

BCKP REGIONAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL COUNCIL

TITLE VI PLAN FOR TRANSPORTATION PLANNING

MARCH 2016

Regional Intergovernmental Council 315 D Street South Charleston, West Virginia 25303

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REGIONAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL COUNCIL

Serving Kanawha and Putnam County, West Virginia

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Introduction

This document provides an overview of the responsibilities that the Regional Intergovernmental Council (RIC) has in regards to the Civil Rights Act of 1964, specifically focusing on Title VI. Additionally, the plan pays special attention to Executive Order 12898 from 1994, commonly known as the Environmental Justice order. It is important to note that this document is intended for the RIC transportation department.

All information within this plan is current as of the date of the document. This program provides RIC with an overview of non-discrimination requirements as well as guidance to implement non-discriminatory planning programs, policies, and activities. This plan may be subject to change; RIC shall annually review the plan in order to maintain compliance with any new legislation and policies at the federal or state levels.

RIC's Title VI Plan:

- 1. Provides federal and state agencies with information about how RIC undertakes its responsibilities in regards to Title VI and Environmental Justice.
- 2. Serves as a reference for RIC staff members concerning Title VI and Environmental Justice requirements and procedures.
- 3. Provides information for the public on all non-discrimination regulations and efforts RIC is making to follow these requirements.

RIC is responsible to various jurisdictions within the planning region and is obligated to properly follow non-discrimination requirements during planning activities. For some RIC funding sources, these local governments may also have an oversight role in regard to non-discrimination regulations.

Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Title VI

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin. There are 11 titles within the Civil Rights Act. Title VI, the focus of this plan, stresses that public funds cannot be used to encourage, entrench, or result in discrimination. Perhaps the most widely used passage from the Title VI enactment is as follows:

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 (42 USC 2000 Section 601).

Since the passage of the Civil Rights Act, the applicability of the legislation broadened to include protection against discrimination based on age, disability, sex, religion, limited English proficiency (LEP), and income level. This process of further inclusion was carried out through several federal statutes, regulations, policies, and executive orders (such as the Environmental Justice executive order).

The Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987 clarifies that Title VI applies to all programs and activities of Federal-aid recipients, sub-recipients, and contractors. Title VI addresses discrimination in federally funded programs by providing legislation to rectify and prevent discriminatory behavior within these organizations and ensuring that federally distributed funds will not be used to adversely affect minority populations. The Civil Rights Act, and in particular Title VI, apply to all Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPO) receiving federal funds.

Current Title VI law prohibits discrimination in all programs, policies, and activities receiving federal funding. All of RIC's programs, policies, and activities – whether federally funded or not – will comply with Title VI.

In 1994, President Clinton issued Executive Order 12898 – Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority and Low Income Populations. This requires Federal agencies to address disproportionately high and adverse effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority and low income populations. FHWA identifies disproportionately high and adverse effects to be those that are predominately borne by minority and/or low-income populations. Additionally, when effects from programs, policies, and activities cause minority and/or low-income populations to suffer more severely than non-minority and/or non-low-income populations; they are also deemed disproportionately high and adverse.

As a sub-recipient of federal funds, RIC is subject to the provisions of Title VI and Environmental Justice. Environmental Justice requires organizations to identify and assess any disproportionately high and adverse effects of programs, policies, or activities on minority and low-income population groups. Populations falling under the umbrella of Environmental Justice are specifically defined in the 1994 Executive Order as minority populations including black/African-American, Hispanic or Latino, Asian-American, American Indian and Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander, and any person whose median household income is at or below the poverty level.

Environmental Justice considers the distribution of costs and benefits from investment strategies and policies, and how this affects at-risk populations. To maintain, RIC:

- 1. Ensures that transportation programs, policies, and activities comply with Title VI requirements.
- 2. Identifies residential, employment, and transportation patterns of low income and minority populations so that their needs can be addressed.
- 3. Ensures that the burdens and benefits of transportation investments are equitably distributed.
- 4. Conducts a public participation process that engages minority and low income populations in transportation decision-making.

RIC Organization

RIC serves as the MPO for the Charleston, WV urbanized area. As an MPO, RIC is a sub-recipient of federal and state transportation funds. As such, any highway or transit project or

program receiving federal funds must also be approved by the RIC Policy Board before any funds can be programmed.

The RIC Policy Board is the decision making body for the MPO. The board is comprised of elected and appointed officials from the region's state and local governments, as well as local minority group and citizen representatives. The RIC transportation staff is further advised by a Transportation Technical Advisory Committee (TTAC). This committee reviews RIC's transportation studies and recommends transportation improvement projects. Projects and studies are then forwarded to the Policy Board for approval.

RIC is an independent planning entity that receives operations funding from several sources. Every city and county within the planning region pays yearly membership dues to RIC, and these dues account for 10% of RIC's transportation planning funds. The West Virginia Department of Transportation (DOT) matches the local funding, accounting for another 10%. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) provides the remaining 80% of transportation planning funds through a statewide planning and research (PL) grant.

RIC Non-discrimination Policy Statement

The Regional Intergovernmental Council (RIC) does not discriminate on the basis of race, religion, sex, national origin, ethnicity, age, disability, political affiliation, color, marital status, sexual orientation, economic status, or any other characteristic protected by law. The Executive Director of the Regional Intergovernmental Council is responsible for ensuring implementation of the Title VI Plan. The RIC Title VI Coordinator is responsible for both coordinating the overall administration of the Title VI Plan and resolving any complaints.

RIC is committed to upholding both the spirit and letter of Title VI. The Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST Act) provides long-term funding certainty for surface transportation, and allows state, local, and regional government organizations to move forward with critical projects. Furthermore, the FAST Act requires federally funded organizations to emphasize public participation in the planning process, and require the inclusion of at-risk populations.

RIC ensures that at-risk populations are able to participate in transportation planning activities through procedures that notify the general public, key stakeholders, affected groups or individuals, and minority groups. These procedures are described in the related document, RIC Public Participation Plan, which can be found on the RIC website.

RIC complies with Title VI regulations during all transportation activities, and ensures that contractors and consultants also comply with these regulations. Moreover, RIC adheres to requirements of Environmental Justice; guaranteeing fair treatment for people of all races and incomes. In this regard, RIC:

1. Ensures involvement of low-income and minority groups in transportation planning process.

- 2. Safeguards low-income and minority groups against disproportionately high and adverse human health and/or environmental impacts of transportation programs, policies, and activities.
- 3. Ensures low-income and minority groups receive an equitable share of benefits from transportation plans, programs, policies, and activities.

Contracting

RIC contracts with private, non-state, non-federal entities for transportation services. RIC evaluates and monitors each of these contracts in order to guarantee that contractors adhere to Title VI and Environmental Justice mandates. All contracts include language that ensures compliance with state and federal nondiscrimination regulations. To protect against non-compliance, RIC:

- 1. Requires all consultants to verify their compliance with Title VI and Environmental Justice procedures and requirements.
- 2. Resolves any deficiencies found with non-compliant consultants by establishing a deadline to resolve non-compliance.

RIC encourages minority owned businesses to participate in their consultant selection process. Requests for qualifications (RFQs) are posted on the agency's website; RFQs are also placed in local area newspapers, and are mailed directly to known minority-owned businesses.

Demographics for Kanawha and Putnam Counties

In order to comply with Title VI and Environmental Justice, RIC remains current with its knowledge of affected population groups within the region. RIC uses American Community Survey (ACS) and Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data to monitor any demographic changes in the region.

Limited English Proficient (LEP) Requirements

In 2000, Executive Order 13166 – Limited English Proficiency (LEP) was signed into law. As a result, federal agencies – and agencies receiving federal funding – are required to assess and address the needs of eligible persons with limited English proficiency. RIC is so required to consider LEP populations when creating transportation plans, programs, policies, and activities. A Limited English Proficiency (LEP) person is someone who does not speak or use English as their primary language. Additionally, people who are considered LEP may have limited ability to read, write, or understand English.

Language deficiencies can present a barrier to those hoping to access benefits and services. Also, LEP individuals may have difficulty understanding and exercising important rights, or understanding other information provided by federally funded programs and activities. These individuals may be entitled to language assistance at no cost to them with respect to a particular type of service, benefit or encounter. RIC is required to take reasonable steps to provide language assistance to any LEP person. This helps provide LEP persons access to RIC programs, policies, and activities.

The United States Department of Transportation guidelines require that recipients of federal funding provide "meaningful access to programs and activities" by giving LEP persons adequate and understandable information which enables them to participate in programs and activities, where appropriate.

The 2009 – 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) for people aged 5 years and over (in both Kanawha and Putnam counties) provides statistics regarding Limited English Proficient (LEP) persons. RIC relies on recommendations of interested parties and committee members to determine if any transportation documents need translation.

Additionally, RIC shall track demographic statistics and changes within the region to continually update its understanding of LEP populations. A map of the Kanawha county LEP populations is included in Appendix B of this plan, as well as detailed tables outlining LEP groups throughout RIC's transportation planning area. A similar map for Putnam County was not produced because there is only one census tract with an LEP population greater than 1% and many of the others are 0%.

The following tables represent the LEP populations within both Kanawha and Putnam counties according to the 2014 estimates from the 2010-2014 American Community Survey.

Kanawha County	2014 Estimates
Population 5 years and over	180,971
Speak only English	97.8%
Speak other language	2.2%
Most common languages spoken	(non-English)
Spanish or Spanish Creole	0.6%
Other Indo-European languages	0.8%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	0.6%
Other languages	0.2%

Putnam County	2014 Estimates				
Population 5 years and over	53,138				
Speak only English	98.3%				
Speak other language	1.7%				
Most common languages spoken (non-English)					
Spanish or Spanish Creole	0.7%				

Other Indo-European languages	0.5%
Asian and Pacific Island languages	0.3%
Other languages	0.2%

LEP individuals may come into contact with RIC activities, personnel, or materials in a variety of ways. These include public meetings, legal notices, local media outlets, the RIC website, and the RIC office. In the event of a request, RIC shall contract with an Interpretation Providers in order to translate the desired information.

There does not appear to be a demand for extensive LEP services at this time, although RIC staff shall continually monitor the demographic profile of Kanawha and Putnam counties to track any changes that would justify further assistance to LEP persons. In addition, RIC shall use feedback from staff, outside agencies, and LEP individuals to continue to reevaluate their LEP efforts.

Environmental Justice Populations

Environmental Justice ensures that federally-funded organizations do not negatively impact, either intentionally or through an unintended result of a plan or project, low-income and minority populations within a region. There are three common principles to help maintain environmental justice, and they are as follows:

- 1. Avoid, minimize, or mitigate any disproportionately high and adverse effects on minority and low-income populations. These effects include health-related, environmental, social, and/or economic.
- 2. Ensure complete and fair transportation participation procedures for all potentially affected people and communities.
- 3. Keep all minority and low-income populations informed and engaged throughout all aspects of planning and project development.

RIC consults demographic data from ACS and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) that delineate where these at-risk populations are within Kanawha and Putnam counties. By doing so, RIC staff are aware of the location of low-income and minority populations. This section of the Title VI plan displays demographic statistics for employment and unemployment, poverty, and minority populations in both Kanawha and Putnam counties. The maps within Appendix B display this data. These maps include poverty in Kanawha and Putnam counties by census tract and black populations in Kanawha and Putnam counties by census tract. While there are indeed other minority populations in both counties, the numbers are not significant enough to visually represent. However, Appendix B includes tables that convey the amount of each minority population for both Kanawha and Putnam counties.

RIC uses data from the BLS to track changes in employment within both the state of West Virginia and the Charleston metropolitan statistical area (MSA). There is no BLS data at the census tract level, but the employment numbers in the Charleston MSA represent a good proxy of RIC's transportation region. The following table displays employment statistics in both Charleston and the state:

Charleston MSA

	Jul-	Aug-	Sep-	Oct-	Nov-	
	15	15	15	15	15	Dec-15
Civilian Labor Force (1)	100	100.1	98.7	99.2	98.9	(P) 98.2
Employment (1)	92.9	92.9	92.6	93.7	93.4	(P) 92.6
Unemployment (1)	7.1	7.2	6.1	5.5	5.5	(P) 5.6
Unemployment Rate (2)	7.1	7.1	6.2	5.6	5.5	(P) 5.7

West Virginia

	Jul-	Aug-	Sep-	Oct-	Nov-	
	15	15	15	15	15	Dec-15
Civilian Labor Force (1)	783.9	787.2	788.1	787.7	787.7	(P) 788.2
Employment (1)	724.8	727.4	730.3	733.4	736.5	(P) 738.9
Unemployment (1)	59.1	59.8	57.8	54.3	51.1	(P) 49.3
Unemployment Rate (2)	7.5	7.6	7.3	6.9	6.5	(P) 6.3

^{(1) –} Number of persons, in thousands

In addition to employment and unemployment figures, RIC also maintains data on people living in poverty, and the following table conveys the poverty levels in the region:

Poverty in Kanawha and Putnam Counties							
People Percent							
	People*	below below					
Kanawha 188,535		28,349	15.0				
Putnam	55,829	5,665	10.1				

^{*}Numbers reflect residents for whom poverty has been determined

The poverty rate is higher within Kanawha County than it is in Putnam County, and as the map shows in Appendix B, many of the people living in poverty are located inside the Charleston city limits. Most of the population of impoverished people in Putnam County is located in the Teays Valley area and near the city of Hurricane.

Public Participation

An effective public participation process is necessary to due process protection under the law, and RIC's public participation process strives to address the needs of all persons within the

^{(2) -} Number or people, percent

⁽P) – *Probable estimate*

transportation planning area. RIC's goal is to provide the public the opportunity to contribute to the development of all transportation plans, programs, policies, and activities. Some of the tools RIC uses to keep the public informed include the RIC website, press releases, public meetings, and opportunities for public comment.

RIC conducts public meetings throughout the process of developing any transportation plan or study. Attendance at public meetings is documented, public comments are evaluated, and committee members provide updates and insights from their constituents. RIC then analyzes the attendance and participation from targeted groups. Suggestions for improving participation at future meetings are reviewed and those deemed viable are incorporated into future notification processes. These public participation procedures are further detailed in RIC's Public Participation Plan, which is updated periodically.

Initiating and Maintaining the Title VI Plan

The RIC transportation staff shall assist the Title VI Coordinator in evaluating and monitoring compliance for all aspects of the plan. The Title VI Coordinator shall meet with appropriate staff members to monitor and discuss progress, implementation and compliance issues related to the plan. An annual review of the Title VI Plan is necessary to determine whether administrative procedures are effective, staffing is appropriate, and adequate resources are available to ensure compliance. If a contractor is found to be non-compliant with this plan, the Title VI Coordinator shall work with them to resolve the deficiency and initiate a remedial action if necessary. This may include sending the contractor a letter outlining corrective steps to remedy the issue of non-compliance and giving a deadline date for compliance.

As an additional measure for LEP persons, a list of interpretation providers shall be maintained and made available in the event of any translation requests. Moreover, RIC has added a Google Translate option, which includes 104 language options, to the home page of the official RIC website. The Google Translate option will not, however, translate documents which are attached to the website; therefore the list of interpretation providers shall still be necessary to keep and maintain. The Title VI Coordinator is also responsible for maintaining demographic data for all LEP populations, minority groups, and low-income populations within the region. These methods help ensure that the Title VI Plan is continually updated and maintained.

The RIC transportation staff shall also maintain a level of familiarity with the Title VI Plan and its implications. To ensure this, the plan shall be made available to the transportation staff and disseminated to consultants and sub-consultants as needed. It is available in both hard copy and electronically, on the RIC MPO website. The Title VI Coordinator shall periodically check with federal and state entities regarding opportunities for education and training on nondiscrimination regulations and procedures as set forth in this plan and in accordance with federal guidance.

Title VI Complaint Procedures

These procedures apply to all complaints filed under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, relating to any program or activity administered by the Regional Intergovernmental Council or its consultants and/or contractors. Title VI procedures do not deny the right of the complainant to file a formal complaint with other State or Federal agencies, or to seek private counsel for complaints alleging discrimination. RIC's Title VI complaint procedures are part of an administrative process that does not provide remedies that include punitive damages or compensatory remuneration for the complainant. Every effort will be made by the Title VI Program Coordinator to obtain early resolution of complaints at the lowest level possible.

Claims against RIC may be proven by two primary theories: intentional discrimination or disparate treatment, and disparate impacts and effects from programs, policies, and/or activities. If an individual or group of individuals believes that they have been subjected to Title VI discrimination resulting from any activity, recommendations, or publication of the RIC transportation staff or its contractors, then the complainants may file a Title VI complaint form with the Title VI Coordinator. Contact information for RIC's Title VI Coordinator is listed in Appendix A. The letter of complaint must be filed within 180 calendar days of the alleged occurrence or when the alleged discrimination becomes known to the complainant. The complaint should include the following items:

- 1. The date when the complainant became aware of the act of discrimination, the date on which the conduct was discontinued or the latest instance of the conduct.
- 2. Present a detailed description of the issues, including the names and job titles of those individuals perceived as the parties involved in contributing to the act of discrimination.
- 3. The allegation must involve a discriminatory act based upon the complainant's protected status such as race, color, national origin, disability, sex or age.

Complaints may be filed with the Executive Director of the Regional Intergovernmental Council. They may also be filed directly with the West Virginia Department of Transportation (WVDOT), West Virginia Human Rights Commission (WVHRC), or the nearest Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) office. For complaints filed locally, the RIC Executive Director, RIC Transportation Planning Manager, and the RIC Title VI Coordinator will review the content of the complaint to determine if it contains the necessary information, and what additional information is needed.

Upon receiving a complaint, the WVDOT Title VI Coordinator will determine the jurisdiction for the complaint as well as whether there is a need for additional information. If more information is required, the complainant will be notified within 10 business days. The complainant will have 15 business days (from the date of the letter requesting additional information) to provide the necessary information.

If the complaint is determined to be valid and contains the necessary information, copies of the complaint will be sent within 10 business days to the WVDOT, FHWA, and KVRTA. The complainant will be notified in writing that the complaint is being processed. This notification will include copies of the correspondence being sent to WVDOT, FHWA, and KVRTA. RIC will conduct and complete a full investigation within 60 days of receiving the complaint. The RIC Title VI Coordinator will provide a recommendation for action to the Executive Director. Within 90 days of receiving the complaint, the Title VI Coordinator will notify the complainant of the decision. The complainant will be notified in writing. In addition to the decision, this written notification will provide the complainant with instructions for any appeal procedures to either WVDOT or FHWA.

In the case of a complaint that alleges RIC to have been discriminatory, the WVDOH Office of Equal Opportunity will handle the investigation. The RIC Title VI Coordinator will be involved as well, serving as a conduit from the Office of Equal Opportunity to the complainant for updates on the case and for when the decision is reached.

If the complaint is determined to be invalid, or contains insufficient information, the complaint will be rejected and the complainant will be notified in writing of the reason for the rejection. Complaints may be rejected for any of the following reasons:

- 1. The complaint is not applicable to RIC policies, planning processes, or work products.
- 2. The complaint is not filed within the established time frame.
- 3. The complaint does not allege a basis for discrimination based on a protected class.
- 4. The complaint does not allege any harm with regard to programs or statutes.
- 5. The complainant requests withdrawal.
- 6. The complainant fails to respond to requests for information needed.
- 7. The complainant cannot be located.
- 8. The complainant failed to accept a reasonable resolution.
- 9. The complainant files legal action.

RIC Policy Committee shall be advised of the complaint at its next scheduled meeting after receipt of the complaint. The RIC staff shall provide assistance to the state or federal agency that is investigating the complaint in resolving the complaint. Every attempt will be made to resolve the complaint at the state level before involving the federal agencies. Within five business days of receiving a response from the investigating state or federal agency, the complainant will be notified in writing regarding the resolution of the complaint. The RIC Policy Board shall be advised of the complaint resolution at their next scheduled meeting after the response is received. A complainant may choose to use the standard Title VI complaint form rather than filing a letter

if he/she so chooses. RIC's Title VI complaint form can be accessed in Appendix A of this plan. The form must contain all of the requested information.

APPENDIX A:

Regional Intergovernmental Council Title VI Discrimination Complaint Form

Instructions: If you wish to submit a Title VI Complaint Form, please fill out the form with all information requested and submit to the appropriate contact. The form is on the following two pages. For more information regarding the RIC complaint process or for filing complaints, please contact the RIC Title VI Coordinator, Andy Martin, at 304-744-4258.

Completed complaint forms can be mailed to:

Andy Martin RIC 315 D Street South Charleston WV 25303

The completed and signed form can also be scanned and emailed to: amartin@wvregion3.org

Please call 304-744-4258 following the submittal of a complaint form to make sure that the completed form has been received. Thank you.

Regional Intergovernmental Council Title VI Discrimination Complaint Form Page 1 of 2

Name (Complainant):	Phone Number:	Home address (street, city, state,			
` •		zip):			
Person you allege discrimina	ted against you (if				
applicable):	8 1	Email address:			
,					
Location and Position of pers	son(s) if known:	Date of alleged incident:			
Decamen and resident of period		Bute of unegen metaerin			
State the nature of discrimina	ation:	<u>I</u>			
	20011.				
Explain clearly what happene	ed and how you believe you w	vere discriminated against. Indicate			
		re treated differently than you. Please			
attach any additional pages o		to treated differently than you. I lease			
according additional pages of	r emplanation as necessar.				

Regional Intergovernmental Council Title VI Discrimination Complaint Form Page 2 of 2

Why do you believe these events occurred?	
What other information is relevant to the investigation?	
TT 1 C 1.1' '' 1 111 1 10	
How do you feel this situation should be resolved?	
Tint lealars and a manufacture of a static and level of a manufacture of the static and level of a manufacture of the static and level of the static a	4
List below any person(s) we may contact for additionally information	n to support your complaint
(name, address, and phone number):	
Signatura	Date:
Signature:	Date.

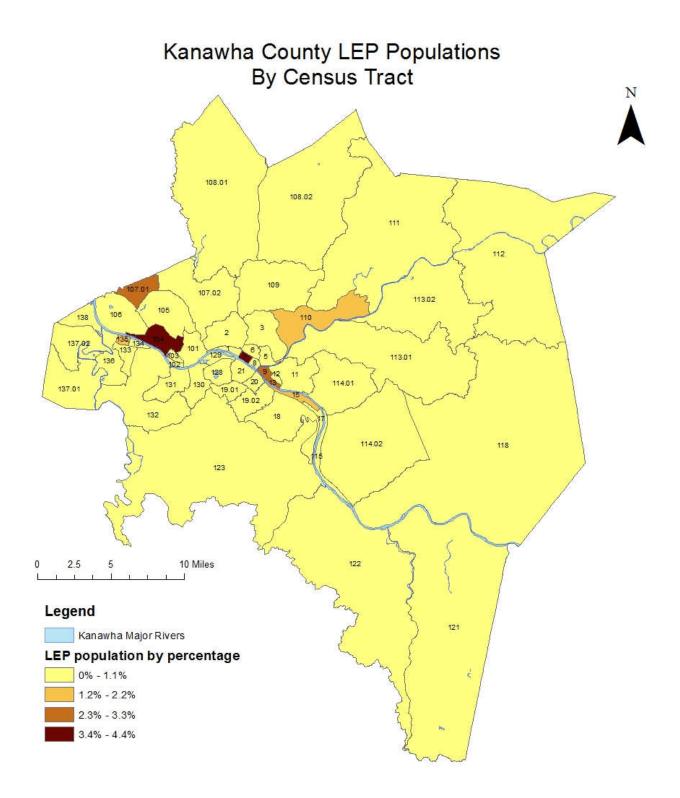
Notice to the Public

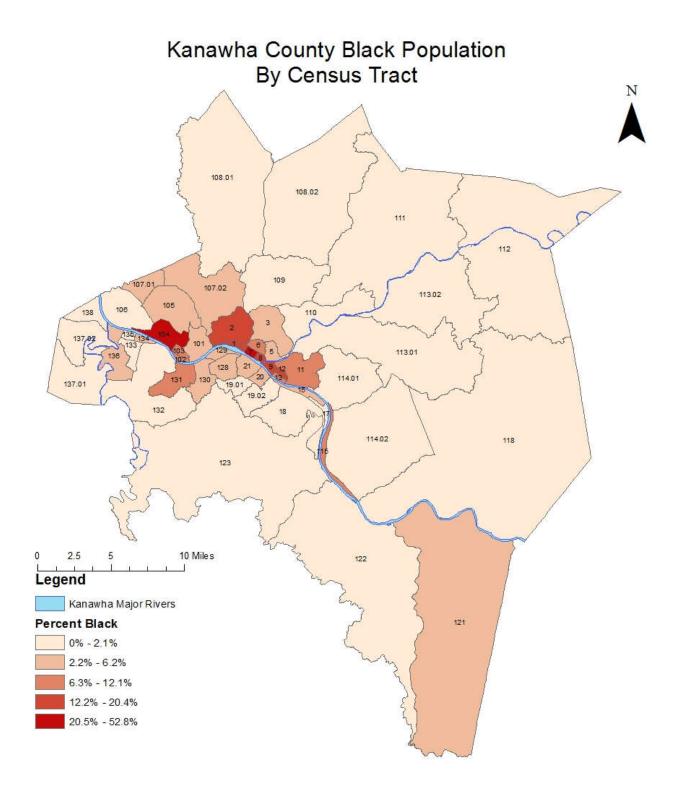
As required by 49 CFR Section 21.9(d), the Regional Intergovernmental Council(RIC) shall provide information to the public regarding their Title VI obligations and informing the public of the protections against discrimination afforded to them by Title VI. The paragraph shown below shall be included in all significant publications distributed to the public. These publications shall include future updates of the Long Range Transportation Plan, Transportation Improvement Program and the Unified Planning Work Program. These texts are permanently placed on the RIC website at http://www.wvregion3.org

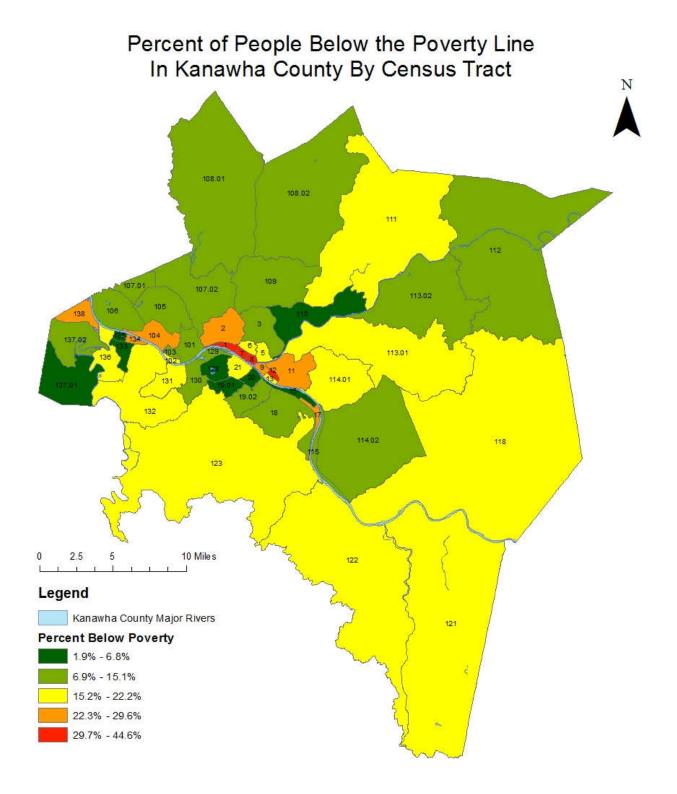
"The BCKP Regional Intergovernmental Council (RIC) fully complies with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and related statutes and regulations in all programs and activities and conducts its programs, services and activities in a non discriminatory manner".

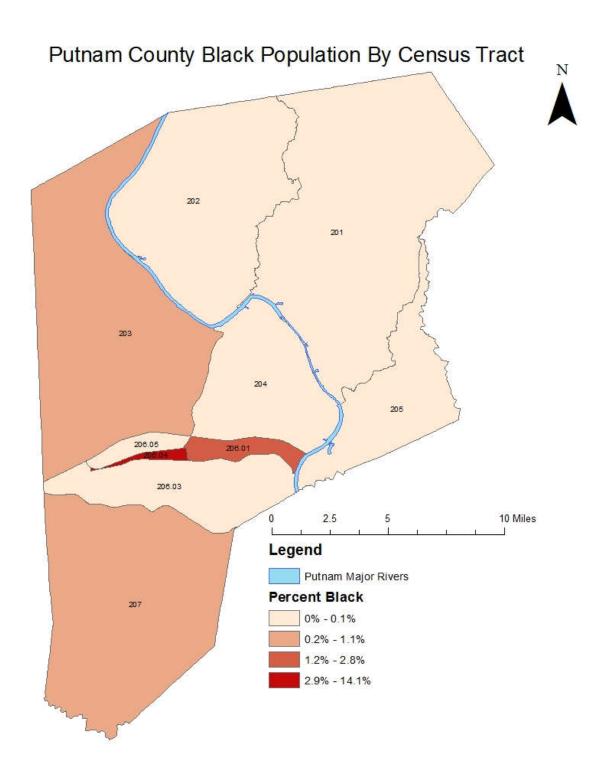
APPENDIX B:

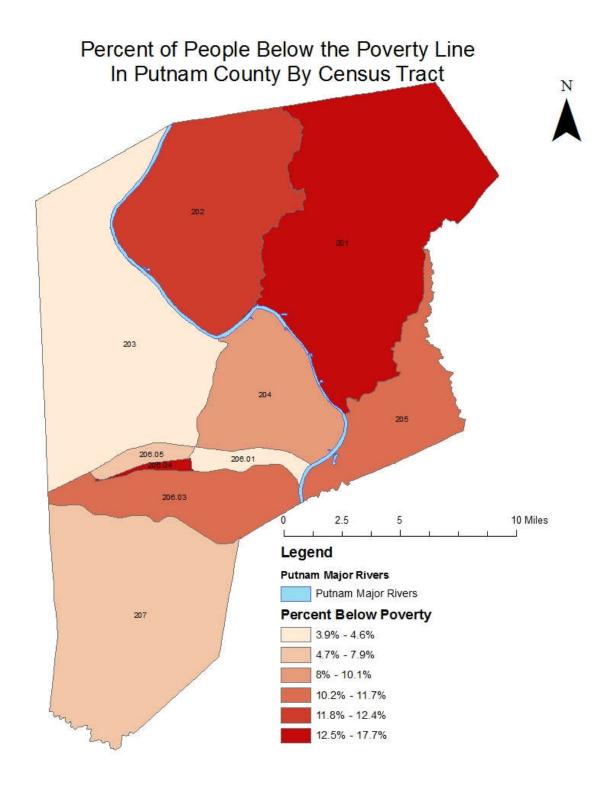
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	Geography	Poverty Status Determined	Porcons Rolow Powerty	Porcont Bolow Boyorty
	Census Tract 201	4995	885	17.7
	Census Tract 202	5338	660	12.4
	Census Tract 203	4537	207	4.6
	Census Tract 204	6743	681	10.1
Putnam	Census Tract 205	6116	718	11.7
County				
	Census Tract 206.01	5547	216	3.9
	Census Tract 206.03	7288	832	11.4
	Census Tract 206.04	2931	490	16.7
	Census Tract 206.05	7707	609	7.9
	Census Tract 207	4627	367	7.9
	Census Tract 1	1286	574	44.6
	Census Tract 2	2122	562	26.5
	Census Tract 3	3054	325	10.6
	Census Tract 5	2146	354	16.5
	Census Tract 6	4303	884	20.5
	Census Tract 7	1976	715	36.2
	Census Tract 8	1515	566	37.4
	Census Tract 9	699	207	29.6
	Census Tract 11	5124	1337	26.1
	Census Tract 12	1609	685	42.6
	Census Tract 13	2135	473	22.2
	Census Tract 15	4111	206	5.0
	Census Tract 17	1839	422	22.9
	Census Tract 18	2505	319	12.7
	Census Tract 19.01	4035	106	2.6
	Census Tract 19.02	3842	347	9.0
	Census Tract 20	3362	90	2.7
	Census Tract 21	5313	1111	20.9
	Census Tract 101	3747	452	12.1
	Census Tract 101	2166	429	19.8
	Census Tract 103	2307	333	14.4
			296	27.8
	Census Tract 104	1064		
	Census Tract 105	5192	654	12.6
	Census Tract 106	5303	501	9.4
	Census Tract 107.01	5463	623	11.4
Kanawha	Census Tract 107.02	5074	525	10.3
County	Census Tract 108.01	6960	742	10.7
	Census Tract 108.02	3853	508	13.2
	Census Tract 109	2935	313	10.7
	Census Tract 110	4881	256	5.2
	Census Tract 111	5198	848	16.3
	Census Tract 112	3590	515	14.3
	Census Tract 113.01	2794	487	17.4
	Census Tract 113.02	5575	529	9.5
	Census Tract 114.01	2087	426	20.4
	Census Tract 114.02	3807	389	10.2
	Census Tract 115	3950	595	15.1
	Census Tract 118	5266	998	19.0
	Census Tract 121	3813	629	16.5
	Census Tract 122	4609	1007	21.8
	Census Tract 123	6925	1134	16.4
	Census Tract 128	4365	266	6.1
	Census Tract 129	1374	199	14.5
	Census Tract 130	4524	635	14.0
	Census Tract 131	4091	826	20.2
	Census Tract 132	3250	553	17.0
	Census Tract 133	2472	48	1.9
	Census Tract 134	2268	595	
				26.2
	Census Tract 135	2729	130	4.8
	Census Tract 136	4503	830	18.4
	Census Tract 137.01	2162	147	6.8
	Census Tract 137.02	6478	938	14.5
	Census Tract 138	2784	710	25.

	Geography	Total Population	Black	American Indian	Δsian	Hisnanic	Percent Black	Percent American Indian	Percent Asian	Percent Hispanic
	Census Tract 1	1286	222	5	0	24	17.3%	0.00	0.00	0.02
	Census Tract 2	2133	394	0	9	3	18.5%	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Census Tract 3	3054	98	0	30	5	3.2%	0.00	0.01	0.00
	Census Tract 5	2153	92	0	0	29	4.3%	0.00	0.00	0.01
	Census Tract 6	4430	455	14	0	53	10.3%	0.00	0.00	0.01
	Census Tract 7	1978	656	0	31	16	33.2%	0.00	0.02	0.01
	Census Tract 8	1515	309	0	0	7	20.4%	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Census Tract 9	780	130	0	4	20	16.7%	0.00	0.01	0.03
	Census Tract 11	5193	629	8	129	17	12.1%	0.00	0.02	0.00
	Census Tract 12	1629	242	0	11	109	14.9%	0.00	0.01	0.07
	Census Tract 13	2154	175	6	47	110	8.1%	0.00	0.02	0.05
	Census Tract 15	4659	196	0	160	60	4.2%	0.00	0.03	0.01
	Census Tract 17	1839	20	0	12	0	1.1%	0.00	0.01	0.00
	Census Tract 18	2683	39	0	132	171	1.5%	0.00	0.05	0.06
	Census Tract 19.01	4035	53	0	280	58	1.3%	0.00	0.07	0.01
	Census Tract 19.02	3842	15	0	195	0	0.4%	0.00	0.05	0.00
	Census Tract 20	3362	142	0	5	13	4.2%	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Census Tract 21 Census Tract 101	5317 3939	253 218	0 14	124 116	52 80	4.8% 5.5%	0.00	0.02	0.01 0.02
	Census Tract 101	2166	156	0	116	0	7.2%	0.00	0.03	0.02
	Census Tract 102	2325	197	0	0	65	8.5%	0.00	0.00	0.03
	Census Tract 103	1370	724	0	6	23	52.8%	0.00	0.00	0.03
	Census Tract 105	5192	173	0	137	179	3.3%	0.00	0.03	0.03
	Census Tract 106	5303	15	0	21	0	0.3%	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Census Tract 107.01	5488	177	10	133	45	3.2%	0.00	0.02	0.01
Kanawha	Census Tract 107.02	5132	166	0	14	0	3.2%	0.00	0.00	0.00
County	Census Tract 108.01	6989	0	22	0	7	0.0%	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Census Tract 108.02	3854	0	11	0	0	0.0%	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Census Tract 109	2935	0	0	0	199	0.0%	0.00	0.00	0.07
	Census Tract 110	4881	23	0	85	0	0.5%	0.00	0.02	0.00
	Census Tract 111	5198	4	0	0	0	0.1%	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Census Tract 112	3599	6	0	0	8	0.2%	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Census Tract 113.01	2870	4	10	0	69	0.1%	0.00	0.00	0.02
	Census Tract 113.02	5655	0	0	0	12	0.0%	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Census Tract 114.01	2087	0	0	0	9	0.0%	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Census Tract 114.02	3807	38	21	0	10	1.0%	0.01	0.00	0.00
	Census Tract 115	3965 5457	281 64	0	3	17 0	7.1% 1.2%	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Census Tract 118 Census Tract 121	3876	114	2	89	62	2.9%	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Census Tract 121	4609	86	0	0	53	1.9%	0.00	0.02	0.02
	Census Tract 123	7603	150	18	18	48	2.0%	0.00	0.00	0.01
	Census Tract 128	4365	115	0	0	17	2.6%	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Census Tract 129	1374	51	35	19	8	3.7%	0.03	0.01	0.01
	Census Tract 130	4529	189	0	0	0	4.2%	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Census Tract 131	4250	312	0	26	46	7.3%	0.00	0.01	0.01
	Census Tract 132	3408	50	12	0	12	1.5%	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Census Tract 133	2472	22	0	28	19	0.9%	0.00	0.01	0.01
	Census Tract 134	2328	144	64	15	53	6.2%	0.03	0.01	0.02
	Census Tract 135	2729	58	0	24	0	2.1%	0.00	0.01	0.00
	Census Tract 136	4512	175	0	11	61	3.9%	0.00	0.00	0.01
	Census Tract 137.01	2190	19	0	0	0	0.9%	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Census Tract 137.02	6478	10	16	0	79	0.2%	0.00	0.00	0.01
	Census Tract 138	2788	16	1 0	0		0.6%	0.00	0.00	0.01
	Census Tract 201 Census Tract 202	5027 5399	0	0	0 36	20 111	0.0	0.00	0.00 0.70	0.40 2.10
	Census Tract 202	4560	48	0	0	26	1.1	0.00	0.00	0.60
	Census Tract 203	6750	5	13	12	11	0.1	0.00	0.20	0.80
	Census Tract 204	6280	7	0	5	90	0.1	0.20	0.10	1.40
Putnam County	Census Tract 206.01	5592	158	0	31	15	2.8	0.00	0.60	0.30
	Census Tract 206.03	7300	0	75	22	206	0.0	1.00	0.30	2.80
	Census Tract 206.04	2954	416	0	148	0	14.1	0.00	5.00	0.00
	Census Tract 206.05	7843	0	24	53	61	0.0	0.30	0.70	0.80
	Census Tract 207	4651	38	0	19	12	0.8	0.00	0.40	0.30

APPENDIX C:

Title VI and Additional Nondiscrimination Laws and Executive Orders

- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000) prohibits discrimination on the grounds of race, color, or national origin
- The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 This Act addresses both social and economic impacts of environmental justice. NEPA stresses the importance of providing for "all Americans, safe, healthful, productive, and aesthetically pleasing surroundings," and provides a requirement for taking a "systematic interdisciplinary approach" to aid in considering environment and community factors in decision-making.
- 1970 Uniform Act (42 USC 4601) prohibits unfair and inequitable treatment of persons displaced or whose property will be acquired as a result of federal and federal-aid programs and projects
- Federal-aid Highway Act of 1973 (23 U.S.C. 324) prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794) prohibits discrimination based on handicap/disability
- Age Discrimination Act of 1975 (42 U.S.C. 6101) prohibits discrimination based on age Implementing Regulations (49 CFR 1.51, 49 CFR 21 and 23 CFR 200) – U.S. DOT and FHWA Title VI implementing regulations
- Federal Transit Laws Title 49 U.S.C. Chapter 53 as amended by MAP-21
- Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987 (P.L. 100-259) restored original intent and scope of Title VI to include all programs and activities of federal-aid recipients and contractors whether federally funded or not
- Fair Housing Act Amendments of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 3601-3631) adds religion as a protected group for relocation purposes
- Executive Order 12250 (28 CFR 42.401) Department of Justice coordination of enforcement of non-discrimination in federally assisted programs

- Executive Order 12898 (EJ) in 1994 federal actions to address equity and fairness in minority and low-income populations ("Environmental Justice")
- Executive Order 13166 (LEP) in 2000 requires meaningful access to services for people with limited English proficiency

APPENDIX D:

The following list of interpretation and translation providers shall provide the RIC transportation staff with multiple points of contact for services in the event of a translation request from a resident within the transportation planning region. The intent of this list is to give the RIC staff guidance when providing translated materials such as plans, policies, and studies.

- West Virginia Division of Highways Office of Equal Employment Opportunity Drema Smith (304) 558-3931
- West Virginia State University
 Department of Modern Foreign Languages
 Dr. Miguel Zapata
 (304) 766-3068
- Marshall University
 Department of Modern Languages
 Dr. Jose Murillo
 (304) 696-1743

APPENDIX E:

Regional Intergovernmental Council Policy Board Members

Boone County Commission Clay County Commission Kanawha County Commission Putnam County Commission

Town of Bancroft Town of Belle Town of Buffalo Town of Cedar Grove City of Charleston City of Chesapeake Town of Clay Town of Clendenin Town of Danville City of Dunbar Town of East Bank Town of Eleanor Town of Glasgow Town of Handley City of Hurricane City of Madison City of Marmet City of Nitro Town of Poca Town of Pratt City of St. Albans

City of South Charleston

Town of Sylvester

Town of Winfield

Minority Group Representative Minority Group Representative Boone County Citizen Representative Clay County Citizen Representative Kanawha County Citizen Representative Putnam County Citizen Representative City of Charleston Citizen Representative

Private Sector Representative Private Sector Representative Private Sector Representative Private Sector Representative Private Sector Representative Private Sector Representative Private Sector Representative Private Sector Representative Private Sector Representative Private Sector Representative Private Sector Representative Private Sector Representative Private Sector Representative Private Sector Representative Mickey Brown, Commissioner Jerry Linkinoggor, Commissioner Henry Shores, Commissioner Andy Skidmore, Commissioner George Woodrum, Mayor Glen Chestnut, Mayor Bill Matthews, Mayor James B. Hudnall, Mayor Danny Jones, Mayor Janet Armentrout, Mayor Beverly Whaling, Mayor Gary Bledsoe, Mayor Mark McClure, Mayor Terry Greenlee, Mayor Charles A. Blair, Mayor Walter Halstead, Mayor Wayne Armstrong, Mayor Essie Ford Jr., Mayor Scott Edwards, Mayor Sonny Howell, Mayor Bill Pauley, Mayor David Casebolt, Mayor William Jones, Mayor Eric Holcomb, Mayor Dick Callaway, Mayor Frank Mullens, Mayor Manuel Arvon, Mayor

Coston Davis Jr. Kris Richmond David Pierson Jr. John Luoni Joe Tyree Dennis Strawn Jeri Adkins Damron Bradshaw Rebecca Prokity S.K. Miller **Todd Mullins** Joy Underwood Eric Sharp Jeff Boyd Trina Sweeney Doug Hartley Elwood Penn IV. Lee Roberts

Randy Barrett, Mayor

Oree Banks