What is claimed is:

1. An ultrasonic nondestructive testing (UT) scanner interface for complex environments, comprising:

a main body comprising:

an inner chamber open on a bottom side, wherein the main body is configured to hold a UT scanner facing into the inner chamber and toward the opening on the bottom side;

a couplant injection port configured to inject a couplant into the inner chamber; and

a fluid evacuation port configured to remove fluid from the inner chamber, wherein the fluid removed from the inner chamber includes at least some of the couplant injected into the inner chamber.

2. The UT scanner interface of claim 1, wherein the main body includes a retractable plow configured to move relative to the main body between a lowered position and a raised position.

3. The UT scanner interface of claim 2, wherein the retractable plow is configured to move from the lowered position to the raised position in response to a force above a threshold being applied to a leading edge of the retractable plow.

4. The UT scanner interface of claim 1, wherein the couplant injection port is coupled to an aperture, into the inner chamber, that is configured to direct the couplant to flow from a front side of the inner chamber toward a rear side of the inner chamber opposed to the front side.

5. The UT scanner interface of claim 4, wherein the inner chamber is open on the rear side such that the opening on the rear side forms the fluid evacuation port.

6. The UT scanner interface of claim 4, wherein the UT scanner is disposed facing into the inner chamber closer to the rear side of the inner chamber than the front side of the inner chamber.

7. The UT scanner interface of claim 1, wherein a vertical height of the inner chamber narrows from a front of the inner chamber toward a back of the inner chamber.

8. The UT scanner interface of claim 1, wherein a lateral width of the inner chamber expands from a front of the inner chamber toward a back of the inner chamber.

9. The UT scanner interface of claim 1, wherein the main body further comprises:

an external nozzle configured to eject fluid forward of the main body.

10. The UT scanner interface of claim 1, wherein the main body further comprises:

a magnet configured to produce a magnetic field for biasing the main body toward a ferrous material being scanned by the UT scanner.

11. The UT scanner interface of claim 1, wherein the main body further comprises:

an external nozzle configured to eject fluid in a direction away from a surface being scanned by the UT scanner for biasing the main body toward a material being scanned.

12. A method of performing a UT scan in a complex environment, comprising:

positioning a UT scanner interface that holds a UT scanner over a surface of a target material for inspection, wherein the target material is submerged in the complex environment composed of a primary fluid and contaminants, wherein the UT scanner is held in a main body of the UT scanner interface such that the UT

scanner faces into an inner chamber of the main body and toward an opening on a bottom side of the inner chamber;

injecting a couplant into the inner chamber;

generating an engagement force that biases the UT scanner interface toward the surface of the target material for inspection; and

activating the UT scanner to perform the UT scan of the target material through couplant in the inner chamber.

13. The method of claim 24, wherein generating the engagement force includes suctioning fluid from the inner chamber to form a filtered region below the UT scanner interface, wherein the fluid suctioned from the inner chamber includes at least one of couplant and contaminants for filtering out contaminants from the filtered region.

14. The method of claim 24, wherein a pressure differential between the injected couplant and suctioning fluid from the inner chamber form a net negative pressure within the inner chamber that pulls the UT scanner interface toward the target material.

15. The method of claim 12, further comprising:

measuring movement of a retractable plow relative to the main body to identify an obstacle that has contacted the retractable plow.