

Chapter 1 : Frequently Asked Questions on Accessibility

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Travel providers usually save their best experiences – comfortable seats, spacious hotel suites, quick check-in lines – for those willing to pay more. When upgrades are handed out for free, the goodies typically go to frequent travelers who spend a lot with those providers. There are ways, however, of getting a much better travel experience without paying top dollar. Here are a few approaches to consider if you want to make your next trip a little more luxurious.

How to get an airline upgrade

The first rule of scoring a better seat: Pay the premium economy fare, for example, if you want to get to business class. If you have sufficient airline miles, you may be able to use them to upgrade right away – or you may need to keep checking back. If you want to book a premium cabin seat entirely with points or miles, you may need to plan well in advance. Some airlines offer discounted upgrades a week or so before takeoff. Call and ask, or at least log in and check your reservation to see if there are any offers. Discounts may even pop up at check-in time. Check your bags for free

Carrying your suitcase on the plane allows you to bypass baggage claim, but first you have to wrestle your luggage through security and jostle with other passengers for overhead bin space. Many airline-branded credit cards offer free checked bags as a perk. Others offset airline fees, including checked bags. Or fly Southwest, which still offers two free checked bags. Global Entry makes returning to the U. Both are good for five years. Some credit cards will offset the fees. Snag a better hotel room

Unlike airlines, hotels frequently do give out upgrades if you ask nicely. If you do book through a third-party site, call the hotel afterward to link your frequent traveler number to your reservation. If you have elite status with the hotel – a perk provided by many hotel-branded credit cards – an upgrade may come automatically. If not, ask politely when you check in. That often does the trick. If not, upgrades may be available using points or at a discount.

Access the lounges

Many airports and larger hotels offer lounges where travelers can find little luxuries: Some offer full breakfasts in the morning, heavy appetizers and desserts at night, and premium liquor. Others offer cheese and crackers and a coffee machine.

Chapter 2 : IBM - United States

Access Travel U.S.A.: A D has been added to your Cart Add to Cart. Turn on 1-Click ordering. Prime Book Box for Kids. Story time just got better with Prime Book.

Visit the Embassy of the Republic of Turkey website for the most current visa and residency permit information. In Turkey, contact the nearest Directorate General of Migration Management office to obtain a residence permit. Obey all Turkish visa regulations and maintain valid residence permits at all times. Embassy is unable to assist with Turkish immigration or visa-related matters. Turkish authorities enforce immigration laws. Passports must be valid for six months beyond your entry date. You will be denied entry into Turkey if there is not enough space for entry and exit stamps in your passport. You need a visa to travel to Turkey. For tourism or commercial travel of up to 90 days within a day period, obtain a Turkish visa from Turkish missions abroad or from the e-Visa application system prior to arrival. Get entry and exit stamps. You must have a Turkish entry stamp to fly domestically. Get an exit stamp in your passport when leaving the country, or you may face difficulties re-entering Turkey in the future, and a fine. If you are planning to work, study, or conduct academic or scientific research in Turkey, you must receive a visa from a Turkish embassy or consulate before arriving in Turkey. See the Syria travel advisory. Embassy in Damascus closed in February. The Department of State continues to warn U. At this time, the Turkey-Syria border is closed except in cases of urgent medical treatment or safety from immediate danger as defined by the Government of Turkey. See the Iraq travel advisory. The Turkish Government tightly controls entry and exit on the border. Safety and Security Terrorism: The potential for terrorist attacks in Turkey, including against U. Terrorists have previously attacked U. Embassy in Ankara, the U. Consulate General in Istanbul, and the U. Terrorist groups continue plotting possible attacks in Turkey. Terrorist organizations also explicitly target Western tourists and expatriates for kidnapping and assassination. Mission personnel and family members residing in or visiting Istanbul from congregating in large groups at locations in Istanbul frequented by Westerners or expatriates. Under laws passed in , Turkish security forces have an expanded legal ability to stop and search individuals and to detain individuals without charge. For your own safety: Carry a passport or identity document at all times. Follow local news sources during your stay to remain abreast of any potential areas, dates, or times of concern. Exercise caution and good judgment, keep a low profile, and maintain a high level of vigilance. Avoid demonstrations, which may become violent and unpredictable. Obey the instructions of Turkish security personnel at all times. There have also been threats and acts of violence targeting religious minorities, groups, institutions, and places of worship in Turkey. The level of anti-Israeli and anti-Semitic sentiment remains significant. Overall street crime in Turkey is low; however, you should use the same precautions you would take in the United States. The following types of crime have been reported in Turkey: Carry only necessary items when in tourist areas. Patronize well-established restaurants and ask to see a menu with prices before ordering anything. Typically, the person in Turkey asks the other person to wire large sums of money to provide financial assistance. Do not send money to someone you have never met in person. Exercise due diligence when purchasing jewelry, rugs, or real estate. We strongly recommend that U. The following incidents and activities have taken place in southeastern Turkey: The PKK has attacked Turkish military and police personnel in the southeastern provinces, occasionally harming bystanders. Turkish security forces control access to the southeastern provinces of Hakkari, Mardin and Sirnak along the Iraqi border, and the entire Turkey-Syria border. Do not photograph or video Turkish military operations or attempt to enter military installations anywhere in Turkey. Take precautions in any meetings with individuals claiming to be directly involved with any side of the Syrian conflict or purporting to raise funds for assistance to Syria. These precautions include conducting all meetings in public places. Turkish towns located along the border with Syria have been struck by bullets and artillery rounds that originate in Syria, some resulting in deaths or injuries. Use commercial air travel whenever possible while traveling to southeastern Turkey. If road travel is necessary, drive only during daylight hours and on major highways. Cooperate if stopped at a checkpoint. Be prepared to provide identification and vehicle registration. Remain calm, do not make any sudden movements,

and obey all instructions. We strongly discourage the use of public transportation in the southeastern region. Violent clashes have taken place between Syrian refugees and Turkish citizens, either in organized demonstrations or as a result of a perceived provocation. The Turkish Government has instituted temporary curfews in cities throughout the southeast due to blockades of certain neighborhoods by the PKK. Adhere to any locally imposed curfews. Report crimes to the local police at and contact the U. Embassy or nearest consulate. Remember that local authorities are responsible for investigating and prosecuting the crime. Embassy or closest consulate. Call us in Washington at toll-free in the United States and Canada or from other countries from 8:

Chapter 3 : United States passport - Wikipedia

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What accessible routes are required on a site? What is the difference between "accessibility" and "universal design"? It recognizes the changing diversity of needs important to all types of people regardless of their varying age, ability, or condition, during an entire life. By comparison, "accessibility" has traditionally focused on addressing the needs of a few people with separate circumstances from those of the public at large, when in fact almost everyone is, over the course of their lifetime, quite able to benefit from barrier-free design, user-friendly architecture, and comfortable environments. What is the purpose of the California accessibility requirements? It is the intent of the California Legislature that the building standards published in the California Building Standards Code Title 24 relating to accessibility by people with disabilities shall be used as minimum requirements to ensure that buildings, structures, and related facilities are accessible to, and functional for, every member of the public, so as to provide equal opportunity to access public accommodations. Access is to be provided to, through, and within the buildings, without loss of function, space, or facility where the general public is concerned. Who is the building official? Local cities and counties have building officials who regulate construction in their jurisdiction. State funded construction on state property is often regulated by a state agency, such as the Division of the State Architect. Sometimes public construction has more than one building official – each has separate jurisdictional oversight responsibilities. Can I get a waiver from the access requirements? The California Building Standards Code says that you must get a final determination from the local building official that your project has an unreasonable hardship. This is rarely granted for new construction. Existing buildings undergoing alteration are sometimes allowed to depart from the literal requirements of the building code only when equivalent facilitation is provided. What is "equivalent facilitation"? In determining equivalent facilitation, consideration shall be given to means that provide for the maximum independence of persons with disabilities while presenting the least risk of harm, injury, or other hazard to such persons or others. Can DSA help me settle a dispute I am having with my local building inspector who says I must provide access to my restaurant? No, because DSA is a separate jurisdiction. By law, only the local building authority can make a final determination as to code enforcement issues. Do point-of-sale transaction counters require a lower checkwriting surface for people who use wheelchairs? On state funded projects under DSA jurisdiction, DSA approves projects that provide a lower transaction counter which is minimally 36 inches in width and no more than 34 inches high above the finished floor. If your project is under a local jurisdiction, check with the local building official to see if the same enforcement policy is utilized. Do all the living units in an apartment building need to be accessible? Accessibility is required to all covered multifamily dwellings on the lowest floor in buildings without elevators. Certain exceptions apply to multistory units, or smaller buildings such as single or duplex units. In covered multifamily dwellings in buildings with elevators, all units are required to be located on an accessible route. Within the units, the requirements for accessibility are allowed to be for adaptable dwelling units. What is a "covered multifamily dwelling"? Is an elevator required in "covered multifamily dwellings"? No, as long as the first dwelling level floor above grade is accessible. Some buildings have parking on the lower floor, and a ramp, wheelchair lift or elevator will be required to provide access to the lowest dwelling level floor above the parking. What is an "adaptable dwelling unit"? An "adaptable dwelling unit" is a dwelling unit in a building with a building entrance on an accessible route designed in such a manner that the public and common use areas are readily accessible to and usable by a person with a disability, and all doors are designed sufficiently wide to allow passage into and within all premises by persons who use wheelchairs as required by the building code. What are the general requirements of the California Building Standards Code accessibility regulations? Accessibility to buildings or portions of buildings shall be provided for all occupancy classifications except as specifically modified by the building code. Individual occupancy requirements in the

code may modify the general requirements for accessibility, but never to the exclusion of them entirely unless the requirements for an individual occupancy specifically overrides a general requirement. Multistory buildings must provide access by ramp or elevator, with elevator exceptions available for some buildings. Generally, two story office buildings are not required to have elevators, although all other accessible features are still required on upper floors. Accessibility requirements can be difficult to understand. Can DSA help me determine what I must do in my construction project? Construction law is quite difficult, and takes experienced professional expertise. The Division of the State Architect functions as a building oversight agency on state-funded construction projects, and can only direct you to general resources at your local building department. If DSA is the jurisdictional authority, our "California Access Compliance Reference Manual" has all of the building code accessibility regulations and policies used on projects under DSA approval authority. The Manual is also available in hardcopy at technical bookstores throughout California. What privately funded multistory buildings do not require a ramp or elevator? The following types of privately funded multistory buildings do not require a ramp or elevator above and below the first floor: Multistoried office buildings other than the professional office of a health care provider and passenger vehicle service stations less than three stories high or less than 3, square feet m² per story. Any other privately funded multistoried building that is not a shopping center, shopping mall, or the professional office of a health care provider, and that is less than three stories high or less than 3, square feet m² per story if a reasonable portion of all facilities and accommodations normally sought and used by the public in such a building are accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities. Can I have all the accessible seating in the back or front row? Accessible seating or accommodations in places of public amusement and resort, including theaters, concert halls and stadiums, but not including hotels and motels, shall be provided in a variety of locations so as to provide persons with disabilities a choice of admission prices otherwise available to members of the general public. When there are over seats, dispersal is required, and when there are less, no dispersal is clearly indicated in the code. However, some trial courts have found that lack of dispersal creates a highlighted area generally considered discriminatory. The building code does mention this, and further changes in the code to clarify this is quite likely. Does a factory need to be accessible? Yes, the following areas are required to be accessible: Major or principal floor areas shall be made accessible. Office areas shall be made accessible. Sanitary facilities serving these areas shall be made accessible. What about access to hotels? Hotels, motels, inns, dormitories, resorts, and similar places of transient lodging shall provide access for persons with disabilities in accordance with the provisions of the accessibility requirements of this California Building Code. Accessible guest rooms or suites shall be dispersed among the various classes of sleeping accommodations to provide a range of options applicable to room sizes, costs, amenities provided, and the number of beds provided. Must I provide separate accessible toilet facilities? The California Labor Code requires separate facilities whenever there are more than four employees. Where separate facilities are provided for nondisabled persons of each sex, separate facilities shall be provided for persons with disabilities of each sex also. Where unisex facilities are provided for persons without disabilities, at least one unisex facility shall be provided for persons with disabilities within close proximity to the non-accessible facility. When a building, or portion of a building, is required to be accessible or adaptable, an accessible route of travel shall be provided to all portions of the building, to accessible building entrances and between the building and the public way. Except within an individual dwelling unit, an accessible route of travel shall not pass through kitchens, storage rooms, restrooms, closets or other spaces used for similar purposes. At least one accessible route within the boundary of the site shall be provided from public transportation stops, accessible parking and accessible passenger loading zones, and public streets or sidewalks, to the accessible building entrance they serve. The accessible route shall, to the maximum extent feasible, coincide with the route for the general public. At least one accessible route shall connect accessible buildings, facilities, elements and spaces that are on the same site. At least one accessible route shall connect accessible building or facility entrances with all accessible spaces and elements and with all accessible dwelling units within the building or facility. An accessible route shall connect at least one accessible entrance of each accessible dwelling unit with those exterior and interior spaces and facilities that serve the accessible dwelling unit.

Chapter 4 : Turkey International Travel Information

Global Entry makes returning to the U.S. a breeze. If there's any chance you may travel internationally in the next five years, go for Global Entry, which costs \$ and includes TSA Precheck.

You are safe in the USA. Despite the news reports about tourist troubles on Florida highways and the availability of handguns, the United States is a relatively safe place. The typical crime victim in the USA is not a sweet little grandmother or a European tourist. Most crime victims are single, unemployed, young men. Members of their own families usually kill murder victims. Our gun crimes scare people. Some people even avoid a trip to the USA for fear of a bullet. All cities have "good" and "bad" areas. Talk to locals to get an idea of where the "bad" areas are located and avoid them especially at night. Most Americans have never seen a shooting except in the movies. Some precautions when driving in the US You can take a few precautions. Remember that the USA is a car-dependent country. Public transportation outside of large cities is non-existent or unreliable. You should rent a cell telephone for your travels. Call for the police and emergencies services anywhere in the USA. If you have no cell phone, carry a large sign that says, "Call Police-Send help" in case of a breakdown. Remember to lock your car doors, store valuables in the trunk, and do not stop for strangers. Police officers who stop drivers for traffic violations will always be in a marked police car and will be in uniform. Carjacking and Bump and Rob attacks are rare You should be careful about a "bump and rob" attack. Although it is rare, some criminals steal cars and valuables by bumping a target car. When the driver gets out to assess the damage and exchange information, the thief and his companions rob the victim. If you are bumped by another car, pull into a well-lit area with other people around before getting out. If you are uncomfortable with the situation, call on your mobile phone. For most sensible travelers, ensuring you are covered by a suitable travel insurance policy is the best bet. Carjacking tends to be a crime of opportunity. Check your maps before setting out. Carjackers look for cars which slow down or stop to ask directions. It is best to park in well-lit, heavily traveled areas. Always check with local residents to find out which parts of town are unsafe. If you are a member of your own national Automobile Association, obtain information on the American Automobile Association before you leave home. Many foreign automobile clubs have reciprocal courtesy arrangement with the AAA. The "Triple A" can help you find lodging and car repair services. Finding the right place to stay is the most important step that you can take to have a safe happy trip. Try to plan your accommodations in advance! Sleeping in train stations or bus stations is generally not accepted in the USA. In some train stations, the police will wake you. Safe travel through the United States requires planning getting off a bus or a train at night and seeking lodging may not be a good idea. Try to plan your accommodations in advance. You can usually find motel rooms along major interstate highways without a reservation. Do not sleep in your car at highway "rest areas. In the USA, Bed and Breakfast establishments are often expensive, exclusive places that can break your budget. However, you will find an array of hotels to suit every budget. Check with your travel agent, airline, or car rental company for more information. Watch for No Trespassing signs and stay off private property. Stay off private property! Do not camp on private land and do not camp beside the highway. You can be arrested for camping on private property, even worse the property owner could shoot at you. Use only public beaches, marked trails and State or National Parks. Consult a guidebook for designated wilderness areas where free camping is permitted. In most areas, you will also find commercial camp grounds. Some caution for single women travelers Attitudes toward women in the USA are different from customs in some other countries. If a place makes you uncomfortable - leave! Diane Goldberg Top Photo Credit: Tucson Scenic Highway Panorama Have a question? More Information A non-profit group, the National Council for Crime Prevention has a wonderful web site full of current information on avoiding crime. The pages are available in English and Spanish and provide a wealth of personal safety information.

Chapter 5 : USA Travel Safety Tips

Global Entry is a U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) program that allows expedited clearance for pre-approved, low-risk travelers upon arrival in the United States. Members enter the United States through automatic kiosks at select airports.

Non-biometric United States passport pre Post United States biometric passport, first page. American consular officials issued passports to some citizens of some of the thirteen states during the War for Independence. Passports were sheets of paper printed on one side, included a description of the bearer, and were valid for three to six months. The minister to France, Benjamin Franklin, based the design of passports issued by his mission on that of the French passport. The Articles of Confederation government did not have a passport requirement. In July, the Department of Foreign Affairs was carried over by the government established under the Constitution. In September of that year, the name of the department was changed to Department of State. The department handled foreign relations and issued passports, and, until the mid-19th century had various domestic duties. For decades thereafter, passports were issued not only by the Department of State but also by states and cities, and by notaries public. For example, an internal passport dated was presented to Massachusetts citizen George Barker to allow him to travel as a free black man to visit relatives in Southern slave states. Some European countries refused to recognize passports not issued by the Department of State, unless United States consular officials endorsed them. The problems led the Congress in to give to the Department of State the sole authority to issue passports. The passport requirement of the Civil War era lacked statutory authority. The Travel Control Act of May 22, 1862, permitted the president, when the United States was at war, to proclaim a passport requirement, and President Wilson issued such a proclamation on August 18, 1914. World War I ended on November 11, 1918, but the passport requirement lingered until March 3, 1919, the last day of the Wilson administration. Countries such as Czarist Russia and the Ottoman Empire maintained passport requirements. After World War I, many European countries retained their passport requirements. Foreign passport requirements undercut the absence of a passport requirement for Americans exiting the country, under United States law, between 1862 and 1919. Records of the Department of State show that, between 1862 and 1919, passports were issued between 1862 and 1919, and that, between 1862 and 1919, passports were issued between 1862 and 1919. Some of those passports were family passports or group passports. A passport application could cover, variously, a wife, a child, or children, one or more servants, or a woman traveling under the protection of a man. The passport would be issued to the man. Similarly, a passport application could cover a child traveling with his or her mother. The passport would be issued to the mother. The number of Americans who traveled without passports is unknown. The conference put forward guidelines on the layout and features of passports, which the and conferences followed up. Those guidelines were steps in the shaping of contemporary passports. One of the guidelines was about page passport booklets, such as the U. Another guideline was about languages in passports. A conference on travel and tourism held by the United Nations in 1944 did not result in standardised passports. Passport standardization was accomplished in 1944 under the auspices of the International Civil Aviation Organization. The design and contents of U. This had a stiff red cover, with a window cutout through which the passport number was visible. That style of passport contained 32 pages. Green covers were again issued from April 1945, until March 1946, and included a special one-page tribute to Benjamin Franklin in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the United States Consular Service. Currently blue passports, with the pages showing historical and natural scenes of the U. In the succeeding decades the initial lengths for adult applicants were extended to three, five, and eventually to ten years, the current standard. At this time stamping for a further extension is not allowed. In 1966, the United States became the first country to introduce machine-readable passports. In 1973, the Department of State began to issue biometric passports to diplomats and other officials. The passport number will also be laser cut as tapered, perforated holes through pages—just one of several components of the "Next Generation" passport, including artwork upgrade, new security features such as a watermark, "tactile features," and more "optically variable" inks. Some designs on pages will be raised, and ink—depending on the viewing angle—will appear to be different colors. They operate 26 regional passport agencies in the United States to serve the

general public. There are about 9, passport acceptance facilities in the United States, designated by Passport Services, at which routine passport applications may be filed. These facilities include United States courts, state courts, post offices, public libraries, county offices, and city offices. Restrictions[edit] It is unlawful to enter or exit the United States without a valid passport or Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative -compliant passport-replacement document, or without an exception or waiver. Agee , the administration may deny or revoke passports for foreign policy or national security reasons at any time, [8] as well as for other reasons as prescribed by regulations. The United States is a signatory of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights , which guarantees residents of its signatories wide-ranging rights to enter or depart their own countries. Passport requirements[edit] Citizens and non-citizen nationals[edit] United States passports are issuable only to persons who owe permanent allegiance to the United States i. Every citizen is a national of the United States, but not every national is a citizen. There is a small class of American Samoans, born in American Samoa , including Swains Island , who are nationals but not citizens of the United States , [57] This is because people born in American Samoa are not automatically granted US citizenship by birth. United States law permits dual nationality. The United Nations laissez-passer is a similar document issued by that international organization. Passport in lieu of certificate of non-citizenship nationality[edit] Few requests for certificates of non-citizenship nationality are made to the Department of State, which are issuable by the department. Production of a limited number of certificates would be costly, which if produced certificates would have to meet stringent security standards. Due to this, the Department of State chooses not to issue certificates of non-citizen nationality; instead, passports are issued to non-citizen nationals. The issued passport certifies the status of a non-citizen national. National" instead of "USA" on the front of the passport card, or an endorsement in the passport book: The resulting passport is sent to the embassy or consulate for issuance to the applicant. An emergency passport is issuable by the embassy or consulate. Regular issuance takes approximately 4"6 weeks. Agee , the Presidential administration may deny or revoke passports for foreign policy or national security reasons at any time. Places where a U.

Chapter 6 : How to Score Luxury Travel for Less

Upon exiting the U.S., travelers previously issued a paper Form I should surrender it to the commercial carrier or to CBP upon departure. Otherwise, CBP will record the departure electronically via manifest information provided by the carrier or by CBP.

Chapter 7 : Disabled blog.quintoapp.com - Resource for accessible and disability travel information

travel distance to an exit is short and the occupant load is low. For example, a business occupancy with no more than 30 occupants and a maximum exit access travel distance.

Chapter 8 : Explore The U.S.A. | Enhanced Camping

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Chapter 9 : Travel Channel United Kingdom

U.S. APEC Business Travel Card holders may also use the Global Entry kiosks at participating airports upon their U.S. return. However, the U.S. APEC Business Travel Card cannot be used in lieu of a visa to enter an APEC member country in the way that some other countries' APEC cards can be used in lieu of visas.