## Changes to Key Areas in AAATA's Title VI Program Update

Area	Current Version	Proposed Version
Complaint Procedure		
Translated Language(s)	English	English, Chinese, Spanish,     Arabic, and Korean
Time frame for complaint to be provided after alleged incident	• None	Within 180 calendar days (per FTA Circular)
Response time to acknowledge receipt	Within 7 days of receipt	Within 7 days, confirm receipt and advised the complaint is being investigated
Response time for AAATA to address complaint	• 30 days, whenever possible	• 30 days in writing
<b>Equity Analysis</b>	Policy	
Definition of Major Service Change	<ul> <li>Change affecting more than 25% of riders of a route, or</li> <li>Change affecting more than 25% of the miles of a route, or</li> <li>Changes on multiple routes affecting more than 10% of riders or route miles of overall fixed- route service.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>A change affecting more than 25% of weekly revenue service hours or miles for any transit route or service at one time or cumulatively within a period of thirty-six months, or</li> <li>Implementation of a new route, or</li> <li>Elimination of a route.</li> </ul>
Definition of Fare Change	<ul> <li>Change in the base fare (i.e. full adult cash fare)</li> <li>Any change affecting the fare of more than 10% of fare-paying riders (i.e. not including riders whose fare is paid by a third party such as an employer or university)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Any change in the fare, or</li> <li>Any change to payment or fare media that would be subject to the fare change.</li> </ul>

Area	<b>Current Version</b>	Proposed Version		
Equity Analysis Policy (continued)				
Conditions for Disparate Impact / Disproportionate Burden – Service Change	For service improvements, the basis for comparison is between the route(s) to be improved and the non-minority / non-low-income routes in the system as a whole.  • Increase in the frequency:  A finding of disparate impact / disproportionate burden is made if a) the service improvement is on non-minority / non-low-income route(s), and  b) after the change, the route(s) with changed service have a greater frequency than the majority of minority / low-income routes.  • Increase in the span of service:  A finding of disparate impact / disproportionate burden is made if a) the service improvement is on non-minority / non-low-income route(s), and  b) after the change, the route(s) with increased span of service have a longer span than the majority of minority /low-income routes.  • Increase in the days of operation:  A finding of disparate impact / disproportionate burden is made if a) the service improvement is on non-minority / non-low-income route(s), and  b) after the change, the route(s) with increased days of service operate on days on which the majority of minority / low-income routes do not operate.  Similarly, for service reductions, the basis for comparison is between the route(s) to be reduced and the non-minority / non-low-income routes in the system as a whole.	A possible disparate impact / disproportionate burden is determined by either  • comparing the proportion of the minority / low-income population within a quarter mile of the changed route or segment of the bus route with the proportion of the population that is a minority / low-income for the entire service area, or  • comparing the proportion of minority / low-income riders on the route or segment of the route being changed with the proportion of minority / low-income riders on the entire system.  A possible disparate impact is deemed to occur when the difference between the two measures (existing riders or the population and system-wide ridership or the service area population) is 10 percent or greater.  The rate of 10 percent is consistent with the commonly used standard for disparate impact and allows for variations in the statistical reliability of the underlying data.		

Area	Current Version	Proposed Version		
Equity Analysis Policy (continued)				
Conditions for Disparate Impact / Disproportionate Burden – Fare Change	Disparate impact exists if the minority population will bear 5% or more of the cumulative increase in fares than would be expected based on the percentage of minority persons in the population of riders.  A finding of disproportionate burden will be made if low-income population will bear -10% or more of the cumulative increase in fares than would be expected based on the percentage of low-income persons in the population of riders.	A possible disparate impact / disproportionate burden is determined by comparing the fare changes for fare categories used disproportionately by minorities / persons with lowincomes with the fare changes for the entire system.  A possible disparate impact / disproportionate burden is deemed to occur when particular fare categories are increased more than the average overall system fare increase and the proportion of minority / lowincome riders in the fare category is more than 10 percent greater than the proportion of minority / lowincome riders system-wide.		
Public Input Policy				
Definition of Major Service Change and Fare Change	See definitions under Equity Analysis Policy.	See definitions under Equity     Analysis Policy.		
Notification of Proposed Changes	Public Input Policy has been updated to incorporate current practices, approaches, and technologies such as virtual public meetings.			