



COMDTINST 3010.19D
12 January 2015

COMMANDANT INSTRUCTION 3010.19D

Subj: COAST GUARD AFTER ACTION PROGRAM

Ref: (a) National Incident Management System Training Program, September 2011
(b) Contingency Preparedness Planning Manual Volume III – Exercises, COMDTINST M3010.13 (series)

1. PURPOSE. This Instruction establishes policy, guidance, and responsibilities for the Coast Guard After Action Program (CGAAP) to document and act on lessons identified in contingency operations and exercises. This Instruction establishes the requirement to utilize the Contingency Preparedness System (CPS) as the system of record for the CGAAP.
2. ACTION. All Coast Guard unit commanders, commanding officers, officers-in-charge, deputy/assistant commandants, and chiefs of headquarters staff elements will comply with the provisions of this instruction. Internet release is authorized.
3. DIRECTIVES AFFECTED. Coast Guard After Action Program (CGAAP), COMDTINST 3010.19C is cancelled.
4. BACKGROUND.
 - a. The Coast Guard has captured lessons learned, best practices, and recommended improvement actions identified during contingency exercises and actual events since 1978. Various systems were used to store and retrieve this information until 2003, when the web-based CPS was launched to electronically link Coast Guard contingency plans, exercise planning, and after action reporting.
 - b. CPS is the application that supports the CGAAP. While the Department of Defense (DoD)/Joint Staff and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) each have lessons learned information systems, CPS provides the functionality required by the Coast Guard to rapidly retrieve data on

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contingency exercises and actual events, their lessons learned, and associated corrective actions. This enables plan improvement and rapid responses to senior leader, DHS, and Congressional queries regarding the fulfillment of the Coast Guard's legislative and policy-mandated exercise requirements.

- c. The lessons learned, best practices, and corrective actions documented in CPS are searchable by any authorized user of the Coast Guard intranet. Search functions within CPS are continually enhanced to improve user access. CPS content is used to inform emergent contingency response operations, to support policy development and revision, and to increase senior leader awareness of challenges and opportunities for improvement to Coast Guard contingency response operations. CPS content can be further enriched by using lessons learned collection teams during major contingency response operations.
5. DISCLAIMER. This Instruction is intended to provide operational requirements for Coast Guard personnel and is not intended to, nor does it impose legally-binding requirements on any party outside the Coast Guard.
6. MAJOR CHANGES. This revision implements the corrective action proposed by the Coast Guard in response to the DHS Office of Inspector General's (OIG) report on the oversight of recommendations from Deepwater Horizon after action reports. This revision adds a new paragraph on the handling of post-incident reports the Coast Guard may receive beyond the after action reports (AAR) already specified by this instruction. In addition, this revision replaces the URL for accessing CPS and updates office symbols for program managers.
7. IMPACT ASSESSMENT. Changes in this Instruction do not significantly alter the responsibilities assigned in previous versions of this Instruction. Consequently, there are no significant personnel, training or funding impacts.
8. ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT AND IMPACT CONSIDERATION.
 - a. The development of this directive and the general policies contained within it have been thoroughly reviewed by the originating office and are categorically excluded under current USCG categorical exclusion (CE) #1 from further environmental analysis, in accordance with Section 2.B.2. and Figure 2-1 of the National Environmental Policy Act Implementing Procedures and Policy for Considering Environmental Impacts, COMDTINST M16475.1 (series).
 - b. This directive will not have any of the following: significant cumulative impacts on the human environment; substantial controversy or substantial change to existing environmental conditions; or inconsistencies with any Federal, State, or local laws or administrative determinations relating to the environment. All future specific actions resulting from the general policies in this Manual must be individually evaluated for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Council on Environmental Policy NEPA regulations at 40 CFR Parts 1500-1508, DHS and Coast Guard NEPA policy, and compliance with all other environmental mandates.
9. DISTRIBUTION. No paper distribution will be made of this Instruction. An electronic version will be located on the following Commandant (CG-612) websites. Internet:

<http://www.uscg.mil/directives/>, and CGPortal:
<https://cgportal2.uscg.mil/library/directives/SitePages/Home.aspx>.

10. **RECORDS MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS.** This Instruction has been thoroughly reviewed during the directives clearance process, and it has been determined there are no further records scheduling requirements, in accordance with Federal Records Act, 44 U.S.C. 3101 et seq., National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) requirements, and Information and Life Cycle Management Manual, COMDTINST M5212.12 (series). This policy does not have any significant or substantial change to existing records management requirements.

11. **DEFINITIONS.**

- a. **Contingency:** An incident, threat, or event that, due to its complexity or size, requires capabilities beyond that of normal operations. Contingencies may be caused by natural disasters, terrorist acts, accidents, military operations, and/or other human activities. For the purposes of Coast Guard after action reporting, contingency events are synonymous with Incident Command System (ICS) Type 1 and Type 2 incidents described in Reference (a).
- b. **Contingency Preparedness System (CPS):** A web-based application that links contingency plan management, exercise management, after action reporting, and corrective action management. After action reporting is conducted in the Coast Guard Standard After Action Information and Lessons Learned System (CGSAILS) module of CPS. Corrective/improvement action management is performed in the Remedial Action Management Program (RAMP) module of CPS. A User Guide, available within the CPS Help function, provides a tutorial for using the CPS modules. CPS is available only on the Coast Guard Intranet at the following link:
<http://cps.uscg.mil/cps>.
- c. **After-Action Report (AAR):** A command-approved entry in the CGSAILS module of CPS that captures observations of a contingency event or exercise and provides recommendations for improvements to Coast Guard response and recovery procedures and/or policies. Enclosure (1) describes the elements of an AAR. CPS provides formatted fields that guide the entry of AAR data.
- d. **Lesson Learned (LL):** The articulation of an issue encountered during an actual event or a contingency exercise that resulted in either a positive or negative outcome. An overview of lessons identified during the exercise or actual event is included within the AAR. The individual lessons of an exercise or event are also detailed in the AAR. Each lesson learned should be written so that it can be understood outside of the context of the associated event. A lesson learned may focus on specific local issues or have broad interagency implications that can be used to inform future contingency operations. Enclosure (2) describes the elements of a lesson learned. CPS provides formatted fields that guide the entry of lesson learned data.
- e. **Best Practice:** An innovative or modified practice that resulted in an improved or more effective response, and may merit adoption by other units, platforms, or commands.
- f. **Remedial Action Issue (RAI):** A specific and measurable corrective action taken to mitigate a shortcoming identified by a lesson learned. The corrective action may be in the form of a new or improved process, procedure, policy, training program, and/or system. RAIs are assigned to

specific units and staff organizations within the Coast Guard, and are tracked using the RAMP module of CPS.

- g. Remedial Action Coordinator: An individual designated by a unit or staff (e.g. program management office) to be the point of contact for coordinating and tracking assigned RAIs.
- h. Quick Look: An optional abbreviated version of an AAR that provides commanders and/or senior leadership a preliminary “snapshot” of issues arising from operations, exercises, or training events. The Quick Look raises awareness of issues prior to the development of the full AAR. Quick Looks can be valuable to inform follow-on units and personnel assigned to complex and lengthy contingency responses. A Quick Look format is provided as Enclosure (3).

12. DISCUSSION.

- a. The CGAAP is managed by the Coast Guard Office of Contingency Preparedness and Exercise Policy (Commandant (CG-CPE)). The CGAAP is intended to empower organizational learning, improve operations, and enhance contingency preparedness. This program is consistent with and supports the requirements of Presidential Policy Directive-8: National Preparedness (PPD-8), the Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program (HSEEP), the National Incident Management System (NIMS), and the Department of Defense/Joint Lessons Learned community. Commandant (CG- CPE) retains the authority to determine when a Coast Guard AAR, LL, or RAI is shared with DoD, DHS, or other agency’s lessons learned information system.
- b. Areas, Districts, Sectors, and other Coast Guard units with contingency preparedness billets are the key participants in the CGAAP. They contribute to improved contingency preparedness by documenting their contingency exercise and actual-event AARs, LLs, and RAIs in CPS.
- c. Headquarters program managers are also key supporters of the CGAAP. Their review and awareness of issues revealed in actual and exercise event AARs contribute to the advancement and acquisition of improved Coast Guard response capabilities.
- d. Aggressive pursuit and accomplishment of RAIs is essential to strengthening Coast Guard contingency preparedness. RAI accomplishment is the link between lessons “identified” in AARs and lessons “learned” through the achievement of preparedness improvements.
- e. All Coast Guard units are encouraged to use the content within CPS when engaged in contingency response operations or planning. Units desiring a summary of CPS content on a particular topic or situation to inform their response to emerging contingency operations should contact Commandant (CG-CPE) for assistance via e-mail at: CGSAILS@uscg.mil.
- f. Nothing in this Instruction precludes Coast Guard operational and support communities from establishing and maintaining their own repositories of post-incident or post-activity reports, generally associated with the normal execution of Coast Guard roles and missions (e.g. patrol summaries, mishap reports, major case studies). However, if the activity is tied to a contingency response event or exercise, the lessons learned, best practices, and RAIs will be documented as an AAR in CPS/CGSAILS. Associated summaries, reports, and case studies may be attached to the AAR in CPS, when appropriate.

- g. All CPS modules are for unclassified information only. For Official Use Only (FOUO) and Sensitive Security Information (SSI) is allowed, but NO CLASSIFIED MATERIAL is permitted to be entered into CPS. Access to AARs in CPS is protected by an access key to protect any SSI or FOUO information they might contain. The access keyword can be requested from Commandant (CG-CPE) via e-mail at: CGSAILS@uscg.mil.

13. POLICY AND PROCEDURES.

- a. The following situations require an AAR entry into CPS:
 - (1) Contingency events designated as (or bearing the characteristics of) ICS Type 1 or Type 2 incidents. These contingencies may include oil and hazardous materials releases; suspected terrorist activity or incidents that involve suspected chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, or high explosive materials, weapons, or devices; natural disasters; mass rescue operations; major marine disasters; migrant interdiction operations; civil disturbance events; or major marine events. These include any event for which an Incident Specific Preparedness Review (ISPR) is conducted. Submission of an AAR for an ICS Type 3 contingency event, to document noteworthy situations or lessons, is at the discretion of the operational commander.
 - (2) Exercises per the contingency exercise requirements specified in Reference (b). These include any exercise for which funding was sought via the provisions of Reference (b).
 - (3) Military outloads; joint, interagency, and multi-national force operations and exercises; or operations and exercises involving coordination with the Department of State.
 - (4) Any contingency that triggers the provisions of a unit's Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP).
 - (5) As directed by the operational commander.
 - (6) As directed by Commandant.
- b. An AAR will be submitted via CPS within 60 calendar days after completion of a unit's participation in a contingency operation, exercise, or training event. AARs will be approved by the unit Commander, Commanding Officer, Officer-in-Charge, or their designated representative prior to submission in CPS. The exception to the 60 day requirement is for Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP) quarterly notification drills, which will be approved and submitted in CPS within ten days, using the "CPS-EZ" template available in CPS. Units requiring additional time to submit an AAR should contact Commandant (CG-CPE) via their chain of command to request an extension.
- c. Units needing to submit classified AARs should first contact Commandant (CG-CPE) for submission instructions. Classified AARs will be submitted via SIPRNET email or record messages systems and be written using the standard AAR and LL fields (see Enclosures (1) and (2)).
- d. Commandant (CG-CPE) reviews submitted AARs for accuracy and completeness and determines the need for an AAR Program Review based on the scope and content of the AAR.

Straight-forward AARs with issues not requiring significant coordination are directly released by Commandant (CG-CPE) for Coast Guard-wide consumption in CPS. The appropriate District/Area and contingency program manager are consulted prior to AAR release. More complex AARs are subjected to an AAR Program Review before their release in CPS. This review, chaired by Commandant (CG-CPE), includes participation by Headquarters program manager staffs having equities in the lessons articulated in contingency operation and exercise AARs, the submitting unit, and Area and District chain of command. Enclosure (4) lists the Headquarters program manager staffs that regularly participate in AAR Program Reviews; however, this list does not preclude participation by other program manager staffs with equities in the content of contingency event AARs. Commandant (CG-CPE) provides copies of the AAR to all participants for their familiarization prior to the AAR Program Review. The AAR Program Review facilitates complete understanding of the lessons learned and recommended corrective actions identified in the AAR. The review enables the assignment of RAIs to the most appropriate unit or staff element to take the corrective actions needed to improve Coast Guard contingency preparedness. Enclosure (5) displays the Coast Guard AAR and RAMP process.

- e. When an AAR is released in CPS, Commandant (CG-CPE) notifies the submitting unit listing any RAIs and identifies which unit(s) or staff element(s) have responsibility for taking corrective action.
- f. RAIs are managed through the RAMP module of CPS.
 - (1) Units or staff elements assigned an RAI have seven days to accept or decline (with explanation) the assignment.
 - (2) Initial comments regarding the status and/or approach to resolving the RAI should be submitted in RAMP by the responsible unit or staff element within 30 days after assignment.
 - (3) Commandant (CG-CPE) review must be completed before comments are released for Coast Guard-wide consumption in RAMP.
 - (4) Units will periodically query the RAMP database with their operating facility (OPFAC) number to identify any outstanding RAIs.
 - (5) Staff elements and units assigned responsibility for addressing/correcting an RAI should attempt to validate the effectiveness of the developed solution before seeking RAI closure. RAMP comments describing the solution should explain how the solution was validated.
 - (6) Commandant (CG-CPE) establishes RAI completion targets in Strategic Planning Direction, monitors RAI completion rates, and initiates follow-up to units and staff elements, as required.
- g. In addition to the development and processing of Coast Guard After Action reports described in this Instruction, the Coast Guard may charter or receive other post-incident reports, such as ISPR, Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) Reports, National Incident Commander (NIC) Reports, reports from other agencies, and/or industry group reports. The Coast Guard Headquarters office with policy oversight responsibility for the contingency that generated these reports will have responsibility to determine and prioritize which recommendations the Coast

Guard will act on, and to track the accomplishment of the selected recommendations using CPS. Commandant (CG-CPE) can advise the office with policy oversight responsibility on methods for prioritizing recommendations and for tracking the resolution of recommendations within CPS.

- h. A Quick Look Report may be submitted during an ongoing operation or within seven days of the completion of an operation, exercise, or training event (as required by the operational Commander, Exercise Director, or determined by the unit Commanding Officer/Officer-in-Charge). The purpose of the Quick Look is to inform leadership of emerging issues in advance of the development of the more comprehensive AAR. Quick Looks are not a substitute for the AAR, but may be included as an attachment when the AAR is submitted to CPS. When a Quick Look Report is prepared, it will be submitted to the operational commander in the format shown in Enclosure (3), with an information copy provided to Commandant (CG-CPE).
- i. A response to an actual contingency event may fulfill a unit's contingency exercise requirement. The lessons and remedial improvements identified in the response will be documented in an AAR. Units seeking exercise credit for participation in an actual contingency event should consult Reference (b).
- j. Coast Guard responses to actual contingency events can provide valuable opportunities to document lessons learned that may lead to improvements in contingency preparedness. Units facing large, complex, and/or lengthy contingency response operations will consider the formation and use of a dedicated collection team to gather key data and reports, interview key response leaders, and assist in the development of the AAR. Units desiring surge assistance to establish such a team should submit a request for support to Commandant (CG-CPE) via the chain of command.

14. RESPONSIBILITIES.

- a. Commandant (CG-CPE) will:
 - (1) Coordinate the review, validation, and approval of AARs in CPS/CGSAILS.
 - (2) Provide notification of reports released in CPS/CGSAILS to Coast Guard units and programs.
 - (3) Assign RAIs to appropriate units and program elements for action or review/comment, and track RAIs to completion in CPS/RAMP.
 - (4) Schedule, chair, and document AAR Program Reviews to adjudicate AARs containing issues of program interest or with policy implications.
 - (5) Approve comments on RAIs submitted by units and programs.
 - (6) Provide timely customer service on all matters pertaining to CPS and the CGAAP. Maintain an up-to-date CPS user guide.

- (7) Ensure technical support and system documentation is in place to support CPS availability and maintenance, and to satisfy Coast Guard operating system requirements.
 - (8) Produce summaries of lessons learned, tailored to inform emergent contingency response operations, when requested.
 - (9) Establish a working relationship with and serve as the Coast Guard first point of contact for the lessons learned organizations of the DHS, the Joint Staff, and the DoD Services. Provide support to these organizations, as appropriate.
 - (10) Share or refer for action Coast Guard lessons to DoD/Joint and DHS lessons learned and corrective action systems, when appropriate.
 - (11) Support active collection efforts for major contingency response operations, when requested.
- b. Headquarters program manager staffs will:
- (1) Designate a Remedial Action Coordinator. This individual will:
 - (a) Review exercise and actual event AARs that describe contingencies or issues within the purview of the Headquarters staff element.
 - (b) Attend AAR Program Reviews as scheduled by Commandant (CG-CPE) to provide program guidance regarding the lessons and recommended remedial actions described in AARs.
 - (c) Serve as the focal point for RAIs assigned by Commandant (CG-CPE) to the Headquarters staff element and track toward resolution in CPS.
 - (2) Prepare and disseminate appropriate policy and guidance to resolve RAIs identified in contingency preparedness activities.
 - (3) Provide technical expertise and support to active collection efforts for major contingency response operations, as required.
- c. Areas, Districts, Sectors, and other Coast Guard units with contingency preparedness billets will:
- (1) Actively collect data and document lessons learned during all major contingency response operations and submit an AAR in CPS. Seek active collection support from the chain of command (info Commandant (CG-CPE)), as appropriate. Include provisions for this effort when developing response operations.
 - (2) Evaluate all contingency preparedness exercises and submit an AAR in CPS.
 - (3) Participate in AAR Program Reviews for all AARs submitted by the unit (or subordinate units), to provide unit-level perspective on the issues encountered.

- (4) Assign a Remedial Action Coordinator to take timely/appropriate action on RAIs and track progress toward resolution in CPS.
 - (a) Area Remedial Action Coordinators are specific billets designated to provide oversight of RAI accomplishment at the Area staff and subordinate units.
 - (b) The Force Readiness Command (FORCECOM) Lessons Learned Branch acts as the Remedial Action Coordinator for RAIs requiring solution development within the FORCECOM portfolio.
- (5) Convene corrective action boards to manage RAIs and feed solutions into the planning cycle. Active or recently resolved RAIs should be considered for inclusion in future exercises to validate the effectiveness of the solution.

15. FORMS/REPORTS. None.

16. REQUESTS FOR CHANGES. Units and individuals may recommend changes by writing via the chain of command to:

COMMANDANT (CG-CPE)
ATTN: OFFICE OF CONTINGENCY PREPAREDNESS & EXERCISE POLICY
US COAST GUARD STOP 7516
2703 MARTIN LUTHER KING JR AVE SE
WASHINGTON DC 20593-7516

Peter J. Brown /s/
Rear Admiral, U. S. Coast Guard
Assistant Commandant for Response Policy

Encl: (1) After Action Report Format/Standard Fields
(2) Lessons Learned Format/Standard Fields
(3) Quick Look Report Format
(4) Program Managers for Specific Contingencies
(5) Coast Guard After Action and Remedial Action Process
(6) Acronym List

AFTER ACTION REPORT FORMAT/STANDARD FIELDS

AARs are formatted using the standard fields shown below. These fields correspond to the AAR data fields found in CPS.

1. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA. Provides identifying information and enables CPS users to retrieve AARs on a variety of search criteria.
2. GENERAL DESCRIPTION. A concise summary of operational highlights while addressing areas for improvement in effectiveness, efficiency, coordination, and interoperability.
3. OPERATIONAL DATA. Used to discuss the exercise scenario, the overall incident management concept, and describe how operational assets were employed. Details should include the type and quantity of assets/resources utilized, and the missions and activities in which they were engaged.
4. SUPPORT DATA. Specific support issues such as planning documents, personnel requirements, logistics/supplies, financial issues, legal issues, and public affairs items.
5. LOCATION OF OPERATION. Facility name, address, city, state, etc.
6. LOCATION OF PERSONNEL. Facility name, address, city, state, etc.
7. OBJECTIVES AND MAJOR LESSONS. Identifies how well each objective was met and summarizes Lessons Learned identified. Detailed information should be entered in the individual lessons learned and not repeated here.
8. LIMITATIONS AND CASUALTIES. Includes all limitations/casualties encountered during the operation, contingency, or exercise.
9. PARTICIPANTS. List of Coast Guard units and other agencies involved in the contingency event or exercise.

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LESSONS LEARNED FORMAT/STANDARD FIELDS

Lessons learned are summarized in AARs and individual lessons are articulated using the standard fields shown below. These fields correspond to the data fields found in CPS.

1. **ADMINISTRATIVE DATA**. The administrative data associated with each lesson learned is very important for retrieving lessons learned by a number of categories. This data enables users to retrieve lessons learned ranging from a general to a very specific set of search criteria. The administrative data includes the following:
 - a. **TITLE**: This is not the same as the event name. The title should be a phrase that can be easily recognizable as the main theme of the lesson learned.
 - b. **RECOMMENDED ACTION**: CPS provides a drop down menu of six choices that allow the user to identify what level of command is recommended for follow-on action. If action was recommended and has since been taken, then “no further action” should be selected. If the lesson learned requires no action then it should be characterized as “information only.” The system, upon retrieval, color-codes all lessons learned with red flags for those requiring further action, green for those that are information only and blue for those that have been implemented.
 - c. **START DATE**: The system automatically defaults to the start date of the event. If the lesson learned was observed on a different date, the start date can be changed manually.
 - d. **END DATE**: The date the exercise or operation ended.
 - e. **TYPE OF CONTINGENCY**: Choose the contingency that was supported during the event.
 - f. **ICS CATEGORY**: Choose the ICS position from the drop down menu that would most likely deal with the theme of the lesson learned. The Coast Guard Incident Management Handbook, COMDTPUB P3120.17 (series) is a good reference if additional background is needed to select the most appropriate ICS position.
 - g. **CORE COMPONENT**: This category helps define the lesson learned in the context of what component of a plan was being exercised or executed.
 - h. **RECOMMENDED ACTION AREA**: This drop down menu allows choosing what area is the best place to implement the recommendation of the lesson learned. This is especially important because it places the lesson learned in the context of how best to improve Coast Guard readiness via performance, prevention, plans, and policy.
2. **OBSERVATION**. Should contain brief factual statement (one or two sentences), of the observed success or problem. Statement can be (1) positive about something done exceptionally well, or about procedures used that should be shared, (2) negative about something that happened that should not have occurred, or something that did not occur but should have.

3. DISCUSSION. Should amplify the success or problem described in the observation. Should answer the questions “Who, What, When, Where, Why, and How.” This should be the most detailed section and provide the context in which the lesson was learned.
4. LESSON LEARNED/BEST PRACTICE. Should contain information of the positive action taken to generate success or the action that should be taken to avoid or alleviate or work around a problem; the common recognition of a more effective and/or efficient way of responding to a specific situation that is likely to recur; or a response practice that proved ineffective for a specific situation that is likely to recur.
5. RECOMMENDATION. Should contain a statement of how to repeat the success or permanently correct the problem and who should make the correction. The recommendation could result in changes to existing plans, policies, or procedures, procuring new equipment, changing force structure, revising command relationships, or improving training.
6. COMMENT. (Optional) May include any additional pertinent comments or information. May contain the chain of command’s recommendation on the disposition of the lesson learned.

QUICK LOOK REPORT FORMAT

(May be submitted via message or e-mail, but is not a substitute for the AAR.
May be entered in CPS as an attachment to an AAR.)

1. Unit Name:
2. Event Name:
3. Inclusive Dates: DD/MM/YYYY – DD/MM/YYYY
4. Introduction:
 - A. Background:
 - B. Objectives / Outcomes:
 - C. Summary of participants / command structure:
5. Emerging Issues:
 - A. Things that are going well (e.g. three “Ups”)
 - B. Things that are not going well (e.g. three “Downs”)
6. Specific Details: (Specified by the Exercise Director or Operational Commander)
7. Released By:

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PROGRAM MANAGERS FOR SPECIFIC CONTINGENCIES

Mass Rescue	CG-SAR
Major Marine Disaster	CG-SAR/CG-MER
Alien Migrant Interdiction Operations (AMIO)	CG-MLE
Military Outload	CG-MSR
Counterterrorism	CG-ODO
Anti-Terrorism	CG-MSR
Anti-Terrorism/AMSTEP	CG-FAC
Oil and Hazardous Materials/PREP	CG-MER
Continuity of Operations (COOP)	CG-CPE
Natural Disaster	CG-CPE

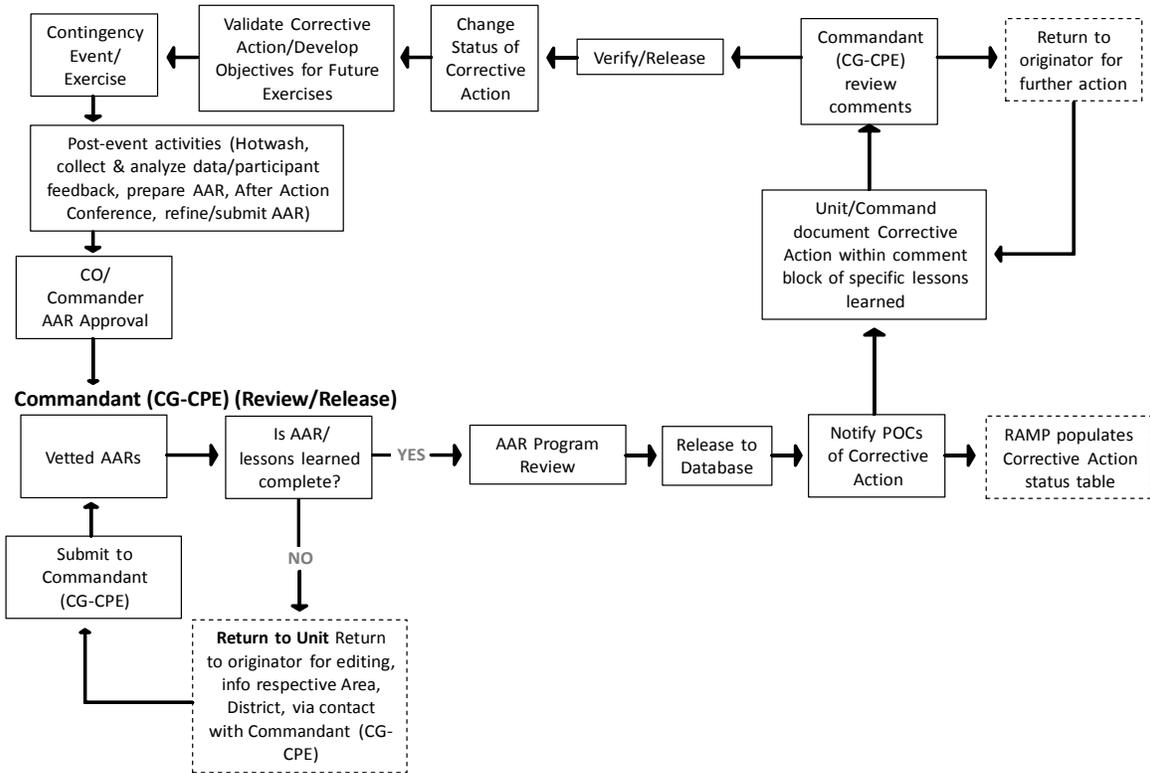
**PROGRAM MANAGERS WHOSE POLICIES PROVIDE SUPPORT
ACROSS THE RANGE OF CONTINGENCIES**

Public Affairs	CG-092
Legal	CG-094
Reserve & Personnel Policies	CG-1
Personnel Accountability	CG-1
Communication Systems	CG-6
Aviation Forces	CG-711
Weapons & Dive Teams	CG-721
Boat Forces	CG-731
Shore Forces	CG-741
Cutter Forces	CG-751
C4IT & Information Systems	CG-761
CG Auxiliary & Boating Safety	CG-BSX
Port Facilities & Marine Transportation Systems (MTS)	
Recovery/Salvage	CG-FAC
COCOM Support	CG-ODO
Maritime Law Enforcement	CG-MLE
Maritime Security/Port Readiness	CG-MSR
Marine Firefighting	CG-CVC
MTS	CG-WWM
Cyber	CG CYBERCOM/CG-25
Training and TTP	CG FORCECOM
Doctrine	CG-0924

Note: This list does not preclude participation in AAR Program Reviews by any other program manager staff with equities in the lessons articulated by a particular AAR.

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COAST GUARD AFTER ACTION AND REMEDIAL ACTION PROCESS



AAR/RAI Comment Submission Timeline:

PREP Notification AAR/IP	10 days after exercise/event completion
AAR (all except PREP Notification)	60 days after exercise/event completion
RAI Action Office Comments	30 days after AAR release

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ACRONYM LIST

AAR	After Action Report
CG-CPE	Office of Contingency Preparedness and Exercise Policy
CGAAP	Coast Guard After Action Program
CGSAILS	Coast Guard Standard After Action Information and Lessons Learned System
COMDTINST	Commandant Instruction
COOP	Continuity of Operations Plan
CPS	Contingency Preparedness System
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DoD	Department of Defense
FORCECOM	Force Readiness Command
FOSC	Federal On-Scene Coordinator
FOUO	For Official Use Only
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
ICS	Incident Command System
ISPR	Incident Specific Preparedness Review
LL	Lessons Learned
MTS	Marine Transportation System
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration
NIC	National Incident Commander
NIMS	National Incident Management System
OIG	Office of Inspector General
OPFAC	Operating Facility
PPD	Presidential Policy Directive
PREP	Preparedness for Response Exercise Program
RAI	Remedial Action Issue
RAMP	Remedial Action Management Program
SIPRNET	Secret Internet Protocol Router Network
SSI	Sensitive Security Information
TSI	Transportation Security Incident

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