# Smart Cities Stakeholder Workshop and Responder Technology Showcase

Session 1A: Public Safety Breakout Session

1 May 2018, 13:45-16:00

Track A: Needs and Objectives

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Rapporteur: Scott Serich

There were about 8-10 individuals in attendance, with some coming and going. Michael started the conversation by creating a matrix, based on a consolidation of templates provided by Josh Lieberman, to help frame the anticipated discussion topics.

One dimension identified the various layers where public safety value could be created and sustained. These layers were comprised of Strategy & Capacity, Connectivity & Mobility, Sensor Web & IoT, Models & Alignment, Services & Analytics, Community Engagement.

The cross dimension described goal and benefit categories where this value would be realized by the public. It included Good Government, Livability & Opportunity, Resilience & Sustainability, Economic Development, Civic Knowledge and Identity

Each cell of the matrix could then be progressively applied through key principles or applications such as of Situational Analyses, Decision-Making, Equity, Public Trust, Policing, Health, Sanitary, Accessibility, Transportation, Safety, Emergency Response, Continuity, and Notification.

The goal of the breakout was to look for requirements, constraints, priorities, and use cases potentially leading to pilot activities that would exercise technologies and produce economic, social, and communication effects.

To spark discussion, the following questions were posed to the attendees: "What sensors and devices do you expect to use in the future that are not currently deployed? If they were to collect data, what data and format?"

Before diving into such specifics, it was felt that more general critical success factors should be identified first.

One of the most important should be to start rebuilding the public's lost trust. Technology has been used in the past several years to undermine the public's trust. Could it be used instead to start rebuilding trust?

For example, to help prevent distrust arising from lack of privacy protection, members of the public should be presented with clearer propositions: if you allow us to collect this information, you'll gain this benefit.

In several side discussions, it was noted that FirstNet is available for other purposes provided there are no other higher-priority first-responder needs. It was also noted people tend to respond to evacuation orders when they're issued by weather reporters and when their neighbors are also evacuating.

The group wasn't able to shape the conversation to start populating the matrix. But it was able to identify to potential public safety use case scenarios. [It was noted that the Executive Conference room in which this session took place lacked adequate writing surfaces to keep good notes or dissect the matrix. The installed A/V system and rear-projection screen were also inoperable.]

The first relatively straightforward scenario involved combatting the problem of dumping of trash by people who don't actually live in the city but cross the border to dump all sorts of unwanted items. The risk from toxic chemicals is obvious. But even non-hazardous substances can pose a public safety risk if, for example, they were to catch fire.

The use case scenario would be to have a technology that could identify incidents and perpetrators as they are happening. An anonymous reporting capability could be made available on location aware mobile devices. An individual witnessing a dumping incident could simply submit the report, and the location and time tags would automatically be added. Public safety officials could then use this context data to know which video footage to review to at least identify the vehicle. If RFID tags and detectors were installed in problem areas, perhaps the vehicle could be identified that way.

Another scenario would be to include devices in building smoke and carbon monoxide detectors that could indicate whether the device is operational or not. Vehicles that already engage in regular meter-reading (e.g., natural gas and electrical power meters) could be equipped to also monitor these devices. An initiative such as this could also potentially be funded through reduced fire losses. These potential savings could potentially induce insurance companies, health providers, governments, etc. to potentially share in the cost of device manufacture, distribution, etc.

These outcomes were reported out to a plenary workshop session.