



**Total Army Chaplain Detachment  
Interoperability Guidebook  
5 December 2024**

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**BE ALL YOU CAN BE**

## **Regular Army and Reserve Component Chaplain Detachment Interoperability**

Warfighting requires combat ready, globally responsive Chaplain Sections (CS) and Unit Ministry Teams (UMTs), ready now to provide world-class religious support (RS) for the Total Army, winning Large Scale Combat Operations (LSCO) and Multi-Domain Operations (MDO) against near-peer threats. To achieve this vision, the Army must win as a balanced Total Army (TA) requiring the optimization of Total Army RS through effective multi-component (multi-COMPO) interoperability, the optimization of Total Army Combat Training Center (CTC) training, and enhanced Chaplain Detachment (CD) partnerships and utilization.

While all COMPOS are guided by the same regulations each COMPO has different process in their human, procedural, and technical domains, which must be identified to achieve multi-COMPO interoperability. This guidebook provides Regular Army (RA) Chaplain Sections and Reserve Component (RC) Chaplain Detachment (CD) personnel information to navigate those differences.

The demanding RS needs in a LSCO requires all CSs and UMTs work together. Therefore, RA and RC personnel must leverage, Combat Training Centers (CTCs), Warfighter Exercises (WFX), Combat and Support Training Exercises (CSTX), Warrior Exercises (WAREX) and local training to optimize multi-COMPO RS and strengthen the Total Army Force.

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# 1. FORSCOM TOTAL FORCE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM

**Total Force Partnership Program (TFPP):** A relationship of *mutual cooperation* between two units to promote *informal leader development, shared training opportunities, staff functionality development, and shared lessons learned*. Managed by FORSCOM HQ.

The TFPP is established through the FORSCOM Mission Alignment Order FY23-25. The TFPP and MOA do not address CD and COMPO 1 CS/UMT partners. However, the principles of the TFPP clarify the benefits, challenges, and expectations of multi-COMPO partnerships and are useful when executing multi-COMPO chaplain training.

## Expectations of TFPP

- Collaboratively develop individual unit training plans.
- Approved by chain of command
- Funded by unit training resources/OPTEMPO funds

## TFPP Does not Establish Command Relationships

- Command Relationships
- Training and Readiness Oversight (TRO)
- Alignment for training
- Supported or supporting relationship

## Categories of Partnership

- Peer-to-Peer (units of same echelon)
- Hierarchical (Reserve Component (RC) unit with Active Component (AC) unit of higher echelon)
- Special Case (Senior Leader directed)

## Other Attributes:

- All partnerships at BDE/BCT/GP or above Corps ID backfill if AC partner unavailable for planned training (no primary / alternate partnerships)
- No hierarchical partnerships with AC as lower echelon

## Responsibilities

- AC Partner: Assist partner in training program development
- Advocate for/coordinate AC resources to facilitate partner unit training /partnership training
- Report partnership activity/outcomes
- RC Partner: Identify AC partner support required to facilitate RC unit training program/ partnership training activities

## **TFPP Key Points**

- No funding is set aside for the program, units are encouraged to coordinate training events with partnered units using existing training resources
- Partnerships under TFPP are not intended to disrupt or replace existing relationships, all relationships are encouraged
- Productive and enduring training relationships are the measure of success for TFPP
- The TFPP does not establish command relationships, Training Readiness Oversight (TRO), or alignment for training for partnered units. Partnered units are not in a supported or supporting relationship. Each unit will conduct training in accordance with its approved training plan

## **Advantages of Operationalizing the Total Force**

### **Employing (RC) against operational requirements provides large return on investment:**

- Enhances RC readiness and experience
- Sustains AC by reducing the operational tempo and preserving readiness for response to contingencies
- Exercises mobilization and deployment systems
- Builds readiness across the Army

### **Key considerations of employing the Total Force:**

- Training: Common standards in decisive action training environment.
- Mobilization
- Differing AC / RC deployment cycles
- Integration methods (e.g., COMPO 1 participation in RC Battle Assembly, COMPO 2/3 participation in CTC)

## **2. CHAPLAIN DETACHMENTS**

Chaplain detachment (CD) teams provide the Army Chaplain Corps (CHC) a force tailoring capability to respond to expeditionary requirements usually identified through the global force management process. The detachments represent a supplemental capability for religious support functions and for providing religious support across the range of military operations. The chaplain detachment teams are an augmentation capability, by Rule of Allocation, not a replacement for organic religious support or force structure. A chaplain detachment is comprised of mobilized RC chaplains and religious affairs specialists that, when mobilized, increase the commander's ability to meet religious support requirements (see FM 1-05). (AR 165-1)

Chaplain detachments are COMPO 2/3 units with the senior detachment chaplain as the detachment officer responsible for the unit. This is a unique concept for most commands and a unique experience for chaplains serving in this capacity because CDs are no longer part of a unit but are the unit.

Chaplain detachments are regularly mobilized for global sourcing requirements (rotational deployments). The continual mobilizations lead to a high rate of personnel transition and vacant units. Therefore, additional coordination with Reserve Component (RC) Command Chaplain Sections (ARNG Division or Joint Force Headquarter CMDs / USAR Readiness Divisions, Mission Support Commands) will be necessary to establish training partnerships and coordinate training opportunities.

## 2.1 CHAPLAIN DETACHMENTS BY TYPE

Chaplain detachment teams by echelon have unique missions, capabilities, and personnel structure. Proper partnerships will maintain doctrinal employment of CDs ensuring structure and echelon integrity based on the Rule of Allocation.

Type	Personnel	Echelon Assignment
Alpha	1 CH (LTC), 1 CH (MAJ), 1 SFC 56M, 1 SPC 56M, and 1 PFC 56M	Theater Army, port, or equivalent separate task force HQ
Bravo	1 CH (CPT) and 1 SPC 56M	Expeditionary Sustainment Command or Sustainment Brigade
Charlie	1 CH (LTC) and 1 SSG 56M	Corps or Joint Task Force HQs
Delta	1 CH (MAJ) and 1 SSG 56M.	Division HQ

### Alpha Team

*Mission:* Chaplain Detachment–A provides unit and denominational religious support during unified land operations and is normally assigned to a theater Army or equivalent separate task force headquarters.

*Capabilities:* Plans, supervises, coordinates, and provides religious support for units operating within the sustainment area of operations; provides religious support for replacements and Force Reception, onward movement operations in marshaling areas; plans for and provides area and denominational support for unit concentrations in the Joint operations area; provides religious acclimatization support to incoming personnel and chaplain section/UMT replacements; provides other area and denominational religious support activities as required.

*Echelon assignment:* To a theater Army, port, or equivalent separate task force HQ.

*Personnel:* 1 CH (LTC), 1 CH (MAJ), 1 SFC 56M, 1 SPC 56M, and 1 PFC 56M.

*General:* Chaplain Detachment–A teams are general support augmentation assets primarily designed for utilization during large scale combat operations, but may also be mobilized in support of noncombat operations as required if directed by the CCH. Prior to mobilization, the teams must have habitual training relationships with a specific aligned HQ and COMPO.

## **Bravo Team**

*Mission:* Chaplain Detachment– B provides unit and denominational religious support during unified land operations and area coverage during MASCAL events.

*Capabilities:* Provides religious support activities for small units that deploy under the concepts of split-based operations and to units that do not have organic religious support assets; provides religious support to DoD Civilians, contractors, and other authorized personnel in the AOR, as directed by the commander; deploys forward for immediate temporary UMT casualty replacement in divisional maneuver

units as required; provides other area and denominational religious support activities as required.

*Echelon assignment:* To an expeditionary sustainment command, or sustainment BDE.

*Personnel:* 1 CH (CPT) and 1 SPC 56M.

*General:* Chaplain Detachment–B teams are general support augmentation assets primarily designed for utilization during large scale combat operations, but may also be mobilized in support of noncombat operations as required if directed by the CCH.

## **Charlie Team**

*Mission:* Augments corps chaplain section during unified land operations to provide planning and liaison with the G–9/Civil Affairs to facilitate the chaplain sections supported civil military operations activities within the corps on behalf of the corps chaplain. The Chaplain Detachment–C is a direct religious support asset enabling the corps chaplain section to conduct 24-hour and split-based religious support planning, coordination, and execution.

*Capabilities:* Plans for and coordinates religious support activities in support of area civil/military operations; liaises with government, religious nongovernment organizations (NGOs) and international organizations; coordinates and monitors religious NGO and international organization requirements and issues; establishes links with religious NGOs and international organizations and with religious leaders of the host nation; performs other religious support activities as required.

*Echelon assignment:* To a corps or Joint task force HQs.

*Personnel:* 1 CH (LTC) and 1 SSG 56M.

*General:* Chaplain Detachment–C teams are a direct support asset aligned with a specific Corps HQs and have habitual relationships for training and operational missions.



## Delta Team

*Mission:* Augments division chaplain section during unified land operations to provide religious support planning, coordination, and execution functions to include unit and denominational religious support during decisive action. The Chaplain Detachment–D is a direct religious support asset enabling the division chaplain section to conduct 24 hour and split-based religious support planning, coordination, and execution.

*Capabilities:* Plans for and coordinates religious support activities in support of area civil/military operations; liaises with government, religious NGOs and international organizations; coordinates and monitors religious NGO and international organization requirements and issues; establishes links with religious NGOs and international organizations and with religious leaders of the host nation; perform other religious support activities as required.

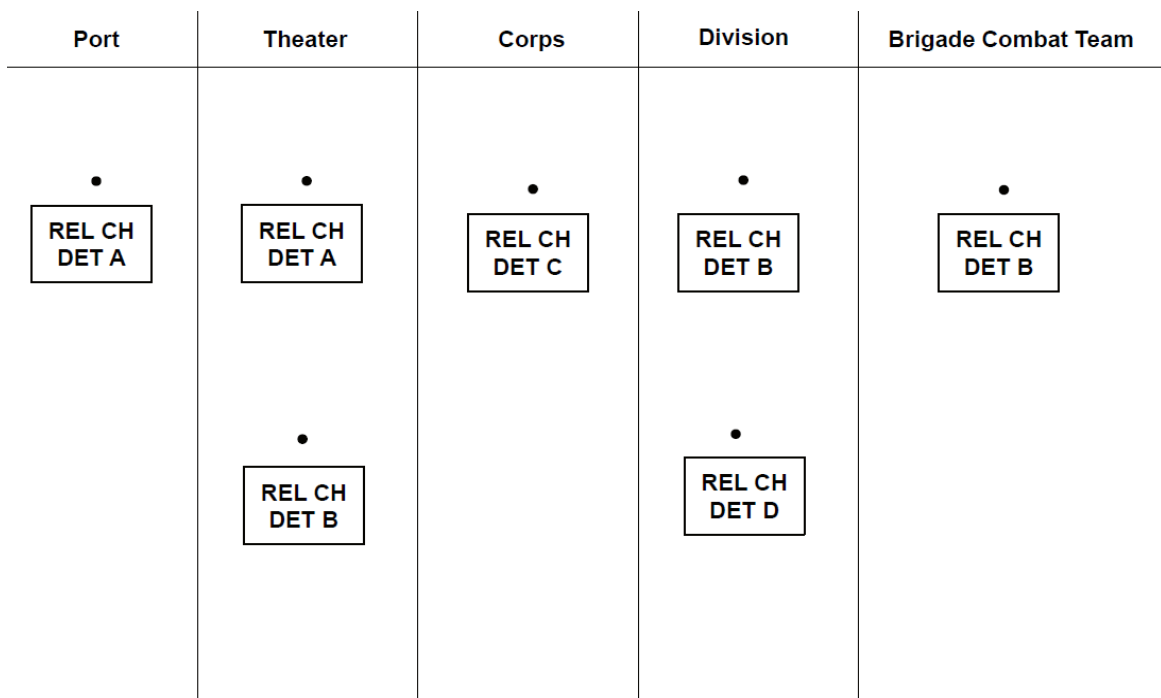
*Echelon assignment:* To a division HQ.

*Personnel:* 1 CH (MAJ) and 1 SSG 56M.

*General:* Chaplain Detachment–D teams are a direct support asset aligned with a specific Division/COMPO HQs and have habitual relationships for training and operational missions.

## RULE OF ALLOCATION

The following diagram shows a doctrinal employment of CD augmentation to RA forces.



## 2.2 CHAPLAIN DETACHMENTS BY COMPONENT

There are a total of 54 chaplain detachments in the Army. All chaplain detachments reside in Reserve Components (COMPO 2 / COMPO 3).

Army National Guard (COMPO 2)	<b>Alpha</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>Bravo</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Charlie</b>	<b>6</b>
	<b>Delta</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>

United States Army Reserve (COMPO 3)	<b>Alpha</b>	<b>6</b>
	<b>Bravo</b>	<b>26</b>
	<b>Charlie</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>Delta</b>	<b>10</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>

## 2.3 CHAPLAIN DETACHMENT RESERVE COMPONENT COMMANDS

**Army National Guard (COMPO 2)** – In the Army National Guard chaplain detachment RC Commands are the division headquarters of the state or the Joint Force Headquarters in which the CD resides.








ARNG RC CMDs (State/DIV HHQs)	Number of Chaplain Detachments	A	B	C	D
South Carolina	1			1	
Minnesota	1			1	
Kansas	1				1
Texas	1	1			
Virginia	1	1			
Indiana	1				1
North Carolina	1				1
New York	1				1
Georgia	1				1
California	1				1








**Army Reserve (COMPO 3)** – In the Army Reserve, CD RC Commands are the Readiness Divisions (RD) and Mission Support Commands (MSC). Currently 81% of the Chaplain Detachments reside in COMPO 3 and 100% of Bravo Detachments.








USAR CD RC CMDs (RD / MSC)	Number of Chaplain Detachments	A	B	C	D
7 <sup>th</sup> MSC	2				2
9 <sup>th</sup> MSC	3				3
63 <sup>rd</sup> RD	6	2	3	1	
81 <sup>st</sup> RD	21	4	15		2
88 <sup>th</sup> RD	9		6	1	2
99 <sup>th</sup> RD	3		2		1








## 2.4 RA and RC CHAPLAIN DETACHMENT PARTNERSHIPS

This partnership does not establish CMD relationship but identifies potential training partnerships.

	Partner	STATE	CD	STATE	COMPO	RC CMD
	<b>1 CORPS</b>	WA	123-C	WA	3	88 <sup>th</sup> RD
	7IN	WA	126-D	OR	3	88 <sup>th</sup> RD
	11ABN	AK				
	25ID	HI	124-D	PAC	3	9th MSC
	2ID	KO	124-D	PAC	3	9th MSC
	38ID	IN	135-D	IN	2	IN
	40ID	CA	142-D	CA	2	CA

	Partner	STATE	CD	STATE	COMPO	RC CMD
	<b>III CORPS</b>	TX	122-C	TX	3	63 <sup>rd</sup> RD
	1CAV	TX				
	1AD	TX				
	1ID	KS				
	4ID	CO	125-D	CO	3	88 <sup>th</sup> RD
	36ID	TX	141-A	TX	2	TX
	35ID	KS	137-D	KS	2	KS

	Partner	STATE	CD	STATE	COMPO	RC CMD
	<b>XVIII CORPS</b>	NC	59-C	SC	2	SC
	82ABN	NC	143-D 136-D	SC NC	3 2	81 <sup>st</sup> RD NC
	101AA	KY	128-D	TN	3	81 <sup>st</sup> RD
	10MTN	NY	129-D	NY	3	99 <sup>th</sup> RD
	3ID	GA	143-D 139-D	SC GA	3 2	81 <sup>st</sup> RD GA
	29ID	VA	134-A	VA	2	VA
	42ID	NY	138-D	NY	2	NY

	Partner	STATE	CD	STATE	COMPO	RC CMD
	<b>7<sup>th</sup> MSC w/</b>		88-D		3	7 <sup>th</sup> MSC
	V Corps		47-C 89-D	MN --	2 3	MN 7 <sup>th</sup> MSC
	28ID	MN				
	34ID	MN				
	<b>EUCOM</b>		177-D	--	3	9 <sup>th</sup> MSC
	9MSC		124-D		3	9 <sup>th</sup> MSC
	INDOPACOM		127-D	--	3	9 <sup>th</sup> MSC

**Theater SPT CMDs w/ CD-A's**



79 <sup>th</sup> TSC (USAR) with 114-A (CA) (USAR)
167 <sup>th</sup> TSC (ARNG) with 141-A (TX) (ARNG) and 46th MP CMD with 134-A (VA) (ARNG)
1 <sup>st</sup> TSC (KY) or 8TSC (HI) with 113-A (LA) (USAR) and 112-A (AR) (USAR)
21 <sup>st</sup> TSC (GE) or 377TSC (LA) with 111-A (NC), 104-A (SC), 110-A (AL)

**Bravo Detachment Flex**



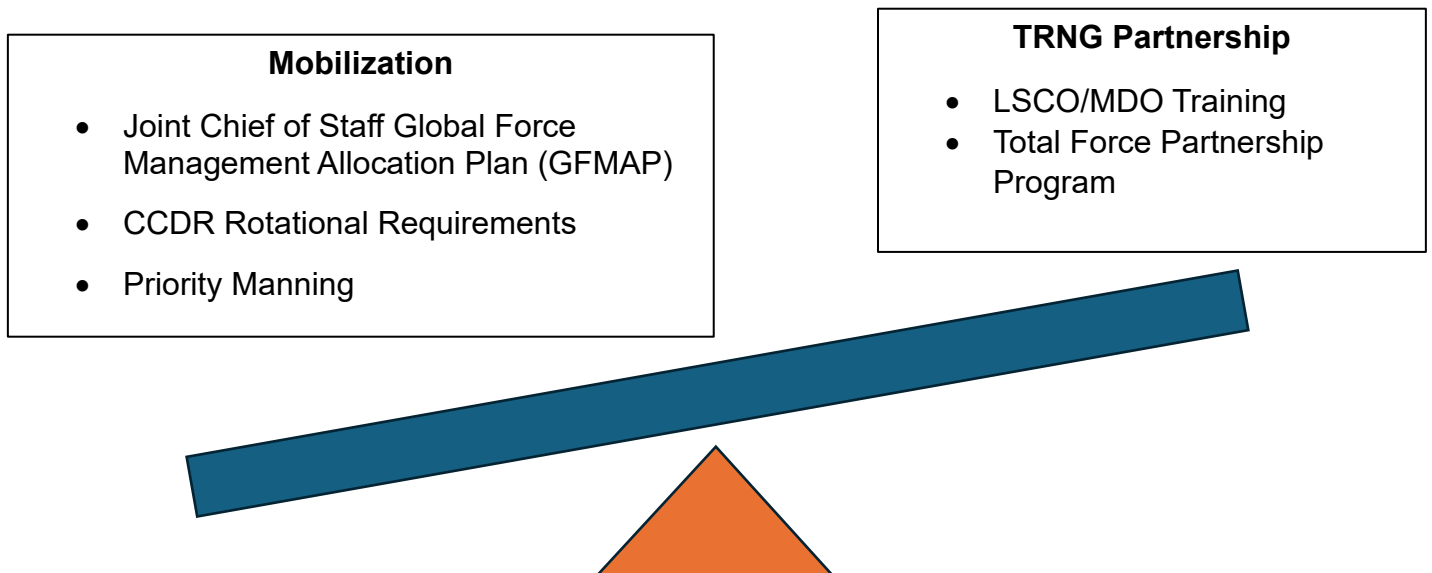
<b>99<sup>th</sup> Readiness Division</b> – 130 (VA), 133 (PA)
<b>88<sup>th</sup> Readiness Division</b> – 116 (WA), 117 (UT), 118 (IA), 120 (IN), 131 (IN), 93 (CO)
<b>63<sup>rd</sup> Readiness Division</b> – 105 (CA), 107 (TX), 121 (TX)
<b>81<sup>st</sup> Readiness Division</b> – 100 (NC), 101 (LA), 102 (LA), 90 (GA), 91 (FL), 92 (TN), 94 (GA), 103 (FL), 106 (NC), 108 (SC), 109 (NC), 115 (FL), 119 (FL), 132 (KY), 140 (NC)

- Bravo Detachments are not aligned to a single COMPO 1 partner.
- All 26 Bravo Detachments reside in COMPO 3.
- Request for Bravo Detachment support or training partnerships should take into consideration CD geographic locations, be requested 18-24 months prior to TRNG event, and be coordinated through the USAR RD Mission Command Support Group (MCSG) and Readiness Division (RD) Chaplain Section POC.
- Training opportunities with CD teams are contingent on global sourcing demand, CD manning status, and funding.

### 3. CHAPLAIN DETACHMENT MOBILIZATIONS

Chaplain detachments provide the Army Chaplain Corps (CHC) a force tailoring capability to respond to expeditionary requirements usually identified through the global force management process. Therefore, chaplain detachment personnel train for and expect to deploy.

The global sourcing for Army units begins approximately 18 months prior to the start of a fiscal year. Once a unit is matched to a mission through the Global Force Management (GFM) process a Notice of Sourcing (NOS) is provided to ARNG/USARC, the division/Joint Force Headquarters or Readiness Division (RD) / Mission Support Command (MSC), and the unit. Following NOS, chaplain detachment units partner with First Army OC/Ts to prepare for theatre specific mobilization. CDs are training for LSCO while continually being utilized for Global Sourcing Requirements, elements training chaplain detachment teams must ensure they are prepared to augment any mission set. RA and RC partnerships must balance mobilization requirements and training opportunities.



### 3.1 ReARMM

The Regionally Aligned and Mobilization Model (ReARMM) is the Army's force generation model. It informs how units train and mobilize. The Army uses ReARMM to create flexibility and predictability when modernizing, training, and mobilizing units. Regular Army (COMPO 1) units have a different ReARMM model than RC units (COMPOs 2/3).

Each unit according to ReARMM has a modernization period, training period, and mission year. The length of those periods varies depending on COMPO.

COMPOs use ReARMM to establish sustainability. However, when it comes to global sourcing of units (deploying units for Combatant Command Requirements) it is a unit's time of dwell that ultimately determines availability and not the unit's ReARMM status.

Therefore, units can be deployed outside of a mission year when the Joint Chiefs of Staff determine a mission must be sourced regardless of where a unit is in the ReARMM model. The following are the most common examples for a unit's ReARMM cycle.

#### COMPO 2/3 - ReARMM DOCTEMP

	FY 1	FY 2	FY 3	FY 4	FY 5
<b>Unit 1</b>	MOD	TRN 1	TRN 2	TRN 3	MSN (P/D)
<b>Unit 2</b>	TRN 1	TRN 2	TRN 3	MSN (P/D)	MOD
<b>Unit 3</b>	TRN 2	TRN 3	MSN (P/D)	MOD	TRN 1
<b>Unit 4</b>	TRN 3	MSN (P/D)	MOD	TRN 1	TRN 2
<b>Unit 5</b>	MSN (P/D)	MOD	TRN 1	TRN 2	TRN 3

12 months (under Units 1-3)
   
 60 months (under Units 1-5)

- COMPO 2/3 units work on a 1:4 year ratio.
- Army COMPO 1 units work on a 1:2 year ratio.

#### COMPO 1 - ReARMM DOCTEMP

Unit 1	MOD	TRN	MSN
Unit 2	TRN	MSN	MOD
Unit 3	MSN	MOD	TRN

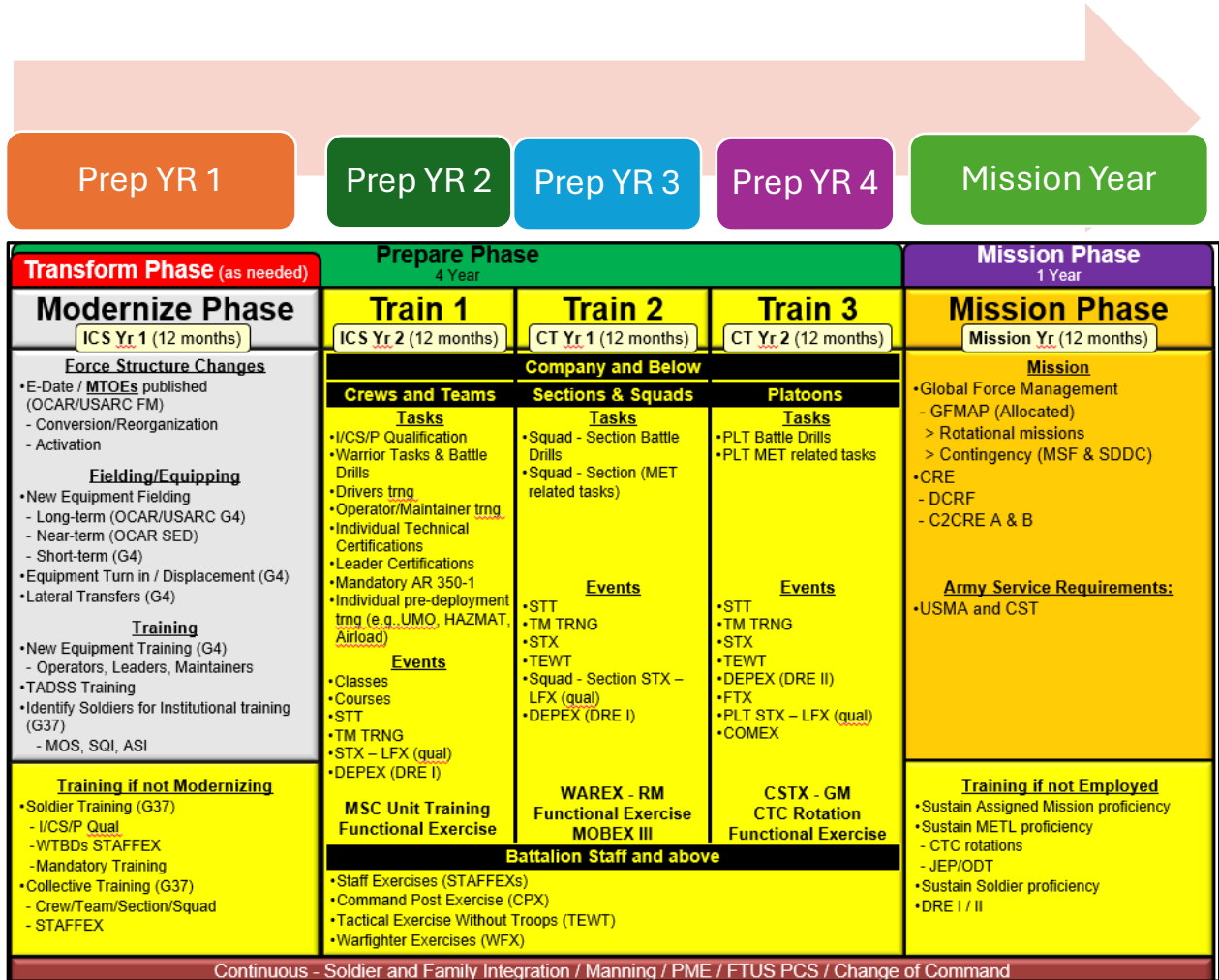
8 months (under Units 1-3)
   
 24 months (under Units 1-3)



### 3.2 USAR ReARMM / PREP YEAR CROSSWALK

The following model gives additional language regarding ReARMM for COMPO 3 Soldiers. Modernization years, prep years, training years, ICS years, CT years, and mission years are all noted in this diagram.

[Appendix 6 (Prep Year / ReARMM Crosswalk) to Annex K-001 (USAR CHAPLAIN CORPS Battle-FOCUSED Training (ARC-BFT)) to Annex K (CHAPLAINS) USARC Base Operations Order]



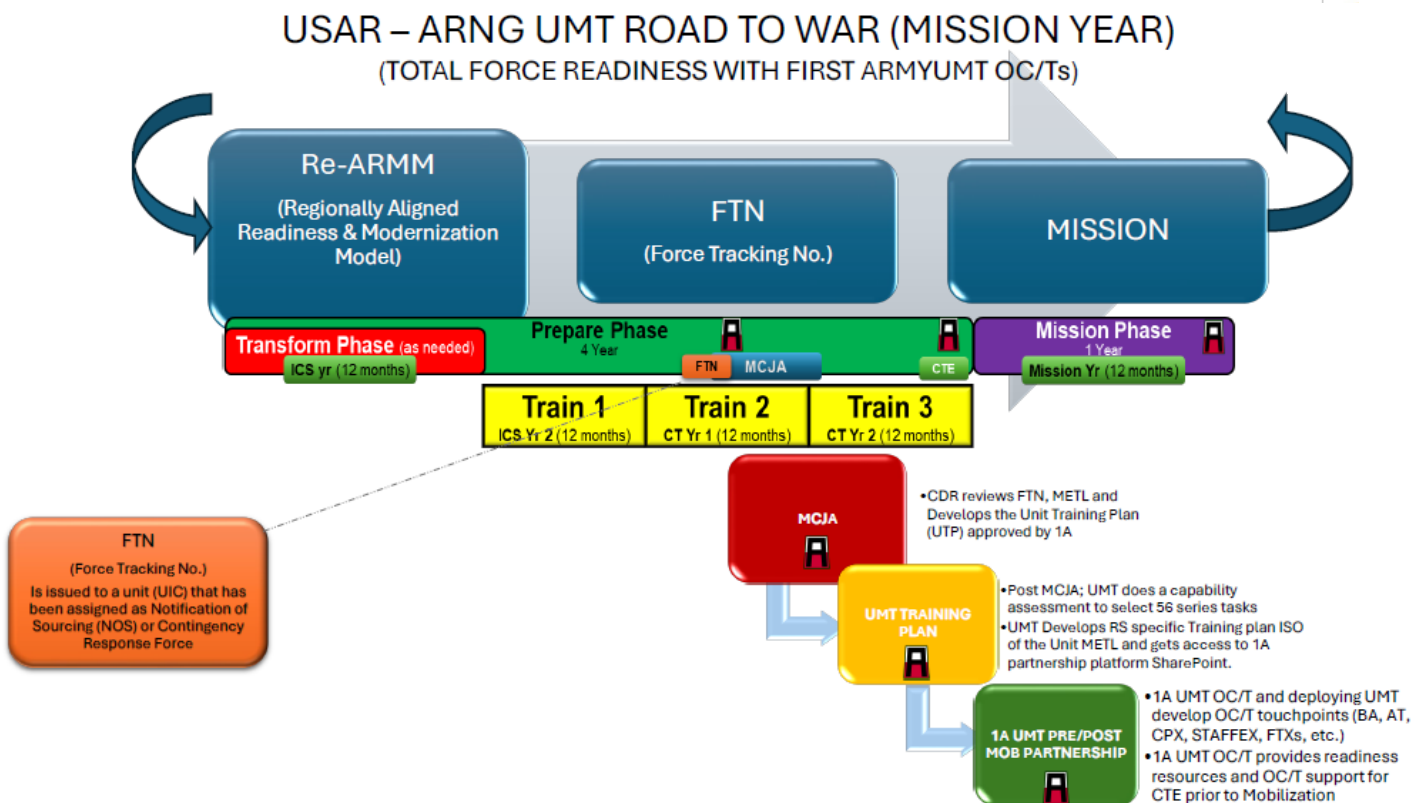
### 3.3 USAR-ARNG CHAPLAIN DETACHMENT ROAD TO WAR

In a chaplain detachment, the senior chaplain functions as the chaplain detachment OIC (CD OIC). Successful mobilization of a CD requires close coordination between the CD OIC, MCSG, and respective Army National Guard Headquarters, from Notification of Sourcing (NOS) through demobilization.

The CD OIC is responsible for preparing their unit for deployment. Therefore, the responsibilities of the CD OIC include development of the Unit Training Plan (UTP); monitoring pre-mobilization readiness objectives and refining the UTP as necessary; the conduct of mobilization operations and training at the Military Force Generating Installation (MFGI); and demobilization activities.

The CD OIC and representatives from their higher commands (BDE and higher - one level up; BN and below -two levels up) will attend their unit Multi-Component Joint Assessment (MCJA) to supervise preparation of the UTP. Additionally, they will coordinate achievement of pre-mobilization readiness objectives with First Army to enable shared understanding, resource adjustments and UTP refinement. Finally, the CD OIC is responsible for the orderly conduct of mobilization and demobilization operations at the MFGI. Mobilizing unit commanders (CD OICs) are expected to attend their MCJA.

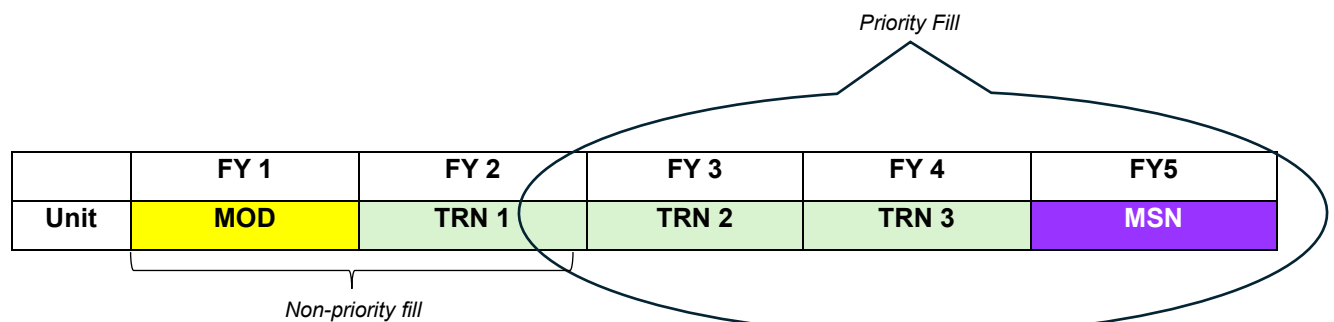
The following graphic highlights First Army touchpoints with CDs throughout the ReARMM cycle and while preparing for a mobilization.



## 4. MANNING CYCLES

### 4.1 USAR Chaplain Detachments

- USAR Bravo detachments are premier development positions for chaplains in the USAR.
  - Chaplain Detachment Delta positions are a broadening assignment for Majors and Staff Sergeants prior to division chaplain section positions.
  - Chaplain Detachment Alpha and Charlie positions are broadening. OICs and Senior Religious Affairs NCOs fill these positions following division time but prior to a CMD CH position or Chief Religious Affairs NCO position.
- USAR priority personnel fill years are unit ReARMM years of 3-5.
- USAR personnel are expected to remain in a chaplain detachment for 3 years or through a mobilization. Following mobilization, a unit will most likely become vacant and will not be a priority fill until years 3-5 of ReARMM.



### 4.2 Regular Army

- Division chaplains are the individuals responsible for preparing division and BDE CS/UMTs for Combat Training Center (CTC) exercises and should own the primary coordination effort for the RA CS when partnering with RC CDs for CTC training opportunities.
- A division chaplain's tenure is typically two years. Coordinating CD support will potentially benefit future CS and UMTs at DIV and below since requests should be made 18-24 months in advance.
- Corps Chaplains are the individuals responsible for preparing Corps and Division CS/UMTs for War Fighter Exercises.
- A corps chaplain's tenure is typically 2 years.

## 5. PLANNING TRAINING

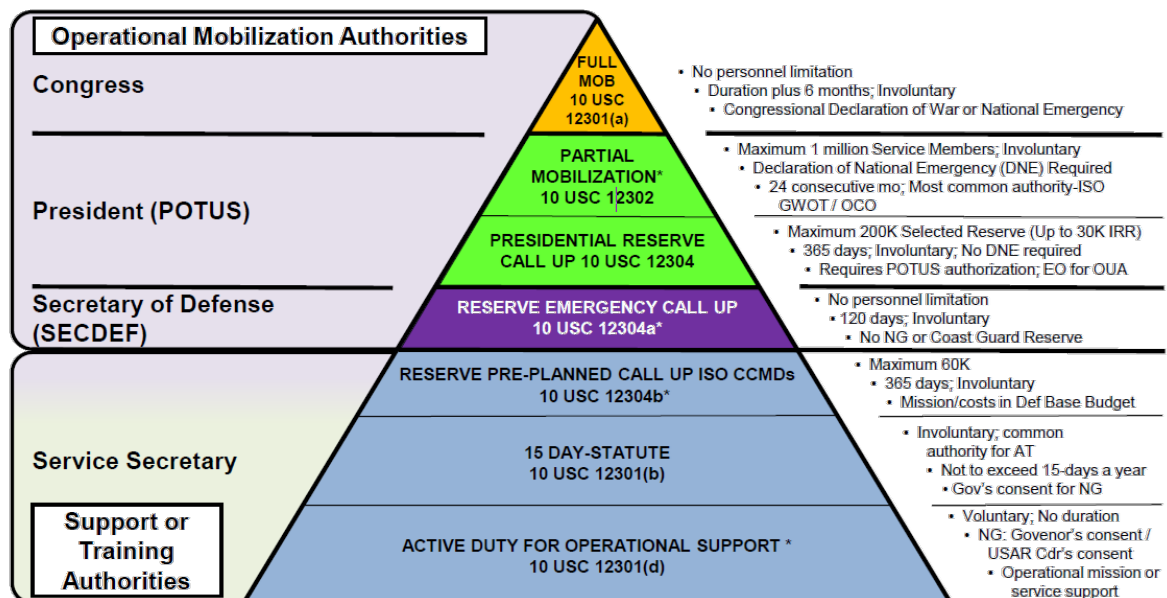
In the USAR, Readiness Division (RD) Chaplain Sections, in conjunction with the RD MCSGs, collaborate to ensure CDs Unit Training Plans (UTP) reflect, the CD's CH OIC's training needs, capabilities assessment, and appropriate training alignment (i.e., WFX, CSTX, xCTC, etc.). Appropriate training alignment requires coordination with Training Divisions, AC partner Divisions, and CTCs. In the ARNG, Division or Joint Force Headquarters CSs and G-3 personnel collaborate to ensure CD training objectives are accomplished. Due to Reserve Component requirements, units and personnel are scheduled for Combined Training Exercises (CTEs) at minimum 12-18 months in advance. To coordinate multi-COMPO exercises, RA CS/UMTs should contact a partnering CD's JFHQ/DIV POC or RD MCSG and RD CS POCs. Training opportunities outside of CTC rotations such as home station training and FTXs are encouraged and can be accomplished with less lead time required.

### 5.1 USAR Training Days

Army Reserve (COMPO 3)

- Usually, 38 days of training a year based on AT and UTAs but additional days possible as follows:
- 14 – 29 Annual Training Days (AT) depending on allocation from CMD
- 14 days is the standard authorization for Annual Training
- 24 Days of Battle Assembly (48 Unit Training Assemblies)
- 4-5 Days of Army Reserve Chaplain Battle Focused Training (ARCBFT). USAR units participating in Combined Training Exercises are exempt from this requirement.
- Additional Requirements: Religious Support Missions, Yearly Training Brief, Exercise Planning Conferences, Professional Military Education (PME)

### Title 10 RC Mobilization Authorities



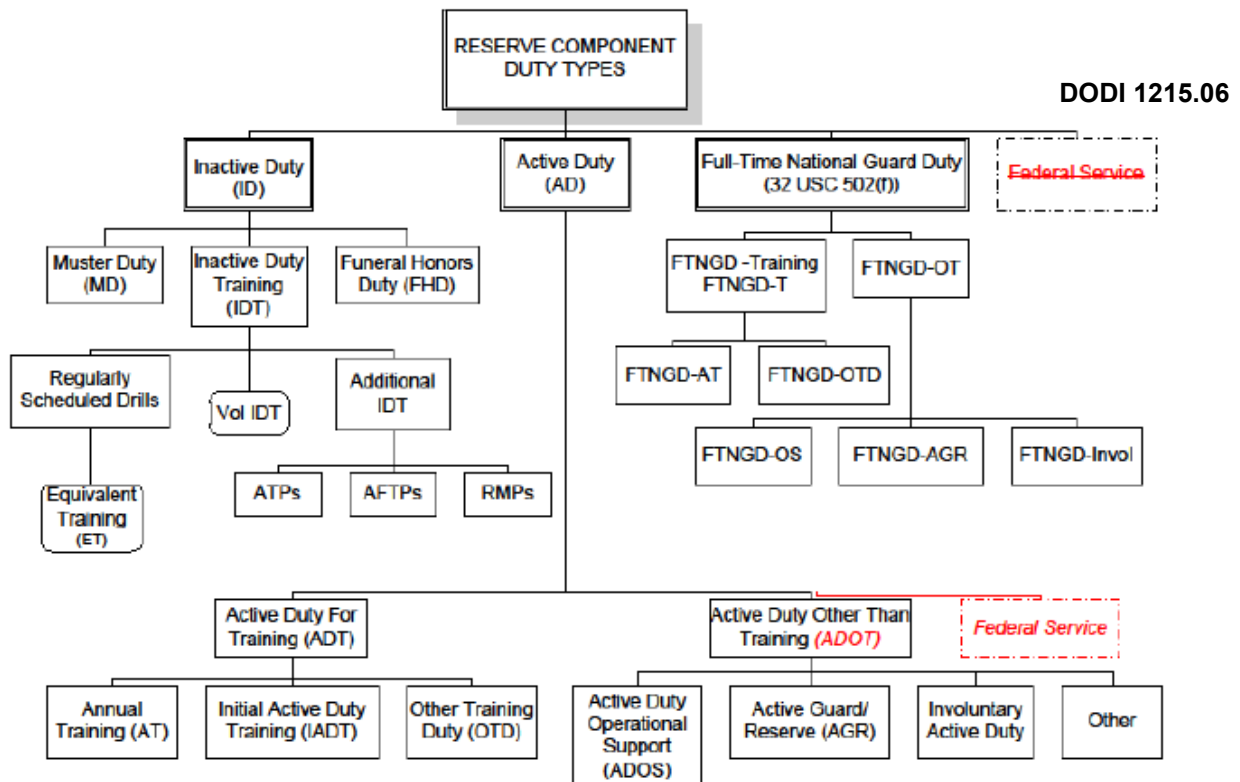
## 5.2 Funding Types

Each COMPO has unique funding. COMPO 1 should expect COMPO 2/3 personnel to have constraints pertaining to funding and days available for training. COMPO 1 may potentially be able to help resource COMPO 2/3 by utilizing OPTEMP funds. However, the COMPO 2/3 Service Members duty pay must come from his/her COMPO.

## USAR Funding Types

Chaplain detachment personnel will most commonly utilize Annual Training (AT) funds for training exercises. The number of AT days will be allocated by CMD. Active-Duty for Training funds may be a possible solution for additional funding beyond the allocated AT days. However, ADT days are not guaranteed, and Reserve Service Members must continually balance Army demands and civilian requirements.

- Active Duty (AD)
- Annual Training (AT) \*
- Active-Duty for Training (ADT) \*
- Inactive Duty Training (IDT)
- Additional Training Assemblies (ATA)
- Readiness Management Assemblies (RMA)
- Active Duty for Training/Schools (ADTS)



## Active-Duty Funding For Partnerships

- OPTEMPO Funds (Unit Training Resources)

### 5.3 Training Exercises

#### USAR Chaplain Detachments

USAR CDs manned in years 3-5 participate in the following Combined Training Exercises (CTE) and are evaluated as a unit by First Army OC/Ts. If coordination occurs between COMPO 1 and COMPO 3 partners, 18-24 months prior to a CTC rotation, CDs are encouraged to participate in a CTC [NTC, JRTC, WFX] rotation in lieu of a USAR CTE [WAREX, CSTX].

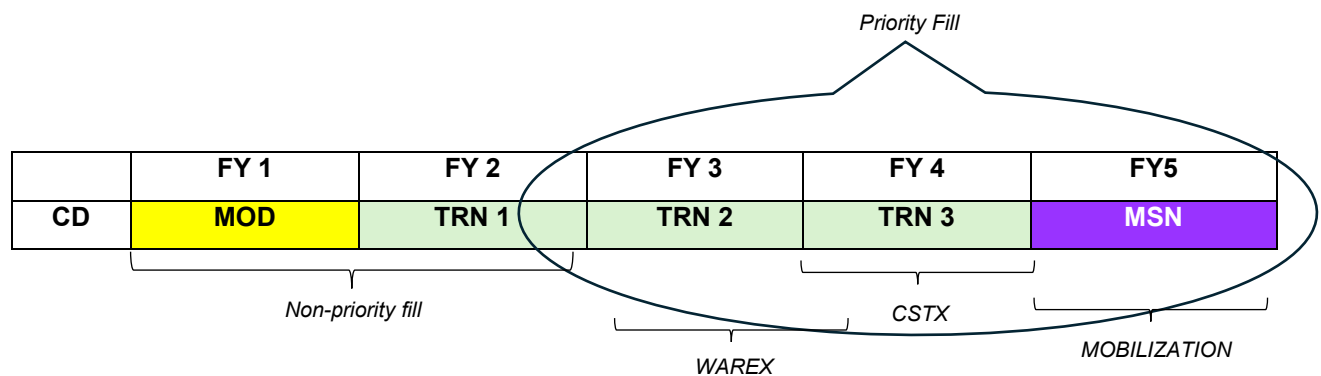
Year 1 – Not a priority fill

Year 2 – Not a priority fill

Year 3 – Warrior Exercise (WAREX)

Year 4 – Combat Support Training Exercise (CSTX)

Year 5 – Mission Year (Potential Mobilization)



#### Exercise Training Alignments by Chaplain Detachment Type

CD Alpha - WFX

CD Bravo – CSTX and CTC

CD Charlie – CSTX and WFX

CD Delta – WFX, or JRTC, NTC with a DIV and above echelon

## Regular Army

Regular Army units at division or below attend Combat Training Centers (CTCs) at the National Training Center (NTC) or Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC).

**Exercise Event: CTC (NTC or JRTC)**

**Exercise Audience: DIV, BDE, BN**

	FY 1	FY 2	FY3
Unit	MOD	TRN	MSN

Regular Army units at corps or division participate in Warfighter exercises (WFX).

**Exercise Event: WARFIGHTER**

**Exercise Audience: CORPS, DIV**

	FY 1	FY 2	FY3
Unit	MOD	TRN	MSN

## 5.4 Training Synchronization

Interoperability requires cooperation and effort from all.

COMPO 1 CS/UMTs request CD support for training exercises 18-24 months prior to the event. When COMPO 1 CS/UMTs communicate directly with aligned COMPO 2/3 partners to establish multi-COMPO relationships, include ARNG Division/JFHQ or USAR RD MCSG staff and RD CS POCs.

When assuming responsibility for the unit, RC CD personnel communicating with RA partners must plan all multi-COMPO training in coordination with ARNG Division/JFHQ or RD MCSG staff and RD CS POCs to determine feasibility and acceptability.

### 5.4.1 Army Synchronization Tool (AST-NIPR)

The Army Synchronization Tool on NIPR is the Army's system of record for unit training plans. RA CS/UMT personnel utilize this tool to view partnered CD's ReARMM cycle and training event projections. All CD's can be searched at once or sorted by type and/or component giving a snapshot of potential CD availability.

RC CD personnel can use the Army Synchronization Tool to view aligned RA partners TRNG plans. In addition, CD's can search CTC and WFX rotations on AST for the RA units scheduled to attend those training events in the current or subsequent years.

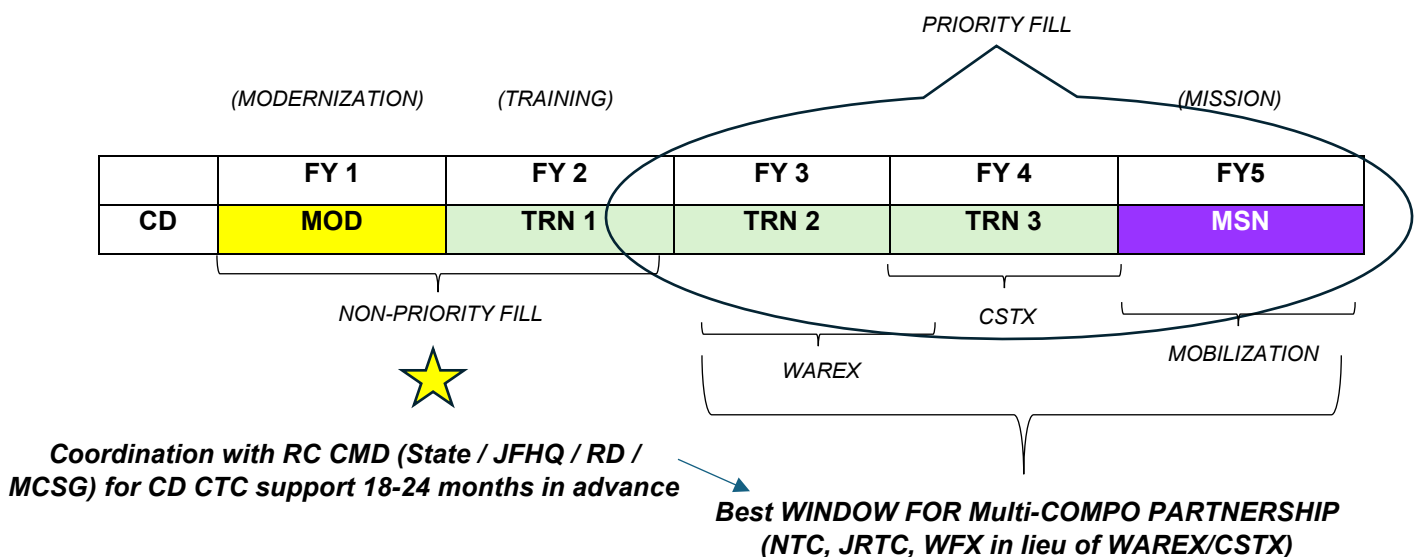
This information assists the CD when working with division, Joint Force headquarters, or the RD MCSG personnel to coordinate training events with RA CS/UMT partners.

AST must be accessed via a government system. RC personnel can use the Azure Virtual Desktop to access AST.

Permission must be granted to access AST prior to initial logon. Reach out to the FORSCOM RC Training and Readiness Chaplain if you are unable to access AST. [Army Synchronization Tool \(Click Link\)](https://ast.forscom.army.mil/#login) or <https://ast.forscom.army.mil/#login>

### 5.4.2 Partnership Planning Timeline and Process

The following model shows a planning timeline based on a CD ReARMM cycle for partnership training optimization.





## Chaplain Detachment Exercise Integration Process

### COMPO 1 Chaplain Section (TF, Corps, or Division)

Develop a long-range training plan (12-18 months) to identify exercises requiring CD augmentation

Initiate communication with the ARNG Joint Force Head Quarters (JFHQ)/DIV POC or USAR Readiness Division (RD) Mission Command Support Group (MCSG) POC and RD CS POC to determine availability of CD-A, CD-B, CD-C, or CD-D

----  
Copy ARNG Religious Affairs POCs and USARC POCs in correspondence.

Contact CD OIC; Collaborate on pre-exercise training and exercise training objectives; Develop an IPR process mindful of reserve component (RC) time constraints

Secure / ensure exercise and ADMIN/LOG requirements

- Rosters
- Lodging
- Security
- OCIE
- Weapons
- Confirm Orders and Itinerary

### Chaplain Detachment OIC

When CD UIC is manned, initiate communication with your respective COMPO 1 CS partner in coordination with JFHQ/DIV CS POC or RD CS POC per Paragraph 2.4: ARNG/USAR Chaplain Detachment RA Partnerships.

Communicate training opportunities to ARNG JFHQ/DIV G3 or RD MCSG training coordinator; consult with JFHQ/DIV or MCSG to determine available training days and/or availability of additional annual training (AT) days

Collaborate with JFHQ/DIV CS or RD Chaplain section to assist with staffing and liaison with JFHQ/DIV or RD MCSG CDR

Communicate CD training objectives; Collaborate with COMPO 1 partner on exercise training objectives

When feasible, participate in the exercise IPR process as coordinated with COMPO1 partner. COMPO 1 should expect RC personnel to have limited availability due funding and time constraints.

ICW COMPO 1 partner, meet pre-exercise ADMIN/LOG requirements:

- Pre-exercise Training
- Orders
- DTS and cross-organization (cross-org) line of accounting (LOA)

## 5.5 Battle Focused Chaplain Detachment Training Requirements

The following Mission Essential Tasks are incorporated into all CD training exercises by type. [K-002 Appendix 1 (CD Mission Essential Task Lists) to Annex K-002 to USARC Base OPOD] These tasks are found when searching T&EOs on the Army Training Network and are broken down into individual tasks by the FORSCOM Battle Focused Training Crosswalk and the Army Reserve Battle Focused Training Crosswalk.

### Alpha, Charlie, and Delta

<b>Collective Task</b>	<b>Capability</b>
<b>16-BDE-4000</b>	<b>Conduct Command Post Operations</b>
<b>16-BDE-4001</b>	<b>Inform the Command on Religion, Morals, Morale, and Ethical Issues, Both Within the Command and Throughout the Operational Environment</b>
<b>16-BDE-4300</b>	<b>Integrate Religious Support (RS) Plan (Unit, Area, and Denominational) With Higher and Adjacent Units</b>
<b>16-BDE-4301</b>	<b>Manage (Lead) and Support (Mentor) Subordinate Unit Ministry Teams (UMTs)</b>
<b>16-BDE-6305</b>	<b>Assess and Synchronize Religious Support During Range of Military Operations (Mult-Domain Battle).</b>

### Bravo

<b>Collective Task</b>	<b>Capability</b>
<b>16-BDE-4000</b>	<b>Conduct Command Post Operations</b>
<b>16-BDE-4001</b>	<b>Inform the Command on Religion, Morals, Morale, and Ethical Issues, Both Within the Command and Throughout the Operational Environment</b>
<b>16-BDE-4300</b>	<b>Integrate Religious Support (RS) Plan (Unit, Area, and Denominational) With Higher and Adjacent Units</b>
<b>16-BDE-6304</b>	<b>Integrate Force Protection</b>
<b>16-DET-0248</b>	<b>Provide Comprehensive Religious Support to Patients and Unit Members</b>

## 5.6 Mobilizing Chaplain Detachment Training Requirements

Mobilizing Chaplain Detachments are assessed on the following mission essential tasks (METs) found in the Central Army Registry.

<b>Collective Task</b>	<b>Capability</b>
<b>16-TM-1001</b>	<b>Conduct Religious Services</b>
<b>16-TM-1003</b>	<b>Perform Religious Administrative Support</b>
<b>16-TM-1004</b>	<b>Perform Religious Crisis Response</b>
<b>71-TA-4240</b>	<b>Coordinate Religious Support</b>

## ANNEX A. REFERENCES

- a. AR 165-1 (Army Chaplain Corps Activities), 5 March 2024.
- b. FM 1-05, Religious Support, 21 January 2019.
- c. AR 34-1, (Multinational Force Interoperability), 9 April 2020.
- d. ATP 1-05.05, Religious Support and Casualty Care, 28 August 2019
- e. FORSCOM Mission Alignment Order FY 2023 – FY 2025.
- f. SECARMY Memo, Army Directive 2012-08 (Army Total Force Policy), 4 September 2012
- g. Memorandum, FORSCOM Command Readiness Guidance FY24/FY25, 18 September 2023.
- h. FORSCOM Reg 220-2 (Methods for Integrating RA, ARNG, and AR Organizations), 30 April 2021.
- i. Memorandum, Office of the Chief of Chaplain, Training and Leader Development Directive, Fiscal Year 2025.
- j. Memorandum, FORSCOM Command Chaplain Priorities and Annual Training Guidance, Fiscal Year 2025.
- k. USARC Annex K-002, Chaplain Detachment Readiness, 11 Oct 2023.
- l. Memorandum #7, First Army Mobilization Standards, AUG 2024.
- m. First Army Chaplain Detachment Guidebook, 26 June 2018.
- n. USA-IRL Training Website: <https://usarlatraining.army.mil/forscom>

## **ANNEX B. GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

### **Army National Guard (ARNG)**

The National Guard is a unique element of the U.S. military that serves both community and country. The Guard responds to domestic emergencies, overseas combat missions, counterdrug efforts, reconstruction missions and more. Any state governor or the President of the United States can call on the Guard in a moment's notice. Guard Soldiers hold civilian jobs or attend college while maintaining their military training part time. Guard Soldiers' primary area of operation is their home state.

### **Army Total Force**

The Army Total Force, consistent with 10 USC § 7062, comprises the Regular Army (RA), the Army National Guard of the United States (ARNG), and the U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) which are organized, trained, sustained, and equipped to a common standard and employed as integrated, interoperable, and decisive-action ready units to support combatant command requirements.

### **Army Total Force Policy (ATFP)**

The integration of the Army's active component (AC) and reserve component (RC) as a "Total Force." DoD policies require the military departments to organize, man, train and equip their active and reserve components as an integrated operational force to provide predictable, recurring and sustainable capabilities. The Total Force must be part of Army strategy and planning to fulfill national military needs.

### **Army Synchronization Tool [NIPR] (AST)**

The Army Synchronization Tool is the Army's system of record for unit training plans.

Individuals can request access to this unclassified [NIPR] system to view unit training plans, general mobilization windows, and unit ReARMM status.

[Army Force Generation Synchronization](#)

### **Chaplain Detachments (CD)**

Chaplain Detachments Teams - Chaplain detachments are unique units within the Army National Guard and Army Reserve (COMPO 2/3) comprised solely of Religious Support personnel. They provide the Army CHC (Chaplain Corps) a force tailoring capability to respond to expeditionary requirements. The detachments represent a supplemental

capability for religious support functions and for providing religious support across the range of military operations (ROMO). The chaplain detachment teams are an augmentation capability, by Rule of Allocation, not a replacement for organic religious support or force structure. The highest-ranking Chaplain in the unit is the Officer in Charge of that unit and assumes responsibility for it.

Chaplain Detachments are structured to serve at echelon and have four different types of unit structure. There are Alpha, Bravo, Charlie, and Delta Chaplain Detachments.

### **Chaplain Detachment Officer in Charge (CD OIC)**

The CD OIC is the senior ranking chaplain in the chaplain detachment. The senior chaplain (CD OIC) assumes responsibility for the unit.

### **Combat Training Centers (CTC)**

The U.S. Army's premier training centers used to build readiness through combined arms, multi-echelon training experiences. The Army Combined Training Centers are NTC, JRTC, and JMRC.

### **Combined Training Exercise (CTE)**

A term referring to USAR validating exercises. The most common CTEs for units within COMPO 3 are WAREX and CSTX.

### **Combat Support Training Exercise (CSTX)**

This is a USAR Combined Training Exercise (CSTX) that prepares and validates a noncombat unit's ability to quickly deploy and engage peer and near-peer adversaries.

CSTX is a (more collective than WAREX) training exercise that ensures Soldiers are trained and ready to deploy on short notice. RSOI and the MDMP process are key components of these exercises. BN and BDE level C2 nodes are exercised, and the training is designed to replicate a realistic battlefield environment and test the readiness of Army Reserve units. Because of the larger training audience, these exercises are conducted annually. CH DETs (A and Bs) can integrate into this training and exercise their augmenting missions at the BDE and BN level.

### **Interoperability**

Interoperability is the ability to act together coherently, effectively, and efficiently to achieve tactical, operational, and strategic objectives.

Interoperability activities are any initiative, forum, agreement, or operation that improves the Army's ability to operate effectively and efficiently as component of the Joint Force, within an inter-organizational environment, and as a member or leader of an alliance or coalition across the range of military operations (ROMO). Interoperability is necessary at many levels. The order of priority for achieving interoperability will be internal Army (multi-component), Joint, inter-organizational and multi-national." AR 34-1.

### **Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC)**

An Army Combat Training Center (CTC) at Fort Johnson in Vernon Parish, Louisiana. The JRTC provides America's military forces and Joint, Interagency, and Multi-national partners relevant, rigorous, multi-domain operations training in a Decisive Action and mission rehearsal exercise (MRE) environment to develop adaptive leaders, confident units, and robust capabilities across the range of military operations (ROMO) achieving Army readiness. JRTC UMT OC/Ts seek to minister to and with RTU UMTs while refining their tactical-level UMT "tradecraft" within the JRTC crucible training experience. Historically, JRTC has primarily trained light infantry assets, and the training audience is BDE and BN elements.

### **Mission Command Support Group (MCSG)**

The Mission Command Support Group (MCSG) provides command and control for Chaplain Detachments in their geographic locations. The MCSG is responsible for scheduling CD training events.

### **Multi-Component (multi-COMPO)**

The Regular Army is Army Component 1 (COMPO 1).

The Army National Guard is Army Component 2 (COMPO 2).

The United States Army Reserve Command is Component 3 (COMPO 3).

Multi-COMPO refers to any combination of two or more of the COMPOs above working together.

### **National Training Center (NTC)**

An Army Combat Training Center (CTC) located at Fort Irwin in San Bernardino, CA. Traditionally, the NTC UMT Observer Coach Trainer Team serves to coach, teach, and mentor brigade and battalion level Unit Ministry Teams to provide comprehensive RS in LSCO. Historically, NTC has primarily trained armored (heavy) assets, and the training

audience is BDE and BN elements. However, Divisions are increasingly participating in NTC exercises.

### **Readiness Divisions (RD)**

Readiness Divisions are Army Reserve geographic commands.

Chaplain Detachments are OPCON and ADCON to Readiness Divisions in the Army Reserve. The RD integrates capabilities with Reserve Commands to provide geographic programs and services that enhance individual and unit readiness, mobilization and deployment of Army Reserve forces. RD Chaplain Sections work with the RD Mission Command Support Group (MCSG) staff when managing Chaplain Detachment training, and mobilization. RD Chaplain Sections also manage the manning of the Chaplain Detachment teams.

### **Regionally Aligned Readiness and Mobilization Model (ReARMM)**

ReARMM is the Army's force generation model.

ReARMM is used to create flexibility and predictability when modernizing, training, and mobilizing units. Regular Army units have a different ReARMM model than RC units (COMPOs 2/3).

### **Regular Army (RA)**

The regular Army consists of all full-time Army units and Service members (COMPO 1).

### **Reserve Components (RC)**

Reserve Components include Army National Guard Service Members (COMPO 2) and United States Army Reserve Service Members (COMPO-3). All Chaplain Detachment units and personnel reside in Reserve Components.

### **Total Army**

This is a term used to include Regular Army, the National Guard, and the Army Reserve.

### **Total Force Partnership Program (TFPP)**



A relationship of *mutual cooperation* between two units to promote *informal leader development, shared training opportunities, staff functionality development, and shared lessons learned*. Managed by FORSCOM HQ. (Peer-to-Peer, Hierarchical, Special Case)

### **United States Army Reserve (USAR)**

The Army Reserve is Ready Now, providing Soldiers and units to Combatant Commanders, enabling competition around the globe, supporting civil authorities in the homeland and conducting the foundational training required to win in great power conflict. Nearly 190,000 Army Reserve Soldiers and 11,000 Civilians are present in all 50 States, five U.S. territories, and deployed to 23 countries around the world. The Army Reserve contains nearly half of the Army's maneuver support and a quarter of its force mobilization capacity at only 6% of the total Army budget. The Joint Force cannot deploy, fight, and win without the Army Reserve. The Army provides the bulk of sustainment and enabling forces to other services, and most of these enabling forces reside in the Army Reserve. The Army Reserve is Army Component 3 (COMPO 3).

### **United States Army Forces Command (FORSCOM)**

Headquartered at Fort Liberty, North Carolina, United States Army Forces Command consists of more than 750,000 Active Army, U.S. Army Reserve, and Army National Guard Soldiers. FORSCOM is the largest United States Army command and provider of expeditionary, regionally engaged, campaign-capable land forces to combatant commanders. FORSCOM's mission is to train and prepare a combat ready, globally responsive Total Force in order to build and sustain readiness to meet Combatant Command requirements. FORSCOM's vision is to train and prepare combat ready and globally responsive Total Army Forces that are well led, disciplined, trained, and expeditionary ... ready now to deploy and win in Large Scale Combat Operations against near peer threats.

### **Warrior Exercise (WAREX)**

WAREX is a USAR Combined Training Exercise that integrates both combat support and combat support assets to train USAR Soldiers. Units achieve proficiency and achieve their training goals at WAREX by working with OC/Ts.

WAREX consists of tactical training scenarios specifically designed to replicate real-world missions. However, focus on exercising Command Post operations (C2) and the operations process does not usually exist in WAREX. Warrior Tasks are the main focus to prepare Army Reserve Soldiers for deployment) Soldiers are trained to react to contact, react to an attack of incoming [indirect] fire, CS gas and small-arms fire, etc. A

BN level Combat Support unit may be part of a WAREX. Often a CH DET may either be underutilized or aligned incorrectly based on doctrine in this training environment.

### **Warfighter Exercises**

Warfighter exercises are conducted by the Mission Command Training Program (MCTP). Warfighter is a tailorable, scalable, simulation-based capstone training event for Divisions and Corps, exercising LSCO against a peer, free-thinking opposition force. This exercise is used to certify RA Division and Corps formations.

## ANNEX C. RA – RC CD POC Contact Lists

[Chaplain Detachment Partnerships](#) – FORSCOM CS MS Teams

or

<https://usarlatraining.army.mil/FORSCOM/CD-Resources> – USA-ARL



To establish a training relationship with a ARNG CD contact the Joint Force Headquarters or Division CS POC

--

Notify ARNG Religious Affairs Team of request.

(A, C, D)



Contact Readiness Division or Mission Support Command MCSG POC and RD CS POC to establish a training relationship with USAR CD.

(A, B, C, D)

--

Notify USARC CS POC of request.



To establish a training relationship with a RA CS POC Alpha, Charlie, Delta Chaplain Detachments contact RA Corps, Div, CS POC upon approval from RC CMD CS POC.

--

Bravo Detachments work through RD MCSG and RD CMD CS POCs for partnership opportunities.

--

Notify FORSCOM CS POC of request.

**ANNEX D. CD Mobilization Resources**

**[Chaplain Detachment Partnerships](#)** – FORSCOM CS MS Teams

**or**

**<https://usarlatraining.army.mil/FORSCOM/CD-Resources>** – USA-ARL

**ANNEX E. Battle Focused Training Crosswalk**

**[Chaplain Detachment Partnerships](#)** – FORSCOM CS MS Teams

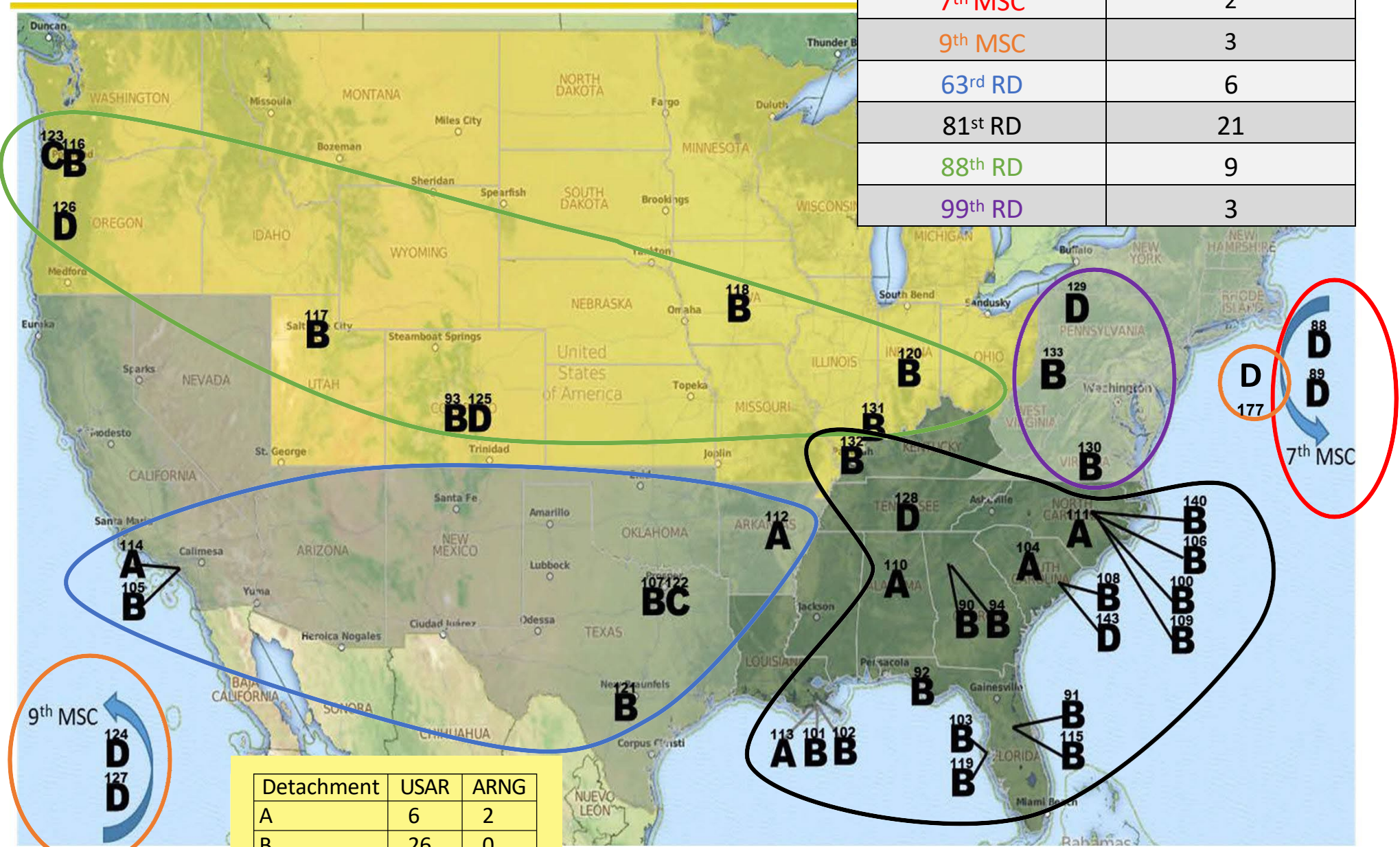
**or**

**<https://usarlatraining.army.mil/FORSCOM/CD-Resources>** - USA-ARL

# ANNEX F. CD Partnership Maps

## USAR Chaplain Detachment Locations

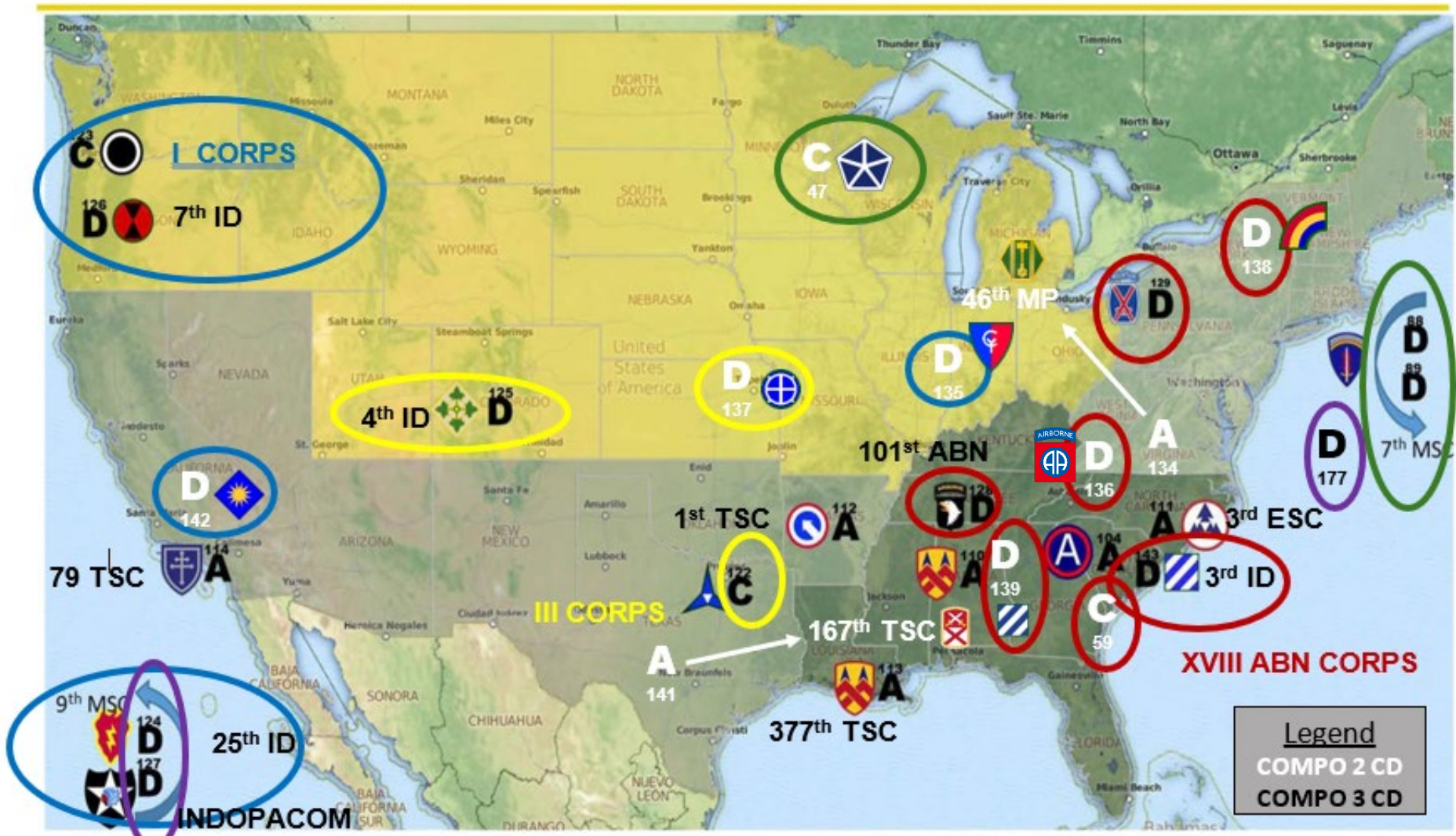
ORG	# of Units
7th MSC	2
9th MSC	3
63rd RD	6
81st RD	21
88th RD	9
99th RD	3



Detachment	USAR	ARNG
A	6	2
B	26	0
C	2	2
D	10	6

Unclassified

# ARNG / USAR (A,C,D) Chaplain Detachment Locations



I CORPS	EUCOM
III CORPS	XVIII ABN
	7th MSC

Theater SPT CMDs w/ CD-A's
79TSC (USAR) with 114-A (CA)
167TSC (ARNG) with 141-A (TX) and 46 <sup>th</sup> MP CMD (ARNG) with 134-A (VA)
1TSC (KY) or 8TSC (HI) with 113-A (LA) and 112-A (AR)
21TSC (GE) or 377TSC (LA) with 111-A (NC), 104-A (SC), 110-A (AL)

## ANNEX G. RA and RC CHAPLAIN DETACHMENT PARTNERSHIPS

RA UNIT	STATE	CD	STATE		RESERVE COMPONENT COMMAND	Bravo Detachment Flex
<b>1 CORPS</b>	WA	123-C	WA		USAR // 88 RD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bravo Detachments are not aligned to a single RA partner.</li> <li>All 26 Bravo Detachments reside in COMPO 3.</li> <li>Training opportunities with CD Teams are contingent on global sourcing demand, CD manning status, and funding.</li> <li>Request for Bravo Detachment support or training partnerships should take into consideration CD geographic locations, be requested 18-24 months prior to TRNG event, and be coordinated through the USAR Readiness Division Chaplain Section POC.</li> </ul> <p><b>99<sup>th</sup> Readiness Division</b> – 130 (VA), 133 (PA)</p> <p><b>88<sup>th</sup> Readiness Division</b> – 116 (WA), 117 (UT), 118 (IA), 120 (IN), 131 (IN), 93 (CO)</p> <p><b>63<sup>rd</sup> Readiness Division</b> – 105 (CA), 107 (TX), 121 (TX)</p> <p><b>81<sup>st</sup> Readiness Division</b> – 100 (NC), 101 (LA), 102 (LA), 90 (GA), 91 (FL), 92 (TN), 94 (GA), 103 (FL), 106 (NC), 108 (SC), 109 (NC), 115 (FL), 119 (FL), 132 (KY), 140 (NC)</p>
7IN	WA	126-D	OR		USAR 3 // 88 RD	
11ABN	AK					
25ID	HI	124-D	PAC		USAR 9 MSC	
2ID	KO	124-D	PAC		USAR 9 MSC	
38ID	IN	135-D	IN		INARNG	
40ID	CA	142-D	CA		CAARNG	
<b>III CORPS</b>	TX	122-C	TX		USAR // 63 RD	
1CAV	TX		CO			
1AD	TX					
1ID	KS					
4ID	CO	125-D	CO		USAR // 88 RD	
36ID	TX	141-A	TX		TXARNG - Partners with 167 TSC for Theater SPT	
35ID	KS	137-D	KS		KSARNG	
<b>XVIII CORPS</b>	NC	59-C	SC			
82ABN	NC	143-D	SC	136-D (NC)	143 – D (ARNG), 136- D (USAR// 81 RD)	
101AA	KY	128-D	TN		USAR // 81 RD	
10MTN	NY	129-D	NY		USAR // 99 RD	
3ID	GA	143-D		139-D	GA	
29ID	VA	134-A	VA		(VAARNG) Partners with 46 <sup>th</sup> MP CMD for Theater SPT	
42ID	NY	138-D	NY		NYARNG	
<b>7MSC w/</b>		88-D			USAR // 7 MSC	
V Corps		47-C	MN	89-D	47 – C (ARNG), 89 – D (USAR // 7 MSC) Partnered w/ Rotating DIV HQs ISO USAREUR-AF	
28ID	MN					
34ID	MN					
<b>EUCOM</b>		177-D			USAR // 9 MSC	
9MSC		124-D			USAR // 9 MSC	
INDOPACOM		127-D			USAR // 9 MSC	

Theater SPT CMDs w/ CD-A's
79TSC (USAR) with 114-A (CA)
167TSC (ARNG) with 141-A (TX) and 46MP with 134-A (VA)
1TSC (KY) or 8TSC (HI) with 113-A (LA) and 112-A (AR)
21TSC (GE) or 377TSC (LA) with 111-A (NC), 104-A (SC), 110-A (AL)

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