

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

JUN D 8 2022

From: Robert D. Hogue, Acting Assistant Secretary of the Navy

(Manpower and Reserve Affairs)

To: President, FY-23 Active-Duty Navy Chief Warrant Officers,

W-3, W-4, and W-5 Promotion Selection Boards

Subj: ORDER CONVENING THE FY-23 PROMOTION SELECTION BOARDS TO

CONSIDER CHIEF WARRANT OFFICERS ON THE ACTIVE-DUTY LIST OF THE NAVY FOR PERMANENT PROMOTION TO THE GRADES OF

W-3, W-4, AND W-5

Ref: (a) FY-23 Active-Duty Navy and Reserve 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(s) and assistant recorder(s), and the personnel listed in enclosure (3) as administrative support staff, are ordered to convene at the Navy Personnel Command, Millington, TN, at 0800, June 13, 2022, or as soon as practicable thereafter.
- b. The boards shall proceed in accordance with all guidance in this letter and the FY-23 Active-Duty Navy and Reserve Officer and Chief Warrant Officer Promotion Selection Board Precept, reference (a).

2. Promotion Board Authorized Selections

a. 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-23 Active-Duty Navy Officer Promotion Plan, and furnish the number to the boards.

b. 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 unless that rounded number is itself greater than 95% of the in-zone eligible officers, in which case the fraction is rounded down 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			PEI	RCENT
CATEGORY			TO	SELECT
Chief Warrant Officer,	M-3	(All)		AFQ*
Chief Warrant Officer,	W-4	(Aviation)		89
Chief Warrant Officer,	W-4	(Subsurface)		88
Chief Warrant Officer,	W-4	(Information Warfare)		89
Chief Warrant Officer,	W-4	(General Line/Staff)		90
Chief Warrant Officer,	W-4	(Surface)		90
Chief Warrant Officer,	₩-5	(Aviation)		42
Chief Warrant Officer,	W-5	(Subsurface)		50
Chief Warrant Officer,	₩-5	(Information Warfare)		33
Chief Warrant Officer,	W-5	(General Line/Staff)		40
Chief Warrant Officer,	W-5	(Surface)		33

* All Fully Qualified

- 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 Chief Warrant Officers "Below-Zone".

 Below-zone selections are not authorized for promotion to the grade of chief warrant officer three (CWO3). However, below-zone selections are authorized for promotion to the grades of chief warrant officer four (CWO4) and chief warrant officer five (CWO5). Identifying exceptional officers from below-zone and selecting them for promotion to CWO4 or CWO5 is authorized. A number not to exceed 10 percent of the total selections authorized for each grade and competitive category may be selected from below-zone unless the number calculated is less than 1, in which case the number that may be selected from

below-zone is 1. The board must ensure that below-zone candidates are individually evaluated as a source of best and fully qualified officers. Below-zone selects shall be based on sustained measures of success in their community specialties. Below-zone selections are encouraged to ensure the Navy is best served in filling critical competency requirements.

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. In this era of strategic competition, the Navy needs officers and leaders who are both skilled operators and skilled thinkers who have been exposed to an increasingly complex web of networks, people, and concepts. Our leaders must be evaluated for development of increasing talents in support of operational employment of naval capabilities, understanding of strategic competition, and exposure to the people, concepts, and educational experiences (including technology) to become transformational in the organization.
- (1) Officers fully qualified for promotion demonstrate an appropriate level of both **competence**, as evidenced by a commitment to operational excellence and continual performance improvement, and **character**, as evidenced by the presence of the four core attributes of integrity, accountability, initiative, and toughness. Additionally, officers fully qualified for promotion adhere to Navy and Department of Defense (DoD) ethical standards, are physically fit, and demonstrate 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. This capability is demonstrated by an officer's willingness and ability to be open to the diversity of ideas, experiences, and backgrounds of others. Conversely, factors which demonstrate a lack of this ability include, but are not

limited to: substantiated equal opportunity/equal employment opportunity complaints and/or any substantiated finding of hazing, hostile work environment, or maltreatment.

- b. <u>Best Qualified</u>. Among the fully qualified officers eligible for promotion to CWO4 and CWO5, 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. <u>Skill Requirements</u>. The Navy must focus on the skills 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. You shall give favorable consideration to the critical competencies/skills developed by officers who have excelled in specialized career paths.
- (1) The following guidance, in the form of "minimum" and "requirements" language, addresses particular shortfalls in the Navy. The minimum number should only be attained if there is a sufficient number of officers determined best qualified among those fully qualified officers who address the particular shortfall.
- (2) <u>Critical Requirements</u>. Currently, the Navy has a critical need for officers with the competencies/skills listed below. The selection minimum number for officers with the identified competency/skill is provided below. This number should only be attained if there are a sufficient number of officers determined best qualified among those fully qualified officers who possess that competency/skill. The specific skills and associated numbers in the below table shall not be interpreted as quotas.

Competitive Category and Grade: Ch	ief Warrant	Officer, W-4	
Competency/Skill	Minimum	Requirement	
7151 - Special Warfare	5	9	
7321 - Aviation Operations	3	14	
7491 - Security Tech	5	8	
7811 - Info Warfare	2	7	
7841 - Cyber Warfare	1	2	

(3) Additional Requirements. In addition to the specific critical needs listed above, the Navy must continue to develop leaders who possess the competency/skill listed in order of significance below. Give due consideration to demonstrated performance and expertise in these areas.

Chief Warrant Officer, W-3/W-4/W-5 Aviation

1. N/A

Chief Warrant Officer, W-3/W-4/W-5 Subsurface

- Nuclear Trained Limited Duty Officers (LDOs) and Chief Warrant Officers (CWOs)
- 2. Nuclear Weapons (NW) Technical Expertise

Chief Warrant Officer, W-3/W-4/W-5 Information Warfare

1. N/A

Chief Warrant Officer, W-3/W-4/W-5 General Line/Staff

1. N/A

Chief Warrant Officer, W-3/W-4/W-5 Surface

- 1. N/A
- d. <u>Additional Considerations</u>. The following are additional considerations in determining the best qualified officers:
- (1) <u>Competence</u>. In addition to proven and sustained superior performance in command or other leadership positions, competence also includes the following attributes:

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- (a) Commitment to Operational Excellence. Because Mission One for every officer is the operational readiness of our Navy, the best qualified officers will demonstrate an unrelenting commitment to operational excellence. This commitment will be evidenced by mastery of the skills critical to naval warfare. The Navy values service and superior performance on operational fleet and subordinate command staffs.
 - (b) <u>Continual Performance Improvement</u>. This attribute includes the use of data-driven insights and a clear embrace of a "perform to plan" mindset. It also includes evidence of instilling a culture of learning behavior in peers and subordinates and an openness to meaningful feedback.

(c) Education and Professional Development.

- i. In line with the Secretary of the Navy Memorandum "Continuous Learning for Naval Officers" dated 26 August 2021, the board shall give favorable consideration to those officers with relevant graduate education, experience in specialized areas, and Navy Professional Military Education 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 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. Degrees earned through Department of the Navy funded Low-residency Graduate Education Programs (LGEP) fulfill the in-residence graduate education requirement.
- ii. The Navy values completion of graduate education and development of a subspecialty. Degrees from the Naval Postgraduate School, the Naval War College or 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 in necessary tours is both valued and fundamental to development of Navy leaders.

- iii. The Navy values competitive scholarships and fellowships, examples of which include: Olmsted Scholar, Marshall Scholar, Rhodes Scholar, White House Fellowship, Secretary of Defense (SecDef) Corporate Fellowship, Tours with Industry, Fleet Scholars Education Program, and Federal Executive Fellowships (e.g., politico-military and cyber).
- iv. Best qualified officers seek opportunities to broaden their cultural awareness through experiences and education and to enable better communication in a global operating environment.
- v. The Navy values the importance of Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps (NROTC), Officer Training Command (OTC), Recruit Training Command (RTC), and U.S. Naval Academy (USNA) duties 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/OTC/RTC/USNA assignments.
- (d) <u>Individual Augmentee (IA)/Global Support</u>

 <u>Assignment (GSA)/Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)/Irregular</u>

 Warfare/ Afghanistan-Pakistan Hands (APH) Program Assignment
- i. 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.
- ii. 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.

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- (e) Encourages both compliance and creativity. We must encourage every officer to think creatively, develop new ideas, take prudent risks, and maximize capabilities through sound management practices. 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.
- (2) <u>Character</u>. In addition to competence, the best qualified officers will demonstrate the following attributes of character:
- (a) Possesses and openly demonstrates the four core 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. should give careful consideration to officers who demonstrate the four core attributes that guide our decisions and actions: integrity, accountability, initiative, and toughness. may be demonstrated as an individual or as a team member by displaying conduct that is upright, 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 Navy remains the world's finest navy and deserve your careful consideration when selecting officers who are best and fully qualified.
- (b) Embodies and encourages a culture of excellence, including the 10 Signature Behaviors of the 21st Century Sailor. You should give careful consideration to officers who demonstrate the following behaviors:
 - i. Treats every person with respect.
- ii. Takes responsibility for his or her actions.

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- iii. Holds others accountable for their actions.
 - iv. Intervenes when necessary.
 - v. Leads and encourages leadership in others.
- vi. Grows personally and professionally every day.
- vii. Embraces the diversity of ideas, experiences, and backgrounds of individuals.
- viii. Upholds the highest degree of integrity in professional and personal life.
- $% \left(\mathbf{x}\right) =\mathbf{x}$ ix. Exercises discipline in his or her conduct and performance.
- x. Contributes to team success through actions and attitudes.
- (c) Demonstrates a commitment to personal and professional growth. You should give careful consideration to officers who broadly embrace a "perform to plan" mindset; use data-driven insights; master the skills critical to naval warfare; and are open to meaningful feedback from seniors, peers, and subordinates alike.
- (d) Facilitates connections in self and others. You should give careful consideration to officers who lead with humility and consistently and sustainably inspire their teams to perform at their best. This trait includes active mentorship of those within and outside of their immediate command and/or community and active advocacy for those whom they mentor. It also includes a demonstrated commitment to expansion of competence and continual strengthening of character.
- (e) <u>Is loyal to and behaves consistently with the Navy's core values</u>. You should give careful consideration to officers who actively pursue what is right and behave consistently with the Navy's core values. While we do not embrace a zero-defect officer corps, the best qualified officers will demonstrate consistency between the Navy's core values and their on- and off-duty behavior.

(3) Championing a Culture of Excellence

- (a) The board may give favorable consideration to those officers who, as part of the CNO's Culture of Excellence initiative, qualified as Human Factors Analysts (AQD 286). These "Cultural Champions" have completed the Human Factors Process and Primary Prevention extended training and are thereby qualified as train-the-trainers tasked with equipping Command Resilience Teams with the skillset to identify vulnerabilities (e.g., preconditions for unsafe acts, supervisory factors, and organizational influences) and provide tools that narrow the gaps in Navy policies, programs, practices, and processes.
- (b) Fundamental to a Culture of Excellence, Cultural Champions are charged with fostering a sense of inclusiveness, empowerment, and support throughout every command. Only upon completion of extensive training are they certified as experts in Human Factors and Primary Prevention efforts and awarded the Human Factor Analysis AQD.
- Que to COVID-19 and the resultant stop movement, Fitness Report summary groups were altered beyond the Reporting Senior's control and in conflict with his or her intent. Officers receiving Fitness Reports where a Reporting Senior indicated COVID-19 impacted the end result should not be viewed adversely and the COVID-19 impact must be taken in context when viewed with the totality of the record. The board must take extra care to not disadvantage members for their inability to transfer as a result of the stop movement.

(5) Indo-Pacific Area Expertise Considerations

- (a) As indicated in the National Defense Strategy, China is leveraging military modernization and predatory economics to coerce neighboring countries to reorder the Indo-Pacific region to their advantage. As China continues to seek economic and military ascendance, it will continue to pursue a military modernization program that tries to displace the United States to achieve global preeminence in the future.
- (b) Recognizing this challenge to U.S. national security interests, special consideration shall be given to officers who have excelled in their knowledge of the political-military affairs and U.S. strategic interests in the Indo-Pacific region.

6. Equal Opportunity and Diversity Guidance

- a. Diversity is the strength of Our Nation. The Navy benefits when we capitalize on the diverse experience, perspective, innovative spirit, background, and ideas in our ranks. Diversity is not founded on statistics, percentages, or quotas. Diversity is about achieving peak performance. Our Navy should draw upon the entire possible set of talents and backgrounds to maximize our warfighting capability, innovate to address new threats and challenges, and take advantage of emergent opportunities.
- The Department of the Navy is dedicated to equality of treatment and opportunity for all personnel without regard to race, religion, color, sex (including pregnancy), gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, or national origin. Discrimination on any of these bases is contrary to the Department's core values of honor, courage, and commitment. Navy strives to maintain a professional working environment in which an individual's race, religion, color, sex (including pregnancy), gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, or national origin will not limit his or her professional opportunities. Accordingly, within this board's charter to determine the officers who are "best and fully qualified," or "fully qualified," as applicable, you must ensure that officers of every race, religion, color, sex (including pregnancy), gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, and national origin are given fair and equitable consideration.
- c. Your evaluation of all officers must be fair and equitable. You should be particularly vigilant in your evaluation of records to take care that no officer's promotion opportunity is disadvantaged by service utilization policies or practices. You should evaluate each officer's potential to assume the responsibilities of the next higher grade, including his or her ability to successfully lead a diverse organization, the overriding factor being performance of assigned duties.
- d. Impermissible Considerations. Promotion boards are prohibited from considering the following:
- (1) The marital status, civilian employment, religion, or volunteer service of an officer;
- (2) Any information regarding an officer's spouse, including, but not limited to, civilian or military employment,

education, race, religion, color, sex (including pregnancy), gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, national origin, and volunteer service;

- (3) An officer's previous decision to opt out of a promotion selection board; and
- (4) An officer's previous participation in the Career Intermission Program.
- The Navy has assigned some officers outside of traditional career development patterns, e.g., institutional instructors, diversity officers, recruiting, and equal opportunity billets. These assignments, though greatly beneficial to the Navy, may have foreclosed to the officers so assigned opportunities available to other officers. addition, other utilization policies or practices, such as those based on statutory restrictions on the assignment of women, may have had an effect on career opportunities. Such assignment practices should not prejudice the selection of these men and women for promotion; to do so may deny the Navy the diversity of talent, background, and experience we should seek and which is necessary for sustained success in our changing world. Successful performance of duties assigned is the key in measuring an officer's potential for promotion; duty performed well by men and women affected by such utilization policies or practices should be given weight equal to duty performed well by an officer not affected by such policies or practices.
- f. This guidance shall not be interpreted as requiring or permitting preferential treatment of any officer or group of officers on the grounds of race, religion, color, sex (including pregnancy), gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, or national origin.

7. Active Component Chief Warrant Officer Considerations.

a. Active component CWO Officer Summary Groups changed 1 October 2017 to prepare for FY-21 selection boards. FY-23 is year three of promotion within competitive categories. Selection within the aggregate has changed to five distinct competitive categories (Surface, NUC/SUB, Aviation, General Line and IWC). Consideration for promotion remains fully qualified officers who have demonstrated outstanding leadership and professional acumen commensurate with the opportunities provided in their designator career path. Best qualified officers will

be top performers who have consistently excelled at leading in operationally challenging environments and staff assignments throughout their career. Repeated tours in challenging, technical jobs is in-line with Navy expectations for CWO and should be looked at favorably (i.e. consecutive or repeated tours as an at-sea DIVO, or on a staff where high levels of technical expertise are critical to safety/mission). As of 1 October 2018, the opportunity to qualify and receive a SWO pin was removed and should not be viewed negatively if opportunity after that date did not exist. Refer to the SECNAV approved Community Value Slides for amplifying information on specific valued achievements for each control grade within the competitive categories.

b. The active component and reserve CWO2/CWO3 promotion selection board will apply an all-fully-qualified standard. Accordingly, the CWO2/CWO3 board's report shall replace the certification required by reference (a), Appendix C, paragraph 1.c.(6) with the following: The officers recommended for promotion are, in the opinion of the majority of the members of the board, fully qualified to meet the needs of the Navy among those officers whose names were provided to the board.

Roat. A. Hogue Robert D. Hogue

Acting