

CENTRAL LANE



MPO

Title VI and Environmental Justice Plan

CENTRAL LANE METROPOLITAN
PLANNING ORGANIZATION

October 2022

CENTRAL LANE MPO TITLE VI PLAN

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INTRODUCTION

Lane Council of Governments (LCOG) is a voluntary association of local governments and districts that serves as a forum for developing policies and making decisions about regional growth management, economic, and transportation issues within Lane County, Oregon.

LCOG is composed of three different divisions: Administration and Businesses Services, Government Services, and Senior and Disability Services. Since the latter two divisions contain programs and activities receiving federal financial assistance, all LCOG divisions are subject to the provisions of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act. The primary function of this Title VI Plan is to address Title VI requirements that apply to the Central Lane Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO), a program area falling under the Government Services division. Requirements and procedures for other programs and activities within LCOG are contained in separate documents, including but not limited to LCOG Human Resources Procedures (Section 4.02 details the Civil Rights Complaint Process) and LCOG Affirmative Action Policy.

LCOG has been designated as the MPO for the Eugene/Springfield urbanized area located in Central Lane County. The Central Lane MPO serves as a forum for cooperative transportation decision-making for the Eugene-Springfield metropolitan area and Coburg. In this role, LCOG is responsible for preparation of the Regional Transportation Plan. As part of this work, LCOG performs several different functions, including:

- Establishing an annual work program for regional transportation planning tasks to be completed within the fiscal year. The [Unified Planning Work Program](#).
- Performing strategic analyses and technical modeling of the transportation system.
- Establishing a fair and impartial setting for regional decision-making that includes federal, state, and local agencies dealing with transportation issues.
- Prioritizing transportation projects and developing a Metropolitan Transportation Improvement Program (MTIP).
- Allocating state and federal funds for both capital and operating needs.
- Preparing financial analysis and project programming.
- Ensuring compliance with state and federal standards; and
- Providing opportunities for public involvement.

Governance, Boards, and Committees

The Central Lane MPO planning area covers the area within the urban growth boundaries of Eugene, Springfield, and Coburg, and a small area of Lane County adjacent to these urban areas (see Figure 1).

The decision-making body is the Metropolitan Policy Committee (MPC), which was previously created by Eugene, Springfield, and Lane County to cooperate on issues of metropolitan-wide importance. The MPO role was delegated to the MPC by the LCOG Board of Directors. The members of the MPC, in their role as the MPO, are elected and appointed officials from Springfield, Eugene, Lane County, Coburg, Lane Transit District, and the Oregon Department of Transportation.

The Transportation Planning Committee (TPC) contains staff-level participation from the various local governments within the Central Lane MPO area, primarily transportation planners and engineers. The TPC conducts, under the direction of the LCOG Board and the MPC, the technical portions of the Central Lane MPO transportation system planning. The TPC makes recommendations to the MPC. Each jurisdiction with membership on the TPC appoints its representatives. The TPC may appoint subcommittees, as needed. The Technical Advisory Subcommittee (TASC) is a subcommittee to TPC comprised of technical staff. The Transportation Options Advisory Subcommittee is a subcommittee to TPC comprised of transportation options staff from across the region.

An additional committee the Safe Lane Coalition was created in 2017 to focus programming, education, and planning for safety improvements within the MPO and throughout Lane County.

The MPO is in the process of updating the public participation plan that was last adopted in 2015. This plan update will be completed in 2023 and includes the updated public participation procedures due to the Covid19 pandemic.

Section I NON-DISCRIMINATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

What is the Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964?

Section 601 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibits discrimination “on the basis of race, color, or national origin” in any “program or activity receiving federal financial assistance.” Subsequent legislation has extended the protections under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act to prohibit discrimination based on gender, disability, age, and income status. The Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987 established that Title VI applies to all programs and activities of Federal-aid recipients, sub-recipients and contractors whether those programs and activities are federally funded or not.

What is Environmental Justice?

In 1994, President Clinton issued Executive Order 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations.” The Executive Order focused attention on Title VI by providing that “each Federal agency shall make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations.”

A series of orders have been issued by federal agencies requiring the incorporation of environmental justice principles into federal programs and policies. Additional clarifying materials have also been issued. The following materials are applicable to transportation planning issues:

- On October 7, 1999, Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and Federal Transit Administration (FTA) issued a memorandum to their respective field administrative offices clarifying Title VI requirements in metropolitan and statewide planning. The memorandum identifies a series of actions that can be taken to support Title VI compliance and Environmental Justice goals, improve planning performance, and minimize the potential for subsequent corrective action and complaint.
- In 2011, President Clinton furthered guidance on Title VI to federal agencies and other interested entities by signing Executive Order 13166. The Executive Order requires federal agencies to develop systems to improve access for people with limited English proficiency (LEP).
- On August 4, 2011, the Secretary of Transportation, along with heads of other federal agencies, signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Environmental Justice and Executive Order 12898 confirming the continued importance of identifying and addressing environmental justice.
- In December 2011, FHWA issues the Guidance on Environmental Justice and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). This resource advises practitioners on the process to address environmental justice during the NEPA review.

- The FHWA issued an Order on Environmental Justice (FHWA Order 6640.23A) in 2012 to address environmental justice in minority populations and low-income populations.
- In 2012, the United States (U.S.) Department of Transportation (DOT) issued an update (5610.2(a)) to the original Environmental Justice Order (2007) describing actions to address environmental justice in minority populations and low-income populations.
- The FTA issued a Circular in 2012 (FTA 4702.1B) which provides guidance, to recipients of FTA financial assistance, to carry out Title VI regulations. Circular 4702.1B supersedes FTA Circular 4702.1A (2007).
- The Revised DOT Environmental Justice Strategy (March 2012) continues to reflect DOT's commitment to environmental justice principles and to integrating those principles into DOT programs, policies, and activities.

There are three fundamental environmental justice principles:

- To avoid, minimize, or mitigate disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects, including social and economic effects, on minority populations and low-income populations.
- To ensure the full and fair participation by all potentially affected communities in the transportation decision-making process.
- To prevent the denial of, reduction in, or significant delay in the receipt of benefits by minority populations and low-income populations.

Environmental justice must be considered in all phases of planning and focuses on enhanced public involvement and an analysis of the distribution of benefits and impacts.

Environmental justice issues arise most frequently when:

- Some communities get the benefits of improved accessibility, faster trips, and congestion relief, while others experience fewer benefits.
- Some communities suffer disproportionately from transportation programs negative impacts, like air pollution.
- Some communities must pay higher transportation taxes or higher fares than others in relation to the services that they receive; or
- Some communities are less represented than others when policymaking bodies debate and decide what should be done with transportation resources.

Although environmental justice concerns are more frequently raised during project development, Title VI applies equally to the plans, programs, and activities of planning, activities in which the Central Lane MPO are actively involved.

Relationship between Environmental Justice and Title VI

The need to consider environmental justice is embodied in many laws, and regulations, including Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The federal actions on environmental justice serve to reaffirm Title VI responsibilities by directing every federal agency to make environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing the effects of all programs, policies, and activities on “minority populations and low-income populations.”

Environmental justice and Title VI concepts, which focus on understanding and properly addressing the unique needs of different socioeconomic groups, are vital components to effective transportation decision-making.

Role of Central Lane MPO

As a recipient of state and federal funds, the Central Lane MPO is subject to the provisions of Title VI, including environmental justice. Based on federal publication #FHWA-EP-00-013, the MPO serve as the primary forum where state DOTs, transit providers, local agencies, and the public develop local transportation plans and programs that address a metropolitan area’s needs. In this role, MPOs can help local public officials understand how Title VI and environmental justice requirements improve planning and decision-making. To certify compliance with Title VI and address environmental justice, MPOs need to:

- Enhance their analytical capabilities to ensure that the long-range transportation plan and the transportation improvement program (TIP) comply with Title VI.
- Identify residential, employment, and transportation patterns of low-income and minority populations so that their needs can be identified and addressed, and the benefits and burdens of transportation investments can be fairly distributed.
- Evaluate and—where necessary—improve their public involvement processes to eliminate participation barriers and engage minority and low-income populations in transportation decision-making.

MPOs act as coordinators of the many agencies involved in transportation planning. The Central Lane MPO creates regional plans that follow federal guidelines for air quality and serve as a check on agency budgets. Regional plans contain projects from the state DOT, local government departments and transit providers. In this role, the MPO programs and distributes federal money to local agency partners for construction and infrastructure projects, data collection, and planning activities.

As the agency responsible for coordinating the regional transportation process, the Central Lane MPO makes sure that all segments of the population have been involved with the planning process. In compiling the projects that make up the regional plan, the Central Lane MPO is responsible for evaluating the impact on proposed transportation investments on population groups that may be traditionally underserved or underrepresented.

It has been Central Lane MPO long-standing policy to actively ensure non-discrimination, and to ensure that transportation planning includes consideration of the unique needs of Title VI protected populations. As a recipient of federal funds, Central Lane MPO has previously certified its commitment to non-discrimination under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

In addition, Central Lane MPO has developed a Public Participation Plan (PPP) that addresses the need to communicate with communities that may be traditionally underserved, such as people with disabilities, children and youth, senior, low-income and racial and ethnic minorities. As part of this effort, the Central Lane MPO maintains distribution lists that include members of communities that may be traditionally underserved.

To adapt and be able to adjust strategies to improve performance, the Central Lane MPO periodically evaluates the response to public involvement techniques, including an analysis of the region's population, income, language performance, ethnic status, and other demographic factors.

Central Lane MPO Title VI and Environmental Justice Goals

The Central Lane MPO is committed to preventing discrimination and to fostering a just and equitable society and recognizes the key role that transportation services provide to the community. The Central Lane MPO establishes the following basic principles to serve as overall objectives in implementing this Title VI program:

- Make transportation decisions that strive to meet the needs of all people.
- Enhance the public involvement process to reach all segments of the population and ensure that all groups have a voice in the transportation planning process, regardless of race, color, national origin, gender, age, disability, and income status.
- Provide the community with opportunities to learn about and improve the quality and usefulness of transportation in their lives.
- Improve data collection, monitoring, and analysis tools that assess the needs of, and analyze the potential impacts of transportation plans and programs on Title VI protected populations.
- Avoid disproportionately high and adverse impacts on Title VI protected populations.
- Comply with the requirements of Title VI and accompanying rules and orders.

The following is a copy of Lane Council of Government's Non-discrimination Policy Statement. This policy covers programs and activities within the Central Lane MPO as well as other divisions within LCOG.

Section II NON-DISCRIMINATION POLICY STATEMENT

In accordance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and subsequent federal non-discrimination directives such as the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1973, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, the Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987, Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), Executive Order 12898 (Environmental Justice), and Executive Order 13166 (Limited English Proficiency), the Lane Council of Governments (LCOG) assures that no person shall, on the grounds of race, color, national origin, disability, age, gender, or income status be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity.

Additionally, under Executive Order 12898 (Environmental Justice) and the subsequent USDOT/FHWA/FTA directives, LCOG, acting in its capacity as the Central Lane Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO), shall make every effort to identify and address, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of the MPO programs, policies, and activities on Title VI protected populations.

LCOG further assures that every effort will be made to ensure non-discrimination in all of its programs and activities, whether those programs and activities are federally funded or not. LCOG is aware that the Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987 broadened the scope of Title VI coverage by expanding the definition of terms “programs or activities” to include all programs or activities of Federal Aid recipients, sub-recipients, and contractors/consultants, whether such programs and activities are federally assisted or not.

In the event LCOG in its role as the MPO distributes federal aid funds to another governmental entity or subcontractor, LCOG will include Title VI language in all written agreements and will monitor for compliance. LCOG Title VI Coordinator is responsible for initiating and monitoring Title VI activities, preparing required reports, and other LCOG responsibilities as required by Title 23 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, and Title 49 CFR Part 21.

Brenda Wilson, Executive Director

Date

Section III AUTHORITIES

The following contains a compilation of the legal regulations, statutes or orders that together create the legal requirements for non-discrimination within the Central Lane MPO:

- Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act provides that no person in the United States shall, on the grounds of race, color, or national origin be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance (refer to 23 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 200.9 and 49 CFR Part 21). Since the Civil Rights Act was passed, other non-discrimination authorities have expanded the scope and range of Title VI, including the following:
- The Federal Aid Highway Act of 1973 (23 USC 324) prohibits discrimination based upon sex (gender).
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 USC 794) and Title II of the American with Disabilities Act (42 USC 12101 et seq. and 49 CFR Parts 27, 37, 38) extended the protections under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to prohibit discrimination based on disability.
- The Age Discrimination Act of 1975 prohibits discrimination based on age (42 USC 6101).
- The Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987 broadened the scope of Title VI coverage by expanding the definition of the terms “programs or activities” to include all programs or activities of federal aid recipients, sub-recipients, and contractors, whether such programs and activities are federally assisted or not (refer to Public Law 100259 [S. 557] March 22, 1988).
- On October 7, 1999, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and Federal Transit Administration (FTA) issued a memorandum to their respective field administrative offices clarifying Title VI requirements in metropolitan and statewide planning. The memorandum provides division FHWA and FTA staff a list of proposed review questions to assess Title VI capability and provides guidance in assessing Title VI capability. Failure to be in compliance can lead to a corrective action being issued by FTA and/or FHWA, and failure to address the corrective action can affect continued federal funding.
- Executive Order 12250 (28 CFR Part 41) requires consistent and effective implementation of various laws prohibiting discriminatory practices in programs receiving federal financial assistance, including Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 United States Code (USC) 2000d et seq.).
- Executive Order 12898 (28 CFR 50) directs federal agencies to evaluate impacts on low-income and minority populations and ensure that there are not disproportionate adverse environmental, social, and economic impacts on communities, specifically minority and low-income populations. This order also

directs federal agencies to provide enhanced public participation where programs may affect such populations.

- Executive Order 13166 is designed to improve access to federally conducted and federally assisted programs and activities for persons who, as a result of national origin, are limited in their English proficiency. The Executive Order requires federal agencies to examine the services they provide, identify any need for services to those with limited English proficiency (LEP), and develop and implement a system to provide those services so LEP persons can have meaningful access to them. To assist federal agencies in carrying out these responsibilities, the U.S. Department of Justice has issued a policy guidance document, “Enforcement of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964—National Origin Discrimination Against Persons With Limited English Proficiency” (LEP Guidance). This LEP Guidance sets forth the compliance standards that recipients of Federal financial assistance must follow to ensure that their programs and activities normally provided in English are accessible to LEP persons and thus do not discriminate on the basis of national origin in violation of Title VI’s prohibition against national origin discrimination. The U.S. Department of Transportation has issued policy guidance “Concerning Recipients’ Responsibilities to Limited English Proficient (LEP) Persons” (DOT LEP Guidance, Federal Register, vol. 70, no. 239, pp. 74087–74100, December 14, 2005).
- 23 CFR 200 and 49 CFR 21 are administrative regulations from FHWA and FTA that specify requirements for state DOTs to implement Title VI policies and procedures at the state and local levels.
- The U.S. Department of Transportation Planning Assistance and Standards require metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs) to seek out and consider “the needs of those traditionally underserved by existing transportation systems, such as low-income and minority households, who may face challenges accessing employment and other services” (refer to 23 CFR 450.316).
- The U.S. Department of Transportation (U.S. DOT) issued an Order on Environmental Justice (DOT Order 5610.2(a)) which describes the process that the Office of the Secretary and federal agencies will use to incorporate environmental justice principles (as embodied in the Executive Order) into existing programs, policies, and activities. As the U.S. DOT’s response to Executive Order 12898, it generally describes the process for incorporating environmental justice principles into DOT programs, policies and activities. The objective of the Order is to ensure that the interests and well being of minority populations and low-income populations are considered and addressed during transportation decision-making, and to achieve this by working within the existing statutory and regulatory requirements. Like Executive Order 12898, the DOT order does not create a new set of requirements for state and local agencies, but is intended to reinforce considerations already embodied in

existing law, such as NEPA and Title VI. The order states that DOT will not carry out any programs, policies, or activities that will have a disproportionately high and adverse effect on minority populations or low-income populations unless “further mitigation measures or alternatives that would avoid or reduce the disproportionately high and adverse effect are not practicable.”

- In 2012, the U.S. DOT issued Order 6640.23A, which contained policies and procedures for the FHWA to use in complying with Executive Order 12898.
- The FTA issued a Circular in 2012 (FTA 4702.1B), which provides guidance to recipients of FTA financial assistance, including MPOs, to carry out Title VI regulations. Circular 4702.1B supersedes FTA Circular 4702.1A (2007). The Oregon DOT (ODOT) adopted Title VI Implementation Plan (2014), which is updated regularly. This plan can be used as a template for ODOT’s sub-recipients when creating their own plan or a letter can be signed in agreement to follow ODOT’s plan. ODOT has also issued local agency guidelines for Title VI plans to be developed by local agencies.
- The USDOT Title VI Order 1000 12.C was issued in June 2022 and provides policy direction, practices, and standards to Operating Administrations for establishing and maintaining an enforcement program that ensures Title VI compliance. Additionally, the Order delineates the roles and responsibilities of OAs with respect to overseeing and implementing Title VI, as well as the roles and responsibilities of the Departmental Office of Civil Rights (DOCR) and the Office of the General Counsel.
- The Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) contain a number of provisions addressing non-discrimination contained in ORS Chapter 659A which address non-discrimination in employment practices, public accommodations and real property transactions based upon race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, national origin, marital status, age, disability or familial status.
- The City of Eugene has adopted a local ordinance (Eugene City Code 4.613) that addresses non-discrimination in employment practices, city contracts, housing practices, and public accommodation practices. The city’s ordinance addresses non-discrimination based upon race, religion, color, sex, national origin, ethnicity, marital status, familial status, age, sexual orientation, source of income, and disability.
- The City of Springfield has adopted regulations (Chapter 5 of the Springfield Municipal Code) addressing non-discrimination in employment, housing, and places of public accommodation because of race, religion, color, sex, national origin, marital status, familial status, age, or disability.
- Lane County has adopted regulations (Lane Code 6.800) addressing non-discrimination in public accommodations based upon race, religion, color, sex, national origin, marital status or physical handicap.

Additional authorities and citations include: Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 USC 2000d to 2000-4); 42 USC 4601 to 4655; 23 USC 109(h); 23 USC 324; Department of Transportation Order 1050.2; 20 CFR 50.3; 28 CFR Part 42; 49 CFR Part 21; FTA Circular 4702.1B; and FHWA guidelines in 23 CFR Part 200.

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Section IV TITLE VI DELEGATION CHART

The Executive Director of LCOG is responsible for ensuring the implementation of LCOG overall Title VI program. In addition, the Central Lane MPO, as a special program area within LCOG, shall have a designated Title VI Coordinator who is responsible for ensuring compliance, program monitoring, reporting, and education on Title VI issues within the MPO.

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Appendix C provides an organization chart of LCOG that outlines the reporting relationship between the Transportation Program and the Executive Director of LCOG.

Section V TITLE VI COORDINATOR/LEAD STAFF

The Title VI Coordinator for the Central Lane MPO is the Program Manager for LCOG Transportation Program and the Central Lane MPO. The Title VI Coordinator and his/her designee are responsible for supervising Title VI implementation, as well as, monitoring and reporting on the Central Lane MPO compliance with Title VI regulations. The Title VI Coordinator or his/her designee overall responsibilities are as follows:

- Ensure full and fair participation by all potentially affected communities in the transportation decision-making process.
- Ensure that no person is denied access to or participation in MPO programs.
- Avoid disproportionately high and adverse impacts on communities, in particular Title VI protected populations.

Additional information on specific actions that the coordinator can take to meet these responsibilities is provided in the sections devoted to General Program Administration, Public Involvement, and Program Development and Planning.

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Section VI DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

CENTRAL LANE METROPOLITAN PLANNING ORGANIZATION (MPO)

Demographic Profile of Central MPO Planning Area

The Central Lane MPO is required to consider the impact that projects may have on minority and low-income populations in consideration of environmental justice issues. In addition, the Central Lane MPO evaluates the languages spoken by populations served by the Central Lane MPO in order to ensure that materials are translated, as needed.

In an effort to identify Title VI protected populations, the Central Lane MPO used 2016-2020 American Community Survey (ACS) block group level data, to obtain the majority of the demographic data for this mapping. Unlike the decennial Census, ACS estimates are based on a sample, and each estimate is accompanied by a margin of error (MOE). ACS margins of error are based on a 90-percent confidence level, and confidence bounds can be created by adding or subtracting the MOE from each estimate. For some detailed tabulations, and especially for smaller geographies, MOEs can be quite large relative to the estimate. The statistics used for this report are generated from multiple estimates, each of which has its own MOE. Note that for Block Groups that lie partially within the CLMPO area, ACS estimates were apportioned accordingly, and may not match data found in source tables.

These maps capture the following social and environmental characteristics: minority populations, low-income populations, persons with disabilities, and seniors. This information was used to define potential communities of concern. This environmental justice baseline data analysis has been prepared to begin assessing the needs of, and analyzing the potential impacts on Title VI protected populations, as well as assisting the process of outreach to Title VI protected populations.

In addition, the Central Lane MPO has compiled Census data on the ability to speak English in order to identify the language proficiency of residents within the MPO boundaries.

Household Poverty Concentration

Within the Central Lane MPO, 15.8% percent of all households had an income below the 2020 federal poverty level, also called the “poverty threshold” (this equates to \$26,200 for a family of four). Map 1 of Appendix D shows the distribution of these populations. The block groups with highest percentage of household poverty are generally located in West Eugene, Royal Avenue, Downtown Eugene and Springfield, and south of Springfield Main Street.

Data Sources:

American Community Survey, 2016-2020. Table B17017, Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Household Type by Age of Householder:

U.S. Census Bureau, Household Income and Persons Below Poverty:

<https://www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/poverty.html>

Senior Population Concentration

Within the Central Lane MPO, 17.6% percent of the population was senior. For this analysis “senior” was assumed to consist of persons 65 years and older. Map 2 of Appendix D shows the distribution of these populations. These populations were distributed throughout the Central Lane MPO.

Data Source:

American Community Survey, 2016-2020. Table B01001, Sequence Number 10: Sex By Age

<https://www.census.gov/topics/population.html>

Minority Population Concentration

Within the Central Lane MPO, 20% percent of the population belongs to a minority group. For this analysis, “minority” was defined to be all persons who identified themselves as non-white or Hispanic. Map 3 of Appendix D shows the distribution of these populations overlaid.

Data Source:

American Community Survey, 202016-2020. Table B03002: Hispanic or Latino Origin by Race:

<https://www.census.gov/topics/population/race.html>

Persons with Disabilities Concentration

Within the Central Lane MPO as a whole, 16.7 % percent of the population was identified as disabled. For this analysis, the “disabled” population was defined to be all civilian non-institutionalized persons 5 years and older that identified themselves as disabled. Map 4 of Appendix D shows the distribution of these populations.

Data Source:

American Community Survey, 2019-2020 Table

Persons Who Speak English Less Than “Well”

Respondents who reported that they spoke a language other than English were asked to indicate their ability to speak English in one of the following categories: “Very well,” “Well,” “Not well,” or “Not at all.”

The data on ability to speak English represent the person’s own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. Respondents were not instructed on how to interpret the response categories.

People who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home, but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned by the Census the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Hispanic origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Within the MPO, 2.28 percent of the population reported less than ‘Very Well’ English speaking ability. People who use English as a second language come from a variety of lingual and cultural backgrounds. The Census groups these languages into three primary collectives including ‘Spanish’, ‘Other Indo-European’ language, and ‘Asian and Pacific Island’ languages. There is an additional category for ‘Other’. In both Lane County and the TMA areas, Spanish is the predominant second language to English. Asian and Pacific languages were spoken slightly more than Other Indo-European languages.

Data Source:

Source: 2016-2020 American Community Survey

Household with No Cars

For the Central Lane MPO as a whole, this percentage was 8.51% for the survey period. There are an estimated 7,476 households in the MPO with no vehicles. The majority of these households are located downtown Eugene and Springfield, near the university of Oregon, and in North Eugene near Highway 99 and Meadowview and Highway 99 and Royal Avenue.

Data Source:

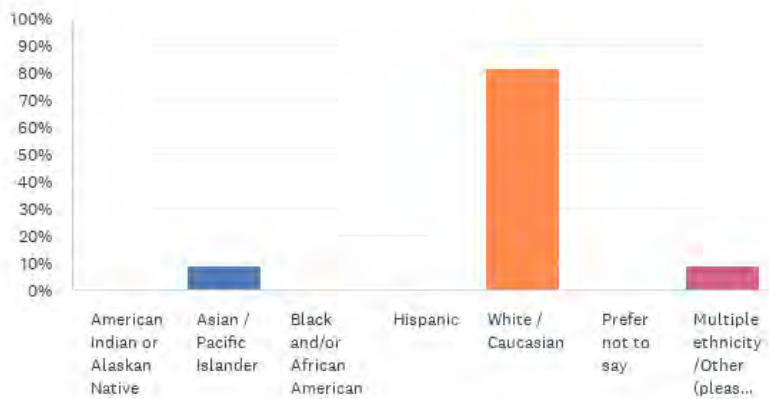
Source: 2016-2020 American Community Survey

Demographic Profile of Central Lane MPO Staff and Policy and Advisory Committees

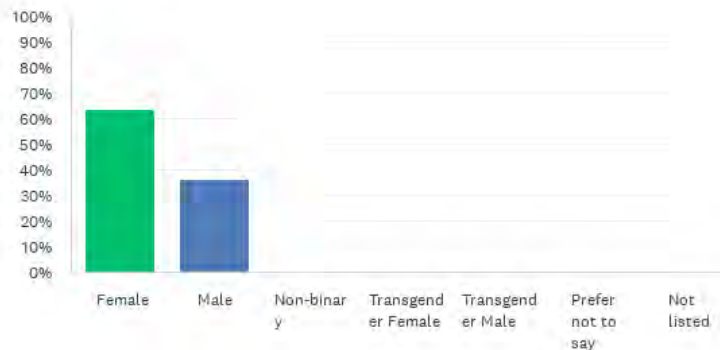
The MPO conducted an anonymous demographic survey to determine the demographic makeup of MPO staff, MPC, and TPC. The complete survey questions are in Appendix E.

The following tables show staffing composition by race, and gender. Eleven Staff members completed the survey.

Q1 Which race/ethnicity best describes you?

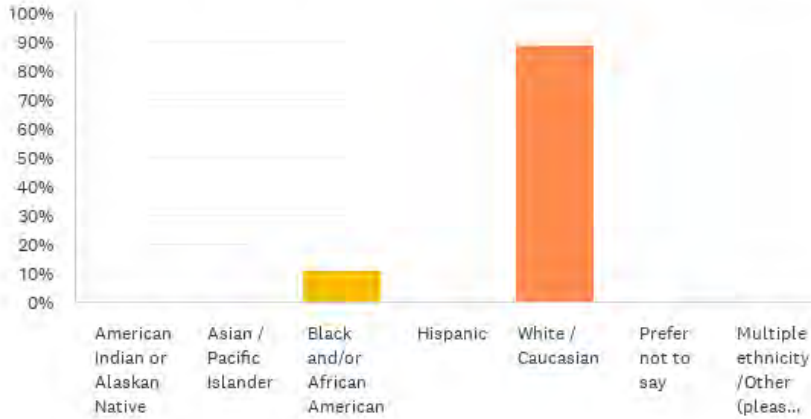


Q2 What is your gender?

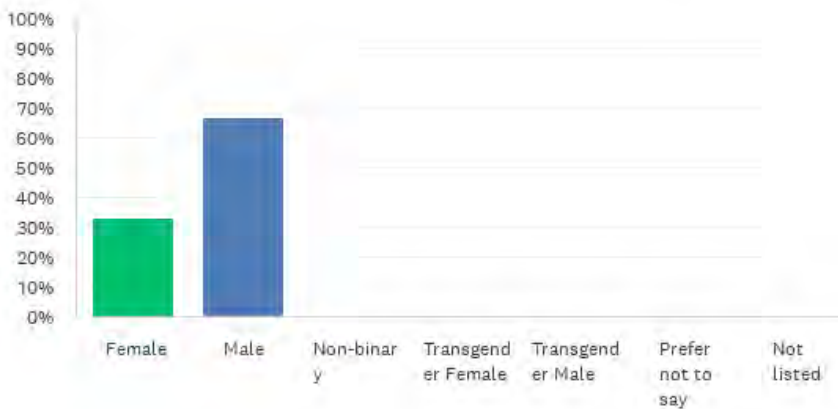


The following tables show Metropolitan Policy Committee by composition by race, and gender. Nine members participated in the survey. A summary of the responses is below.

Q1 Which race/ethnicity best describes you?

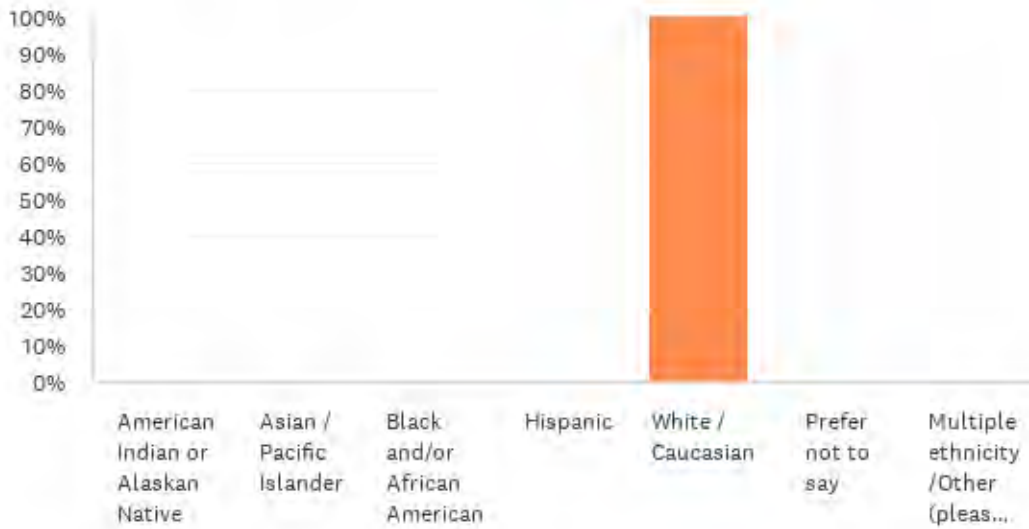


Q2 What is your gender?



The following tables show Transportation Planning Committee by composition by race, and gender. Ten members participated in the survey. A summary of the responses is below.

Q1 Which race/ethnicity best describes you?



Q2 What is your gender?



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Section VII CENTRAL LANE MPO TITLE VI PROGRAM AREAS

The Central Lane MPO is responsible for conducting technical modeling of the transportation system; facilitating the interaction of federal, state, and local agencies dealing with transportation issues; managing the analysis and process for maintaining conformity with federal air quality standards; preparation of financial analysis and project programming; and providing opportunities for public involvement.

As a result, the Central Lane MPO is involved in three different phases of a program: (a) Public Involvement, (b) Program Development and Planning, and (c) Reporting and Compliance. These three areas, together with General Administration, are applicable to Title VI regulations—they are referred to as the Title VI Program Areas and are referred to in the following sections as General Program Administration (which includes reporting and compliance), Public Involvement, and Program Development and Planning.

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Section VIII GENERAL PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

The following are general Title VI responsibilities of the Central Lane MPO.

Legal/Operational Guidelines

- LCOG Procedures Manual
- LCOG Affirmative Action Policy

Elements of Central Lane MPO General Program Administration

Data Collection Procedures

Data collection is an important aspect of the Central Lane MPO Title VI and environmental justice plan. Collection of demographic information can assist in transportation planning to determine impacts and benefits of potential projects. Checking for environmental justice requires an examination of the distribution of benefits and burdens over time, space, and across various population groups. Demographic information can assist in identifying communities of concern. In addition, data collection can be used to develop outreach strategies and to monitor the effectiveness of outreach processes. Finally, data collection can be used to assess the demographic characteristics of those involved in the planning and decision-making process, including agency staff and policy and advisory committees.

As an initial step toward better integrating environmental justice into its work program, the Central Lane MPO has developed a baseline demographic profile (see Section VI Demographic Profile), which presents key demographic data describing the Central Lane MPO and identified population groups and communities to be considered for subsequent environmental justice analyses and activities.

Complaint Processing

If any individual believes that any program beneficiaries have been subjected to unequal treatment or discrimination based on the grounds of race, color, national origin, disability, age, gender, or income status, that individual may exercise their right to file a complaint with LCOG. Every effort will be made to resolve complaints informally at the Central Lane MPO, or at the sub-recipient or contractor level. See Appendix B for complete complaint processing procedures.

Contracts and Intergovernmental Agreements

The Central Lane MPO executes intergovernmental agreements with MPO partners in association with distribution of federal Surface Transportation Block Group (STP-BG) funds for performance of specific projects or activities. The standard language incorporated into these intergovernmental agreements requires that the partners comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws, rules, ordinance, and regulations at all times and in the performance of the work. This provision would include the non-discrimination and environmental justice provisions contained under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act and accompanying rules and orders.

Central Lane MPO is certified as a Locally Certified Agency by ODOT. The MPO's certification is specific to Planning Services Projects. The CLMPO follows all contracting guidelines set forth in the certification program. These contracting requirements are consistent with FHWA policies and ensure CLMPO is following federal contracting rules and regulations.

Training Program

The Central Lane MPO will have a procedure for providing training for its employees and subcontractors on Title VI and other civil rights statutes, either by developing and implementing its own training, or participating in trainings provided by ODOT or FHWA. Furthermore, Staff will participate in trainings in effective public involvement, environmental justice, and equity.

Public Dissemination

The Title VI Coordinator is responsible for disseminating Title VI program information to MPO employees, sub-recipients, and beneficiaries, as well as, to the general public. Public dissemination will include the posting of materials on the Central Lane MPO website.

Annual Reports

The Title VI Coordinator is responsible for monitoring and compiling the accomplishment data for ODOT and FHWA to review. ODOT may request an accomplishment report from the Central Lane MPO incorporating all the data collected, Central Lane MPO Non-discrimination Agreement [or Title VI Plan], as well as the MPO work plan and accomplishments.

Strategies for Integrating Title VI Responsibilities into Central Lane MPO General Program Administration

Data Collection Procedures

The following procedures are hereby established for data collection:

- The Central Lane MPO shall continue to update the summary of staffing composition of those involved in MPO activities and plans. The report shall include job classification, race, and gender.
- The Central Lane MPO shall establish a reporting mechanism that includes a member composition for its policy and advisory committees, including the MPC and TPC. The report shall include job classification (if applicable), race, and gender.
- Central Lane MPO staff shall strive to collect demographic information on public participants. This shall be accomplished by summarizing results from comment/feedback forms which request demographic information from participants at public meetings and workshops and public opinion polls. The submittal of demographic information will be voluntary.

- The Central Lane MPO shall continue to maintain a demographic profile of the MPO planning area using the most current and appropriate statistical information available on race, income, and other pertinent data. As new information becomes available, staff shall update the Demographic Profile of the Central Lane MPO planning area in order to provide an up-to-date baseline report documenting populations of concern for environmental justice analysis.
- Staff shall periodically, not to exceed four years, evaluate the public participation program in order to determine whether the outreach plan has been successful in recruiting participation among Title VI protected populations.

Complaint Processing

- The Central Lane MPO complaint procedure is available to the public on the Central Lane MPO [website](#). An information sheet is available for distribution to the public that describes the Central Lane MPO Title VI policy and complaint process.
- The Central Lane MPO shall maintain records of complaints that it receives, as well as materials related to the investigation, final determination, and corrective actions, if any, that have been taken.
- In cases where the complaint is against one of Central Lane MPO sub-recipients of federal funds, the Title VI Coordinator for the Central Lane MPO shall decide whether to assume jurisdiction and investigate and adjudicate the case or whether to forward such complaints to ODOT for prompt investigation. In cases where the Title VI Coordinator does assume the investigation, ODOT may continue to review and monitor these investigations.
- The Central Lane MPO will submit investigated reports to ODOT's Office of Civil Rights no later than 60 calendar days after the complaint was filed. If a sub-recipient is found to not be in compliance with Title VI, LCOG will work with the contracts staff and sub-recipient to resolve the deficiency status and write a remedial action if necessary.
- The Central Lane MPO will also forward Title VI complaints directly against the Central Lane MPO to ODOT's Office of Civil Rights.

Contracts and Intergovernmental Agreements

- As part of intergovernmental agreements or contracts with any sub-contracting entities, the Central Lane MPO will include language that requires compliance with the regulations relative to non-discrimination and environmental justice.
- For those subcontractors that it does use, the Central Lane MPO will monitor and report which contracts have been provided to minorities and women owned firms in the annual report.

Training Program

- Employees and, in particular, Central Lane MPO program area managers will participate in ODOT sponsored Title VI training and other training opportunities that become available. It is intended that training be available that will provide comprehensive information on Title VI provisions, application to program operations, and identification of Title VI issues and resolution of complaints.
- A summary of the training conducted will be reported in the annual update.

Public Dissemination

- The Central Lane MPO has prepared an information [sheet](#) for distribution to the public that describes the Central Lane MPO Title VI program.

Annual Reports

- An annual executive summary will be submitted to the Executive Director and Metropolitan Policy Committee reviewing Title VI accomplishments achieved during the year. The Title VI Coordinator will be responsible for coordination and preparation of the report.
- A Title VI annual report will be submitted to the ODOT Regional Local Agency Liaison by September 30th of each year; the report will then be forwarded on to ODOT's Office of Civil Rights for review and approval. The update will report on accomplishments and changes occurring during the preceding year, and will also include goals and objectives for the following year.

Title VI Coordinator's Responsibilities

The Title VI Coordinator is responsible for evaluating and monitoring compliance with Title VI requirements in all aspects of the agency's administration. As part of this responsibility, the Title VI Coordinator or designee will:

- Ensure all Central Lane MPO program administration is in compliance with Title VI.
- Monitor progress, implementation, and compliance issues.
- Collect data supporting the Central Lane MPO non-discrimination activities that are relevant to the MPO Title VI goals and objectives, including statistical data (e.g., race, color, gender, age, disability, and language proficiency) for use in planning and monitoring.
- Disseminate Title VI program information to MPO employees, sub-recipients, and beneficiaries as well as to the general public.
- Include Title VI language in contracts and intergovernmental agreements.
- For any consultants under direct contract with the Central Lane MPO, monitor and submit annual reports on Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) participation in the Title VI annual report and update.

- Conduct training programs on Title VI and other related statutes.
- Identify, investigate, and eliminate discrimination when found to exist in connection with Central Lane MPO program areas.
- Process, investigate, and attempt to resolve Title VI complaints regarding Central Lane MPO and its sub-recipients, consultants, or contractors that are received by the Central Lane MPO.
- Prepare a yearly report of Title VI accomplishments and goals. Review the annual Title VI report to determine the effectiveness of the Title VI program and related efforts.

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Section IX PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The goal of Central Lane MPO’s public participation program is to “establish widespread understanding and support for regional transportation programs through development of an environment in which citizens, agencies, and other interested parties in the metropolitan area are actively involved in meaningful and effective dialogue.” Central Lane MPO is committed to early and continuing public participation in transportation planning, programming, and implementation. In seeking public comment and review, the Central Lane MPO makes a concerted effort to reach all segments of the population, including Title VI protected populations. The Central Lane MPO Public Participation Plan (PPP) also notes that “an effective public involvement process also will ensure that no one group of citizens is adversely affected.”

Legal/Operational Guidelines

- On November 15, 2021, President Biden signed the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) (Public Law 117-58, also known as the “Bipartisan Infrastructure Law”) into law. The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law provides \$550 billion over fiscal years 2022 through 2026 in new Federal investment in infrastructure, including in roads, bridges, and mass transit, water infrastructure, resilience, and broadband. FHWA is in the process of issuing guidance and regulations to implement legislative changes and new programs.
- Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21) transportation bill enacted by the U.S. Congress in 2012 requires Central Lane MPO to publish, for public review, an annual listing of projects for which federal funds have been obligated (49 USC Chapter 53, Section 5303). This provision is intended to increase the transparency of government spending on transportation projects and strategies in the MPO area to state and local officials and to the public at large. It also helps to ensure that the public will have an accurate understanding of how federal funds are actually being spent on transportation projects. MAP-21 replaced the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU).
- Central Lane MPO Public Participation Plan, which describes how the MPO will let the public know about opportunities to get involved with regional transportation planning

Elements of Central Lane MPO Communications and Public Involvement Program

Website—LCOG maintains an extensive website, www.thempo.org, which is updated regularly. The site includes information on the Central Lane MPO responsibilities, programs, key products, meeting calendars, agendas and minutes; contact information for staff; a search function; the Title VI Plan, complaint procedures, and complaint form; and a sign-up form for e-mail notifications.

There is also a “Get Involved” page that provides information and a link to a pamphlet that serves as a citizen’s guide to transportation planning, information on attending meetings, public comment periods, and tips for participating in public hearings, as well as other information.

LCOG consistently reviews the website to identify areas for improvement, including content organization and accessibility and removal of complex terminology in favor of information that is easy to read and designed for a broad audience.

LCOG is also planning to establish a central clearinghouse (titled Keep Us Involved) for information on all public involvement opportunities for transportation-related activities, plans, projects, and programs in this area being conducted by local, state, federal, and MPO entities.

Social Media

The Metropolitan Planning Organization established social media accounts in 2020 to reach more community members.

Facebook <https://www.facebook.com/CentralLaneMPO>

Twitter <https://mobile.twitter.com/centrallanempo>

Publications—Each year, LCOG issues a multitude of publications, reports, and maps as part of the agency’s work program, and responds to and processes a large number of data requests. The information can be accessed by the public through the website.

Press releases—Press releases are routinely sent to approximately 20 media outlets – daily and weekly newspapers, TV stations, and radio stations.

Meetings open to the public – Central Lane MPO board and committee meetings are open to the public. Meetings are organized in ways to encourage opportunities for the public to participate. The MPC and TPC meet monthly at different times (morning, midday, and evening) to maximize attendance. Time for citizen comments is reserved at the start of all meetings. Meeting dates and times are posted well in advance on the agency’s website, as well as mailed to members of the MPO media list. Meetings are televised and webcast by MetroTV. Meetings are currently still being held remotely due to Covid19 pandemic. When held in person, the meeting locations are located in close proximity to transit service, is wheelchair accessible (WCA) and interpretation services can be provided when requested or need is anticipated.

Opportunities for public comment—LCOG provides opportunities for comment on adoption of amendments to transportation plans or programs. Comments are accepted by phone, fax, e-mail, U.S. mail, and in person at any of the meetings. Public comment periods are advertised through e-mail notices, website notices, and newspaper advertisements.

Staff is accessible—Contact information for all staff is provided on the agency’s website, on project fact sheets and brochures, as well as on meeting agendas. Staff attends public meetings and are available to answer questions and take comments.

Mailings—LCOG routinely uses e-mail to keep the public informed of the agency’s programs, public comment periods, meetings, and publications. LCOG maintains an extensive e-mail list, including many community and religious organizations, senior, youth minority, low-income, and other groups.

Events—Events such as workshops, open houses, and forums may be held, is needed.

Strategies for Engaging Title VI Protected Groups

The Central Lane MPO is committed to actively engaging traditionally underrepresented populations, and can use a variety of techniques to design and evaluate public involvement tools, including:

- LCOG will continue to maintain distribution lists which contain community organizations, leaders, and religious organizations that are engaged in issues affecting Title VI protected populations. Community organizations and their leaders are invaluable in building communication between agencies and underrepresented groups. Community groups also provide access to individuals and can serve as forums for participation. Often, community organizations reflect community-wide concerns and can advise an agency on useful strategies for interaction.
- LCOG will send news releases to and place advertisements in minority newspapers and news outlets, as needed, as well as in free publications and other media outlets that may be accessed by Title VI protected population.
- LCOG developed, and will continue to enhance, a new online public engagement platform called LaneVoices, in efforts to expand outreach to the general public through creative and alternative approaches.
- LCOG will evaluate its meeting times and locations to assure opportunities for a broad audience to attend. This would include, but not be limited to, assuring that the locations of public meetings are close to transit lines, and are accessible to the disabled, as well as held in a variety of times to provide the widest opportunity for involvement.
- LCOG will create fact sheets to describe Title VI issues for use on the website and in other outreach. In order to expand notification of the Title VI program, advertisements, public notices, and press releases will include an abbreviated notice of Title VI and the complaint process, as follows: The Central Lane MPO fully complies with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and related statutes and regulations. These provisions require the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people—regardless of race, color, national origin, disability,

age, gender, or income status. For more information, or to obtain a Title VI Complaint Form, see <http://www.thempo.org/> or call (541) 682-4405.

- LCOG will annually evaluate the effectiveness of all communications and public involvement efforts and make appropriate adjustments to its public involvement strategy. As part of this effort, LCOG will make efforts to reach out to different parties and determine whether any revisions are needed to assure better outreach.
- LCOG will provide key technical information in formats and at places and times conducive to review by populations that may be traditionally underrepresented or underserved by existing transportation systems. This may include provision of information to sight-impaired persons, non-English speakers, or to persons without extensive formal schooling.

Strategies for Engaging Individuals with Limited English Proficiency (LEP)

The Central Lane MPO has evaluated the language proficiency of residents within the MPO boundary in order to determine whether language operates as an artificial barrier to full and meaningful participation in the transportation planning process.

LCOG has used information from the 2010 Census to determine the extent of the need for translation services of its materials. The results of the analysis showed that 1.48 percent of MPO residents reported that they spoke English either “not well” or “not at all.”

The DOT guidance outlines four factors that should be applied to the various kinds of contacts they have with the public to assess language needs and decide what reasonable steps they should take to ensure meaningful access for LEP persons:

1. The number or proportion of LEP persons eligible to be served or likely to be encountered by a program, activity, or service of the recipient or grantee.
2. The frequency with which LEP individuals come in contact with the program.
3. The nature and importance of the program, activity, or service provided by the recipient to people’s lives.
4. The resources available to the recipient and costs.

Given this four factor analysis, Central Lane MPO need for translation of a broad number of products is limited. Targeted translation is necessary for key public involvement products and Title VI materials, such as for key documents including the Title VI complaint form.

LCOG will maintain a list of staff members who speak a second language. LCOG will also establish a list of nearby court certified Interpreters and businesses that can provide translation services when the need arises. On its website, LCOG will also provide links to the translation service used on the State of Oregon’s website or other suitable service as a means of providing translations of basic information in different languages. In addition, the Central Lane MPO will provide resources to facilitate participation for

those whose primary language is Spanish, including evaluating different key public involvement products and outreach materials for translation.

Title VI Coordinator's Responsibilities

The Title VI Coordinator is responsible for evaluating and monitoring compliance with Title VI requirements in all aspects of the agency's public involvement process. The Title VI Coordinator or designee will:

1. Assess communication and public involvement strategies to ensure adequate participation of impacted Title VI protected populations and address language needs as appropriate.
2. Ensure all communications and public involvement efforts of the MPO comply with Title VI.
3. Develop and distribute information on Title VI and MPO functions and plans to the general public. Provide information in languages other than English, as needed.
4. Disseminate information to individuals and organizations that may represent Title VI protected groups, to help ensure all interest groups in the region are represented in the MPO planning process.
5. Include an abbreviated Title VI notice to the public in press releases, mailings, and on the Central Lane MPO website.
6. Notify affected Title VI protected populations of public hearings regarding proposed actions of the MPO, and make the hearings accessible to all residents. This includes the use of interpreters when requested, or when a strong need for their use has been identified.
7. Design performance measures to evaluate public involvement and participation strategies to ensure adequate participation of impacted Title VI protected populations.

Section X PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

The Central Lane MPO is involved in developing long- and short-range transportation plans to provide efficient transportation services to the Eugene/Springfield urbanized area. In this role, the Central Lane MPO is responsible for preparation of the regional transportation plan. As part of this work, the Central Lane MPO performs a number of different planning functions, including:

- Establishing an annual work program for regional transportation planning tasks to be completed.
- Performing strategic analyses and technical modeling of the transportation system.
- Establishing a fair and impartial setting for regional decision-making that includes federal, state, and local agencies dealing with transportation issues.
- Prioritizing transportation projects and developing a Metropolitan Transportation Improvement Program.
- Allocating state and federal funds for both capital and operating needs; and
- Preparing financial analysis and project programming.

The major area of impact by plans and programs is through decisions which identify one or more planned improvements over other options. This consequence may result from procedures and processes that shut a group out of the process, or from the failure to consider the impacts of various transportation system alternatives and programs of projects on one or more identified groups.

Legal/Operational Guidelines

Primary guidance is provided by:

- The Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) Regulations 23 CFR 450
- Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21)/ Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) (Public Law 117-58, also known as the “Bipartisan Infrastructure Law”)
- Oregon Transportation Planning Rule

Key Planning and Programming Activities

The following describes some of the key planning and programming activities undertaken by the Central Lane MPO:

Unified Planning Work Program (bi-annual work plan). The Unified Planning Work Program (UPWP) is the Central Lane MPO’s annual transportation planning work program. The UPWP identifies the planning budget and the scope of planning activities that may be undertaken during the program year. The Central Lane MPO develops the UPWP in cooperation with federal, state, and local jurisdictions and transportation providers. This document includes a description

of planning tasks and an estimated budget for each task to be undertaken by the agencies participating in the Central Lane MPO metropolitan planning process. The UPWP also serves as a budgeting reference for planning tasks funded by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and Federal Transit Administration (FTA) to meet MAP-21 requirements.

Metropolitan Transportation Improvement Program (short-range). The Metropolitan Transportation Improvement Program (MTIP) is a staged multi-year program of transportation improvements to be implemented during a four year period. The MTIP is required by the U.S. Department of Transportation as a prerequisite for federal funding for street, transit, and bike and pedestrian projects. In addition to satisfying federal requirements, the MTIP serves as a comprehensive source for information on all regionally significant transportation related projects planned by local jurisdictions and reflected by the Central Lane MPO.

Regional Transportation Plan (long-range). The Central Lane MPO is required to develop and regularly update a long-range transportation plan for the Central Lane region. This plan must:

- Include a financial plan that demonstrates how the adopted plan can be implemented.
- Not contribute to violations of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards.
- Have at least a twenty-year planning horizon; and
- Be updated every four years.

Transportation Air Quality Conformity. In response to the Clean Air Act, the Environmental Protection Agency has established health-based National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Transportation conformity is a way to ensure that Federal funding and approval goes to those transportation activities that are consistent with the NAAQS. In the Central Lane MPO, air quality conformity must be demonstrated for the pollutant carbon monoxide (CO). The Central Lane MPO must demonstrate conformity for the RTP and the MTIP for CO.

Transportation Options. Transportation demand management (TDM) - or more recently called Transportation Options (TO) in Oregon - is a set of strategies, plans, and programs that influence traveler behavior for the purpose of reducing or redistributing the demand on the transportation system. The primary purpose of TDM/TO is to reduce the number and distance of vehicle trips while providing a wide variety of mobility options. There are many ways the Central Lane MPO contributes to and coordinates regional TDM/TO projects and programs. A primary coordination effort includes a partnership with local agencies to deploy the region's TDM/TO program, which the MPO partially funds annually.

Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP). The Statewide Transportation Improvement Program, known as the STIP, is Oregon’s four-year transportation capital improvement program. It is the document that identifies the funding for, and scheduling of, transportation projects and programs throughout the state. It includes projects on the federal, state, city, and county transportation systems, multimodal projects (highway, passenger rail, freight, public transit, bicycle and pedestrian), and projects in the national parks, national forests, and Indian tribal lands. The MTIP is included in the STIP.

Strategies for Addressing Environmental Justice (EJ) in Planning Efforts

The Central Lane MPO is committed to ensuring that these programs and plans meet the needs of all people to the maximum extent possible and avoid disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects, including social and economic effects, on Title VI protected populations. Though it is recognized that much of the specific evaluation for environmental justice issues will occur at the specific project-level planning phase (which is the responsibility of the project proponent) rather than the overall transportation planning phase, the Central Lane MPO can use a variety of techniques to identify the risk of discrimination so that positive corrective action can be taken and to serve as a building block in subsequent decision-making and analysis. These measures include:

1. The Central Lane MPO will document information used in identifying potential environmental justice issues as part of the Regional Transportation Plan Environmental Coordination effort or similar document. The analysis should include an evaluation and discussion of the following:
 - a. Identification of those areas within the Central Lane MPO that contain higher than average concentrations of socio-economic groups, including low-income and minority populations as covered by the Executive Order on Environmental Justice (EJ) and Title VI provisions, when compared to the Central Lane MPO area as a whole. To aid in this effort, the Central Lane MPO has prepared a demographic profile of the metropolitan planning area using census data to identify any block group with greater than the regional average of minority or low income households (see Appendix D).
 - b. Analysis of any disproportional impacts to different socio-economic groups. This can be done by comparing the plan impacts on the minority, low-income, senior, disabled, and other populations with respect to the impacts on the overall population within the Central Lane MPO. GIS mapping can be used to overlay the locations of the transportation projects upon the EJ neighborhood map so that comparisons could be made between the distributions of projects across the two community types (EJ vs. non-EJ).

- c. Evaluation of mitigation measures that could be considered to address adverse impacts, including avoidance, minimization, and opportunities to enhance communities and neighborhoods.
 - d. Overview of the public participation process and efforts made to ensure that all groups within the MPO have been involved in the decision-making or project information process through an effective and thorough public participation effort.
2. The Central Lane MPO will solicit and consider input from all groups and citizens concerned with, interested in, and/or affected by MPO transportation plans or programs, in particular the needs of those that may traditionally underserved by transportation systems. The previous Public Participation section (Section IX) describes more particularly the steps that will be taken to solicit input.
3. The Central Lane MPO shall document what changes have occurred as a result of public involvement, specifically involvement of Title VI protected populations.
4. The Central Lane MPO will include evaluation criteria that address issues of environmental justice when awarding funds to local agencies for projects to include in the Metropolitan Transportation Improvement Program (MTIP) and Regional Transportation Plan. Potential criteria could include: impact on accessibility and/or travel times to jobs or other activities, transit service provision, and the distribution of transportation funding and activities.
5. In support of this effort, the MPO will work to enhance its analytical capabilities to evaluate the long-range transportation plan and the transportation improvement program impact on Title VI protected populations. Projects could include:
 - a. Using modeling capabilities to evaluate accessibility by travel mode for various trip purposes.
 - b. Evaluating the distribution of transportation projects or funds.
6. The Central Lane MPO will function in its role as a regional coordinator to work with other agencies, if requested, in addressing environmental justice issues that may occur as part of MPO funded project development activities.

Title VI Coordinator's Responsibilities

The Title VI Coordinator is responsible for evaluating and monitoring compliance with Title VI requirements in all aspects of the agency's planning process. As part of this responsibility, the Title VI Coordinator or designee will:

1. Ensure all aspects of the planning and programming process operation comply with Title VI.
2. Solicit and consider input from all groups and citizens concerned with, interested in, and/or affected by MPO transportation plans or programs, in particular the needs of those that may be traditionally underserved by transportation systems.

3. Use information from the Demographic Profile to inform planning decisions and assess the potential for any disproportional impacts to Title VI protected populations.
4. Develop a process for assessing the effects of transportation investments as part of actions on plan and programming documents. This would include:
 - a. Analysis of the population affected by the action,
 - b. Analysis of program impacts on Title VI protected populations, and
 - c. Determination of whether there will be a disproportionately high and adverse impact on Title VI protected populations.
5. Disseminate information to the public on the processes used and findings of the analysis, in accordance with all agency public involvement procedures.
6. Participate in regional coordination efforts to address issues of environmental justice during MPO funded project development activities, as necessary.

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Section XI IMPLEMENTATION STEPS

Strategy	Process	Timing
Data Collection		
Collect statistical data (e.g., race, color, gender, age, disability, and language proficiency) for use in planning and monitoring.	Use available information from the American Community Survey, Census 2020, the latest Population Estimates, and other relevant information.	On-going.
Establish a reporting mechanism that includes a staffing composition (e.g., job classification, race, and gender) of those involved in MPO activities and plans.	Work with Human Resources to integrate into LCOG Affirmative Action Policy (Section G.2). Conduct a survey of Central Lane MPO staff to compare the existing composition with the general population of the MPO planning area.	On-going / currently using annual survey.
Establish a reporting mechanism that includes a member composition (e.g., job classification, race and gender) for the MPC and TPC.	Conduct a survey of Central Lane MPO committee members to compare the existing composition with the general population of the MPO planning area.	On-going / currently using annual survey.
Establish a reporting mechanism that includes information on race, ethnicity, and gender of public participants.	Develop procedures to gauge attendance of public participants, based on meeting format (e.g., include as part of Comment Form or survey, tally based on staff observations, etc.). Develop standard language to be included in Comment Forms.	On-going

Strategy	Process	Timing
Complaint Processing		
Revise Procedures Manual to include complaint process information for Title VI complaints made to the Central Lane MPO.	Work with Human Resources to integrate into LCOG Procedures Manual (Section 4.02).	On-going
Establish log for tracking Title VI complaints.	Work with Central Lane MPO staff to determine appropriate place and format to track any Title VI complaints.	On-going
Contracts and Intergovernmental Agreements		
Revise contract and intergovernmental agreements to include Title VI language.	Work with Fiscal Services to revise contract and intergovernmental agreement language. Initiate discussions with partners engaged in intergovernmental agreements about Title VI issues.	On-going
Monitor and report on consultant contracts.	Identify which contracts have been provided to minorities and women owned firms in the annual report.	On-going
Training		

Strategy	Process	Timing
<p>Conduct training programs on Title VI and other related statutes.</p>	<p>Work with Human Resources to integrate into LCOG Affirmative Action Policy.</p> <p>Coordinate with ODOT’s Title VI Officer to identify training opportunities.</p> <p>Investigate potential to co-sponsor FHWA or ODOT-led training seminars.</p> <p>Include costs associated with training in budget.</p>	<p>On-going and as part of budgetary cycle.</p>
Public Dissemination		
<p>Develop Title VI information for dissemination to the general public.</p>	<p>Maintain information sheet describing Central Lane MPO Title VI policy.</p> <p>Create page on Central Lane MPO website for general information as well as information on how to file complaints.</p> <p>Revise standard press release language to include notification about Title VI issues.</p>	<p>On-going</p>
<p>Provide the Title VI complaint procedure on the Central Lane MPO website.</p>	<p>Post complaint form as well as translated version to Central Lane MPO website.</p>	<p>On-going</p>
<p>Translate key materials to engage individuals with Limited English Proficiency.</p>	<p>Identify or develop key summary materials for translation.</p> <p>Work to translate materials into one or more languages.</p> <p>Investigate potential of involving the target community in the review of translated materials to eliminate inappropriate word choice and increase the effectiveness of the messages.</p>	<p>On-going</p>

Strategy	Process	Timing
Revise website to include links to on-line translation software.	Investigate connecting with State's translation software or software used by LCOG Senior and Disability Services Division. Place notice on Central Lane MPO front page about the availability of translation services and contact phone number for more information.	On-going
Evaluation Tools		
Design evaluation criteria to assess long-range transportation plan and the transportation improvement program impacts on Title VI protected populations.	Work with TPC and MPC to design criteria.	On-going
Annual Reports		
Monitor progress, implementation, and compliance issues.	Convene Central Lane MPO staff to discuss progress.	On-going.
Prepare a yearly report of Title VI accomplishments and goals.	Use statewide template for Annual Report. Work with Central Lane MPO staff to determine appropriate place and format to track information to be compiled for annual reports.	On-going.
Public Participation		

Strategy	Process	Timing
<p>Enhance public notices and meetings to broaden participation by Title VI populations.</p>	<p>Review press release distribution lists to determine whether additional media outlets should be added.</p> <p>Review and update Central Lane MPO environmental justice mailing list, as needed. Include elected officials, neighborhood associations, clergy, faith-based groups, minority chambers of commerce, neighborhood business associations, community development corporations, local advocacy groups, and homeowners associations.</p> <p>Evaluate meeting times and locations to assure opportunities for a broad audience to attend.</p> <p>Investigate co-sponsoring events with social service providers in the area and provide interpreters and child care to increase turnout.</p>	<p>On-going</p>
<p>Investigate a range of techniques that more specifically target minority and low-income communities and make it easier for people to express their opinions within the transportation planning process.</p>	<p>Initiate dialogue with environmental justice groups to get their direct input on what types of outreach activities the communities would like to see.</p> <p>Continue to enhance use of announcements or articles in community or ethnic newspapers, flyers at local destinations/activity centers, announcements on local radio stations, and “tabling” at community fairs or events.</p> <p>Consider sending information through schools for children to take home to their parents or developing a class project around the transportation project.</p>	<p>On-going.</p>

Strategy	Process	Timing
Include a person having language translation skills in key public meetings.	Use of on-call interpretation services and/or adapt Senior and Disability Services Division Procedure 6.6 addressing Interpreter Services for Central Lane MPO.	On-going/ as needed.
Program Development and Planning		
Include evaluation criteria that include issues of environmental justice when selecting projects to include in the Metropolitan Transportation Improvement Program (MTIP) and Regional Transportation Plan (RTP).	Place items in work program that devote staff time to assessing and developing environmental justice approaches.	
Assess the regional benefits and burdens of transportation system investments for different socio-economic groups when updating the Metropolitan Transportation Improvement Program (MTIP) and Regional Transportation Plan (RTP).	Develop and apply tests for disproportionate distributions of impacts.	

Section XII GLOSSARY/ACRONYM LIST

Adverse Effects - The totality of significant individual or cumulative human health or environmental effects, including interrelated social and economic *effects*, which may include, but are not limited to: bodily impairment, infirmity, illness or death; air, noise, and water pollution and soil contamination; destruction or disruption of man-made or natural resources; destruction or diminution of aesthetic values; destruction or disruption of community cohesion or a community's economic vitality; destruction or disruption of the availability of public and private facilities and services; vibration; adverse employment effects; displacement of persons, businesses, farms, or nonprofit organizations; increased traffic congestion, isolation, exclusion or separation of minority or low-income individuals within a given community or from the broader community; and the denial of, reduction in, or significant delay in the receipt of, benefits of DOT programs, policies, or activities.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) - Federal civil rights legislation for persons with disabilities, signed into law in 1990, that prohibits discrimination specifically in the areas of employment, public accommodation, public services, telecommunications, and transportation. Transportation requirements include the provision of "comparable paratransit service" that is equivalent to general public fixed-route service for persons who are unable to use regular bus service due to a disability.

Assurances - Every application for U.S. DOT financial assistance must include assurances that the applicant will comply with the U.S. DOT's Title VI regulations.

Certification - Every application by a state agency (e.g., a state DOT) to carry out a program involving continuing federal assistance must include a statement that the program is being carried out in accordance with the Title VI regulations.

Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC) - Representative stakeholders that meet regularly to discuss issues of common concern, such as transportation, and to advise sponsoring agency officials. These groups effectively interact between citizens and their government.

Department of Transportation (DOT) - When used alone, indicates U.S. Department of Transportation. In conjunction with a place name, indicates state, city, or county transportation agency (e.g., Oregon Department of Transportation is ODOT).

Discrimination – Any act or inaction, whether intentional or unintentional, in any program or activity of a Federal aid recipient, sub-recipient, or contractor that results in disparate treatment, disparate impact, or perpetuating the effects of prior discrimination based on race, color, or national origin.

Disparate Impact – Facially neutral policies or practices that have the effect of disproportionately excluding or adversely affecting members of a group protected under Title VI, and the recipient's policy or practice lacks a substantial legitimate

justification.

Disparate Treatment - Actions that result in circumstances where similarly situated persons are treated differently (i.e., less favorably) than others because of their race, color, or national origin.

Disproportionate - Appreciably exceeds or is likely to appreciably exceed those on the general population or other appropriate comparison group.

Disproportionately High and Adverse Effect on Minority and Low-income Populations - An adverse effect that:

- (1) is predominately borne by a minority population and/or a low-income population, or
- (2) will be suffered by the minority population and/or low-income population and is appreciably more severe or greater in magnitude than the adverse effect that will be suffered by the non-minority population and/or non-low-income population.

Environmental Justice (EJ) - Environmental justice assures that services and benefits allow for meaningful participation and are fairly distributed to avoid discrimination.

Environmental Justice Activity - An action taken by DOT, FTA, or a recipient or sub-recipient of FTA funding to identify and address adverse and disproportionate effects of its policies, programs, or activities on minority and/or low-income populations, consistent with Executive Order 12898 and the DOT Order 5610.2 on Environmental Justice.

Federal financial assistance – Includes:

- (1) grants and loans of Federal funds;
- (2) the grant or donation of Federal property and interests in property;
- (3) the detail of Federal personnel;
- (4) the sale and lease of, and the permission to use (on other than a casual or transient basis), Federal property or any interest in such property without consideration or at a nominal consideration, or at a consideration which is reduced for the purpose of assisting the recipient, or in recognition of the public interest to be served by such sale or lease to the recipient; and
- (5) any Federal agreement, arrangement, or other contract that has as one of its purposes the provision of assistance.

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) - A branch of the US Department of Transportation that administers the federal-aid Highway Program, providing financial assistance to states to construct and improve highways, urban and rural roads, and bridges. The FHWA also administers the Federal Lands Highway Program,

including survey, design, and construction of forest highway system roads, parkways and park roads, Indian reservation roads, defense access roads, and other Federal lands roads.

Federal Transit Administration (FTA) - A branch of the US Department of Transportation that is the principal source of federal financial assistance to America's communities for planning, development, and improvement of public or mass transportation systems. FTA provides leadership, technical assistance, and financial resources for safe, technologically advanced public transportation to enhance mobility and accessibility, to improve the Nation's communities and natural environment, and to strengthen the national economy.

Geographic Information System (GIS) - Computerized data management system designed to capture, store, retrieve, analyze, and display geographically referenced information.

Lane Council of Governments (LCOG) - LCOG is a voluntary association of local governments in Lane County, Oregon. Dedicated to solving area-wide problems, LCOG helps area cities, Lane County, educational districts, and special-purpose districts reach their common goals. LCOG serves as the MPO for Central Lane County as designated by the Governor in 1974.

Limited English Proficient (LEP) Persons - Persons for whom English is not their primary language and who have a limited ability to speak, understand, read, or write English. It includes people who reported to the U.S. Census that they do not speak English well or do not speak English at all.

Low-Income - A low-income person is a person with a household income at or below the Federal Department of Health and Human Services poverty guidelines.

Low-Income Populations - A low-income population means any readily identifiable group of low-income persons who live in geographic proximity, and, if circumstances warrant, geographically dispersed/transient persons (such as migrant workers or Native Americans) who would be similarly affected by a proposed FHWA program, policy, or activity.

Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21) - Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21) was signed into law by President Obama in 2012 and is the first long-term highway authorization enacted since 2005.

Metropolitan Policy Committee (MPC) - An intergovernmental policy group that comprises representatives from Eugene and Springfield Council, Coburg, Lane County Board of Commissioners, the Lane Transit District Board of Directors, and the Oregon Department of Transportation. MPC has been delegated certain responsibilities by the Lane Council of Governments Board of Directors to provide policy guidance on the transportation planning process in the Metro area.

Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) – A federally designated regional policy body, required in urbanized areas with populations over 50,000, and designated by

local officials and the governor of the state. Responsible in cooperation with the state and other transportation providers for carrying out the metropolitan transportation planning requirements of federal highway and transit legislation. Lane Council of Governments serves as the MPO in the central Lane area as designated by the Governor in 1974. An MPO does not have land use authority.

Minority - A minority is any individual who is an American Indian or Alaskan Native; Asian or Pacific Islander; Black, not of Hispanic origin; and Hispanic.

Minority Population - A minority population means any readily identifiable groups of minority persons who live in geographic proximity, and if circumstances warrant, geographically dispersed/transient persons (such as migrant workers or Native Americans) who will be similarly affected by a proposed FHWA program, policy, or activity.

Mitigation - To avoid, minimize, rectify, or reduce an impact, and in some cases, to compensate for an impact.

National Origin - The particular nation in which a person was born, or where the person's parents or ancestors were born.

Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) - The State agency that manages the highway system within Oregon. ODOT's mission is to provide a safe, efficient transportation system that supports economic opportunity and livable communities for Oregonians. ODOT is the administrative agency that responds to policy set by the Oregon Transportation Commission (OTC).

Project Development - The phase a proposed project undergoes once it has been through the planning process. The project development phase includes a more detailed analysis of a proposed project's social, economic, and environmental impacts and various project alternatives. What comes from the project development phase is a decision reached through negotiation among all affected parties, including the public. After a proposal has successfully passed the project development phase, it may move to preliminary engineering, design, and construction.

Public Meeting - A formal or informal event designed for a specific issue or community group where information is presented and input from community residents is received

Public Participation - The active and meaningful involvement of the public in the development of transportation plans and programs.

Recipient - Any State, political subdivision, instrumentality, or any public or private agency, institution, department or other organizational unit receiving financial assistance from the Federal government.

Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) - A document resulting from regional or statewide collaboration and consensus on a region or state's transportation system, and serving as the defining vision for the region's or state's transportation systems and services. In metropolitan areas, the plan indicates all of the transportation

improvements scheduled for funding over a minimum of the next 20 years.

The Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU) - Bill that governs United States federal surface transportation spending.

Sub-recipient - Any entity that receives Federal financial assistance as a pass-through from another entity.

Title VI - Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Prohibits discrimination in any program receiving federal assistance.

Title VI Protected Populations – A population specifically identified in Title VI and related statutes, including race, color, national origin, disability, age, gender, or income status.

Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) - A staged, multiyear (four to five years) listing of surface transportation projects proposed for federal, state, and local funding within a metropolitan area. MPOs are required to prepare a TIP as a short-range programming document to complement its long-range transportation plan. TIPs contain projects with committed or reasonably certain funds. Also known as a Metropolitan Transportation Improvement Program (MTIP) in MPO areas.

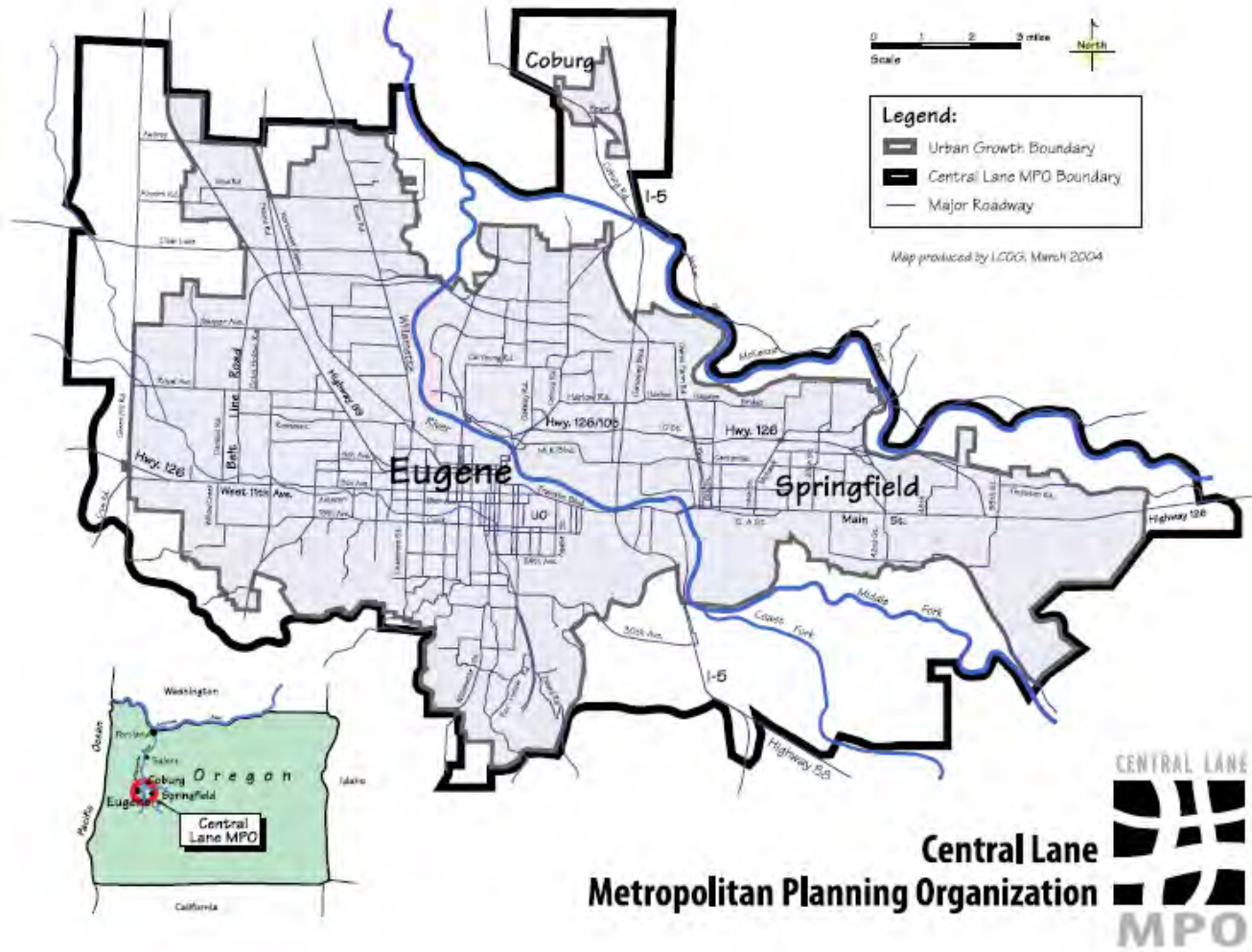
Transportation Planning - A collaborative process of examining demographic characteristics and travel patterns for a given area. This process shows how these characteristics will change over a given period of time and evaluates alternatives for the transportation system of the area and the most expeditious use of local, state, and federal transportation funding. Long-range planning is typically done over a period of 20 years; short-range programming of specific projects usually covers a period of 4 to 5 years.

Transportation Planning Committee (TPC) - A Central Lane MPO committee of technical staff from the public works and planning departments of Eugene, Springfield, Coburg, Lane County, LTD, LCOG and ODOT. Provides technical expertise and recommendations to the policy board, MPC.

Transportation Planning Rule (TPR) - A state planning administrative rule, adopted by the Land Conservation and Development Commission in 1991 to implement state land use planning Goal 12, Transportation. The TPR requires metropolitan areas to show measurable progress towards reducing dependence on automobiles.

Unified Planning Work Program (UPWP) - The management plan for the (metropolitan) planning program. Its purpose is to coordinate the planning activities of all participants in the planning process.

FIGURE



APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

A copy of the Public Participation Plan can be accessed via the following link:

<http://thempo.org/649/Public-Participation-Plan>

APPENDIX B

Central Lane MPO DISCRIMINATION COMPLAINT PROCEDURE

Introduction

The Central Lane MPO discrimination complaint procedures are intended to provide aggrieved persons an avenue to raise complaints of discrimination regarding the Central Lane Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) programs, activities and services as required by statute.

Purpose

These procedures apply to all complaints filed under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987, and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.

Any person who feels that he or she has been excluded from participation in, denied benefits of, or been subjected to discrimination in any of Central Lane MPO's programs, services, or activities, on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability, age, gender, or income status has the right to file a complaint.

Complaints shall be directed to:

Central Lane Metropolitan Planning Organization
Program Manager
859 Willamette, Suite 500
Eugene, OR 97401
(541) 682-4405
pthompson@lcog.org

Intimidation or retaliation of any kind is prohibited by law.

Any person who would like to file a complaint should follow the procedure described below. These procedures do not deny the right of the complainant to file formal complaints with other state or federal agencies, or to seek private counsel for complaints alleging discrimination. These procedures are part of an administrative process that does not provide for remedies that include punitive damages or compensatory remuneration for the complainant.

Every effort will be made to obtain early resolution of complaints at the lowest level possible. The option of informal mediation meeting(s) between the affected parties and the Title VI Coordinator may be utilized for resolution, at any stage of the process. The Title VI Coordinator will make every effort to pursue a resolution to the complaint. Initial interviews with the complainant and the respondent will request information regarding specifically requested relief and settlement opportunities.

Roles and Responsibilities

- The Program Manager for the Central Lane MPO has overall responsibility for the discrimination complaint process and procedures.
- The Program Manager for the Central Lane MPO is responsible for conducting an impartial and objective investigation, collecting factual information and preparing a fact-finding report based upon the information obtained from the investigation.

Applicability

The complaint procedures apply to the beneficiaries of the Central Lane MPO's programs, activities, and services, including but not limited to the public and other sub-recipients of Federal and State funds.

Eligibility

Any person who believes that he/she has been excluded from participation in, denied benefits or services of any program or activity administered by the Central Lane MPO or its sub-recipients, consultants, and contractors on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability, age, gender, or income status may bring forth a complaint of discrimination under Title VI and related statutes.

Time Limitations

Complaints must be filed no later than 180 days after:

- The date of the alleged act of discrimination; or
- The date when the person(s) became aware of the alleged discrimination; or
- Where there has been a continuing course of conduct, the date on which the conduct was discontinued.

Receipt of Complaints

Allegations received by fax or e-mail will be acknowledged and processed, once the identity(ies) of the complainant(s) and the intent to proceed with the complaint have been established. For this, the complainant is required to mail a signed, original copy of the fax or e-mail transmittal for Central Lane MPO to be able to process it.

Allegations received by telephone will be reduced to writing and provided to the complainant for confirmation or revision before processing. A complaint form will be forwarded to the complainant for him/her to complete, sign, and return to Central Lane MPO for processing.

Type of Complaints

All Title VI and related statute complaints are considered formal as there is no informal process. Complaints must be in writing and signed by the complainant. Complaints must include the complainant's name, address and phone number and shall be sufficiently detailed to specify all issues and circumstances of the alleged discrimination.

Complaint Basis

Allegations must be based on issues involving race, color, national origin, disability, age, gender, or income status. The term “basis” refers to the complainant’s protected group status.

Protected Group Categories	Definition	Examples
Race	An individual belonging to one of the accepted anthropological racial groups; or the perception, based on physical characteristics that a person is a member of a racial group.	Black, White, Hispanic, Asian, Native American Indian, Filipino, or Pacific Islander
Color	Color of skin, including shade of skin within a racial group.	Black, white, light brown, dark brown, etc.
National Origin	National birth site. Citizenship is not a factor. Discrimination based on language or a persons accent is covered by national origin.	Mexican, Cuban, Japanese, Vietnamese, Chinese
Sex	Gender	Women and men
Age	Persons of any age	21 year old person
Disability	Physical or mental impairment, permanent or temporary, or perceived.	Blind, deaf, mobility limitations, etc.

Complaint Processing

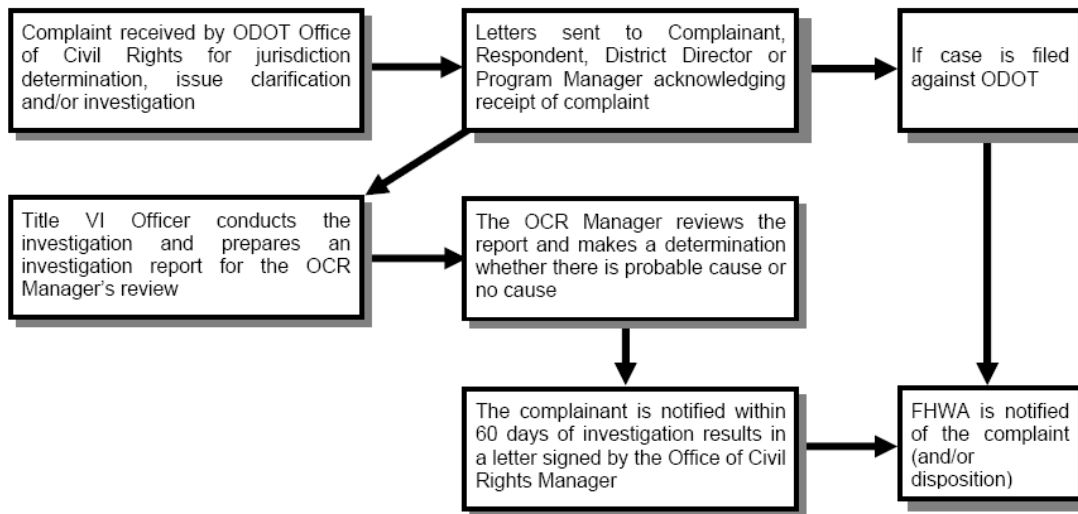
1. A complaint should be filed in writing, contain the name, address, and signature of the person filing it, and a description of the alleged discriminatory event or practice, including:
 - a. The date of the alleged act of discrimination (date when the complainant(s) became aware of the alleged discrimination; or the date on which that conduct was discontinued or the latest instance of the conduct).
 - b. A detailed description of the issues, including names and job titles of those individuals perceived as parties in the complained-of incident.

- c. In cases where the complainant is unable or incapable of providing a written statement, the complainant will be assisted in converting the verbal complaint into a written complaint. All complaints however must be signed by the complainant.
2. In order to be accepted, a complaint must meet the following criteria:
 - a. A complaint must be filed within 180 days of the alleged discriminatory event or practice.
 - b. The allegation(s) must involve a covered basis such as race, color, national origin, disability, age, gender, income status, or retaliation.
 - c. The allegation(s) must involve a program or activity of a Federal-aid recipient, sub-recipient, or contractor, or, in the case of ADA allegations, an entity open to the public.
3. Upon receipt of the complaint, the Title VI Coordinator will determine its jurisdiction, acceptability, and need for additional information, as well as investigate the merit of the complaint. The complaint shall be investigated unless:
 - a. The complaint is withdrawn.
 - b. The complainant fails to provide required information after numerous requests.
 - c. The complaint is not filed timely (within 180 days).
 - d. Any issues that do not involve discrimination or are not based on a protected basis will be directed to the appropriate entity. Under no circumstance is the complainant discouraged from filing a complaint.
4. The following process shall be used for investigating complaints against one of Central Lane MPO's sub-recipients:
 - a. Once received, the complaint will receive a case number and will then be logged in the Central Lane MPO's records identifying the name and address of the person filing the complaint; the date of the complaint; the basis of the complaint; the disposition of the complaint; and the status of the complaint.
 - b. In cases where the complaint is against one of Central Lane MPO's sub-recipients of federal funds, the Title VI Coordinator for the Central Lane MPO shall decide whether to assume jurisdiction and investigate and adjudicate the case or whether to forward such complaints to ODOT for prompt investigation. In cases where the Title VI Coordinator does assume the investigation, ODOT may continue to review and monitor these investigations.
 - c. Once the Central Lane MPO decides to accept the complaint for investigation, the complainant and the respondent will be sent a letter,

acknowledging receipt of the complaint, the name of the investigator, and is provided with his/her rights under Title VI and related statutes.

- d. The Title VI Coordinator will provide the respondent with the opportunity to respond to the allegations in writing. The respondent will have 10 calendar days from the date of Central Lane MPO's written notification of acceptance of the complaint to furnish his/her response to the allegations.
 - e. Within sixty (60) calendar days, the Central Lane MPO Title VI Coordinator will evaluate the information and prepare a written report that includes a description of the allegation, a summary of the investigation, relevant facts and findings, and supporting documents. The Title VI Coordinator may consult with the Central Lane MPO's legal counsel as needed.
 - f. The Title VI Coordinator will notify the complainant, the respondent and appropriate managers in writing of the results of the investigation. The notification will advise the complainant of his/her right to file a formal complaint with another agency, if they are dissatisfied with the final decision rendered by the Central Lane MPO.
 - g. Central Lane MPO's final investigative report and a copy of the complaint will be forwarded to ODOT's District Title VI Coordinator within 60 calendar days of the acceptance of the complaint. ODOT's District Title VI Coordinator is responsible for sharing the report with FHWA and FTA as part of its Annual Title VI Update and Accomplishment Report.
5. In order to ensure that there is no conflict of interest, all complaints against the Central Lane MPO shall be forwarded to ODOT for review. The following process shall be used for investigating complaints against Central Lane MPO:
- a. Once received, the complaint will receive a case number and will then be logged in the Central Lane MPO's records identifying the name and address of the person filing the complaint; the date of the complaint; the basis of the complaint; the disposition of the complaint; and the status of the complaint.
 - b. The Title VI Coordinator shall forward the complaint to ODOT for prompt investigation. The following information will be included in every notification to the ODOT District Title VI Coordinator:
 - (a) Name, address, and phone number of the Complainant.
 - (b) Name(s) and address (es) of alleged discriminating official.
 - (c) Basis of complaint (i.e., race, color, national origin, disability, age, gender, or income status, etc.).
 - (d) Date of alleged discriminatory act(s).

- (e) Date of complaint received by the Central Lane MPO.
 - (f) A statement of the complaint.
 - (g) Other agencies (State, local or Federal) where the complaint has been filed.
 - (h) An explanation of the actions the Central Lane MPO has taken or proposed to resolve the allegation(s) raised in the complaint.
- c. The procedure that the Office of Civil Rights will use to investigate such complaints can be found at ODOT's Office of Civil Right's website and are included in ODOT's Title VI Plan. A general outline of the process is provided as follows:



Annual Log of Complaints

The Central Lane MPO Title VI Coordinator will maintain a log of all complaints received. The log will include the following information:

- a. Name of Complainant.
- b. Name of alleged discriminating official or situation.
- c. Basis of Complaint (i.e., race, color, national origin, disability, age, gender, or income status).
- d. Date complaint was received by the Central Lane MPO.
- e. Date the Central Lane MPO Title VI Coordinator notified the ODOT's District Title VI Coordinator of the complaint.
- f. Explanation of the actions the Central Lane MPO has taken or proposed to resolve the allegation(s) raised in the complaint(s).
- g. The final disposition of the complaint.

h. The date in which the complainant, respondent, and ODOT's District Title VI Coordinator was notified of the disposition.

**TITLE VI PROGRAM AND RELATED STATUTES
COMPLAINT FORM**

Note: We are asking for the following information to assist in processing your complaint.
If you need help in completing this form, please let us know.

Section I

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone Numbers:

(Home) _____ (Work) _____

Electronic Mail Address: _____

Accessible Format Requirements?

Large Print _____ Audio tape _____

TDD _____ Other _____

Section II

Are you filing this complaint on your own behalf?

Yes ____ No ____

[If you answered "yes" to this question, go to Section III.]

If not, please supply the name and relationship of the person for whom you are complaining: _____

Please explain why you have filed for a third party. _____

Please confirm that you have obtained the permission of the aggrieved party if you are filing on behalf of a third party.

Yes ____ No ____

Section III

Have you previously filed a Title VI complaint with this agency? Yes ____ No ____

Section IV

Date of Alleged Incident: _____

(Note: Complaints must be filed within 180 days of the alleged act of discrimination.)

Which of the following best describes the reason you believe the discrimination took place?

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Race | <input type="checkbox"/> Color | <input type="checkbox"/> National Origin | <input type="checkbox"/> Gender |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Age | <input type="checkbox"/> Disability | <input type="checkbox"/> Income Status | |

Name of agency complaint is against:

Contact person: _____ Title: _____

Telephone number: _____

On separate sheets, please describe your complaint. Explain as briefly and clearly as possible what happened and how you were discriminated against. You should include specific details such as names, dates, times, route numbers, witnesses, and any other information that would assist us in our investigation of your allegations. Also attach any written material, photographs, etc. pertaining to your case and provide any other documentation that is relevant to this complaint. Please include the basis of the complaint; race, color, national origin, disability, age, gender, or income status.

Section VII

How can this complaint be resolved? How can the problem be corrected?

Please sign here: _____

Date: _____

[Note - We cannot accept your complaint without a signature.]

Please mail your completed form to:

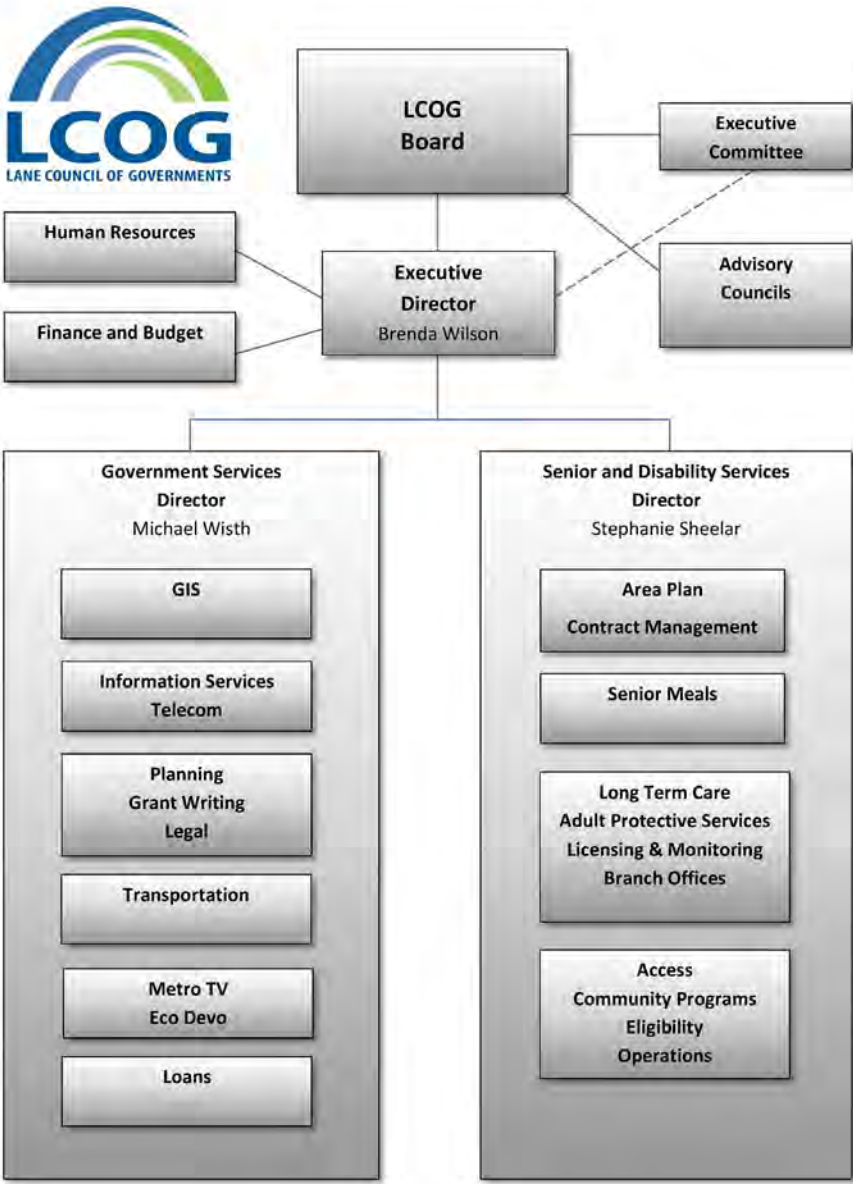
Central Lane Metropolitan Planning Organization

Title VI Coordinator

859 Willamette, Suite 500

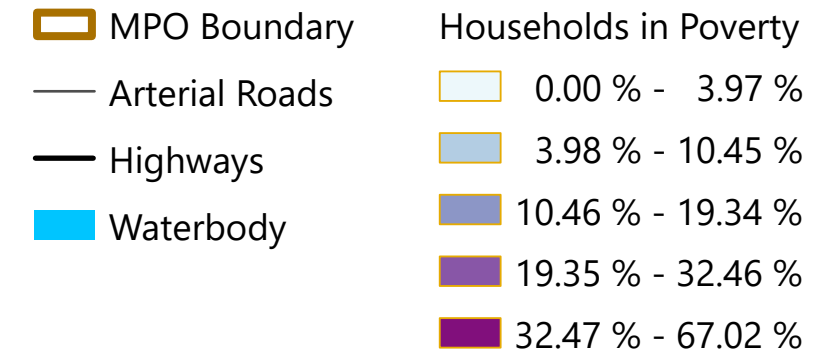
Eugene, OR 97401

APPENDIX C
LCOG Organizational Chart 2022



APPENDIX D: Maps

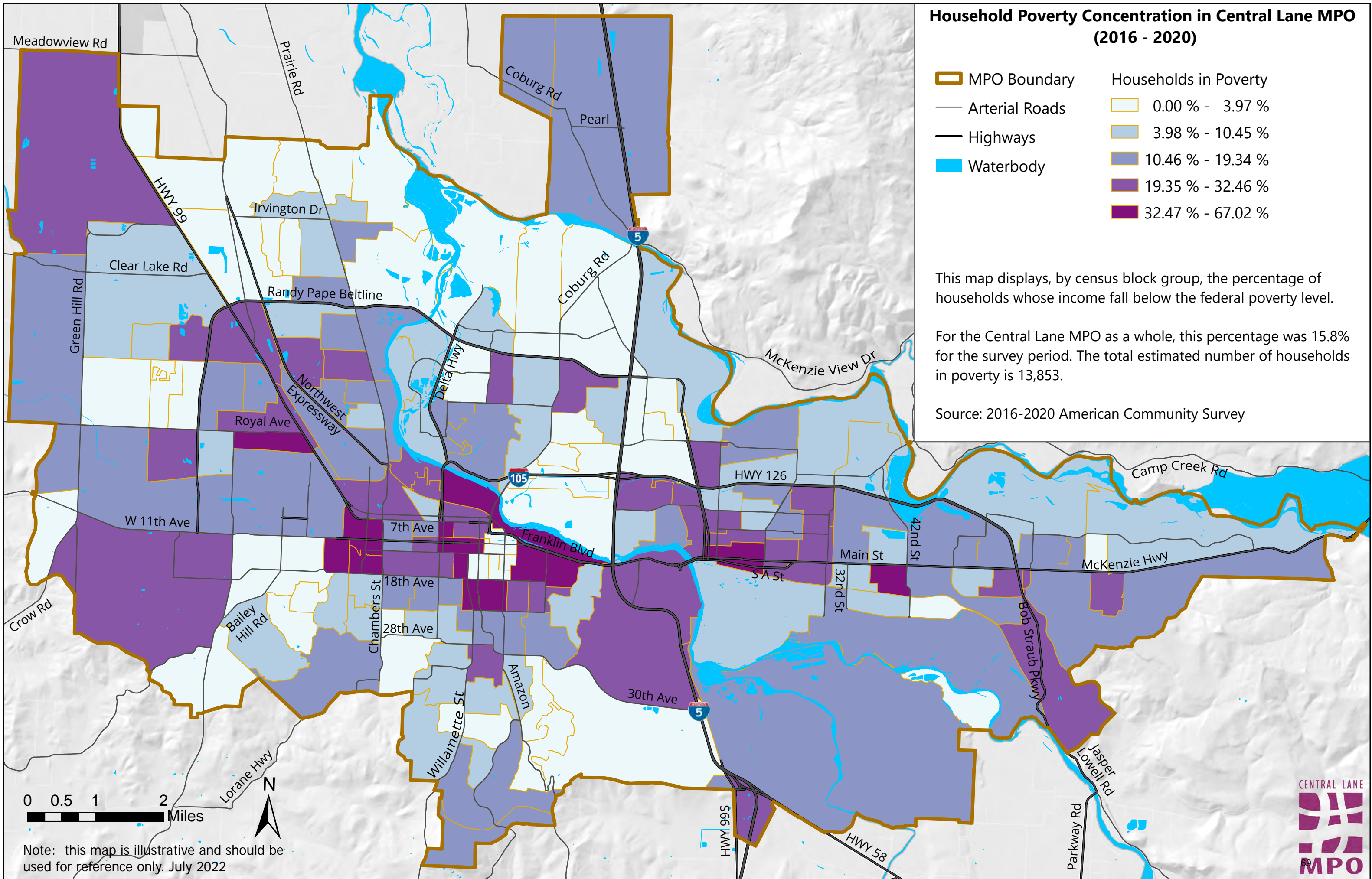
Household Poverty Concentration in Central Lane MPO (2016 - 2020)



This map displays, by census block group, the percentage of households whose income fall below the federal poverty level.

For the Central Lane MPO as a whole, this percentage was 15.8% for the survey period. The total estimated number of households in poverty is 13,853.

Source: 2016-2020 American Community Survey

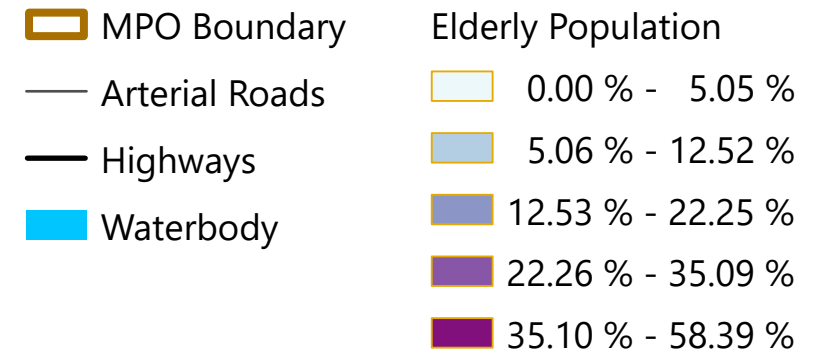


0 0.5 1 2 Miles



Note: this map is illustrative and should be used for reference only. July 2022

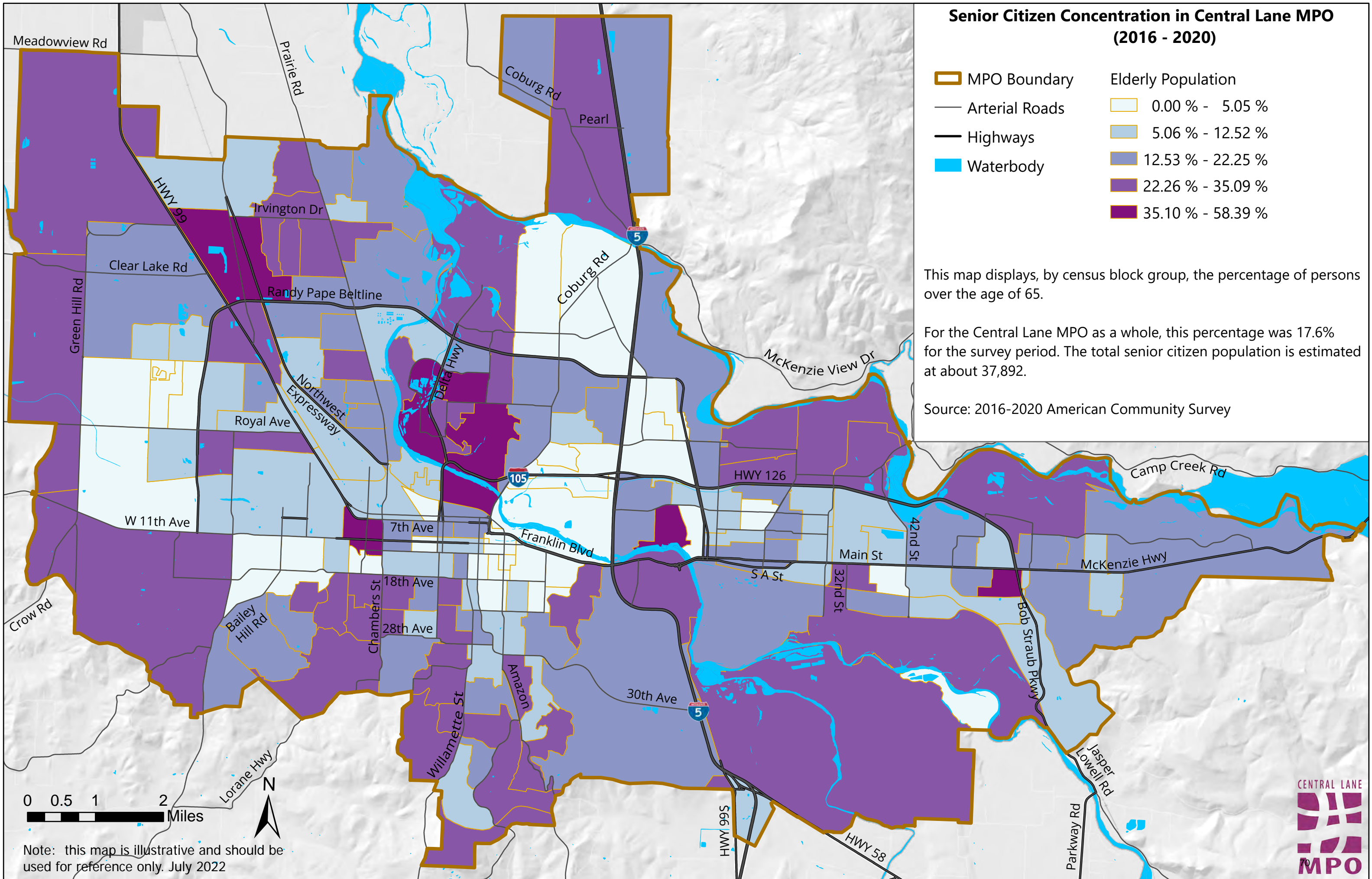
Senior Citizen Concentration in Central Lane MPO (2016 - 2020)



This map displays, by census block group, the percentage of persons over the age of 65.

For the Central Lane MPO as a whole, this percentage was 17.6% for the survey period. The total senior citizen population is estimated at about 37,892.

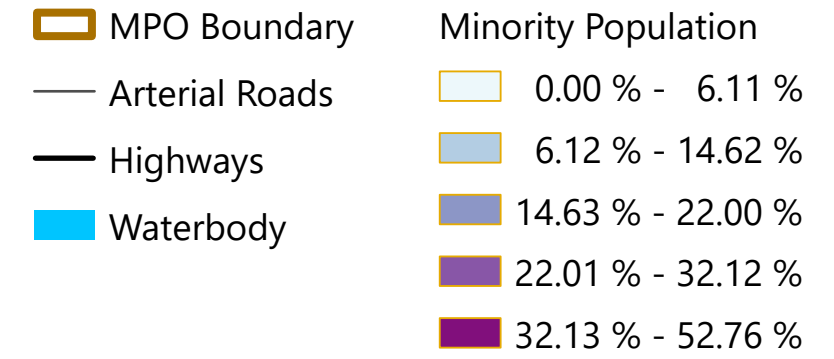
Source: 2016-2020 American Community Survey



Note: this map is illustrative and should be used for reference only. July 2022



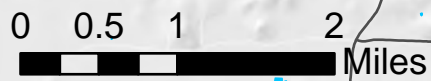
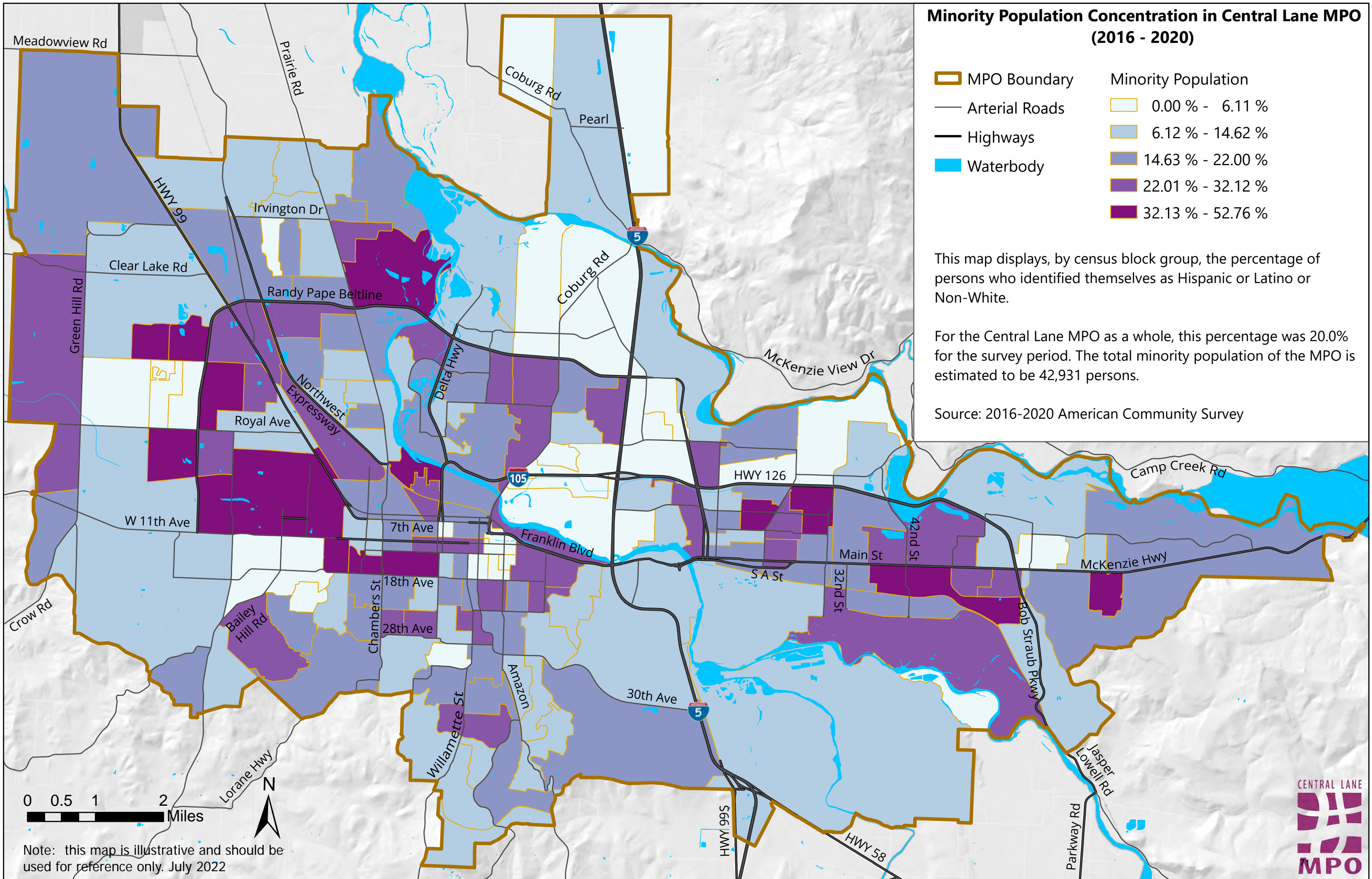
Minority Population Concentration in Central Lane MPO (2016 - 2020)



This map displays, by census block group, the percentage of persons who identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino or Non-White.

For the Central Lane MPO as a whole, this percentage was 20.0% for the survey period. The total minority population of the MPO is estimated to be 42,931 persons.

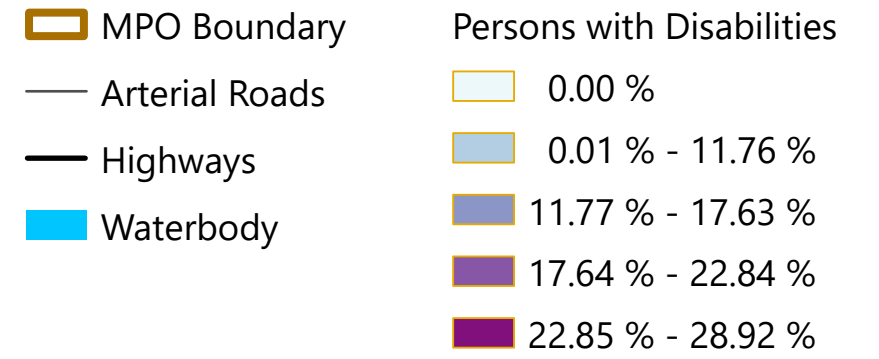
Source: 2016-2020 American Community Survey



Note: this map is illustrative and should be used for reference only. July 2022



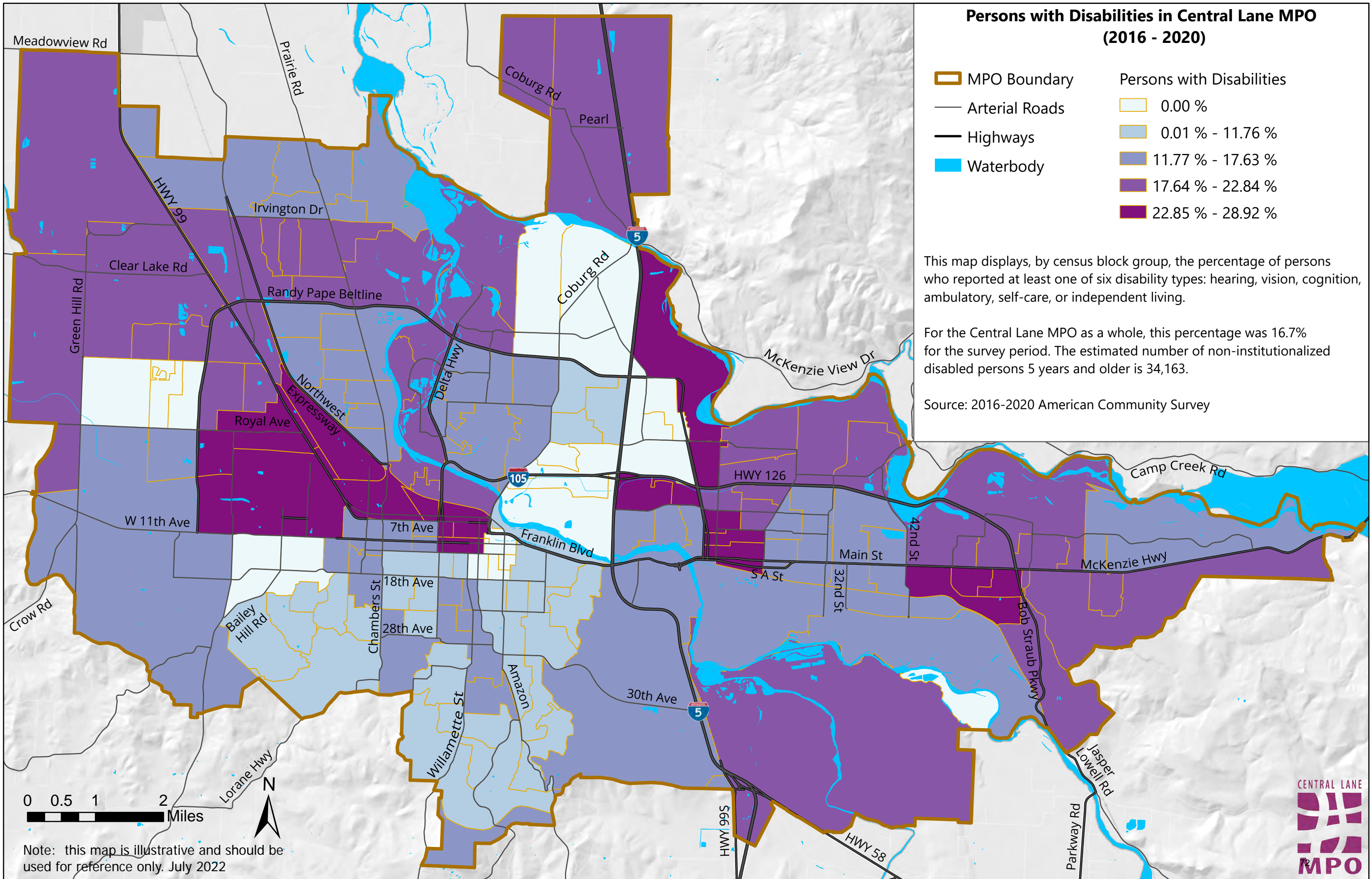
Persons with Disabilities in Central Lane MPO (2016 - 2020)



This map displays, by census block group, the percentage of persons who reported at least one of six disability types: hearing, vision, cognition, ambulatory, self-care, or independent living.

For the Central Lane MPO as a whole, this percentage was 16.7% for the survey period. The estimated number of non-institutionalized disabled persons 5 years and older is 34,163.

Source: 2016-2020 American Community Survey



0 0.5 1 2 Miles



Note: this map is illustrative and should be used for reference only. July 2022



Minority, Elderly, Low Income, Disabled Populations in Central Lane MPO, 2016 - 2020

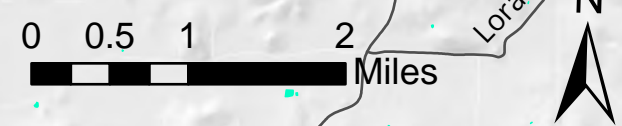
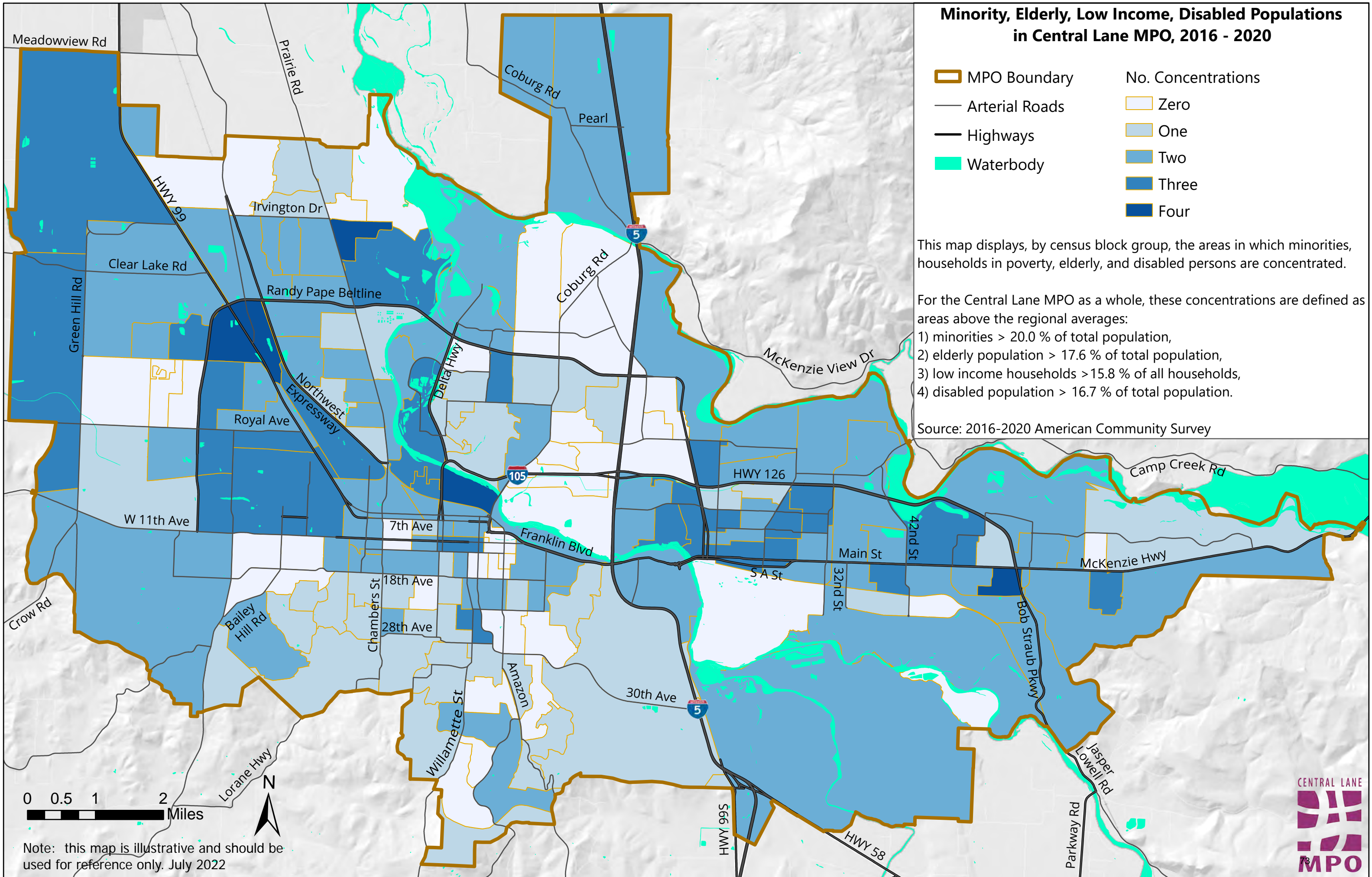


This map displays, by census block group, the areas in which minorities, households in poverty, elderly, and disabled persons are concentrated.

For the Central Lane MPO as a whole, these concentrations are defined as areas above the regional averages:

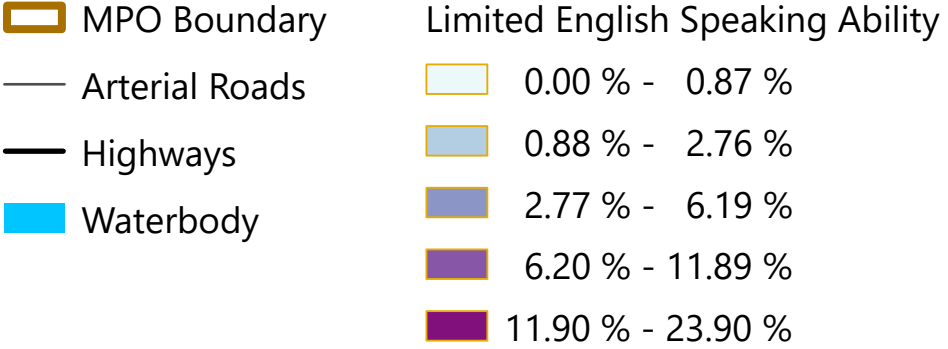
- 1) minorities > 20.0 % of total population,
- 2) elderly population > 17.6 % of total population,
- 3) low income households > 15.8 % of all households,
- 4) disabled population > 16.7 % of total population.

Source: 2016-2020 American Community Survey



Note: this map is illustrative and should be used for reference only. July 2022

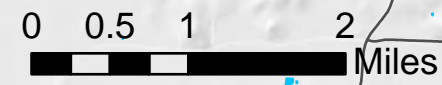
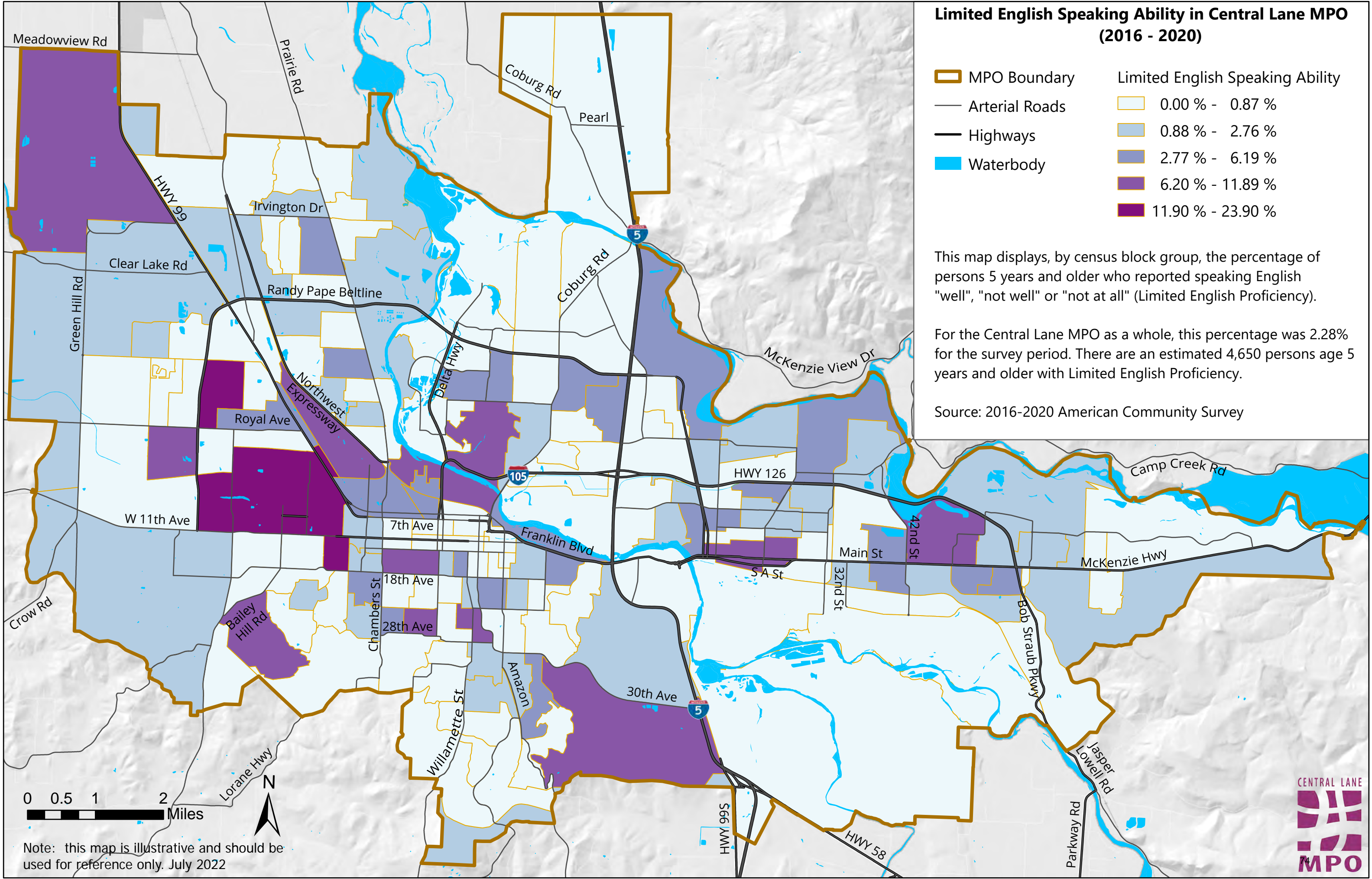
Limited English Speaking Ability in Central Lane MPO (2016 - 2020)



This map displays, by census block group, the percentage of persons 5 years and older who reported speaking English "well", "not well" or "not at all" (Limited English Proficiency).

For the Central Lane MPO as a whole, this percentage was 2.28% for the survey period. There are an estimated 4,650 persons age 5 years and older with Limited English Proficiency.

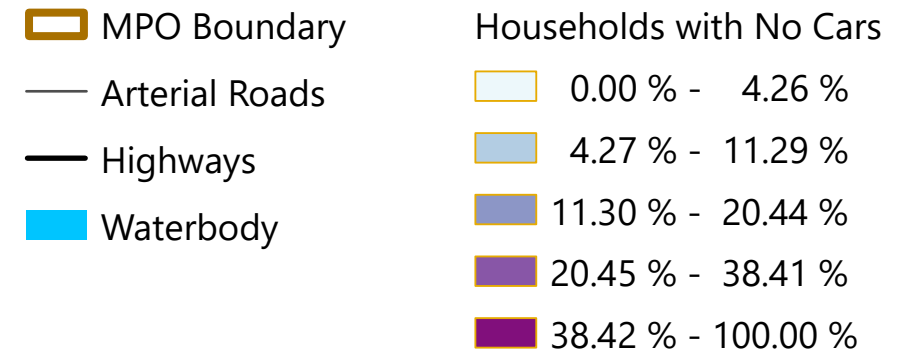
Source: 2016-2020 American Community Survey



Note: this map is illustrative and should be used for reference only. July 2022



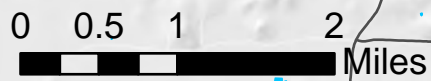
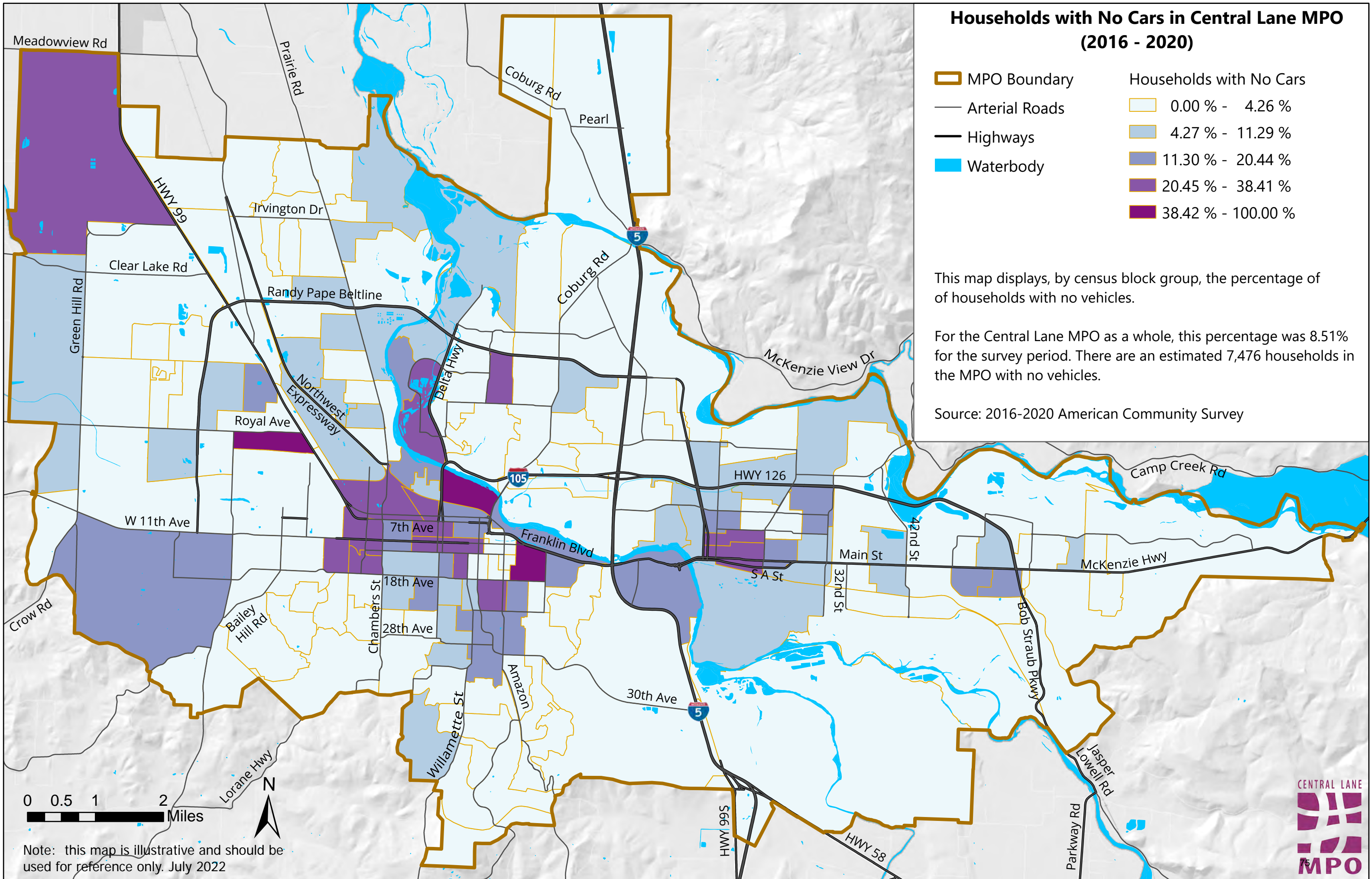
Households with No Cars in Central Lane MPO (2016 - 2020)



This map displays, by census block group, the percentage of of households with no vehicles.

For the Central Lane MPO as a whole, this percentage was 8.51% for the survey period. There are an estimated 7,476 households in the MPO with no vehicles.

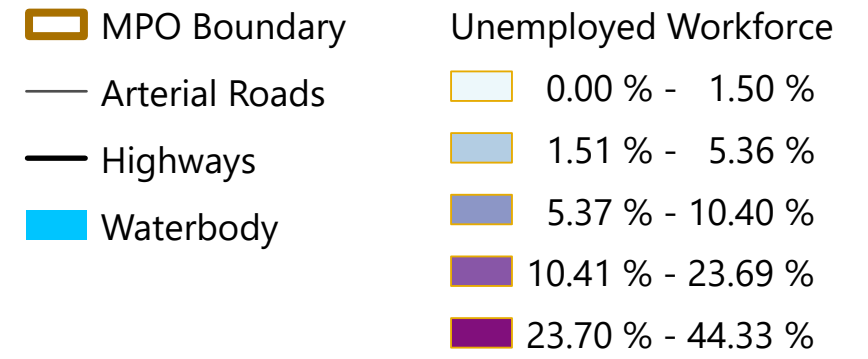
Source: 2016-2020 American Community Survey



Note: this map is illustrative and should be used for reference only. July 2022



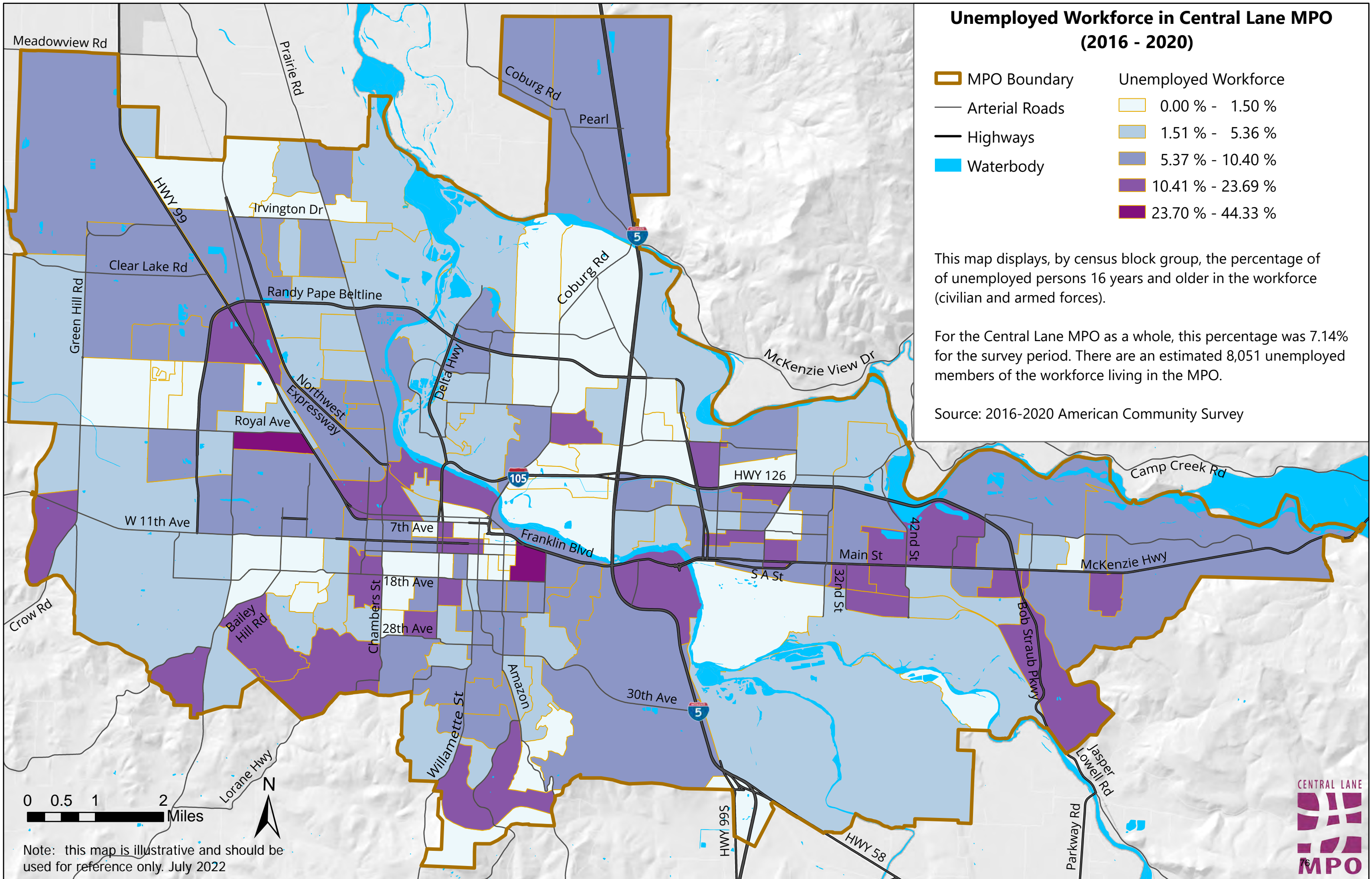
Unemployed Workforce in Central Lane MPO (2016 - 2020)



This map displays, by census block group, the percentage of of unemployed persons 16 years and older in the workforce (civilian and armed forces).

For the Central Lane MPO as a whole, this percentage was 7.14% for the survey period. There are an estimated 8,051 unemployed members of the workforce living in the MPO.

Source: 2016-2020 American Community Survey



0 0.5 1 2 Miles





Note: this map is illustrative and should be used for reference only. July 2022





Appendix E

Title VI Demographic Survey

This short survey helps the Central Lane Metropolitan Planning Organization understand the demographic make up of the boards and staff that support the work of the MPO. Your participation is voluntary.

1. Which race/ethnicity best describes you?  

- American Indian or Alaskan Native
- Asian / Pacific Islander
- Black and/or African American
- Multiple ethnicity/Other (please specify)
- Hispanic
- White / Caucasian
- Prefer not to say

2. What is your gender?  

- Female
- Male
- Non-binary
- Not listed
- Transgender Female
- Transgender Male
- Prefer not to say

3. Which committee do you participate in within the MPO?  

- Metropolitan Policy Committee member
- Transportation Planning Committee member
- MPO/LCOG Staff member