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SERVICES COMMITTEE

**STATEMENT OF**  
**VICE ADMIRAL JOHN TOTUSHEK'S, U.S. NAVAL RESERVE**  
**CHIEF OF NAVAL RESERVE**  
**BEFORE THE**  
**PERSONNEL SUBCOMMITTEE**  
**OF THE**  
**SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE**  
**ON**  
**ACTIVE/RESERVE MILITARY PERSONNEL PROGRAMS**  
**FEBRUARY 13, 2002**

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Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to appear today to discuss the Naval Reserve and our role in Operations Enduring Freedom and Noble Eagle. There are really two distinct aspects of Naval Reserve support of the war effort: the first deals with the immediate aftermath of the attacks. Even before the mobilization, more than 230 Naval Reservists began immediately assisting in any way they could:

Within hours following the attacks on the Pentagon and on New York, Naval Reservists responded:

- Chaplains were on duty in Washington administering to the needs of Pentagon personnel and their families;
- Naval Reserve F/A-18s were flying combat air patrol missions in Texas;
- A Reserve helicopter squadron training in northern Virginia was providing Medevac support at the Pentagon;
- Naval Emergency Preparedness Liaison Officers began working with civilian authorities in rescue and relief efforts;
- A Naval Reserve augment unit began round-the-clock support for the New York City Port Authority;

- Reservists – from intelligence specialists to law enforcement and physical security personnel and more – began showing up to provide support to their gaining commands in Washington;
- and phone lines lit up in New Orleans and Washington with Reservists volunteering for recall to active duty.

The second aspect is the mobilization itself. The numbers change daily, but we've recalled approximately 10,000 personnel. The majority of these Naval Reservists have been recalled individually based on specific skills; primarily law enforcement, security and as cohesive units of the Naval Coastal Warfare command. Other skills reflected in the mobilization include medical, supply, intelligence and other specialties. There is a Naval Reserve C-130 based in Bahrain that last month moved approximately one million pounds of mission critical equipment. We are providing an additional logistics aircraft to support personnel and equipment movement throughout the fleet, and our newest Naval Reserve C-40A logistics aircraft are ferrying men and equipment to the Gulf with great reliability.

I found it interesting that one of the frequent comments heard in the immediate aftermath of the Sept. 11 attacks on our country was that the Navy and the Naval Reserve – and the armed forces in general – would have to change the way we do business.

The attacks left the impression in some circles that our military was not prepared for what had happened, that we were not equipped to deal with new realities and that a fundamental rethinking of our training and our mission was in order.

I believed then, as I do now, they were wrong. And our response since the moment of the attack has been proving them wrong. The fact is that our Sailors – and the Marines, airmen, and soldiers in our sister services – are well trained to respond to a terrorist crisis at home, to track down enemies of freedom abroad – and well suited to carry out their roles in Homeland Defense.

While none of us knows how long we will need to tap into this reservoir of talent, it is heartening that – once again, as in Desert Storm – many Naval Reservists stepped up and volunteered for recall in the early days of the crisis.

As a nation, before Sept. 11, we already knew that we lived in a troubled world. Now we know how dangerous the enemy in that world can be. And we know how vulnerable an open society such as ours can be to those who seek to do us harm.

### **The Price of Liberty**

The patriot John Philpot Curran said in 1790, “The condition upon which God hath given liberty to man is eternal vigilance.” This passage provides as much relevant guidance for us today as it did then.

The question is this: what can the Naval Reserve do in support of eternal vigilance?

Two things are certain: we are ready – ready to live in freedom, ready to pay the price for freedom and we are capable.

Every day, the Naval Reserve maintains facilities in every state. Every day, we support operations and exercises on a global basis. As you read this statement, Naval Reservists are deployed in support of operations in the Arabian Gulf, in Bosnia/Kosovo, in the Caribbean and South America, in Korea, throughout Europe, and afloat on every ocean.

Today's Naval Reserve Force consists of 34 air squadrons, including a carrier air wing, a maritime patrol wing, a helicopter wing and a fleet logistics support wing. We operate 26 ships, including 9 frigates, 10 mine hunter coastal patrol ships, five mine countermeasures ships, one mine control ship and a tank landing ship. Further strength lies in additional fleet support units. Among the most notable of these are 2 Naval Coastal Warfare Group staffs, 22 Mobile Inshore Undersea Warfare units, 14 Inshore Boat units and 9 Harbor Defense Command units; 12 construction battalions, 12 cargo handling battalions, four fleet hospitals, and many other units.

The force that we deploy is highly educated. Nearly 11 percent of our enlisted members have college degrees, and more than 97 percent have a high school diploma. Within the Reserve Force officer ranks, nearly 35 percent have master's degrees, and more than nine percent have a doctorate.

The state of the Naval Reserve is strong, and our fundamentals remain unchanged.

Let's take a look from three perspectives:

- Alignment of the Chief of Naval Operations' (CNO) top priorities and the Commander, Naval Reserve Force's (CNRF) top priorities.
- Our progress and achievements over the past year, and how our ships, aircraft and people are being employed.
- Our goals for the future, some of which are unfunded priorities. Congressional support of these initiatives and upgrades will keep our Naval Reserve Force strong and integrated into the active Force.

## **Goals**

Our first – and most immediate – goal is to assist the CNO in his providing a capable and effective Naval force and to help in prosecuting and winning the war on terrorism. Our supporting goals complement this primary one and align with the CNO's following priorities:

***Manpower and personnel.*** Just as the active Navy competes for people, the Naval Reserve makes every effort to attract and retain the best, and to reduce first-term attrition. The Reserve Force focuses on retaining our best people, recruiting to fill future needs, and sustaining end strength. Through a combination of leadership training, financial and educational incentives and career decision surveys, we watch closely and encourage the

career paths of our talented Reservists. We continue to innovate and support new concepts such as income protection insurance and health care protection for mobilized reservists and families. Similarly, our recruiting efforts have been strengthened this year with the addition of new recruiters, a new advertising campaign, new incentives to recruit the best candidates, and by the ability to recruit in the 21-25 year old non-prior service market. Our main recruiting concern at this time is that the sense of renewed patriotism following the attack upon our homeland did not translate into hikes in enlistment contracts. The major change Naval Reserve recruiting has experienced since September 11, 2001 is the decrease in Navy Veteran (NAVET) recruiting from about 80% of SELRES accessions having been Navy veterans to around 55%. We believe that this is due to the desire of many sailors to remain on active duty to support our nation's war on terrorism. Reserve recruiting is closely monitoring this trend. Coupled with the efforts outlined above and the renewed thrust into the non-prior service market, reserve recruiting is combating the downward trend in NAVET affiliations. Naval Reserve recruiting is currently well ahead on officer recruiting.

- ***Current Readiness.*** The active force has benefited from additional funding for training and maintenance and continually reviews the balance between requirements and resources. On the Reserve side, we're using Just-In-Time Training to support homeland defense requirements. Specifically, the Naval Reserve has established the Law Enforcement Specialist Course in response to force protection mobilization requirements. Personnel who have been mobilized are being sent to the two-week course in Willow Grove, Pennsylvania, and Ft. Worth, Texas. Graduates will receive a certificate and Joint Qualifications Booklet to bring back to their gaining command. When the booklet is

completed, they will earn the Navy Enlisted Qualification for Enlisted Law Enforcement Specialist. Training is also taking place through the new Navy Learning Network, as well as in non-traditional settings such as the Senior Enlisted Academy and Navy Apprentice Schools. .

- ***Future Readiness.*** The Navy makes continuous investments for the near-mid-and-long term. These include investments in training, technology and new equipment. The Naval Reserve strives to upgrade its equipment, with acquisitions such as the new C-40A aircraft, F/A-18 and P-3 upgrades, and building a new Information Technology structure.
- ***Alignment and Fleet Support.*** The CNO has set as a priority the unification of systems, processes and organizations, which increases support to the Fleet. The role of the Naval Reserve is fleet support, and we are aligning our systems, processes and organizations to serve our primary customer: the active force.

## **2001 Achievements**

Our current mobilization has gone much smoother than in Operation Desert Storm, due to changes put into effect in the 1990s, and the extremely hard work put in by our Reserve and active duty personnel. With that said, the mobilization alone doesn't reflect the whole story of success in the past year.



- Naval Reservists supported Fleet operations and exercises throughout the year. Naval Surface Reservists provided over 15,000 man-days of direct support to Fleet exercises in Bahrain, Germany, Korea, Iceland, Italy, Norway, Istanbul, Thailand and Puerto Rico.
- Naval Reserve Force frigates continued to make the same six-month length deployments as the their active Navy counterparts, focusing on counter-narcotics interdiction and exercises such as UNITAS, BALTOPS, and CARAT. Naval Reserve Force Frigates were on station in either the Caribbean or Eastern Pacific supporting drug interdiction operations for 356 days during calendar year 2001. The USS STEPHEN W. GROVES proved to be one of the Navy's most productive counterdrug units. During her deployment, GROVES interdicted three go-fast boats, interrupted one significant smuggling event, detained 10 suspects, and recovered 3,600 pounds of cocaine.
- VAQ-209 continued to support tactical electronic warfare deploying to Saudi Arabia for six weeks as part of Operation Southern Watch.
- Naval Reserve P-3 and E-2 squadrons provided year-round patrols supporting Counter-Drug detection and monitoring operations in the Caribbean and Eastern Pacific.
- Naval Coastal Warfare Reserve (NCW) Units were in high demand during 2001. Before 9/11 units deployed to the Arabian Gulf and Vieques, PR in vital AT/FP missions. Units also participated in exercises Bright Star, Northern Edge, Natural Fire, and CARAT. Subsequent to the homeland attacks, 17 full units within the NCW organization

mobilized and deployed both at home and overseas. The demand for this robust capability by warfighting CINCs is so great; NCW will expand to include units both in the Active and Reserve component. The Reserve NCW organization will provide valuable training and operational expertise as the Active and Reserve component emerge as important segment of Homeland Security.

- Naval Reserve Strike Fighter and Adversary squadrons provided 100% of Fleet adversary training (more than 9,000 hours in 2001).
- More than 30 Naval Reserve divers participated in an historic expedition to raise the Civil War Ironclad Monitor from 240 feet off the coast of Cape Hatteras, N.C.
- Reserve Carrier Air Wing 20 (CAG-20) embarked three squadrons and staff on USS NIMITZ for a 54-day circumnavigation of South America during a coast-to-coast homeport change.
- In fiscal year 2001, our logistics aircraft flew more than 4,450 missions, transporting 172,220 personnel and 14 million pounds of cargo in direct support of Navy fleet operations worldwide. Presently, there is a Naval Reserve C-130 transport flying out of Bahrain supporting the war effort in Afghanistan, as well as several C-9, C-20 and C-40 flights per week in direct support of deployed forces in theatre.

- We took delivery of our first four C-40A Clippers: the last two were named “Spirit of New York City” and “Spirit of the Pentagon.”
- We began to roll out the long-anticipated Navy-Marine Corps Intranet, which over a five-year period will equip the Navy with access, interoperability and security for the Navy’s information and communications by providing voice, video and data services to Navy and Marine Corps personnel. The Navy’s first site was our own Naval Air Facility Washington.

## **The Future**

With a mobilization underway – and mindful of President Bush’s caution that the war on terrorism could last for years – the near-term future of the Naval Reserve will be focused on continuing to sustain the Navy’s warfighting capabilities. Given the uncertainty of how the war might develop, the challenge for the Naval Reserve will be to remain flexible in adapting existing capabilities – both function and structure – to meet evolving and previously unanticipated requirements.

Yet, the Navy’s requirements for Reservists to support the war are in addition to its need for Reservists to conduct ‘normal’ peacetime operations, including exercises, training, watch standing and administrative duties.

While the Navy's demand for Naval Reserve longer-term capabilities are not clear, there are some implied and important Reserve roles. Homeland Security will create demand for capabilities to guard the nation's borders, and the Reserve Components are being considered for this major role. Further, a recently published Quadrennial Defense Review indicated that future forces would be shaped to meet an expanded list of threats, and that the Department of Defense would transform itself simultaneously. These have the potential of adding to Navy's challenges at a time when it is fighting the war and otherwise maintaining a forward presence worldwide. The Naval Reserve will undoubtedly play a part.

In addition, to continue supporting the Fleet, our long-range plans include upgrading our aircraft, implementing information technology improvements, and maintaining our real estate holdings.

- **Aircraft upgrades.** The introduction of the C-40A Clipper into the Naval Reserve is maintaining our worldwide intra-theater logistics lift support for the Fleet. Without these aircraft, the Reserve could not conduct its essential airlift operations in foreign airspace. The C-40As are slowly replacing the fleet of aged

C-9s. Four C-40A's have been delivered to the Naval Reserve and two additional C-40A's will be delivered by the end of this year. The C-40A delivery begins the process of increasing safety, improving compatibility and meeting environmental requirements. Our goal is to replace all 27 of our aged Navy C-9 aircraft and 2 Marine Corps Reserve C-9 aircraft at a rate of three per year.

My aging, but well maintained, P-3 aircraft assets are in need of modernization upgrades in the form of Block Modification Upgrade Program (BMUP) and Aircraft Improvement Program (AIP) kits. These kits provide new mission computers and acoustic sensors to achieve a common P-3C configuration with our fleet counterparts.

In addition, two of our four F/A-18 Hornet aircraft squadrons will benefit from the purchase of 28 upgrade kits that will improve radar systems, armament controls, weapons station wiring and cockpit indicators. We are pursuing funding to purchase 12 additional ECP-560 kits to outfit our third F/A-18 squadron.

- **Navy and Marine Corps Intranet.** The NMCI is an opportunity for the Reserve Force to show the way in integrating the best in Information Technology. We are replacing disparate 20-year old systems with a unified system accessible by fleet commanders and Reserve units alike.
- **Real estate maintenance and management.** With the Naval Reserve as a landlord for 1,224 structures (average age of 33 years) on 6,800 acres in all 50 states, and Puerto Rico, maintenance and efficient management are issues of continued concern.

## **Summary**

Our primary mission – before and after Sept. 11 – has been to support the Navy/Marine Corps Team throughout the full range of operations, from peace to war. At this time, it is war.

Fortunately, we are a well-trained force dedicated to enduring freedoms. In the words of Edmund Burke, “The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing.” I am very fortunate to have good men – and women – in my Force, and we are truly fighting the good fight and meeting the threats posed to us, as we must. As the War on Terrorism unveils we will all be called to serve. The Naval Reserve is ready to answer the call.