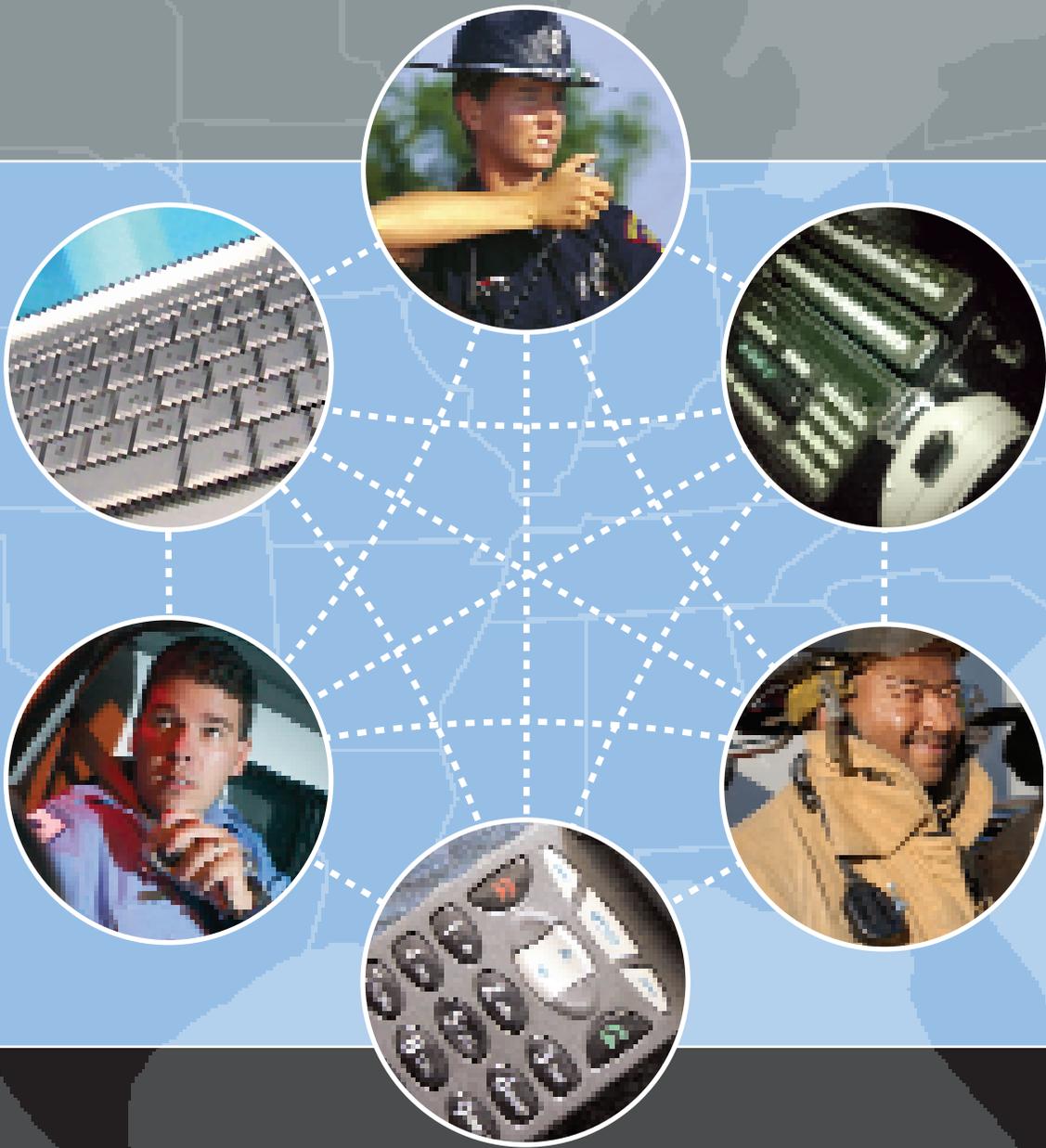


The United States Conference of Mayors  
Homeland Security Monitoring Center

# The United States Conference of Mayors INTEROPERABILITY SURVEY

A 192-City Survey





## **The United States Conference of Mayors**

### **James A. Garner**

Mayor of Hempstead  
President

### **Donald L. Plusquellic**

Mayor of Akron  
Vice President

### **Beverly O'Neill**

Mayor of Long Beach  
Chair, Advisory Board

### **Tom Cochran**

Executive Director

The U.S. Conference of Mayors is the official nonpartisan organization of cities with populations of 30,000 or more. There are 1,139 such cities in the country today, each represented in the Conference by its chief elected official, the Mayor.



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This report can be found on The U.S. Conference of Mayors website at [usmayors.org](http://usmayors.org).

## **FORWARD**

One month after the September 11, 2001 attacks on the nation, The United States Conference of Mayors brought more than 200 mayors, police and fire chiefs, emergency managers and public health officials to Washington to examine the new and challenging security issues confronting the vast majority of Americans who live in cities, to examine the extraordinary costs already incurred by the cities in the weeks following the attacks, and to examine the even greater costs projected by the cities as they prepared to take on their new homeland security responsibilities.

This summit meeting of local leaders drafted a sweeping “National Action Plan for Safety and Security in America’s Cities” that addressed three primary areas of concern: 1) transportation security; 2) emergency preparedness; and 3) federal-local law enforcement.

One of the major issue areas identified in our National Action Plan was “Communications and Technology.” As stated in the Plan, inadequate and unpredictable wireless communications are serious issues plaguing cities. Within this section, the first recommendation was, “There must be communication system interoperability to ensure clear communications among city departments and federal, regional, state and other local entities responding to disasters.” This issue has been raised by mayors and police chiefs in many of our subsequent meetings, especially during our Fall Leadership Meeting in 2003.

The Conference of Mayors has aggressively lobbied for first responder and interoperable communications funding with the outcome being an increased federal commitment to interoperable communications. In 2003, Congress appropriated at least \$154 million for interoperable communications through an array of grants administered by the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Justice. In addition to the \$154 million, the Conference has advocated for direct funding for first responders and has been working to make sure funding sent through the states is used for this and other related purposes. We have also been working on the many issues related to spectrum needs, and other interoperable and telecommunications technology issues.

To help us better understand and advocate for the needs of cities and first responders, we decided to undertake a detailed survey on the issue of interoperability.

The Conference of Mayors homeland security efforts are being led by Conference President Mayor James A. Garner of Hempstead (NY) and his fellow officers, as well as the Co-Chairs of the USCM Homeland Security Task Force, Mayors Martin O’Malley of Baltimore (MD) and David Wallace of Sugar Land (TX), the Chair of the USCM Criminal and Social Justice Committee J. Christian Bollwage of Elizabeth (NJ), and the Chair of the Mayor and Police Chiefs Task Force Scott L. King of Gary (IN). Also under telecommunications policy, interoperable communications efforts are led by Conference Vice Chair for Transportation and Telecommunications Policy Dearborn (MI) Mayor Michael A. Guido.

The Conference serves on the Executive Committee of SAFECOM, which gives us a major role in policy development related to interoperability issues. The Wireless Public SAFETY Interoperable COMMUNICATIONS Program, or SAFECOM, was created within the executive branch, the Office of Management and Budget in 2001 to unify the federal government’s efforts address interoperability at the federal, state, local, and tribal levels.

The survey addresses issues related to: 1) the level of interoperable communications across city, state, and federal public safety agencies; 2) obstacles to interoperability and whether the federal mechanism for distributing Homeland Security funds by states delayed city interoperable investment; 3) investment required for a city to become fully interoperable and whether and how much federal funding is expect or has been made available to aid city interoperable implementation.

Our new survey finds that more than 77 percent of the cities in the survey are interoperable across police and fire departments, and 66 percent across police, fire and EMS. The survey also found that communications with surrounding counties and neighboring cities was fairly good. However, aging systems and lack of funding to improve older systems or purchase modern interoperable communication systems is a serious issue.

When asked about interoperability with transportation systems, now more important than ever with recent federal warnings, 86 percent of the cities report that they do not have interoperable capability with the state transportation department and 94 percent do not have interoperable capability between the rail facility, police, fire and emergency medical service.

And when asked about interoperable communications with the states and federal government, the numbers dramatically drop, to where over 80 percent of the cities say they do not have interoperable communications with the Department of Homeland Security or the Department of Justice. 60 percent of the cities report that they do not have interoperable capability with state emergency operation centers.

Too many cities still respond that they have experienced a lack of interoperability within the last 12 months, and more than 75 percent of the cities say that limited local, state or federal funding is preventing achieving full interoperable capability.

On top of this, 75 percent of the survey cities say they have not received or been notified that they would receive federal homeland security funding for interoperability.

The ultimate goal of any survey conducted by the Conference of Mayors is to assemble information that can be used to improve the program or process being examined. That is certainly the case with this survey. Mayors have been working very closely with the Department of Homeland Security and Secretary Tom Ridge, and with key members of Congress, on the homeland security issues that they consider most important. How best to get local first responders the resources they need tops our list of priorities, and we believe this survey points to interoperable delivery improvements that need to be made to the current process.

As we learned in the days and nights immediately following 9-11, we must ensure that our nation's first responders are equipped and trained to talk to each other. Lives depend upon it. That is why The United States Conference of Mayors will continue to focus on the priority of interoperable communications.



Tom Cochran  
Executive Director  
June 27, 2004

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

One month after the September 11, 2001 attacks on the nation, The United States Conference of Mayors brought together more than 200 mayors, police and fire chiefs, emergency managers and public health officials to Washington to examine the new and challenging security issues confronting the vast majority of Americans who live in cities. To examine the extraordinary costs already incurred by the cities in the weeks following the attacks, and to examine the even greater costs projected by the cities as they prepare to take on their new homeland security responsibilities.

The summit meeting of mayors drafted a sweeping “National Action Plan for Safety and Security in America’s Cities” that addressed three primary areas of concern: 1) transportation security; 2) emergency preparedness, including interoperable communications; and 3) federal-local law enforcement.

One of the foremost issues in the National Action Plan under “Communications and Technology” is the urgent need for interoperable communications across public safety agencies at the local, state, and federal level. The inability of public safety agencies to be able to talk to one another via radio communication systems, and exchange voice and/or data with one another on demand in real time on a day-to-day basis and during major incidents has been raised by mayors and police chiefs as a continued threat to achieving homeland security. This was especially evident during our Fall Leadership Meeting in 2003.

To help us better understand the inability of police, fire, emergency medical service personnel, and others public safety agencies to communicate in real time and in turn advocate for the interoperable needs of cities, The United States Conference of Mayors decided to undertake this comprehensive survey.

Survey responses were received from 192 cities representing 41 states in the nation and Puerto Rico. Information was submitted by cities as small as Oak Brook (IL), population 8,702 and some of the nation’s largest population centers – Chicago at 2.8 million and Houston at 1.9 million. Cities with populations up to 100,000 comprise the largest group of respondents (122); cities in 100,001 – 400,000 population range comprise the next largest group (54). Sixteen respondents are in the 400,001 and up range.

The survey questions are designed to:

- Measure the level of interoperable communications across city; critical infrastructure located within a city, state, and federal public safety agencies.
- Obtain information on obstacles to interoperability and whether the federal mechanism for distributing Homeland Security funds by states delayed city interoperable investment.
- Determine the level of investment required for a city to become fully interoperable and whether and how much federal funding is expected or has been made available to aid city interoperable implementation.

While the survey findings include encouraging data, including 77 percent of the cities report interoperable capability across police and fire departments and 74 percent report that they are interoperable with neighboring city police and fire departments, the findings also report challenging data.

Many mayors have express concern that their state had not included their interoperability assessment need in the state application for homeland security first responder and critical infrastructure funds. Our interoperable communications survey results demonstrate why cities have this concern. 54 percent report that their city has not been included, as part of their state's interoperability assessment with the net result of city critical interoperable communication needs not being funded.

Another major concern is the age of communication systems, particularly those of cities with a population of 100,001 to 400,000 that report a median system age of 11 years old. Many outdated systems are still being used today in cities due to insufficient funds. Older technologies, especially analog systems, lack many of the features, which are important to first responders that are inherent in digital and trunked systems. Older systems may lack the high degree of coverage, security and information interoperability that is now essential with the war on terrorism. Instantaneous sharing of information, such as video images or fingerprints, is critical to prevent terrorist incidents and to respond to incidents.

An additional major concern highlighted in the survey is the different radio frequencies used by cities. Seventy-five percent of survey cities indicate that different radio frequencies hinder emergency communications between cities. Lack of common frequencies can impact the ability of multiple agencies to quickly and effectively communicate with each other during emergencies.

In addition, 44 percent of the survey cities reported that in the last 12 months that there had been an incident or event either within the city or region requiring multi-agency response where the lack of interoperable communications made response difficult.

Among the major city-to-federal findings of important concern is that 58 percent of the cities report that the current federal mechanism for distributing the majority of homeland security funding through the states has delayed investment in interoperable communications equipment. Other significant city-to-federal findings of concern include:

- 88 percent report that they are not interoperable with Homeland Security (FEMA, Customs, Borders...)
- 83 percent report that they are not interoperable with the Department of Justice (FBI, JTTF, ATF...).
- 75 percent reported that they have not received or been notified that they would be receiving federal funding for interoperable communications.

Among the major city-to-state findings of concern is that 54 percent of the cities report that the city has not been included as part of the state's interoperability assessment. Other significant city-to-state findings of concern include:

- 60 percent said they are not interoperable with the state emergency operations center.
- 57 percent said that they do not have interoperable capability with the state emergency management agency.
- 49 percent report that their city is not interoperable with the state police.

Among the major city-to-transportation and critical infrastructure findings of concern is that 86 percent of the cities report that they do not have interoperable capability with the state transportation department. Other significant transportation and critical infrastructure findings of concern include:

- Cities with a major chemical plant, 97 percent report that they do not have interoperable capability between the chemical plant, police, fire and emergency medical service (EMS).
- For cities with a major rail facility, 94 percent do not have interoperable capability between the rail facility, police, fire and emergency medical service.
- 92 percent of cities with a seaport report that they do not have interoperable capability between the seaport, police, fire and emergency medical service.

## **HOMELAND SECURITY MONITORING CENTER**

In June 2003, during the Annual Meeting of The U.S. Conference of Mayors in Denver, the organization's leadership declared that, because of the importance to the nation of the homeland security system, the federal plan for distribution of funds through the states must be closely monitored to determine whether it is being followed, whether it is performing adequately, and whether improvements can be made. In that meeting, the mayors called for the creation of a Homeland Security Monitoring Center within the Conference.

# SURVEY FINDINGS

Survey responses were received from 192 cities representing 41 states in the nation and Puerto Rico. Information was submitted by cities as small as Oak Brook (IL), population 8,702 and by the nation's largest population centers – Chicago at 2.8 million and Houston at 1.9 million.

Cities with populations up to 100,000 comprise the largest group of respondents (122); cities in 100,001 – 400,000 population range comprise the next largest group (54). Sixteen respondents are in the 400,001 and up range.

For each of the findings reported in this document, calculations are based on the number of cities responding to individual survey questions. Within individual survey items, percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

## Measuring Interoperable Capability

### *Interoperable Capability Across First Responders*

- 77 percent report interoperable capability across police and fire departments.
- 66 percent have interoperable capability across police, fire, and EMS.

### *Interoperable Capability Between First Responders, Public Works, Transportation and Critical Infrastructure*

- 50 percent report interoperable capability between public works, police, fire and EMS.
- 31 percent with water treatment facilities report that they do not have interoperable capability between the water treatment facility, police, fire and EMS
- Survey cities with an airport, 26 percent report interoperable capability between the airport, police, fire and EMS.
- Of those cities who have interoperable capability across police, fire and EMS, 23 percent report that they do have interoperable capability with transportation facilities.
- 23 percent with utility infrastructure have interoperable capability between the utility, police, fire and EMS.
- 22 percent with a large campus/stadium report interoperable capability between the large campus/stadium and police, fire and EMS.
- 8 percent with a seaport report interoperable capability between the seaport, police, fire and EMS.
- Of those cities with a major rail facility, 6 percent have interoperable capability between the rail facility, police, fire and EMS.
- Cities with a major chemical plant, 3 percent report interoperable capability between the chemical plant, police, fire and EMS.

### ***City Interagency Or Mutual Aid Agreements***

- 96 percent report that they have an interagency or mutual aid agreement in place.

### ***City Interoperable Capability With Neighboring City, County And Regional Mutual Aid Partners***

- 82 percent report that they do not have interoperable capability with the transportation provider.
- 52 percent said that they do not have interoperable capabilities with the county fire marshal.
- 33 percent said that they are not interoperable with the county sheriff.
- 26 percent report that they are not interoperable with neighboring city police and fire departments.

### ***City Interoperable Capability With State Public Safety Agencies***

- 90 percent report that they do not have interoperable capability with the National Guard.
- 86 percent report that they do not have interoperable capability with the state transportation department.
- 60 percent said that they do not have interoperable capability with the state emergency operations center.
- 60 percent said that they do not have interoperable capability with the state emergency management agency.
- 53 percent report that the city has not been included as part of the state's interoperability assessment.
- 49 percent report that they do not have interoperable capability with the state police.

### ***City Interoperable Capability With Federal Public Safety Agencies***

- 88 percent report that they do not have interoperable capability with Homeland Security (FEMA, Customs, Borders...).
- 83 percent said that they do not have interoperable capability with the Department of Justice (FBI, JTTF, ATF...).

### ***Age Of City Interoperable Communications Systems***

- Cities with populations of 1 to 100,000 report a median interoperable communications system age of 8 years.
- The median interoperable communications system age of cities of 100,001 to 400,000 is 11 years.
- Of cities between 400,001 and above, the median interoperable communications system age is 7 years.

***Lack Of Interoperability Capability Hindering Multi-Agency Emergency Response In The Last 12 Months***

- 44 percent reported that in the last 12 months there had been an incident or event either within the city or region requiring multi-agency response where the lack of interoperable communications made response difficult.

## **Obstacles To Interoperability**

### ***Obstacles Preventing City Full Interoperability***

- 89 percent said limited local funding is an obstacle to achieving full interoperability.
- 81 percent indicate limited state funding as an obstacle to achieving full interoperability.
- 77 percent said limited federal funding is an obstacle to achieving full interoperability.
- 55 percent said issues of equipment and technology is an obstacle to achieving interoperability.
- 52 percent report the grant process is an obstacle to achieving full interoperability.
- 48 percent, aging infrastructure is an obstacle to achieving full interoperability.
- Limited spectrum available to public safety is identified by 37 percent as an obstacle to achieving full interoperability.
- 32 percent report that the lack of local, regional and/or state cooperation is a factor preventing full interoperability.
- 32 percent report that issues of standards are obstacles to achieving full interoperability.
- 27 percent report that the lack of common processes or common terminology used between agencies is an obstacle to achieving full interoperability.
- 12 percent report of not being included in the state assessment as an obstacle to achieving full interoperability.

### ***Largest Impediment To Achieving Full Interoperability***

- 89 percent of the survey cities report that the largest impediment to achieving full interoperability is limited local funding

### ***Federal Mechanism For Distributing Homeland Security Funds***

- 59 percent report that the current federal mechanism for distributing the majority of homeland security funding through the states has delayed investment in interoperable communications equipment.

### ***Current City Public Safety Radio Frequencies***

- 65 percent report that they are using 800 MHz to communicate with other public safety and/or public service organizations.
- 52 percent report high band VHF (136-174 MHz) as their frequency to communicate with other public safety and/or public service organizations.
- 40 percent use UHF (450-512 MHz) to communicate with other public safety and/or public service organizations.
- 8 percent of the cities report that they are using low band (25-50 MHz) frequencies to communicate with other public safety and/or public service organizations.
- 3 percent report that they are using 900 MHz to communicate with other public safety and/or public service organizations.
- 2 percent report that they are using federal band UHF to communicate with other public safety and/or public service organizations.
- 2 percent of the cities, officials said that they are using 700 MHz to communicate with other public safety and/or public service organizations.

***Different Radio Frequencies Hinder Emergency Communications***

- 44 percent report that the use of different radio frequencies greatly hinder emergency communications between their city and adjacent regional cities and state government.
- 31 percent report that the use of different radio frequencies moderately hinders emergency communications between their city and adjacent regional cities and state government.
- 21 percent said that the use of different radio frequencies do not hinder emergency communications between their city and adjacent regional cities and state government.
- 5 percent report that the use of different radio frequencies slightly hinders emergency communications between their city and adjacent regional cities and state government.

## Measuring Interoperable Investments

### *Interoperable Capabilities Assessment*

- 66 percent report that they conducted an assessment to understand current interoperability status.
- 54 percent report that the city has not been included as part of the state's interoperability assessment.

### *City Interoperable Communications Investment Within The Next 12 Months*

- 48 percent report that their city is planning to invest in a communications system within the next 12 months.
- Of those cities that plan to invest in a communications system in the next 12 months, 86 percent indicated that interoperability will be a major factor in that investment decision.
- 53 percent reported that they do not plan on investing in a communications system in the next 12 months.
- Of those cities that do not plan to invest in a communications system in the next 12 months, 73 percent said an investment in a wireless communications system is not included in their city capital improvement program.

### *New Industry Standards*

- 69 percent report that they are planning to use new industry standards such as TIA-102 Project 25 for achieving interoperability.
- 63 percent plan to upgrade their current system according to TIA-102 Project 25 standard.

### *Total Amount Of Money Cities Need To Achieve Full Interoperability*

- Officials in cities under 100,000 indicate an average of \$4.7 million in interoperable funding is needed to achieve full interoperability.
- The average amount of interoperability funding needed to achieve full interoperability for cities of 100,001 to 400,000 is \$5.5 million.
- Cities over 400,001 indicate an average of \$30 million is needed to achieve full interoperability.

### *Federal Interoperability Communication Fund Availability*

- 75 percent or 136 out of 192 cities reported that they have not received or been notified that they would be receiving federal funding for interoperable communications.
- 17 survey cities under 100,000 who are receiving or have been notified that they will be receiving federal funds for interoperability report an average of \$86,811 from the federal government for interoperability communications.
- 15 survey cities of 100,001 to 400,000 who are receiving or have been notified that they will be receiving federal funds for interoperability report an average of \$2,032,429 from the federal government for interoperability communications.

- 8 survey cities over 400,001 who are receiving or have been notified that they will be receiving federal funds for interoperability communications report an average of \$1,789,741 million from the federal government for interoperability communications.
- Of those cities expecting or receiving federal funds for interoperable, officials said their primary source of interoperable communications funding came from Homeland Security.

***Federal Interoperable Funding Percentage Of City Need***

- Survey cities under 100,000 who are receiving or have been notified that they will be receiving federal funds for interoperable communications report that the federal funds represent 5 percent of their total need.
- Survey cities of 100,001 to 400,000 who are receiving or have been notified that they will be receiving federal funds for interoperable communications report that the federal funds represent 3 percent of their total need.
- Survey cities over 400,001 who are receiving or have been notified that they will be receiving federal funds for interoperable communications report that the federal funds represent 8 percent of their total need.

***City Funding Methods To Build Interoperable Communications Systems***

- 37 percent report that they are using public safety federal funds to build an interoperable communications system.
- 20 percent report that they are using bonds to build an interoperable communications system.
- 17 percent said that they are using special fees and/or taxes to build an interoperable communications system.
- 7 percent indicate that they are using federal transportation funds to build an interoperable communications system.
- 3 percent said they are using sales lease back to build an interoperable communications system.

## *City List by State*

### *City List by State State*

<i>State</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Population</i>
<b><i>Alabama</i></b>	Birmingham	242,820
	<b><i>Total Cities:</i></b>	<b><i>1</i></b>
<b><i>Alaska</i></b>	Anchorage	260,283
	<b><i>Total Cities:</i></b>	<b><i>1</i></b>
<b><i>Arizona</i></b>	Chandler	176,581
	Gilbert	109,697
	Tucson	486,699
	<b><i>Total Cities:</i></b>	<b><i>3</i></b>
<b><i>Arkansas</i></b>	Fayetteville	58,047
	Little Rock	183,133
	North Little Rock	60,433
	<b><i>Total Cities:</i></b>	<b><i>3</i></b>
<b><i>California</i></b>	Burbank	100,316
	Campbell	38,138
	Chico	59,954
	Claremont	33,998
	Culver City	38,816
	Fairfield	96,178
	Gardena	57,746
	Glendale	194,973
	Hayward	140,030
	Inglewood	112,580
	Irvine	143,072
	La Mirada	46,783

*Thursday, June 17, 2004*

*Page 1 of 9*

*City List by State*  
*State*

<i>City</i>	<i>Population</i>
Lancaster	118,718
Long Beach	471,000
Merced	63,893
Newark	42,471
Porterville	39,615
Redondo Beach	63,261
Riverside	255,166
Rosemead	53,505
Sacramento	407,018
San Buenaventura	100,916
San Francisco	776,733
San Leandro	79,452
San Marcos	54,977
Santa Maria	77,423
Torrance	137,946
Visalia	91,565
West Covina	105,080
West Hollywood	35,716
<b>Total Cities:</b>	<b>30</b>

*Colorado*

Thornton	82,384
<b>Total Cities:</b>	<b>1</b>

*Connecticut*

East Hartford	49,575
Fairfield	57,340
<b>Total Cities:</b>	<b>2</b>

*Delaware*

Wilmington	72,664
<b>Total Cities:</b>	<b>1</b>

*Florida*

Clearwater	108,787
Fort Lauderdale	152,397
Hollywood	139,357

**City List by State  
State**

	<b>City</b>	<b>Population</b>
	Lakeland	78,452
	Miami	362,470
	North Lauderdale	32,264
	Orlando	185,951
	Pembroke Pines	137,427
	Pinellas Park	45,658
	Tamarac	55,588
	Tampa	303,447
	<b>Total Cities:</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Georgia</b>		
	Augusta	199,775
	<b>Total Cities:</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Hawaii</b>		
	Honolulu	423,475
	<b>Total Cities:</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Idaho</b>		
	Pocatello	51,466
	<b>Total Cities:</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Illinois</b>		
	Alton	30,496
	Arlington Heights	76,031
	Bartlett	36,706
	Bolingbrook	56,321
	Carol Stream	40,438
	Chicago	2,896,016
	Chicago Heights	32,776
	Des Plaines	58,720
	Lansing	28,332
	Naperville	128,358
	Niles	30,068
	Oak Brook	8,702
	Oak Park	52,524
	Palatine	65,479

*City List by State*  
*State*

<i>City</i>	<i>Population</i>
Park Ridge	37,775
Peoria	112,936
Rockford	150,115
Schaumburg	75,386
Springfield	111,454
Waukegan	87,901
Wheaton	55,416
<b>Total Cities:</b>	<b>21</b>

*Indiana*

Carmel	37,733
East Chicago	32,414
Fort Wayne	205,727
Gary	102,746
Michigan City	32,900
<b>Total Cities:</b>	<b>5</b>

*Iowa*

Cedar Rapids	120,758
Council Bluffs	58,268
<b>Total Cities:</b>	<b>2</b>

*Louisiana*

Alexandria	46,342
New Iberia	32,623
New Orleans	484,674
<b>Total Cities:</b>	<b>3</b>

*Maine*

Bangor	31,473
<b>Total Cities:</b>	<b>1</b>

*Maryland*

Baltimore	651,154
Bowie	50,269
<b>Total Cities:</b>	<b>2</b>

*Massachusetts*

*Thursday, June 17, 2004*

*Page 4 of 9*

*City List by State  
State*

<i>City</i>	<i>Population</i>
Amesbury	16,450
Boston	589,141
Braintree	33,828
Dartmouth	30,666
Holyoke	39,838
Melrose	27,134
Worcester	172,648

***Total Cities:*** 7

***Michigan***

Dearborn	97,775
East Lansing	46,525
Garden City	30,047

***Total Cities:*** 3

***Minnesota***

Apple Valley	45,527
Bloomington	85,172
Brooklyn Park	67,388
Eden Prairie	54,901
Minnetonka	51,301

***Total Cities:*** 5

***Mississippi***

Biloxi	50,644
Greenville	41,633
Jackson	184,256
Meridian	39,968
Tupelo	34,211

***Total Cities:*** 5

***Missouri***

St. Louis	348,189
University City	37,428

***Total Cities:*** 2

***Montana***

Billings	89,847
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*Thursday, June 17, 2004*

*Page 5 of 9*

*City List by State  
State*

*City Population*

	<b>Total Cities:</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Nevada</b>			
	Las Vegas		478,434
	<b>Total Cities:</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>New Jersey</b>			
	Brick		76,119
	East Orange		69,824
	Elizabeth		120,568
	Fort Lee		35,461
	Howell		48,903
	Monroe Twp		27,999
	Wayne		54,069
	<b>Total Cities:</b>	<b>7</b>	
<b>New Mexico</b>			
	Albuquerque		448,607
	Las Cruces		74,267
	<b>Total Cities:</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>New York</b>			
	Freeport		43,783
	Hempstead		56,554
	Irondequoit		52,354
	Mount Vernon		68,381
	North Tonawanda		33,262
	Rome		34,950
	Utica		60,651
	Valley Stream		36,368
	<b>Total Cities:</b>	<b>8</b>	
<b>North Carolina</b>			
	Durham		187,035
	Fayetteville		121,015
	Gastonia		66,277
	Greensboro		223,891

*Thursday, June 17, 2004*

*Page 6 of 9*

*City List by State*  
*State*  
*Total Cities:*  
*Ohio*

<i>City</i>	<i>Population</i>
4	
Akron	217,074
Brooklyn	11,586
Canton	80,806
Cleveland Heights	49,958
Columbus	711,470
Dayton	166,179
Gahanna	32,636
Huber Heights	38,212
Stow	32,139
Strongsville	43,858
Upper Arlington	33,686

***Total Cities:*** 11

*Pennsylvania*

Allentown	106,632
Erie	103,717
Penn Hills	46,809
Williamsport	30,706
York	40,862

***Total Cities:*** 5

*Puerto Rico*

Carolina	186,076
Cidra	42,753
Juncos	36,452
San Juan	434,374
Trujillo Alto	75,728

***Total Cities:*** 5

*Rhode Island*

Woonsocket	43,224
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***Total Cities:*** 1

*South Carolina*

Columbia	116,278
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*Thursday, June 17, 2004*

*Page 7 of 9*

*City List by State*  
*State*

<i>City</i>	<i>Population</i>
North Charleston	79,641
Rock Hill	49,765

***Total Cities:*** 3

*Tennessee*

Bartlett	40,543
Johnson City	55,469
Kingsport	44,905
Knoxville	173,890

***Total Cities:*** 4

*Texas*

Allen	43,554
Beaumont	113,866
Denton	80,537
Flower Mound	50,702
Grand Prairie	127,427
Grapevine	42,059
Houston	1,953,631
Lewisville	77,737
Mesquite	124,523
Plano	222,030
Sugar Land	63,328
Texas City	41,521

***Total Cities:*** 12

*Utah*

Murray	34,024
Provo	105,166
Salt Lake City	181,743

***Total Cities:*** 3

*Vermont*

Burlington	38,889
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***Total Cities:*** 1

*Virginia*

Alexandria	128,283
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*Thursday, June 17, 2004*

*Page 8 of 9*

*City List by State*  
*State*

<i>City</i>	<i>Population</i>
Chesapeake	199,184
Newport News	180,150
Virginia Beach	425,257

***Total Cities:*** 4

***Washington***

Auburn	40,314
Burien	31,881
Renton	53,840
Seattle	563,374
Vancouver	143,560
Yakima	71,845

***Total Cities:*** 6

***Wisconsin***

Brookfield	38,649
Sheboygan	50,792

***Total Cities:*** 2

***Total States Represented:*** 41

***Total Cities Represented:*** 192