



Organization

The **Superintendent of the Naval Academy**, a Navy Vice Admiral, is responsible for the direction and administration of the Academy. The superintendent has several principal assistants who are responsible to him for various programs and operations at the Academy. These assistants include:

The **Commandant of Midshipmen** functions as the dean of students and is responsible for the moral, character and professional development of the Brigade of Midshipmen.

The **Academic Dean and Provost** is the principal advisor to the Superintendent in all matters relating to the mental development of midshipmen, academic program and faculty. He manages the academic program in three academic divisions: engineering and weapons, humanities and social sciences, and mathematics and science. The Naval Academy faculty is an integrated group of more than 600 military officers and civilians.

The **Director of Athletics** heads the Naval Academy Athletic Association, and is responsible for the physical development of midshipmen.

The **Dean of Admissions** is the principal assistant to the Superintendent in all matters relating to the recruiting, guidance, and selection of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy and the Naval Academy Preparatory School, and for the preparation and maintenance of the official candidate records.



Nobody can actually duplicate the strain that a commander is under in making a decision in combat.

—Admiral Arleigh
Burke, USN,
Class of 1923

The **Deputy for Finance** is the principal advisor to the Superintendent in matters relating to financial resources, human resources and the operation of a network of campus support activities, including the campus bookstore, visitors' center, food service outlets and restaurants, recreation facilities and personal service activities.

The **Deputy for Information Technology and CIO** is the principal advisor to the Superintendent in all matters relating to information technology, enterprise infrastructure and knowledge management.

The **Dean of Institutional Research** is the principal advisor to the Superintendent in all matters of collecting research and archiving data.

The **Command Master Chief** is the principal advisor to the Superintendent in all matters serving Midshipmen, Sailors, Marines and their families.

Naval District Washington-East Region supports the Naval Academy by providing common base support functions.

The U.S. Naval Academy has produced:

- 1 President of the United States;
- 2 Cabinet members;
- 6 Ambassadors;
- 21 members of Congress;
- 5 state governors;
- 5 Secretaries of the Navy;
- 1 Secretary of the Air Force;
- 5 Chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff;
- 4 Vice Chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff;
- 27 Chiefs of Naval Operations;
- 9 Commandants of the Marine Corps;
- 2 Nobel Prize winners;
- 73 Medal of Honor winners;
- 52 NASA astronauts (*more than any other institution*);
- 44 Rhodes Scholars;
- 16 Marshall Scholars;
- 93 Olmsted Scholars;
- 25 Fitzgerald Scholars;
- 6 Gates Scholars, and
- 830 Burke scholars

The Board of Visitors

The duty of the Academy's Board of Visitors is to inquire into the state of morale and discipline, the curriculum, instruction, physical equipment, fiscal affairs, academic methods, and other matters relating to the Academy which the board decides to consider (Ex. Section 6968, Title 10, U.S. Code). The Board consists of six members appointed by the President, three appointed by the Vice President, four appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, one designated by the Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, and one designated by the Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee. The President of the United States receives an annual written report of the Board's findings and recommendations.

The 2007 Board of Visitors

Appointed by the President of the United States

Mr. Craig J. Duchossois, *Chair*

Ms. J. Bonnie Newman

Mr. Mark C. Treanor

The Honorable Robert Pacheco

The Honorable James L. Brulte

Appointed by the Vice President

The Honorable Barbara A. Mikulski
U.S. Senator, Maryland

The Honorable Thad Cochran
U.S. Senator, Mississippi

Appointed by the Speaker of the House

The Honorable Roger F. Wicker
Representative, First District of Mississippi

The Honorable Steny H. Hoyer
Representative, Fifth District of Maryland

The Honorable Elijah Cummings
Representative, Seventh District of Maryland

The Honorable John P. Kline
Representative, Second District, Minnesota

Appointed by the Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee/House Armed Services Committee

The Honorable John S. McCain
U.S. Senator, Arizona

The Honorable Mike McIntyre
Representative, Seventh District of North Carolina

Supporting Organizations

Several private, non-profit organizations support the Naval Academy in important ways.

U.S. Naval Academy Alumni Association & Foundation

The United States Naval Academy Alumni Association and the United States Naval Academy Foundation are two independent, not-for-profit corporations sharing a single president and CEO and operating as a fully integrated organization in support of the Naval Academy and its mission. The organization's focus and core competencies are friend raising and fundraising in pursuit of complementary and closely aligned missions.

The course set by Alumni Association founders more than 120 years ago rings true today as the Alumni Association serves and supports the United States, the Naval Service, the Naval Academy and its alumni: by furthering the highest standards at the Naval Academy; by seeking out, informing, encouraging and assisting outstanding, qualified young men and women to pursue careers as officers through the Naval Academy; and by initiating and sponsoring activities which perpetuate the history, traditions, memories and growth of the Naval Academy and bind alumni together in support of the highest ideals of command, citizenship and government.

With a primary focus on friend raising, the Alumni Association promotes informed advocacy for today's Naval Academy and Brigade of Midshipmen among its many constituents—alumni, parents and friends. The Association keeps its more than 52,000 members informed through a network of 100 chapters around the world, 75 active class organizations, and 84 parent clubs. The Association web site, www.usna.com; Shipmate magazine with 10 issues a year and posted online; and e-mail are the primary communications tools, while value-added benefits and services build affinity to the Naval Academy.

The original Naval Academy Foundation, formed in 1944, set out to support athletic programs at the Naval Academy through scholarships, grants and awards. In 1999, the Foundation and the Naval Academy Endowment Trust merged to form the sole fund-raising entity for the Naval Academy, now known as the United States Naval Academy Foundation.

The complementary mission of the Naval Academy Foundation is to support, promote and advance the mission of the Naval Academy by working in conjunction with Academy leadership to identify strategic and institutional priorities and by raising, managing and disbursing private gift funds that provide a margin of excellence in support of the nation's premier leadership institution. The Athletic and Scholarship Programs division is a significant element of the Foundation. This division promotes athletic excellence at the Naval Academy through a comprehensive preparatory school scholarship program and through privately funded grants to athletic and physical development programs for which government funds are not appropriate or not available.

In today's highly competitive world, funding through private gifts is absolutely essential to the strategic advancement of a dynamic learning environment that encourages midshipmen to anticipate, prepare for and ultimately lead and serve. The recently completed



and highly successful Leaders to Serve the Nation Campaign resulted in more than \$253 million and raised the bar of excellence by providing private gifts in support of the Naval Academy Strategic Plan. The Foundation will continue to build upon the momentum and achievements of the Campaign and work to sustain a culture of philanthropy. With 120 years of history and progress, the U.S. Naval Academy Alumni Association & Foundation are proud to celebrate traditions while partnering with the Naval Academy to sustain a margin of excellence needed to secure a bright future. The organizations are committed to moral, mental, physical and fiscal support of the Naval Academy's mission. For additional information on the Naval Academy Alumni Association & Foundation, visit www.usna.com.

Naval Academy Athletic Association

The Naval Academy Athletic Association (NAAA) promotes and finances the Academy's intercollegiate athletic program, which is one of the largest athletic programs in the country. The NAAA is responsible for the coaching, equipping, travel and lodging, promotion, ticketing and administrative support of all 31 varsity sports. NAAA also operates and maintains Navy-Marine Corps Memorial Stadium, the Naval Academy golf course and other athletic facilities for the Academy.

The NAAA works actively with outstanding high school student-athletes who are interested in applying to the Naval Academy. Varsity coaches recruit young men and women according to the rules and regulations of the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA).

Fans wishing to join the Blue & Gold club, which helps support the varsity athletic program, may do so by calling the athletic department at 410-293-4517. NAAA's main offices are in Ricketts Hall, next to the Armel-Leftwich Visitor Center.

Naval Academy Sailing Foundation

The Naval Academy Sailing Foundation was organized in 1973 to support the Academy's sailing program. Through the foundation, yachts can be donated for use in midshipmen





The value of tradition to the social body is immense. The veneration for practices or for authority, consecrated by long acceptance, has a reserve of strength which cannot be obtained by any naval device.

—Alfred Thayer Mahan
Class of 1859

Support Activity Annapolis.

Naval Academy Museum

Located in Preble Hall, the Naval Academy Museum contains historic objects and works of art relating to some of the most important episodes in our nation's history. Its collection of more than 50,000 items includes ship models, paintings, prints, uniforms, medals, weapons, manuscripts and other evidence of famous naval officers, ships and nationally significant events. The exhibits in Preble Hall are open to the public seven days a week. The Museum maintains records on all the historic monuments in the Yard and the artifacts shown in the crypt of John Paul Jones, Memorial Hall and other Academy buildings. "One Hundred Years and Forward" is a major new exhibit on the Navy in the 20th century. Another gallery in the Museum features the outstanding Henry H. Rogers Collection of wooden ship models dating from the 17th century and numerous bone ship models. The Beverley R. Robinson Collection of Naval Prints provides more than 6,000 images of ships and sea battles. The Museum contains weapons carried by Captains Stephen Decatur and Oliver Hazard Perry, Admiral David Farragut's plan for the Battle of Mobile Bay, Admiral George Dewey's uniform, the official class ring collection, the table used on the battleship *Missouri* to sign the surrender documents ending World War II in the Pacific, and flags carried to the moon by Academy alumni. The Museum collection is a rich resource for study and research by midshipmen, faculty and visiting scholars.

U.S. Naval Institute

Founded in 1873, the U.S. Naval Institute has served for more than 130 years as the professional member society for the naval services, providing a forum in which Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard professionals are free to discuss issues and concerns and their roles in maintaining America's strength. The Naval Institute is headquartered on the grounds of the Naval Academy and, although independent of the Academy, it serves as the Academy's university press, publishing texts in professional subjects, training guides

Vice Admiral James B. Stockdale Center for Ethical Leadership

Authorized by the Secretary of the Navy in 1998, the Center for the Study of Professional Military Ethics (CSPME) had an ambitious mission – to promote and enhance the ethical development of current and future military leaders. In February 2006, the Superintendent of the Naval Academy directed the expansion of the Center. The expansion builds upon the success of CSPME and it aims primarily to impact the Brigade of Midshipmen's ethical leadership development. The expanded Center is now known as the Vice Admiral James B. Stockdale Center for Ethical Leadership, in honor of this Distinguished Graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy. The revitalized Center has a much broader mission and vision. The mission of the Center is:

To promote and enhance the Naval Academy's development of ethical leaders for service in the Navy and Marine Corps and to advance the practice of ethical leadership in the naval service and the nation.

The vision of the Center is to be:

The center of excellence for leadership, ethics, and character development for the U.S. Naval Academy and the naval service. The center will enrich programs that inspire Naval Academy, fleet, and national leaders to accomplish their missions with integrity, excellence, selflessness, and compassion.

The Center for Ethical Leadership acts in direct support of the Officer Development Division. The Center has been structurally amended to concentrate in three major functional areas. Those areas are:

Midshipman Programs. Those programs undertaken to ensure the continuing alignment of all Academy efforts focused on the leadership, character, and ethical development of midshipmen. Midshipman programs are the Center's primary focus of effort.

Faculty and Staff Programs. Efforts undertaken to help the faculty and staff of the U.S. Naval Academy remain, or become, integral partners in the leadership, character, and ethical development of midshipmen. This program area is in its early stages of development.

Navy and National Programs. Initiatives have been taken to support high-impact ethical leadership programs in the Navy and Marine Corps and those national programs of greatest interest to the Academy and the naval service. The Center remains networked with organizations and institutions nationwide that have a strong commitment to ethical leadership development.

The overarching goal of the Center is to continue to grow and to become a world class institute for ethical leadership development.



Appendix A: Medical Considerations for Admissions

The Naval Academy program is physically challenging. All candidates are required to undergo a thorough medical examination because Academy graduates are commissioned in a wide variety of exciting career fields with strict medical standards.

The Department of Defense Medical Examination Review Board (DoDMERB) will schedule your medical examination and carefully review the reports to determine if you meet our medical standards for admission. DoDMERB will consider your medical history and information on illnesses, injuries, surgery, familial diseases, and other factors that could affect your medical status. You might be asked to submit additional reports and/or records from physicians or hospitals.

Approximately a month after your physical is completed you will receive (by mail) a status report of the DoDMERB findings. If your admissions record is competitive, and if the disqualifying condition is one for which a waiver might be possible, we will ask DoDMERB to prepare your file for waiver consideration. You may have to provide amplifying information on the condition or undergo evaluation by a medical specialist. A waiver of the medical standard may be granted if your record suggests the risk introduced by the disqualifying condition is justified by your potential for success as a midshipman and as a naval officer.

Major medical considerations are summarized here so that you and your doctors can anticipate if you meet the basic requirements for admission to the Academy. This is not meant to be a comprehensive listing of all disqualifying conditions; it is a brief and general summary for your convenience.

Eyes and Vision Disqualifications

Below is a listing of those eye and vision disqualifications that are the most prevalent. This listing, while comprehensive, does not contain all possible disqualifications for eyes and vision.

- 1) Vision not correctable to 20/20 in both eyes is disqualifying. Refractive error exceeding + or -6.00 diopters and astigmatism exceeding 3.00 diopters is disqualifying.
- 2) Substandard color vision is disqualifying. Requests for waiver of the color vision standard are normally not considered. Color vision is also retested on Induction Day.
- 3) Many chronic eye diseases/conditions such as keratoconus, glaucoma, optic atrophy, uveitis and retinal degenerations are disqualifying. A waiver is normally not considered.
- 4) Procedures to change the refraction (refractive surgery) including but not limited to: Lamellar and/or penetrating keratoplasty, radial keratotomy and astigmatic keratotomy is disqualifying. Refractive surgery performed with an Excimer Laser, including but not limited to, Photorefractive Keratectomy (PRK), Laser Epithelial Keratomileusis (LASEK), and Laser-Assisted in situ Keratomileusis (LASIK) is disqualifying if any of the follow conditions are met: the pre-operative refractive error exceeded +6.00 or -6.00 diopters (spherical component only) in either eye, pre-operative astigmatism exceeded 3.00 diopters, at least six-month recovery period has not occurred between last refractive surgery or augmenting procedure and accession medical exam, there have been complications and/or medications or ophthalmic solutions required and post-surgical refraction in each eye is not stable.
- 5) If you wear glasses or contact lenses, take them with you to your DoDMERB eye examination. If you wear soft contact lenses, do not use them during the three days preceding your examination. Do not use hard or gas permeable lenses for 21 days before your examination. If you are undergoing ortho-keratology or other forms of corneal refractive treatment, do not use your rigid lenses for 90 days.

Height and weight standards

The minimum qualifying height is 62 inches for men and 60 inches for women, and the maximum qualifying height for all candidates is 78 inches. Waivers may be granted to a limited number of exceptional candidates whose height exceeds this standard.

The minimum qualifying weight (by height) standards are listed in the table. Because of substantial variation in candidates' body composition, we apply an estimated body fat percentage when a candidate's weight exceeds the maximum listed. We will ask you to provide several measurements (if these were not recorded at the time of your initial physical examination) with clear instructions so you may ask your gym teacher, (perhaps when you take your Candidate Fitness Assessment), a coach, or your school nurse to provide the information.

In such cases, the qualifying standard is the body fat percentage: no more than 25 percent for men and 35 percent for women, as determined by our protocol. If your weight is at least the minimum and not more than the maximum shown for your height on the preceding table, you will not be asked to provide measurements for the body fat estimate.

Obesity will **not** be waived. If you exceed the body fat percentage standard on Induction Day, you should expect not to be allowed to enter the Academy.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT STANDARDS				
Height (inches)	Men		Women	
	MIN	MAX*	MIN	MAX*
60.....	—	—	92	142
61.....	—	—	95	145
62.....	103	152	97	149
63.....	104	157	100	152
64.....	105	162	103	156
65.....	106	167	106	160
66.....	109	172	108	163
67.....	111	177	111	167
68.....	115	182	114	170
69.....	119	188	117	174
70.....	123	192	119	177
71.....	127	196	122	181
72.....	131	201	125	185
73.....	135	206	128	188
74.....	139	211	130	192
75.....	143	216	133	195
76.....	147	221	136	199
77.....	151	226	139	203
78.....	153	231	141	206

* *If your weight exceeds that shown for your height, you will be asked to provide measurements from which the Office of Admissions will estimate body fat percentage.*

Heart and vascular system

Among the disqualifying conditions are: uncorrected septal defect; congenital, rheumatic, or other abnormality of the heart valves or major vessels; abnormal heart rate or rhythm; blood pressure predominantly in the range of 140/90 or greater; severe or symptomatic varicose veins; and mitral valve prolapse which has either caused symptoms or been associated with rhythm disturbance or regurgitation.

Ears and hearing

Both ears must be free of tympanic membrane perforation and acute and chronic disease. The average of the hearing loss at 500, 1000 and 2000 Hz in either ear may not exceed 30 decibels (ISO), and the loss at any one of these three frequencies may not exceed 35 decibels. The maximum acceptable loss in either ear at 3000 Hz is 45 decibels and, at 4000 Hz, 55 decibels.

Respiratory system

A history of asthma, recurrent asthmatic bronchitis, exercise-induced bronchospasm, or reactive airway disease by any other name is disqualifying. Symptomatic nasal polyps, severe hay fever, and tuberculosis (if active within two years) will also result in disqualification. Nasal septal deviation, hypertrophic rhinitis, and other conditions that cause significant reduction of flow through either airway or which interfere with drainage of a sinus are disqualifying. Allergy immunotherapy is disqualifying if received within the 12 months preceding the examination.

Musculoskeletal system

Ununited fractures, history of surgery to a major joint within six months, history of derangement of any major joint not corrected by surgery or evidence of instability subsequent to surgery, history of anterior or posterior cruciate ligament injury, retained orthopaedic devices, arthritis, severe scoliosis, symptomatic structural abnormalities of the spinal column, and herniated nucleus pulposus or history of spinal surgery for this or any other condition are disqualifying.

Genitourinary system

Persistence of protein (except documented benign orthostatic proteinuria), sugar, or red or white blood cells in the urine is disqualifying, as are a history of recurrent or bilateral kidney stones. Severe congenital or developmental anomalies, hormonal disorders, neoplastic conditions, persistent or recurrent infections, and certain complications of infections are cause for rejection. An undescended testicle is disqualifying, as are pregnancy, endometriosis, and severe dysmenorrhea.

Gastrointestinal system

History of peptic ulcer, gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD), gallbladder disease, regional enteritis (Crohn's Disease), ulcerative colitis, or any other inflammatory bowel disease is disqualifying.

Neuropsychiatric disorders

Seizure disorders (but not uncomplicated febrile convulsions in childhood), degenerative conditions, traumatic brain injuries, recurrent or severe headaches, and severe motion sickness susceptibility are disqualifying. History of psychosis or affective illness, personality disorder or immaturity, stammering, stuttering, eating disorders such as bulimia and anorexia, and bedwetting or sleepwalking persisting into adolescence also are disqualifying. Academic skills defects, such as learning disabilities or Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder are not disqualifying if academic success can be demonstrated without the use of classroom accommodations, and no medication has been used in the past 12 months.

Skin

Chronic diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, and eczema are cause for rejection. Severe acne is disqualifying until successfully treated. If a course of Accutane is undertaken, this should be completed, with documentation of a favorable outcome, prior to Induction Day. Pilonidal cyst, if evidenced by a discharging mass, is cause for rejection until repaired successfully.

The Naval Academy strongly supports the U.S. Navy Policy prohibiting body alterations that are prejudicial to good order, discipline and morale or are of a nature to bring discredit upon the Naval Service. Body alterations that are excessive, obscene, sexually explicit or advocate or symbolize sex, gender, racial, religious, ethnic or national origin discrimination, as well as any body alteration that advocates or symbolizes gang affiliation, supremacist and extremist groups, or drug use are prohibited. Any body alteration that is visible in uniform clothing is prohibited. Midshipmen are prohibited from acquiring body alterations while a member of the Brigade of Midshipmen or while a member of the Naval Academy Preparatory School. Pre-existing body alterations must also adhere to the above stated Navy policy. Any body alterations that are visible outside of a regulation Naval Academy swim suit (men's suit covers from waist to half thigh length and a female suit is a standard one-piece tank top competition suit) are prohibited and must be removed in accordance with regulations unless a waiver is granted by the Naval Academy Body Alteration Review Board. Nothing in USNA policy prohibits a single non-elongated perforation of each earlobe on female applicants, candidates, NAPS students or midshipmen. The use of gold, platinum, or other veneers or caps for the purposes of dental ornamentation are prohibited.

Candidates accepting an offer of appointment will be asked to state whether any of the above conditions are present. All candidates so identified will undergo independent review by the Body Alteration Review Board. Candidates with any skin marking which does not conform to our policy may be denied admission unless the condition can be corrected before induction or the candidate agrees to pursue correction after reporting (at their own expense).

Other disqualifying conditions

Some other disqualifying conditions include:

- unrepaired abdominal wall hernia
- removal of the spleen for most reasons except trauma
- anemia
- abnormal bleeding states
- diabetes mellitus
- thyroid disorders
- sickle cell disease (sickle cell trait and glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency are not disqualifying)
- any active communicable infection
- Hepatitis B carrier state
- generalized reaction to stinging insect venom
- family history of malignant hyperthermia
- allergy to common foods requiring special dietary considerations
- a history of drug abuse, alcohol abuse, or alcohol dependence
- exposure to the virus associated with AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome).

A blood test for the presence of AIDS virus (HIV) antibodies, an alcohol breath test, and a urine test for drugs and pregnancy are performed on Induction Day at the Naval Academy; a confirmed positive result in any of these will lead to disqualification without possibility of a waiver.

Dental standards

Except for minor or questionable areas, you should have all required dental treatment completed before your medical examination. Missing teeth causing reduced chewing or biting efficiency must be replaced by well-designed bridges, partial dentures, or implants in good condition. If you are undergoing active orthodontic treatment that will not be completed prior to your entry into the Naval Academy, you may request a waiver, but they are not ordinarily granted. The Naval Academy Dental Clinic provides comprehensive dental care for the Brigade of Midshipmen. Current orthodontic appliances for continued treatment are disqualifying. Retainer appliances are permissible, provided that active orthodontic treatment has been satisfactorily completed. In the extreme case where long term treatment (more than 18 months) has been ongoing

and cannot not be appropriately completed prior to I-Day please notify Admissions Medical immediately for consideration of a waiver. This will be considered on a case-by-case basis with discussion between your orthodontist and USNA Dental. Other disqualifying dental conditions include:

- infections or chronic diseases of the soft tissue of the oral cavity;
- marked malocclusion that requires early or prolonged treatment, involves tissue impingement on either the facial or lingual/palatal gingiva, or in some other way jeopardizes dental health;
- unsatisfactory restorations, bridges, dentures, or implants;
- severe or extensive apical or periodontal infection;
- perforations from the oral cavity into the nasal cavity or maxillary sinus; and
- tumors or cysts of the oral tissues that can be expected to require treatment in the foreseeable future.

Concluding comments

As you will realize from the foregoing summary, the physical examination for admission to the Naval Academy is comprehensive, and the medical/dental standards are specific and strict. This is necessary because our goal is for every midshipman to be able to anticipate unrestricted opportunities for commissioned service after graduation. For most candidates, the physical examination process will require no more than a single visit to the office of a physician and an optometrist. For others, questions will arise that may necessitate a variety of additional evaluations.

We know this can become time-consuming, but we hope you will understand the reason for our concern. Questionable issues resolve favorably for the majority of candidates, and waiver of the standard(s) is often possible when documentation of a disqualifying condition in an individual candidate supports the expectation of unrestricted service. Staff members at DoDMERB and in the Admissions Office will assist in every way possible.

