

**NAVAL AEROSPACE PHYSIOLOGY PROGRAM  
(NAPP)**



**PREPARED BY BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY CODE 02T  
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**DECEMBER 2000**

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## **NAVAL AEROSPACE PHYSIOLOGY PROGRAM (NAPP)**

- Ref:
- (a) OPNAVINST 3750.6 Naval Aviation Safety Program
  - (b) OPNAVINST 3710.7 NATOPS General Flight and Operation Instructions
  - (c) CNO ltr Ser 00/5U50007 of 19 Jan 94
  - (d) CNO WASHINGTON DC//N789// 241910Z JUL98
  - (e) MCO 3750.2 USMC Aeromedical Safety Officer (AMSO) Aeromedical Safety Corpsmen (AMSC), and Aeromedical Safety Programs
  - (f) COMNAVAIRLANTINST 6410.2 Aeromedical Safety Program
  - (g) OPNAVINST 1542.4B Dual Designator Program
  - (h) FAILSAFE Memorandum of Understanding BUMED/NAVAIR 19 DEC 95
  - (i) CNO Charter of Trainer Management Team (TMT)
  - (j) OPNAVINST 5000.50 Navy Training Simulator and Device Acquisition and Mgt.
  - (k) OPNAVINST 1500.8 Navy Training Planning Process
  - (l) BUMEDINST 5220.3 Quality Assurance & Revalidation (QA&R) Program
  - (m) BUMED ltr MED-3C12/HTP:baa of 18 SEP 81

### Appendix:

- (A) NAPP Planning Committee (NAPPPC)
- (B) NAPP Definitions, Activity/Functions Interoperability
- (C) Naval Aerospace Physiologist Career Progression
- (D) NAPP Awards Program

### **1. Purpose.**

To define the Naval Aerospace Physiology Program (NAPP), and to outline the NAPP's missions and functions, define program elements, define responsibilities, and provide direction for program implementation and administration.

### **2. Scope.**

The provisions of this document are applicable to personnel who administer or participate in the NAPP or any of its elements.

### **3. Background.**

a. BUMED established the NAPP in 1978 to comply with the CNO task to provide support to the Aircrew Survivability Enhancement Program (ASEP). Aerospace Physiologists and their assistants had historically participated in the aeromedical/survival training of naval aviation personnel, and in the development and introduction of aviation life support systems (ALSS) (particularly aircrew personal protective equipment). In the late 1970s, the role of the Aerospace Physiologist expanded to provide support to the Naval Aviation Safety Program, primarily through the establishment of the Aeromedical Safety Officer (AMSO) Program. The NAPP provided the central management necessary to support these diverse functions. In the late 1980s, the BUMED instruction on the NAPP (BUMEDINST 1542.1, 10 May 1978) was canceled, but

requirements for aeromedical, survival and egress training remain. The mission, functions and responsibilities are outlined in references (a) through (i).

b. Reference (m) formally established the Naval Aerospace Physiology Program Planning Committee (NAPPPC) in 1981 to provide a steering council of senior Aerospace Physiologists for strategic planning and program management. Chapter 14 of the Manual of the Medical Department formally charters the NAPPPC. Appendix (A) is an overview of NAPPPC mission and functions.

c. In 1994 the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) appointed the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery as the Training Agent for the Naval Aviation Survival Training Program (NASTP) (reference (c)). This task was reaffirmed in 1998 following release of the CNO directed NASTP Quality Management Board recommendations (reference (d)). References (d), (j) and (k) provide further guidance for Training Agency functions. Appendix (B) outlines the specific tasks for the functional areas of responsibility. CNO and BUMED are signatories on charters that define the NASTP curriculum change processes and establish the Trainer Management Team (TMT) for training device modifications and acquisitions (reference (i)).

#### **4. Discussion**

The mission of the NAPP is to support operational readiness through education, training, aeromedical support, and research/development/testing and evaluation (RDT&E). Program elements include:

##### **a. Naval Aviation Survival Training Program (NASTP)**

(1) The purpose of the NASTP is to prepare all prospective and designated aeronautical personnel, selected passengers, project specialists, and other authorized individuals in the aeromedical aspects of flight and survival. These aspects include human factors and physiological threats related to the flight environment, enhancing flight capabilities, survival, aviation life support system (ALSS) applications, and correct egress, post-egress survival, and rescue procedures. The NASTP combines previously separate Naval Aviation Physiology Training and Naval Water Survival Training into one Survival Training Program.

(2) References (b), (c) and (d) specify requirements for training and assign responsibilities for curriculum development and approval.

##### **b. Quality Assurance and Revalidation (QA&R Program)**

(1) The QA&R program establishes a process of inspection and testing of training devices under the logistic and procurement authority of Naval Air System Command. This process confirms device performance as prescribed by technical acceptance criteria and provides for evaluation of the technical and integrated logistics support elements required to assure that the training devices and equipment continue to perform satisfactorily, safely and effectively throughout their life cycle.

(2) Reference (l) formalized the BUMED QA&R Program and reference (i) chartered a Trainer Management Team to prioritize resources to meet Fleet training requirements.

c. Aeromedical Safety Officer (AMSO) Program

(1) The purpose of the AMSO Program is to provide specialized consultation, assistance, technical liaison, evaluations and recommendations to the aviation community. Specific topics for briefings are listed in Appendix E of reference (b). Billets for AMSOs are assigned to Line commands in the Navy and Marine Corps.

(2) With the success of the AMSO Program and with its expanding role in night vision and physiological threats, the Aeromedical Safety Corpsman (AMSC) billets were created to meet the needs of the fleet. These billets are Line claimancy and are filled by Aerospace Physiology Technicians (HM-8409).

(3) AMSO Program functions, organization and taskings are defined in references (a), (b), (e), (f) and (h).

d. Fleet Air Introduction/Liaison of Survival Aircrew Flight Equipment (FAILSAFE) Program

(1) The FAILSAFE Program augments and facilitates the introduction of new or modified items of ALSS. FAILSAFE also supports fleet operational readiness by enhancing aircrew personnel performance and mission accomplishment through liaison with Naval Air Warfare Centers' engineers. FAILSAFE provides two-way communication on ALSS issues at both the operator and maintenance levels. FAILSAFE encompasses all facets of ALSS acquisition including requirement identification; design research, development, testing and evaluation; and, introduction, modification, maintenance, and utilization.

(2) Reference (h) defines management, structure and resource allocation necessary for the FAILSAFE Program coordination

e. Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E)

(1) RDT&E is supported by NAPP's efforts in both the human performance and survival equipment arenas. Aerospace Physiologists are detailed to Medical Research and NAVAIR ALSS lead laboratories to facilitate RDT&E efforts required to meet operational requirements.

(2) The Naval Operational Medicine Institute's (NOMI) NASTP Directorate also conducts evaluation of ALSS and survival equipment in cooperation with NAVAIR and other service organizations.

f. Dual Designator Program (DDP)

(1) In accordance with reference (g), aerospace physiologists as well as flight surgeons and aerospace experimental psychologists, may be selected for training or requalification as

pilots or naval flight officers and be assigned to billets where the expertise of a 'Dual Designator' would be beneficial to the Navy. Applicants who have previously been designated as a pilot or naval flight officer are primary candidates and can be selected to maintain their warfare designation.

(2) Physiologists selected as Dual Designators will be afforded additional flight training to up-date and maintain flight qualifications and will be considered for assignment to billets that the Dual Designator Advisory Committee has determined to be most advantageous for the Navy.

## **5. Implementation.**

An organizational/functional chart (including definitions) for the NAPP and its elements is provided as Appendix (B). The mission is accomplished by means of:

a. Management and implementation of the components of the NAPP in compliance with CNO (N789) policies through AMSOs, AMSCs, and Aerospace Physiologists and their assistants from the three NOMI Survival Training Detachment's Aviation Survival Training Centers (ASTCs) throughout the Navy and Marine Corps.

b. Implementation of the Naval Air Systems Command sponsored FAILSAFE Program through assigned AIRTASKS issued annually.

c. Support of aeromedical and ALSS RDT&E programs.

d. Professional and technical career development of officer, enlisted personnel, and civilians assigned to support the NAPP. Appendix (C) outlines NAPP officer career progression goals. A formalized BUMED approved Aerospace Physiologist Preceptorship Program for mentoring first tour officers has been implemented with guidelines available from NOMI. An NAPP awards program (Appendix (D)) is also in place to formally recognize outstanding accomplishments and achievements. NASTP Job Qualification Requirements for all training positions are in place and established (available from NOMI).

e. Provision of inspection personnel for training devices in conjunction with the Naval Air Warfare Center, Training Systems Division (NAWCTSD) technical representative in support of the QA&R Program. Requirements for new or modified training devices are handled per reference (i).

## **6. Responsibilities.**

a. The CNO and the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) are responsible for training Navy and Marine Corps forces. They are also responsible for directing commands, bureaus, and offices of the Department of the Navy in making available and distributing the manpower, material, and resources required for implementing the NAPP.

b. The Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, as the Training Agent (TA) shall:

(1) Coordinate the implementation of training requirements with the CNO, CMC, NAVAIR, and CNET.

(2) Sanction training, prioritize the major claimant's requirements and expedite programs for all NAPP elements.

(3) Act as the central point of contact in matters pertaining to program policy and safety.

(4) Approve the curricula developed for training Aerospace Physiologists.

(5) Coordinate with the Specialty Leader in matters pertaining to the personnel required to support the NAPP including acquisition, education, officer and enlisted billet distribution, and officer billet nominations.

(6) Advise CNO (N78) on the impact of new systems and technologies that may have potential threats to performance such as night vision devices, LASERs, Chemical, Biological and Radiological (CBR) threats, and the "G"-Tolerance Improvement Program (G-TIP).

(7) Advise CNO (N789) on aviation anthropometric issues.

c. Naval Operational Medicine Institute shall:

(1) Develop and promulgate Policies and Procedures for safe and efficient implementation of the NASTP.

(2) Develop and maintain NASTP curricula.

(3) Compile and analyze data relating to training workload.

(4) Conduct annual safety, standardization, and QA&R inspections of the NOMI Survival Training Detachments' ASTCs.

(5) Provide professional training for Officers and Enlisted leading to designation as Aerospace Physiologist (NOBC 0849/SUBSP 1836) and Aerospace Physiology Technician (NEC 8409).

**Appendix A**  
**NAVAL AEROSPACE PHYSIOLOGY PROGRAM PLANNING**  
**COMMITTEE (NAPPPC)**  
(MANMED CH : 14-16)

**1. Purpose.**

To define the purpose and goals of the NAPPPC, to identify the membership, and describe function and responsibility.

**2. Background.**

a. Reference (b) directs the Naval Aviation Survival Training Program (NASTP) to prepare naval aircrew and other authorized individuals for the aeromedical hazards associated with aviation, improve human performance/combat readiness, and enhance survival opportunities. Reference (m) established the NAPPPC.

b. Aerospace Physiologists and their assistants have historically participated in the aeromedical/survival training of naval aviation personnel. In addition they are instrumental in the development and introduction of aviation life support systems (ALSS) through the NAVAIR sponsored Fleet Air Introduction/Liaison of Survival Aircrew Flight Equipment (FAILSAFE) program. The role of the Aerospace Physiologist was expanded to support the Naval Aviation Safety Program, primarily through the establishment of the Aeromedical Safety Officer (AMSO) Program. The NAPPPC provides central management necessary to support these diverse functions.

**3. Membership.**

a. NAPPPC members are designated by the Aerospace Physiology Program Manager and normally represent key billets (Phase V) within the NAPP and a Junior Officer Representative.

**4. Responsibilities.**

a. Implement the principles and processes of Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) within the NAPP. Specifically, this committee shall serve as the Executive Steering Committee for the NAPP. Members shall serve as assigned by the Chairman.

b. Improve communications within the subspecialty by serving as a conduit of information and status reports for programs/projects to the Specialty Leader.

c. Refine career pathways for Aerospace Physiologists. Periodically review billet requirements, distribution of billets, and career progress offered by each billet. Provide counsel to the Specialty Leader on the personal and educational requirements, as well as the career development for all Aerospace Physiologists. Appendix (C) of the NAPP Establishment Document provides a detailed career progression pathway for Aerospace Physiologists.

d. Review requirements for Full Time Outservice Training (FTOST). This would include the number of Aerospace Physiologists in FTOST, types of degrees considered appropriate, and recommendations to the FTOST Board and Specialty Leader.

e. Recommend standardized Preceptorship training requirements for first tour Aerospace Physiologists. Monitor and periodically review the Preceptorship Program to ensure it is remaining responsive to the needs of the individuals, the NASTP, and the Operational Forces in developing high caliber Naval officers, Medical Service Corps officers and Aerospace Physiologists.

f. Make recommendations on the training and distribution of Aerospace Physiology Technicians (NEC 8409). Review Job Qualification Requirements (JQR) for all billets.

g. Provide criteria for screening applicants for the Aerospace Physiology Subspecialty, i.e. minimum educational requirements, levels of experience, etc., to the Specialty Leader.

h. Assist Program/Specialty Leader in the implementation and monitoring of the Quality Assurance and Revalidation (QA&R) Program. Provide the Program Manager/Training Agent with recommendations on the procurement, modification, and maintenance of all training devices used in the NASTP via the Trainer Management Team (TMT).

i. Assist the Program Manager/Specialty Leader in the management of the NASTP.

j. Establish criteria for the awards provided by the NAPP and vote for the nominees. Appendix (D) of the NAPP Establishment Document provides the NAPP Awards criteria and selection process procedures.

k. Provide input on any other issues concerning the NAPP as requested by the Program Manager/Specialty Leader.

## **5. Action.**

The NAPPPC will meet formally at least two times annually and stay in communication via electronic means regularly. These meetings will be held in conjunction with other regularly scheduled meetings when possible.

## **Appendix B**

### **NAPP DEFINITIONS, ACTIVITY/FUNCTIONS INTEROPERABILITY**

#### **1. Responsibilities.**

The responsibilities for each of the organizations listed are explained in various instructions (references (j) and (k) of the NAPP Establishment Document). The major functions concerning the NAPP are included here for clarity and ease of understanding.

#### **2. Program Sponsor.**

A Program Sponsor is a Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (DCNO) who, by organizational charter, is responsible for determining program objectives and time-phased support requirements. Is responsible for appraising progress, readiness, and military worth of a given weapon system function or task in support of the goals and objectives of the appropriate Resource Sponsor, if assigned separately.

#### **3. Resource Sponsor.**

A Resource Sponsor is a DCNO responsible for an identifiable group of programs and resources, which constitute inputs to warfare and supporting warfare tasks. In the accomplishment of this responsibility, Resource Sponsors shall program resources assigned to their respective areas and exercise the necessary liaison with appropriate program and appropriation sponsors to ensure the establishment of effective and balanced programs within fiscal guidance. The Resource Sponsor is responsible for submitting Mission Needs Statements (MNS) and Operational Requirements (ORs). In those instances where the Resource Sponsor and Program Sponsor are not the same, the Resource Sponsor is responsible for receiving inputs to MNS and ORs and making a determination as to whether they should be submitted for development, and is responsible for presenting the Sponsor Program Proposal (SPP).

#### **4. Appropriation Sponsor.**

An appropriation is a category of money formally set aside for a specific use. The money received by the Navy through congressional action is placed into appropriations based upon its intended uses. An Appropriation Sponsor is responsible for supervisory control over an appropriation. Resource applications must satisfy the Resource Sponsor's goal and objectives as well as support the force levels and program objectives of the Resource and Program/Assessment Sponsors. The Appropriation Sponsor will function as the primary Navy spokesman on matters relating to Program/Assessment Sponsors to ensure that a balanced presentation is made during Planned Program Budgeting System (PPBS) reviews. Within the DCNOs, there are Training Divisions, and they are the key organizations related to training requirements for their respective warfare environments. Examples of Appropriation Sponsors are Subsurface, Surface, Aviation, Medical and Dental matters.

## **5. Major Claimant.**

Major Claimants are those organizational units within the Navy, which spend money or resources. The major claimants are responsible for submitting Program Objectives Memoranda (POMs) and for budgeting, accounting, reporting, and controlling obligations and expenditures for programs financed under appropriations.

## **6. Program Manager.**

The Program Manager is an individual in the Department of Defense assigned to manage an approved program. The Program Manager is responsible for executing an approved program. The term is restricted to the manager of a relatively major effort who has been designated Program Manager in a program charter.

## **7. Requirements Officer.**

The Requirements Officer is the OPNAV/CMC official responsible to the Program Sponsor for providing direction and funds for the execution of system acquisition programs. The Requirements Officer is the working link between the Program Sponsor and the Program Manager.

## **8. Training Agency (TA).**

The Training Agency is an office, bureau, command, or headquarters exercising command of and providing support to some major increment of the Navy's formalized training effort (e.g., CNET, FLTCINCs, BUMED, COMNAVRESFOR, etc.).

## **9. Program Management Office (PMO).**

Provides the central point of expertise for development of the NASTP curricula. Provides representation to appropriate fleet project teams. Annually reviews all training within NASTP, including actual site inspections to ensure standardization. Coordinates the development of curricula and audiovisual training devices and aids for the NASTP with appropriate agencies. Trains instructors where necessary.

## **10. Training Support Agency (TSA).**

An office, bureau, command, or headquarters responsible for supporting the Training Agency (TA) by providing material and other forms of support within the cognizance of the office, bureau, or command involved. The TSA provides initial training on the use of the equipment or system until the TA can acquire the capability for training.

## 11. Principal Development Activity (PDA).

The agency assigned by the cognizant Systems Command or DCNO/DMSO Program Sponsor to undertake the management and technical responsibility for the development of the training system within the approved plan.

## 12. NAPP FUNCTIONAL/ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

Program	NASTP	*AMSO	*FAILSAFE	QA&R	Future growth
Program Sponsor	N78	N78	N78	N78	
Resource Sponsor	N78	N78	N78	OP-93	
Appropriation Sponsor	N789	N/A	N780	N789	
Requirements Officer	N789J3	N/A	N780	N789J3	
Major Claimant	BUMED (02T)	N/A	NAVAIR (PMA-202)	NAVAIR (PMA-205)	
Program Manager	BUMED (02T)	N/A	NAVAIR (PMA-202)	BUMED (02T)	
Training Agency (TA)	BUMED (02T)	N/A	N/A	BUMED (02T)	
Program Management Office	NOMI (N3)	N/A	NAWC PAX RIVER	NOMI (N3)	
Principal Development Activity	NOMI (N3)	N/A	NAVAIR (PMA-202)	NAWCTSD	
Training Support Agency (TSA)	NAVAIR (PMA-205)	N/A	NAVAIR (PMA-205)	NAVAIR (PMA-205)	

\* Not BUMED programs, but they are an integral part of NAPP.

## **Appendix C**

### **NAVAL AEROSPACE PHYSIOLOGIST CAREER PROGRESSION**

#### **1. Purpose.**

The purpose of this document is to identify the five (I, II, III, IV, V) phases of professional training that the Aerospace Physiologist experiences during his/her career progression in the Naval Aerospace Physiology Program (NAPP). These phases of training and professional development are identified and described as the following:

a. Phase I: Defined as a Student Naval Aerospace Physiologist (SNAP). This is duty under instruction (DUINS) and is performed upon initial acceptance into the NAPP at the Naval Operational Medicine Institute (NOMI) in Pensacola, Fl. For a period of six months, the Student Naval Aerospace Physiologist candidate or “SNAP” participates in a rigorous academic study (in parallel with the Naval Flight Surgeon training course of instruction). Included in this course of study are the aeromedical aspects of aviation, flight training, survival training and didactic human factors physiology instructor training. Actual flight training will be in fixed wing and rotary (helicopter) aircraft. Survival training includes land and water survival with emphasis on personal survival, survival equipment function and usage, egress procedures from multiple naval aircraft and an introduction into survival training device operation. The SNAP receives comprehensive instruction in a full complement of human factor physiology, device operations and classroom instructor training taught by designated Aerospace Physiologists on staff. The ultimate goal of this phase of training is graduation from the SNAP program and designation as Aerospace Physiologist with the NOBC 0849. The level of expertise of the newly “winged” physiologist is limited to classroom didactic instructor, inside Instructor Observer (IO) and chief observer (CO) of low-pressure altitude chamber training flights and steps towards supervision of other training evolutions and device operations. However, he/she is fully qualified for assignment to a designated Preceptorship billet, advancing to the second phase of NAPP professional training. Career Note: The SNAP completes Officer Indoctrination School (OIS), Newport, Rhode Island, as a prerequisite to his/her assignment to NOMI. At OIS the novice naval officer is trained in general naval structure and etiquette. Career Level: Rank: ENS/LTJG/LT, Phase time: 0.5 years.

b. Phase II: Defined as the Preceptorship Program. In this phase of training the designated Aerospace Physiologist is assigned a tour of duty in parallel with an experienced (phase III, IV or V) staff Aerospace Physiologist usually in the training department (Aviation Survival Training Center (ASTC)) where he/she is mentored under close supervision for 1- 2 years. During this period the 'Preceptee' is allowed multiple experiences in on the job training (OJT) at one site. This training includes classroom lecturer in human factors and survival training, supervisor of various training evolutions and devices, inside observer and chief observer for low-pressure chamber training flights, and special crewmember on flight missions. He/she is assigned various collateral duties within the department and command. This phase is analogous to the Fleet Replacement Squadrons. The ultimate goal of the Preceptor training is to develop his/her level of expertise for future independent duty. However, he/she is not ready for

supervision of other Aerospace Physiologists at completion of this phase. Career Level: Rank: ENS/LTJG/LT, Phase time: 1-2 (+) years.

c. Phase III: Defined as the Independent Managerial/Specialty Phase. This phase represents a level of expertise that includes the acquisition of specialty skill(s) within the community. This training phase can span 6-12 years with 2 to 4 different tours in various locations and with various military services. Early phase assignments include first tour Aeromedical Safety Officer (AMSOs), and junior officers at Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) facilities. The later phase opportunities may include department head at a smaller ASTC, assistant department head in a larger ASTC, second tour AMSO assignments, or Department Head at the NOMI NASTP Directorate. During this phase, the physiologist learns to “spread his wings” and gain valuable operational, managerial/supervisory and practical fleet experience. The physiologist often functions independently, without the direct supervision of a senior Aerospace Physiologist. This phase is analogous to a first tour in a fleet squadron. The ultimate goal of this phase is the development of supervisory and managerial skills for the potential supervision of junior Aerospace Physiologists, representation as staff member of the NAPP, acquisition of specialty skills and fine tuning the Aerospace Physiologist’s unique interests within the career progression. The AMSO completes the Aviation Safety Officer Course, Naval PostGraduate School, Monterey, CA., with assignment of an Additional Qualification Designator (AQD). With this level of expertise, the physiologist can perform duties as an independent practitioner in addition to added managerial/supervisory and specialty skills. Career Level: LT/LCDR, Phase time: 6-12 years.

d. Phase IV: Defined as the Residency Phase. This phase represents the “heart” of the NAPP. In this 3-9 year or 1-3 tour phase, the Aerospace Physiologist serves in a supervisory capacity over other physiologists (Phases I, II) as Department Head and mentor at ASTCs and as higher echelon command AMSOs. Some serve on staffs where the physiologist represents the NAPP outside the normal ASTC/AMSO role. The Aerospace Physiologist in this phase is characterized by his/her experiences in the previous three phases and can only be fully effective as a result of these experiences. Board certification is highly encouraged. This tour is analogous to a senior Department Head/Command tour in a squadron. The ultimate goal of this phase is 100% professional competency; career-enhancing billeting based upon operating in a joint environment. Career Level: LCDR/CDR, Phase time: 3-9 years.

e. Phase V: Defined as the Fellowship Phase: If phase IV is the “heart” of the program, Phase V is “brain trust”. Herein lies the membership of the Naval Aerospace Physiology Program Planning Committee (NAPPPC). Due to the high degree of responsibility delegated to this committee, it is imperative that the Aerospace Physiologist in this phase have extensive Phase IV experience and board certification at this level of expertise. This phase is analogous to a command tour or senior command tour for an aviator and is normally 3-6 years or 1-2 tours in length. The Aerospace Physiologist has reached the pinnacle in his/her career after this phase. Retirement is an option. However, there ARE executive level billets, as with the Bureau of Medicine & Surgery. With the proper career development, as described, the Aerospace Physiologist is conceivably well prepared for nomination to one of the senior leadership positions. Career Level: CDR/CAPT, Phase time: 3-6 years.

## 2. Promotional Career Planning Guide at a Glance.

Listed below is the “Phase Time to Time in Rank” for promotion guide:

<u>PHASE</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>PHASE TIME</u>	<u>TIME IN SERVICE</u>
Phase I	ENS/LTJG/LT	0.5 years	0.5 years
Phase II	ENS/LTJG/LT	1-2 (+) years	0.5-3 years
Phase III	LT/LCDR	6-12 years	3-12 years
Phase IV	LCDR/CDR	3-9 years	12-18 years
Phase V	CDR/CAPT	3-6 years	14-21 (+)

### 3. Naval Aerospace Physiology Program Career Planning Chart (subject to changes)

PHASE	TIME IN SERVICE	POSITION	EXAMPLE PHYSIOLOGY BILLETS	
			Med Dept	Other Claimancies
<b>PHASE VI</b>	<b>18-21+</b>	EXECUTIVE MEDICINE CO/XO/OIC/JOINT STAFFS (CDR/CAPT)	MAJOR MEDICAL COMMANDS	
<b>PHASE V</b>	<b>14-21</b>	PROGRAM MANAGER OIC TRAINING DETS PGM MGT POSITIONS (LCDR/CDR/CAPT)	BUMED NOMI NASTP MM NOMI Det East NOMI Det West NOMI Det Central	CMC COMNAVAIRLANT NAVAIRSYSCOM PMA-202 NAVAIRSYSCOM PMA-205
<b>PHASE IV</b>	<b>12-18</b>	MAW AMSO LG DEPT HEADS PGM STAFF POSITIONS NAVAIRSYSCOM MGT  (LT/LCDR/CDR)	NAMI MSC Pgrms Trng Coord. NOMI MM ASST DIR NOMI MM TRAINING Officer ASTC MIRAMAR DH ASTC JACKSONVILLE DH ASTC LEMOORE DH ASTC NORFOLK DH PENSACOLA PHYS OPS NOMI DIR. OPS SUPPORT (N1) NAMRL (Sr)	1 <sup>st</sup> MAW 2 <sup>nd</sup> MAW 3 <sup>rd</sup> MAW 4 <sup>th</sup> MAW HMX-1 MAWTS-1 MARFORLANT NAVSAFECEN NAWCTSD NAWCWPN FAILSAFE NAWC PATUXENT RIVER STRATCOM
<b>PHASE III</b>	<b>3-12</b>	WING AMSO MAG AMSO SMALL DEPT HEADS ASST. DEPT HEADS STAFF PHYSIOLOGISTS  (LT/LCDR)	NOMI MM SAFETY DH NOMI MM DEVICES DH NAMI HM TRNG DO ASTC WHD DH ASTC CHP DH ASTC PAX RIVER DH ASTC MIR ASST DH ASTC LEM ASST DH PEN PHYS OPS ADH PEN PHYS OPS TRNG DO PEN PARASAIL OPS DH PEN PARA OPS ADH NAMRL (2)	TRAWING 2 TRAWING 5 TRAWING 6 MAG 11 MAG-12 MAG-13 MAG-14 MAG-16 MAG 26 MAG-29 MAG-31 MAG-36 MAG-39 COMSEACOMWINGLANT COMFITAEWWINGPAC COMFITWINGLANT COMHSWINGPAC COMSTRKFIGHTWINGPAC COMHELTACWINGLANT STRIKEWARFARECEAN PATUXENT RIVER (In-Service) PATUXENT RIVER (Ft Liaison) NAWCWPN
<b>PHASE II</b>	<b>0.5-3</b>	PRECEPTORS  (ENS/LTJG/LT)	ASTC MIRAMAR (2) ASTC LEMOORE ASTC WHIDBEY ISLAND ASTC PENSACOLA (2) ASTC NORFOLK (2) ASTC PATUXENT RIVER ASTC CHERRY POINT ASTC JACKSONVILLE (2)	
<b>PHASE I</b>	<b>.5</b>	SNAP TRAINING (ENS/LTJG/LT)	NOMI STUDENT NAVAL AEROSPACE PHYSIOLOGISTS	

NOTE: For proper background and knowledge, individuals should progress through each phase. Individuals WILL NORMALLY HAVE several tours in Phases III, IV and V.

## **Appendix D**

### **NAVAL AEROSPACE PHYSIOLOGY PROGRAM AWARDS PROGRAM**

The NAPPPC establishes the Naval Aerospace Physiology Program (NAPP) awards and awards criteria and then selects annual award winners. Each year a NAPPPC member shall volunteer to serve as the Awards Board Chairman. The Awards Board chairman shall prepare the naval message (for BUMED's release) that announces the current year's awards and establishes the nomination procedures and format.

#### **1. Implementation.**

To select the individual award winners, the NAPPPC shall use the following selection procedures.

- a. Determine whether late nominations from fellow board members or late submissions will be allowed for consideration (a simple majority vote of the board is required).
- b. Determine the ground rules concerning briefing each nominee's award package.
- c. Awards are to be reviewed and voted on one at a time in the following order: (1) Naval Aerospace Physiology Program Civilian Award, (2) Naval Aerospace Physiology Program Robert Bob Graham Enlisted Award, (3) Naval Aerospace Physiology Program Special Award, and (4) Outstanding Naval Aerospace Physiologist Award.
- d. NAPPPC members who are nominated for awards shall be excused for that award's selection process.

#### **2. Voting Process.**

The voting/selection process is dependent upon the number of nominees received and shall be conducted as follows.

- a. Ground rules are established by the Awards Board Chair. Award criteria are read, and then using the established procedures, each nominee for that award is reviewed.
- b. An initial vote shall be taken to determine whether the awarding of recognition is warranted for the time period under consideration. If a simple majority votes yes, continue with the selection process. If a simple majority votes no, move on to the next award.
- c. The actual voting procedure is dependent upon the number of nominees received and shall be conducted as follows.
  - (1) If four or fewer nominations are received for an award, each NAPPPC member shall cast their secret ballot by ranking each nominee (1st = 1 point, 2nd = 2 points, 3rd = 3 points,

and up to 4th) for the award. Indicate the first (top pick) choice by placing a one (1) next to the nominee's name, second choice by placing a two (2) next to the nominee's name, etc. All nominees must be ranked on the ballot, or the ballot will not be counted and will be discarded. The Awards Board Chairman shall collect all ballots and tally a score based on the ranking next to each nominee's name. The nominee with the lowest total score by at least 4 points shall be declared the award recipient. Some awards are allowed to have multiple recipients, at this point the board shall decide if multiple recipients are warranted. In the case of a tie, or if the two lowest nominee point totals are separated by 3 points or less, then a second vote on only these two individuals shall be conducted by each eligible board member selecting only their top choice. The nominee with the most votes from the second vote will be declared the award recipient.

(2) If five or more nominations are received for an award, voting shall be conducted in two stages. In the first stage, each NAPPPC shall select their top three choices without ranking for the award. The chairman will conduct a tally and the three nominees receiving the most votes will be considered as finalists. A second vote (second stage) in accordance with the procedures previously described above (paragraph 2.c(1)) shall be conducted.

(3) All award votes are to be conducted as secret ballots.

### **3. Announcements and Recognition.**

a. The NAPPPC recorder shall note in the NAPPPC meeting minutes both the names of all award nominees and the award recipients.

b. The awards will normally be presented sometime during the annual FAILSAFE meeting.

c. A Naval Aerospace Physiology Program certificate (suitable for framing) signed by the BUMED Program Manager shall accompany the award citation.

d. The Awards Board chairman shall prepare the naval message (for BUMED's release) that announces the current year's award winners and nominees.

e. The individual's parent Command will be officially notified by the Aerospace Physiology Specialty Leader who will encourage the Command to consider a "single action" Navy/Marine Corps Achievement Medal as appropriate recognition for receipt of the award. The actions justifying the award may merit recognition above that of a Navy/Marine Corps Achievement Medal.

### **4. Awards Criteria**

#### **\*\* NAPP OUTSTANDING NAVAL AEROSPACE PHYSIOLOGISTS CRITERIA**

**1. Establishment.** The senior leadership at a meeting on 7 May 1969 established the award for OUTSTANDING NAVAL AEROSPACE PHYSIOLOGIST. It was decided that this award

shall be conferred for professional and leadership achievements, based on outstanding performance in the field of aerospace physiology for the previous year. The award shall be presented not more than once in a given calendar year but not necessarily each year.

## **2. Eligibility Requirements.**

a. General. The nominee shall:

- (1) be a designated Naval Aerospace Physiologist.
- (2) have been designated for a minimum of two years.
- (3) be on active duty in the grade of Lieutenant Commander or junior thereto.

b. Professional. The nominee's performance shall:

- (1) be noteworthy, exceeding that which is normally required, commensurate with the individual grade and experience.
- (2) reflect leadership qualities, which elicit superior performance by personnel in their division or unit.
- (3) reflect efficient and effective utilization of personnel and material.
- (4) be a significant factor in the accomplishment of the command's mission.

**3. Nominations.** Each command may submit only one nomination each year, with the exception of NOMI which may submit one for each Aviation Survival Training Center, Directorate, or Department that has Aerospace Physiologists supporting the Naval Aerospace Physiology Program.

## **\*\* NAPP SPECIAL AWARD CRITERIA**

**1. Establishment.** The NAVAL AEROSPACE PHYSIOLOGY PROGRAM SPECIAL AWARD was established by the senior leadership at a meeting on 7 May 1969. The award shall be bestowed for consistently outstanding performance in aerospace physiology. The award shall be conferred only when deemed merited by the committee. More than one award can be given in a single year.

## **2. Eligibility Requirements.**

a. General. The nominee shall:

- (1) be a designated Naval Aerospace Physiologist on active duty.

(2) be a civilian in government service associated with the Naval Aerospace Physiology Program.

(3) be an enlisted person on active duty associated with the Naval Aerospace Physiology Program.

b. Professional. The nominee's performance shall:

(1) have been consistently outstanding for a period exceeding ten years.

(2) reflect efficient and effective use of personnel and material.

(3) reflect sustained exemplary leadership.

(4) have made a definite contribution in the area of Naval Aviation Physiology and Survival.

**3. Nominations.** Each command may submit only one nomination each year, with the exception of NOMI which may submit one for each Aviation Survival Training Center, Directorate, or Department that has eligible personnel supporting the Naval Aerospace Physiology Program.

## **\*\* NAPP ROBERT GRAHAM ENLISTED AWARD CRITERIA**

**1. Establishment.** The NAVAL AEROSPACE PHYSIOLOGY PROGRAM ROBERT GRAHAM ENLISTED AWARD was established by the senior leadership at a meeting on 26 August 1981. The award was renamed the Robert "Bob" Graham on 1 February 1998 honoring PRCM Robert Graham in recognition of his outstanding contributions to the program. This award shall be presented not more than once in a given calendar year, but not necessarily each year.

### **2. Eligibility Requirements.**

a. General. The nominee shall:

(1) be an enlisted person associated with the Naval Aerospace Physiology Program for at least two years.

(2) be of any military enlisted pay grade or rating.

b. Professional. The nominee's performance shall:

(1) be noteworthy, exceeding that which is normally expected commensurate with rating

and experience.

(2) include significant factors in the accomplishment of the division or unit mission including devotion to duty, cooperativeness and individual productivity.

**3. Nominations.** Each command may submit only one nomination each year, with the exception of NOMI which may submit one for each Aviation Survival Training Center, Directorate, or Department that has enlisted personnel supporting the Naval Aerospace Physiology Program.

## **\*\* NAPP CIVILIAN AWARD CRITERIA**

**1. Establishment.** The NAVAL AEROSPACE PHYSIOLOGY PROGRAM CIVILIAN AWARD was established by the senior leadership at a meeting on 13 February 1989. This award shall be presented not more than once in a given calendar year, but not necessarily each year.

### **2. Eligibility Requirements.**

a. General. The nominee shall:

(1) be a civilian in government services associated with the Naval Aerospace Physiology Program for a minimum of three years.

(2) be of any Federal Service civilian rating (GS, GM, WG, etc.).

b. Professional. The nominee's performance shall:

(1) have been consistently outstanding for a period of at least three years.

(2) reflect efficient and effective use of personnel and material.

(3) reflect exemplary leadership.

(4) have made a definite contribution in the field of aerospace physiology, survival, or aviator life support systems; such as an invention, an improvement in design, procedure or organization, successful completion of a significant research program, or an improved training program.

**3. Nominations.** Each command may submit only one nomination each year, with the exception of NOMI which may submit one for each Aviation Survival Training Center, Directorate, or Department that has eligible civilian personnel supporting the Naval Aerospace Physiology Program. A civilian team effort may also be recognized for outstanding performance.

