



Unit Training Management





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Understanding the Difference



Unit Ministry Team vs Chaplain Section



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Long-Term Investment



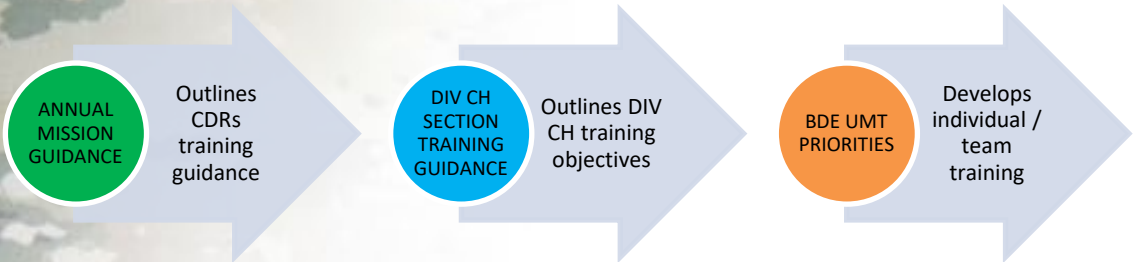
Build a team of religious support personnel who are **competent, confident** and **disciplined** unit ministry team professionals who will act as change agents for other Soldiers, by delivering exceptional religious support through: assisting in managing the UMT's operations and administrative requirements; operating in the RCP during field exercises, training exercises, and mission deployments; collaborating and building relationships with other unit leaders; and **gain additional leadership skills** in interacting and **understanding basic human dynamics.**



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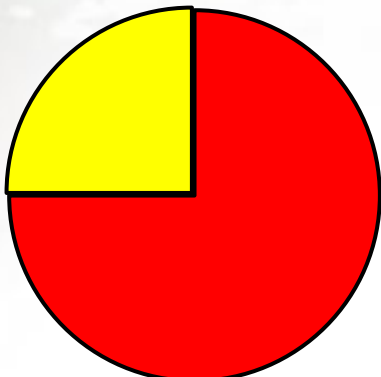
Training Flow



Training is nested from the CG, BDE CDR, DIV CH Section, and BDE UMT. Provides a clear vision and direction for training development and execution.

BDE UMT develops a vision for the team; conducts a training assessment; develops individual training plans; sets UMT OBJs; conducts training assessment

1. BDEs develop a vision and set objectives for their subordinate UMTs; develop and implement the UMT training plan and hold UMTs to the established standard.
 2. BN UMTs set achievable goals that build from exercise to exercise.
 3. Division Chaplain Section coaches and mentors at the BDE and BN level to ensure set objectives are being met.
- 10th MTN has objectives for every UMT; if UMTs are setting and building upon their objectives during every exercise, by the time they arrive at a CTC they should be very solid at nearly all the OBJs. When deployed UMTs will be able to operate in complex environments.



INDIVIDUAL TRAINING
BDE UMT conducts individual UMT training tasks

PLT STX/LFX
BN UMTs sets no more than 3 training OBJs; BDE observes, coaches, trains, and assesses

CO STX/LFX
BN UMT builds upon previous OBJs and set no more than 3 new OBJs; BDE observes, coaches, trains, and assesses

BN STX
BN UMT builds upon previous OBJs and set no more than 3 new OBJs; BDE observes, coaches, trains, and assesses

BDE STX
BDE UMT sets OBJs for exercise; DIV CH Section observes, coaches, and assesses training. Focus on BDE OBJs as laid out by BDE UMT

CTC ROTATION
BDE UMT sets OBJs for exercise; DIV CH Section assesses OBJs as laid out by BDE and coaches during complex operations

★ Division Chaplain Section Involvement



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Where Do We Belong?

“Insert Your Team”



Table F-1. Training exercises

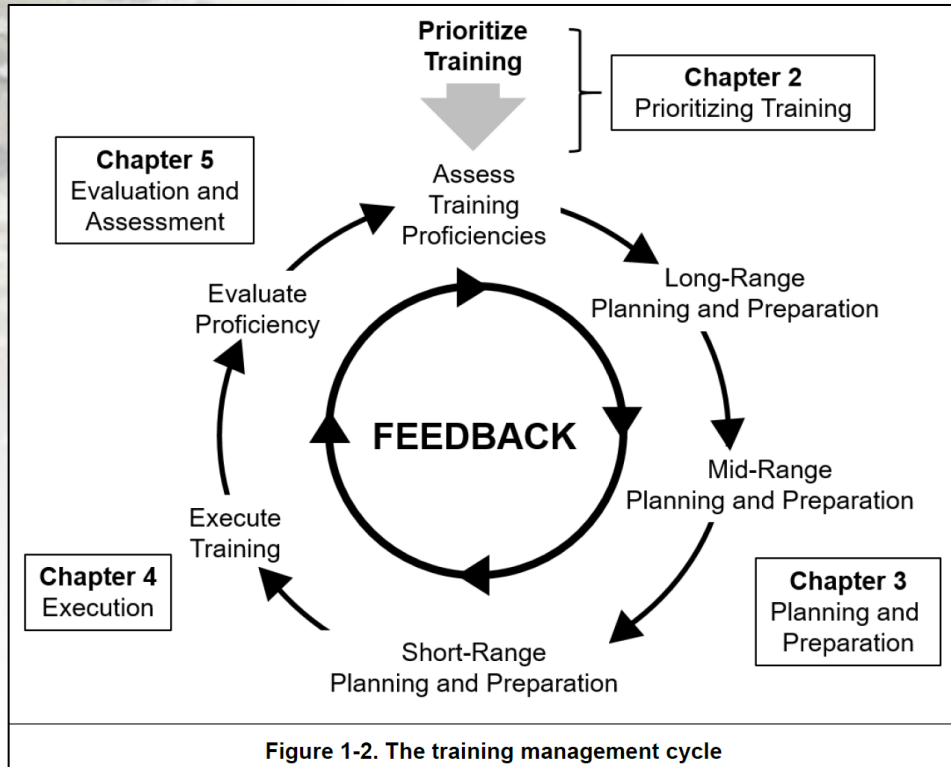
<i>Exercise name</i>	<i>Exercise abbreviation</i>
combined arms live-fire exercise	CALFEX
command post exercise	CPX
communications exercise	COMMEX
deployment exercise	DEPEX
emergency deployment readiness exercise	EDRE
external evaluation	EXEVAL
field training exercise	FTX
fire coordination exercise	FCX
live-fire exercise	LFX
map exercise	MAPEX
mission readiness exercise	MRE
situational training exercise	STX
staff exercise	STAFFEX
tactical exercise without troops	TEWT
warfighter exercise	WFX

Reference FM 7-0



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Plan-Prepare-Execute-Assess



Reference FM 7-0

Identify your capabilities?

What are you planning for?

How do you Prepare for it?

Let's achieve it?

What needs to be adjusted?



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Adapting to the Next Fight



BUILDING ARMY 2030

THE WORLD IS CHANGING, AND THE ARMY IS CHANGING WITH IT

2023 - 2030
 AS THE ARMY comes out of the conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan and refocuses on the pacing challenge of China and the acute threat posed by Russia, Army leaders are directing the most significant reorganization and technical innovation since the end of the Cold War – ensuring our adversaries cannot outrange or outpace us on traditional battlefields, or the new frontiers of space and cyberspace

1986 - 2000	2001 - 2022
COLD WAR ERA	GWOT ERA
Pacing Threat: Soviet Army in European Theater	Threats: Al Qaeda/VLOs (Primary); PRC, RUS, IRN, DPRK (Secondary)
U.S. Army 780,000 vs. Soviet Army ~2,000,000	
1986 AirLand Battle Offensive operations through combined arms and Joint Force	2001 Full Spectrum Operations, 2006, 2007 Unified Land Operations
National Training Center: Live, realistic training of combat units	MULTI DOMAIN OPERATIONS Converge effects across all five domains
"BIG 5" SYSTEMS M1 Abrams, M2 Bradley, AH-64 Apache, UH-60 Blackhawk, MH-104 Patriot	Full Spectrum Operations to Unified Land Operations Balance Offense, Defense, Stability operations, Counterinsurgency, Intergovernmental, Interagency/Integration
	6 MODERNIZATION EFFORTS

CYBER AIR
 SPACE LAND
 SEA

Long-Range Fires, Air & Missile Defense, Assured PNT, Maneuver at Speed/Scale, Network, Soldier Lethality

ON THE BATTLEFIELDS OF THE FUTURE, THE ARMY OF 2030 MUST:

- SENSE FARTHER AND MORE PERSISTENTLY
- CONCENTRATE HIGHLY LETHAL LOW SIGNATURE COMBAT FORCES
- DELIVER PRECISE, LONGER-RANGE FIRES
- SUSTAIN THE FIGHT ACROSS CONTESTED TERRAIN
- PROTECT OUR FORCES AGAINST AIR, MISSILE AND DRONE ATTACKS
- COMMUNICATE AND SHARE DATA WITH OURSELVES AND JOINT/COALITION PARTNERS





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Questions?