

CITY OF DETROIT

LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY (LEP) PLAN

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Introduction

The City of Detroit is committed to making its services, programs and activities available to everyone, regardless of language barriers. As residents, workers or visitors who contribute to the quality of life in the City, those Limited English Proficient (LEP) individuals are entitled to meaningful access to City services. As a recipient of federal funds, the City is required by Federal law to plan for, and provide LEP individuals with meaningful access to City services, programs and activities.

On August 11, 2000, President William J. Clinton signed an executive order, Executive Order 13166: Improving Access to Service for Persons with Limited English Proficiencyⁱ, to clarify Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. It had as its purpose, to ensure accessibility to programs and services to otherwise eligible persons who are not proficient in the English language.

This executive order stated that individuals who do not speak English well and who have a limited ability to read, write and speak, or understand English 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 encounterⁱⁱ. These individuals are referred to as being limited in their ability to speak, read, write, or understand English, hence the designation, “LEP,” or Limited English Proficient. The Executive Order states that:

“Each federal agency shall prepare a plan to improve access to its federally conducted programs and activities by eligible LEP persons. Each plan shall be consistent with the standards set forth in the LEP Guidance, and shall include the steps the agency will take to ensure that eligible LEP persons can meaningfully access the agency’s programs and activities.”

Not only do all federal agencies have to develop LEP plans as a condition of receiving federal financial assistance, recipients have to comply with Title VI and LEP guidelines of the federal agency from which funds are provided as well.

Federal financial assistance includes grants, training, use of equipment, donations of surplus property, and other assistance. Recipients of federal funds range from state and local agencies, to nonprofits and organizations. Title VI covers a recipient’s entire program or activity. This means all parts of a recipient’s operations are covered, even if only one part of a recipient’s organization receives the federal assistance. Simply put, any organization that receives federal financial assistance is required to follow this Executive Order.

The City of Detroit receives funds from the US Department of Transportation via the Federal Highway Administration.

The US Department of Transportation published *Policy Guidance Concerning Recipients’ responsibilities to Limited English Proficient Person* in the December 14th, 2005 Federal Register.ⁱⁱⁱ

The Guidance implies that the City of Detroit is an organization that must follow this guidance:

This guidance applies to all DOT funding recipients, which include state departments of transportation, state motor vehicle administrations, airport operators, metropolitan planning organizations, and regional, state, and local transit operators, among many others. Coverage extends to a recipient's entire program or activity, i.e., to all parts of a recipient's operations. This is true even if only one part of the recipient receives the Federal assistance. For example, if DOT provides assistance to a state department of transportation to rehabilitate a particular highway on the National Highway System, all of the operations of the entire state department of transportation—not just the particular highway program or project—are covered by the DOT guidance.

Elements of an Effective LEP Policy

The US Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division has developed a set of elements that may be helpful in designing and LEP policy or plan. These elements include:

1. Identifying LEP persons who need language assistance,
2. Identifying ways in which language assistance will be provided,
3. Training Staff,
4. Providing notice to LEP persons,
5. The recommended method of evaluating accessibility to available transportation services is the Four-Factor Analysis identified by the USDOT.

These recommended plan elements have been incorporated into this plan.

Methodology for Assessing Needs and Reasonable Steps for an Effective LEP Policy

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

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

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.

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.

Smaller recipients with more limited budgets are typically not expected to provide the same level of language service as larger recipients with larger budgets.

The DOT guidance is modeled after the Department of Justice's guidance and requires recipients and sub-recipients to take steps to ensure meaningful access to their programs and activities to LEP persons. More information for recipients and sub-recipients can be found at <http://www.lep.gov>.

The Four-Factor Analysis

This plan uses the recommended four-factor analysis of an individualized assessment considering the four factors outlined above. Each of the following factors is examined to determine the level and extent of language assistance measures required to sufficiently ensure meaningful access to City services and activities that may affect their quality of life. Recommendations are then based on the results of the analysis.

Factor 1: The Proportion, Numbers and Distribution of LEP Persons

The Census Bureau has a range for four classifications of how well people speak English. The classifications are: 'very well,' 'well,' 'not well,' and 'not at all.' For our planning purposes, we are considering people that speak English less than 'very well' as Limited English Proficient persons.

As seen in Table #1, the Census 2010 Data for the City of Detroit shows that 28,964 (4.2%) of individuals have identified themselves as speaking English less than "very well", with 19,323 individuals (4.2%) consisting of the Spanish language group, followed by the Other languages group with 4,438 (0.6%), then by the Indo-European language group representing 4,112 individuals (0.6%), and finally by 1,091 individuals (0.2%) in the Asian and Pacific Islander language group.

TABLE #1
City of Detroit (American Fact Finder)

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	# of individuals	Percentage
Population 5 years and over	686,351	686,351
English only	622,781	90.7%
Language other than English	63,570	9.3%
Speak English less than "very well"	28,964	4.2%
Spanish	39,717	5.8%
Speak English less than "very well"	19,323	2.8%
Other Indo-European languages	10,627	1.5%
Speak English less than "very well"	4,112	0.6%
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	2,740	0.4%
Speak English less than "very well"	1,091	0.2%
Other languages	10,486	1.5%
Speak English less than "very well"	4,438	0.6%

Factor 2: Frequency of Contact with LEP Individuals

The City has conducted an informal survey of our employees with regard to whether they have had encounters with LEP individuals in the performance of their job functions and found that it has and will continue to have encounters with LEP individuals. The City has offices accessible to the public and therefore accessible to LEP individuals and we have staff that may encounter LEP individuals. Additionally, throughout the year public meetings are held and LEP individuals will be in attendance. Given the large concentration of LEP individuals as displayed in Table #1 (above) the probability of City employees encountering an LEP individual is high.

Factor 3: The Nature and Importance of the Program, Activity, or Service to LEP

The City of Detroit serves individuals throughout the city in a variety of ways including managing roads, water, sewer, police, fire, elections, and other services to citizens of the City of Detroit and individuals from outside of the city, such as visitors. The nature of the services that the city provides is very important to an individual's day-to-day life. Therefore the denial of services to an LEP individual could have a significant detrimental effect. Given the high concentration of LEP language groups in our city, we will ensure accessibility to all of our programs, services, and activities.

Factor 4: The Resources Available to the City of Detroit and Overall Cost

US Department of Transportation Policy Guidance Concerning Recipients' Responsibilities to Limited English Proficient (LEP) Persons published in the Federal Register: December 14, 2005 (Volume 70, Number 239) states:

"Certain DOT recipients, such as those serving very few LEP persons or those with very limited resources, may choose not to develop a written LEP plan."

"A recipient's level of resources and the costs imposed may have an impact on the nature of the steps it should take in providing meaningful access for LEP persons. Smaller recipients with more limited budgets are not expected to provide the same level of language services as larger recipients with larger budgets. In addition, "reasonable steps" may cease to be reasonable where the costs imposed substantially exceed the benefits. Recipients should carefully explore the most cost-effective means of delivering competent and accurate language services before limiting services due to resource concerns."

Based on this guidance, we have reviewed our resources and deemed that, given the significant number of LEP individuals in our city, upon request we will translate our vital documents into the language requested to ensure accessibility.

Although there will not be a fixed amount allocated from our yearly budget for the translation of documents, the cost associated with the necessary translation of document in order to comply with LEP requirements will be allocated on an as-needed basis.

Safe Harbor Stipulation

Federal law provides a "Safe Harbor" situation so that recipients can ensure with greater certainty that they comply with their obligation to provide written translations in languages other than English. A "Safe Harbor" means that if a recipient provides written translation in certain circumstances, such action will be considered strong evidence of compliance with the recipient's written-translation obligations under Title VI.

The failure to provide written translations under the circumstances does not mean there is non-compliance, but rather provides a guide for recipients that would like greater certainty of compliance than can be provided by a fact-intensive, four factor analysis. For example, even if a Safe Harbor is not used, if written translation of a certain document(s) would be so burdensome as to defeat the legitimate objectives of its program, it is not necessary. Other ways of providing meaningful access, such as effective oral interpretation of certain vital documents, might be acceptable under such circumstances.

Strong evidence of compliance with the recipient's written translation obligations under "Safe Harbor" includes providing written translations of vital documents for each eligible LEP language group that constitutes 5% or 1,000, whichever is less, of the population of persons eligible to be served or likely to be affected or encountered. Translation of other documents, if needed, can be provided orally.

This "Safe Harbor" provision applies to the translation of written documents only. It does not affect the requirement to provide meaningful access to LEP individuals through competent oral interpreters where oral language services are needed and are reasonable.

Given the high concentration of LEP individuals (as seen above in Table #1) we have deemed that written translations of all vital documents should be made upon request for translation. The City of Detroit will translate all vital documents which will include, but not be limited to: the complaint form, complaint procedures, and all public meeting notices.

Providing Notice to LEP Persons

USDOT LEP guidance says:

Once an agency has decided, based on the four factors, that it will provide language service, it is important that the recipient notify LEP persons of services available free of charge. Recipients should provide this notice in languages LEP persons would understand. The guidance provides several examples of notification including:

1. Signage in languages that an LEP individual would understand when free language assistance is available with advance notice.
2. Stating in outreach documents that free language services are available from the agency.
3. Working with community-based organizations and other stakeholders to inform LEP individuals of the recipient's services, including the availability of language assistance services.

Statements in languages that an LEP individual would understand will be placed in public information and public notices informing LEP individuals that persons requiring language assistance and/or special accommodations will be provided the requested service free of charge, with reasonable advance notice to the City of Detroit.

Options and Proposed Actions

Options:

Federal fund recipients have two (2) main ways 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.^{iv}

The City is defining an interpreter as a person who translates spoken language orally, as opposed to a translator, who translates written language and a translator as a person who transfers the meaning of written text from one language into another. The person who translates orally is not a translator, but an interpreter.^v

What the City of Detroit will do. What actions will the City of Detroit take?

- With advance notice of seven calendar days, the City will provide interpreter services at public meetings, including language translation and signage for the hearing impaired.
- The City will utilize the *Translators Resource List* as provided by MDOT and other agencies for translation services and verbal interpretation.
- Ensure placement of statements in notices and publications in languages other than English that interpreter services are available for public meetings.
- The Census Bureau “I-speak” Language Identification Card will be distributed to all employees that may potentially encounter LEP individuals.
- Once the LEP individual’s language has been identified, an agency will be contacted to provide interpretation services.
- Publications of the city’s complaint form will be made available at public meetings.
- In the event that a City employee encounters a LEP individual, they will follow the procedure listed below:

OFFICE ENCOUNTER

1. Provide an I-speak language identification card to determine the language spoken of the LEP individual.
2. Once the foreign language is determined, provide information to Title VI coordinator who will contact an interpreter.
3. If the need is for a document to be translated, the Title VI coordinator will have the document translated and provided to the requestor as soon as possible.

ROAD ENCOUNTER

1. Road crew employee will immediately contact the Title VI coordinator for assistance, and provide an I-speak language identification card to the LEP individual to determine the language spoken of the individual.
2. Once the foreign language is determined, provide information to Title VI coordinator who will contact an interpreter to provide telephonic interpretation.
3. If the need is for a document to be translated, the Title VI coordinator will have the document translated and provided to the requestor as soon as possible.

IN WRITING

1. Once a letter has been received it will be immediately forwarded to the Title VI Coordinator.
2. The Title VI Coordinator will contact a translator from an agency to determine the specifics of the letter request information.
3. The Title VI Coordinator will work with the selected agency to provide the requested service to the individual in a timely manner.

BY PHONE

1. If someone calls into our office speaking another language every attempt will be made to keep that individual on the line until an interpreter can be conferenced into the line and if possible determine the language spoken of the caller.
2. Once the language spoken by the caller has been identified, we will proceed with providing the requested assistance to the LEP individual.

The City of Detroit Staff Training.

The City of Detroit staff will provide training on the requirements for providing meaningful access to services for LEP persons, where it is financially able to do so.

LEP Plan Access

A copy of the LEP plan document can be requested at the City of Detroit- Human Rights Office during normal business hours and the City of Detroit will make the plan available on the website at www.detroitmi.gov. Any person or agency may also request a copy by contacting:

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ⁱ The executive order verbatim can be found online at <http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/cor/Pubs/eolep.htm>.

ⁱⁱ Policy Guidance Concerning Recipients' Responsibilities to Limited English Proficient (LEP) Persons. Federal Register: December 14, 2005 (Volume 70, Number 239)

ⁱⁱⁱ The DOT has also posted an abbreviated version of this guidance on their website at <http://www.dotcr.ost.dot.gov/asp/lep.asp>.

^{iv} <http://www.dotcr.ost.dot.gov/asp/lep/asp>

^v Department of Justice Final LEP Guidelines, Federal Register June 18, 2002-Vol. 67-Number 117.