


FTA
FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION

**The ADA and
Demand Responsive
Service Requirements**


FTA Circular 4710.1


FTA Office of Civil Rights
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U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Transit Administration

Overview

- Background
- Chapter 7: Demand Responsive Service
- Questions



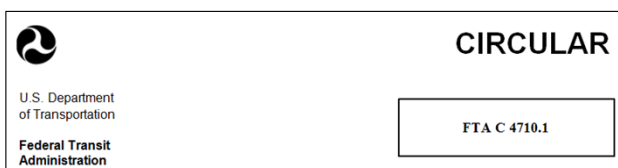


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Circular Background

- Helps avoid oversight findings
- Contains no new requirements
- Covers 49 CFR 27, 37, 38, 39, and Facility Standards
- Provides one-stop shopping



Circular Organization: 12 Chapters

Chapter	Topic
1	Introduction and Applicability
2	General Requirements
3	Transportation Facilities
4	Vehicle Acquisition and Specifications
5	Equivalent Facilitation
6	Fixed Route Service
7	DEMAND RESPONSIVE SERVICE
8	Complementary Paratransit Service
9	ADA Paratransit Eligibility
10	Passenger Vessels
11	Other Modes
12	Oversight, Complaints, and Monitoring

Demand Responsive Service Is Not ADA Complementary Paratransit

- DR service for general public
 - Circular chapter 7
- ADA complementary paratransit
 - Circular chapters 8 & 9



Other Relevant Chapters

Chapter 1: Introduction and Applicability

- Services under contract or other arrangement

Chapter 2: General Requirements

- Lift use and securement
- Service animals and oxygen
- Personnel assistance and training
- Maintenance of accessible features
- Accessible information
- Reasonable modification of policy

Chapter 4: Vehicle Acquisition and Specifications

What Is Demand Responsive Service?

- Demand responsive system:
 - Transit that “is not a fixed route system”
- So what is fixed route?
 - Transit where “a vehicle is operated along a prescribed route according to a fixed schedule”



How Do We Determine What Is a Demand Responsive Service?

- **Whether rider must request service**
- Absence of published schedules



Acquisition of Demand Responsive Vehicles

- Permitted to purchase new inaccessible vehicles
 - So long as system, when viewed in its entirety, provides **equivalent service**
- Certification required
- Equivalent service exists where
 - (1) service is provided in the most integrated setting
 - (2) the level of service for individuals with disabilities is equivalent to level of service for individuals without disabilities, based on 7 service characteristics



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Equivalent Service and Mixed Fleets

- Equivalent service requirements only apply where fleet is mixed
 - E.g. sedans and lift-equipped vans



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Most Integrated Setting

- People with and without disabilities traveling together
 - Same vehicles
- Avoid segregating fleets



Equivalent Service Characteristics

- Response time
- Fares
- Geographic area of service
- Hours and days of service
- Restrictions or priorities based on trip purpose
- Availability of information and reservations capability
- Any constraints on capacity or service availability



Equivalent Service Characteristics

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Equivalent Service: Response Time

- Same reservation requirement
 - Elapsed time from request to service



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Equivalent Service: Capacity Constraints

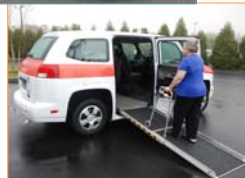
- Trip denials
- First-come, first-served
- Waiting lists
- Trip caps
- Long ride time
- Trip-purpose restrictions or priorities

All allowed, so long as same frequency for all riders



Types of Demand Responsive Services

- Dial-a-ride
- Taxi subsidy
- Vanpool
- Route deviation



Dial-a-Ride Service

- Operate in defined area during advertised hours
 - Often suburban & rural
- Riders request a pickup time and then schedules and routes are developed
- Service equivalency



Taxi Subsidy Service

- Agency contracts with taxi company to provide service
 - User-side subsidy or provider-side subsidy
- Service equivalency
 - Fares



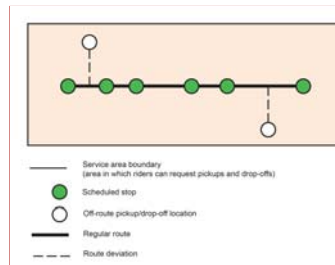
Vanpool Service

- Voluntary commuter ridesharing arrangement
- Service equivalency
 - Joining a vanpool





Route Deviation Service

- Operates along established routes with deviations for pick up and drop off
 - Riders typically asked to request off-route pickup
- Route deviation vs. fixed route




Route Deviation: Fixed Route or Demand Responsive?

- **Non-commuter fixed route** = ADA complementary paratransit required
- **Demand responsive service** = No ADA complementary paratransit required

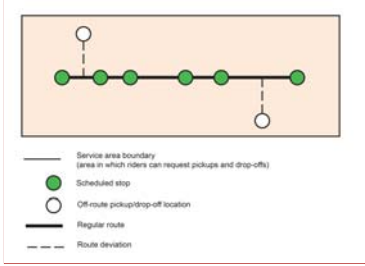




Central question becomes:
Which category does route deviation fall into?


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What Makes Route Deviation Demand Responsive?

- General public demand responsive service
 - Deviates for all
 - Publically advertised as route deviation service
 - Nondiscriminatory service
- No ADA paratransit required




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Related Service Delivery Option

- Comingled fixed route and paratransit service
 - Deviates only for persons who are ADA paratransit eligible
 - Meets Subpart F requirements
 - Eligibility process
 - Service criteria
 - Origin to destination
 - Free of capacity constraints



Monitoring Suggestions

- Monitoring self, contractors, and subrecipients (states)
 - Local approach
- Determining equivalency
 - See Table 7-2 for suggested approaches





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