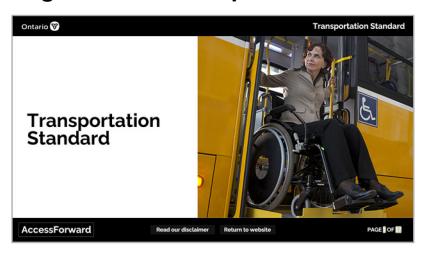
#### **Disclaimer Statement**

Completion of this AccessForward training course by an individual should not be construed as compliance by them or their organization with the AODA and its regulation.

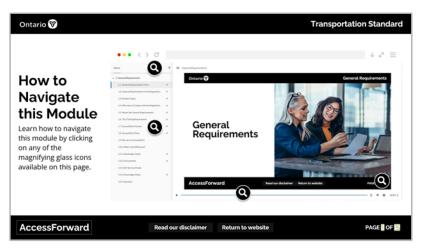
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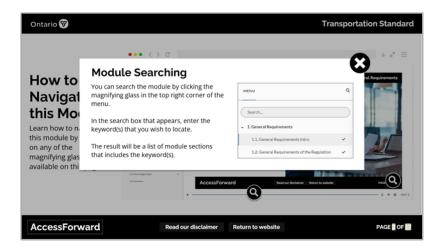
## Page 1 of 17: Transportation Standard



## Page 2 of 17: How to Navigate this Module



Learn how to navigate this module by clicking on any of the magnifying glass icons available on this page.

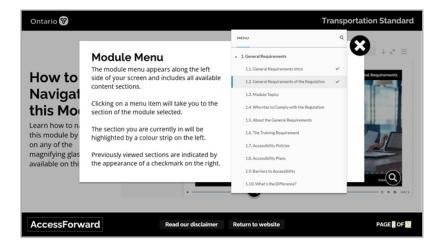


#### **Module Searching**

You can search the module by clicking the magnifying glass in the top right corner of the menu.

In the search box that appears, enter the keyword(s) that you wish to locate.

The result will be a list of module sections that includes the keyword(s).



#### Module Menu

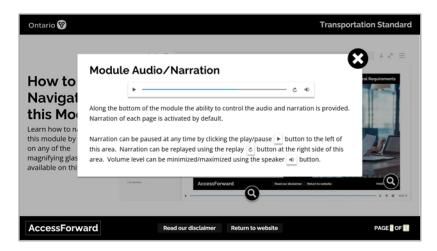
The module menu appears along the left side of your screen and includes all available content sections.

Clicking on a menu item will take you to the section of the module selected.

The section you are currently in will be highlighted by a colour strip on the left.

Previously viewed sections are indicated by the appearance of a checkmark on the right.

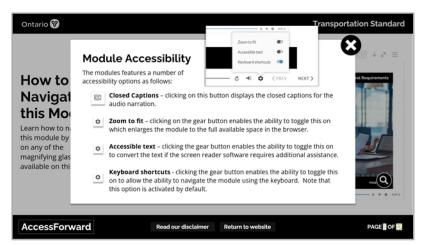




#### Module Audio/Narration

Along the bottom of the module the ability to control the audio and narration is provided. Narration of each page is activated by default.

Narration can be paused at any time by clicking the play/pause button to the left of this area. Narration can be replayed using the replay button at the right side of this area. Volume level can be minimized/maximized using the speaker button.



#### **Module Accessibility**

The modules features a number of accessibility options as follows:

**Closed Captions** - clicking on this button displays the closed captions for the audio narration.

**Zoom to fit** – clicking on the gear button enables the ability to toggle this on which enlarges the module to the full available space in the browser.

**Accessible text** – clicking the gear button enables the ability to toggle this on to convert the text if the screen reader software requires additional assistance.

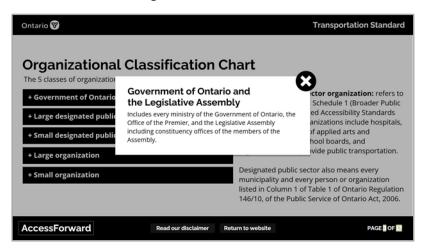


**Keyboard shortcuts** - clicking the gear button enables the ability to toggle this on to allow the ability to navigate the module using the keyboard. Note that this option is activated by default.

### Page 3 of 17: Organizational Classification Chart



#### The 5 classes of organizations:



#### Government of Ontario and the Legislative Assembly

Includes every ministry of the Government of Ontario, the Office of the Premier, and the Legislative Assembly including constituency offices of the members of the Assembly.



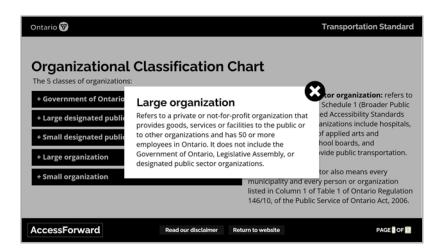
#### Large designated public sector organization

A designated public sector organization with 50 or more employees (such as municipalities, hospitals, universities, colleges of applied arts and technology, district school boards, and organizations that provide public transportation).



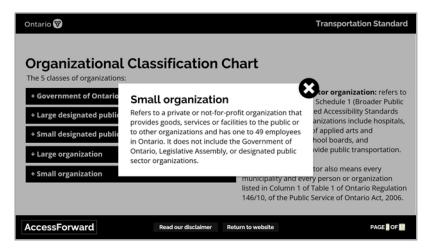
#### Small designated public sector organization

A designated public sector organization with one to 49 employees (such as the Ontario Office of the Fairness Commissioner and some municipalities).



#### Large organization

Refers to a private or not-for-profit organization that provides goods, services or facilities to the public or to other organizations and has 50 or more employees in Ontario. It does not include the Government of Ontario, Legislative Assembly, or designated public sector organizations.



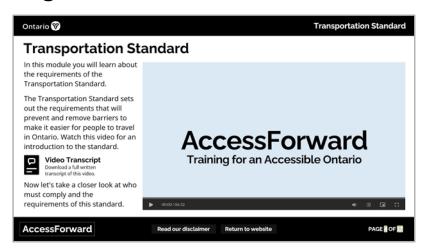
#### **Small organization**

Refers to a private or not-for-profit organization that provides goods, services or facilities to the public or to other organizations and has one to 49 employees in Ontario. It does not include the Government of Ontario, Legislative Assembly, or designated public sector organizations.

**Designated public sector organization:** Refers to organizations listed in Schedule 1 (Broader Public Sector) of the Integrated Accessibility Standards Regulation. These organizations include hospitals, universities, colleges of applied arts and technology, district school boards, and organizations that provide public transportation.

Designated public sector also means every municipality and every person or organization listed in Column 1 of Table 1 of Ontario Regulation 146/10, of the Public Service of Ontario Act, 2006

### Page 4 of 17: Introduction Video



In this module you will learn about the requirements of the Transportation Standard.

The Transportation Standard sets out the requirements that will prevent and remove barriers to make it easier for people to travel in Ontario. Watch this video for an introduction to the standard.

#### **Video Transcript**

Download a full written transcript of this video.

Now let's take a closer look at who must comply and the requirements of this standard.

# AccessForward: Training for an Accessible Ontario Off We Go!

## Introduction to the Transportation Standard – Integrated Accessibility Standards Regulation

#### NARRATOR:

Do you remember the freedom you felt when you learned to ride a bike? What power, being able to bike over to a friend's house any time you wanted, rather than wait around for your parents to drive you.

The world opens up when you can get from one place to another.

From home to a job. From your workplace to a doctor's appointment to a movie downtown with friends and back home again.

Transportation can empower people; it means independence, opportunities for employment and social engagement.

Over the years, there have been significant achievements in making public transportation services accessible.

And the design improvements that were done to address accessibility have been found to help us all.

Stop announcements on public transportation vehicles help tourists, newcomers and those who are just too absorbed in their book to know where they are.

Grab bars help us all when a train needs to stop abruptly.

Clearly marked route signage on a bus.

But there's always more that can be done.

The regulation sets out requirements that apply to...

Conventional transportation services such as buses and commuter trains.

Specialized transportation services designed specifically for people with disabilities.

And, transportation services that may be provided by school boards, hospitals, or colleges and universities.

There are also requirements for municipalities concerning accessible taxicab services, as well as accessible bus stops and shelters for those that offer conventional transportation services.



The goal is to build more accessible communities.

With accessible transportation we will give everyone an opportunity to experience independence.

We open up the world to us all.

The Transportation Standard, as outlined in this module, addresses ways to prevent and remove barriers to public transportation so that everyone can more easily travel in Ontario.

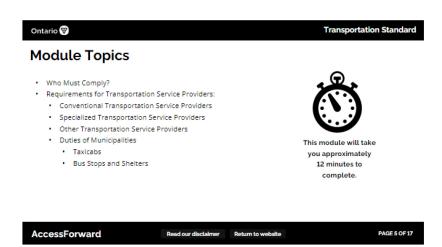
#### [text on screen:] Transportation Standard

Addresses ways to prevent and remove barriers to public transportation so that everyone can more easily travel in Ontario.

[text on screen:] Ontario Logo

Developed by the Government of Ontario

### Page 5 of 17: Module Topics

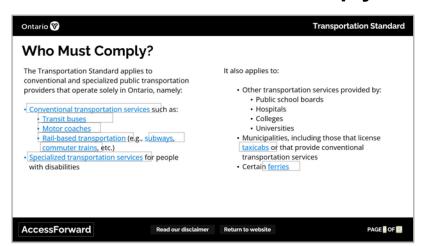


- Who Must Comply?
- Requirements for Transportation Service Providers:
  - Conventional Transportation Service Providers
  - Specialized Transportation Service Providers
  - Other Transportation Service Providers
  - Duties of Municipalities

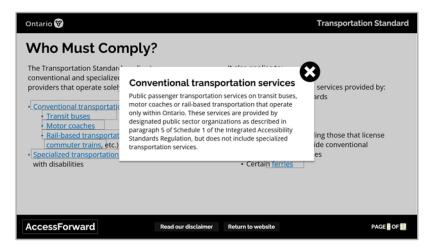


- Taxicabs
- Bus Stops and Shelters
- This module will take you approximately 12 minutes to complete.

### Slide 6 of 17: Who Must Comply?



The Transportation Standard applies to conventional and specialized public transportation providers that operate solely in Ontario, namely:



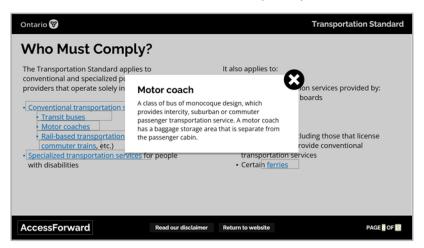
#### **Conventional transportation services** such as:

Public passenger transportation services on transit buses, motor coaches or rail-based transportation that operate only within Ontario. These services are provided by designated public sector organizations as described in paragraph 5 of Schedule 1 of the Integrated Accessibility Standards Regulation, but does not include specialized transportation services.



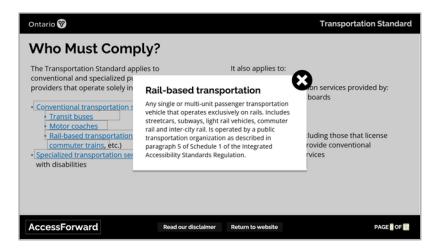
#### **Transit buses**

A class of bus that is designed and intended to be used for passenger transportation. Are operated on highways, as defined in the Highway Traffic Act.



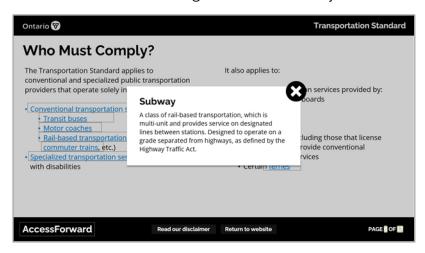
#### **Motor coaches**

A class of bus of monocoque design, which provides intercity, suburban or commuter passenger transportation service. A motor coach has a baggage storage area that is separate from the passenger cabin.



#### Rail-based transportation

Any single or multi-unit passenger transportation vehicle that operates exclusively on rails. Includes streetcars, subways, light rail vehicles, commuter rail and inter-city rail. Is operated by a public transportation organization as described in paragraph 5 of Schedule 1 of the Integrated Accessibility Standards Regulation.

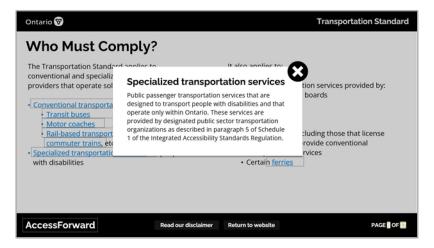


#### Subways

A class of rail-based transportation, which is multi-unit and provides service on designated lines between stations. Designed to operate on a grade separated from highways, as defined by the Highway Traffic Act.



**Commuter rail (trains)** - A class of rail-based, multi-unit transportation. Is used for public passenger transportation between urban areas and their suburbs and is provided on designated lines between stations.



#### Specialized transportation services

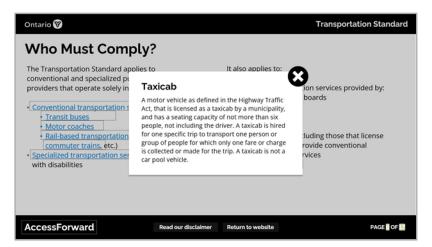
Public passenger transportation services that are designed to transport people with disabilities and that operate only within Ontario. These services are provided by designated public sector transportation organizations as described in paragraph 5 of Schedule 1 of the Integrated Accessibility Standards Regulation.

It also applies to:

- Other transportation services provided by:
  - Public school boards
  - o Hospitals
  - o Colleges
  - Universities
- Municipalities, including these that license <u>taxicabs</u> or that provide conventional transportation services

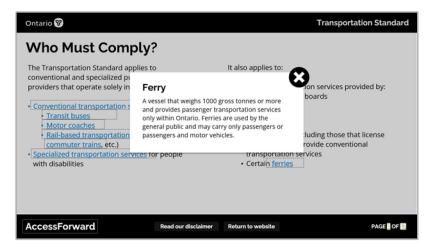


#### Certain <u>ferries</u>



#### **Taxicabs**

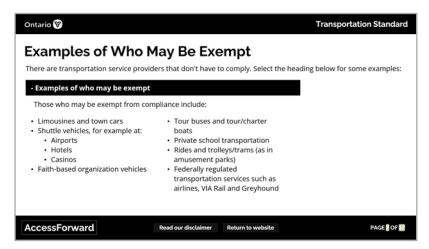
A motor vehicle as defined in the Highway Traffic Act, that is licensed as a taxicab by a municipality, and has a seating capacity of not more than six people, not including the driver. A taxicab is hired for one specific trip to transport one person or group of people for which only one fare or charge is collected or made for the trip. A taxicab is not a car pool vehicle.



#### **Ferry**

A vessel that weighs 1000 gross tonnes or more and provides passenger transportation services only within Ontario. Ferries are used by the general public and may carry only passengers or passengers and motor vehicles.

### Slide 7 of 17: Examples of Who May be Exempt



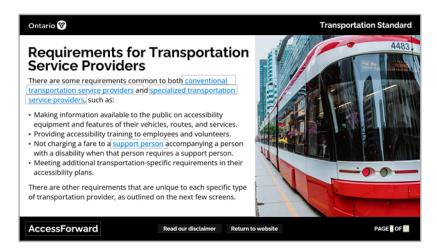
There are transportation service providers that don't have to comply. Select the heading below for some examples:

#### Examples of who may be exempt:

Those who may be exempt from compliance include:

- Limousines and town cars
- Shuttle vehicles, for example at:
  - Airports
  - Hotels
  - Casinos
- Faith-based organization vehicles
- Tour buses and tour/charter boats
- Private school transportation
- Rides and trolleys/trams (as in amusement parks)
- Federally regulated transportation services such as airlines, VIA Rail and Greyhound

## Slide 8 of 17: Requirements for Transportation Service Providers



There are some requirements common to both <u>conventional transportation service</u> <u>providers</u> and <u>specialized transportation service providers</u>, such as:

- Making information available to the public on accessibility equipment and features of their vehicles, routes, and services.
- Providing accessibility training to employees and volunteers.
- Not charging a fare to a <u>support person</u> accompanying a person with a disability when that person requires a support person.
- Meeting additional transportation-specific requirements in their accessibility plans.

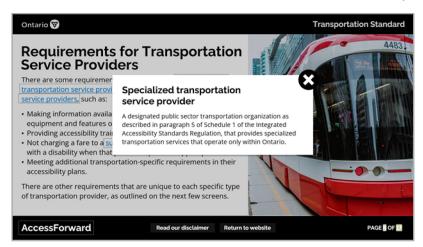
There are other requirements that are unique to each specific type of transportation provider, as outlined on the next few screens.





#### Conventional transportation service provider

A designated public sector transportation organization as described in paragraph 5 of Schedule 1 of the Integrated Accessibility Standards Regulation, that provides conventional transportation services that operate only within Ontario.



#### Specialized transportation service provider

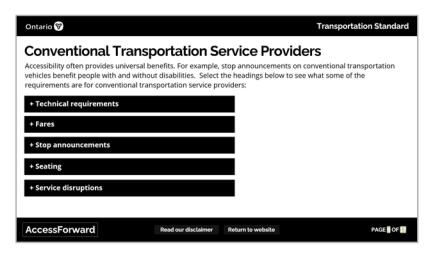
A designated public sector transportation organization as described in paragraph 5 of Schedule 1 of the Integrated Accessibility Standards Regulation, that provides specialized transportation services that operate only within Ontario.



#### Support person

A person who accompanies a person with a disability to help with communication, mobility, personal care, medical needs, or with access to goods, services or facilities.

## Slide 9 of 17: Conventional Transportation Service Providers

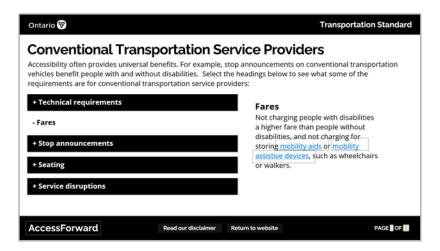


Accessibility often provides universal benefits. For example, stop announcements on conventional transportation vehicles benefit people with and without disabilities. Select the headings below to see what some of the requirements are for conventional transportation service providers:



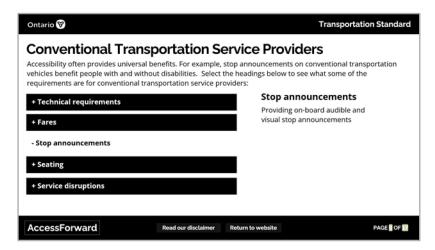
#### **Technical Requirements**

Meeting technical requirements provided for accessible lifting devices, steps, grab bars/handrails, floor surfaces, lighting, warning indicators and alarms, and route signage.



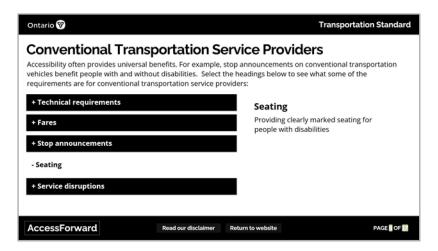
#### **Fares**

Not charging people with disabilities a higher fare than people without disabilities, and not charging for storing <u>mobility aids</u> or <u>mobility assistive devices</u>, such as wheelchairs or walkers.



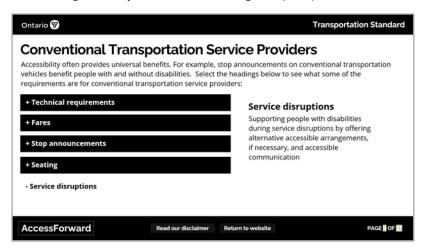
#### Stop announcements

Providing on-board audible and visual stop announcements



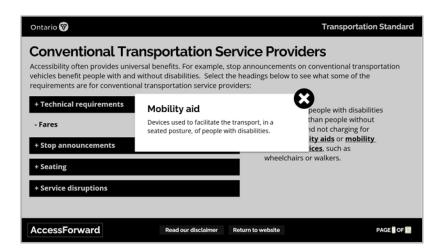
#### Seating

Providing clearly marked seating for people with disabilities



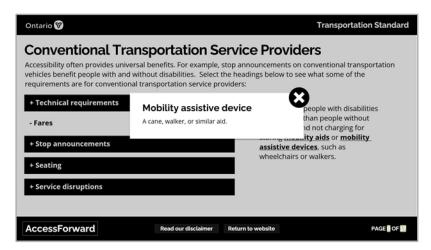
#### **Service disruptions**

Supporting people with disabilities during service disruptions by offering alternative accessible arrangements, if necessary, and accessible communication.



#### **Mobility aid**

Devices used to facilitate the transport, in a seated posture, of people with disabilities.



#### Mobility assistive device

A cane, walker, or similar aid.

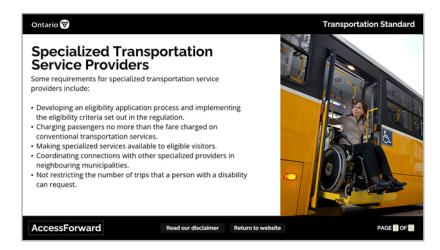
## Slide 10 of 17: Specialized Transportation Service Providers



People with disabilities who are unable to use existing conventional transportation services due to their disability may be eligible for specialized transportation services, if available in their community.

If not available, generally the conventional transportation provider will be required to provide an alternative accessible method of transportation.

## Slide 11 of 17: Specialized Transportation Service Providers



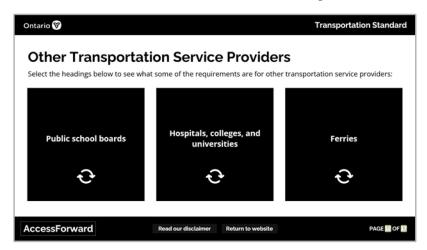
Some requirements for specialized transportation service providers include:

• Developing an eligibility application process and implementing the eligibility criteria set out in the regulation.

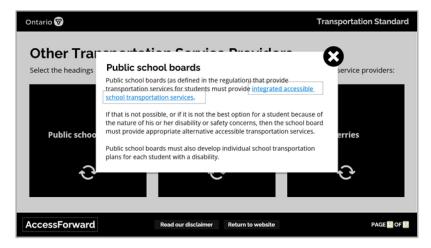


- Charging passengers no more than the fare charged on conventional transportation services.
- Making specialized services available to eligible visitors.
- Coordinating connections with other specialized providers in neighbouring municipalities.
- Not restricting the number of trips that a person with a disability can request.

## Slide 12 of 17: Other Transportation Service Providers



Select the headings below to see what some of the requirements are for other transportation service providers:



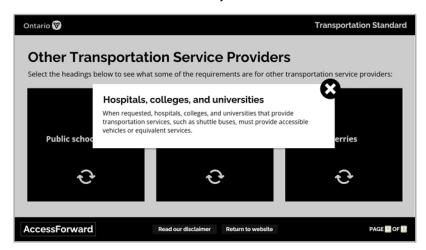
#### Public school boards

Public school boards (as defined in the regulation) that provide transportation services for students must provide <u>integrated accessible school transportation services</u>.



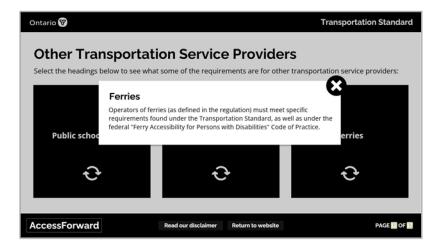
If that is not possible, or if it is not the best option for a student because of the nature of his or her disability or safety concerns, then the school board must provide appropriate alternative accessible transportation services.

Public school boards must also develop individual school transportation plans for each student with a disability.



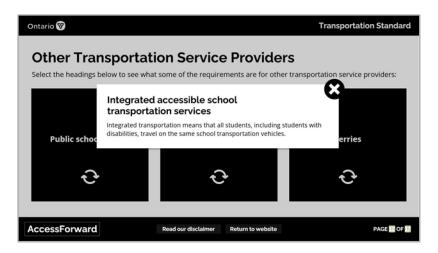
#### Hospitals, colleges, and universities

When requested, hospitals, colleges, and universities that provide transportation services, such as shuttle buses, must provide accessible vehicles or equivalent services.



#### **Ferries**

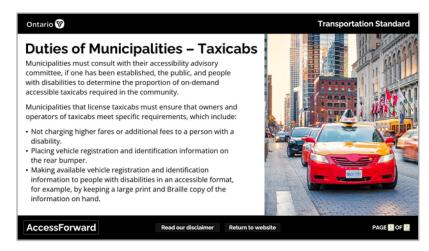
Operators of ferries (as defined in the regulation) must meet specific requirements found under the Transportation Standard, as well as under the federal "Ferry Accessibility for Persons with Disabilities" Code of Practice.



#### Integrated accessible school transportation services

Integrated transportation means that all students, including students with disabilities, travel on the same school transportation vehicles.

## Slide 13 of 17: Duties of Municipalities – Taxicabs



Municipalities must consult with their accessibility advisory committee, if one has been established, the public, and people with disabilities to determine the proportion of on-demand accessible taxicabs required in the community.

Municipalities that license taxicabs must ensure that owners and operators of taxicabs meet specific requirements, which include:

- Not charging higher fares or additional fees to a person with a disability.
- Placing vehicle registration and identification information on the rear bumper.



• Making available vehicle registration and identification information to people with disabilities in an accessible format, for example, by keeping a large print and Braille copy of the information on hand.

## Slide 14 of 17: Duties of Municipalities – Bus Stops and Shelters



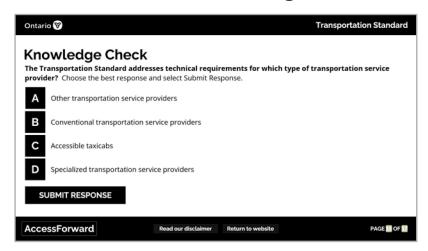
Municipalities that offer conventional transportation services must consult on, and plan for, accessible bus stops and shelters in their community.

To determine what is needed to make bus stops and shelters more accessible, municipalities must consult with:

- Their accessibility advisory committee, if one has been established
- The public, and
- People with disabilities

Any planning or steps to meet the goal of accessible bus stops and shelters must be included in the municipality's accessibility plan.

## Slide 15 of 17: Knowledge Check



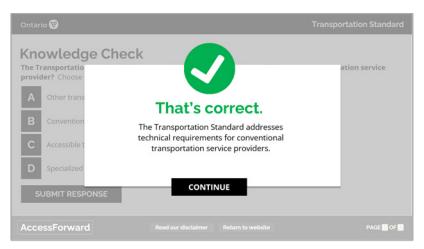
The Transportation Standard addresses technical requirements for which type of transportation service provider? Choose the best response and select Submit Response.

- A Other transportation service providers
- B Conventional transportation service providers
- C Accessible taxicabs
- D Specialized transportation service providers

#### **SUBMIT RESPONSE**

D

Answer D - Specialized transportation service providers

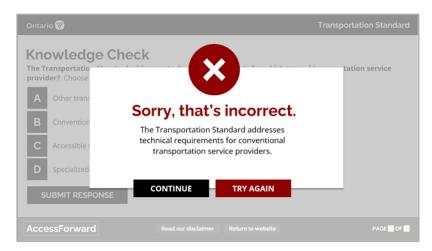


That's correct.



The Transportation Standard addresses technical requirements for conventional transportation service providers.

#### **CONTINUE**

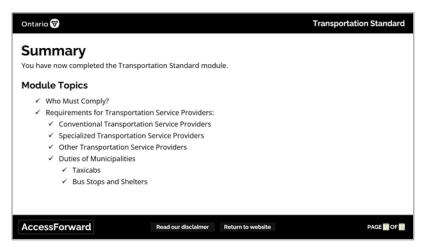


#### Sorry, that's incorrect.

The Transportation Standard addresses technical requirements for conventional transportation service providers.

#### **CONTINUE**

## Slide 16 of 17: Summary



#### Summary

You have now completed the Transportation Standard module.

#### **Module Topics**

Who Must Comply?



Requirements for Transportation Service Providers:

Conventional Transportation Service Providers

Specialized Transportation Service Providers

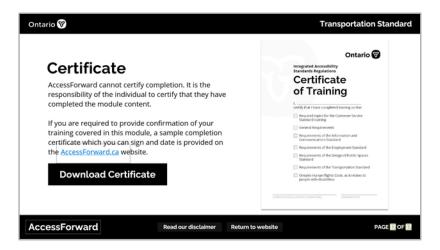
Other Transportation Service Providers

**Duties of Municipalities** 

**Taxicabs** 

Bus Stops and Shelters

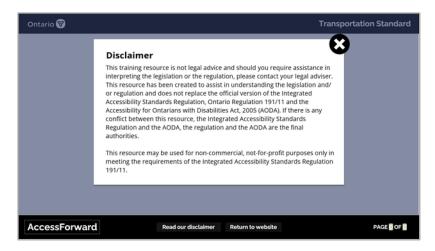
#### Slide 17 of 17: Certificate



AccessForward cannot certify completion. It is the responsibility of the individual to certify that they have completed the module content.

If you are required to provide confirmation of your training covered in this module, a sample completion certificate which you can sign and date is provided on the AccessForward.ca website.

**Download Certificate.** 



#### **Disclaimer**

This training resource is not legal advice and should you require assistance in interpreting the legislation or the regulation, please contact your legal adviser. This resource has been created to assist in understanding the legislation and/or regulation and does not replace the official version of the Integrated Accessibility Standards Regulation, Ontario Regulation 191/11 and the Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act, 2005 (AODA). If there is any conflict between this resource, the Integrated Accessibility Standards Regulation and the AODA, the regulation and the AODA are the final authorities.

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