THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
(MANPOWER AND RESERVE AFFAIRS)
1000 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20350-1000

APR - 5 2019

From: Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)

To: President, FY-20 Navy Reserve Lieutenant Commander Line Promotion Selection Boards

Subj: ORDER CONVENING THE FY-20 PROMOTION SELECTION BOARDS TO CONSIDER OFFICERS IN THE LINE ON THE RESERVE ACTIVE-STATUS LIST OF THE NAVY FOR PERMANENT PROMOTION TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT COMMANDER

Ref: (a) FY-20 Active-Duty and Reserve Navy Officer and Chief Warrant Officer Promotion Selection Board Precept

Encl: (1) Board Membership
(2) Recorder and Assistant Recorders
(3) Administrative Support Staff

1. **Date and Location**

a. The promotion selection boards, consisting of you as president, the officers listed in enclosure (1) as members, the officers listed in enclosure (2) as recorder and assistant recorders, and the personnel listed in enclosure (3) as administrative support staff, are ordered to convene at the Navy Personnel Command, Millington, TN, at 0800, April 15, 2019, or as soon as practicable thereafter.

b. The boards shall proceed in accordance with all guidance in this letter and the FY-20 Active-Duty and Reserve Navy Officer and Chief Warrant Officer Promotion Selection Board Precept, reference (a).

2. **Promotion Board Authorized Selections**. The total number of officers who may be recommended in each competitive category shall be the number that most closely approximates the percentage set forth below of in-zone eligible officers determined as of the date the boards convene. The Chief of Naval Personnel shall determine the number of in-zone eligible officers on the convening date, calculate the number that may be recommended for promotion under the percentages set forth in the FY-20 Navy Reserve Officer Promotion Plan and furnish the number to the boards. If the computation results in a fraction of a number of 0.5 or greater, that fraction is rounded up to the nearest whole number. If the computation results in a fraction

of a number less than 0.5, that fraction is rounded down to the nearest whole number. The boards may recommend up to the number provided by the Chief of Naval Personnel.

COMPETITIVE CATEGORY	PERCENT TO SELECT
Unrestricted Line Officer	79
Unrestricted Line Officer (FTS)	90
Special Duty Officer (Human Resources)	62
Special Duty Officer (Human Resources) (FTS)	80
Engineering Duty Officer	78
Aerospace Engineering Duty Officer (Engineering)	67
Aerospace Engineering Duty Officer (Maintenance)	75
Aerospace Engineering Duty Officer (Maintenance) (FTS)	80
Special Duty Officer (Public Affairs)	74
Special Duty Officer (Strategic Sealift Officer)	50
Special Duty Officer (Foreign Area)	100
Special Duty Officer (Oceanography)	88
Special Duty Officer (Cryptologic Warfare)	74
Special Duty Officer (Information Professional)	94
Special Duty Officer (Intelligence)	67
Limited Duty Officer (Line)	72

3. **Equal Consideration of Officers "In Zone" and "Above Zone"**. As detailed above, the number of in-zone eligible officers is used only to calculate the total number of selects authorized; there are no individual zone selection limitations or expectations. Accordingly, in determining which officers are best and fully qualified for promotion, you are required to equally consider both above-zone and in-zone officers.

4. **Consideration of Reserve Officers "Below the Zone"**. Below-zone promotions are not authorized for Navy Reserve officers in grades above lieutenant junior grade.

5. **Best and Fully Qualified Selection Standard**

a. **Fully Qualified**. All officers recommended for promotion must be fully qualified; that is, each officer recommended must be capable of performing the duties of the next higher pay grade. Officers who do not meet that standard shall not be recommended for promotion.

(1) Officers fully qualified for promotion demonstrate an appropriate level of leadership, professional skills, integrity, management acumen, grounding in business practices, and resourcefulness in difficult and challenging assignments. Their personal and professional attributes include adaptability, intelligent risk-taking, critical thinking, innovation, adherence to Navy and DoD ethical standards, physical fitness, and loyalty to the Navy core values.

(2) The Navy is composed of men and women representing dozens of different ethnic groups and hundreds of cultural heritages. Fully qualified officers must be capable of leading personnel from widely varying backgrounds and mentoring a diverse workforce while executing the Navy's strategic diversity initiatives. The Navy's ability to meet this leadership challenge depends, in part, on having leaders who reflect our very best, including performance, professional experience, and education.

b. **Best Qualified**. Among the fully qualified officers, you must recommend for promotion the best qualified officers within their respective competitive category. Proven and sustained superior performance in command or other leadership positions in difficult and challenging assignments is a definitive measure of fitness for promotion. Furthermore, successful performance and leadership in combat conditions demonstrate exceptional promotion potential and should be given special consideration. Each board member shall apply this guidance when deliberating and voting. Additionally, members will use the considerations below to guide their determination of the best qualified officers.

c. **Skill Requirements**. The Navy must focus on the skill sets mandated by current needs and on developing the professional competencies required in our future leadership. The Navy and joint force leadership need to comprise a diverse blend of male and female officers who have excelled in both traditional and specialized career paths. Give due consideration to demonstrated performance and expertise in the competency/skill areas listed in order of significance below. For amplifying information, refer to the competency/skills information, reference (b) to reference (a).

Unrestricted Line (11X5/13X5):

1. Operational Analysis (OA)
2. Cyber Operations and Planning
3. Navy Operational Planner
4. Naval Special Warfare (NSW) Experience
5. Mine Warfare
6. Expeditionary Warfare and Confronting Irregular Challenges
7. Naval Strategy Subspecialty
8. Joint Experience
9. Language, Regional Expertise, and Cultural (LREC) Experience
10. Education and Training

Unrestricted Line (FTS) (11X7/13X7):

1. Naval Special Warfare (NSW) Experience
2. Financial Resource Management (FM)
3. Education and Training
4. Expeditionary Warfare and Confronting Irregular Challenges
5. Joint Experience
6. Cyber Operations and Planning

Human Resources (1205):

1. Operational Analysis (OA)
2. Recruiting Leadership
3. Education and Training
4. Financial Resource Management (FM)
5. Cyber Operations and Planning
6. Joint Experience

Human Resources (FTS) (1207):

1. Operational Analysis (OA)
2. Financial Resource Management (FM)
3. Cyber Operations and Planning
4. Recruiting Leadership
5. Education and Training
6. Joint Experience

Engineering Duty Officer (14X5):

1. Acquisition Corps
2. Cyber Operations and Planning
3. Nuclear Weapons Technical Experience
4. Integrated Air and Missile Defense (IAMD)
5. Space Cadre

6. Expeditionary Warfare and Confronting Irregular Challenges
7. Naval Strategist Subspecialty
8. Financial Resource Management (FM)

Aerospace Engineering Duty Officer (Engineering) (1515):

1. Acquisition Corps
2. Cyber Operations and Planning
3. Expeditionary Warfare and Confronting Irregular Challenges
4. Space Cadre
5. Integrated Air and Missile Defense (IAMD)
6. Financial Resource Management (FM)
7. Astronaut Consideration
8. Operational Analysis (OA)
9. Education and Training
10. Joint Experience
11. Shore Installation Management (SIM)

Aerospace Engineering Duty Officer (Maintenance) (1525):

1. Acquisition Corps
2. Financial Resource Management (FM)
3. Cyber Operations and Planning
4. Expeditionary Warfare and Confronting Irregular Challenges
5. Operational Analysis (OA)
6. Education and Training
7. Joint Experience
8. Shore Installation Management (SIM)

Aerospace Engineering Duty Officer (Maintenance) (FTS) (1527):

1. Acquisition Corps
2. Education and Training
3. Financial Resource Management (FM)
4. Expeditionary Warfare and Confronting Irregular Challenges
5. Joint Experience
6. Operational Analysis (OA)
7. Shore Installation Management (SIM)

Public Affairs (1655):

1. N/A

Strategic Sealift (1665):
1. Joint Experience
2. Cyber Operations and Planning
3. Education and Training

Foreign Area (1715):
1. Language, Regional Expertise, and Cultural (LREC) Experience
2. Joint Experience
3. Expeditionary Warfare and Confronting Irregular Challenges

Oceanography (1805):
1. N/A

Cryptologic Warfare (1815):
1. N/A

Information Professional (1825):
1. N/A

Intelligence (1835):
1. N/A

Limited Duty Officer (Line) (6XX5):
1. Expeditionary Warfare and Confronting Irregular Challenges
2. Joint Experience
3. Cyber Operations and Planning
4. Shore Installation Management (SIM)
5. Navy Operational Planner
6. Education and Training
7. Naval Special Warfare (NSW) Experience
8. Human Intelligence (HUMINT)
9. Naval Strategy Subspecialty

d. **Additional Considerations**. The following are additional considerations in determining the best qualified officers:

(1) **Individual Augmentee (IA)/Global Support Assignment (GSA)/Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)/Irregular Warfare/ Afghanistan-Pakistan Hands (APH) Program Assignment**

(a) The board may give favorable consideration to those officers who have displayed superior performance while

serving in IA/GSA/OCO/APH assignments in direct support of OCO, irregular warfare, and the national defense strategy, and in particular, those IA/GSA/OCO/APH assignments that are extraordinarily arduous or which involve significantly heightened personal risk. These individuals are developing valuable combat and nation-building skills under stressful conditions. Such assignments may not be typical of the officer's traditional community career path, and the officer may be rated by a reporting senior unfamiliar with the officer's specialty and the Navy fitness report system.

(b) IA/GSA/OCO assignments may take an officer out of the normal community career path for periods up to one and a half years. APH assignments consist of extensive specialized training and multiple, non-standard deployments that may take an officer out of the normal community career path for periods of up to three and a half years.

(2) **Education and Professional Development**. The board shall give favorable consideration to those officers with relevant graduate education, experience in specialized areas, and Navy and joint professional military education (JPME). In May 2018, the Unrestricted Line (URL) instituted a board selection process for in-residence graduate education programs. That board selection process ensures that URL officers with superior performance records are afforded the opportunity for in-residence graduate education. Cultivation of our best and brightest officers through in-residence learning enhances critical thinking skills with a direct correlation to enhanced warfighting expertise. Beginning with officers in year group 2015, in-residence graduate education will be required prior to assuming major command. In determining officers who are best and fully qualified for promotion, the board should give favorable consideration to officers who have obtained relevant graduate degrees while in-residence.

(a) The Navy values completion of graduate education and development of a subspecialty. Degrees from the Naval Postgraduate School, the Naval War College and equivalent service institutions and civilian education programs that result in assignment of a subspecialty code or award of additional qualification designation (AQD) codes are desirable. Proven expertise from an experience tour utilizing that subspecialty is fundamental to development of Navy leaders.

(b) The Navy values competitive scholarships and fellowships, examples of which include: Olmsted Scholar, Marshall Scholar, Rhodes Scholar, White House Fellowship, SECDEF Corporate Fellowship, tours with industry, Fleet Scholars Education Program, and Federal Executive Fellowships (e.g., politico-military and cyber).

(c) Best qualified officers seek opportunities to broaden their cultural awareness through experiences and education and to enable better communication in a global operating environment.

(d) The Navy values the importance of Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps (NROTC) and U.S. Naval Academy (USNA) duty in building and developing future Navy leaders. When reviewing an officer's qualifications for the next higher grade, you should give favorable consideration to NROTC/USNA assignments.

(3) **Innovation and Efficiency**. A critical goal of the Navy is to encourage -- to demand -- innovation and efficiency to ensure that we retain an adaptive, flexible and effective naval force able to anticipate events and win across the spectrum of conflict. In your consideration, recognize that the continued preeminence of the Navy in the future is inextricably linked to its ability to successfully change and to manage for efficiency. Our future depends on male and female leaders who have demonstrated their awareness of this fact. Within the charter of best and fully qualified, seek to select these officers.

(a) In this age of limited resources and fiscal constraints, application of energy resource management and technology is of vital importance. Our institution must create energy solutions that make facilities and installations more energy efficient and encourage superior management of energy resources.

(b) Likewise, we must not restrict or limit the opportunity of any officer to think creatively, develop new ideas, take prudent risks and maximize capabilities through sound management practices. Bear in mind that, in the context of a changing Navy, officers demonstrating innovative thinking, efficient management skills, prudent risk taking and effective business practices, may reflect a variety of backgrounds.

(4) **Acquisition Corps Considerations**. Acquisition Corps officers possess the qualifications to manage the development, acquisition, and life cycle support of the Navy's current and future platforms and associated systems. The Unrestricted Line, Aerospace Engineering Duty Officers, and Engineering Duty Officer communities all contain Acquisition Corps officers. In addition, contracting skills are based in the Supply Corps and Civil Engineer Corps. While there are specific needs and backgrounds in each community, there are overarching acquisition skill sets which are valued and found in all of these communities. Officers who possess these skills, regardless of the community to which they belong, are valued and necessary for the health of the Acquisition Corps and should be considered in the broad context of the Acquisition Corps. Examples of these overarching skill sets include technical and operational knowledge of C4I, combat systems, unmanned systems, systems engineering, enterprise information systems, information technology and weapons and major weapons systems (e.g., ships and aircraft). In determining the best and fully qualified officers for promotion, you shall give equal consideration to outstanding performance whether in an acquisition or non-acquisition position.

e. **Demonstration of Core Attributes**. The challenges facing our Navy are growing in scope, scale and pace. To meet these challenges, the Navy needs male and female leaders who have demonstrated estimable character and are prepared for decentralized operations. You should give careful consideration to officers who demonstrate the four core attributes that guide our decisions and actions: integrity, accountability, initiative and toughness. Integrity may be demonstrated as an individual or as a team member, by displaying conduct that is upright and honorable, and by working to strengthen the resolve of his or her peers, superiors and subordinates. Accountability may be demonstrated by achieving and maintaining high standards, honestly assessing progress, and adjusting as required. Officers demonstrate initiative by taking ownership, acting to the limit of their authorities and looking at new ideas with an open mind. Toughness can mean marshalling all sources of strength and resilience, including rigorous training, encouraging the fighting spirit of our people and providing steadfast support of our families. Officers who demonstrate these core attributes ensure the U.S. Navy remains the world's finest Navy and deserve your careful consideration when selecting officers who are best and fully qualified.

f. **Consideration of Reserve Officers**. Within the reserve component, a variety of service options are available to help meet the needs of the Navy. In general, selected reserve (SELRES) participation is critical to meeting the strategic and operational needs of the Navy. However, there are times when operational needs may be met by periods of active-duty including mobilization, active-duty for special work and active-duty for training while a Sailor is not in a SELRES status. Additionally, there are times, such as upon completing an active-duty period, when short breaks from the SELRES may be necessary. These time periods should be viewed in the context of a continuum of service. Participation in the SELRES, in general, is a critical factor in determining best and fully qualified.

g. **Full Time Support (FTS) Community Considerations**. FTS officers perform a statutory role in "organizing, administering, recruiting, instructing, or training the reserve components" (section 12310 of title 10, U.S. Code), and favorable consideration should be given to those FTS officers who have displayed superior performance in critical staff, leadership, or command tours for which reserve management is the primary mission.

(1) **Dual career paths**. Many FTS officers, particularly in the Unrestricted Line and Human Resources (HR) communities, complete a balance of operational or community-specific milestone tours (e.g., commanding officer and major staff assignments) and reserve management milestone tours (e.g., Navy operational support center commanding officer and Navy reserve major staff assignments). Success and sustained exceptional performance in these areas are the most important attributes to consider. Officers selected must have demonstrated exceptional managerial skill and professional competence in operational, executive and staff roles. In determining those officers best qualified for promotion, you should consider favorably those officers who have served in a broad spectrum of assignments requiring expertise in diverse functional areas. Operational requirements can sometimes limit the reserve management assignments of some officers and this limitation should not disadvantage these officers.

(2) **Subspecialty requirements**. Due to the unique aspects of the reserve force, FTS officers with expertise in information technology (IT) and financial management are

required to manage the varied reserve IT systems and to manage reserve personnel Navy (RPN) and operational management Navy reserve (OMNR) accounts. Although these subspecialty qualifications are a core requirement for a portion of the FTS HR community, officers of any designator may possess them. Regardless of designator, these subspecialties are critical to the FTS community and should receive favorable consideration.

(3) **Diverse career backgrounds prior to selection as FTS Officers**. Navy Reserve officers who have been recalled to active duty will often have fewer active-duty fitness reports than their active component peers. Due consideration shall be given to the fitness reports available and the quality of performance reflected in the record. An officer's record shall not be discounted simply because it contains fewer active-duty fitness reports than a peer's record.

6. **URL Considerations**. Each URL community has a separate and distinct career path, with milestones which do not necessarily correlate to one another. For example, naval aviation officers do not serve as a department head in the grade of lieutenant, whereas other URL officers normally do. In determining best and fully qualified officers, the board may consider demonstrated superior performance in leadership positions as strong indication of future potential. However, the board should not view the absence of such experience negatively where the typical career path does not include opportunities for equivalent lieutenant leadership positions across all officers of the URL. As always, sustained superior performance in any duties assigned is what provides positive indication of future potential to serve in the next grade.

7. **HR Community Considerations**. In addition to the basic attributes of sustained superior performance in positions of increased responsibility, the below is provided to assist in evaluating candidates:

a. Almost all gains in the HR community are from Unrestricted Line lateral transfers at the lieutenant level. Most officers will have attained a warfare qualification and completed successful tours in their previous community. Upon redesignation into the HR community, many officers will be sent directly to Naval Postgraduate School to complete a HR-related master's degree. Some will have "not observed" fitness reports

covering significant periods of time. Education is valued by the HR community.

b. Officers who have a successful track record of sustained superior performance in their previous community, as a HR officer, and/or in IA/GSA/OCO/APH assignments indicate potential to succeed at the level of lieutenant commander.

c. Officers who have a master's degree, particularly HR-focused including (operations research analysis, manpower systems analysis, financial management, and education and training (plus information technology for FTS)), indicate potential to grasp complex human capital concepts and provide analytical rigor as a human capital analyst within the HR community.

d. Officers who maintain an industry recognized HR-related certification (or information technology certification for FTS) have demonstrated the ability to understand and apply myriad human capital theories, concepts, and laws/ regulations critical to policy development and execution across the Navy.

8. **Engineering Duty Officer (EDO) Community Considerations**. Doctoral education is a strategic investment in the future. Advanced graduate education is an important element in maintaining a high velocity learning workforce that is resilient, knowledgeable, ready to address rapid technological advancements, and necessary to help the Navy problem-solve, plan, lead, respond, adapt and innovate in increasingly complex environments. As such, EDOs who obtain a technical doctorate degree from a military service college or civilian institution, either in a Navy-funded billet or independently, should be given favorable consideration.

9. **Aerospace Engineering Duty Officer (AEDO) Community Considerations**. Officers under consideration for promotion to lieutenant commander have been selected for lateral transfer based on their sustained superior fleet performance. Board members should examine an officer's entire record to assess leadership and performance.

10. **Public Affairs Officer (PAO) Community Considerations**

a. PAOs use communication skills, strategies and tactics to support a commander's objectives. Career progression produces

senior PAOs who can lead an organization's communication enterprise and demonstrate an awareness and ability to navigate the dynamics of the information environment to achieve desired communication end states. Successful senior PAOs communicate strategically, demonstrate critical thinking, conduct thorough problem set analysis, execute tactically, and provide astute counsel to flag officers and staffs. Providing direct support to three- and four-star flag and general officers, and senior executives, including political appointees, is the pinnacle of a PAO's career. As such, sustained superior performance in diverse billets, particularly direct senior leader support, operational staffs, community leadership, Washington DC HQs, and joint staffs, indicates strong potential for future success, keeping in mind though, that an officer's career track may not include all desired career milestones due to the recent enacted career milestone and progression model.

b. Unrestricted Line officer lateral transfer, probationary officer continuation boards and indefinite reserve recalls are the levers for gaining officers into the PAO community. Upon redesignation into the PAO community or recall, officers will be sent directly to the PAO Qualification Course at the Defense Information School before their first PAO assignment. Their first assignment is typically at CHINFO HQ, CHINFO field activities, CVN or a Navy Public Affairs Support Element (NPASE), depending upon billet vacancy.

c. PAOs who have a successful track record of sustained superior performance directly supporting senior leaders (O-6 or higher) in articulating and communicating the commander's vision, mission and objectives; who can create, review and distribute public affairs context and products; and, who can implement public affairs in an operational or high visibility environment with communication counsel and execution indicate potential to succeed as a lieutenant commander.

d. PAOs who have a successful track record of sustained superior performance in independent duty and staff assignments indicate potential to succeed as a lieutenant commander.

e. Completion of joint education is considered valuable in the development of senior PAOs. PAOs who have successfully completed JPME Phase I should be given favorable consideration.

f. PAOs who obtain a post-graduate degree from a military service college or civilian institution, either in a Navy-funded billet or independently, should be given favorable consideration.

11. **Strategic Sealift Officer (SSO) Community Considerations**

a. The SSO community provides a trained, experienced, properly licensed and credentialed pool of merchant marine naval officers to supplement the manning of the surge sealift fleet in times of war or national emergency. The SSO community has two separate but equal career progression tracks: (1) SELRES and (2) individual ready reserve (IRR). Both tracks provide fully qualified officers for consideration by the board.

b. The best qualified officers will have a successful track record of sustained superior performance and increasing scope of responsibilities in reserve leadership positions and active duty assignments indicating potential to succeed. Favorable consideration should be given to officers with mobilization, active duty for special work, recall, extended ADT experience, advanced education, and civilian maritime leadership experience/subject matter expertise. Designation as a joint qualified officer, a successful tour in a joint billet and completion of joint education are valued.

c. The SSO program has the only managed and funded IRR community with a mission in the Navy reserve. IRR officers are often limited in their ability to participate due to civilian merchant marine careers that require them to be at sea for extended periods. Their reserve participation requirement is 12 days of ADT each fiscal year and the FITREP for the period is often not observed (NOB). Favorable consideration should be given to these officers based on their civilian mariner leadership, experience, credentials and licenses.

d. Fully qualified officers will have an SSO warfare qualification listed as a special qualification in the officer summary record (OSR) as SSO WARFARE.

e. Fully qualified officers will have a United States Coast Guard (USCG) merchant mariner credential (MMC). MMCs are documented as AQDs in the OSR as a special qualification. An MMC renewal or upgrade that has been approved by the USCG, but

not issued, is to be considered as valid with supporting documentation from the USCG.

(1) The best qualified officers will have an advanced USCG MMC (categories (a), (b), and (c) directly below). Attainment or maintenance of an advanced MMC demonstrates operational and leadership abilities indicating greater potential to succeed. From senior to junior, MMCs and their corresponding AQD short titles as listed as special qualifications in the OSR are:

(a) Master (MASTER) or Chief Engineer (STM CHENG, MTR CHENG, GT CHENG);

(b) Chief Mate (DO CH MATE) or First Assistant Engineer (STM 1ST ASST, MTR 1ST ASST, GT 1ST ASST);

(c) Second Mate (DO SECMATE) or Second Assistant Engineer (STM 2ND ASST, MTR 2ND ASST, GT 2ND ASST); and

(d) Third Mate (DO THRDMATE) or Third Assistant Engineer (STM 3RD ASST, MTR 3RD ASST, GT 3RD ASST).

(2) SELRES officers should be given favorable consideration for a valid standards of training, certification, and watchkeeping (STCW) endorsement on their MMC.

f. Favorable consideration should also be given to IRR and SELRES lieutenants who have attained or maintained an advanced MMC.

12. **Foreign Area Officer (FAO) Community Considerations**. FAOs should possess solid fleet and joint operational experience, and demonstrate leadership commensurate with rank in one or more primary critical lines of effort: security assistance, defense attaché system, and/or major staff (joint, operational, or interagency). FAOs must develop and hone a sharp understanding of international engagement through operational experience and in-country tours supporting national and maritime objectives. The scope of FAO responsibilities extends beyond outstanding language proficiency. FAOs offer in-depth regional knowledge and cultural proficiency to better understand the goals of our partners, and the perspectives of our potential adversaries, to enhance our collective maritime superiority in support of geographic combatant commander (GCC) strategic objectives.

a. The FAO community is organized into five sub-groups representing each of the five GCCs: FA-1 CENTCOM, FA-2 PACOM, FA-3 SOUTHCOM, FA-4 EUCOM, and FA-5 AFRICOM. To be fully qualified and receive the "FA" designation, all FAOs must: complete a regionally focused Political-Military master's degree or equivalent (as determined by ASN(M&RA)), a defense language proficiency test (modalities: listening, reading, and speaking level 2/2 or higher) in a regionally focused language and at least six months of in-region experience. FAOs in the process of achieving these qualifications are assigned an "FT" designation until certified complete by the FAO Officer Community Manager.

b. Non-observed time during language study, master's education, and billet specific training (attaché or Security Assistance) should not be viewed as detrimental to promotion potential due to the substantial time required to achieve these qualifications.

c. Officers are laterally transferred into the FAO community based on sustained superior performance in the fleet and demonstrated aptitude to excel as political-military and linguistic professionals. A majority of lieutenants assessed into the community will not have met all education and language requirements due to accession timing; however, significant progress toward achievement of these requirements and "FA" designation is highly valued as they progress to O-4 promotion.

13. **Information Warfare Community (IWC) Considerations**

a. Comprising officers of the Oceanography (180X), Cryptologic Warfare (181X), Information Professionals (182X), and Naval Intelligence (183X) communities, and the Space Cadre, the IWC was created to more effectively and collaboratively lead and manage the cadre of officers who possess extensive skills in information-intensive specialties. The IWC aspires to assure command and control, generate predictive battle space awareness, and deliver integrated non-kinetic and kinetic fires, including effective maneuver across cyberspace, the electromagnetic spectrum and space as a warfighting capability, within fleet and joint force.

b. The Navy needs officers who possess unimpeachable credentials, deep technical/operational experience in the IWC domain, are innovative and bold, think creatively and challenge

assumptions, and take well-calculated risks to maximize effectiveness. As such, board members should view an officer's performance in leadership assignments as an indicator of his or her ability to lead diverse organizations across the range of IWC missions and functions.

c. As of May 31, 2013, all officers in competitive categories which compose the IWC began receiving competitive rankings, in block 42, within combined IWC summary groups on fitness reports. However, officers in competitive categories which compose the IWC continue to compete for promotion within respective individual community competitive categories. As such, summary group position may not fully show an officer's position relative to competitive category peers.

d. Space operations and acquisition represent an important IWC skill set. While not a separate designator, IWC personnel with space training/education and experience will be identified by a Navy Space Cadre AQD (operations: VS5-8 or acquisition: VR1-3) representing space experience/expertise, which is valued by both Navy leadership writ large and the IWC specifically. This expertise is obtained through space-related experience and leadership tours on major Navy, joint, and interagency staffs and commands (ashore and afloat), operational space commands and space acquisition organizations. In addition to demonstrated performance in designator and as a Navy warfighter, the best qualified Space Cadre leaders will have demonstrated the ability to optimize joint and fleet space operations to meet maritime warfighting requirements and/or deliver space-based capabilities to the warfighter. The Navy's contribution to the successful development of the nascent Space Force will require naval officers with these skill sets to play key leadership roles.

e. The IWC considerations are relevant for all IWC officers, active and reserve component, with the following exception: there are no milestone billets identified in the naval information force reserve.

14. **Oceanography (OCEANO) Community Considerations**

a. The OCEANO community's core mission capability and capacity draws on the experience and expertise in the fields of meteorology, oceanography, precise time and astrometry, bathymetry, geophysics and hydrography, and is focused on providing timely and relevant support to fleet and joint

operations. OCEANO officers typically develop foundational expertise in assignments at operational meteorology and oceanography (METOC) commands.

b. Demonstrated expertise in one or more of the core missions of meteorology, oceanography, precise time and astrometry, bathymetry, geophysics, and hydrography is the foundation of the OCEANO Community. Expertise in multiple warfighting areas is highly valued. OCEANO officers should have balanced professional experience, to include demonstrated leadership, operational proficiency and qualifications, and technical expertise. Proven and sustained superior performance in documented positions of leadership and in difficult, challenging, and arduous operational assignments is the ultimate test of readiness for promotion selection.

c. Education is valuable and highly regarded for OCEANO officers. All officers will participate in advanced education leading to a master's of science degree in meteorology and/or physical oceanography. Additional graduate level education in science, business, management, foreign affairs or education fields is also valued. Officers who have participated in advanced education leading to a technical master's degree or a PhD will have "not observed" fitness reports covering significant periods of the time in their careers.

d. Officers in the OCEANO community are eligible for, and generally granted, a scientific waiver for the joint qualified officer designation requirement for flag officer promotion. However, JPME and experience are highly valued.

e. Most officers will have a mix of assignments in both the OCEANO community and Unrestricted Line fields prior to lateral transition. Both are equally valuable and board members should examine an officer's entire record to assess career potential, leadership, and operational expertise to determine best qualified.

15. **Cryptologic Warfare (CW) Community Considerations**

a. The CW community is built on technical and operational knowledge of the information warfare domain (specifically electromagnetic spectrum and cyberspace) coupled with operational experience and sustained superior performance.

b. CW core mission areas are signals intelligence (SIGINT), cyber, and electronic warfare (EW). CW operational capacity is principally organized into CW commands (NIOCs, CWG/A, NCWDG and NCDOC) and is presented to supported commanders in both the fleet and in the joint arena. CW officers typically develop deep foundational SIGINT and cyber expertise in assignments at NIOCs and staffs aligned with cryptologic centers and NSA/CSS. For SIGINT and EW, officers demonstrate expertise in the tactical embedded maritime and expeditionary environment. For cyber, CW officers demonstrate tactical and operational proficiency while assigned under the operational control of U.S. Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM), its naval component command, U.S. Fleet Cyber Command (FLTCYBERCOM), and in assignments at NSA. While shore-based, these commands operate 24/7 at the cyber tactical edge and integrate tactically and operationally with fleet and joint forces in planning and executing operations worldwide.

c. The CW community is a mix of direct accessions and options/lateral transfers from other communities at the lieutenant level. Demonstrated superior performance in previous designators may provide indication of potential success in the CW community. However, successful IWO qualification is expected.

d. All fully qualified CW lieutenant commanders must be qualified CW officers, have earned their IWO warfare qualification, and have a successful track record in their previous community or in tactical CW officer assignments to indicate potential to succeed as a CW lieutenant commander. Tactical experience tours may include surface, subsurface, air, or special warfare tactical IA/GSA/OCO/APH assignments, national or joint tours (NSA, NIOC, Cyber Mission Force), or intern/ academic programs (tours with industry, CNODP, JOCCP).

e. The best qualified CW officers will demonstrate sustained superior tactical performance in one or more CW core mission areas (SIGINT, cyber, EW) or in leadership positions (DIVO, DH). Though not required, the best qualified candidates should demonstrate progress toward advanced education (e.g., master's degree, post graduate technical certification, or doctorate degree) in a science, technology, engineering and mathematics field being highly valued. Progress toward joint qualified officer completion is highly valued, though not a requirement for selection.

16. **Information Professional (IP) Community Considerations**

a. IP supported mission areas include the need to plan, acquire, integrate, operate, maintain, and secure cyber networks, communications, space, and combat systems to ensure reliable, available, survivable and secure support to naval warfighting and business operations. Sustained superior performance in key IP/IWC operational and leadership assignments, joint operational experience, acquisition, and operational planning experience are highly valued.

b. The IP community primarily gains officers through lateral transfer or redesignation, typically at lieutenant and lieutenant commander. For promotion eligibility purposes, some of these officers will not have completed the IP-specific community/operational leadership assignments prior to redesignation. As such, the board is encouraged to evaluate an officer's demonstrated sustained superior performance and warfare qualifications to identify those best qualified to serve in more senior IP leadership positions.

c. All fully qualified IPs must be qualified IP basic officers, having earned their information warfare officer (IWO) warfare qualification. Superior performance in lieutenant operational assignments afloat and ashore should be given heavy consideration. Sustained superior performance in key IP/IWC leadership assignments and operational planning experience are highly valued.

17. **Intelligence (Intel) Community Considerations**

a. Leadership, demonstrated professional warfighting competence, and sustained superior performance are the hallmarks of a successful naval intelligence officer. Senior intelligence officers must possess a well-rounded career that demonstrates proven leadership in operationally challenging environments, Navy and joint operational warfighting proficiency, and expertise in conducting all-source operational intelligence (OPINTEL). Intelligence officers are experts on the adversary and threats, and developing deep expertise on our Nation's strategic competitors is an imperative. Furthermore, although a well-rounded career is important, officers may also have obtained valuable expertise in one or more specialized mission areas (note: specialization should be limited to 2-3 tours for O-5s and 3-4 tours for O-6s). These specialization areas

include: operational planning; collection operations; intelligence support to undersea warfare, strike warfare, cyber, or special warfare; targeting; and counterintelligence/human intelligence (CI/HUMINT). Proven and sustained superior performance in documented positions of leadership in challenging, operational assignments, while integrated into naval or joint operations and often embedded in the fleet, is the ultimate test of readiness for selection.

b. A limited number of naval intelligence billets support the DoD-wide, joint service RAIDER CUTLASS initiative. Officers selected to perform these sensitive duties are extensively screened and complete demanding proficiency training and multiple-tour operational assignments that can preclude them from acquiring joint duty credit and serving in traditional command and milestone billets. A nascent career path for these officers has been developed with the intention that RC officers, when screened and available, will fill RC milestone tours. In order to maintain parity with other 1830 officers, this career path has established RC leadership tours/assignments for RC officers. Due consideration should be given to outstanding performance by members in RAIDER CUTLASS assignments with the understanding that limited details of their activities may be provided in an unclassified "not observed" or "1 of 1" fitness report, given the sensitive and unique nature of their duties.

c. Fully qualified officers must have earned their information warfare officer (IWO) qualification. Best qualified officers will be top performers and will have demonstrated superior performance in operational assignments afloat and ashore.

d. Some officers will have a mix of assignments in both the intelligence field and unrestricted line fields prior to a lateral transition to the intelligence community. Both are equally valuable and board members are encouraged to examine an officer's entire record to assess career potential, leadership and warfare understanding.

18. **Limited Duty Officer (LDO) Considerations**. Success of naval operations is highly dependent on protecting our force with effective antiterrorism and force protection (AT/FP). To sustain effective AT/FP it is imperative that the Navy maintain a cadre of security officer LDOs (649x) at the O-4 and O-5 paygrades. "Fully qualified" security LDOs will possess a

strong working knowledge of, and well-documented experience in force protection, antiterrorism and Navy security force operations. It is desired that the candidate have had diverse billet assignments performing mission essential duties across a variety of complex Navy security force mission areas, such as installations, afloat, nuclear weapons security, training/ assessment, and staffs. The board may give favorable consideration for valuable contributions made through superior performance in this specialty area.

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