



Capital District Transportation Authority



LEP Language Assistance Plan 2025-2028

March, 2025
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Introduction

Individuals who do not speak English as their primary language and who have a limited ability to read, write, speak, or understand English are designated as “limited-English proficient”, or “LEP” and, therefore, are entitled to language assistance under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 with respect to a particular type of service, benefit, or encounter. It is the intent of the Capital District Transportation Authority (CDTA) to serve these individuals by ensuring a safe, reliable, accessible, and efficient means of transportation.

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq., and its implementing regulations provide 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 that receives financial Federal Assistance.

As per FTA Circular 4702.1B, consistent with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the implementing regulations of the Department of Transportation (DOT), and Executive Order 13166, “Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency” (65 FR 50121, Aug. 11, 2000), recipients shall take reasonable steps to ensure meaningful access to benefits, services, information, and other important portions of their programs and activities for individuals who are limited-English proficient.

The DOT LEP Guidance recognizes that certain recipients, such as those serving very few LEP persons or those with very limited resources, may choose not to develop a written plan. However, FTA has determined it is necessary to require its recipients to develop an assistance plan in order to ensure compliance. Although CDTA serves a relatively small LEP population for a region of its size, we feel that these equity considerations are important enough to develop a written plan to address the needs of this population.

This plan is consistent with the above-cited regulations. Following the Guidelines and Best Practices documents provided by USDOT, CDTA conducted an analysis of the four major factors that determine the level of need for LEP services, and outlined a five point implementation plan appropriate to the level of need and resources available as identified in the analysis.

About CDTA

The Capital District Transportation Authority (CDTA) is New York State’s Capital Region mobility company with an annual ridership of approximately 16.5 million. CDTA operates 236 buses, 17 commuter buses, 30 paratransit vehicles, 21 microtransit vehicles, and 13 trolley buses from four facilities in Albany, Schenectady, Glens Falls, and Troy. CDTA also owns and operates the rail stations in Saratoga Springs and Rensselaer. We serve a five-county area consisting of 987,067 people and have a workforce of approximately 650.

Our Mission

CDTA provides mobility solutions that connect the regions communities.

CDTA works to accomplish this mission by:

- Continually identifying ways to increase transit ridership and revenue.
- Taking a leadership role to help mold regional growth and improve the transportation network.
- Balancing regional needs for social service, congestion relief and basic access.
- Delivering a range of transportation services that meets a diversity of markets and customers.
- Developing innovative ways to attract and retain a high quality workforce.
- Identifying appropriate funding sources to meet the region’s transportation needs.

The Four Factor Analysis

In order to ensure meaningful access to programs and activities, recipients shall use the information obtained in the Four Factor Analysis to determine the specific language services that are appropriate to provide.

The first activity CDTA undertook was to evaluate the extent of its obligation to provide LEP services. The regulation requires that reasonable steps be taken to ensure “meaningful access” to CDTA services by LEP persons. The starting point for this process is to apply a four factor analysis that identifies the LEP population and CDTA’s interaction with it, and balances that interaction with the resources available to provide LEP services. The four factors are:

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

After applying this analysis to the interactions CDTA has with the public, CDTA concluded that, in order to ensure meaningful access, different assistance measures are necessary for different services and, in many circumstances, should be handled on a case-by-case basis. This flexibility ensures that CDTA can utilize its scarce resources to align programs with where the demand is greatest.

Analysis Factor 1 – LEP Persons Served or Encountered

The Number or Proportion of LEP Persons Served or Encountered in the Eligible Service Population

When addressing this factor, we first *examined CDTA’s prior experiences with LEP individuals* by examining a variety of quantitative and qualitative indicators of the number and proportion that we encounter. These include several different sources of survey data, Census and American Community Survey data, and qualitative evaluations of the environments where CDTA staff are likely to encounter LEP populations.

In late 2013, surveys were conducted with CDTA fixed route operators (the front line interaction with most of our customers), paratransit operators, sales outlet managers, customer service representatives, and community partners. The following key conclusions emerged from that study:

- In surveys from operators who interacted with customers who spoke languages other than English, 89% of those customers spoke Spanish, 48% spoke Chinese, 20% spoke Arabic, and 10% spoke Italian. This is NOT indicative of the total proportion of LEP population among our customers. Rather, it does indicate that of the interactions we do have, these were the languages represented.
- Of other employees surveyed who interact with customers who spoke languages other than English, 92% of those customers spoke Spanish, 23% spoke Chinese, 18% spoke Arabic, and 8% spoke Italian. This is NOT indicative of the total proportion of LEP population among our customers. Rather, it indicates that of the interactions we do have, these were the languages represented.
- Of other employees surveyed who interact with customers that spoke languages other than English, it occurred on average, twice per week. Typically when this happens, if the employee is not proficient in the language spoken by the customer, the employee sought assistance from a co-worker.
- Travel trainers and the sales managers are the only employees who have received requests for the need to translate information. Both of these employees speak Spanish. These requests are probably indicative of the fact that these employees are purposely placed in environments where the probability of need for LEP services is highest.
- Of external organizations surveyed that encounter LEP populations, 74% serve Spanish speakers, 38% serve Chinese speakers; 26% serve Russian speakers, 14% serve French speakers; and 3% serve Italian speakers.

- In CDTA sales outlets surveyed, customers who speak Spanish are encountered 75% of the time; Chinese 20% of the time; and Italian 5% of the time.

The findings of this survey remain well-corroborated by up-to-date ACS data. While we believe the pattern established in the survey remains true, by comparing ACS data from 2010 and 2020, we find that the population of Asian and Pacific Island language speakers who speak English “less than very well” has increased from 5,521 to 8,114. This likely means an increase in riders who speak Chinese.

This survey was completed before the rollout of Montgomery County, and it is noted that ACS data lists over a thousand people living in Montgomery County who speak Spanish at home who speak English “less than very well.” Since CDTA is relatively new to Montgomery County, we will make an effort to establish connections with important Spanish speaking institutions in the County in order to ensure Spanish speaking riders are not left out of public engagement in Montgomery County.

The main response we are taking to this data at this time is described in Plan Factor 2, Language Assistance Measures.

Next, we *identified scenarios when LEP customers interacted with transit station managers* (e.g. superintendents, assistant superintendents, supervisors, travel trainers). Travel Trainers often aid in the ad-hoc translation of information for customers while representing CDTA at public events, or while simply riding the buses while training or en route to destinations. Other *community organizations identified* that have an increased probability of encountering LEP individuals that our staff proactively *works with and has contact with* include:

USSSA Ticket to Work program	P.A.L. (Police Athletic League)
Northeast Career Planning	Department of Social Services (Albany County)*
AIM Support Services (Saratoga County)	Department of Social Services (Saratoga County)*
U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants **	Comfortex*
Equinox	The Albany Damien Center
Living Resources	Homeless and Travelers Aid Society
Experience Works	NYS Office for People with Developmental Disabilities
Alliance for Positive Health	Northeast Association of the Blind at Albany
St. Anne’s Institute	ACCES-VR Adult Career and Continuing Education Services
Guilderland H.S.	Center for Community Collaboration
Albany School of Humanities	Capital City Rescue Mission*
Albany Law School	Albany Housing Coalition
Mental Health Association	15-Love
Capital Region Boces	Cohoes H.S.

* Organizations where we have worked directly with Spanish speaking customers.

** Includes support for Karen, Burmese, Arabic, Nepali, Chin, Farsi/Dari

The CDTA Call Center receives calls from customers requiring language assistance. Although exact numbers are tracked, the vast majority of those calls are in Spanish. To the recollection of Call Center staff, CDTA has also received phone calls from customers requiring assistance in French and another language—most likely Chinese—as well. These calls are accommodated by Call Center staff when the language is Spanish and accommodated by a language assistance line provided by Albany County for other languages.

While CDTA has no formal tracking mechanism for cataloging visits to CDTA headquarters, there is no quantitative or qualitative evidence that LEP customers have arrived in person. CDTA’s Title VI web page was accessed 206 times between 09/01/23 and 08/31/24, although some of these visits would be from CDTA employees.

CDTA's ADA *paratransit system*, STAR, has a detailed database of client information, which is required because of the eligibility tracking requirements associated with the service (i.e., customers are not anonymous). 40 active and trip-eligible customers in our database are flagged as "does not speak English." There have been no requests for LEP related services for paratransit in the past three years (*including applying for eligibility, making reservations, and communicating with drivers*), most likely due to the fact that a caretaker (or relative) typically calls for reservations on behalf of a non-English-speaking client. Additionally, an English-speaking Personal Care Assistant (PCA) typically accompanies the client on his/her trip. Speaking English is NOT an eligibility requirement for paratransit service.

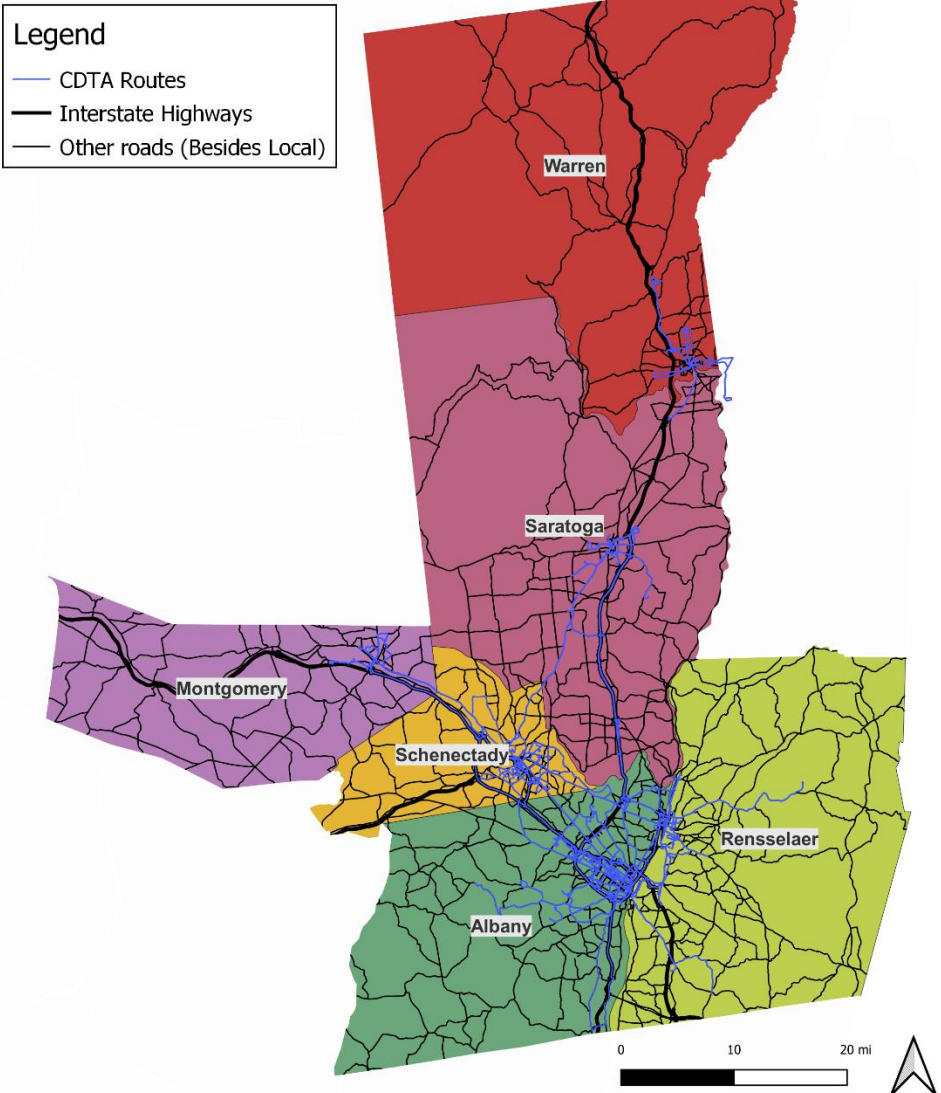
The next step when addressing Factor 1 was to *become familiar with data from The U.S. Census*. Datasets reviewed include those from the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS is a nationwide survey that collects and produces information on demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics about our nation's population every year. Most of the data was queried from table B16001 "LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME BY ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH FOR THE POPULATION 5 YEARS AND OVER", from a universe of "Population 5 years and over".

CDTA *identified the geographic boundaries of the area that our agency serves*. That universe of service area includes Albany, Montgomery, Warren, Schenectady, Rensselaer, and Saratoga counties. Montgomery County was added in 2022 and Warren County in 2024.

Below are some key data points about each county.

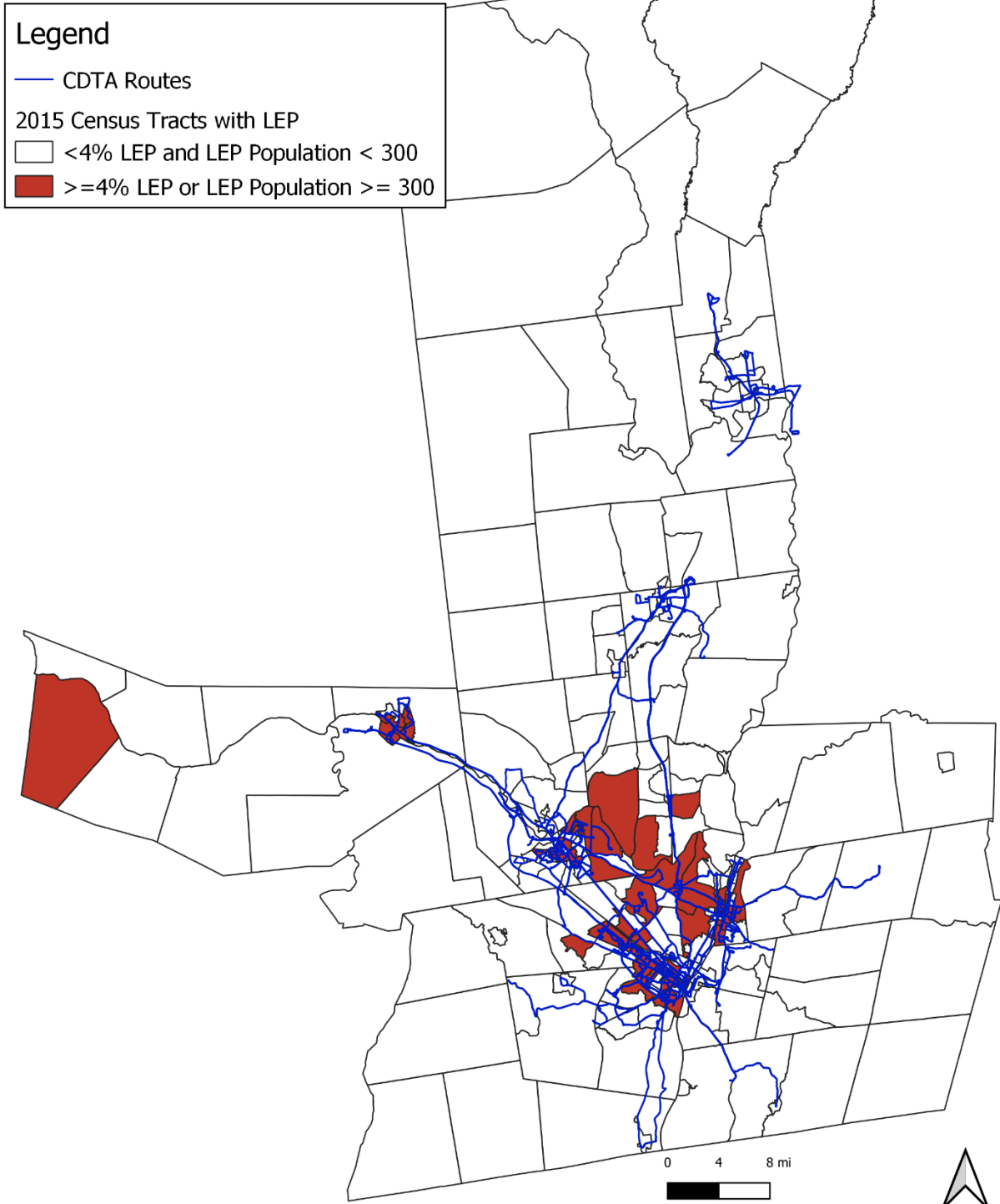
County	Square Miles	Households Urban/Rural	Percent LEP	Median Income	Percent Minority	Major Communities
Albany	532	90.5% / 9.5%	3.90%	\$77,049	27.9%	Albany, Colonie, Cohoes, Watervliet, Guilderland
Montgomery	410	59.1% / 40.9%	4.10%	\$58,033	17.1%	Amsterdam
Rensselaer	665	67.8% / 32.2%	2.40%	\$83,109	17.3%	Troy, East Greenbush, Rensselaer
Saratoga	843	71.9% / 28.1%	1.70%	\$93,301	9.7%	Saratoga Springs, Clifton Park, Ballston Spa
Schenectady	209	91.4% / 8.6%	3.80%	\$74,765	28.0%	Schenectady, Rotterdam, Niskayuna, Glenville
Warren	930	59.0% / 41.0%	1.40%	\$69,865	6.6%	Glens Falls, Lake George
Total	3,589	78.4% / 21.6%	3.00%		19.9%	

CDTA Six County Service Area



Then, we proceeded to *obtain the census data on the LEP population* in our service area. Using mapping software, we overlaid census data onto a map that included every square mile in which we are allowed to provide service, based on our enabling legislation. From this process, LEP populations were indicated on the next map as follows:

CDTA Service and People Who Speak English "Less Than Very Well"



Source: 2015 American Community Survey

The particular Census dataset CDTA prefers to use for LEP data (B16001) has not been updated for some of CDTA's six counties since 2015, so we are using that year's data. Below are all languages which have an LEP population of more than 0.25% of the total population as well as the percent of the population which is LEP, by county.

Albany County	Montgomery County	Rensselaer County	Saratoga County	Schenectady County	Warren County
Spanish or Spanish Creole	Spanish or Spanish Creole	Spanish or Spanish Creole	Spanish or Spanish Creole	Spanish or Spanish Creole	Spanish or Spanish Creole
Chinese	Polish	Chinese		Chinese	
Korean	German			Italian	
3.9% of population is LEP	4.1% of population is LEP	2.4% of population is LEP	1.7% of population is LEP	3.8% of population is LEP	1.4% of population is LEP

This table firmly establishes Spanish as the biggest language in need of assistance from the LAP. LEP Spanish speakers and LEP Chinese speakers make up 0.88% and 0.43% of the total CDTA service area population respectively. LEP people make up 3% of the CDTA service area's total population.

In our analysis, our goal was to identify where LEP people live. While the CDTA service area legally includes all six counties, only a subset of that area actually receives service. The allocation of transit service is driven by the level of demand, both as revealed by present ridership and by targeting development patterns that are most likely to support transit.

CDTA takes a data-driven approach to deciding where to implement service. We use a set of standards set forth in our Transit Development Plan (TDP), as well as the Transit Propensity Index (TPI) described within that same document.

Transit Propensity Index (TPI)

From 2020 to 2022, the CDTA service area has experienced a population increase of 2.5%, from 963,058 to 987,067.

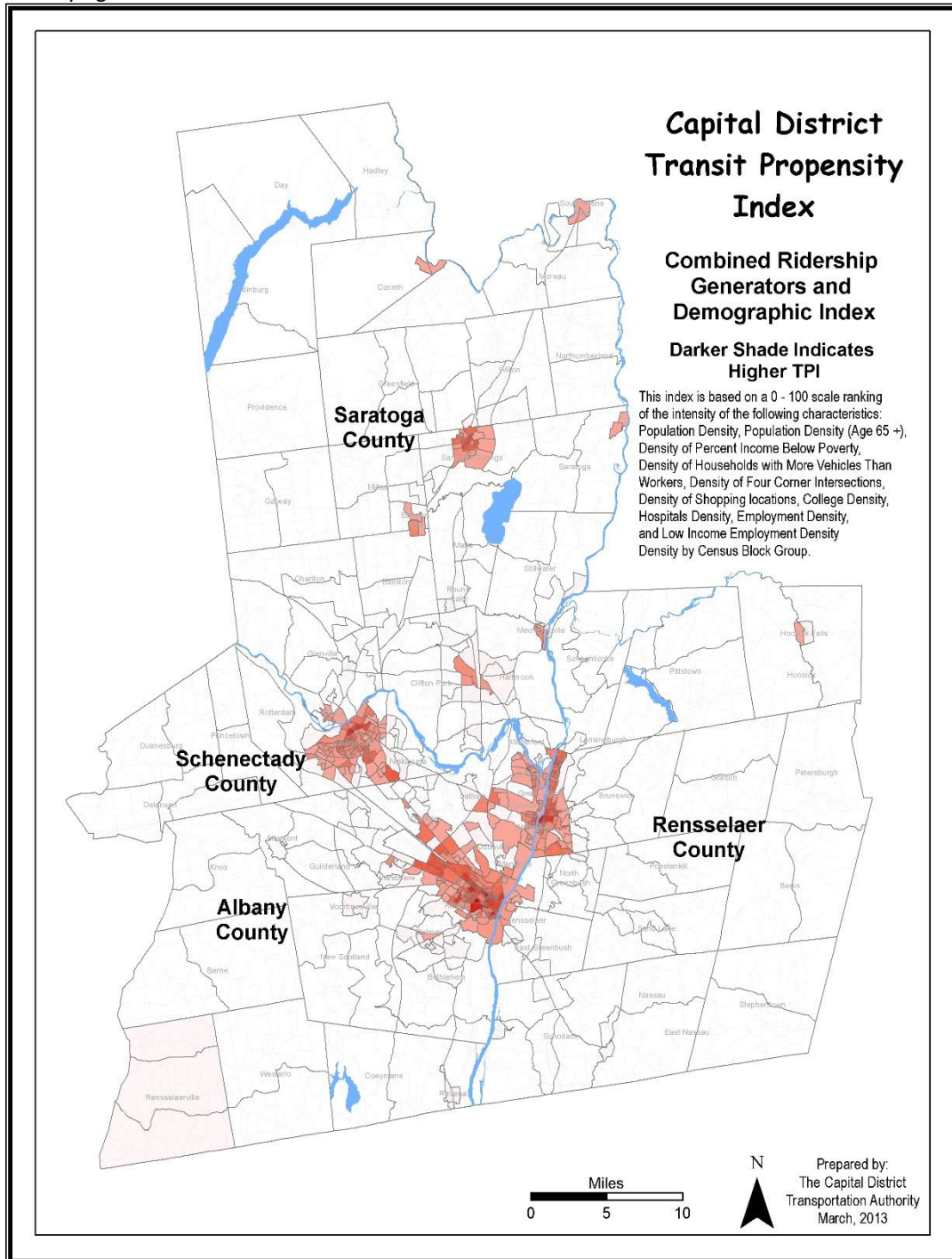
Because of this, it remains as important as ever to focus our service where it will succeed. Density is an important factor, but other factors, such as the location of major trip generators, like shopping malls, also matter, and are therefore incorporated into the TPI. Many of CDTA's most-productive routes connect dense, urban neighborhoods to these large generators in more suburban areas.

A large majority of development in CDTA's operating area over the last 50 years has been automobile-oriented and is not transit-friendly. Therefore, many of the municipalities within CDTA's six county service area do not fit Land Use Standards delineated in our TDP. Serving these areas with transit is generally not financially responsible (i.e., transit to these areas is unlikely to generate enough riders to meet service performance standards).

However, a significant portion of residences and jobs are now in these auto-oriented areas. Some of these locations may remain out of the reach of transit. For example, if many roadways have poor connectivity, most or all of the residences along those roadways are single family homes on large lots, and most of those households have two personal vehicles. However, some of these areas may have also begun to fill in roadway connectivity, added higher density residences with local services and jobs, and a higher percentage of households with no personal vehicle. The TPI takes a current, comprehensive view of relevant factors to determine where in CDTA's region transit is most viable.

Data is shown at the Block Group level, although some characteristics were only attainable at the Census Tract level. In those instances, all Block Groups in the Census Tract were assigned the same value for those characteristics. In addition, employment data was provided at the block level and aggregated to the block group level. Attributes at the Census Tract level are income below poverty, population and age, and households by vehicles.

As shown in the map below, areas of high transit propensity are extremely localized. As a result, these areas are where we focus on service. The population density is too low and non-transit-dependent populations are too high in outlying areas.



CDTA Transit Propensity Index - Actual Demand for Service in CDTA Service Area

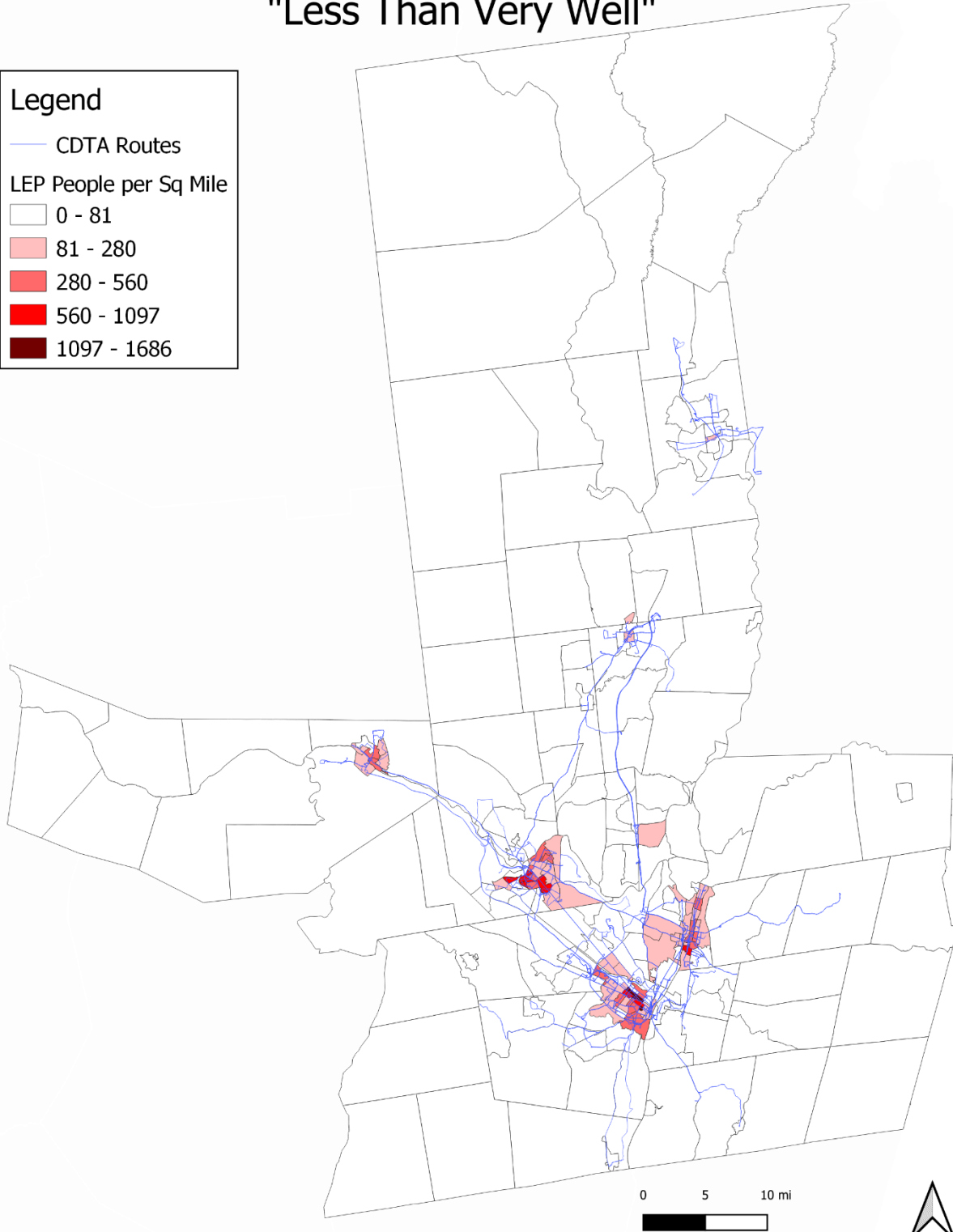
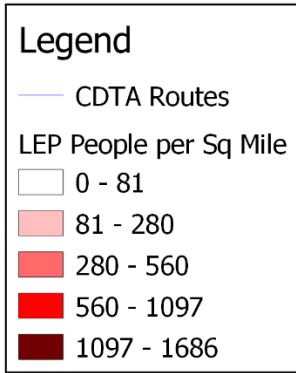
CDTA is in the process of updating its Transit Development Plan, which will include an update to the Transit Propensity Index, including Montgomery and Warren counties.

The next step was to zero in on LEP populations within the census tracts we serve. This step enabled us to *obtain census data on the LEP population in our service area and identify any concentrations of LEP people within our service area.*

LEP data was calculated using Census data which tracks people who speak English “Less than very well” and was obtained from the American Community Survey’s B16001 table, 2015 edition (the latest available for all CDTA counties).

CDTA tried out a number of different ways of presenting the LEP data geographically. It was decided that showing LEP population density per square mile was the most relevant way to present the data. Presenting a flat number had the effect of overemphasizing large and more suburban tracts where CDTA service only covers a small segment of the total area, decreasing the likelihood that many of those LEP people are coming into contact with CDTA frequently. A similar, binary threshold considering both LEP population percent and LEP population total was also considered, but it was felt that a gradation tracts with the highest LEP populations and those with slightly less was needed. Ultimately, a map showing the density of LEP people was selected, as this seemed to resolve both the issues encountered with the previous maps.

CDTA Service and People Who Speak English "Less Than Very Well"



Source: 2015 American Community Survey

This map emphasizes:

1. Albany (particularly the Beverwyck, Pine Hills, West Hill, Washington Park and South End neighborhoods)
2. Schenectady (particular downtown and along State and Central Avenue)
3. Troy (particularly downtown and south Troy)
4. Amsterdam (particularly along Route 30 and Route 5)

CDTA surveys its riders at regular intervals. Relevant to the LAP are the demographic questions collected during those surveys, including questions on ethnic background and language spoken at home. See results from CDTA's most recent survey (2024) below. Results for both fixed route and paratransit riders are shown.

What is the main language you speak at home?	
English	92%
Spanish	4%
Other	2%
Prefer not to say	1%

Ethnicity		
	Fixed Route	Paratransit
Black / African American	50%	22%
White / Caucasian	28%	63%
Spanish / Hispanic / Latino	14%	4%
Asian / Pacific Islander	4%	N/A
Other	4%	3%
Prefer not to say	5%	10%

Analysis Factor 2 – Frequency of Contact

The Frequency With Which LEP Individuals Come in Contact With the Program, Activity, or Service

CDTA reviewed the relevant programs, activities, and services as we provide a variety of different services to the six-county Capital Region, with each tailored to the customer needs and market demand of the surrounding area. CDTA's service is primarily comprised of conventional bus service, which is divided into route classifications based on their level of frequency and span. CDTA operates two limited-stop bus rapid transit lines called BusPlus, one along NYS Route 5 between Albany and Schenectady and one between Albany, Troy, Watervliet, Waterford and Cohoes, as well as commuter coach express services in Saratoga County ("Northway Xpress") along Interstate 87 to downtown Albany and in Montgomery County ("Thruway Xpress") to Downtown Albany. CDTA also provides paratransit services ("STAR") according to the Americans with Disabilities Act. CDTA also offers Flex, a microtransit service, in Colonie and in Southern Saratoga Springs. Lastly, CDTA also offers Drive and CDPHP Cycle!, which are car and bike share programs respectively.

BusPlus is CDTA's version of Bus Rapid Transit (BRT), which is a service with enhanced features that improve operations and make it a more attractive travel option than conventional bus service. CDTA began operation of its first BusPlus line (Route #905 – Red Line) in April 2011 along the 17-mile stretch of NYS Route 5 between downtown

Albany and downtown Schenectady. This service has been extremely successful since roll-out, with ridership growing by over 25% in its first five years. CDTA rolled out the Blue Line (Routes #922 and #923) in November 2020, which runs from Albany to Menands, Watervliet, Troy, Waterford and Cohoes. Most recently, CDTA rolled out the Purple Line (Route #910) in November 2023, which runs from Albany to Guilderland.

In addition to our fixed-route bus service, CDTA offers STAR (Special Transit Available by Request), a paratransit service that provides door-to-door transportation on an advance reservation basis, for people with disabilities who are not able to ride an accessible fixed-route bus. STAR operates within $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile of a CDTA's fixed route bus system, on the same days and times of the specific bus route that is within that distance. STAR is a shared ride with other passengers and provides origin to destination rides for work, appointments, shopping, and social activities. To become eligible to use STAR service, an individual must submit a completed pre-evaluation form and be certified eligible by an independent evaluator as determined by CDTA. Similar to the Northway Xpress as it is a unique, enhanced service, STAR has a separate fare structure than the fixed-route system.

The Northway Xpress (NX) is a premium-fare express services that runs from various Saratoga County locations, including park & ride lots along the Northway (I-87), to downtown Albany. Unlike other express routes, the NX is uniquely branded and is serviced by over-the-road commuter coach buses with improved comfort and passenger amenities. Because the NX operates longer distances and is a more attractive ride than a conventional transit bus, it has a separate zone-based fare structure.

The Thruway Xpress (TX) runs from downtown Amsterdam to downtown Albany. It does have unique branding and does use special coach buses, but it does not have a premium fare structure. The intention is to transition it to a premium fare structure similar to the NX.

CDTA offers CDPHP Cycle! which is a bike share program. Bikes are available in Albany, Cohoes, Troy, Menands, Watervliet, Saratoga Springs, Glens Falls and Lake George. Customers must pay a subscription fee or pay on an hourly basis. Customers use their phone to unlock a bike at a docking station. Students receive 50% off.

Drive is a carshare program rolled out in January 2023. Customers must register for Drive, including providing information such as a drivers license. Once approved, drivers can reserve a vehicle using the MioCar app or online. Drivers pay an hourly rate with a daily maximum. All Drive vehicles are fully electric. Currently, Drive vehicles are available in Albany, Schenectady, and Cohoes.

CDTA operates a Summer Trolley service in the city of Saratoga Springs to help accommodate the increased volume of people who occupy the city during the tourist intensive summer months. The trolley service connects Saratoga Spa State Park, the Saratoga Performing Arts Center (SPAC), Saratoga Gaming and Raceway, the Saratoga Race Course, and the downtown shopping and entertainment district in a two-way belt. The trolley operates between Memorial Day and Labor Day, and changes its route pattern slightly to more directly serve the Saratoga Race Course at the start of "Track Season" in early July.

CDTA operates a Nature Bus, which provides Saturday service from Albany to a number of parks, such as Five Rivers Educational Center, the Six Mile Waterworks and Thacher Park. CDTA also operates a Nature Bus for Schenectady, providing similar connectons.

CDTA provides direct weekly service to shopping malls from parts of the region that are too difficult or inefficient to reach with the regular fixed-route transit system. The primary users of shopping buses are senior citizens, who may not have access to a car or be able to walk to regular transit services, but need regular transportation to gain access to essential items and services. CDTA operates shopping buses from the communities of Castleton-on-Hudson, North Greenbush, Ravena, Schenectady, and Troy.

Our *review* of on-board surveys conducted as described in the analysis assisted us in understanding types (demographics) of consumers we have, and the needs for LEP services.

As per the guidance/process in Factor 1, we have identified the programs, activities, and services offered by CDTA with which LEP persons most frequently come in contact. Additional information is located in the next section.

Analysis Factor 3 – Importance to LEP Persons

The Importance to LEP Persons of Our Program, Activities, and Services

CDTA reviews input from community organizations and LEP persons. We have two way of doing this – the first is through our Travel Training Program and the second is through on-board surveys.

Because CDTA’s travel trainers perform extensive outreach and have offices that are located within the community based organizations that refer LEP individuals to CDTA, they have direct contact with the LEP community and can assess the needs of LEP persons. The travel trainers report back to CDTA’s Customer Service Department and the Chief Executive Officer, so that the LEP program and activities may be assessed and modified at any given time. The various community organizations that assist and refer LEP individuals to CDTA provide feedback on the way in which CDTA assists LEP populations to determine how effectively we are serving those individuals.

Based on this feedback, we have determined that, for many, access to public transportation is a critical component of their ability to function within society and provide for themselves and their dependents. As shown in onboard survey results, CDTA riders depend on transit service for access to work, education, medical appointments, shopping, among other activities essential to everyday life. As such, CDTA strives to ensure that all individuals, including LEP persons, have full access to public transportation and associated language assistance services whenever necessary.

Analysis Factor 4 – Resources Available

The Resources Available to CDTA and Costs

As the budget for transit service is generally fixed and unable to cover everything that we would provide in an ideal scenario, the allocation of resources must be carefully balanced between our primary responsibility of providing service and all other programs and initiatives. However, it remains CDTA’s responsibility to ensure that all reasonable and cost effective measures are taken when executing the LAP.

The cost of implementation of this program is complex and varied. For example, CDTA spends between \$99,000 and \$120,000 per year on the printing of schedules. To double or triple that by printing the equivalent number of schedules in one or more alternate languages would not justify the costs of doing so, even without including the staff time that would be required to develop the schedule proof in another language. That estimate only covers the cost of the printing itself.

Based on the current number of requests for interpretation and translation services in Spanish (very few), the costs to accommodate these requests on an as-needed basis are almost zero. CDTA is also confident that, due to the extremely low incidence of requests, on-demand translation services would be delivered in an extremely timely and convenient matter to the customer.

CDTA intends to continue the travel training program, as it is vital not just to the implementation of this plan, but a very important aspect of our customer service system in general. Also, translation of vital documents will continue to be available on the website, including the Title VI Notice, the Title VI Complaint Form, and the Title VI Complaint Procedure. Availability (and procedure) for translation services for other documents is also indicated on the website.

The Five Factor Implementation Plan

The greater the number or proportion of eligible LEP persons; the greater the frequency with which they have contact with a program, activity, or service; and the greater the importance of that program, activity, or service, the more likely enhanced language services will be needed. Properties with more limited budgets are typically not expected to provide the same level of language service as larger properties with larger budgets. The intent of DOT’s guidance is to suggest a balance that ensures meaningful access by LEP persons to critical services while not imposing undue burdens on small organizations and local governments.

Having completed the above four-factor analysis, we can determine the appropriate “mix” of LEP services for this plan. CDTA has two main techniques to provide language services: oral interpretation, either in person or via telephone interpretation service, and written translation. The correct mix should be based on what is both necessary and reasonable in light of the four-factor analysis, as well as the immediate situation. Circumstances may arise where the importance and nature of the activity and number or proportion and frequency of contact with LEP persons may be low and the costs and resources needed to provide language services may be high, in which pre-arranged language services for the particular service may not be necessary. The languages spoken by the LEP individuals with whom we have frequent contact determine the languages into which documents will be translated and the types of interpretation services provided.

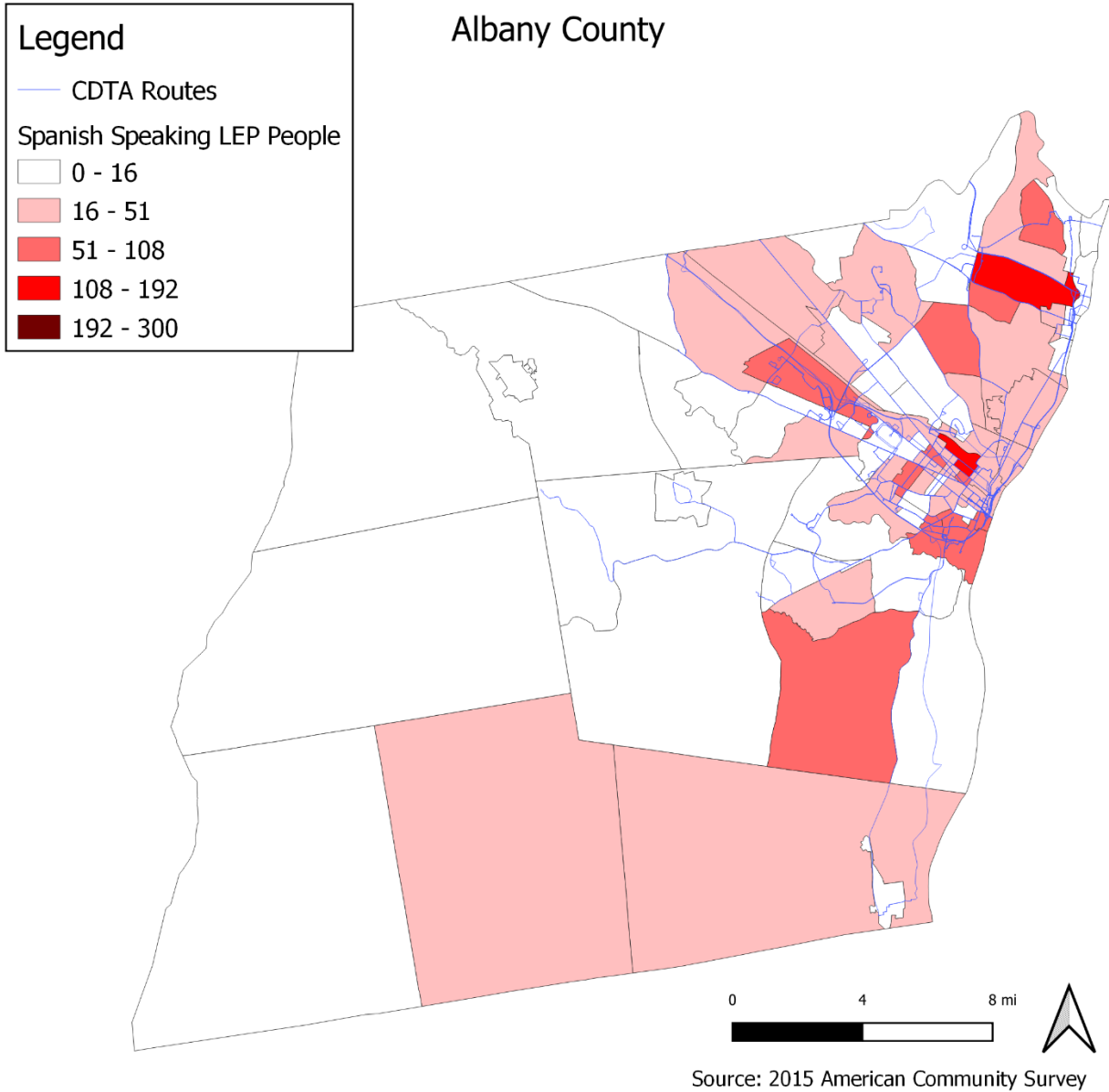
Plan Factor 1 – Identification of LEP Population

Most of this work was completed as part of the four-factor analysis. As stated previously, Census data indicates Albany, Schenectady, Troy and Amsterdam as main focuses for LEP considerations. We also know that Spanish is the most common LEP language in every CDTA county, followed mostly by Chinese, but also Polish, Italian, German and Korean.

Albany County	Montgomery County	Rensselaer County	Saratoga County	Schenectady County	Warren County
Spanish or Spanish Creole	Spanish or Spanish Creole	Spanish or Spanish Creole	Spanish or Spanish Creole	Spanish or Spanish Creole	Spanish or Spanish Creole
Chinese	Polish	Chinese		Chinese	
Korean	German			Italian	
3.9% of population is LEP	4.1% of population is LEP	2.4% of population is LEP	1.7% of population is LEP	3.8% of population is LEP	1.4% of population is LEP

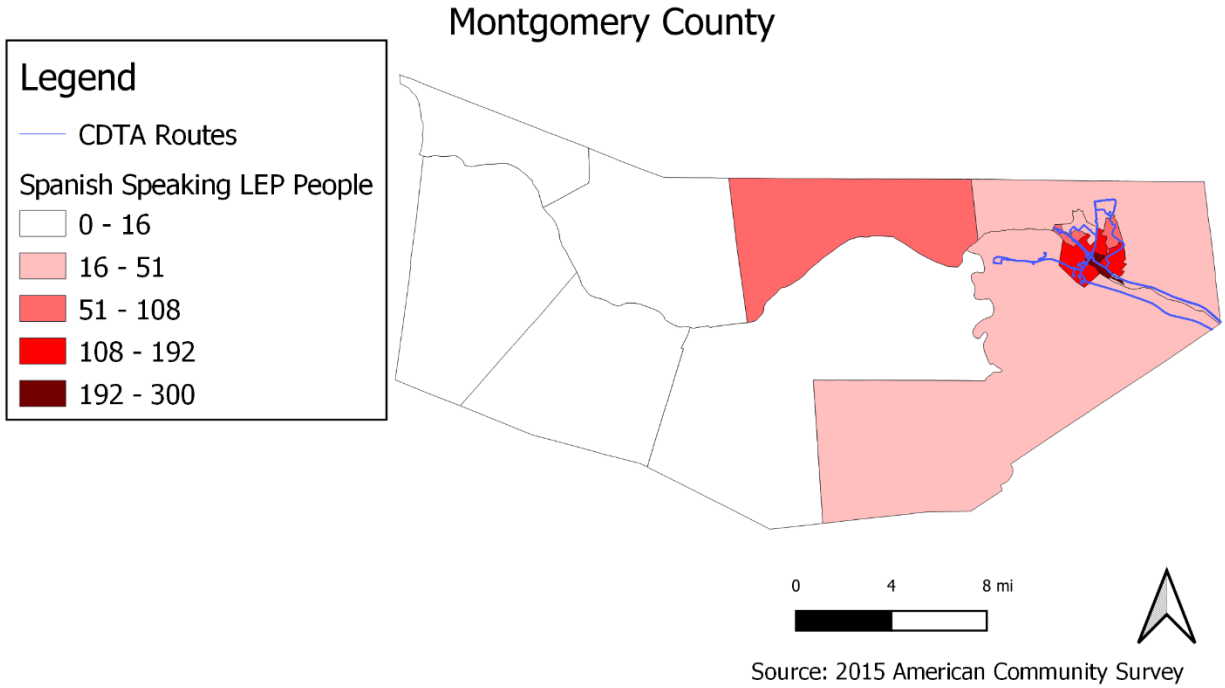
Below are maps of each of these LEP populations and their respective counties, to pinpoint where these populations live and what CDTA routes they might ride. This information will assist CDTA in using targeted, neighborhood-level approaches to outreach. All populations were found to live near CDTA service except the German population in Montgomery County.

CDTA Service and LEP Spanish Speakers



This maps shows the highest Spanish LEP populations in Albany County can be found in the West Hill neighborhood in Albany, but significant populations can be found in many other locations, especially along the river corridor up to Cohoes and around South Albany and the Port of Albany. Every Albany County route should be considered for possibly carrying Spanish LEP riders.

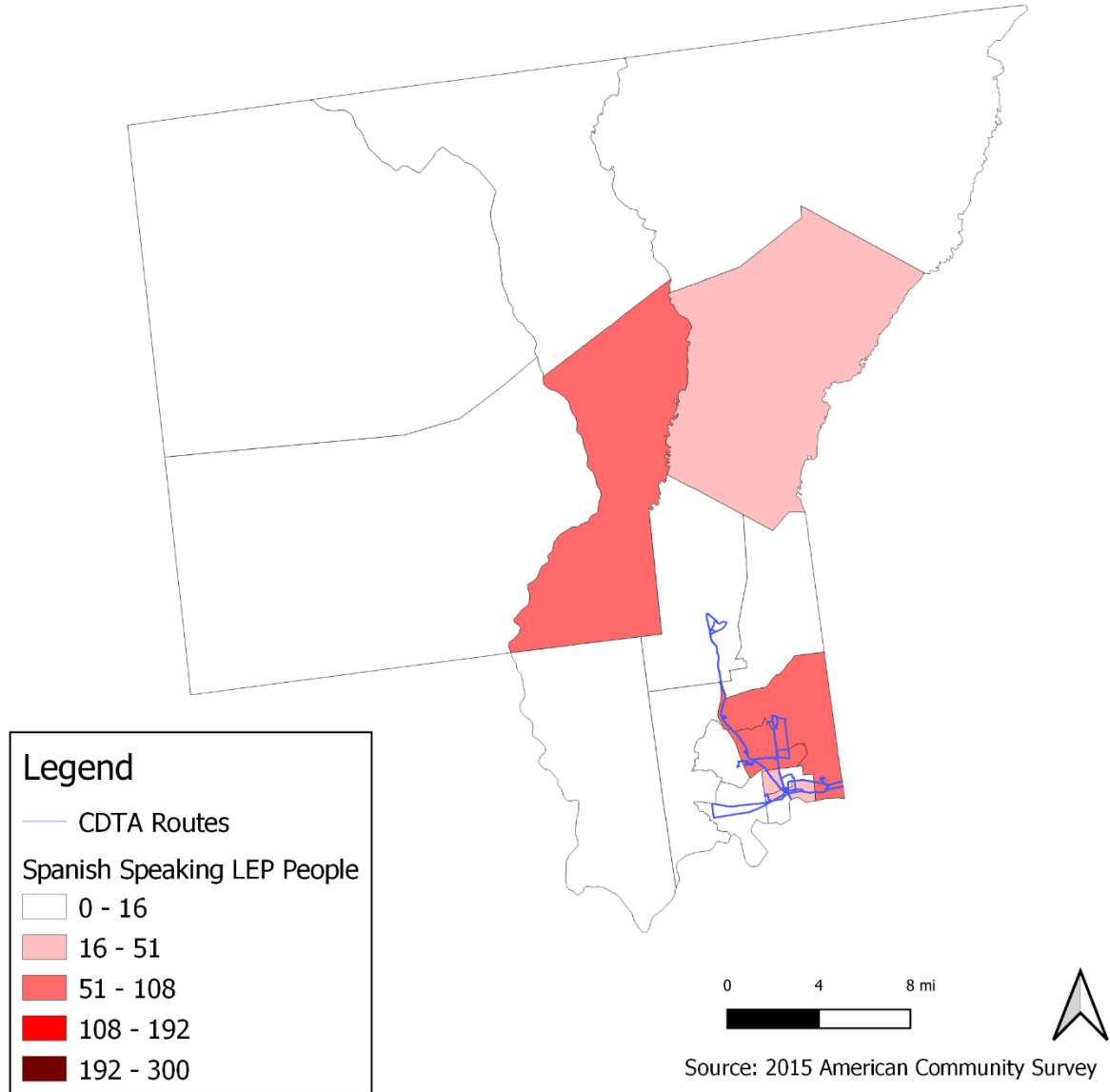
CDTA Service and LEP Spanish Speakers



This map shows that all CDTA routes in Montgomery County overlap with a significant Spanish LEP population in the City of Amsterdam.

CDTA Service and LEP Spanish Speakers

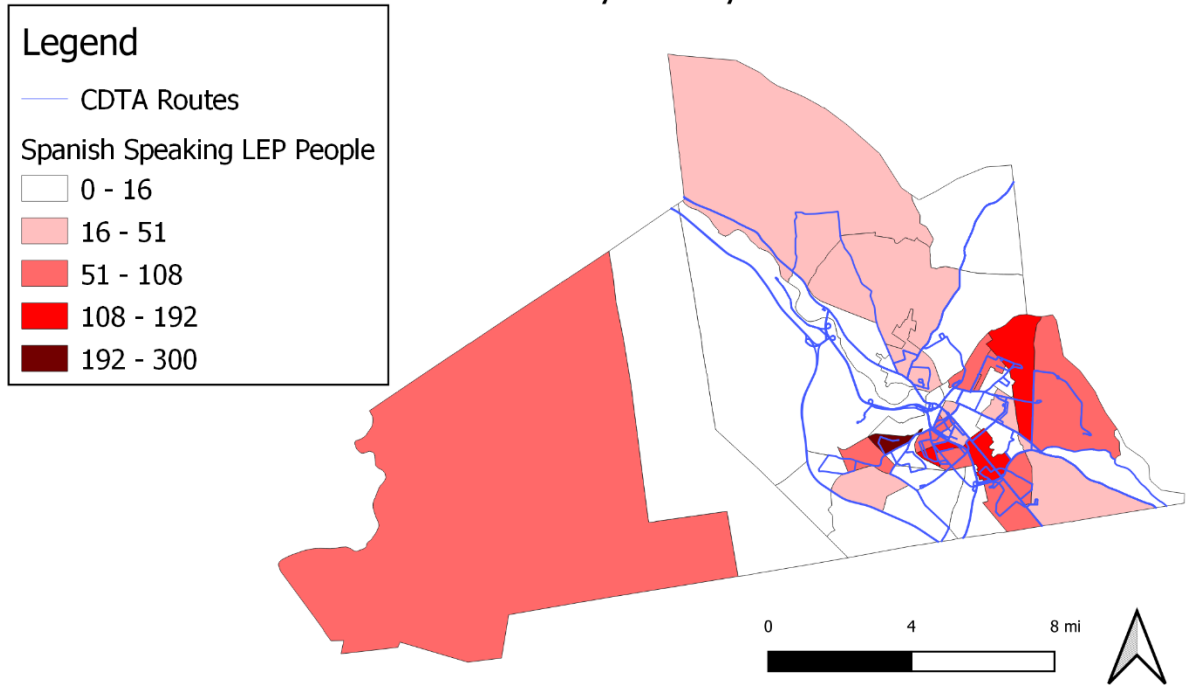
Warren County



This map shows a fairly low Spanish LEP population in Downtown Glens Falls, but some to the north and east of Glens Falls, mainly on Routes 402, 404, 411 and 419.

CDTA Service and LEP Spanish Speakers

Schenectady County

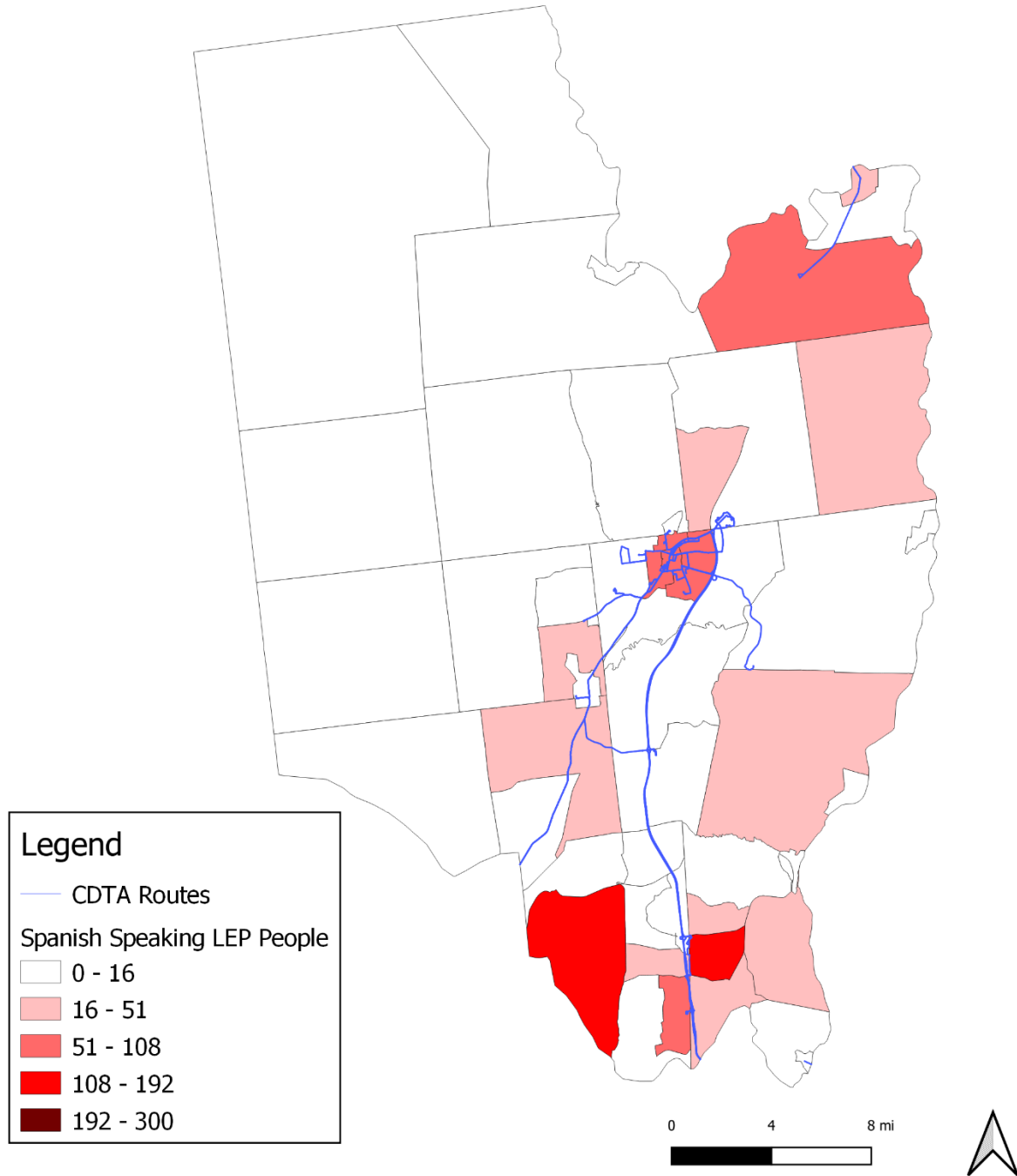


Source: 2015 American Community Survey

This map shows a significant Spanish LEP population along NY-5, in north Schenectady, south of I-890 and in Rotterdam. All Schenectady routes serve a significant amount of Spanish LEP individuals.

CDTA Service and LEP Spanish Speakers

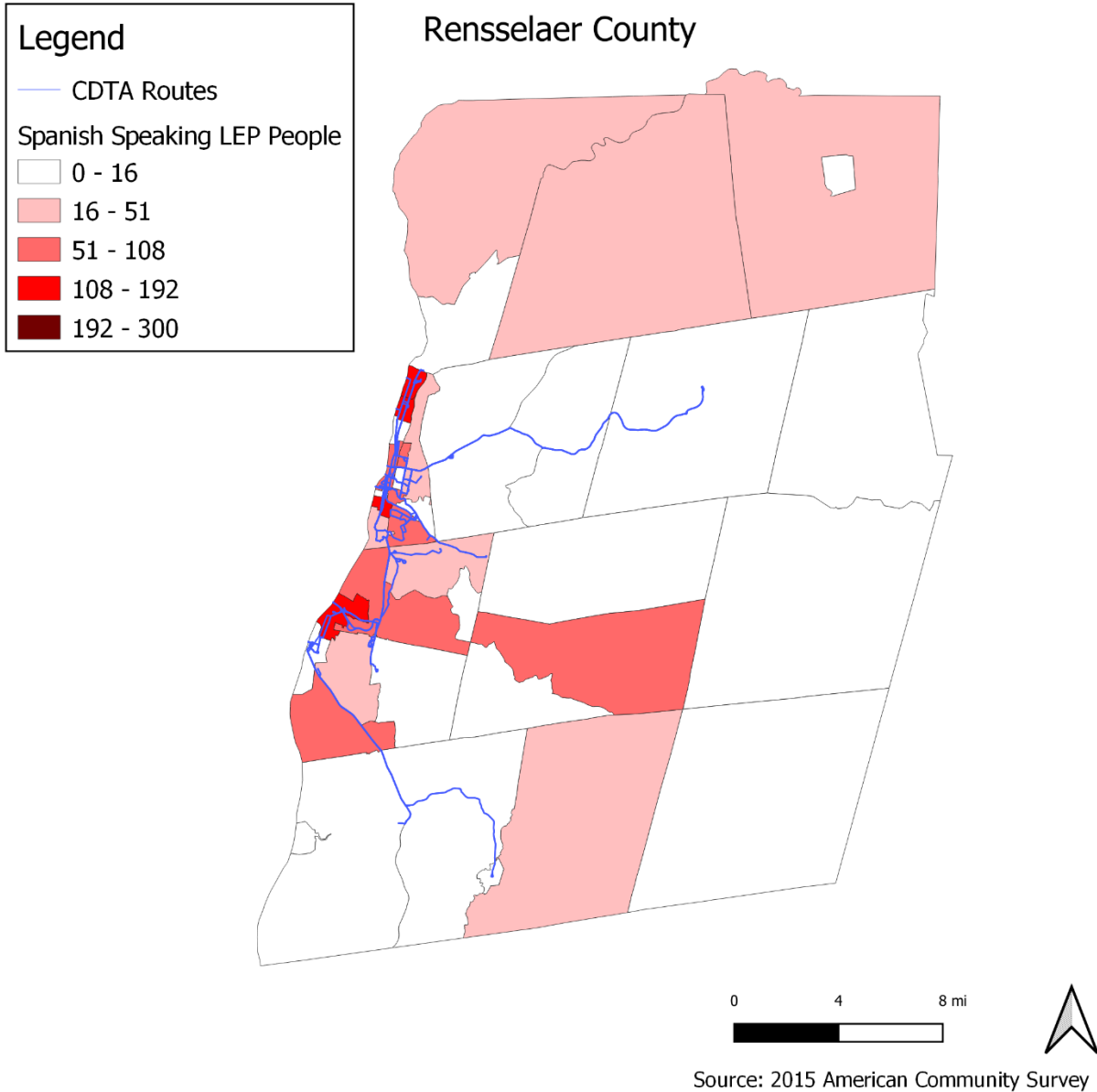
Saratoga County



Source: 2015 American Community Survey

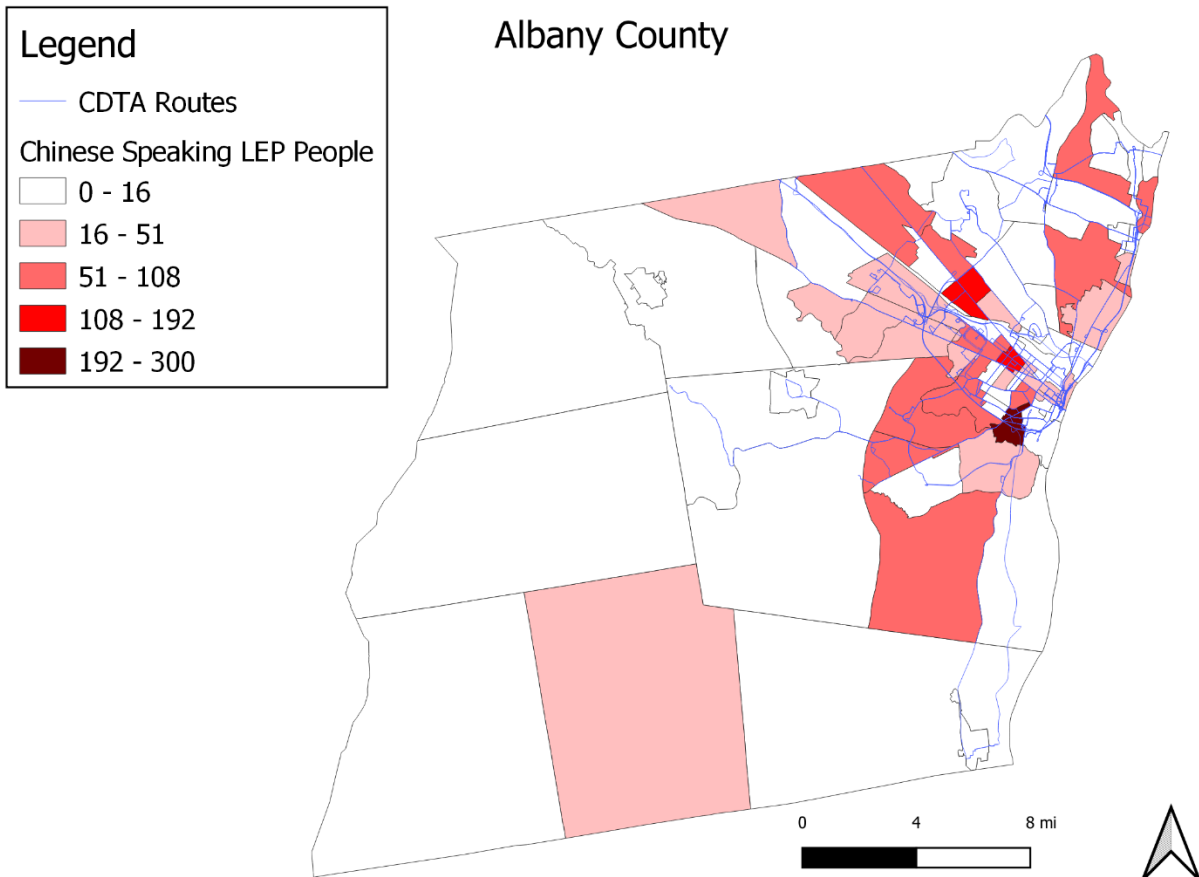
The segments of Spanish LEP within the city of Saratoga Springs are served by every Saratoga County route. The dark red Spanish LEP population in the southern end of the county is served by the Northway Express. The segment in the north end of the county is served by Route 405 from Glens Falls.

CDTA Service and LEP Spanish Speakers



Spanish LEP people can be found throughout the city of Troy, and in the north end of City of Rensselaer. Every route CDTA runs in Rensselaer County touches some significant share of Spanish LEP population.

CDTA Service and LEP Chinese Speakers

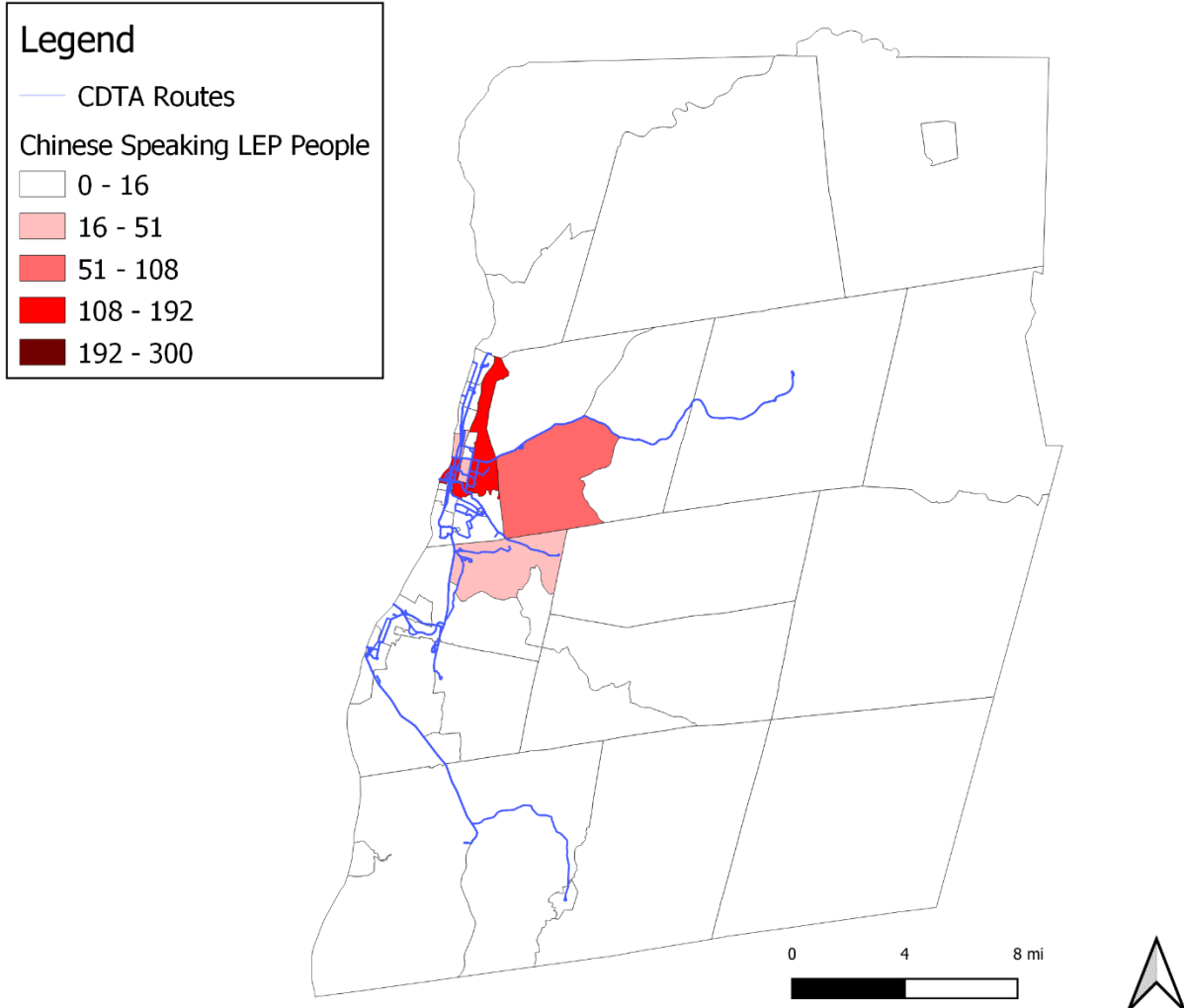


Source: 2015 American Community Survey

Practically every CDTA route in Albany County serves an area with some amount of LEP Chinese speakers. Some areas to highlight, though, include Delaware Avenue in South Albany (served by Routes 18, 106, 922/923), Pin Hills around Albany High School (served by Routes 10, 12, 106, 114, 910), and around Northway Mall and Colonie Center (served by Routes 355, 1, 905, 125, 117, 190)

CDTA Service and LEP Chinese Speakers

Rensselaer County

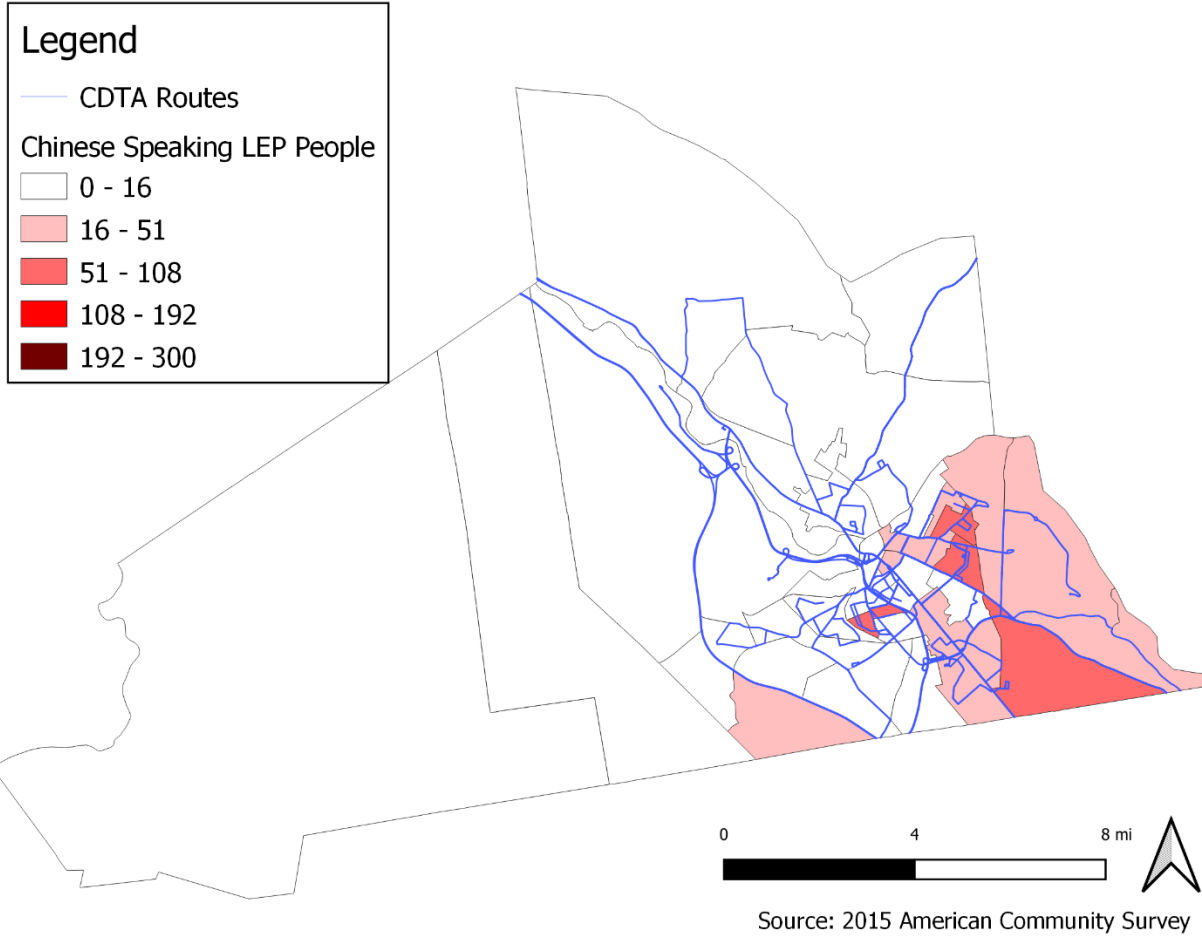


Source: 2015 American Community Survey

LEP Chinese Speakers are found mainly in the City of Troy, served by Routes 22, 85, 87, 182, 224, 286, 289, 370, 922/923. Routes 214 and 233 have no significant overlap with Chinese LEP population in Rensselaer County but reach a fairly small amount in Albany County.

CDTA Service and LEP Chinese Speakers

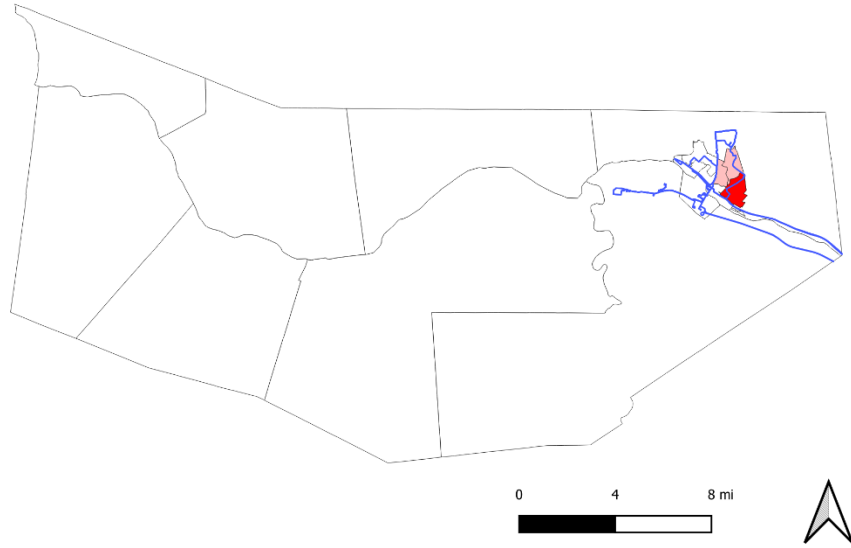
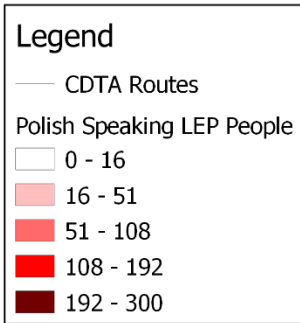
Schenectady County



The Chinese LEP population is somewhat small in Schenectady County, but every Schenectady Route overlaps with them to some degree.

CDTA Service and LEP Polish Speakers

Montgomery County

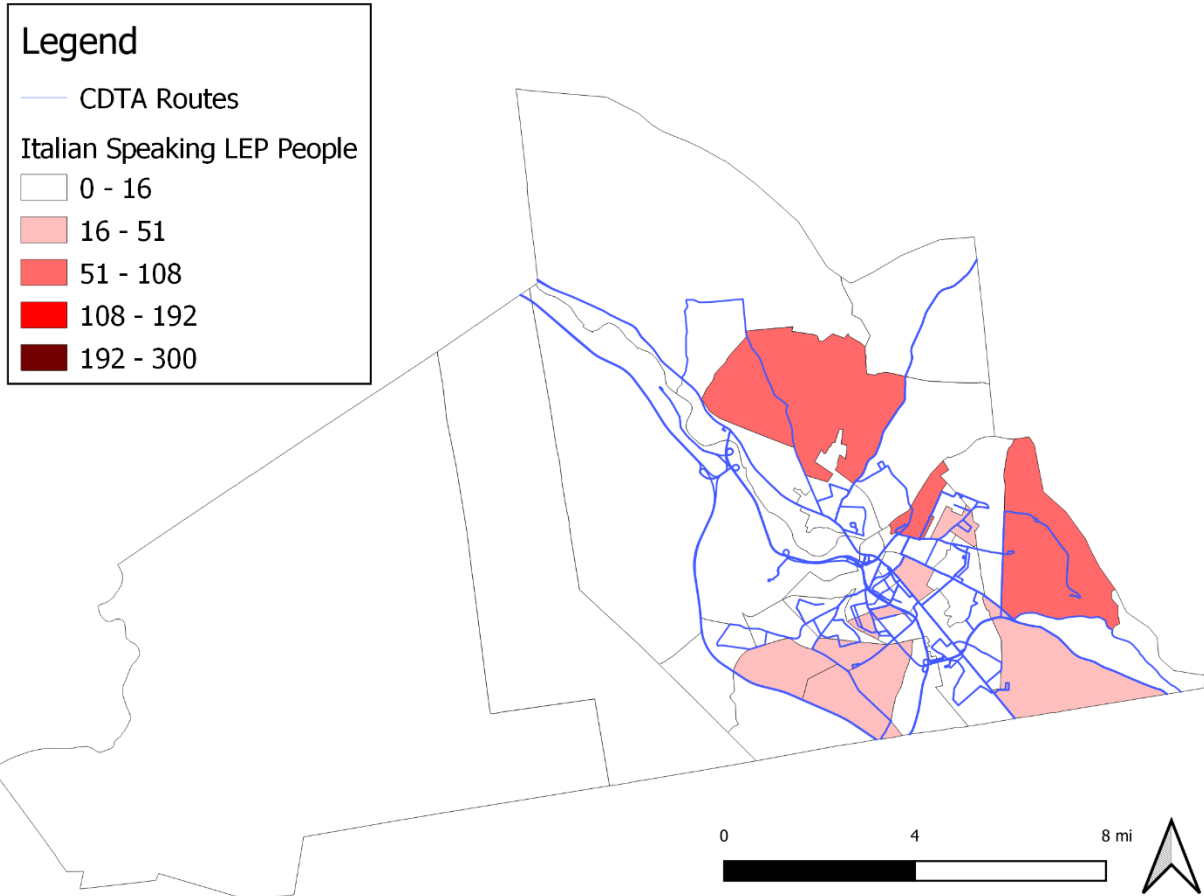


Source: 2015 American Community Survey

The Polish LEP population can mainly be found in the east end of Amsterdam and along Route 30. All Amsterdam routes serve those neighborhoods, but especially Route 600.

CDTA Service and LEP Italian Speakers

Schenectady County

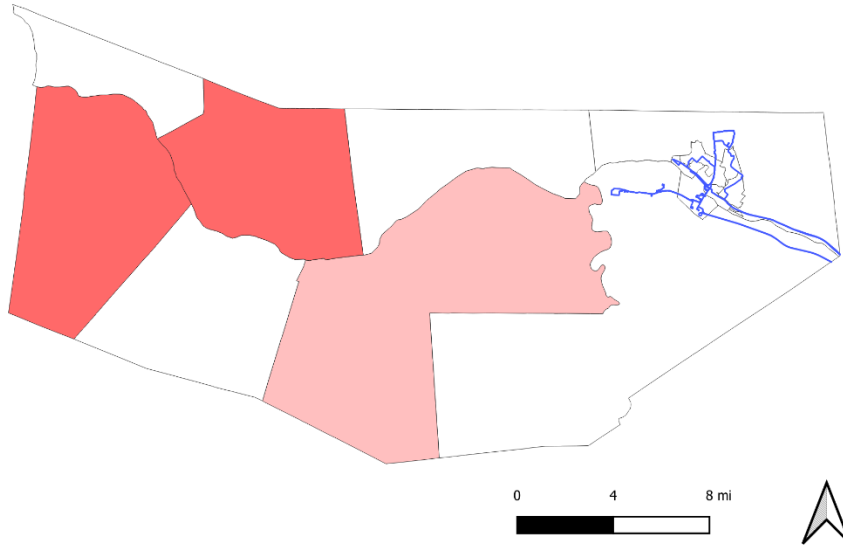
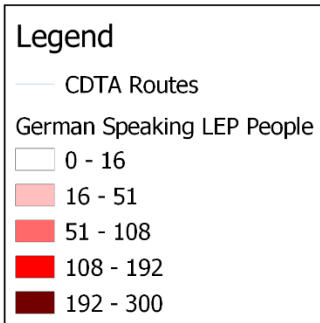


Source: 2015 American Community Survey

The Italian LEP population in Schenectady is small, and found mostly around Schenectady and not in Downtown Schenectady. They are probably therefore less likely to ride CDTA, but the routes that serve their neighborhood the most are 351 and 353.

CDTA Service and LEP German Speakers

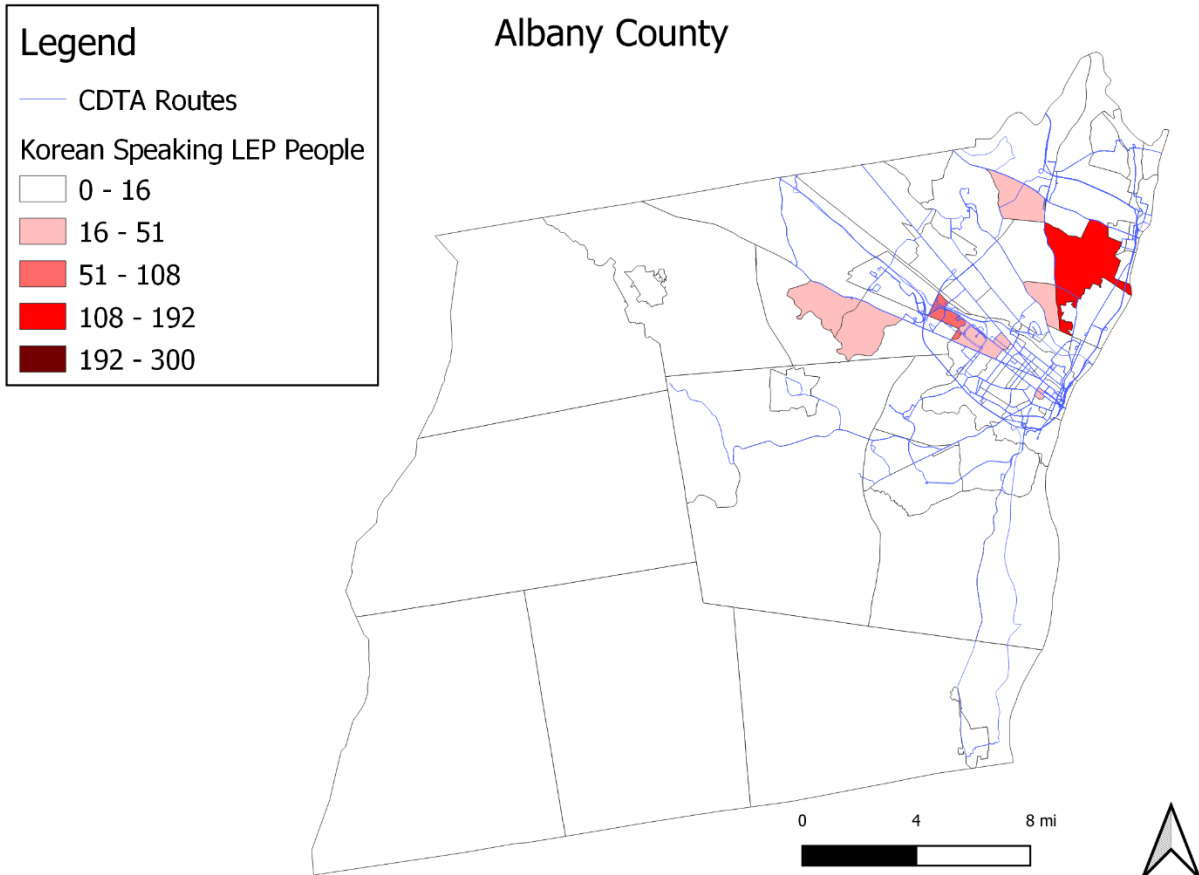
Montgomery County



Source: 2015 American Community Survey

The German LEP population is found mostly out to the west around Saint Johnsville and Fonda. They are not found where CDTA routes currently operate and therefore are not likely to ride CDTA routes. Extending service to the west is not entirely out of the possibility so CDTA should keep German LEP populations in mind if they do.

CDTA Service and LEP Korean Speakers



The Korean LEP populations in Albany County are found Siena College in Loudonville (served by route 182), UAlbany (served by Routes 910, 10, 12, 114, 190, 712).

Web and App Data

CDTA also can find out the language settings used by people visiting CDTA.org and using the CDTA Navigator app. This does not include all CDTA customers as many do not use the website or the app and iPhone data is unavailable. Setting ones phone or browser to Spanish also does not indicate necessarily that that person cannot speak English.

Android app installations show 97.68% of users have their phone set to English, 1.97% Spanish, 0.23% Chinese and 0.12% French. As the relative popularity of Android and iPhone varies widely from one demographic to another, it is important to keep in mind that iPhone users may have a completely different demographic than Android, and that this doesn't account for CDTA riders with no phone or a simple feature phone.

Visits to CDTA.org show 97.94% of users have their browser set to English, 0.91% Spanish, 0.21% French, 0.18% Chinese, and many more languages that make up much smaller shares of the data.

Plan Factor 2 – Language Assistance Measures

In summary, language assistance measures in place at CDTA include:

- Oral Language Assistance
 - CDTA Customer Service Call Center – Spanish greeting and options for callers are programmed in the phone system, and the Center is staffed with bilingual employees
 - Translators are provided at community public meetings as appropriate
 - Customer Service staff have an on-call translation service they can conference in with a customer as needed
- Trip planning and travel training is available in Spanish
- Written language assistance is available to customers who visit the CDTA Customer Service Center in person
- All key emergency and safety information on buses is either displayed in Spanish or in pictographs
-

CDTA previously had a translation tool built into its website. CDTA no longer provides this since it was found that modern browsers all provide their own version of the same tool.

Outreach opportunities are identified and evaluated on a case by case basis. We actively seek to engage in cost-effective ways to connect at events that have the highest probability of LEP population attendance. For example, as a targeted initiative, we maintain a table with Spanish interpreters at the Annual Albany LatinFest.

Translated rider guides are available and can be customized for specific audiences. For example, in cooperation with the Albany School for Humanities, we developed a rider guide for their Service Learning Club targeted toward parents of students in their English as a Second Language (ESL) program. Travel trainers are instructed to continually look for other opportunities.

In our customer service call center (managed by the Customer Service Department), we have created queues with prompts in Spanish that indicate if a Spanish speaking operator isn't immediately available, they can leave a message for a call back.

The Customer Service Department employs bilingual representatives to assist with requests from CDTA's LEP population. When a non-bilingual employee receives a call and determines that the caller is LEP, the call-taker informs the LEP caller that he or she will be placed "on hold" and immediately transfer the LEP caller to a bilingual representative so that the appropriate customer service employee may assist the caller. If no available and appropriate customer service representative is present, the call-taker will transfer the caller to the Spanish queue (as applicable).



Rider Guide

CDTA will take reasonable steps to develop in-house language competencies in the customer service center by seeking out applicants with specific language skills. Written requests for translation or interpretation services will be immediately forwarded to a bilingual employee in the Customer Service department. Requests in other languages will be coordinated with external partners (such as the U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants).

All CDTA buses will be equipped with signs in multiple languages directing customers to call the Customer Service Center if they need translation services. All field staff who are likely to encounter an LEP customer (primarily operators) are asked to help customers on their own if they can, but to direct them to the sign if they feel they cannot help the customer themselves. CDTA personnel are expected to follow the general procedures outlined in this plan. However, difficult circumstances may require some deviations. In such situations, personnel are to use the most reliable, temporary interpreter available, such as bilingual CDTA personnel. CDTA personnel may use family, friends, or bystanders for interpreting very informal, non-confrontational contexts, and only to obtain basic information at the request of the LEP individual since their use could result in a breach of confidentiality, a conflict of interest, or an inadequate interpretation. CDTA personnel should avoid using minor children to provide interpreter services.

Pictographs are useful tools that aid LEP populations in understanding policies and procedures. Pictographs are used on buses, in shelters, and on fareboxes. Examples of pictographs can be found in the appendix of this document. Important safety and procedural instructions are also

posted in multiple languages (primarily English and Spanish) as well. Examples of these signs are also found in the appendix.

As established in the Four Factor Analysis, there are many languages spoken by LEP individuals in the CDTA service area. Spanish is the most common language, and CDTA therefore provides more services to Spanish speakers. Many of the language assistance measures can accommodate a wide range of languages (or do not depend on language, as in the case of the pictographs), and CDTA will work to provide documents in any language for which there is determined to be a need.

Plan Factor 3 – Training Staff

Of the limited LEP requests made and interactions that CDTA has, based on the data, the overwhelming majority of these interactions come from operators and customer service staff. Because of this, LEP concepts and procedures are included in the mandatory 7 week operator training program (whether or not they have a CDL or prior experience). As part of this program, LEP concepts and procedures covered include:

- A summary of CDTA’s responsibilities under the DOT LEP Guidance;
- A summary of CDTA’s language assistance plan;
- A summary of the number and proportion of LEP persons in CDTA’s service area, and the frequency of contact between the LEP population and the CDTA’s programs and activities;
- A description of the type of language assistance that the CDTA is currently providing and instructions on how agency staff can access these products and services; and
- References to CDTA’s cultural sensitivity policies and practices.

During training, operators are also told about a Spanish training audio course available from the CDTA Human Resources Training Department called Rocket Spanish, which facilitates speaking Spanish in real-world situations, learning grammar, and building vocabulary. The courseware includes an interactive audio course, e-book (including a conversation course, a beginner book, an advanced book, and a beginner’s vocabulary supplement), and flash cards. Additional courseware can be purchased if demand exists.

Customer Call Center (customer service) employees are instructed to notify a supervisor, or a multi-lingual employee, to assist with callers who may qualify as LEP. Details can be found in the Language Assistance Measures section of this plan. Those interactions are tracked and are identified in the Four Factor Analysis.

Plan Factor 4 – Providing Notice

CDTA follows the applicable requirements as set forth in our Public Participation Plan (PPP). The outreach here includes dissemination of information to the CDTA website, social media, and CDTA vehicles and bus stations. Additional measures taken to address LEP specific populations include focusing on communicating in venues, environments, and events that have a higher than

average probability of people attending who are LEP customers. These measures include outreach with organizations such as the United States Committee for Refugees and Immigrants, Catholic Charities, and the Hispanic Outreach Center, and participation with targeted events such as the Annual Albany LatinFest.

Signs are posted at intake areas such as our main administrative headquarters and customer service center. These signs not only notify the customer of their Title VI rights (in multiple languages), but that free language assistance is available. It is also important to state in vital outreach documents that the same free language assistance is available. The single most used document that CDTA distributes is its system map (which doubles as its rider guide). Since March 2014, this document has indicated (“tagged”) that free language assistance is available for Spanish speakers.

The Language Assistance Plan will continue to be

- Distributed to all CDTA supervisors who have direct contact with the public.
- Available in the Human Resources Department.
- Posted on CDTA’s website, www.cdta.org (along with Title VI policies, and rights to translation and interpreter services)
- Explained in orientation and training sessions for CDTA supervisors and other staff who need to communicate with LEP clients.

Plan Factor 5 – Monitoring and Updating the LEP Plan

Frequency of consultation with community organizations as well as internal staff is commensurate with the limited numbers of LEP populations served (or likely to be served), as well as numbers related to LEP specific services. Even so, CDTA is committed to attending to the needs of these populations where reasonable. At a minimum, ACS/census data will be analyzed every three years to identify trends in LEP populations (increases, decreases, changes in distribution). Surveys with stakeholders (employees, sales outlets, community organizations) will be conducted and improved, aimed at identifying changes in LEP needs. Telephone customer service centers, electronic submission of comments/feedback, and direct interaction with CDTA personnel are always promoted as a mechanism for any and all feedback concerns, including LEP and Title VI related issues. Specific information received using any and all of those methods will also be considered when developing the plan.

CDTA will continue to work with the Customer Service, Transportation, and Human Resources Departments to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of LEP programs. Updated information (data) that was collected and provided as part of this plan will be reviewed, and ideas/recommendations from modifications will be solicited, considered, and, where appropriate, implemented. The integrity of Title IV and LEP communications will be assessed. Data collected as part of the STAR paratransit scheduling application, and the customer service/comments database will continue to be collected and used as part of the plan evaluation

process. CDTA will continue to look for opportunities to collect additional information that could help with the execution of its LEP and Title VI programs.

Title VI and LEP considerations will always be a component of any public outreach or notification effort. The level and detail of that consideration varies based on the activity. For example, if we implement a major service restructuring, CDTA will evaluate LEP issues at the same time any kind of Title VI equity analysis takes place, and take steps to accommodate LEP populations as deemed appropriate by this plan. Any and all feedback received from outreach efforts will be considered during the development of the plan.

If/when CDTA expands its primary service area beyond the municipalities identified in the Four Factor Analysis, CDTA will incorporate the appropriate census data sets to determine which, if any, LEP populations are likely to be added to our ridership base. At that time, if we determine that a significant LEP population has emerged in our service area, we will either (a) target outreach, feedback, and communication efforts to that population, or (b) conduct a more in-depth analysis of this needs assessment (plan) and update it accordingly. Quantitative and qualitative data will be used to discern if there have been any noticeable changes in the existing or proposed service areas. At a minimum, this plan is reviewed once every three years.

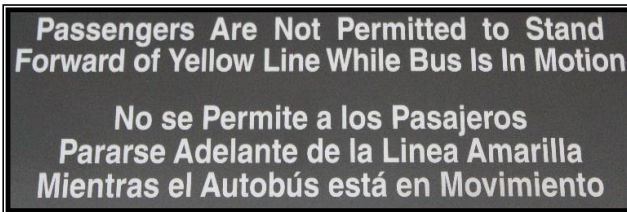
Appendix A – Sample Signage on Vehicles



Front (above driver compartment)



Exterior Bike Rack



Front (above driver compartment)



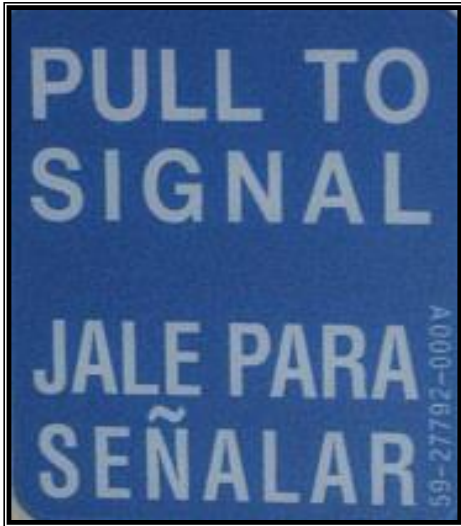
Street Side



Street Side



Both Sides



Interior



Rear Door



All Seats



Grab Handles



Roof Hatch



Rear Door



Curb Side



Rear Exit



Interior Rear Steps

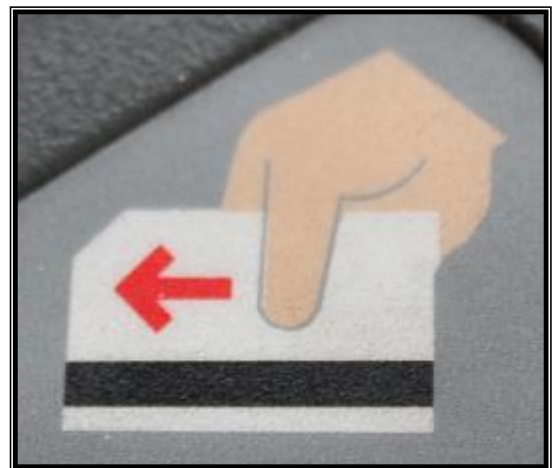
Appendix B – Sample Pictographs on Vehicles



Front (above driver compartment)



Farebox



Farebox

Appendix C – References

FTA C 4702.1B: “Title VI Requirements and Guidelines for Federal Transit Administration Recipients”, October 1, 2012, U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Transit Administration

“Implementing the Department of Transportation’s Policy Guidance Concerning Recipients’ Responsibilities to Limited English Proficient (LEP) Persons - A Handbook for Public Transportation Providers”, 2007, The Federal Transit Administration Office of Civil Rights.

"Policy Guidance Concerning Recipients’ Responsibilities to Limited English Proficient (LEP) Persons", December 14, 2005, Federal Register /Vol. 70, No. 239; Department of Transportation Office of the Secretary; [Docket No. OST–2001–8696]