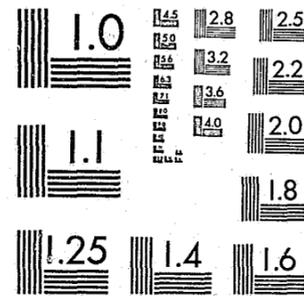


National Criminal Justice Reference Service

ncjrs

This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504.

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U. S. Department of Justice.

National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

4/8/85

INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR
POLITICAL AND SOCIAL RESEARCH

PRETRIAL RELEASE DATA

(ICPSR 7538)

96130

I
C
P
S
R

Principal Investigators | Stuart S. Nagel
Paul Wice
Marian Neff

University of Illinois at Urbana

First ICPSR Edition, 1977

96138

PRETRIAL RELEASE DATA

(ICPSR 7538)

Principal Investigators

Stuart S. Nagel
Paul Wice
Marian Neff
University of Illinois at Urbana

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by
Public Domain
U.S. Dept. of Justice

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

NCJRS

JAN 7 1985

ACQUISITIONS

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research
P.O. Box 1248
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

First ICPSR Edition, 1977

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF ASSISTANCE

All manuscripts utilizing data made available through the Consortium should acknowledge that fact as well as identify the original collector of the data. The ICPSR council urges all users of ICPSR data facilities to follow some adaptation of this statement with the parentheses indicating items to be filled in appropriately or deleted by the individual user.

The data (and tabulations) utilized in this (publication) were made available (in part) by the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research. The data for the Pretrial Release Data were originally collected by Stuart S. Nagel, Paul Wice, and Marian Neff. Neither the original collectors of the data nor the Consortium bear any responsibility for the analyses or interpretations presented here.

In order to provide funding agencies with essential information about the use of archival resources, and to facilitate the exchange of information about ICPSR participants' research activities, each user of the ICPSR data facilities is expected to send two copies of each completed manuscript or thesis abstract to the Consortium. Please indicate in the cover letter which data were used.

STUDY DESCRIPTION

The survey involved asking police chiefs, judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and bail project directors in 80 cities a variety of questions concerning the processing of arrested persons prior to trial. The research objectives included: 1) developing a model designed to determine the optimum percentage of defendants to hold prior to trial, 2) developing a model designed to make decisions on whether a defendant should be released or held in jail prior to trial, 3) comparing cities having bail reform projects with cities not having them, 4) comparing cities that require arrested persons to provide 10 percent of the bond with cities requiring 100 percent of the bond, and 5) determining the causes and effects of variations across cities in the percentage of defendants held in jail prior to trial.

The data were obtained by mailing questionnaires in 1969 to judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and bail project directors in 80 cities. Of the 280 questionnaires mailed 156 respondents or 56 percent sent back usable questionnaires. The questionnaire recipients were determined by consulting such directories as the A.B.A. Criminal Law Directory and the Martindale-Hubbell Legal Directory.

Related publications:

- S. Nagel, R. Wice, and M. Neff,
Too Much or Too Little Policy: The Example of Pretrial Release
(Sage Publications, 1977).
- S. Nagel and M. Neff,
Legal Policy Analysis: Finding an Optimum Level or Mix (Lexington-Heath, 1977).
- S. Nagel and M. Neff,
"Legal Policy Optimizing Models," Journal of Legal Education (Spring, 1977).

CODING KEY

BAIL DATA

DECK ONE

- Columns 1-3 Identification
- Col. 4 Blank
- Col. 5 Deck number
 1 - Deck #1
 2 - Ceck #2
- Col. 6 Blank
- Col. 7 Time between arrest and setting of bail
 1 - Same day
 2 - Next day
 3 - More than one day
- Col. 8 Time between arrest and release on ROR
 1 - Same day
 2 - Next day
 3 - Between 2 days and a week
 4 - More than a week
- Col. 9 System of notification
 1 - No
 2 - Yes
- Col. 10 How notification is made
 1 - Phone call
 2 - Letter
 3 - Personal visit
 4 - Written on court order
 5 - Official publication
 6 - Formal notice to appear
 7 - Advised orally
 8 - Others - bond orders
- Col. 11 Dichotomy of notification (a) Place
 1 - Notice given at the courthouse (formal notice, written on court order)
 2 - Notice given after leaving courthouse (phone call, letter, etc.)
- Col. 12 Dichotomy of notification (b) Oral vs. written
 1 - Oral notice (phone call, visit)
 2 - Written notice (letter, court order)
- Col. 13 Separate detention facilities
 1 - No
 2 - Yes
- Col. 14 Approximate jail costs per day per person
 1 - \$1
 2 - \$2
 3 - \$3
 4 - \$4
 5 - \$5
 6 - \$6
 7 - \$7
 8 - \$8
 9 - \$9

Col. 15	Average length of time spent in jail prior to trial	
	1 - Less than a week	5 - Three months to 4 months
	2 - One week to a month	6 - Four months to 6 months
	3 - One month to two months	7 - Over 6 months
	4 - Two months to 3 months	
Col. 16	Time detained \pm 3 months	
	1 - Less than 3 months	
	2 - Three months and longer	
Col. 17	Bail set by statute or ordinance	
	1 - Set by discretion of judge	
	2 - Set by statute or ordinance	
Col. 18	Bondsmen available	
	1 - No	
	2 - Yes	
Col. 19	Verification system in use	
	1 - No	
	2 - Yes	
Cols. 20 - 35	Statistical Data	
	0 - 0-9%	6 - 60-69%
	1 - 10-19%	7 - 70-79%
	2 - 20-29%	8 - 80-89%
	3 - 30-39%	9 - 90-100%
	4 - 40-49%	
	5 - 50-59%	
Col. 20	Number of defendants arraigned	
Col. 21	Percentage of defendants interviewed for ROR	
Col. 22	Percentage of defendants recommended for ROR	
Col. 23	Percentage of defendants released on own recognizance	
Col. 24	Percentage of defendants released on bail payment	
Col. 25	Percentage of defendants detained in jail	
Col. 26	Percentage of defendants failed to show	
Col. 27	Percentage of defendants ROR'd who failed to show	
Col. 28	Percentage of defendants released on bail who failed to show	
Col. 29	Percentage of defendants rearrested for new crime	
Col. 30	Percentage of defendants rearrested for new crime - ROR'd	

Col. 31	Percentage of defendants rearrested for new crime - released on bail
Col. 32	Percentage of defendants found guilty - those detained in jail
Col. 33	Percentage of defendants found guilty - those ROR'd
Col. 34	Percentage of defendants found guilty - those released on bail
Col. 35	Percentage of defendants who used bondsmen
Cols. 36-50	5-year trend of statistical data
	1 - Decrease
	2 - No change
	3 - Increase
Col. 36	5-yr. trend - % interviewed for ROR
Col. 37	5-yr. trend - % recommended for ROR
Col. 38	5-yr. trend - % receiving ROR
Col. 39	5-yr. trend - % released on bail payment
Col. 40	5-yr. trend - % detained in jail
Col. 41	5-yr. trend - % failed to show
Col. 42	5-yr. trend - % failed to show - ROR'd
Col. 43	5-yr. trend - % failed to show - paid bail
Col. 44	5-yr. trend - % rearrested - total
Col. 45	5-yr. trend - % rearrested - ROR'd
Col. 46	5-yr. trend - % rearrested - paid bail
Col. 47	5-yr. trend - % detained found guilty
Col. 48	5-yr. trend - % ROR'd found guilty
Col. 49	5-yr. trend - % paid bail found guilty
Col. 50	5-yr. trend - % using bondsmen
Cols. 51-60	Pre-release criteria
	1 - Not important
	2 - Slightly important
	3 - Moderately important
	4 - Extremely important
Col. 51	Present charge
Col. 52	Past criminal record
Col. 53	Likelihood of committing a future crime

- Col. 54 Present employment
- Col. 55 References
- Col. 56 Length of present employment
- Col. 57 Living with family
- Col. 58 How long has he lived in city
- Col. 59 How long at his present address
- Col. 60 Has he previously been released on bail and appeared (past appearance record)
- Col. 61 Are these criteria weighted
 - 1 - No
 - 2 - Yes
- Col. 62 Do they have a bail reform program
 - 1 - No
 - 2 - Yes
- Col. 63 Starting date of program
 - 1 - 1963 and earlier
 - 2 - 1964
 - 3 - 1965
 - 4 - 1966
 - 5 - 1967
 - 6 - 1968
 - 7 - 1969
- Col. 64 Dichotomy of starting date
 - 1 - Before 1965
 - 2 - 1965 and after
- Col. 65 Sponsor of program
 - 1 - Probation
 - 2 - Legal aid officer
 - 3 - Bar association
 - 4 - The courts
 - 5 - Foundation
 - 6 - Parole Board
 - 7 - Legal Services
 - 8 - ACLU
 - 9 - Misc.
- Col. 66 Dichotomy of sponsor
 - 1 - Private
 - 2 - Public (governmental)
- Col. 67 Source of staff
 - 1 - Probation officers
 - 2 - Judges
 - 3 - Court administrators
 - 4 - Bail investigators
 - 5 - Misc. paid personnel
 - 6 - Law Students
 - 7 - Vista volunteers
 - 8 - Attorneys
 - 9 - Misc. volunteers

- Col. 68 Dichotomy of service of staff
 - 1 - Regular paid officers of court
 - 2 - Volunteers
- Col. 69 Source of funds
 - 1 - City
 - 2 - State
 - 3 - Federal
 - 4 - Bar association
 - 5 - Private foundations
 - 6 - No cost
 - 7 - Misc.
- Col. 70 Dichotomy of source of funds
 - 1 - Governmental
 - 2 - Private
- Col. 71 Types of charges
 - 1 - Misdemeanors
 - 2 - Lesser felonies
 - 3 - Lesser felonies and misdemeanors
 - 4 - Felonies
 - 5 - Felonies and misdemeanors
 - 6 - Felonies and lesser felonies
 - 7 - Felonies, lesser felonies, and misdemeanors
- Col. 72 Dichotomy of types of charges
 - 1 - Misdemeanors, and/or lesser felonies
 - 2 - Felonies and lesser felonies
- Col. 73 Expansion of bail project
 - 1 - No
 - 2 - Yes
- Cols. 74-76 Attitudes toward the administration of bail - Part III of Questionnaire
 - 1 - Disagree strongly (--)
 - 2 - Disagree but not strongly (-)
 - 3 - Undecided (0)
 - 4 - Agree, but not strongly (+)
 - 5 - Agree strongly (++)
- Col. 74 Role of the bondsmen
- Col. 75 Negative view of bondsmen
- Col. 76 Role of the presiding judge
- Cols. 77-80 Blank

CODING KEY - DECK TWO

- Cols. 1-3 Identification number
- Col. 4 Blank
- Col. 5 Deck number
 - 1 - Deck #1
 - 2 - Deck #2
- Col. 6 Blank
- Cols. 7-24 Attitudes toward the administration of bail (continued)
 - 1 - Disagree strongly (--)
 - 2 - Disagree but not strongly (-)
 - 3 - Undecided (0)
 - 4 - Agree, but not strongly (+)
 - 5 - Agree strongly (++)
- Col. 7 Positive view of preventive detention
- Col. 8 Preventive detention reduces crime rate
- Col. 9 Present system of bail is acceptable
- Col. 10 Increased number ROR'd will increase crime rate
- Col. 11 Number of defendants ROR'd is too great
- Col. 12 Defendant's chances of acquittal affected by pretrial detention
- Col. 13 Bail amount is manipulated to detain defendant
- Col. 14 Positive view of bail reform projects
- Col. 15 Positive view of third party parole
- Col. 16 Positive view of daytime release
- Col. 17 Positive view of conditional release
- Col. 18 Bail is usually set too high
- Col. 19 Bail should be lowered to more realistic amounts
- Col. 20 Need to enforce laws on bail jumpers
- Col. 21 Positive view of cash bail alternative
- Col. 22 Importance of a speedy trial.
- Col. 23 Prosecuting attorney plays significant role
- Col. 24 Pretrial detention facilities are overcrowded
- Cols. 25-44 Demographic characteristics of 72 cities

- Col. 25 Bail reform city
 - 1 - No
 - 2 - Yes
- Col. 26 Region of the country
 - 1 - New England
 - 2 - Middle Atlantic
 - 3 - South
 - 4 - Midwest
 - 5 - Southwest
 - 6 - Plains and Rockies
 - 7 - Far West
- Col. 27 Population
 - 1 - Under 50,000
 - 2 - 50,000-99,999
 - 3 - 100,000-199,999
 - 4 - 200,000-299,999
 - 5 - 300,000-399,999
 - 6 - 400,000-499,999
 - 7 - 500,000-749,999
 - 8 - 750,000-999,999
 - 9 - Over a million
- Col. 28 Non-white population
 - 1 - Under 2%
 - 2 - 2-5.9%
 - 3 - 6 to 9.9%
 - 4 - 10 to 13.9%
 - 5 - 14 to 17.9%
 - 6 - 18 to 21.9%
 - 7 - 22 to 25.9%
 - 8 - 26 to 29.9%
 - 9 - 30% and over
- Col. 29 Percent working in manufacturing
 - 1 - Less than 3%
 - 2 - 4 to 8.9%
 - 3 - 9 to 13.9%
 - 4 - 14 to 18.9%
 - 5 - 19 to 23.9%
 - 6 - 24 to 28.9%
 - 7 - 29 to 33.9%
 - 8 - 34 to 38.9%
 - 9 - Over 39%
- Col. 30 Median income
 - 1 - Under \$3,000
 - 2 - \$3001-\$4000
 - 3 - \$4001-\$5000
 - 4 - \$5001-\$6000
 - 5 - \$6001-\$7000
 - 6 - \$7001-\$8000
 - 7 - \$8001-\$9000
 - 8 - Over \$9,000
- Col. 31 Percent earning under \$3,000
 - 1 - Less than 3%
 - 2 - 4-7.9%
 - 3 - 8-11.9%
 - 4 - 12-15.9%
 - 5 - 16-19.9%
 - 6 - 20-23.9%
 - 7 - 24-27.9%
 - 8 - 28-31.9%
 - 9 - Over 31.9%
- Col. 32 1967 crime rate
 - 1 - Under 1400
 - 2 - 1400-1599
 - 3 - 1600-1799
 - 4 - 1800-1999
 - 5 - 2000-2199
 - 6 - 2200-2399
 - 7 - 2400-2599
 - 8 - 2600-2799
 - 9 - Over 2800
- Col. 33 1962 crime rate.
 - 1 - Under 1400
 - 2 - 1400-1599
 - 3 - 1600-1799
 - 4 - 1800-1999
 - 5 - 2000-2199
 - 6 - 2200-2399
 - 7 - 2400-2599
 - 8 - 2600-2799
 - 9 - Over 2800

- Col. 34 1967 homicide rate
 1 - Less than 3.9 per 100,000
 2 - 4-7.9
 3 - 8-11.9
 4 - 12-15.9
 5 - 16-19.9
 6 - 20 and above
- Col. 35 1967 burglary rate
 1 - Under 499 per 100,000
 2 - 500-699
 3 - 700-899
 4 - 900-1099
 5 - 1100-1299
 6 - 1300 and above
- Col. 36 Dichotomy of region
 1 - East
 2 - West
- Col. 37 Dichotomy of region
 1 - North
 2 - South
- Col. 38 Population
 1 - Under 500,000
 2 - 500,000 and above
- Col. 39 Non-white population
 1 - Under 13%
 2 - 13% and above
- Col. 40 Manufacturing class
 1 - 23.9% and below
 2 - 24% and above
- Col. 41 Median income
 1 - \$5999 and below
 2 - \$6000 and above
- Col. 42 1967 crime rate per 100,000
 1 - 1999 and below
 2 - 2000 and above
- Col. 43 1962 crime rate
 1 - 1399 and below
 2 - 1400 and above
- Col. 44 1967 homicide rate
 1 - 10.9 per 100,000 and below
 2 - 11 and above
- Col. 45 Blank

~~Appendix E~~

RAIL QUESTIONNAIRE

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

1. All questions requesting statistical information refer to the year 1968, unless otherwise specified.
2. If you are unable to answer any question, please leave it blank and continue on to the next question.
3. Please read the instructions offered at the beginning of each section of the questionnaire.

PART I. ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE IN PRE-TRIAL RELEASE

Instructions: If alternative answers are offered please check your choice.

- COL 34
- 7
1. What is the approximate average time between arrest and the setting of bail?
 Same day _____ Next day _____ More than one day _____
 2. What is the approximate average time between arrest and the determination of whether the accused will be released on his own recognizance? (The release of a defendant prior to his trial without his having to put up a money deposit. His release is based upon his being identified as a good risk not to flee or commit further crimes.) _____
 3. Is there a system of notification to tell the defendant when he must appear in court?
 Yes _____ No _____
 10/11/1: If yes, how is the notification made?
 Phone call _____ Personal visit _____
 Letter _____ Other (specify) _____
 4. Were the pre-trial detainees separated in the detention facility from the inmates who were serving sentences?
 Yes _____ No _____
 5. What are the approximate jail costs per day per inmate?
 \$1 _____ \$4 _____
 \$2 _____ \$5 _____
 \$3 _____ Other (specify) _____
 6. What would you estimate was the average length of time spent in jail before trial for each detained defendant? _____
 7. Is the amount of bail which is required for each type of crime specified in either a state or local statute or ordinance?
 Yes _____ No _____
 8. Is a bondsman available to help the accused raise the required bail?
 Yes _____ No _____
 9. Is a verification system used to check on the validity of the information given by the defendant?
 Yes _____ No _____

PART II. APPROXIMATE STATISTICAL DATA

1. The number of individuals arraigned (brought before a magistrate or judge to determine whether the individual should be released prior to his trial). _____

Instructions: In any of the following questions in which an approximate percentage is requested, please use one of the letters listed below which corresponds to a percentage interval. All statistics refer to the year 1968.

- a. 0-9 %
- b. 10-19
- c. 20-29
- d. 30-39
- e. 40-49
- f. 50-59
- g. 60-69
- h. 70-79
- i. 80-89
- j. 90-100

- 36 2. % of arraigned individuals interviewed by non-judicial personnel for possible release on their own recognizance.
- 37 3. % of arraigned individuals recommended by the above non-judicial personnel for pre-trial release on their own recognizance.
- 38 4. % of arraigned individuals released on their own recognizance.
- 39 5. % of arraigned individuals released due to payment of bail.
- 40 6. % of arraigned individuals detained in jail prior to trial.
- 41 7. % of arraigned individuals who were released prior to their trial and failed to show up in court for their trial.
 - 42 a. % of arraigned individuals released on their own recognizance, who failed to show up in court for their trial.
 - 43 b. % of arraigned individuals released on payment of bail who failed to show up in court.
- 44 8. % of arraigned individuals who were released prior to their trial who were arrested for committing another crime while released.
 - 45 a. % of arraigned individuals released on their own recognizance who were arrested for committing another crime while released prior to trial.
 - 46 b. % of arraigned individuals released on payment of bail who were arrested for committing another crime while released prior to trial.
- 47 9. % of persons detained in jail prior to trial who were found guilty.
 - 48 a. % of persons released on their own recognizance who were found guilty.
 - 49 b. % of persons released on payment of bail who were found guilty.
- 50 10. % of arraigned individuals who use bondsmen to raise the necessary bail.

TRENDS--To indicate trends during the last five years concerning the ten questions just answered, please go over each question again and place one of the following symbols next to the question number:

+ increase, 0 no change, - decrease

PART III. ATTITUDES TOWARD ADMINISTRATION OF BAIL IN MY COMMUNITY

Instructions: Please indicate your attitude toward each of the following statements by inserting one of the following symbols in the blank space next to each statement.

- ++ agree strongly
- + agree but not strongly
- 0 undecided
- disagree but not strongly
- disagree strongly

- 74 1. The bondsmen play a crucial role in the administration of bail.
- 75 2. The courts are the best administrators of bail.

73
79

- 10 3. The presiding judge plays the most significant role in determining the size of the bond. 87 7
- 87 4. We ought to make more use of preventive detention (i.e., the practice of either denying bail or setting bail at an unattainably high amount in order to imprison a person who might present a particular danger to society if left free before trial). 70
- 88 5. An increased use of preventive detention will help reduce the crime rate regardless of the other effects. 68
- 90 6. The present system of bail, based on the defendant's ability to raise the required bond, is a good procedure for determining pre-trial release. 30
- 91 7. The increasing number of defendants released on their own recognizance is partly responsible for the increasing crime rate. 34
- 92 8. The number of defendants released on their own recognizance has increased too greatly in recent years. 22
- 93 9. A defendant's chances for acquittal are influenced by whether or not he was detained in jail prior to his trial. 32
- 94 10. The bail amount is regularly manipulated by the courts to accomplish a form of preventive detention. 42
- 95 11. A bail reform program which released selected defendants through a standardized fact-finding mechanism is a good system for administering bail. 83
- 96 12. A good alternative or modification to the present bail system for some individuals is the third party parole where the defendant is paroled in the custody of a willing private third party such as his attorney or a local minister. 52
- 97 13. A good alternative or modification to the present bail system for some individuals is daytime release where the accused is permitted to leave for outside employment during the day but must be required to return to jail at night. 43
- 98 14. A good alternative or modification to the present bail system is supervised release where the accused is released conditioned on remaining within the court's jurisdiction and periodic check-ins with the policy, probation office, or court. 78
- 99 15. Bail is often set too high for the average man to meet. 50
- 100 16. In order to tailor the bail system more closely to the accused's financial capabilities, bail should be lowered to more realistic levels. 44
- 101 17. More frequently enforced penal sanctions would deter bail jumpers more strongly than forfeiture of the bond. 72
- 102 18. The use of cash bail fixed by statute or court rule in accordance with the crime is a good improvement to the present bail system. 48
- 103 19. A great improvement to the current administration of bail issue would be to afford the accused a more prompt trial. 77
- 104 20. The prosecuting attorney plays a significant role in determining the size of the bond. 78
- 105 21. The detention facilities for pre-trial detainees are overcrowded in our city. 65

PART IV. PRE-RELEASE CRITERIA

Instructions: In determining whether a defendant is to be released prior to trial, how important are each of the following criteria used in evaluating the defendant using the following symbols:

- 4
- +++ Extremely important
 - ++ Moderately important
 - + Slightly important
 - 0 Not important

- 1. Present charge
- 2. Past criminal record
- 3. Likelihood of committing a future crime
- 4. Present employment
- 5. References
- 6. Length of present employment
- 7. Living with his family
- 8. How long he has lived in the city
- 9. How long he has lived at his present address
- 10. Has he previously been released on parole or bail, and if so, has he appeared on time

Are the above criteria weighted according to a point scoring system in your community?

Yes _____ No _____

PART V. BAIL REFORM PROGRAMS

1. Does your city utilize a bail reform program? (A program providing for the release of many persons prior to trial without having to put up a money deposit. Release is based upon being identified as a good risk which is determined by a standardized fact-finding mechanism such as the objective formula used by the Vera Foundation.)

Yes _____ No _____

If your city does not have a bail reform program as above defined, you need not answer the rest of the questions.

2. What was the starting date of your program? _____

3. Who is the sponsor of controlling agency in the program?

Probation Department _____ The courts _____
 Legal Aid officers _____ Other (specify) _____
 Bar Association _____

4. Who interviews defendants for factual information relevant to pre-trial release?

Probation officers _____ Only Judges _____
 Law students _____ Other (specify) _____
 VISTA volunteers _____

5. What is the source of funds for financing the project?

City _____ Bar Association _____
 State _____ Other (specify) _____
 Federal _____

6. What types of crimes does your program have jurisdiction over?

Felonies _____ Misdemeanors _____
 Lesser felonies _____ Other (specify) _____

7. Has the bail reform project been expanded since its beginning?

Yes _____ No _____

Thank you again for your cooperation.

Appendix B: City Classification

Reform Cities

Albuquerque, New Mexico
 Austin, Texas
 Baltimore, Maryland
 Berkeley, California
 Clinton, New York
 Cleveland, Ohio
 Colorado Springs, Colorado
 Columbus, Ohio
 Crown Point, Indiana
 Denver, Colorado
 Des Moines, Iowa
 Detroit, Michigan
 Herkimer, New York
 Houston, Texas
 Indianapolis, Indiana
 Long Beach, California

Los Angeles, California
 Madison, Wisconsin
 Martinez, California
 New York City, New York
 Oakland, California
 Reading, Pennsylvania
 Redwood, California
 St. Louis, Missouri
 Salt Lake City, Utah
 San Francisco, California
 Santa Barbara, California
 Seattle, Washington
 Syracuse, New York
 Tulsa, Oklahoma
 Washington, D.C.

Traditional Cities

Atlanta, Georgia
 Boise, Idaho
 Boston, Massachusetts
 Cedar Rapids, Iowa
 Charleston, West Virginia
 Chattanooga, Tennessee
 Corpus Christi, Texas
 Dallas, Texas
 El Paso, Texas
 Flint, Michigan
 Gainesville, Florida
 Galveston, Texas
 Glendale, California
 Hackensack, New Jersey
 Holidaysburg, Pennsylvania
 Jackson, Mississippi

Jacksonville, Florida
 Kansas City, Kansas
 Lancaster, Pennsylvania
 Memphis, Tennessee
 New Orleans, Louisiana
 Ogden, Utah
 Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
 Pasadena, California
 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
 Rockville, Maryland
 San Antonio, Texas
 San Diego, California
 San Mateo, California
 Spokane, Washington
 Trenton, New Jersey
 Wichita, Kansas

Illinois Cities

Bloomington
 Chicago
 Decatur
 Elgin

Galesburg
 Kankakee
 Springfield
 Waukegan
 Wheaton