



Embracing Innovation and Not Getting Out“smart”ed

League of California Cities Annual Conference

September 14, 2017



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ATTORNEYS AT LAW

DISRUPTION



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INNOVATION VS. SAFETY



Driverless Car Mishap #13



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“PERFECT” INNOVATION STORM

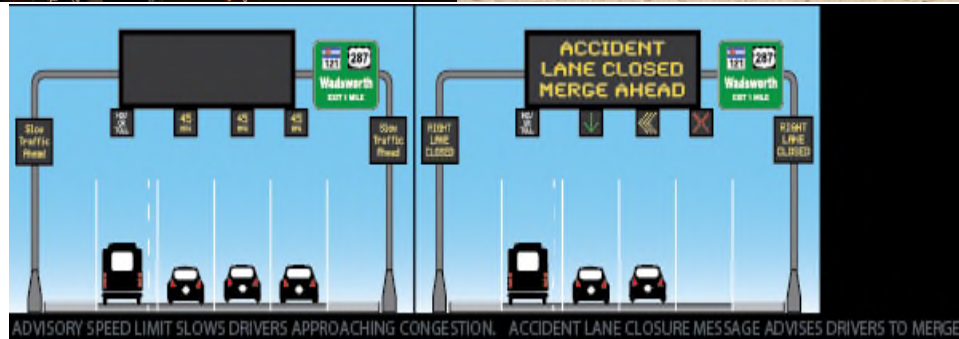


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MORE THAN JUST CARS



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WHAT IS A “SMART” CITY?

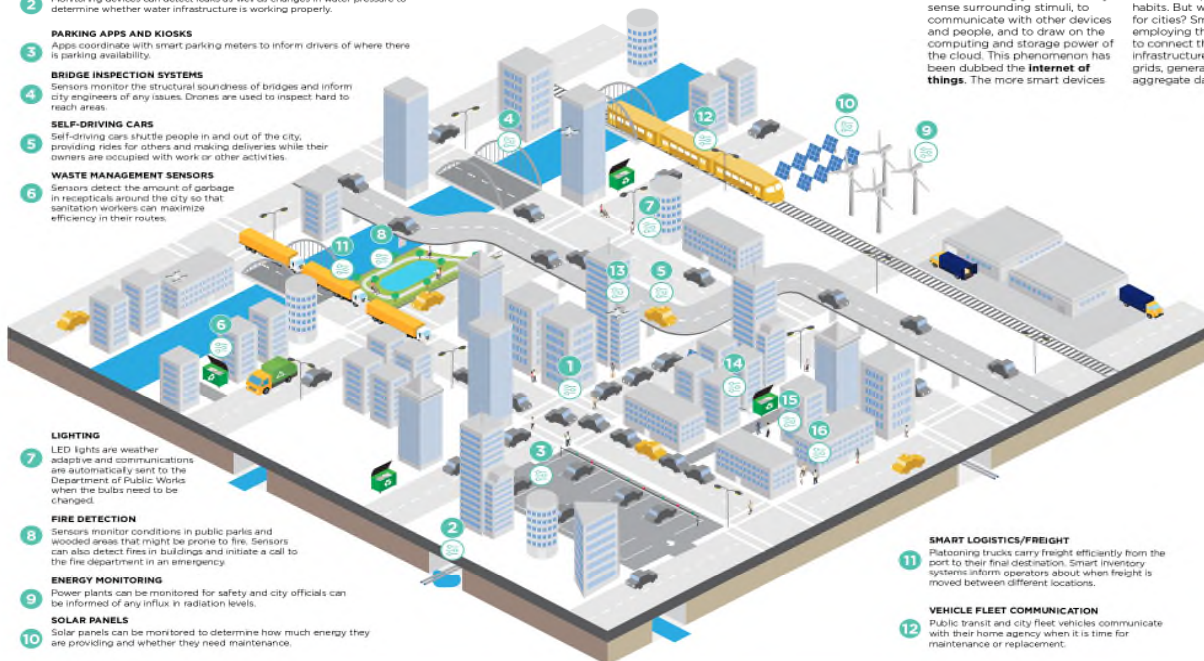
- A smart city is an urban development vision to integrate information and communication technology (ICT) and Internet of things (IoT) technology in a secure fashion to manage a city's assets. (Wikipedia)
- The UK Department for Business, Innovation and Skills considers smart cities a process rather than a static outcome, in which increased citizen engagement, hard infrastructure, social capital and digital technologies make cities more liveable, resilient and better able to respond to challenges.
- A smart city makes optimal use of all the interconnected information available today to better understand and control its operations and optimize the use of limited resources. (IBM)



LEGAL AND POLICY FOUNDATION

INTERNET OF THINGS IN CONNECTED CITIES

- 1 TRANSPORTATION CONGESTION SENSORS**
Smart transportation systems use sensors to detect congestion and bottlenecks in traffic patterns. They also rely on cameras to enforce speed and traffic infractions. In doing so, these tools gather real time information that can be used by city DOTs to make mobility networks safer and more efficient.
- 2 WATER AND WASTEWATER MONITORING**
Monitoring devices can detect leaks as well as changes in water pressure to determine whether water infrastructure is working properly.
- 3 PARKING APPS AND KIOSKS**
Apps coordinate with smart parking meters to inform drivers of where there is parking availability.
- 4 BRIDGE INSPECTION SYSTEMS**
Sensors monitor the structural soundness of bridges and inform city engineers of any issues. Drones are used to inspect hard to reach areas.
- 5 SELF-DRIVING CARS**
Self-driving cars shuttle people in and out of the city, providing rides for others and making deliveries while their owners are occupied with work or other activities.
- 6 WASTE MANAGEMENT SENSORS**
Sensors detect the amount of garbage in receptacles around the city so that sanitation workers can maximize efficiency in their routes.
- 7 LIGHTING**
LED lights are weather adaptive and communications are automatically sent to the Department of Public Works when the bulbs need to be changed.
- 8 FIRE DETECTION**
Sensors monitor conditions in public parks and wooded areas that might be prone to fire. Sensors can also detect fires in buildings and initiate a call to the fire department in an emergency.
- 9 ENERGY MONITORING**
Power plants can be monitored for safety and city officials can be informed of any influx in radiation levels.
- 10 SOLAR PANELS**
Solar panels can be monitored to determine how much energy they are providing and whether they need maintenance.



Every consumer product and piece of infrastructure increasingly has the ability to sense surrounding stimuli, to communicate with other devices and people, and to draw on the computing and storage power of the cloud. This phenomenon has been dubbed the **Internet of things**. The more smart devices

and sharing platforms there are, the more data is generated about consumer's preferences and habits. But what does this mean for cities? Smart cities are employing the same technology to connect their disparate utility, infrastructure, and public service grids, generating real-time aggregate data. This, in turn, can

help cities manage their programs and services more effectively and gauge their impact immediately. The city of the future is an interconnected one, where devices communicate with one another in a constant stream of data that provides real-time information to the public and to the municipality.

DRONES

- 13** Drones can be used for law enforcement and firefighting, as rural ambulances, for infrastructure inspections, and for environmental monitoring. Commercial uses include precision farming, aerial photography, and in the near future, package delivery.

SURVEILLANCE CAMERAS

- 14** Cameras ensure security by monitoring activity in areas that are not frequented by public safety officers. Areas that are not open to public access can be monitored to keep unauthorized personnel out.

BODY CAMERAS

- 15** Public safety officers can wear body cameras that capture footage of interactions between themselves and city residents to ensure safety for both parties.

WEARABLE DETECTION

- 16** Cities can build in smartphone and wearable detection sensors so that people can be an active part of the internet ecosystem, communicating with the city, and with each other.

BROADBAND INFRASTRUCTURE

- 17** A reliable internet ecosystem is the glue that holds the internet of things together.

SMART LOGISTICS/FREIGHT

- 11** Platoon trucks carry freight efficiently from the port to their final destination. Smart inventory systems inform operators about when freight is moved between different locations.

VEHICLE FLEET COMMUNICATION

- 12** Public transit and city fleet vehicles communicate with their home agency when it is time for maintenance or replacement.

NLC CENTER FOR CITY SOLUTIONS AND APPLIED RESEARCH

NLC NATIONAL
LEAGUE
OF CITIES



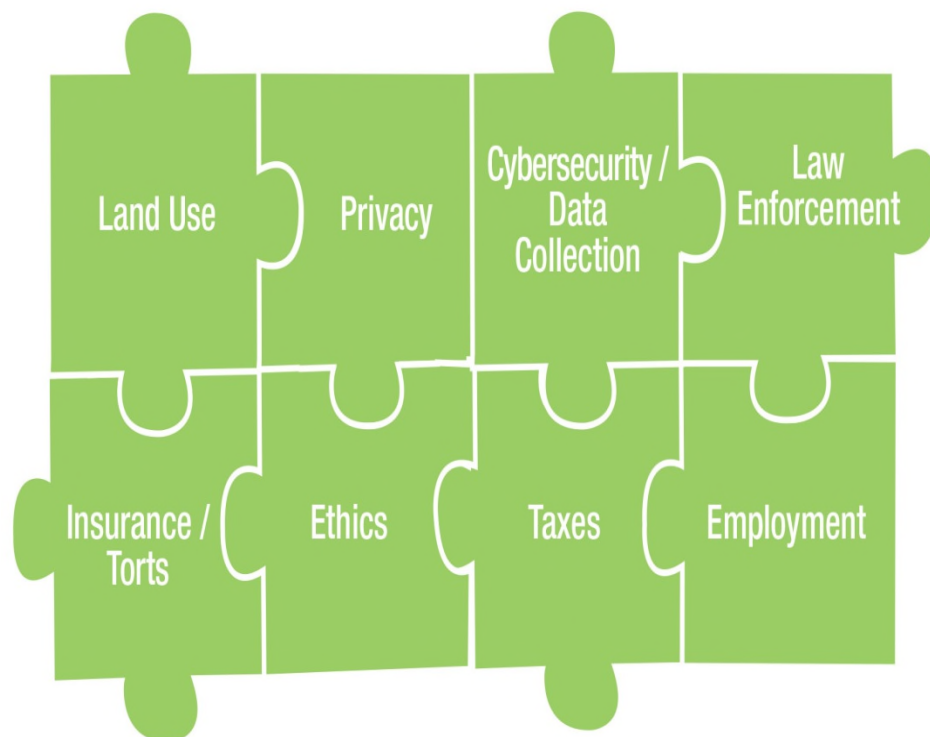
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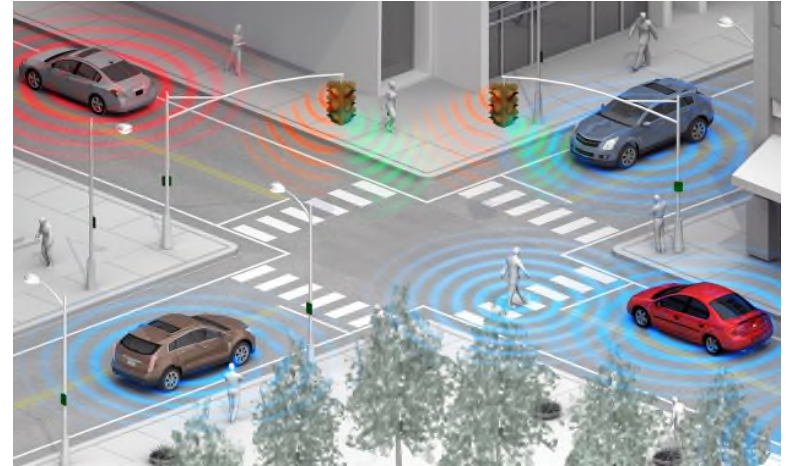
CROSSING LEGAL BORDERS

- **Fit Existing Regulations?**
- Design Safety / Operational
- **Wireless/Broadband**
- Insurance / Tort
- **Privacy / Cybersecurity**
- Financial impacts
- **Procurement**
- **Land Use / Zoning**



“SMART” INFRASTRUCTURE

- What is going to be needed?
 - Sensors?
 - Antennas?
 - V2X?
- Local control of ROW
- What is technology of the future?



PARTNERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

- Emerging Technology Pilot Projects
 - Do not forget **public contracting requirements**
 - Transparency
 - **More data, more problems**
- Be aware of where any grant funding is coming from and requirements
- Coordination with regional and local agencies



PROPOSED RECIPE – TWO WAY STREETS



True **Partnership**

+

Balanced Agreements

+

Information Sharing /
Shared Analysis

=

SUCCESS! (Or, steps
to make **SUCCESS**)



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GOALS OF PUBLIC CONTRACTING

From CA Public Contract Code Sections 100 and 102:

- Protecting the public from **misuse of public funds**
- To provide all qualified bidders with a fair opportunity to enter the bidding process, thereby **stimulating competition** in a manner conducive to **sound fiscal practices**
- To **eliminate favoritism, fraud, and corruption** in the awarding of public contracts

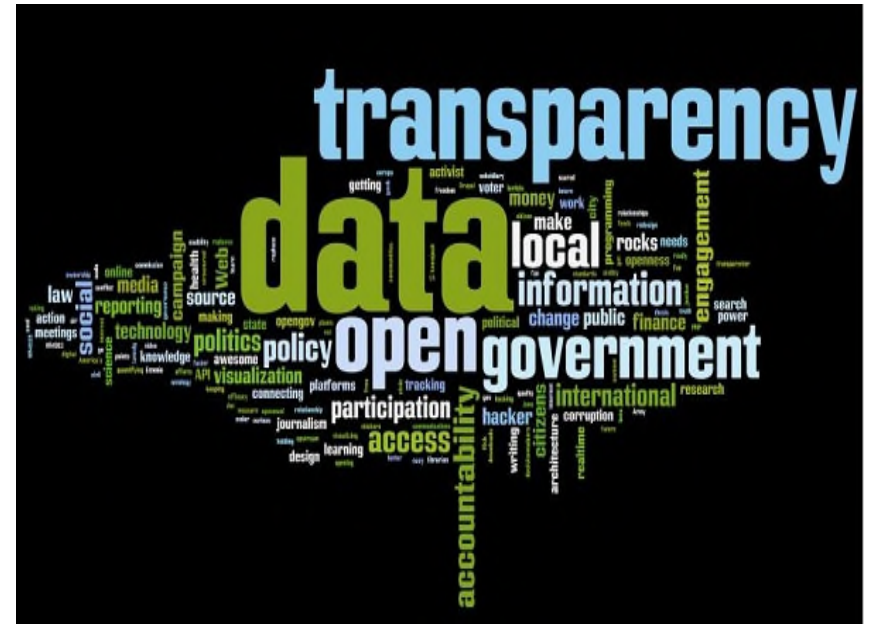


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PUBLIC CONTRACTING

- Transparency
- Scope of Work and Goals
- Partnership
- Evaluation Criteria
- Public Records and Data Ownership
- Deliverables



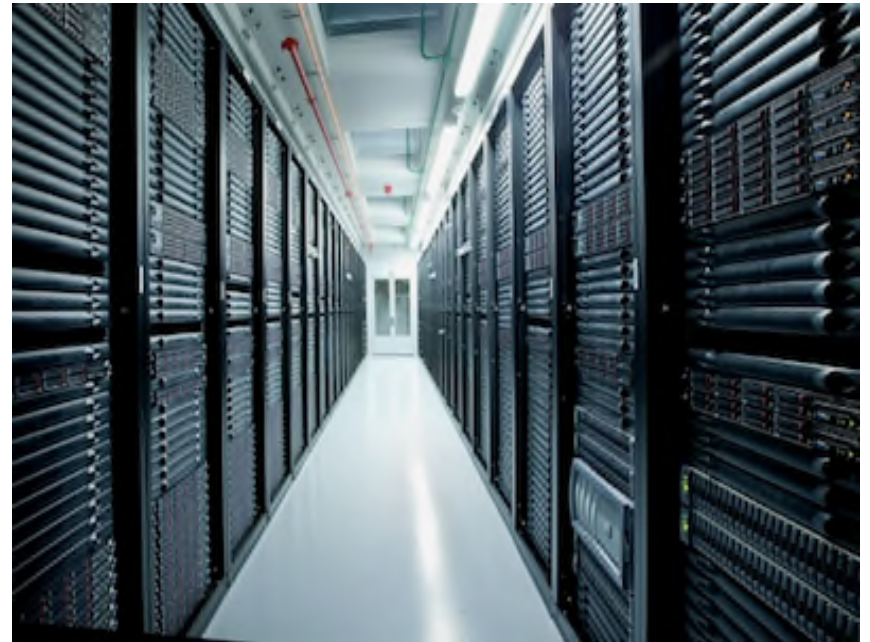
PRIVACY

- Agency Policy?
- Contractor Requirements?
- Informed Consent?
- Investigations / Subpoenas?
- Data Sharing?



DATA RETENTION

- Retention Policies
- Trust
 - Predictability
 - Manageability
 - Disassociability
- Risk Factors
 - **Costs - \$\$\$**
 - Reputation
 - Programs Goals
 - Future Funding

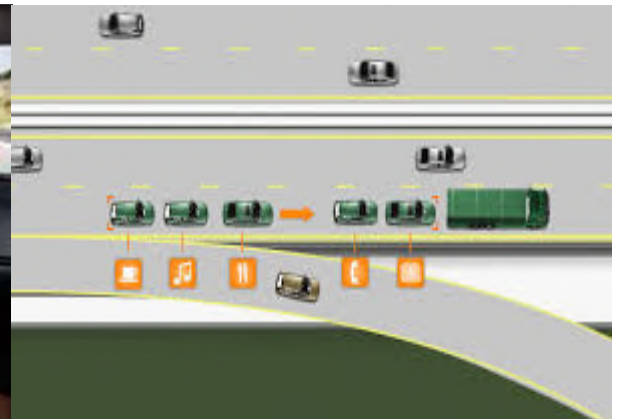


GETTING RIGHT PEOPLE IN THE ROOM

- Planners
- Public Works
- IT
- Procurement
- Policy
- Risk Manager
- Law Enforcement
- Attorneys
 - We like talking EARLY!
- Private and Public
- Elected Officials



IMAGINE THIS...



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NOT THIS!!!



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