

Chapter 1 : MapRecord Publications: Antique Map Price Record

Record Collectors Handbook by E. P. Bliss, Jr. hardcover published by Record Sales Services Company. A book for cataloging one's record collection.

Medical a Outpatient field medical file including DD ; DD ; standard forms SFs , , and ; and other medical reports Medical Inpatient, fetal monitoring strips, and extended ambulatory records for fixed medical facilities Medical North Atlantic Treaty Organization inpatient records Medical e1,2 Military animal records Visual information records still and motion will be sent to director, U. Process and transmit personnel records in accordance with personnel prescribing directives. Background Recordkeeping requirements during contingency operations are governed by the same laws and regulations as recordkeeping during peacetime or while in garrison. However, the nature of a contingency operation makes good recordkeeping even more critical. Without properly documenting contingency operations, the Army as an institution risks losing important portions of its history; can lose the ability to formulate lessons learned; and, most importantly, can fail to protect the rights and interests of the individual Soldiers and civilians deployed. Missing records during Operation Desert Storm resulted in the Army spending millions of dollars for record reconstruction. The information was used to substantiate claims for and to determine the cause of Gulf War Syndrome suffered by many deployed Soldiers. Explanation of responsibilities AR , paragraph i states the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-3, will "ensure that support is included in Army operational planning documents for the collection and transfer of records created by deployed units in contingency operations per AR The designated contact will establish the processes for the collection and transfer of unit records. Deployed units will be provided copies of the Quick Reference guide outlining requirements for specific and minimum records creation, preservation, collection, and transfer. However for guidance purposes, the following procedures have been extracted from the successful collection processes used by U. In that area of responsibility AOR , the combatant commanders realized the importance of documenting operations. They supported and directed the effort through all staff elements and through the ranks, down to the unit level. To ensure records from the AOR are collected and properly prepared for transfer to continental U. This area should be staffed and equipped to process both electronic and hardcopy records received from units down range. Commanders of units down to separate company level that are deployed in contingency operations will manage and supervise operational recordkeeping systems in their commands. Develop supporting plans for maintaining and transferring operational records according to DA Pam Appoint operational record collectors RCs to carry out the contingency operation recordkeeping requirements. Ensure that operational records are transferred each month according to paragraph d 5 below and the instructions provided by this DA Pam. Ensure remaining records are transferred after the contingency operations mission is completed. Ensure that when different units rotate in and out of the same area of the operation, the outgoing unit thoroughly briefs the incoming unit on its records collection and transfer processes before the transfer of authority: The requirement applies to all forms of unit-generated records, whether produced on paper or in electronic format e-mail, diskette, posted on Websites, compact disc. Medical records will be collected and preserved through these procedures only if the situation does not allow for their return through existing procedures for turning in medical records. The guide provides additional records and specific guidance on where to send these records. This table does not list all files that units should maintain. Units should also preserve files not listed in this table that document unit activities. DA Pam provides guidance and procedures for collecting, preparing, transferring, and preserving operational records. To avoid loss or destruction of these documents, operational records will be transferred each month. Designated RCs for each unit are responsible for collecting, preparing, and transferring records. Unit RCs will transfer records each month. The closing date for records preparation is the last calendar day of the month. Records should be transferred within ten business days after the closing date. Submitting records electronically is encouraged. Mailing instructions and e-mail addresses are provided in subparagraph d 5 , below. Operational records are documents that record the location and activities of units and Soldiers involved in contingency operations. DA Form may be provided in electronic or paper format. Operational RCs receive

records from subordinate activities and prepare them for transfer to designated repositories. Original records are required for records in paper format. The unit should keep a copy of every record required for future operations. Units will not give information-gathering activities, such as history and lessons learned detachments, original record copies. If appropriate, these activities should be provided a copy. Paper records should be packed in official record containers national stock number. If official record containers are not readily available, units may use a box or envelope. The originator of the records will keep one copy of the shipping document and put one copy in the record container. The RCs are responsible for completing the SF and forwarding it with the records. The SF will be completed and forwarded according to AR and the following instructions. SFs are available as fillable forms in both. If it is impossible to create an SF, a plain sheet of paper can be used legibly handwritten or typed. However, the same information required on the SF should be placed on the plain sheet of paper: Enter the address of the designated collection point. Enter the name and telephone number of the RC. Enter the full unit address and include the unit identification code, name of the task force, and the operation. Electronic records transferred on diskettes, zip-disks, CDs, and other formats for transferring electronic records will be labeled with the unit name, type of records, month and year, and software application for example: The corresponding SF should also describe the software and the version. Records will be separated and shipped according to subparagraph transferring record below. See the Quick Reference Guide at Appendix C for address information on each specific collection point. There are a number of designated collection points for specific types of records: Electronic records may be transferred as e-mail attachments to the following e-mail addresses, as applicable: Hardcopy records paper, maps, overlays, microfiche, microfilm, and so on and electronic records on authorized electronic media may be mailed through the Military Postal System. Classified records, hardcopy or electronic, that are to be shipped will be sent by registered DOD official mail according to the instructions for handling classified material in AR. Many organizations communicate and pass record information through Web information centers WICs. In the WIC environment, very few paper record or records on approved removable media exist: Record information posted on a WIC must be captured and preserved routinely; however, the collection process must not place an additional burden on the owning unit. To prevent this burden, Web masters should incorporate collection and preservation procedures to these Websites as they are built.

Chapter 2 : The Collector's Handbook

*Mono Record Collector's Handbook [Phil Rees] on blog.quintoapp.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. The Audiophile Record Collector's Handbook (ARCH) has been in print since It is aimed mainly at collectors of fine sounding analogue stereo LP records.*

Collection Priorities Chapter 4 "You must learn from the mistakes of others. OIL definition Observations, insights, and lessons are information from any source that explains the conditions experienced by military forces during war or training, the issues that arose during those operations or exercises, and the potential solutions to the problems military forces experienced. Observations describe the conditions experienced by military forces during war or training. Lessons Learned Lessons learned definition CALL defines lessons learned as "validated knowledge and experience derived from observations and the historical study of military training, exercises, and combat operations that lead to a change in behavior at either the tactical standing operating procedures [SOP] , TTP, etc. OIL do not constitute lessons learned without changing individual, unit, or Army behavior. The sources include but are not limited to the following: At a minimum, observers should identify the task, describe the event, and highlight facts and data to corroborate the OIL. There are two methods of collection: Formal direct or active collection is conducted by subject matter experts during operations and exercises. These teams use a prepared and approved collection plan to focus and prioritize efforts. They document and organize, collect operational records and AARs, and provide feedback to the units they are observing. CALL desires the following minimum information requirements for observations: Administrative information, such as unit point of contact information, exercise or operation, branch of service, component, general dates, and locations Observation title Observation and relevant background information that include items relevant to the problem Insight What happened? How was the unit or its mission affected and why? Lesson you think should be learned The After-Action Review Army Regulation , Army Lessons Learned Program directs assigned units, brigade-size or larger to submit unit-level AARs and other lessons learned material to CALL for review, analysis, dissemination, and archiving in accordance with the following general guidelines: Units participating in an Army, joint, or combined military exercise or experiment will submit AARs to CALL no later than 60 days after returning to home station. Units completing combat training center CTC rotations, are highly encouraged to submit a copy of the relevant portions of their "take home package" to CALL. Its design is based on extensive institutional experience of what makes an outstanding AAR. Commanders are encouraged to include the following key information in their AARs. CALL uses both internal personnel and external volunteers to fill embed positions. Embedded volunteers include officers from both the active and reserve components to include the Army Reserve and National Guard, CTCs, branch proponents, and training support divisions. External commands support the embed program to improve predeployment training, validate the implementation of the operating environment into training and mission rehearsal exercises, and validate post-mobilization training. Other key tasks the TOD performs are: Giving supported command and CALL visibility on emerging issues. Acting on requests for information. Providing reach-back for in-country units. CAATs follow a very disciplined and developed collection process and subsequently debrief the CAC commander regarding their findings. The CAAT deploys to the collection site or to the aerial or seaport of debarkation to link up with personnel of the host unit. The collection plan, collection focus, end state, and intent along with unit missions, proponent school issues, and operational considerations drive the collection effort. Administrative and logistical support to include transportation, mess, and billeting. A workspace with access to communication links that support e-mail. Operational Records and Products from the Operational Army CALL highly encourages units to send copies of its key operational records and documents generated from operational deployments. CALL proactively collects copies of many key operational documents from units; however, it is only able to collect a fraction of what is available. Documents collected are permanently placed in the CALL archives, which makes them available for future use to the field and institutional Army. Experience has shown operational products and records are invaluable tools in helping units prepare for an operational deployment to OIF or OEF. Units are strongly encouraged to

DOWNLOAD PDF RECORD COLLECTORS HANDBOOK

send digital copies of the following operational documents and records to CALL for archiving:

Chapter 3 : Audiophile Record Collectors Handbook

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Chapter 4 : CALL Handbook Commander's Guide to Operational Records and Data Collection

Sample Collector's Handbook Introduction- 1 Introduction In order for a public water supply to provide a safe, clean, adequate supply of water to the consumer, it must be properly constructed.

Chapter 5 : WINSTON RECORDS | The Handbook of Texas Online| Texas State Historical Association (TS)

Audiophile Record Collector's Handbook by Phil Rees and a great selection of similar Used, New and Collectible Books available now at blog.quintoapp.com

Chapter 6 : Audiophile Record Collector's Handbook : Phil Rees :

This book is aimed mainly at collectors of fine sounding analogue stereo LP records. It concentrates largely on orchestral repertoire - that is what such collectors listen to in the main.

Chapter 7 : Catalog Record: The stamp collector's handbook | Hathi Trust Digital Library

The Federal Records Act of as amended contains the statutory authority for the Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS) program. The General Services Administration (GSA) and the.