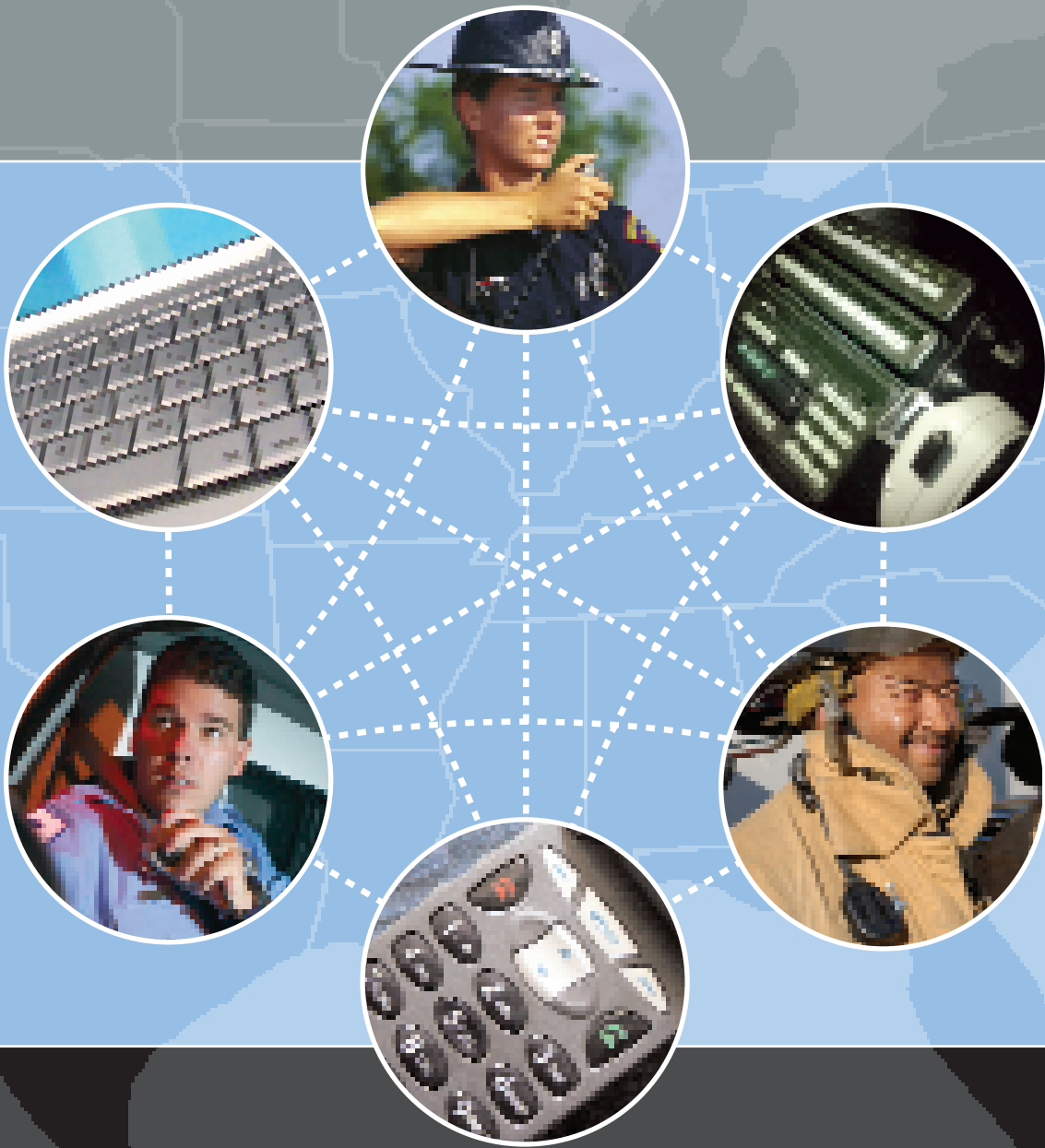June 2004

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

**The United States
Conference of Mayors**

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Mayor of Hempstead
President

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Vice President

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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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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 administrated 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	City	Population
Alabama		
	Birmingham	242,820
	Total Cities:	*1*
Alaska		
	Anchorage	260,283
	Total Cities:	*1*
Arizona		
	Chandler	176,581
	Gilbert	109,697
	Tucson	486,699
	Total Cities:	*3*
Arkansas		
	Fayetteville	58,047
	Little Rock	183,133
	North Little Rock	60,433
	Total Cities:	*3*
California		
	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

State	City	Population
	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

Total Cities: *30*

Colorado

	Thornton	82,384

Total Cities: *1*

Connecticut

	East Hartford	49,575
	Fairfield	57,340

Total Cities: *2*

Delaware

	Wilmington	72,664

Total Cities: *1*

Florida

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

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State	City	Population
	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
	Total Cities:	*11*
Georgia		
	Augusta	199,775
	Total Cities:	*1*
Hawaii		
	Honolulu	423,475
	Total Cities:	*1*
Idaho		
	Pocatello	51,466
	Total Cities:	*1*
Illinois		
	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

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State	City	Population
	Park Ridge	37,775
	Peoria	112,936
	Rockford	150,115
	Schaumburg	75,386
	Springfield	111,454
	Waukegan	87,901
	Wheaton	55,416
	Total Cities: 21	
Indiana		
	Carmel	37,733
	East Chicago	32,414
	Fort Wayne	205,727
	Gary	102,746
	Michigan City	32,900
	Total Cities: 5	
Iowa		
	Cedar Rapids	120,758
	Council Bluffs	58,268
	Total Cities: 2	
Louisiana		
	Alexandria	46,342
	New Iberia	32,623
	New Orleans	484,674
	Total Cities: 3	
Maine		
	Bangor	31,473
	Total Cities: 1	
Maryland		
	Baltimore	651,154
	Bowie	50,269
	Total Cities: 2	
Massachusetts		

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State	City	Population
	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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State	City	Population
	Total Cities:	*1*
Nevada		
	Las Vegas	478,434
	Total Cities:	*1*
New Jersey		
	Brick	76,119
	East Orange	69,824
	Elizabeth	120,568
	Fort Lee	35,461
	Howell	48,903
	Monroe Twp	27,999
	Wayne	54,069
	Total Cities:	*7*
New Mexico		
	Albuquerque	448,607
	Las Cruces	74,267
	Total Cities:	*2*
New York		
	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
	Total Cities:	*8*
North Carolina		
	Durham	187,035
	Fayetteville	121,015
	Gastonia	66,277
	Greensboro	223,891

State	*City*	*Population*
Total Cities:	*4*	

Ohio

	City	Population
	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

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

Total Cities: *5*

Puerto Rico

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

Total Cities: *5*

Rhode Island

	City	Population
	Woonsocket	43,224

Total Cities: *1*

South Carolina

	City	Population
	Columbia	116,278

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State	City	Population
	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
	Total Cities:	*1*
Virginia		
	Alexandria	128,283

State	*City*	*Population*
	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*