

How do I file a complaint with NJSP?

Any person or group who believes they have been discriminated against may file a signed, written complaint with the New Jersey State Police within 180 days of the violation. In addition, a complaint may also be filed within 180 days of the alleged discrimination with an appropriate federal agency.



To file a complaint with NJSP, you may contact them at the following address and number:

New Jersey State Police
P.O. Box 7068
West Trenton, NJ 08628
(609) 882-2000
LT. Walter Babecki Ext 2975



To file a complaint with United States Department of Transportation, please contact them at the following address and number:

US Department of Transportation
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration
Office of Civil Rights
1200 New Jersey Ave., SE
8th Floor, E81-314
Washington, DC 20590
Phone: 1-202-366-0693
Fax: 1-202-366-1599

TITLE VI COMPLAINT FORM

SECTION I: GENERAL INFORMATION

Name of Complainant: _____
Address: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____
Contact Person: _____
Phone Number: _____
Fax Number: _____

SECTION II: AGENCY, CONTRACTOR, INSTITUTION

Please provide the name of the agency, contractor or institution that discriminated against you:

Name: _____
Address: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

How were you discriminated against? Please give specific information and the basis of the discrimination, i.e., status as a minority, low income, etc.

When and where did the discrimination take place? _____

Were there any witnesses?
Please provide names and addresses.

Name: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____

Name: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____

Please provide any additional information on a separate piece of paper.

Your Rights

Under Title VI of the

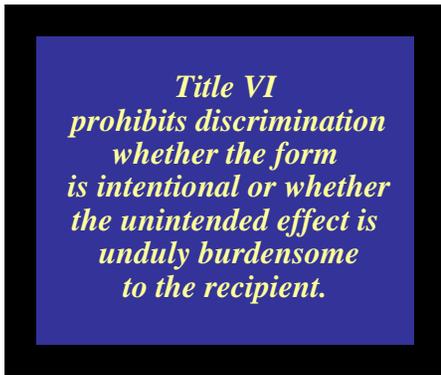
Civil Rights Act of

1964



What is Title VI?

Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin in programs and activities supported by Federal funding. It specifically states: **“no person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.”** 42 USC §2000d

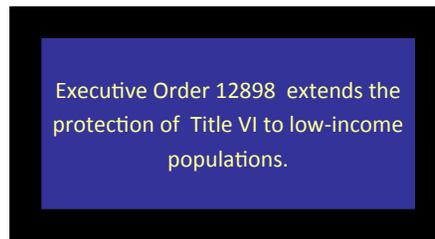


What does Title VI cover?

Title VI of the Civil Right Act of 1964 and supplemental legislation covers all federal aid except those federally funded contracts of insurance and guaranty. It does not cover employment, except where employment practices result in discrimination against program beneficiaries, or where the purposes of federal assistance is to provide employment. The Act does not apply to discrimination based on age, sex, geographical locale or wealth.

Who is covered under Title VI?

Any person who is discriminated against based on **race, color or national origin**. Minorities are covered, including Black, Hispanic, Asian American and American Indian or Alaskan Native. Undocumented aliens are also covered. The elderly, children, the disabled and other populations (such as female head of household) *may* be covered because of concentrations in certain protected communities.



What is Environmental Justice (Executive Order 12898)?

Executive Order 12898, enacted in 1994 by President Clinton, requires each federal agency and its recipients when implementing programs, policies or activities to the greatest extent practicable by law develop a strategy that prevents **“disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects”** on low-income and minority populations in the United States.

What are examples of “adverse effects” noted in Executive Order 12898?

The denial of, reduction in, or significant delay in the receipt of or benefits of NJ State Police programs, policies, or activities

Adverse impact on employment

Air, noise and water pollution or soil contamination

Destruction of natural resources

Destruction of community cohesion or its economic vitality

Destruction or disruption of public and private facilities or services

Displacement of persons, businesses, farms or nonprofit organizations

Increased traffic congestion, isolation, exclusion, or separation of minority or low-income community from the broader community

Bodily impairment, infirmity, illness or death

