

TRACCIA N.7

1. La programmazione triennale dei lavori pubblici. Il candidato descriva sommariamente il contenuto minimo di un programma triennale e si soffermi in particolare sulle modalità di modifica durante il periodo di vigenza.
2. In riferimento al procedimento di approvazione di piani e programmi, il candidato illustri i compiti del Responsabile del Procedimento, così come definito dall'ordinamento regionale.
3. Il candidato parli del ruolo del dirigente in relazione ai rapporti con i dipendenti e l'amministrazione pubblica.

7- Sustainable city

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 11 defines sustainable cities or green cities as those that are dedicated to achieving green sustainability, social sustainability and economic sustainability. They are committed to doing so by enabling opportunities for all through a design focused on inclusivity as well as maintaining a sustainable economic growth. The focus also includes minimizing required inputs of energy, water, and food, and drastically reducing waste, output of heat, air pollution – CO₂, methane, and water pollution.

A sustainable city should promote economic growth and meet the basic needs of its inhabitants, while creating sustainable living conditions for all. Ideally, a sustainable city is one that creates an enduring way of life across the four domains of ecology, economics, politics and culture. The European Investment Bank is assisting cities in the development of long-term strategies in those fields and has spent more than €150 billion in bettering cities over the last eight years.

Cosa sono i metadati, dove si trovano e quale standard deve essere utilizzato per la metadattazione?

TRACCIA N.3

1. Le ordinanze contingibili e urgenti: Natura giuridica e presupposti
2. Analisi delle fasi della VAS
3. Come legge ed interpreta in modo proattivo, sistemico ed integrato i trend e le evoluzioni istituzionali, politiche, economiche e sociali afferenti al contesto ed agli organi all'Ente?

8-Smart City

A smart city is a technologically modern urban area that uses different types of electronic methods, voice activation methods and sensors to collect specific data. Information gained from that data are used to manage assets, resources and services efficiently; in return, that data is used to improve operations across the city. This includes data collected from citizens, devices, buildings and assets that is processed and analyzed to monitor and manage traffic and transportation systems, power plants, utilities, water supply networks, waste, information systems, schools, libraries, hospitals, and other community services. Smart cities are defined as smart both in the ways in which their governments connect technology as well as in how they monitor, analyze, plan, and govern the city.

Smart city technology allows city officials to interact directly with both community and city infrastructure and to monitor what is happening in the city and how the city is evolving.

Cosa è il cloud marketplace di AGID e quali sono i servizi certificabili al suo interno anche in funzione del PNRR

TRACCIA N.2

1. La determinazione a contrattare negli Enti Locali in rapporto alle procedure di affidamento dei servizi e forniture.
2. Poteri di intervento della Regione sugli strumenti di governo del territorio
3. Come comprende ed anticipa i bisogni espressi dagli organi di indirizzo politico manifestando interesse e disponibilità, al fine di agire proattivamente e proporre soluzioni coerenti con le esigenze e gli obiettivi dell'Ente?

11-Europe's Recovery Plans: A Unique Opportunity for Urban Regeneration

We wonder what the future of our cities will be.

Many social scientists fear that the prominence of the city, and particularly city centres, will decline, struck by the need to reduce density and the possibility of working remotely.

The EU certainly does not seem to believe that the current crisis will mark the decline of European cities. The president Von Der Leyen launched a "new European Bauhaus", which focuses on sustainable building and cities. The goal of the European Green Deal – to make Europe the first climate-neutral continent by 2050 could indeed spell an opportunity for an aesthetic regeneration of European cities as well.

The planned adoption of the New Leipzig Charter to achieve the objective of sustainable cities could serve as an indicator to illustrate the particular nature of EU policies concerning urban regeneration. Towns and cities are home to nearly three quarters of the EU's population, and most EU policies concern them. At the same time, there is no legal basis for urban policy in the Treaties (as opposed to regional affairs). Therefore, discussions of urban development at the EU level take place within the framework of intergovernmental cooperation.

Direttiva INSPIRE cosa è e come viene recepita dall'ordinamento nazionale e regionale

1. Il procedimento espropriativo. Il candidato descriva sommariamente il contenuto e gli effetti dell'atto che comporta la dichiarazione di pubblica utilità.
2. La partecipazione nell'analisi e valutazione ambientale, quali strumenti sono previsti dal D.lgs. n. 152 del 2006.
3. Quali sono gli strumenti migliori per rafforzare l'attitudine a dirigere e coordinare i gruppi di lavoro.

1-Comprehensive planning

Comprehensive planning is an ordered process that determines community goals and aspirations in terms of community development. The product is called a comprehensive plan, also known as a general plan or master plan. This resulting document expresses and regulates public policies on transportation, utilities, land use, recreation, and housing. Comprehensive plans typically encompass large geographical areas, a broad range of topics, and cover a long-term time horizon. Each city and county adopts and updates their plan to guide the growth and land development of their community, for both the current period and the long term. This document has been one of the most important instruments in city and regional planning since the early twentieth century for establishing goals, purposes, zoning and activities allowed on each land to provide compatibility and continuity to the entire region.

Quali sono le caratteristiche più importanti degli open data?

1. Verifica preventiva della progettazione. Il candidato descriva sommariamente cosa si accerta e chi sono i soggetti che ne sono preposti.
2. Differenza tra approvazione e adozione degli strumenti di programmazione del territorio
3. Utilità delle tecniche di project management (PM) nella gestione dei progetti di opere pubbliche.

3 -Adopting a plan

The community needs to adopt the plan as an official statement of policy in order for it to take effect. This is usually done by the City Council and through public hearings. The City Council may choose not to adopt the plan, which would require planners to refine the work they did during previous steps. Once the plan is accepted by city officials it is then a legal statement of community policy in regards to future development.

Using the implementation plans defined in the earlier stages, the city will carry out the goals in the comprehensive plan. City planning staff monitor the outcomes of the plan and may propose future changes if the results are not desired.

A comprehensive plan is not a permanent document. It can be changed and rewritten over time. For many fast growing communities, it is necessary to revise or update the comprehensive plan every five to ten years. In order for the comprehensive plan to be relevant to the community it must remain current.

Cosa si intende per qualità dei dati e dei metadati nell'ambito degli open data

TRACCIA N.6

1. L'esecuzione dei lavori di somma urgenza. Si descriva il contenuto della perizia giustificativa e l'organo competente ad approvarla in correlazione agli adempimenti previsti dall'ordinamento degli enti locali.
2. Caratteristiche del permesso di costruire: poteri e doveri d'indagine del Comune
3. Il candidato illustri le modalità attraverso le quali persegue l'aggiornamento, l'integrazione tra il personale ed il continuo scambio di conoscenze base, per sviluppare il know how dell'organizzazione complessiva della struttura

5-Urban planners

An urban planner is a professional who works in the field of urban planning for the purpose of optimizing the effectiveness of a community's land use and infrastructure. He formulates plans for the development and management of urban and suburban areas, typically analyzing land use compatibility as well as economic, environmental and social trends. In developing any plan for a community (whether commercial, residential, agricultural, natural or recreational), urban planners must consider a wide array of issues including sustainability, existing and potential pollution, transport including potential congestion, crime, land values, economic development, social equity, zoning codes, and other legislation.

The importance of the urban planner is increasing in the 21st century, as modern society begins to face issues of increased population growth, climate change and unsustainable development. An urban planner could be considered a green collar professional.

Cosa sono i servizi Web Map Service (WMS) e cosa viene fornito come servizio dalla Regione Toscana

TRACCIA N.1

1. La tipologia dei controlli interni con particolare riferimento al controllo di regolarità amministrativa e contabile nella fase preventiva di formazione dell'atto.
2. Analogie e differenze tra la VIA e la VAS
3. Come programma le attività ed assegna compiti ed obiettivi?

2-Comprehensive planning process

Comprehensive Planning typically follows a process that may consist of, but is not limited to a certain number of steps and assessments.

The planner must first determine community issues by involving various community leaders, community organizations, and ordinary citizens. Then goals can then be established to identify priorities for communities and help community leaders make future decisions which will affect the city. Data, including the environment, traffic conditions, economic conditions, social conditions, public services and land use conditions, is needed in the planning process in order to evaluate current city conditions as well as to predict future conditions. The plan is prepared using the information gathered during the data collection and goal setting stages. Plans may also contain separate sections for important issues such as transportation or housing which follow the same standard format.

Si descriva le principali caratteristiche degli "Italian Open Data License" (IODL)

TRACCIA N.8

1. Il subappalto è il contratto con il quale l'appaltatore affida a terzi l'esecuzione di parte delle prestazioni o lavorazioni oggetto del contratto di appalto. Il candidato descriva.
2. Le opere di urbanizzazione, analisi della disciplina vigente, con particolare riferimento alle opere di urbanizzazione a scomputo.
3. Illustri come gestisce il processo di delega sulla base delle competenze e delle potenzialità delle risorse umane e come definirebbe con chiarezza gli obiettivi da raggiungere, assegnando risorse e garantendo un'adeguata autonomia decisionale, al fine di favorire lo sviluppo della maturità professionale.

4- Zoning

Zoning is a method of urban planning in which a municipality or other levels of government divides land into areas called zones, each of which has a set of regulations for new development that differs from other zones. Zones may be defined for a single use (for example residential, industrial), they may combine several compatible activities by use, or the differing regulations may govern the density, size and shape of allowed buildings whatever their use. The planning rules for each zone determine whether planning permission for a given development may be granted. Zoning may specify a variety of outright and conditional uses of land. It may indicate the size and dimensions of lots that land may be subdivided into, or the form and scale of buildings. These guidelines are set in order to guide urban growth and development.

Zoning is the most common regulatory urban planning method used by local governments in developed countries.

Si descriva in modo sintetico il Codice dell'Amministrazione Digitale CAD (D.Lgs 7/3/2005 n.82)

TRACCIA N.4

1. Gli obblighi del datore di lavoro.
2. Il candidato illustri le modalità di erogazione di servizi pubblici locali a rilevanza economica e non a rilevanza economica
3. Il candidato illustri il ruolo del RUP nella conduzione dei lavori pubblici secondo un approccio manageriale

10 -Building code

A building code is a set of rules that specify the standards for constructed buildings and non-building structures. Buildings must conform to the code to obtain planning permission. The purpose of building codes is to provide minimum standards for safety, health, and general welfare including structural integrity, mechanical integrity (including sanitation, water supply, light, and ventilation), means of egress, fire prevention and control, and energy conservation. Building codes generally include:

- Standards for structure
- Rules regarding parking and traffic impact
- Fire code rules to minimize the risk of a fire and to ensure safe evacuation in the event of such an emergency
- Requirements for earthquake (seismic code) and flood, especially in inclined to disaster areas or for very large buildings where a failure would be catastrophic
- Requirements for specific building uses (for example, storage of flammable substances, or housing a large number of people)
- Energy provisions
- Minimum and maximum room ceiling heights, exit sizes and location
- Qualification of individuals or corporations doing the work

Cosa sono gli open data?

TRACCIA N. 10

1. Il contenuto del documento di valutazione dei rischi nei luoghi di lavoro.
2. La gestione in house dei servizi pubblici locali.
3. Autorità e autorevolezza: quali sono gli strumenti migliori per rafforzare la propria leadership.

6- Urban planning

Urban planning, also known as city planning, is a technical and political process that is focused on the development and design of land use and the built environment, including air, water, and the infrastructure passing into and out of urban areas, such as transportation, communications, and distribution networks and their accessibility. Although predominantly concerned with the planning of settlements and communities, urban planners are responsible for planning the efficient transportation of goods, resources, people and waste; the distribution of basic necessities such as water and electricity; a sense of inclusion and opportunity for people of all kinds, culture and needs; economic growth or business development; improving health and conserving areas of natural environmental significance that actively contributes to reduction in CO₂ emissions as well as protecting heritage structures and built environments. Since most urban planning teams consist of highly educated individuals that work for city governments, recent debates focus on how to involve more community members in city planning processes.

Cosa prevede il paradigma degli Open Data?

TRACCIA N.5

1. La gestione delle reti ed erogazione dei servizi pubblici locali di rilevanza economica. Il candidato descriva la procedura di conferimento della proprietà delle reti, degli impianti, e delle altre dotazioni patrimoniali a società a capitale interamente pubblico
2. Il candidato, descriva i contenuti del Piano triennale delle Opere Pubbliche, ne descriva l'iter di approvazione e ne illustri le condizioni che devono verificarsi per poterlo modificare durante la sua vigenza
3. Come legge ed interpreta in modo proattivo, sistemico ed integrato i trend e le evoluzioni istituzionali, politiche, economiche e sociali afferenti al contesto ed agli organi all'Ente?

9- Planning permission

Planning permission refers to the approval needed for construction or expansion (including significant renovation), and sometimes for demolition. It is usually given in the form of a building permit (or construction permit).

The criteria for planning permission are a part of urban planning and construction law, and are usually managed by town planners employed by local governments.

Failure to obtain a permit can result in fines, penalties, and demolition of unauthorized construction if it cannot be mended.

Generally, the new construction must be inspected during construction and after completion to ensure compliance with national, regional, and local building codes.

Since building permits usually precede outlays for construction, employment, financing and furnishings, they are often used as a leading indicator for developments in other areas of the economy.

Si descriva il servizio di distribuzione dei dati geografici della Regione Toscana anche in funzione delle ultime evoluzioni in campo di verifica e controllo delle attività di Governo del Territorio delle pubbliche Amministrazioni e a quali riferimenti normativi fa riferimento.