By-Laws updates require a two-thirds vote of those present and voting. (already designated in Article 9)
 - c. The normal term of a DCB Chair is 2 years, unless non-performance requires replacement by the TAMUG CAO at a majority recommendation of the existing DCB general membership.

Article 6. Procedures for Non-compliance to the TAMUG Diving Safety Manual and Safety Issues

The DCB ultimately seeks to achieve a proportional and measured response to events of non-compliance to the TAMUG Diving Safety Manual and general safety issues or problems. The DCB recognizes that safety and non-compliance issues may apply to activities, specific individuals, or groups of individuals.

Article 6.1 Immediate actions

In the event of Non-compliance to the TAMUG Diving Safety Manual or safety issues conducted in the theatre of scuba diving activities conducted beneath the auspices of Texas A&M University at Galveston:

- A. Individuals (e.g., faculty, students, Lead Divers, Instructors) immediately communicate potential non-compliance or safety issues to an individual in the TAMUG Diving Safety Oversight team (DSO-Scientific, DSO-Recreational, or DSO-Equipment).
- B. Diving Safety Oversight Team member conducts a preliminary evaluation of scenario, and if necessary, immediately communicates to the DCB Chair of potential non-compliance or safety violations.
- C. DCB Chair takes immediate evasive action and to neutralize risk to people, property, or the environment from continued non-compliance or safety problems. This may include temporary suspension of privileges to continue diving beneath the auspices of Texas A&M University at Galveston until the DCB can meet and achieve situational resolution.

Article 6.2 Investigative Process

- A. The DCB Chair appoints a single individual responsible for compiling an *Incident Report*. This may include witness statements, available gas standards, and other relevant documents.
- B. Student interviews must be conducted with at least two additional individuals present during discussion.
- C. Signed Individual statements are very helpful to the DCB in understanding event circumstances.

- D. The DCB Chair shall circulate the Incident Report to the DCB membership prior the next DCB Meeting.

Article 6.3 Situational Resolution

- A. At the next meeting of the DCB, the DCB will (a) discuss and evaluate the compiled Incident Report, (b) vote to establish specific incidents of non-compliance to the TAMUG Diving Safety Manual, and (c) achieve *situational resolution*, which may include recommendations for behavior remediation or other disciplinary action.
- B. Non-compliance by a(n) individual(s) does not constitute a scheduling emergency to the DCB Members.
- C. In the event that a voting member of the Diving Control Board is part of the conflict-in-question, the DCB meeting scheduled to discuss non-compliance and safety violations will not include this specific individual to ensure DCB impartiality.
- D. Situational resolution: Disciplinary decisions of the DCB should be measured and proportionate to both the specific event, and to previous events of non-compliance.

Article 6.4 Board of Appeal

- A. Individuals may appeal DCB decisions that arise from Article 6.3, section D.
- B. At the written request for an appeal by the individuals involved to the DCB Chair, the Chair will call a *special meeting* of the DCB to conduct a *Board of Appeal*.
- C. To ensure a fair equitable process, additional attendees to this *Board of Appeal* may include the TAMUG Chief Academic Officer, Assistant Vice President of Student Affairs or their representative, or the TAMUG Vice President for Finance and Compliance or their representative, and representatives for the student, as appropriate.
- D. In the event that a voting member of the Diving Control Board is part of the conflict-in-question, the *Board of Appeal* should not include this specific individual when reaching a final decision to ensure impartiality.
- E. Decisions of the DCB related to specific situations, with the support of the campus academic leadership (e.g., Chief Academic Officer) and in accordance with the standards outlined in this Diving Safety Manual, will be deemed final.
- F. Board of Appeal (BOA) hearings will be conducted in the following format:
- Appellant submits any supporting documentation to DCB Chair at minimum of three business days in advance of the DCB special meeting/Board of Appeals (BOA). Chair will distribute documents to BOA.
 - During the meeting, the original finding(s) will be reviewed by the DCB Chair or designated facilitator, including significant points from the original meeting.
 - Appellant states the requested relief being sought, and the grounds for the appeal.
 - Appellant provides supporting documentation for their argument and requests an alternative resolution.
 - DCB representative(s) has opportunity to rebut.
 - Appellant has opportunity to rebut.
 - BOA members have opportunity to request additional information or clarification.
 - Appellant is dismissed for the BOA discussion and decision.
 - Appellant will be notified in writing within five business days with the BOA decision.

Article 7. DCB Incident Reporting in the Event of Significant Diving-Related Injury

All diving incidents requiring recompression treatment, or resulting in moderate or serious injury, or death must be reported to the DCB immediately or as soon as possible, to the Chair of the DCB within 72 hours of the incident, and to the AAUS at the conclusion of the incident inquiry. Incident reporting shall comply with (a) Texas A&M University at Galveston's regular incident reporting procedures, (b) the requirements of AAUS, and (c) any other applicable laws. The report will specify the circumstances of the incident and the extent of any injuries or illnesses.

All diving incidents will be reported to AAUS. The report must first be reviewed and released by TAMUG's DCB and at a minimum contain:

- Complete AAUS Incident Report.
- Summary of experience of divers involved.
- Description of dive site, and description of conditions that led up to incident.
- The circumstances of the incident and the extent of any injuries or illnesses.
- Description of symptoms, including depth and time of onset.
- Description and results of treatment.
- Disposition of case.
- Recommendations to avoid repetition of incident.

Additional information must meet the following reporting requirements:

- A. The DCB shall record and report occupational injuries and illnesses in accordance with requirements of the appropriate Labor Code section.
- B. If pressure-related injuries are suspected, or if symptoms are evident, the following additional information shall be recorded and retained by the office of the Scientific DSO, with the record of the dive, for a period of 5 years:
 - i. Complete AAUS Incident Report (www.aaus.org).
 - ii. Written descriptive report to include:
 - Name, address, and phone numbers of the principal parties involved.
 - Summary of experience of the divers involved.
 - Location and description of the dive site and description of conditions leading to the incident.
 - Description of symptoms, including depth and time of onset.
 - Description and results of medical treatment.
 - Disposition of the case.
 - Recommendations to avoid repetition of incident.

The DCB shall investigate and document any incident of pressure-related injury and prepare a report that is to be forwarded to AAUS during the annual reporting cycle (Post-Incident Report, see Section 1.42K). This report should be retained for at least 7 years. This report must first be reviewed and released by the organizational member's DCB.

Article 8. Amending the TAMUG Diving Safety Manual

- A. Any member can propose an amendment to the TAMUG Diving Safety Manual by: (1) submitting a request in writing for its discussion on the next DCB Meeting Agenda, or (2) through ongoing activities in a DCB meeting.
- B. Decisions regarding amending the TAMUG Diving Safety Manual will follow established decision-making procedures of the DCB.
- C. The TAMUG Diving Safety Manual is considered a 'living document', where the DCB is expected to make amendments, as necessary, to remain current with best practices in the theatre of scuba diving.
- D. The DCB is expected to periodically review the TAMUG Diving Safety Manual, and re-issue an updated manual to accord with the beginning of the TAMUG academic calendar year in the Fall semester of each year.
- E. The DCB will ensure an electronic copy (.pdf) of the current TAMUG Diving Safety Manual available online.

Article 9. Amending the Bylaws

- A. Any member can propose a bylaw amendment by: (1) submitting a request in writing for its discussion on the next DCB Meeting Agenda, or (2) through ongoing activities in a DCB meeting.
- B. These bylaws can be amended at any regular or special meeting of the Diving Control Board by a two-thirds vote of those present and voting.
- C. Upon approval, an amendment to these bylaws shall go into immediate effect, and updated bylaws should be circulated to the entire DCB as soon as possible by the Chair of the DCB.