

**FY-23 NAVY ACTIVE-DUTY AND RESERVE OFFICER AND CHIEF WARRANT
OFFICER PROMOTION SELECTION BOARD COMPETENCY/SKILLS INFORMATION**

This Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV)-approved document provides additional information regarding competency/skill requirements listed in the selection board convening order. This document is a comprehensive list of all possible requirements across communities and paygrades. Individual selection boards should only reference the particular requirements listed in the competency/skill requirements section of the board's convening order.

Competencies/skills, listed in alphabetical order, include:

- a. Acquisition Corps
- b. Astronaut Consideration
- c. Attaché Duty
- d. Cyber Operations and Planning
- e. Education and Training
- f. Expeditionary Warfare
- g. Financial Resource Management (FM)
- h. Human Intelligence (HUMINT)
- i. Integrated Air and Missile Defense (IAMD)
- j. Joint Experience
- k. Language, Regional Expertise, and Cultural (LREC) Experience
- l. Mine Warfare
- m. Naval Special Warfare (NSW) Experience
- n. Naval Strategist Subspecialty
- o. Navy Operational Planner
- p. Nuclear Trained Limited Duty Officers (LDOs) [and Chief Warrant Officers (CWOs)]
- q. Nuclear Weapons (NW) Technical Expertise
- r. Operational Analysis (OA)
- s. Recruiting Leadership
- t. Requirements Management
- u. Shore Installation Leadership
- v. Space Cadre
- w. Targeting
- x. Unmanned Systems (UxS)

a. **Acquisition Corps.** Acquisition Corps community officers possess the qualifications to manage the development, acquisition, and life cycle support of the Navy's current and future platforms and associated systems. Acquisition Corps community officers serve in critical acquisition positions and key leadership positions, which both have statutory requirements. To meet these statutory requirements, specific training and detailing to acquisition billets can preclude

Acquisition Corps community officers from acquiring joint duty credit and serving in traditional command billets. To develop officers eligible to serve as major program managers and major acquisition shore commanders, assignments given to these officers may result in career patterns different from officers who have served exclusively in their primary specialty. Evaluate the quality of an Acquisition Corps community officer's performance in acquisition assignments as having weight equal to that ordinarily given to other members of their respective communities who have followed more traditional career paths.

b. **Astronaut Consideration.** Selected officers of the Unrestricted Line (URL), Aerospace Engineering Duty Officer (AEDO), Engineering Duty Officer (EDO), and Medical Corps communities may be astronauts. This program supports U.S. national security strategy with a cadre of National Aeronautics and Space Administration Pilot Astronauts and Mission Specialists. Highly specialized training and mission requirements preclude Navy astronauts from compiling sea service time, acquiring joint credit, or serving in traditional command billets. However, astronauts spend considerable time working with partner nations, operating in multi-service environments, and having responsibility for operations on multi-billion dollar spacecraft. Carefully consider demonstrated performance and expertise in this unique competency. Evaluate astronaut assignments of increasing responsibility and leadership, and their contributions to national security strategy that are on par with officers who followed more traditional career paths.

c. **Attaché Duty.** Attaché duty, which includes Senior Defense Official/Defense Attaché, American Legation U.S. Naval Attaché (ALUSNA), and Assistant ALUSNA, provides the Navy with specially trained and skilled officers who possess language capabilities, regional expertise, and cultural experience. Officers selected for attaché duty undergo a rigorous and competitive selection process and are personally screened and endorsed by SECNAV. These officers serve as the principal advisors in foreign countries to U.S. ambassadors, combatant commanders, and the leadership of the Department of Defense (DoD). The skill set necessary to become a certified attaché may require the officer to spend time in a "not observed" or "1 of 1" fitness report position or status during training. Give careful consideration to officers who are serving in or have completed attaché tours.

d. **Cyber Operations and Planning.** Operations in the cyberspace domain are critical to execution of joint and naval operations. Officers manage and execute operational missions

that include DoD information network operations, offensive and defensive cyberspace planning and operations, cyber intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance, and computer network exploitation. Particular emphasis should be given to officers with experience in multiple facets of cyberspace operations.

e. **Education and Training.** The Navy requires officers to support a multitude of training and educational billets often outside their mainstream career path. Give careful consideration to officers who have served tours in training commands or educational institutions, have served as faculty at military educational institutions, or have otherwise contributed significantly to the development of the current and future workforce through individual or team training innovations.

f. **Expeditionary Warfare.** Addressing the challenges of near-peer competition will drive the Navy away from fixed infrastructures in the event of conflict, elevate the value the Navy places on expeditionary warfare within the littorals, and enable naval combat forces to conduct Distributed Maritime Operations. This requires the promotion and retention of officers who have gained experience serving in critical expeditionary billets. Give careful consideration to demonstrated performance of officers who have skills and expertise developing, generating, and employing the expeditionary capabilities of construction, logistics, intelligence, maritime security, diving, explosive ordnance disposal, mine countermeasures, and reserve component mobilization and training. Multiple tours in expeditionary assignments of increasing complexity are particularly valued whether afloat or while serving ashore on major joint or Navy staffs. An officer must possess a thorough understanding of expeditionary task force operations and Navy Expeditionary Combat Force/U.S. Marine Corps integration initiatives, and a working knowledge of current and future Naval doctrine concepts such as Expeditionary Advanced Base Operations and Littoral Operations in a Contested Environment. Evaluate the quality of an officer's performance in challenging expeditionary assignments as having weight equal to that ordinarily given to the performance of other members of his or her respective community who have served in more traditional billets.

g. **Financial Resource Management (FM)**

(1) In order to effectively advocate for resources and exercise the utmost degree of financial stewardship at senior levels, the Navy requires exceptional FM subspecialty officers

who combine demonstrated superb operational performance, keen analytical ability and judgment, and extensive FM experience. Developing FM officers with these prerequisites is accomplished with the following subspecialty career progression:

(a) FM mid-grade officers (mid-grade O-4/O-5): FM post-graduate education or an entry-level experience tour.

(b) FM senior officers (senior O-5/O-6): FM assignments that leverage a record of operational excellence and previous FM experience.

(c) FM flag officers: Combine broad proven operational excellence and extensive FM experience tours.

(2) Give careful consideration to the Navy's need for senior officers offering the combination of demonstrated superb operational performance and strong accumulated expertise in FM experience tours in budgeting and programming within the following organizations: Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Financial Management and Comptroller) Office of Budget, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV) N8, OPNAV N9, Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS)-J8, Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (OUSD) (Comptroller), OUSD (CAPE), combatant commander (COCOM)-J8 staffs, Fleet-N8 staffs, and type commander (TYCOM)-N8 staffs.

(3) Give special consideration to those who have earned the subspecialty code of a fully qualified FM officer: 3111, with suffixes listed below:

(a) 3111Q: FM Master's Degree (Master of Business Administration (MBA)) + one or more FM experience tours;

(b) 3111R: Multiple FM experience tours (without MBA);

(c) 3111S: Single FM Experience Tour (without MBA).

h. Human Intelligence (HUMINT). HUMINT trained and certified Navy officers deploy worldwide to support Navy, theater, joint, and national collections objectives and critical intelligence requirements. These HUMINT certified officers provide the Navy a unique ability to obtain actionable intelligence through interpersonal contact compared to more technical collection disciplines. Officers selected to perform HUMINT collection duties are extensively screened and complete demanding training and operational assignments to become

proficient at this discipline. Since most advanced HUMINT certified officers are detailed to multiple tours and specialized training, this career track may preclude them from acquiring joint duty credit or serving in traditional command and milestone billets. This unique HUMINT certification may require the officer to spend a significant amount of time in a "not observed" or "1 of 1" fitness report position or status during training. Give careful consideration to officers who perform well in operational advanced HUMINT tours.

i. **Integrated Air and Missile Defense (IAMD).** IAMD officers require a background and experience in theater and regional air, cruise missile, hypersonic missile, ballistic missile defense, and associated command and control. In the rapidly evolving threat environment, IAMD officers need a firm understanding of threat-based mission planning tools and methodologies; netted sensors; integrated fire control; cross-domain supported/supporting capabilities; intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) and counter ISR; and adversary hard/soft kill capabilities and tactics. Experience in IAMD capability and concept development and integrated employment of those capabilities should be particularly emphasized.

j. **Joint Experience.** The Navy must ensure its future leaders are skillful warfighters designated as Joint Qualified Officers, well versed in joint matters and strategic thinking. Give careful consideration and value to demonstrated performance in a joint duty assignment, as well as completion of joint professional military education (JPME Phase I and II).

k. **Language, Regional Expertise, and Cultural (LREC) Experience.** Officers who have demonstrated competence in assignments requiring foreign LREC experience provide a unique combination of skills critical to our Navy. This mission-essential capability is highly valuable, ensuring the Navy can operate forward. Place particular emphasis on officers who have demonstrated the use of foreign languages and culture to advance Navy's international objectives and counter U.S. adversaries in any region. Give added consideration to officers who have demonstrated leadership, sustained superior performance, and language proficiency in Chinese-Mandarin, Korean, Japanese, Arabic, Persian-Iranian (Farsi), French, or Russian.

l. **Mine Warfare (MIW).** Combatant commanders must be able to conduct littoral operations and control the sea; naval mines are a worldwide threat that have inflicted more damage than any other naval weapon since World War Two and can deny access to

Joint Forces for a prolonged period of time. In 2017, the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) stated that mine warfare was "our most urgent warfighting requirement." To ensure the Navy's ability to both counter and employ mines, it is essential to develop a cadre of officers with MIW expertise to include joint and coalition MIW operations, requirements and acquisition, integrated training and certification, and mining planning and operations. Fleet commanders need MIW officers who can provide expert advice on both offensive and defensive MIW and TYCOMs must have staff who can ensure proper MIW Force manning, training, and equipping. Officers who have completed multiple MIW tours afloat and ashore with increasing complexity are particularly valued and should be considered equal to members of their respective communities who have followed more traditional career paths.

m. **Naval Special Warfare (NSW) Experience.** NSW forces remain engaged in global kinetic and non-kinetic activities across the spectrum of special operations competencies. Officers assigned to NSW commands execute operations worldwide spanning countering violent extremist organizations to strategic competition, Fleet interoperability, and support to major theater war plans. Officers serving with NSW possess a depth of experience and knowledge of special operations campaigns, targeting, cyber operations and planning, expeditionary warfare, joint and interagency operations, and partner nation operating environments. Lessons learned and relationships built during these operations create combat support and combat service support expertise that is highly valuable and is transferrable to the Fleet's key operational problems. NSW experience is an invaluable resource for the Navy, DoD, and our nation. Give careful consideration to demonstrated performance and expertise in this area, and consider any tour in NSW as an extremely demanding and enriching assignment.

n. **Naval Strategist Subspecialty.** Strategists (230x) possess the education and/or experience to manage the development, execution, and assessment of strategy. They fill a number of key assignments on various high-level staffs, including the Navy staff, combatant commander and naval component commander staffs, Joint Staff, Office of the Secretary of Defense staffs, and National Security Council staff. It is essential to develop, employ, and retain this cadre of officers and capitalize on their strategy-associated tours in mid-grade and senior officer pay grades. Mid-grade officers with political-military education and requisite tour experience are critical to current strategy development and essential to building fully qualified (education and utilization tour) senior

leadership for the future. Give careful consideration to officers with demonstrated performance in strategy and who continue to perform well in operational tours, but who may not have had traditional shore rotations and break out opportunities.

o. **Navy Operational Planner.** Navy leadership will apply operational art to evaluate operational-level joint planning. A substantial investment was made by the Navy in the training of Numbered Fleet commanders to be Joint Force Maritime Component Commanders and the establishment of our Maritime Operations Centers. That investment must be matched by commanders and captains who, having the requisite expertise to lead maritime and joint planning, are retained to capture the investment in their education, operational experience, and fleet leadership skills. Navy officers who attend advanced warfighting school receive the "JP-1" Additional Qualification Designation (AQD) and upon completing operational planner assignments receive the "JP-3" AQD. Combatant commanders, the joint staff, joint task force staffs, and fleet staffs all demand proven operational planners to prepare for, fight, and win a joint campaign. Careful consideration shall be given to promoting those officers who have attained proven operational planning expertise.

p. **Nuclear Trained Limited Duty Officers (LDOs) and Chief Warrant Officers (CWOs).** Some nuclear-trained LDOs (620X) and CWOs (740X) serve in unique assignments outside of the mainstream LDO/CWO career path. These assignments are among the highest priority "needs of the Navy." The LDOs/CWOs filling these assignments will not have the traditional career milestones, i.e., warfare or command qualifications, and division officer or department head tours. They are specifically screened and selected to exercise Department of Energy regulatory responsibility as technical experts in naval nuclear propulsion plant maintenance, refueling, construction, operation, and training. They report directly to the Director, Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program on matters pertaining to reactor and radiological safety. The unusual responsibilities and non-traditional career path of these officers should be viewed positively, given the importance and highly specialized nature of the community.

(LDO Captain Selection Board)

The career path for nuclear trained LDOs does not include command opportunity until after selection for captain. Their pinnacle career path billets are: (1) Naval Reactors Representative (NRR) in a fleet concentration area or at a

nuclear training command; or (2) chief engineer of a nuclear powered aircraft carrier. The NRR at a shipyard in a fleet concentration area or at a nuclear training command serves in an O-6 or executive civilian billet.

q. Nuclear Weapons (NW) Technical Expertise

(1) Unrestricted Line Officers (11XX/13XX), Engineering Duty Officers (144X), LDOs (626X), and CWOs (726X) who serve or have served in billets directly responsible for the design, maintenance, transportation, operation, security, storage, and testing of nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons systems possess unique critical skills and expertise. These skills are essential to support the safety, security, and reliability of the #1 Navy mission - strategic deterrence. Navy officers completing a NW Junior/Senior Technical Supervisor tour receive the "SP6/SP7" AQD. Give careful consideration to the demonstrated performance of officers with these skills and this expertise.

(2) LDOs (626X) and CWOs (726X) routinely serve in unique assignments outside of the mainstream LDO/CWO career path. These assignments are among the highest priority "needs of the Navy." The LDOs/CWOs filling these assignments will not necessarily have the traditional career milestones, i.e. warfare or command qualifications, and division officer or department head at sea tours. They are specifically screened and selected to exercise responsibility as technical experts in naval nuclear weapons and weapons system construction, operation, maintenance, and training. These LDOs/CWOs provide subordinate leadership to Submarine and Strategic Weapons Facility commanding officers (COs), as well as TYCOM, Fleet, and OPNAV staffs. They report directly to the Director, Strategic Systems Programs (SSP) on matters pertaining to nuclear weapons safety. The unusual responsibilities and non-traditional career path of these officers should be viewed positively, given the importance and the highly specialized nature of the community.

(3) Give careful consideration to the Navy's need for senior officers offering the combination of demonstrated superb operational performance and strong accumulated expertise in NW experience tours within the following organizations: SSP, OPNAV, OUSD, STRATCOM, NAVSEA, Fleet, and TYCOM staffs.

(LDO Captain Selection Board)

(4) The career path for nuclear weapons trained LDOs does not include command opportunity until after selection for

captain. Their pinnacle career path billets (assignment based on extensive nuclear weapons technical expertise and leadership experience) are Fleet/Strategic Systems Programs Chief Nuclear Weapons Inspector (CNWI), Executive Officer of Strategic Weapons Facilities (SWF) and major shore commands. Submarine ordnance LDOs (6260) who are serving or who have served as a CNWI or SWF Executive Officer should be viewed as equivalent to the position of nuclear LDOs (6200) who are serving or have served as a CVN chief engineer.

r. Operational Analysis (OA)

(1) Fully qualified OA-coded officers are needed to perform analysis and assessments, and apply them to complex decisions involving substantial resources and operational implications throughout the Fleet. Most OA-coded officers have earned an Operations Research (OR) Master's degree or a Master of Systems Analysis (MSA) degree from the Naval Postgraduate School or a civilian equivalent of OR/OA/Systems Analysis master's degree.

(2) OA-coded officers may have one of the following subspecialty codes:

(a) 3211E: OR bachelor's degree;

(b) 3211P: OR master's degree;

(c) 3211Q: proven OR experience tour with qualifying OR master's degree;

(d) 3211S: OA experience tour without qualifying OR master's degree;

(e) 3211R: multiple OA experience tours without qualifying OR master's degree;

(f) 3210P: MSA degree or civilian equivalent;

(g) 3210Q: proven OA experience tour with MSA degree.

(3) Board members should give careful consideration to the Navy's need for officers with education and proven experience tours in the OA competency.

s. **Recruiting Leadership.** Navy Recruiting Command COs will lead one of 26 Navy Talent Acquisition Groups (NTAGs) across America and overseas.

(1) An average NTAG covers 140,000 square miles across several states, some include facilities in Puerto Rico, Europe, Guam, and Japan. Each NTAG employs approximately 250 sailors, civilians, and contract employees in 50 recruiting facilities with a \$2M annual budget.

(2) All recruiting command COs must possess the following:

(a) Ability to develop, implement, and manage plans to meet measurable goals in support of fleet manpower requirements for over 209 officer and enlisted programs;

(b) Adaptability, flexibility, and critical thinking skills in the areas of sales, human resources, non-traditional force protection, public affairs, budgeting, and logistics;

(c) Adroitness and finesse in working with senior military staffs, local and state government officials, senior civilian executives, and school program officials;

(d) Ability to provide decentralized leadership over geographically dispersed personnel while separated from their own immediate superior in command and support structure;

(e) Ability to learn quickly and flourish in a unique and challenging command structure.

t. **Requirements Management (RM)**

(1) The RM Community was established by NAVADMIN 228/17, per CNO's direction to develop RM officers in a manner "similar to the Acquisition and Financial Management communities." RM officers are formally trained and designated, and are sought for repetitive tours in key naval and joint requirement development billets at progressively higher leadership positions.

(2) RM officers identify and define current and future Navy requirements, and partner with the FM and Acquisition communities to align requirements with resources and acquisition life-cycle management, providing the what, when, and how-much regarding Navy investments in capability development, procurement and sustainment. In order to provide relevant, comprehensive warfighting value to the requirements process,

these officers must have demonstrated superior expertise in their warfare designation and must have the acumen to engage in the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System; Urgent Operational Needs process; Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution process; special programs; Office of the Secretary of Defense Program Review; and regular congressional engagements.

(3) Developing RM officers with these prerequisites is accomplished with the following subspecialty career progression:

(a) RM mid-grade officers (mid-grade O-4/O-5): RM post-graduate education or an entry-level experience tour;

(b) RM senior officers (senior O-5/O-6): RM assignments that leverage a record of operational excellence and previous RM experience.

(4) Give careful consideration to the Navy's need for officers possessing the combination of demonstrated operational performance and accumulated expertise in RM experience tours within the following organizations: OPNAV N9 (N9I/N94/N95/N96/N97/N98/N9SP), OPNAV N2/N6, OPNAV N4, JCS, COCOM staffs, Fleet staffs, and TYCOM staffs.

(5) Give special consideration to those officers who have earned the subspecialty code of a fully qualified RM officer: 6500/6511, with suffixes listed below:

(a) 6500/1/2/Q: 6500/1/2P, one RM experience tour, and Requirements Management Certification Training (RMCT);

(b) 6511Q:31XXP/32XXP, one RM experience tour, and RMCT;

(c) 6511R: 6511S designation and additional RM experience tour;

(d) 6511S: Non-RM subspecialty code, one RM experience tour, and RMCT.

u. **Shore Installation Leadership.** Shore installation leadership requires officers to plan, develop, coordinate, and execute integrated solutions across Navy commands, budget-submitting offices, and warfare and provider enterprises for the

operation and sustainment of Navy shore infrastructure, base operating support, and current and future platform requirements. Given the importance of this mission enabler, when selecting officers to fill this vital role, careful consideration should be given to demonstrated superior fleet and shore performance, and expertise in their ability to enable operational forces, facilitate total force readiness, foster and sustain relationships, develop and implement communication strategies, and manage all aspects of shore operations efficiently and effectively. The following job and educational experience should be considered: fleet leadership experience; any job pertaining to antiterrorism/force protection; emergency management; training, financial, or personnel management; and advanced educational degrees including, but not limited to, operations analysis, business administration, community development, city planning, public administration, law enforcement, financial management, and environmental management.

v. **Space Cadre.** Success of naval operations is highly dependent on national, DoD, allied, and commercial space capabilities to deliver and protect assured command and control, battlespace awareness, and integrated fires to the fleet. It is imperative that the Navy maintain a cadre of space professionals comprising officers from the URL, Information Warfare, AEDO, and EDO communities who are competent in joint space planning and operations, requirements generation, research and development, and acquisition of both space-based and space-dependent capabilities. Members of this cadre may have atypical career paths because of specialized education, training, and assignments outside of the Navy, which makes them valuable to Navy. Give careful consideration to officers with these skills, expertise, and demonstrated performance.

w. **Targeting.** Targeting systematically analyzes and prioritizes targets and matches appropriate lethal and nonlethal actions to those targets to create specific desired effects that achieve the commander's objectives. The Navy requires targeteers who are experts in kinetic, non-kinetic, and high value individual targeting. Having targeting expertise within the Navy is vital to warfighting effectiveness and helps ensure naval effects can be coordinated and synchronized across the spectrum of joint fires. Targeting expertise is gained through formal training (AQD 3A2) and through practical experience. Certain jobs in targeting result in an additional AQD, but not all.

x. **Unmanned Systems (UxS)**. As the Navy adapts to an increasingly complex security environment, it is imperative that we develop a cadre of officers who are experienced in operating UxS. If possible, officers should possess skills to analyze, engineer, operate and maintain autonomous systems fitted with machine learning and artificial intelligence capabilities alongside our manned capabilities for an integrated force. The Navy has expanded the development and use of unmanned and manned systems. UxS will provide added capacity in our Fleets—in the air, on the surface, and undersea. Give careful consideration to officers with UsX AQDs and demonstrated performance.