



Discount Fare Card (DFC) Eligibility Criteria

Who is Eligible?

The Federal Transportation Administration (FTA) stipulates that transportation agencies receiving funding under Section 5307 must allow the elderly, persons with disabilities, and Medicare cardholders to ride certain services for a fare that is no more than one-half the base fare charged other persons. Access San Joaquin, the consolidated transportation services agency of San Joaquin County, will issue a Discount Fare Card (DFC) to approved, qualified persons who meet the eligibility criteria. Any person, regardless of age or condition, may ride for a discount fare when displaying a Medicare Card or a DMV placard and a photo ID (under federal law).

Eligibility Criteria Category Descriptions:

No medical certification is needed if you are one of the following (a valid photo ID must be included):

- Medicare cardholder
- DMV disabled placard or plate holder
- A veteran with a valid United States Department of Defense DD Form 214 or a San Joaquin County Health Department Veteran's Discount Card
- Senior Citizens
 - Residing in **Manteca** who are **62** years or older
 - Residing in **Tracy** or **Escalon** who are **65** years or older
 - Residing in **Stockton, Lodi, Ripon, or** other cities in San Joaquin County who are **60** years or older
- A visitor possessing a valid disabled ID issued by another transit agency

Medical certification must be completed if you fall within the following categories:

Category	
1	<p>MOBILITY IMPAIRMENT</p> <p>Individuals with a physical impairment disability that causes them to use assistive devices or mobility aids such as crutches, canes, wheelchairs and artificial limbs to obtain mobility.</p>
2	<p>ARTHRITIS</p> <p>Inflammation of a joint, resulting from infection, trauma, degenerative changes, metabolic disturbances, or other causes. It occurs in various forms, such as bacterial arthritis, osteoarthritis, or rheumatoid arthritis.</p>
3	<p>AMPUTATION</p> <p>Persons who have amputation of, or anatomical deformity of (e.g., loss of major function due to degenerative change associated with vascular or neurological deficits, traumatic loss of muscle mass or tendons and x-ray evidence of bony or fibrous ankylosis at a unfavorable angle, joint subluxation or instability) one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both hands • One hand and one foot • Amputation of lower extremity at or above the tarsal region (one or both legs)



4	<p>CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (STROKE) Pseudobulbar palsy. Functional motor deficit in any of two extremities. Ataxia affecting two extremities substantiated by appropriate cerebellar signs or proprioceptive loss.</p>
5	<p>PULMONARY ILLS</p> <p>Class 3 Difficult or labored respiration does not occur at rest but does occur during the usual activities of daily living. However, the patient can walk a mile at his own pace without dyspnea although he cannot keep pace on the level with others of the same age and body build. Percent disability 40-50.</p> <p>Class 4 Difficult or labored respiration occurs during such activities as climbing one flight of stairs or walking 100 yards on the level, or less exertion or even at rest.</p> <p>Class 5 Difficult or labored respiration present on slightest exertion, such as dressing, talking, at rest.</p>
6	<p>CARDIAC ILLS Cardiovascular impairments of functional Class III, IV, or therapeutic Class C, D, or E.</p> <p><i>Functional Classification</i></p> <p>Class III Individuals with cardiac disease resulting in marked limitation of physical activity. They are comfortable at rest. Less than ordinary physical activity causes fatigue, palpitation, difficult or labored respiration, or original pain. For instance, inability to walk one or more level blocks or climbing flight of ordinary stairs.</p> <p>Class IV Individuals with cardiac disease resulting in inability to carry out any physical activity without discomfort. Symptoms of cardiac insufficiency or of the original syndrome may be present even at rest. If any physical activity is undertaken, discomfort is increased.</p> <p><i>Therapeutic Classification</i></p> <p>Class C Individuals with cardiac disease whose ordinary physical activity should be moderately restricted. And whose more strenuous efforts must be discontinued.</p> <p>Class D Individuals with cardiac disease whose ordinary physical activity is markedly restricted.</p> <p>Class E Individuals with cardiac disease who should be at complete rest, confined to bed or chair.</p>
7	<p>DIALYSIS Individuals who require treatment for kidney disease with the use of a dialysis machine to filter toxic substances from the blood.</p>
8	<p>SIGHT DISABILITIES</p>



	Individuals with a severe reduction in vision that cannot be corrected with standard glasses or contact lenses and reduces a person's ability to function at certain or all tasks. Legal blindness (which is actually a severe visual impairment) refers to a best-corrected central vision of 20/200 or worse in the better eye or a visual acuity of better than 20/200 but with a visual field no greater than 20° (e.g., side vision that is so reduced that it appears as if the person is looking through a tunnel).
9	HEARING DISABILITIES Deafness or hearing incapacity that makes an individual unable to communicate or hear warning signals.
10	DISABILITIES OF INCOORDINATION Individuals suffering faulty coordination or palsy from brain, spinal, or peripheral nerve injury and any person with a functional nerve injury and any person with a functional motor deficit in any two limbs or who suffers manifestations, which significantly reduce mobility, coordination, and perceptiveness not accounted for in previous categories.
11	INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY Refers to sub average general intellectual functioning, which originates during the developmental period and is associated with impairment in adaptive behavior (a general guideline is an IQ that is more than two standard deviation below the norm).
12	CEREBRAL PALSY A disorder dating from birth or early infancy, non-progressive, although is not treated there is marked regression in function characterized by examples of aberrations of motor functions (paralysis, weakness, incoordination) and often other manifestations of organic brain damage such as sensory disorders, seizures, intellectual disability, learning difficulty, and behavioral disorders.
13	EPILEPSY (CONVULSIVE DISORDER) A clinical disorder involving impairment of consciousness, characterized by major motor seizures (grand mal or psychomotor) substantiated by EEG, occurring more frequently than once a month in spite of prescribed treatment with: Diurnal episode (loss of consciousness and convulsive seizure) or Nocturnal episodes which show residual interfering with activity during the day.
14	INFANTILE AUTISM A syndrome described as consisting of withdrawal, very inadequate social relations, language disturbance, and monotonous repetitive motor behavior. Many children with autism will also be seriously impaired in general intellectual functioning.
15	NEUROLOGICAL IMPAIRMENT A disability characterized by learning, perceptual, and/or behavioral disorders of an individual whose IQ is not less than two standard deviations below the norm. These characteristics exist as a result of brain dysfunctions (any disorder in learning or using the senses), neurological disorder, or any damage to the central nervous system, whether due to genetic hereditary accident, or illness factors. This section includes persons with severe gait problems who are restricted in mobility.



16	<p>MENTAL DISORDERS</p> <p>Individuals whose mental impairment substantially limits one or more of their major life activities. This includes inability to learn, work, or care for oneself. A principal diagnosis from the DSM III classification in one of the following areas is required for eligibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organic Mental Disorders • Schizophrenic Disorders • Paranoid Disorders • Psychotic Disorder not elsewhere classified • Affective Disorders • Somatoform Disorders • Dissociative Disorder • Adjustment Disorders • Psychological Factors Affecting Physical Condition <p>NOTE: If an individual's disorder is in remission or primary incapacity is acute or chronic alcoholism or drug addiction, they will be specifically excluded from discount fare eligibility.</p>
17	<p>CHRONIC PROGRESSIVE DEBILITATING DISORDERS</p> <p>Individuals who experience chronic and progressive debilitating diseases that are characterized by constitutional symptom such as fatigue, weakness, weight loss, pain and changes in mental status that, taken together, interfere in the activities of daily living and significantly impair mobility. Example of such disorders include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progressive and uncontrollable malignancies (e.g., terminal malignancies or malignancies being treated with aggressive radiation or chemotherapy. • Advanced connective tissue diseases (e.g., advanced stages of disseminated lupus erythematosus, scleroderma) • Symptomatic HIV infection (e.g., AIDS or ARC is in CDC-defined Clinical Group IV, Subgroups A-E.)
18	<p>MEDICARE/DMV AUTHORIZATION</p> <p>Individual possessing a Medicare card and/or DMV authorization automatically qualify for Discount Fare Card (DFC). Applicants in this category must complete Part 1 of the DFC application and attach either their Medicare card or DMV authorization, along with a photo ID.</p>