1. The Future of Mobile Technology in Government - Mobile Government 2013 Executive Lunch: A PSP Forum

(46:19 mins)

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b8PMvdulQ6I](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b8PMvdulQ6I" \t "_blank)

After watching the above video, what is your opinion of the most important information for a government to share? Comment on at least 2 other students' threads in this forum.

2. What type of UNIQUE IT Solutions would help local and/or state governments? Why?

3. <http://tonykinard.net/digital-rfp-guide/#.UswtV7RdCSo>

<http://weill.cornell.edu/its/consultation/purchasing/techeval/>

<http://operationstech.about.com/od/vendorselection/a/VendorSelect-RFP-RFQ.htm>

Writing a good request for proposal (RFP) and managing a well thought out process to select the right partner for your company can mean difference between a great success and a total disaster.

List three things that make an RFP great and three that make it a disaster. Comment on three other students postings under this thread.

4. Alternate Link: <https://mindbuffer.wordpress.com/2013/10/08/nine-steps-to-successful-information-technology-vendor-selection/>

Which step should take the most amount of time and which one is the most important? Provide supporting documentation to justify your answers. Comment on at least two other students threads under this forum.

5. Find two UNIQUE RFPs that are for a specific metropolitian IT infrasture. The RFP must have been published in the last two years. Post the links for these RFPs.

6. After reading The United States Conference of Mayors Metropolitan Infrastructure Sustainability Study document (under Content - Readings), provide the following information:

Major themes

Major Issues

Major Stakeholders

social, legal, and/or ethical issues

Results

Personal Opinion of additional Solutions

Answer:

1. Major Themes: a majority of cities have reported that their infrastructure budget for 2009 had been impacted due to the global economic crisis. Eco friendly cities is an enormous opportunity.

2.Major Issues: Not having enough budget for infrastructure, the issue was the economy was bad everywhere.

3. Major Stakeholders: when we talk about cities first thing that comes to mind is people. The citizens of these cities where the major stakeholders, since they had to deal with the lack of improvement to infrastructure, a lot agreed that improvement to transportation would be priority if they had the budget. We all as citizens pay for this shortage of budget.

4.Social, Legal and/or ethical issues: the effect of climate change were a huge concern in 2009 they wanted to know how to prepare for these climate changes and wanted to have people educated to help adapt to climate changes. With economic stimulus many cities target transportation as its main priority.

5. Result: not a lot of information was given as fas as solutions, but Mayors and their cities agreed that federal state practice must be reformed to give their city greater decision making power over infrastructure investment in their cities. they came together to face the infrastructure challenges they had to face in 2009.

6. Personal Opinion of Additional solution: I believe that their worry were reasonable concerns while the economy is back to normal(sorta) budget shortage is still an issue to many cities sadly as I mention in a previous discussion I feel like finding alternative to save money is key ex. Smart street lights, and finding alternative energy sources can also be a solution to save money, and use that money to increase budget.

7. Read Becoming a smarter city: Six public safety projects that deliver quick results under Content - Readings.

Answer the following points:

Major themes

Major Issues

Major Stakeholders

social, legal, and/or ethical issues

Results

Personal Opinion of additional Solutions

Answer:

1. Major themes are using technological advances like video, sensors, data analytics, algorithms, and centralized/wireless networking with cloud computing to create safer, more efficient cities. Safety in public transit, optimized smart traffic, disaster prep/crisis response, and public security were just some of the functions mentioned. Several states and countries are used as examples of said advances.

2. Major issues were the feasibility of growing a city, with its various security and comfortability needs, with limited resources. For example, an overworked, under-staffed security force is not much of a security force, and there are technological, real-time strategies that allow a city to identify and prevent crimes with limited personnel. Another example illustrated how difficult it is to perform predictive analytics in regard to natural disasters without an array of systems and sensors at one's disposal. Backup and redundancy were also touched upon, as in one case a city was not prepared for back to back disasters, and found it harder to perform its important disaster relief functions.

3. Major stakeholders are the city planners and the residents of said cities. However, as our book mentions in its introductory chapter, the world is beginning to view itself in the context of cities. Thus, what innovations come out of the cities will affect the entire world.

4. An ethical issue that immediately springs to mind is the "big brother" issue. Especially in regard to high tech surveillance. When both public and private feeds are shared, it provides the general populace with a modicum of safety, to be sure. But the same technology can be used against an individual not necessarily committing a crime. Say, in the hands of a tyrannical government. The legal issue follows. Throughout all of these technological advances, it is important to lay down the legal framework in tandem, and to be guided by the experts (ethical and technological) of the field. This way, the "little guy" is somewhat protected.

5. The results (while keeping the caveat mentioned above in mind) were stupendous. Cutting costs while increasing security, optimizing traffic routes and transit times, using predictive analytics and redundancy techniques to stave many of the negative effects of disasters, using automation and recognition software to stop crimes and terror acts--the list was lengthy and quite exciting.

6. Two important factors seemed to be left out or lightly touched upon, those of public education and preventative health services. The same amazing systems that help us aggregate data and predict disasters can also be used to monitor, report on, and improve the health of our citizens. The stupendous power of data analytics can be used to serve the city's youth--not just via test score and study data, but by other factors like family income level, community needs, resource management and distribution, etc.