Chapter 1 : ACCESS Service Overview

The Honorable Michael E. Horowitz Inspector General U.S. Department of Justice Document The Honorable Arthur A. Elkins, Jr. Inspector General U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Document Ms. Kathy A. Buller Inspector General U.S. Peace Corps Document.

Customers who are granted subscription service can enjoy the convenience of having their trips automatically scheduled without having to call the OC ACCESS Reservation Line to schedule each trip. Monday through Friday 8: However, rides may be scheduled up to 3 days in advance. For TDD, call The ADA allows for a ride request to be negotiated one hour before or one hour after the requested pick-up time. OCTA makes every effort to offer trip times as close as possible to those requested. However, if a customer refuses the negotiated trip time, it is recorded as a customer trip refusal and not as an OCTA denial of service. When requesting your ride, the caller should be prepared to give the reservation operator the following information: Your ACCESS identification number Your pick-up address This must be the exact city, street address and cross streets Your destination address This must be the exact city, street address and cross streets The time that you would like to be picked up from your pick-up address e. You may not request both a pick-up time and an arrival time. You may only choose one or the other. If you will be utilizing a mobility aid such as a walker, wheelchair or service animal. If you will be traveling with a personal care attendant PCA. If you will be traveling with a companion. This information shall be confirmed by the reservation operator prior to ending the call. Cancellations and No-Shows Canceling a Ride Rides must be canceled at least 1 hour prior to the scheduled trip time for it not to be a counted as a late cancel. Late cancels are considered no-shows. No-Show Policy Each verified no-show or late cancellation counts as one no-show. Customers may be suspended after they meet all of the following conditions: The suspension policy dictates the following outcome within a floating month period: First offense â€" 7 day suspension Second offense â€" 14 day suspension Third offense â€" 21 day suspension Fourth offense â€" day suspension, maximum. To ensure quality and fairness, OCTA will make reasonable modifications to its policies, practices, and procedures, where necessary, to avoid discrimination on the basis of disability or where the individual with a disability would otherwise be unable to use OCTA services, programs or activities. OCTA may grant a timely request for a reasonable modification provided that the request: Rider requests for a reasonable modification shall be communicated to the Coach Operator upon boarding. When requesting a reasonable modification, riders should be as specific as possible and identify the need, based upon their disability, for the requested modification. Customer requests for reasonable modification, where feasible, shall be made when making the trip reservation. Customer may request a reasonable modification at the time of service. When requesting a reasonable modification, customers should be as specific as possible and identify the need, based upon their disability, for the requested modification. Reasonable modification will be provided at no addition cost For safety reasons, a reasonable modification for door service is NOT available when any of the following conditions exist: The requested modification is unnecessary for the requestor to be able to fully utilize the service.

Chapter 2 : VA Gives RNs Full Practice Authority to Improve Care Access

MARC Training Lesson 2: Access Points and Authority Control Submitted by dsale on Mon, 10/19/ - pm The purpose of a bibliographic record is to identify a library resource, and to record information about the resource in such a way that it will be identified exactly and cannot be confused with any other resource.

Windsor, Diana, Princess of Wales Getty Union List of Artist Names Diana, Princess of Wales English noble and patron, National Library of the Netherlands Diana, prinses van Wales, [18] Generally there are different authority file headings and identifiers used by different libraries in different countries, possibly inviting confusion, but there are different approaches internationally to try to lessen the confusion. One international effort to prevent such confusion is the Virtual International Authority File which is a collaborative attempt to provide a single heading for a particular subject. It is a way to standardize information from different authority files around the world such as the Integrated Authority File GND maintained and used cooperatively by many libraries in German-speaking countries and the United States Library of Congress. The idea is to create a single worldwide virtual authority file. Same name describes two different subjects[edit] Sometimes two different authors have been published under the same name. Different authors can be distinguished correctly from each other by, for example, adding a middle initial to one of the names; in addition, other information can be added to one entry to clarify the subject, such as birth year, death year, range of active years such as â€" when the person flourished , or a brief descriptive epithet. When cataloguers come across different subjects with similar or identical headings, they can disambiguate them using authority control. Authority records and files[edit] A customary way of enforcing authority control in a bibliographic catalog is to set up a separate index of authority records, which relates to and governs the headings used in the main catalog. This separate index is often referred to as an "authority file. As a result, the records contain documentation about sources used to establish a particular preferred heading, and may contain information discovered while researching the heading which may be useful. Although practices vary internationally, authority records in the English-speaking world generally contain the following information: Headings show the preferred title chosen as the official and authorized version. It is important that the heading be unique; if there is a conflict with an identical heading, then one of the two will have to be chosen: Since the headings function as access points, making sure that they are distinct and not in conflict with existing entries is important. These see also references generally point to earlier or later forms of a name or title. Statement s of justification is a brief account made by the cataloguer about particular information sources used to determine both authorized and deprecated forms. Sometimes this means citing the title and publication date of the source, the location of the name or title on that source, and the form in which it appears on that source. In theory, every record in the catalog that represents a work by this author should have this form of the name as its author heading. What follows immediately below the heading beginning with Na Gopaleen, Myles, are the see references. So if a library user comes across this spelling variant, he or she will be led to the same author regardless. See also references, which point from one authorized heading to another authorized heading, are exceedingly rare for personal name authority records, although they often appear in name authority records for corporate bodies. Card catalog records such as this one used to be physical cards contained in long rectangular drawers in a library; today, generally, this information is stored in online databases. It may be particularly difficult to choose a single authorized heading for individuals whose various names have controversial political or social connotations, when the choice of authorized heading may be seen as endorsement of the associated political or social ideology. An alternative to using authorized headings is the idea of access control, where various forms of a name are related without the endorsement of one particular form. Naturally, then, there was considerable difference in the authority files of the different libraries. As libraries became more attuned to the needs of researchers and began interacting more with other libraries, the value of standard cataloging practices came to be recognized. With the advent of automated database technologies, catalogers began to establish cooperative consortia, such as OCLC and RLIN in the United States , in which cataloging departments from libraries all over the world contributed their records to, and took their records from, a shared database. This development

prompted the need for national standards for authority work. In the United States, the primary organization for maintaining cataloging standards with respect to authority work operates under the aegis of the Library of Congress , and is known as the Name Authority Cooperative Program, or NACO Authority. Standards for authority metadata: MARC standards for authority records in machine-readable format. Standards for object identification, controlled by an identification-authority: Legal personality identification systems person-IDs and authorities:

Chapter 3 : Access authority for data sets

In library science, authority control is a process that organizes bibliographic information, for example in library catalogs by using a single, distinct spelling of a name (heading) or a numeric identifier for each topic.

However, certified registered nurse anesthetists will not benefit from expanded authority. In a final ruling , the VA stated that it will permit certified nurse practitioners, clinical nurse specialists, and certified nurse-midwives to provide advanced nursing services without physician oversight when they are working within the scope of their VA employment. The VA intends for the expanded practice authority to standardize healthcare for veterans, increase timely care access, and improve care quality. ACOs Restructure Healthcare Staffing for High-Risk Patients In April, the Government Accountability Office GAO found that 60 out of veterans had not seen a provider for primary care and about half of them were unable to access primary care services because some VA medical center staff were unable to schedule appointments in accordance with policy. Another recent report from the Washington Post attributed veteran care access barriers to recent shortages of clinicians and other providers in the VA. About 6, nurses, physical therapists, medical doctors, psychologists, and physician assistants left their VA job in and that number increased to 7, by The recent practice authority expansion may help to overcome care access and quality challenges at the VA. The final rule states: Additionally, the final rule may help to alleviate healthcare employment challenges at the VA, including recruitment, hiring, and retention. A RAND survey found that about 38 percent of VA general facility Chief of Staffs reported recruiting and hiring problems with advanced practice providers. Another 50 percent said they faced similar recruiting and hiring issues with clinical specialists. Shift Admin, QGenda Top Physician Scheduling Vendors, KLAS Reports The top reported recruitment and hiring barriers for advanced practice providers was non-competitive wages 72 percent of advanced practice providers , followed by human resources process 42 percent , geographic location of facility 35 percent , and lack of qualified applications 26 percent. VA Chiefs of Staff also experienced trouble retaining advanced practice providers. About half stated that they had problems retaining nurses, including clinical specialists. The top reason for retention challenges were dissatisfaction with supervision or management support 61 percent of advanced practice providers. Although, about 36 percent of advanced practice providers were also dissatisfied with compensation. The final rule may not address the specific healthcare employment iisues plaguing the VA and advanced practice providers, the federal department noted. However, expanded advanced practice registered nurse authority may make the system more efficient, making more resources available to resolve employment issues. While some advanced practice registered nurses will benefit from the rule, the VA decided not to include certified registered nurse anesthetists CRNAs in the authority expansion. The federal department found no care access issues for anesthesia care and, therefore, did not expand practice authority. In the meantime, we owe it to Veterans to increase access to care in areas where we know we have immediate and broad access challenges. Currently, only 21 states plus Washington, DC have full practice status for nurse practitioners, according to the American Association of Nurse Practitioners. Although, the federal department will accept comments on full practice authority for CRNAs by the same date.

Chapter 4 : Port Authority of New York and New Jersey

clearly, "is authorized to have access to all records, reports, audits, reviews, documents, papers, recommendations, or other material." The Act directs all records be made and be given to the IGs.

Chapter 5 : _CERT_AUTHORITY_INFO_ACCESS | Microsoft Docs

The Access to Authority, Part 1. They say getting things done isn't always a matter of what you know, but whom you know. In this lesson, Dr. Tony Evans will explain why there's no limit to what we can accomplish once we know the Creator of the universe!

Chapter 6 : Disability Rights Ohio - Access Authority

Table 1. Commands and operands you can issue if you have an access authority; Access authorities Commands and operands you can issue if you have this authority.

Chapter 7 : Authority Synonyms, Authority Antonyms | calendrierdelascience.com

Scope. This policy provides guidelines for the appropriate delegation of signature authority, approval authority and access to University systems for all financial transactions at the University.

Chapter 8 : Access authority

But equally important is a full accounting of the forms of authority by which rights are conferred and relatedly how these forms of authority have limits and are invariably contested, fought over (often violently), disputed and reformed (even overturned).

Chapter 9 : Authority control - Wikipedia

_CERT_AUTHORITY_INFO_ACCESS structure. 10/24/; 2 minutes to read In this article. The CERT_AUTHORITY_INFO_ACCESS structure represents authority information access and subject information access certificate extensions and specifies how to access additional information and services for the subject or the issuer of a certificate.