

+ The Smart City – It's Not Just the Technology!



AEECO Association des estimateurs et des économistes de la construction du Québec

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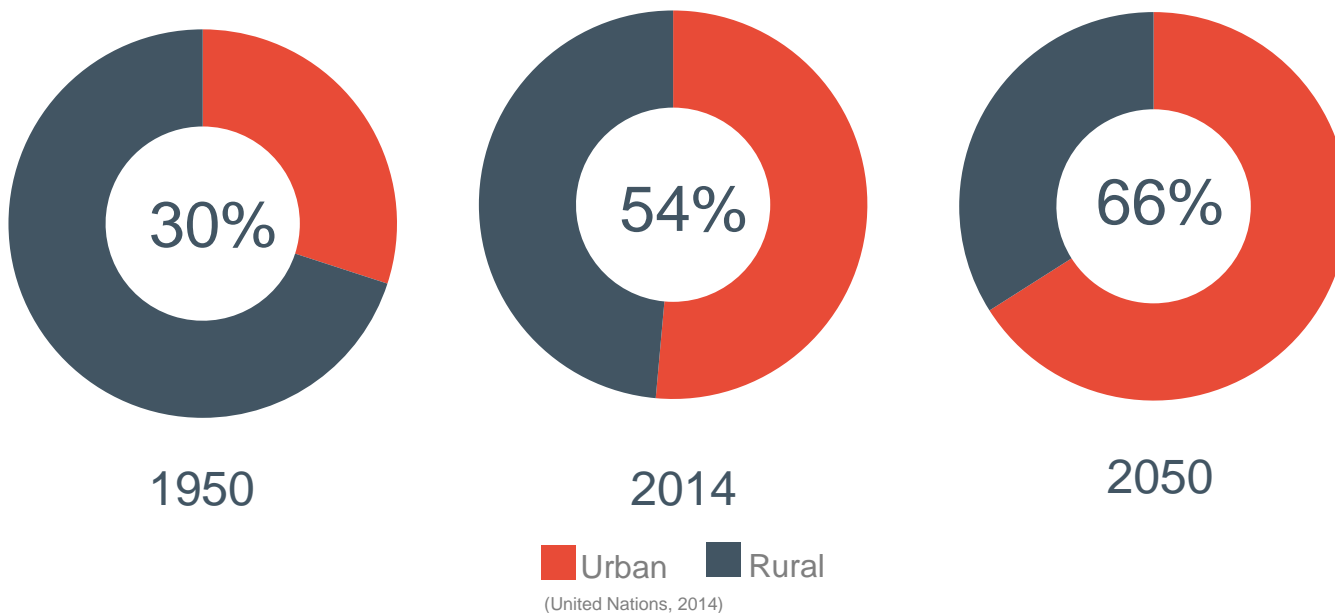
Agenda

- Why Smart Cities?
- Examples of Smart City Approaches
- Smart City Challenges; Canada and US
- Applications in the Project Lifecycle
- Barriers to Adoption
- Discussion



Why Smart Cities?

Increasing Urbanization




Economic Multiplier of Cities

- The **top 10 metropolitan regions**, by economic activity, account for more than **20% of global economic activity** while housing just **2.6% of the world's population**
- The **top 50 metropolitan regions**, by economic activity, account for nearly **40% of global economic activity** while housing just **7% of the world's population**

Florida, Mellander & Gulden, 2009

Drivers for Smarter Cities

- Demographic changes
- Economic competitiveness
- Attractiveness to capital and talent
- Increased efficiency / reduced cost
- Climate change (mitigation, adaptation & resiliency)



*Sustained,
Improved Quality
of Life*



Examples of Smart City Approaches

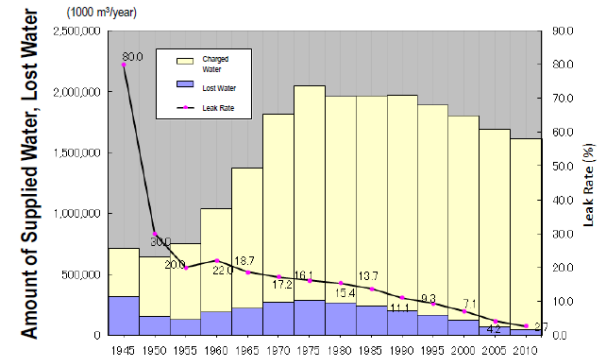
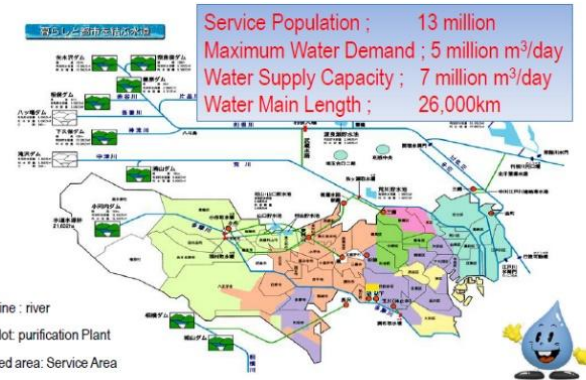
Smart Transportation - ITS, Toronto

- Combination of computers, communications and sensor technologies to assist and/or to increase mobility for users of transportation networks
- U of T modelled use of ITS to “optimize” the performance of traffic signals could:
 - **reduce wait times by 40 to 70%.**
 - **decrease of up to 30% in emissions**
- Part of City’s Congestion Management Plan, 2014-2018
- **Dallas-Fort Worth’s ITS strategy resulted in an estimated 30% capacity increase**



Smart Water – Water Loss Reduction, Tokyo

- Integrated asset management approach
- Advanced leak detection technologies
- Predictive failures and replacement
- **Water losses down to 2.7% from 15%**



Smart Energy – Deep Lake Water Cooling, Toronto

- Lake water drawn into Island WTP is used to cool Enwave’s closed chilled water supply loop.
- Serves 30 facilities over 24 sq. km. of downtown Toronto
- **Electricity usage is 10% of conventional cooling systems**
- **Reduced downtown peak demand by up to 61 MW**
- Enwave is planning 40% expansion of system.



Shared Capacity

- Temporal management of capacity usage.
- Pay as you use.
- Operations management effort streamlined through technology.
- Improved user experience and relative attractiveness of service.
- Examples:
 - Uber
 - Paris bike share
 - Bi-directional roads



U B E R

*Is ownership a thing of the past?
Capacity on demand ...*



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Philadelphia *Green Cities, Clean Waters* Program

- 13.5 to 16 billion gallons of sewer overflows annually due to storm events
- *Green Cities, Clean Waters* Program will reduce that by more than half and reduce urban flooding
- \$2.4B Budget (25 years)
 - Green Infrastructure: \$1.67B
 - WWTP Upgrades: \$345M
 - Adaptive Management: \$420M
- **For every \$1 invested in GI, \$2 return based on TBL**
- **\$2.8B in societal benefits**



Commonalities

- Optimize and leverage existing capacity and resources
- A better way to do things – *innovation, not “business as usual”*
- Proactive planning supported by real data
- More integration of a number of city services
- Technology as an enabler to enable these to happen

Smart ...What?

- There is a strong Smart Cities movement but in many instances, the world hasn't yet come to grips with what it is all about.
- ICT is leading the charge and showing the greatest amount of leadership at present → selling technology.
- Different views, different definitions → many cities involved in Smart City initiatives, but don't have integrated Smart City programs.

+ Smart City Challenges Canada and US

Canada - Objectives

- To empower communities across the country to address local issues through new partnerships, using a smart cities approach.
- Achieving meaningful outcomes for residents through the use of data and connected technology.
- Encourage municipal / private sector / civic partnerships
- Act as a catalyst for smart city initiatives (existing and new)



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– Impact Canada Challenge Platform

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<https://impact.canada.ca/en/challenges/smart-cities>

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Canada - Overview

— Who can apply?

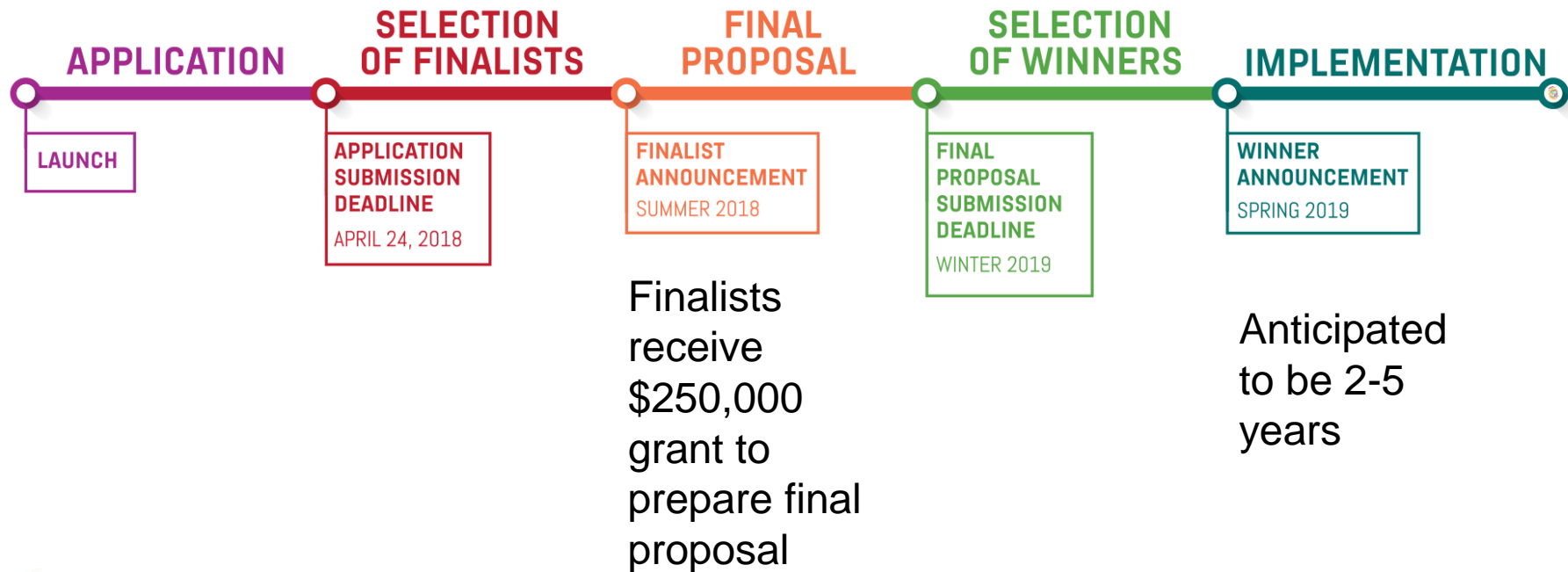
- Municipalities, local or regional governments
- Indigenous communities
- Groups of organisations above

— Prizes

- One prize of up to \$50 million – *no population criteria*
- Two prizes of up to \$10 million each - *<500,000 pop*
- One prize of up to \$5 million - *<30,000 pop*

— First of three challenges over ten(?) years

Canada - Schedule



US - Beyond Traffic

The USDOT encouraged cities to put forward their **best and most creative ideas** to answer the questions raised in *Beyond Traffic 2045: Trends and Choices*



How will we move?

More than **half of applicants** wanted to implement an autonomous low-speed shuttle or podcar by **2019**



How will we move better?

Almost **half of applicants** proposed shared-use mobility (rideshare, carshare, or bikeshare)



How will we move things?

Almost **half of applicants** wanted to use data to dynamically improve freight movements



How will we adapt?

Almost **half of cities** proposed installing **electric vehicle charging** infrastructure



How will we align decisions and dollars?

New **sensors** will allow cities to monitor **vehicle traffic, parking availability**, and even **pedestrian and bicyclist counts** to make better decisions



U.S. Department of Transportation



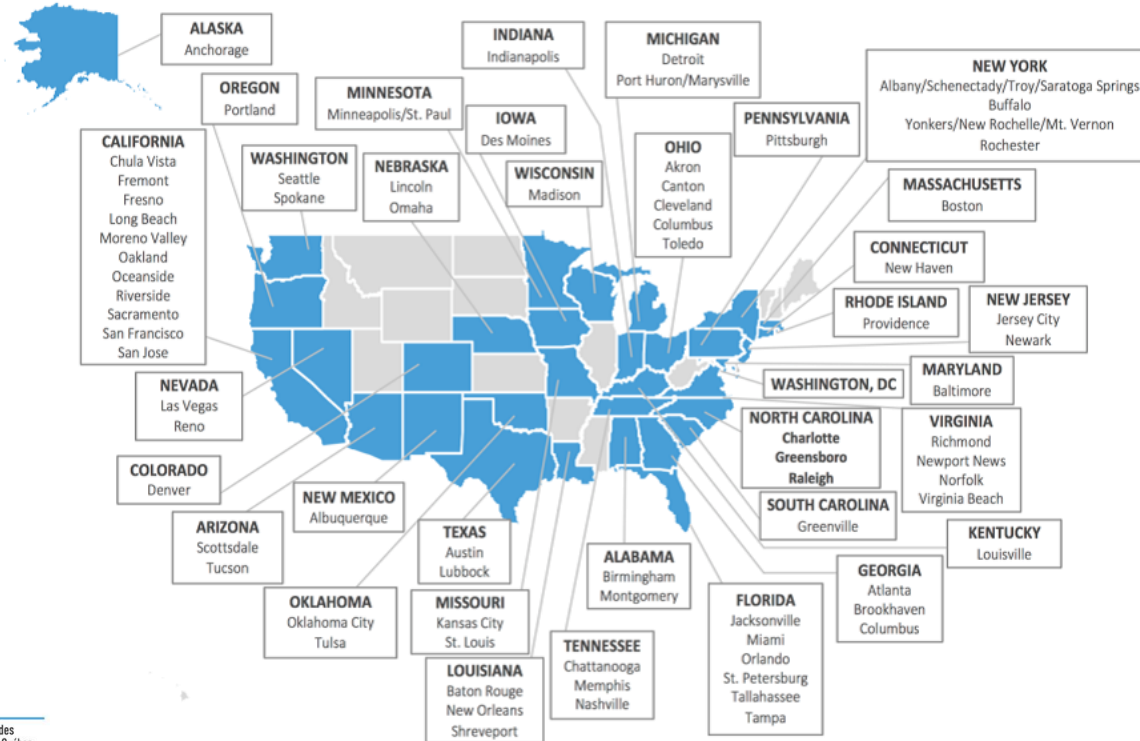
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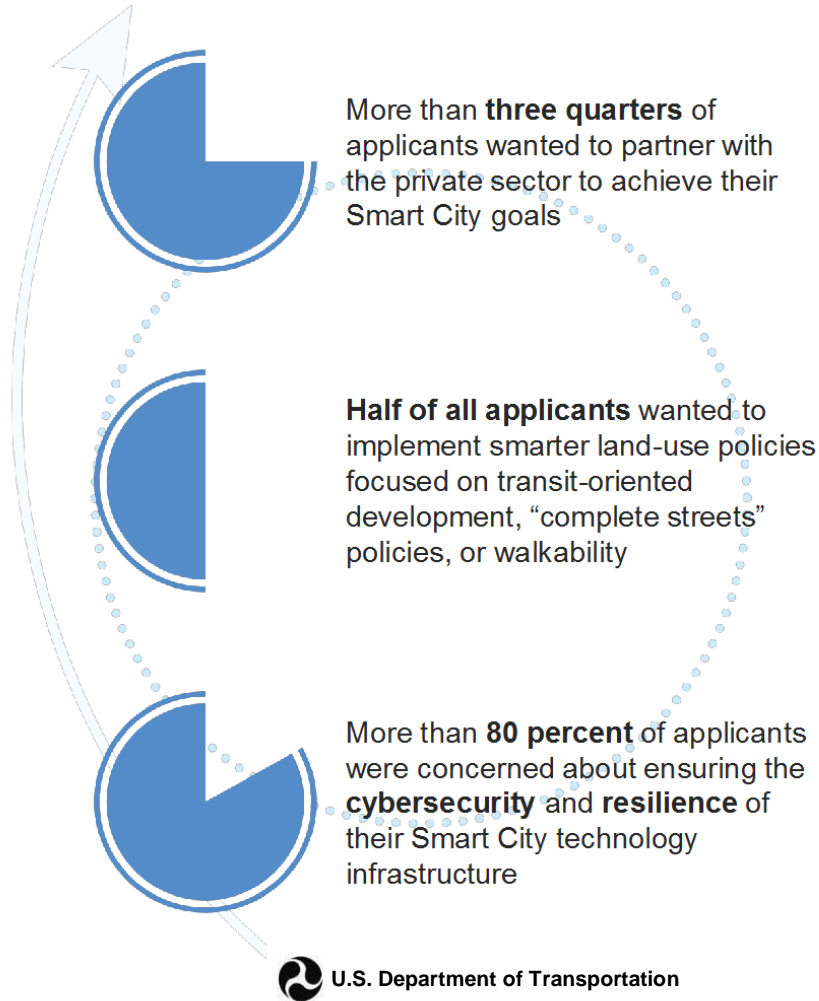
US - Applicants

78 applications representing 85 cities (including 4 joint applications) in 36 states

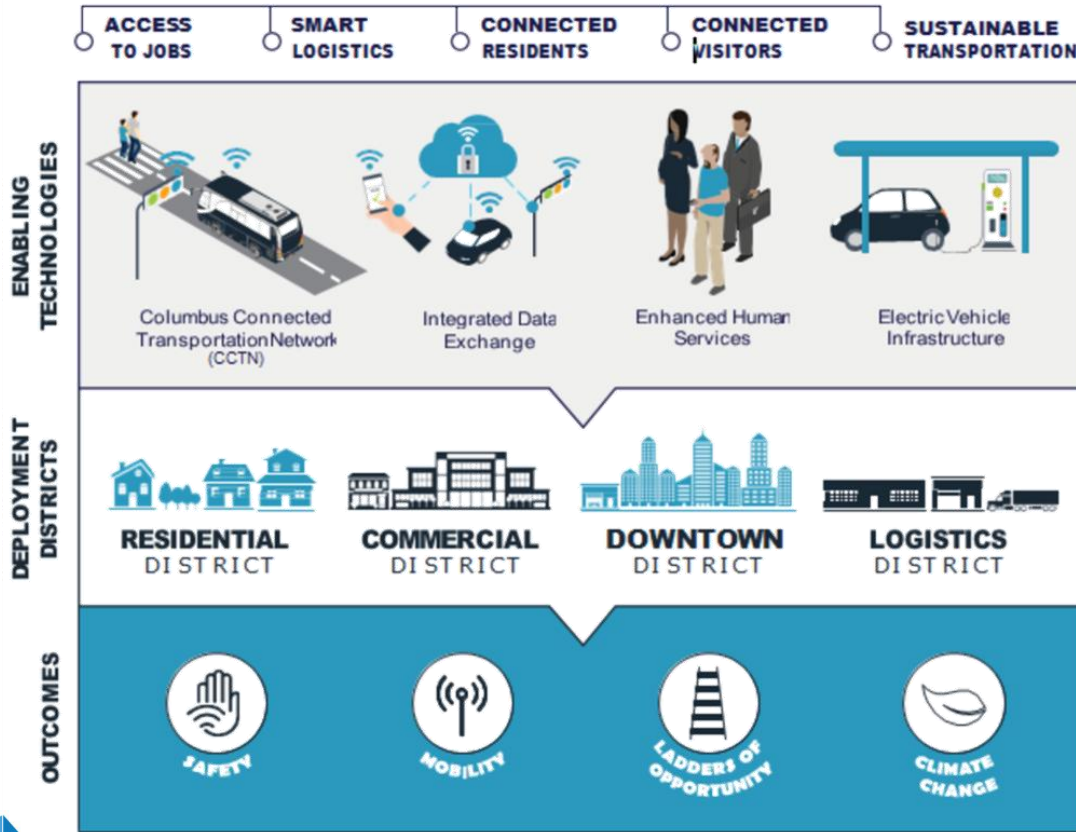


US - Shared Priorities

The 78 Smart City Challenge applications shared several priorities



SMARTCOLUMBUS[®] VISION

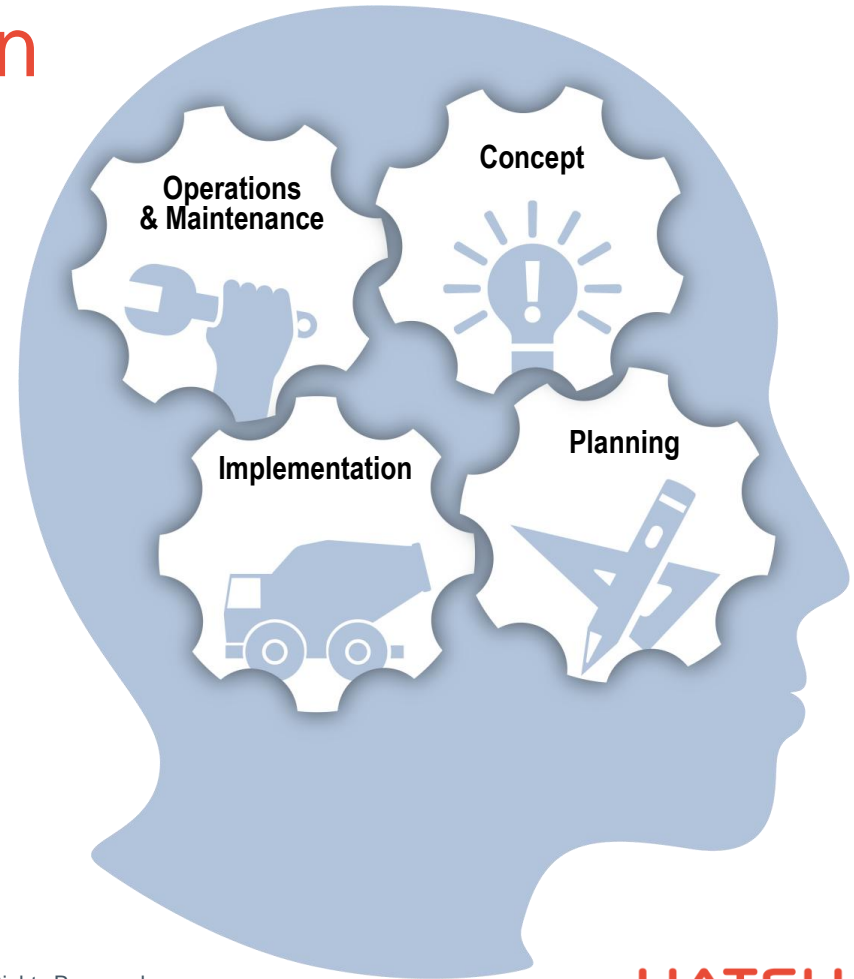


Columbus Smart City Challenge Implementation Vision



+ Applications in the Project Lifecycle

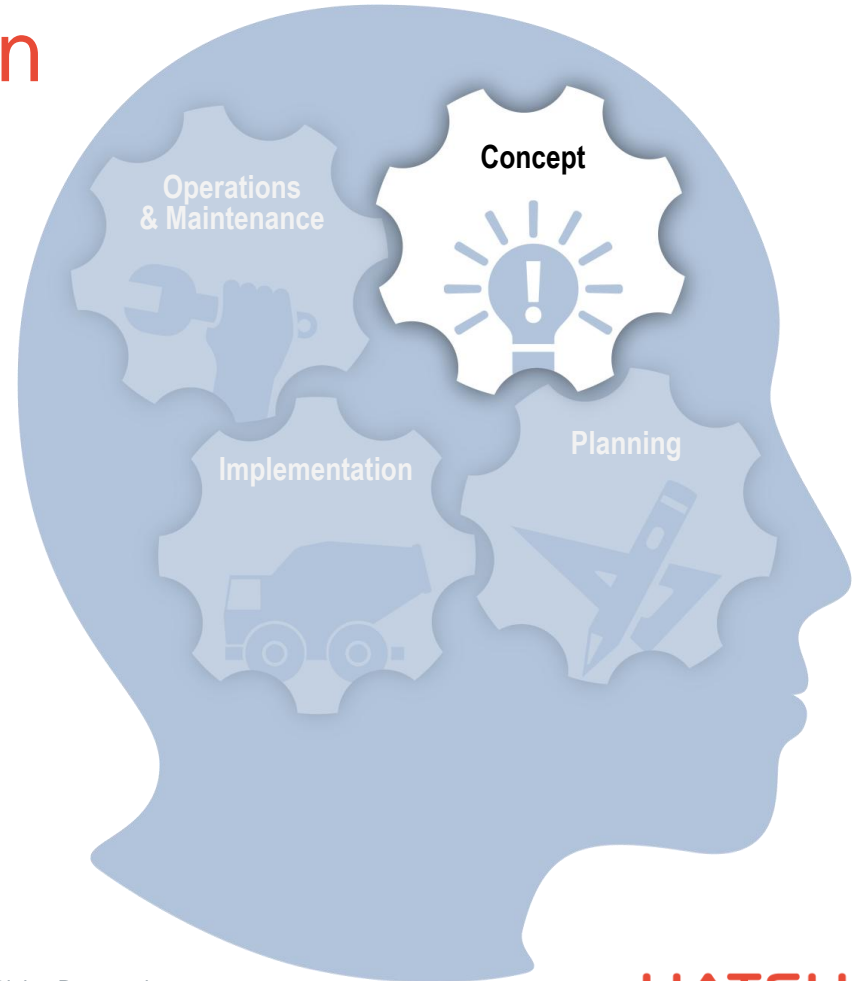
Where is Smart Cities in the Project Lifecycle?



Where is Smart Cities in the Project Lifecycle?

Concept

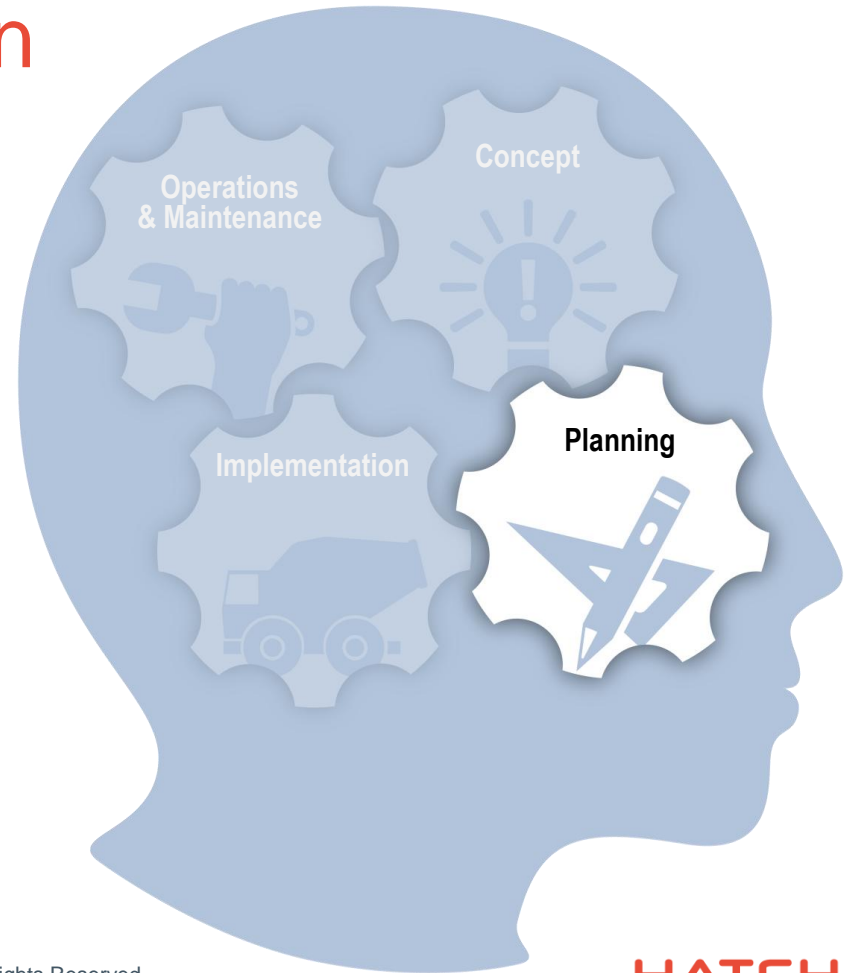
- Concept development
- Business case evaluation
- Funding identification
-



Where is Smart Cities in the Project Lifecycle?

Planning

- Options analysis
- Stakeholder facilitation
- Incorporation of resiliency
- Data availability leads to evidence based planning

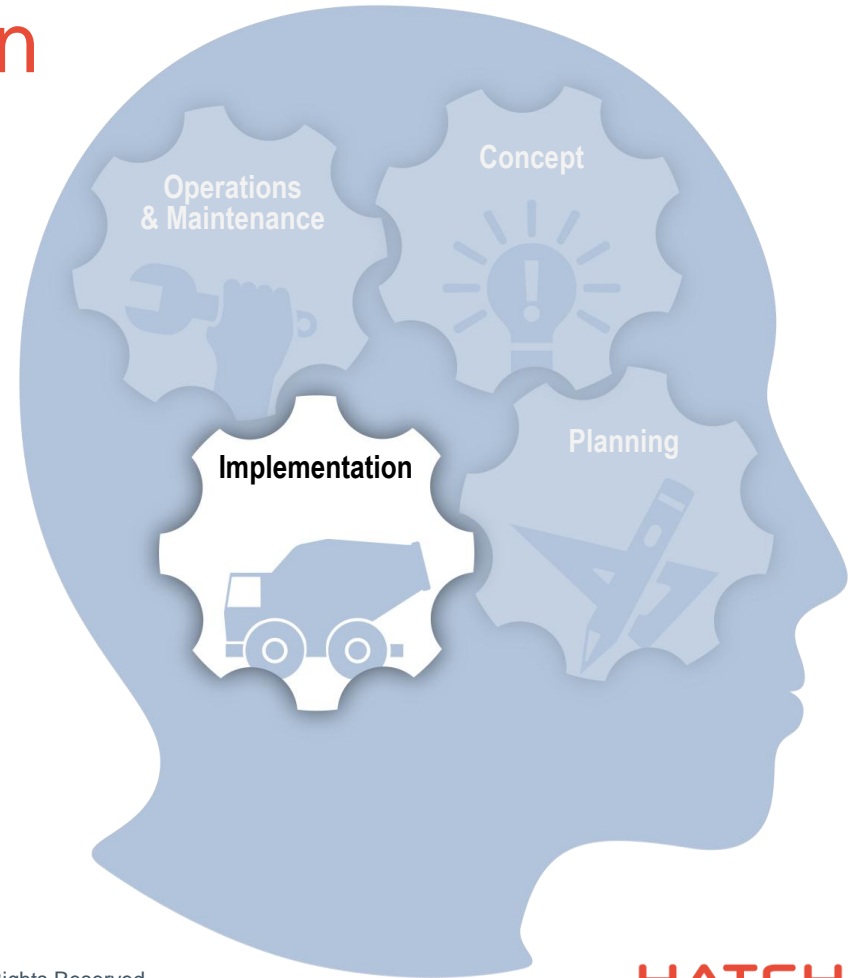


Where is Smart Cities in the Project Lifecycle?

Implementation

- Data-centric delivery
- Innovative methods and materials
- Life-cycle and sustainability evaluation

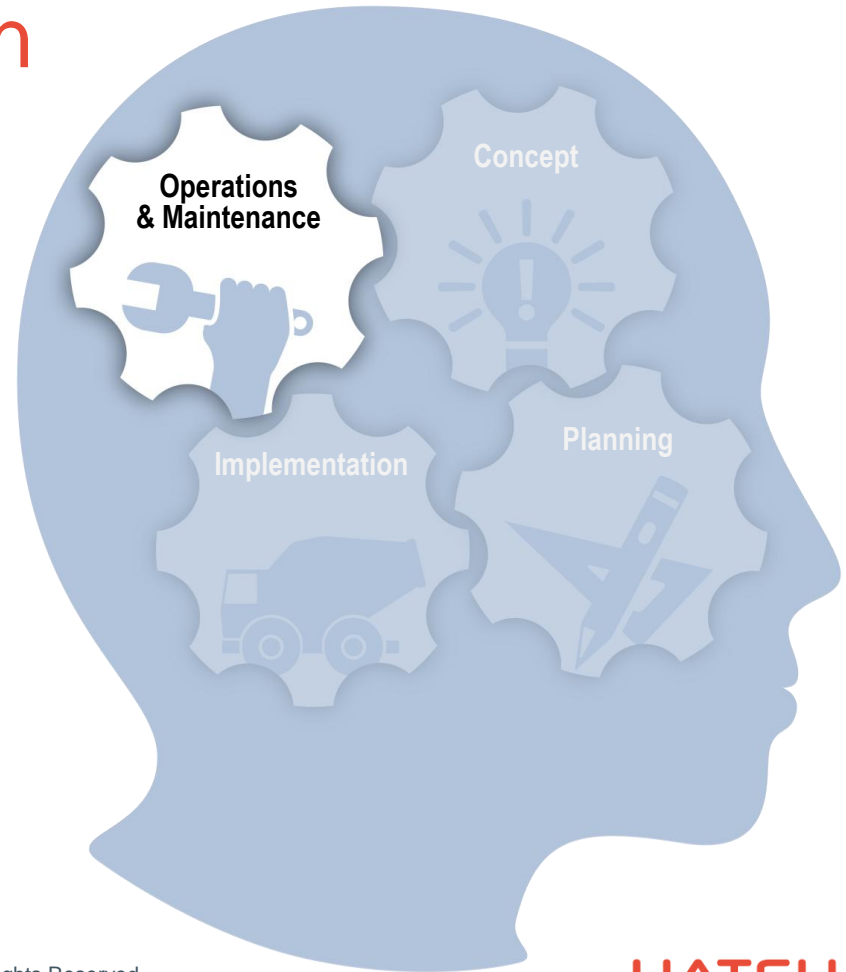
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Where is Smart Cities in the Project Lifecycle?

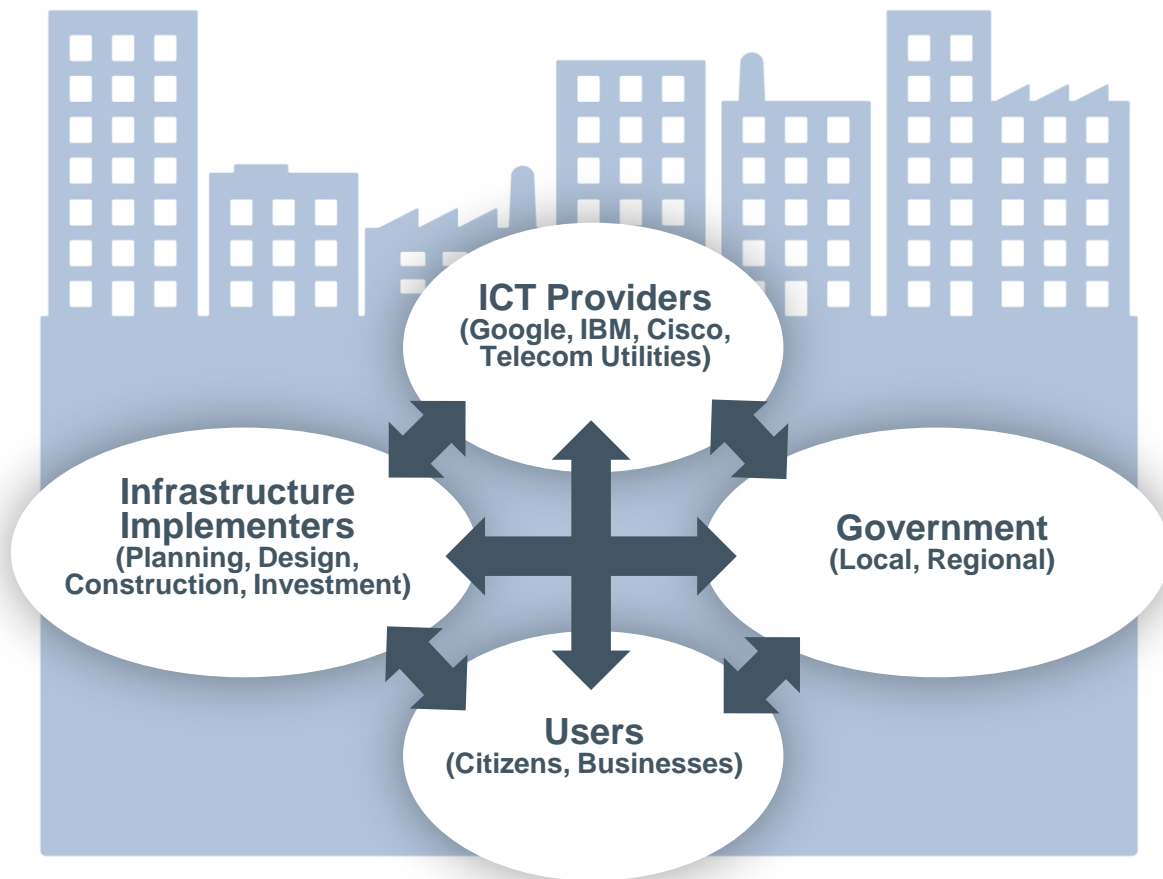
Operations & Maintenance

- Efficiency / capacity improvements
- Asset management
- User accessibility
-





Barriers to Adoption



- Usual Relationship Between Cities and Vendors/Contractors/Suppliers
- Municipal Constraints
 - Procurement Policies
 - Internal Resources
 - Need for Change to Internal Process
- Vendor Approach
 - Clash of Cultures
 - Recognition of Potential Issues (e.g. privacy)
- Requires Public-Private, plus Civic and Academia, Collaboration

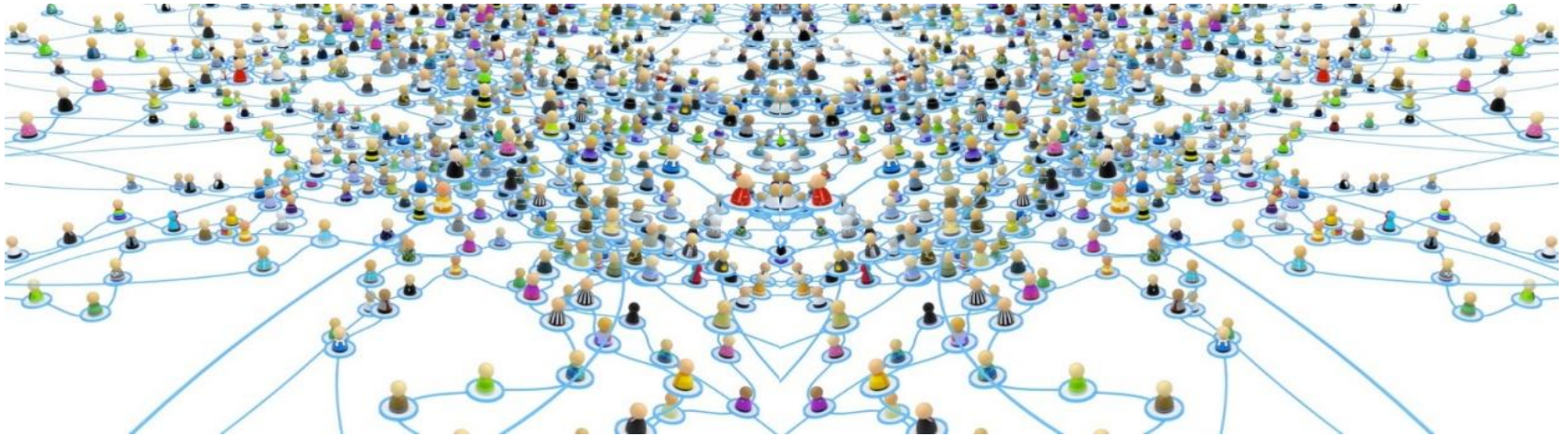




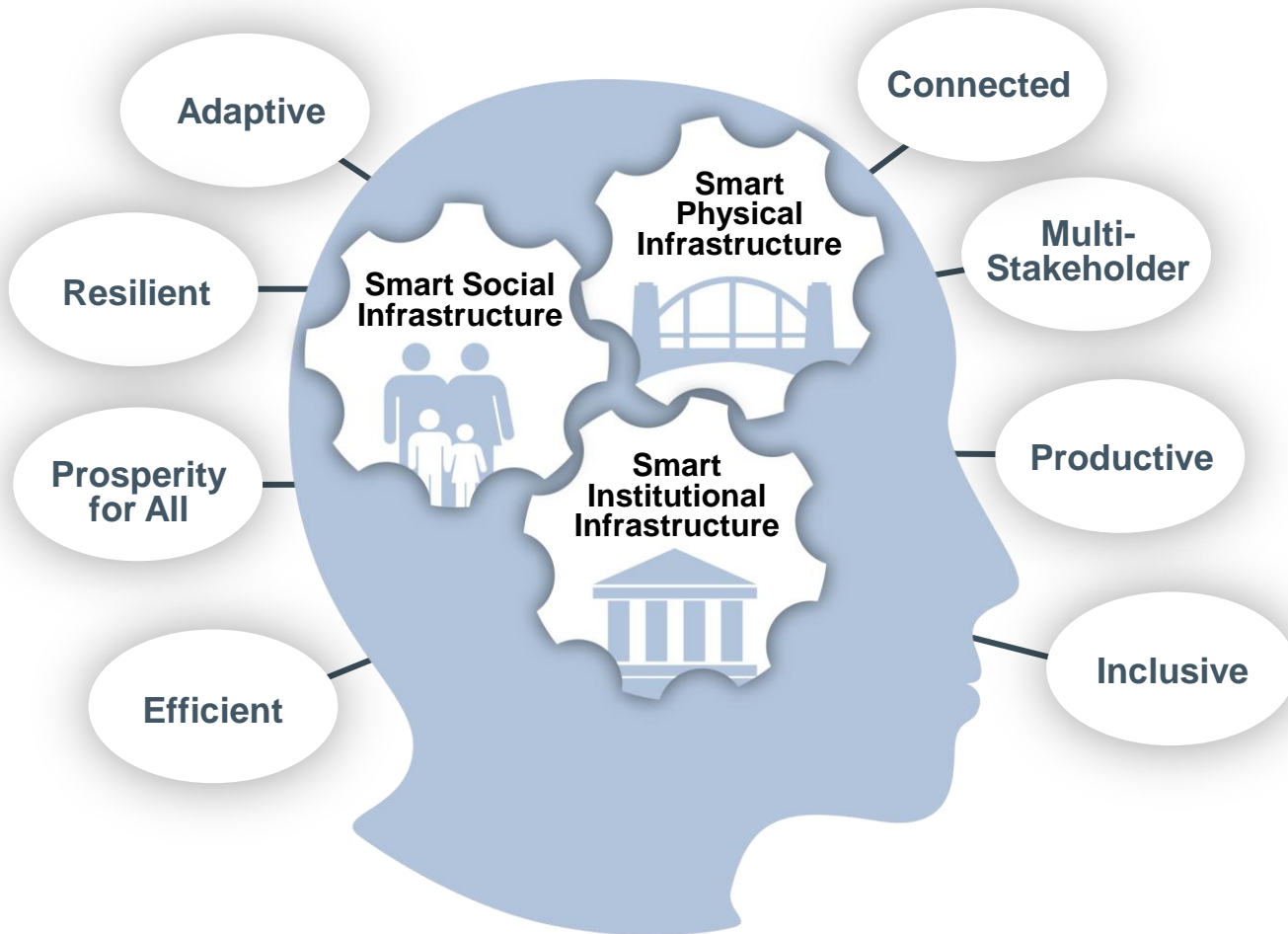
Closing Thoughts

Smart Cities \neq Technology Alone

- Focus on the outcomes to users – citizens, businesses
- Data, information and technology are critical enablers



It takes more than bits and bytes to build a Smart City



Smart Cities is a Journey, Not a Destination



*Continuing
technological
evolution
means that
there is no
“end-point”*



Questions?

