

# Green Cities Artificial Intelligence



January 15, 2024

CITY OF *Salem*  
AT YOUR SERVICE



UNIVERSITY OF  
OREGON

School of Planning, Public  
Policy and Management

**SCYP**

Sustainable City Year Program

# Acknowledgements

## Summer Researchers

Luca Arroyo  
Johnathan Beckerman  
Nick Bernier  
Zoe Holguin  
Eva Krukowski  
Eden Martin  
George McNamee  
Nicole Pianalto  
Alexander Poole  
Daniel Satterthwaite  
Wilhem Schlieder  
Aidan Trimble  
Brier Turnbull  
Joey Vierra

## Fall Researchers

Delaney Armstrong  
Madeline Baker  
Christian Binder  
Madison Brown  
Manny Cano  
Hadley Cardwell  
Issac Charlton  
Eduardo Chavbez-Sanchez  
Reece Clotfeller  
Owen Colgrove

Mia Cunningham  
Janet Damian Vasquez  
Maggie Darst  
David Dominguez  
Alisa Dougherty  
Selerino Flores-Mendez  
Allison Fujimoto  
Evan Getz  
Audrey Green  
Josh Hansen  
Ella Hopkins  
Zella Hush  
Sophie Johnsen  
Arthur Katahdin  
Ethan Kemper  
Sophie Kirkwood  
Zoe Kleiner  
Jade Koch  
Nadav Kramer  
Alvin Levie  
Zachary Liem  
Tiana Littlejohn  
Amie Mellot  
Madison Merwine  
Emma Milanés Gomez  
Erin Murphy  
Thomas Nguyen  
Charlie Niggley  
Cole O'Bryan  
Jaden O'Farrell  
Caitlin O'Kief

Jaymee Pearce  
Bertha Price  
Oscar Proulx  
Evan Reince-Seibert  
Regina Rigali  
Ocea Roberts Thompson  
Liliana Ruiz  
Maysen Russell  
Meg Sauer  
Dora Schmidt  
Sophie Sebastian  
Kyle Spires  
Max Springer  
Mahathi Sridhar  
Ada Swartley  
Dev Trepess  
Harry Valentine-Wilson  
Laurel Viles  
Ella Vollmer  
Kevin Ward  
Kiran Weasel  
Sam Whitfield  
Stephanie Wigle  
Dean Woolery  
Abbie Wrenn  
Rivkah Zigman

# Acknowledgements

## Sponsors

**Krishna Namburi**, Deputy City Manager, City of Salem, Oregon  
**Courtney Busch**, Strategic Initiatives Manager, City of Salem, Oregon

## Advisors

**Megan Banks**, Program Director, Sustainable City Year Program  
**Eric Borgos**, Owner, Impulse Communications, Inc.  
**Hector Dominguez Aguirre**, Open Data, Privacy, and Surveillance Technologies Coordinator, City of Portland  
**Dirk Engelke**, Professor, Eastern Switzerland University of Applied Sciences (OST)  
**Lindsey Hayward**, Assistant Program Manager, Sustainable City Year Program  
**Elaine Hseih**, Director of Community Engagement, Technology Association of Oregon  
**Petra Hurtado**, Director of Research and Foresight, American Planning Association  
**Eunice Kim**, Long Range City Planner, City of Salem, Oregon  
**Tim Johnson**, Professor of Public Management and Policy Analysis & Director of the Center for Governance and Public Policy Research, Willamette University  
**Clarissa Littler**, Coord/STEM and Design Center, Portland Community College  
**Nolan Pleše**, Lobbyist, League of Oregon Cities  
**June Stephens**, Recorder/Editor  
**Ric Stephens**, Instructor/Editor, University of Oregon, School of Planning, Public Policy, and Management

# Table of Contents

Acknowledgements.....	3
Table of Contents .....	5
Introduction.....	6
City Generative AI Policies.....	8
Public Information Meetings.....	13
Implementation Actions .....	17
AI Software and Use Cases.....	58
References .....	74
<b>Appendices</b>	
Green Cities AI Website.....	113
Generative AI Directory .....	114
AI Timeline.....	115
AI Glossary .....	116
AI Font.....	117
Message in a Bottle Public Art Project.....	118
Index.....	119

# Introduction



In an era defined by rapid urbanization, the effective planning and management of cities have become paramount to ensure sustainable development, efficient resource allocation, and enhanced quality of life for residents. Traditional methods of urban planning and management are grappling with the complexities and challenges presented by modern cities. Enter Artificial Intelligence (AI), a disruptive technology that holds immense potential to revolutionize the way cities are planned, designed, and operated.

The primary aim of this report is to provide an in-depth exploration of the multifaceted role that Artificial Intelligence plays in modern city planning and management. Through a comprehensive analysis of key AI applications, case studies, challenges, and ethical considerations, the report aims to provide resources for urban planners, City staff, and elected officials responsible for community planning and development. These include a model City policy, draft informational public meeting format, AI software and applications, implementation actions, AI timeline, glossary, and research references. This report represents the cumulative efforts of many participants and is sponsored by the **City of Salem** and **Sustainable City Year Program**. The Green Cities AI project website is at: <https://blogs.uoregon.edu/artificialintelligence/>

As cities continue to evolve into complex ecosystems, the integration of Artificial Intelligence stands as a pivotal force in shaping their trajectories. Through this report, we aim to provide a comprehensive understanding of how AI is transforming the way cities are planned, operated, and experienced. By analyzing the tools, applications, and ethical considerations, we hope to equip policymakers, urban planners, and stakeholders with the insights needed to navigate the AI-driven urban landscape effectively and create cities that are not only smart but also sustainable, resilient, and regenerative.

# Introduction

## Navigation

“This report, by its very length, defends itself against the risk of being read.” Winston Churchill

This report is a synthesis of more than 400 pages of student research, implementation actions, and references. Although compressed, it is still a lengthy document, and—for those who have specific interests—the most expedient way to locate information is via the PDF “Find text or tools” search feature or by using the Ctrl+F (Control Find) keyboard shortcut.

The report is a hypertext document, and the [Table of Contents](#) and [Index](#) link to the appropriate sections. Page numbers link to the Table of Contents.

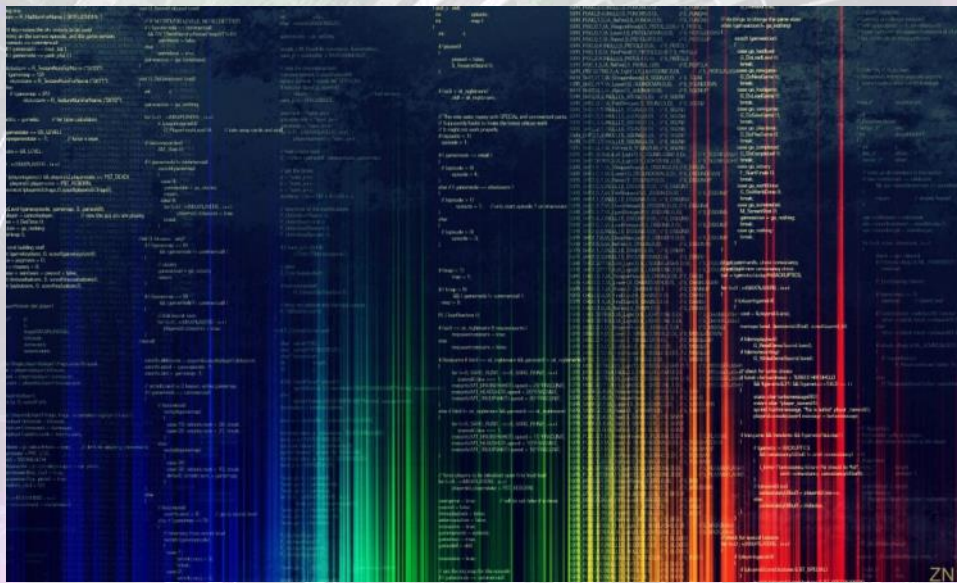
## Citations

Many individual implementation actions and software program reviews have multiple students and references sources. Researchers and advisors are listed in the [Acknowledgments](#), and literature resources are in the [Reference](#) section.

## Images

All photos are courtesy of June Stephens. All GenAI graphics are courtesy of Ric Stephens (*Playground.AI*). All icons are Green Cities [AI Font](#) designs (*Fontcreator*). All other images are public domain.

# City Generative AI Policies



**C**ity Generative AI policies refer to a set of regulations, guidelines, and principles that govern the development, deployment, and use of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies within urban environments. Generative AI, or GenAI, is an umbrella term for any type of artificial intelligence (AI) system capable of generating text, images, or other media in response to prompts. This is different from “traditional” AI, which uses patterns to make predictions.

These policies aim to ensure the responsible and ethical integration of AI systems into various aspects of city life, such as transportation, infrastructure, public services, safety, and governance. The key points encompassed by City Generative AI policies include:

## Ethical Use

Policies prioritize the development and deployment of AI systems that adhere to ethical standards, ensuring fairness, transparency, accountability, and respect for human rights in all AI applications.

## Transparency and Accountability

Developers and operators of AI systems are required to provide clear explanations of how AI-driven decisions are made, enabling citizens and authorities to understand the logic behind such systems. Accountability mechanisms are put in place to address instances of bias, errors, and unintended consequences.

## Data Privacy and Security

Policies emphasize the protection of individuals’ privacy and personal data when AI technologies process and analyze data. Robust data security measures are mandated to prevent unauthorized access and breaches.

## Equity and Fairness

City Generative AI policies aim to mitigate biases that might emerge from AI algorithms, ensuring that AI systems do not perpetuate



# City Generative AI Policies

discrimination or disadvantage specific groups within the city population.

## Citizen Engagement

Policymakers encourage citizen participation and input in the development and deployment of AI systems. Engaging the public in decision-making processes helps ensure that AI technologies align with the needs and aspirations of the city's residents.

## Education and Training

Policies support initiatives that promote AI literacy and awareness among the general public, ensuring that citizens have a basic understanding of AI concepts and their implications.

## Innovation and Research

While ensuring responsible use, policies also foster innovation by providing a framework that encourages the development of cutting-edge AI technologies that can enhance urban living standards.

## Public Services Enhancement

AI applications in areas such as traffic management, waste management, healthcare, and emergency response are encouraged to improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and accessibility of public services.

## Environmental Sustainability

Policies promote the use of AI to optimize resource utilization, energy efficiency, and sustainability efforts within the city, helping to address environmental challenges.

## Collaboration and Standards

Policymakers may encourage collaboration among AI developers, local government bodies, academia, and civil society to establish common standards and best practices for AI deployment in urban contexts.

## Regulatory Flexibility

Recognizing the evolving nature of AI technologies, policies may provide a flexible regulatory framework that can adapt to advancements and changing circumstances while maintaining ethical standards.

## Safety and Security

Policies address concerns related to the safety and security of AI systems, ensuring that they are robust against malicious attacks, errors, and technical failures that could potentially disrupt urban life.

In summary, City Generative AI policies seek to harness the potential of AI technologies to enhance city living while prioritizing ethical considerations, citizen engagement, fairness, and data privacy. These policies aim to create a balanced framework that enables innovation while safeguarding the well-being and rights of urban populations.

The following Model City Generative AI Policy was developed from a City of Salem, Oregon, AI Workshop; city policy case studies; and student research. (see [References](#))

## Model City Generative AI Policy

2023-08-27 v. 5

## Impact Statement

Generative artificial intelligence (AI) systems have become increasingly popular and are being used in various domains. While these systems offer potential benefits, they also pose risks and uncertainties. The city recognizes the need to minimize potential issues and risks associated with the use of generative AI systems until further research and analysis can be conducted.

## Background and Definitions

Generative AI refers to AI systems capable of producing content based

# City Generative AI Policies

on input data rather than analyzing existing data. The technology is evolving rapidly and has implications for sourcing training data, content attribution, and handling sensitive data.

## Purpose

Generative AI is a relatively new technology that leverages large amounts of data and machine learning techniques to generate content. While these tools have potential usefulness, their impacts and risks are not yet fully understood. Responsible experimentation and control of new tools are encouraged to drive efficient and beneficial outcomes. Regulatory and non-regulatory approaches should be performance-based, flexible, and technology-neutral, avoiding mandates that harm innovation. A coherent and whole-of-government approach to AI oversight requires interagency coordination. This policy serves as an interim resource to guide city employees in the responsible use of generative AI.

## Principles and Policies

### Empowerment, Acquisition, and Use

AI should support the workforce in delivering better, safer, more just, more efficient, and equitable services and products to residents.

- Acquire all software services, including generative AI systems, through the city's processes.
- Exercise judgment to ensure the benefits of AI while avoiding negative impacts.
- Submit a service request and obtain departmental approval to use generative AI software applications. Departments may provide additional rules on the usage of Generative AI for their staff. Staff should consult their manager if there are additional rules specific to their department.

### Inclusion, Respect, Fairness, and Non-Discrimination

AI development and use should address past and present inequities, uplifting marginalized communities.

- Ensure that AI systems do not reflect unfair bias or make impermissible discriminatory decisions.
- Use AI tools respectfully and responsibly as stewards of the public.
- Use generative AI in a way that respects the rule of law, human rights, democratic values, diversity, and inclusion, with appropriate safeguards to ensure a fair and just society.

### Scientific Integrity, Information Quality, and Intellectual Property

Information with a clear and substantial influence on public policy or private sector decisions should meet high standards of quality and transparency.

- Ensure the accuracy, reliability, and validity of decisions. Review, revise, and fact-check via multiple sources any output from a Generative AI. The human user is responsible for any material created with AI support.
- Establish data provenance and assure the quality and relevance of data input into algorithms.
- Perform due diligence to ensure no copyrighted material is published without proper attribution or rights.

### Transparency, Disclosure, Explainability, Attribution, Accountability, Benefits, and Costs

Transparent actions build trust and collective learning, acknowledging the limitations of knowledge. All citizens have the right to know the basis of an AI decision that concerns them.

# City Generative AI Policies

- Allow consumers to evaluate content by understanding its authorship.
- Cite generated AI content: 1) Name of Generative AI system used (e.g., ChatGPT-4, Google Bard, Stable Diffusion), 2) Confirmation that the information was fact-checked, reviewed, and edited.
- Consider costs, impacts, and accountability for experimentation.
- Create generative AI accounts just for City use.
- Document how the model was used to foster better understanding and safer utilization.
- Ensure responsible disclosure and transparency around AI systems.
- Evaluate AI systems and be responsible for all decisions made by those systems.
- Hold all organizations and individuals developing, deploying, or operating AI systems accountable for their proper functioning.
- Presume anything you submit could end up on the front page of a newspaper. All information you enter is subject to a Public Records Act (PRA) request. The information you enter into chatbots (e.g. ChatGPT) and other Generative AI systems can be viewed by people in their companies, so it is considered “released to the public” for purposes of the PRA, thus, waiving any applicable exemption.

## Robustness, Safety, Security, and Privacy

The impact on security and privacy rights must be considered in all tool usage.

- AI systems must be secured against cybersecurity threats.
- Assess and manage public safety risks arising from AI systems and implement safety controls.
- Consider the impact of generated content on vulnerable populations

and engage with communities for a better understanding.

- Contact the appropriate department for secure resources if needed.
- Do not submit sensitive, confidential, or personally identifiable data (prompts) to generative AI systems.
- Ensure that AI systems function robustly, securely, and safely throughout their lifecycle.
- Verify content generated by AI for accuracy, outdated information, potential biases, and offensive or harmful material.

## Public Purpose, Trust, Participation, and Records

AI should benefit the community, with service to the public as the central focus.

- Be aware of creating public records with generative AI and comply with relevant guidelines.
- Disclose and record your usage of Generative AI.
- Ensure all AI regulatory and non-regulatory approaches contribute to public trust in AI.
- Provide public participation, especially in cases involving AI’s use of information about individuals.

## Next Steps and Actions

This advisory memo provides preliminary considerations and guidelines for City employees until further policies are established. The city’s IT Department will conduct research and engage stakeholders to develop comprehensive policies for government use of generative AI.

# City Generative AI Policies

## Model City Generative AI Policy Meeting Participants

### University of Oregon

Luca Arroyo  
Megan Banks, Director, Sustainable City Year Program  
Jonathan Beckerman  
Nick Bernier  
Zoe Holguin  
Eva Krukowski  
Eden Martin  
George McNamee  
Nicole Pianalto  
Alexander Poole  
Daniel Satterthwaite  
Wilhem Schlieder  
Alan Soto  
June Stephens, (S2T) Recorder  
Ric Stephens, Instructor  
Aidan Trimble  
Brier Turnbull  
Joey Vierra

### City of Salem

Keith Stahley, City Manager  
Krishna Namburi, Deputy City Manager  
Courtney Knox Busch, Strategic Initiatives Manager  
Michael Bennett, Salem Police Department  
Kelli Blechschmidt, Finance  
Dan Brown, Enterprise Services Department, GIS  
Devin Doring, Public Works, GIS  
Tami Carpenter, City Manager's Office  
David Gasper, Enterprise Services Department, IT (app development)  
Erin Grimm, Enterprise Services Department, IT  
Eunice Kim, Urban and Community Development, Long-range Planning  
Trevor Smith, Public Works, PIO  
Sonja Somerville, Community Services Department, Salem Public  
Library  
Tammi Starrs, Public Works, Capital Improvement Plan  
Melissa Woodford, Enterprise Services Department, IT (hardware)



# Public Information Meetings



**P**ublic meetings bring diverse groups of stakeholders together for a specific purpose. Public meetings are held to engage a wide audience in information sharing and discussion. They can be used to increase awareness of an issue or proposal, and can be a starting point for, or an ongoing means of engaging, further public involvement. When done well, they help build a feeling of community. (EPA, n.d.)

As part of the City of Salem AI Workshop, participants discussed a variety of public meeting formats to introduce Generative AI to the citizens of Salem. Additional research was conducted and a meeting with City Long Range Planner Eunice Kim continued to develop concepts for a model City AI Public Meeting. The following draft scenario is a synthesis of this effort.

## Model AI Public Event Draft Outline

### Event Details

### Pre-event Preparations

#### Event Names / Themes

Several engaging event names/themes were proposed to capture the essence of the Generative AI Public Meeting:

- AI Kitchen
- AI Workshop
- DiscoTech
- You and AI

#### City Webpage

The City's official webpage may play a crucial role in disseminating information about the event:

- Contacts for inquiries
- Comprehensive event announcement and description
- Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) section
- Material links such as media and relevant websites
- Virtual Scavenger Hunt for virtual participants

# Public Information Meetings

## Social Media

Various social media platforms may be utilized to create awareness and generate interest:

- Facebook
- Instagram
- X (Twitter)

## Announcements

Multiple channels may be employed to announce the event to a wide audience:

- Distribution of flyers and brochures
- Inclusion in newsletters
- Utility bill inserts
- Public Awareness Kit on the official website

## Event Agenda

### Schedule

The event schedule should be meticulously planned to provide a meaningful experience to attendees:

- Event setup at 1:00pm
- Music and refreshments available from 3:30pm
- Formal proceedings begin at 4:00pm with introductions
- Diverse speakers, encompassing a range of organizations, may share their insights
- Breakout groups engaged in discussions
- The event may conclude with a summary, closure, and an outline of the next steps

## Speakers

The event may feature speakers from various influential entities. Notable speakers may include:

- City IT Department representative
- Professional Organizations
- Representatives of underrepresented communities

## Speaker Generative AI Topics

Presenters may explore a diverse range of Generative AI topics, including:

- Applications of Generative AI
- Addressing ethical and policy issues
- Formulating effective policies
- Future projections and forecasts
- The integration of ubiquitous AI

## Breakout Groups/Tables

Attendees may participate in interactive breakout groups, where each table may:

- Explore a distinct topic
- Have a city staff or a student **moderator**, **scribe**, **timekeeper**, and **reporter** (rapporteur)
- Utilize laptops connected to ChatGPT for prompt engineering experience
- Cater to non-English-speaking attendees as required with one or more separate tables

## Video Recording

To ensure lasting impact, the event may be recorded, encompassing both proceedings and discussions.

## On-site Child Care

A dedicated on-site childcare facility may be provided, underscoring inclusivity and accessibility.

# Public Information Meetings

## Post-event Activities

### City Website

The City's website may continue to be a focal point for post-event engagement:

- A survey may be made available for attendees to provide feedback
- The event's video recording, with multilingual options, may be shared via YouTube links

### Social Media

Social media platforms may remain instrumental in gathering feedback and extending the event's reach:

- A survey may be circulated to gather insights from the virtual audience
- The event's video recording, accessible in multiple languages, may be promoted through YouTube links

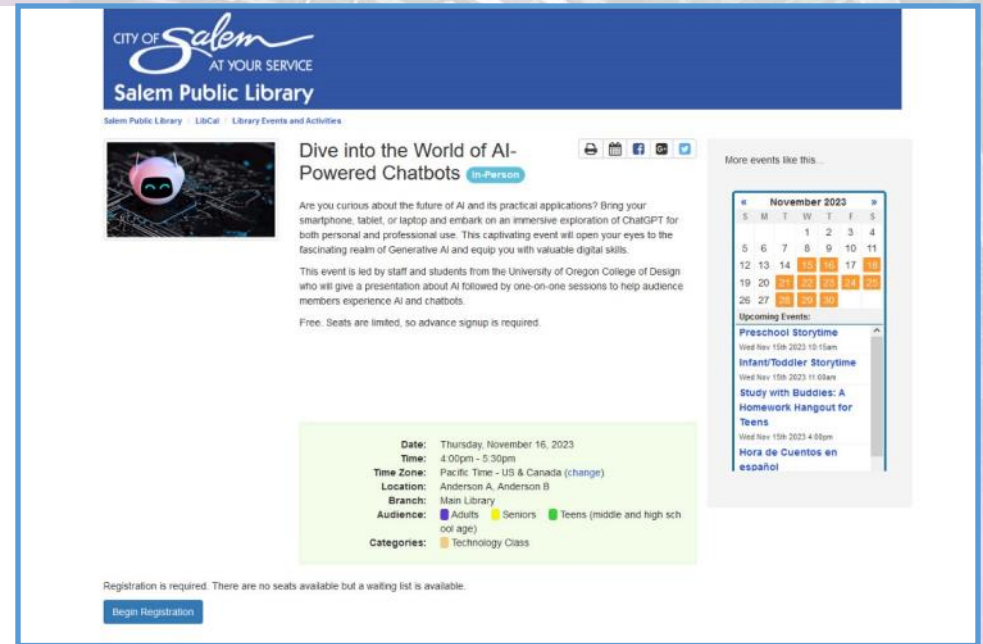
### Video

The event's video recording, thoughtfully tailored for accessibility, may be disseminated through both the City's website and YouTube:

- Versions available in English, American Sign Language (ASL), and Spanish with captions would ensure a wider audience reach and inclusivity
- The Video may also be edited to include additional information

A GenAI public event has the same objectives as the Green Cities course:

1. **Digital Literacy**—Understand generative artificial intelligence (GenAI) opportunities and limitations.
2. **Prompt Design**—Develop skills in GenAI communication and content creation
3. **Applications**—Master specific GenAI tools for text, graphics, audio, video, and more.



Salem Public Library Event Announcement

## City of Salem AI Lab

An AI public event was organized and held on November 16, 2023 at the City of Salem Public Library. City and social media announced this meeting as follows:

### Dive into the World of AI-Powered Chatbots

Are you curious about the future of AI and its practical applications? Bring your smartphone, tablet, or laptop and embark on an immersive exploration of ChatGPT for both personal and professional use. This captivating event will open your eyes to the fascinating realm of Generative AI and equip you with valuable digital skills.

# Public Information Meetings



Dive into the World of AI-powered Chatbots, City of Salem Public Library, November 16, 2023

This event is led by staff and students from the University of Oregon College of Design who will give a presentation about AI followed by one-on-one sessions to help audience members experience AI and chatbots.

The event was attended by over 100 residents, students and staff. After a brief overview of generative AI and an introduction to prompt design, students and residents collaborated on specific projects ranging from story-telling, resumes, recipes, and many other applications.

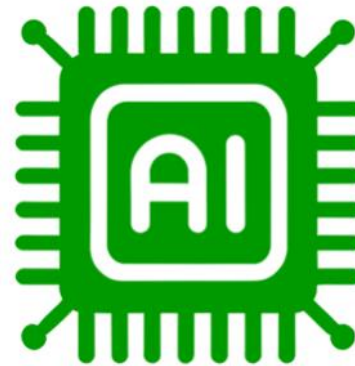




# Implementation Actions



**R**esearch conducted by the Green Cities 2023 Summer and Fall students included specific recommendations for city programs and projects. More than 500 implementation actions are organized by the following categories: AI Programming, Air Quality, City Communications, Climate Change, Community Education, Community Engagement, Emergency Management, Food, Green Space, Health and Safety, Hospitality and Tourism, Housing, Infrastructure, Mobility, Public Art, Public Space, Sustainable Development, Transportation, Urban Agriculture, Urban Ecology, Urban Planning, Walkability, and Water Resources.



## AI Programming

**AI Chatbots in City Services and Policy Writing:** Deploy AI-driven chatbots in customer service centers and for policy writing, enhancing efficiency and interaction quality. Continually update these chatbots, gathering employee and citizen feedback to improve functionality and range.

**AI for Continuous Learning and Monitoring:** Encourage city officials to engage in continuous AI learning sessions and establish systems to monitor AI performance. This ongoing education and oversight ensures that AI applications remain current and effective.

**AI for Diversity, Inclusion, and Employee Recognition:** Ensure AI development teams are diverse to reduce decision-making biases. Implement AI tools for recognizing employee achievements and predicting factors contributing to employee turnover, enhancing workplace inclusivity and satisfaction.

**AI for Energy Efficiency and Green Job Creation:** Invest in AI-driven solutions for energy efficiency and identify green job opportunities in

# Implementation Actions

underserved areas. This promotes environmental sustainability and economic growth.

**AI for Real-Time Data and Feedback Mechanisms:** Create dynamic data dashboards for real-time urban data monitoring and employ AI tools for real-time employee feedback analysis, enabling prompt strategy adjustments.

**AI for Scalable Integration and Regular Updates:** Adopt a staged approach for AI deployment in city services, allowing for smooth transitions and addressing challenges effectively. Maintain a schedule for regular AI system updates to incorporate the latest advancements.

**AI in Accessibility and Inclusivity:** Implement AI technologies like speech recognition and image processing to enhance accessibility and inclusivity in city services, particularly for citizens with disabilities. This approach ensures that all individuals have equitable access to essential services.

**AI in Copyright and Federal Policy Monitoring:** Monitor federal interpretations and policies regarding AI-generated content and its application in city management, ensuring compliance with legal frameworks.

**AI in Cultural Diversity Celebrations and Multilingual Support:** Use AI to celebrate cultural diversity and provide multilingual support in city services, fostering inclusivity and effective communication with diverse populations.

**AI in Data Protection and Ethical Data Handling:** Emphasize stringent data protection guidelines and ethical data collection practices. This protects citizen privacy and builds trust in AI systems used within the city.

**AI in Ethical Principles and Compliance:** Adhere to ethical AI principles, like UNESCO's guidelines, in all urban planning projects.

Design mandatory AI ethics and compliance training for city officials, focusing on ethical implications in decision-making processes.

**AI in Inter-city Collaboration and Vendor Partnerships:** Encourage collaborations with experts, universities, and other cities for knowledge sharing and best practice adoption. Collaborate with vendors to improve AI applications and address biases.

**AI in Public Workshops and Quality Assurance:** Utilize AI to streamline public workshops and establish dedicated teams for evaluating AI-generated outputs, ensuring their relevance and accuracy.

**AI in Recruitment and Performance Management:** Integrate an AI-driven Applicant Tracking System (ATS) for efficient resume screening and candidate selection. Regularly audit these AI algorithms for biases and ensure HR staff are trained to optimize these systems. This strategy streamlines hiring while safeguarding against algorithmic biases.

**AI in Training and User Education:** Focus on training programs for geography and spatial data science students and ensure ongoing training for city officials in AI usage. This fosters a skilled workforce capable of leveraging AI technologies effectively.

**AI in Urban Planning and Environmental Justice:** Incorporate AI in urban planning, ensuring green space allocation in communities of color and densely urbanized areas. Use AI for predictive modeling in land use and integrate generative AI language models to automate urban planning tasks.

**AI in Workforce Analytics and Succession Planning:** Implement AI models for workforce analytics to facilitate succession planning and talent development, ensuring a future-ready city workforce.

**Algorithm-Generated Models and Transparency:** Utilize AI-generated models for efficient data analysis and outcome generation. Parallely, establish clear guidelines for AI-driven engagement to maintain public

# Implementation Actions

trust, addressing concerns such as bias and data privacy. This dual approach balances efficiency with accountability.

**Algorithmic Transparency Initiatives:** Implement transparent guidelines for AI usage in public services. Ensuring transparency is crucial for maintaining public trust and addressing concerns about bias and data privacy.

**Attribution and Citation for AI Responses:** Develop a standardized citation format for AI-generated content, clearly indicating the sources of information used by the AI.

**Benchmarking Against Leading Cities:** Study and benchmark AI practices from leading cities like Boston and San Jose. Adapt their best practices to suit Salem's unique context and requirements.

**Chatbots in Policy Writing:** Start using chatbots, like ChatGPT, for drafting policy documents. These AI tools can rapidly produce clear and concise text, enhancing efficiency in policy development.

**Citizen Engagement and Feedback Analysis:** Leverage AI to create personalized government web portals and analyze citizen feedback. This helps in tailoring services and responses based on individual needs and preferences, thereby enhancing citizen satisfaction and engagement.

**City Employee Input on AI Implementation:** Encourage city employees to provide input on AI implementation in their work areas. Their insights are crucial for understanding how AI can be most effectively employed, considering their familiarity with operational needs. This collaborative discourse will help tailor AI use to specific workplace requirements.

**City Employee Interviews for AI Application:** Conduct interviews with city employees to identify tasks suitable for AI application. Understanding which tasks are time-consuming or less preferred helps in strategically delegating work to AI. This non-intrusive data collection through

interviews and surveys will inform better decisions regarding AI software implementation.

**Educational Resources for City Employees on AI:** Develop accessible educational materials on AI for city employees to foster basic AI literacy. These resources, tailored to relevant programs and concepts, are essential for training staff and familiarizing them with AI software, enhancing their competence in AI applications.

**Integrating AI with IoT and Policy Decision-Making:** Combine AI with the Internet of Things (IoT) for proactive infrastructure management. Use AI for predictive analytics in policy-making, offering evidence-based solutions for urban challenges.

**Paid Training Programs for AI Software:** Establish paid training programs for employees to learn specialized AI software. Given the complexity of some AI tools, providing incentives and structured training is crucial for enhancing staff proficiency and fostering a culture of technical advancement in city government.

**Proficiency in Existing AI Programs:** Investigate current usage of AI software in existing programs. Many popular software tools are increasingly integrating AI features. Focus on identifying and training staff in AI components of existing tools like *Microsoft's Office 365* and *Cisco* products to optimize AI implementation cost-effectively.

**Regulating AI Software in City Employment:** Implement regulations for the formal application of AI software in government workplaces. Understanding and categorizing the appropriate and inappropriate uses of AI will help mitigate potential errors and shortcomings, ensuring responsible and effective utilization of AI technology.

# Implementation Actions



## Air Quality

**AI-Driven Emergency Response Planning:** Craft emergency response strategies using AI models that predict air quality scenarios. These plans ensure rapid and efficient action during episodes of high pollution, thereby safeguarding public health during critical times.

**AI-Powered Air Pollution Models:**

Implement advanced AI and machine learning algorithms to accurately predict air pollution levels in disadvantaged neighborhoods, focusing on identifying the sources and exposure levels. This targeted approach aims to address environmental justice by pinpointing and mitigating pollution in low and middle-income areas.

**Citizen Feedback Systems:** Develop interactive, AI-powered platforms that allow citizens to easily report air quality observations. This system enhances the crowd-sourced data pool, leading to more effective and comprehensive monitoring of air quality across urban areas.

**Comprehensive Air Quality Monitoring:** Implement advanced AI systems for ongoing air quality monitoring. These systems analyze data to identify trends and correlations between high-pollution areas and vulnerable populations, facilitating targeted environmental health interventions.

**Health Impact Assessment Models:** Employ AI models to meticulously evaluate the health impacts of various air pollutants. This approach aids in formulating targeted health interventions and policies to mitigate the effects of air pollution on public health.

**Integration with Urban Planning:** Seamlessly integrate AI-derived insights into urban planning processes. Use these insights for informed

decision-making on zoning laws, the development of green spaces, and effective traffic management to improve air quality.

**Mobile Monitoring with AI-Enabled Sensors:** Deploy AI-enhanced mobile sensors on vehicles or drones to gather diverse and detailed air quality data. This mobile monitoring approach provides a comprehensive view of air quality variations across different urban locations.

**Noise Pollution Control:** Apply AI technology to monitor and regulate noise levels in urban areas. This initiative not only manages noise pollution but also contributes significantly to the overall improvement of the urban living environment.

**Public Awareness Campaigns:** Utilize AI-driven communication tools for personalized public awareness campaigns. These campaigns aim to educate residents about air quality issues and promote behavioral changes that contribute to a healthier urban atmosphere.

**Real-Time Anomaly Detection:** Utilize sophisticated AI technologies for instant detection and response to abnormal pollution events. This proactive approach enables swift identification of environmental hazards, facilitating immediate remedial action to protect public health and the environment.

**Regulatory Compliance Monitoring:** Leverage AI to streamline the process of monitoring and ensuring compliance with air quality regulations. This automation enhances accuracy and efficiency in reporting, helping regulatory bodies maintain high environmental standards.

**Sensor Network Optimization:** Use AI algorithms for strategic placement of air quality sensors throughout the city. This optimization ensures the most effective and accurate collection of air quality data, enhancing the overall monitoring network.

**Weather Pattern Analysis:** Integrate AI with meteorological data analysis to understand how weather influences air quality. This fusion

# Implementation Actions

enhances predictive capabilities, aiding in the anticipation and management of pollution-related challenges.



## City Communications

**AI Close-Captioning:** Implement AI close-captioning technologies for enhancing accessibility in public meetings, events, and online media. This technology will enable real-time captioning, making content more inclusive for individuals with hearing impairments.

**AI-Enhanced Subtitle and Captioning Services:** Implement AI for subtitles and captions in city planning video content, ensuring accessibility for individuals with hearing impairments and enhancing content consumption for a broader audience.

**AI-Powered Multilingual Chatbots:** Introduce multilingual chatbots with natural language processing for city planning information dissemination. This reduces language barriers, ensuring that a diverse audience can access information easily and effectively.

**Audio Descriptions for Visual Content:** Employ AI to generate audio descriptions for visual city planning content, making it accessible for individuals with visual impairments and catering to those who prefer audio information.

**Crisis Automated Feedback:** Enhance real-time crisis response strategies using AI for automated feedback analysis. This AI enhancement adapts responses based on previous inputs, creating inclusive and efficient action plans that dynamically respond to ongoing situations.

**Crisis Call Voice Recognition:** Implement AI-powered voice recognition in emergency call systems to swiftly process information. This integration aids emergency responders by providing faster, more informed responses to crises, improving overall efficiency and effectiveness in emergencies.

**Crisis Image and Video Analysis:** Utilize AI for enhanced analysis of media during crises, organizing and examining data to assess severity and unforeseen challenges. This aids responders in devising safe, effective action plans, and ensuring a comprehensive response.

**Crisis Interoperability and Data Sharing:** Foster collaboration between different jurisdictions and agencies using AI for data analysis and sharing during crises. This approach enhances effectiveness and coordination among emergency responders, ensuring a unified and efficient response to emergencies.

**Crisis Multilingual and Accessible Communication:** Use Natural Language Processing (NLP) AI systems to ensure crisis communication is multilingual and accessible. This guarantees that all individuals, regardless of language, are effectively reached and kept safe during emergencies.

**Crisis Predictive Analytics:** Apply AI-enhanced predictive analytics to prepare for crises before they occur. This allows for early awareness and preemptive actions to minimize danger and damage, enhancing community preparedness and resilience.

**Crisis Real-time Sentiment Analysis:** Analyze social media using AI to identify potential crises and public sentiment. This comprehensive analysis aids in evaluating emergencies and tailoring response strategies based on public mood and media input.

**Crisis Real-time Social Media Engagement:** Monitor social media in real-time with AI tools for swift responses to public sentiment and emerging trends. This facilitates quick misinformation management and fosters community engagement through timely online interaction.

# Implementation Actions

**Dynamic Infographics with AI-Generated Alt Text:** Create adaptable infographics with AI-generated alternative text, enhancing accessibility for screen reader users. This approach ensures that visual information is comprehensible and inclusive.

**Emergency Management AI Alerts:** Create AI-enhanced platforms for sending targeted alerts and updates during emergencies. This ensures effective communication across multiple channels, including text, email, and social media, reaching affected populations promptly and efficiently.

**Free WiFi Expansion:** Expand free public WiFi to provide universal access to vital information and services. This initiative democratizes connectivity, enhancing inclusivity in the digital landscape of the urban environment.

**Interactive Chatbot Platforms:** Develop immediate-access, AI-powered chatbot platforms for information and guidance on city planning. This offers residents an efficient way to obtain information and stay updated.

**Interactive Tactile Displays:** Create AI-driven tactile displays for city planning, offering a tangible, interactive way for users to understand urban development initiatives, especially beneficial for individuals with different learning preferences.

**Personalized Information Delivery with Recommender Systems:** Implement AI-based recommender systems to deliver tailored information on city planning to residents, ensuring they receive updates relevant to their specific interests and concerns.

**Predictive Text for Search and Navigation:** Integrate predictive text in city planning websites, enhancing user efficiency in finding relevant information and making key topics more accessible.

**Public Information Chatbots:** Deploy AI-enhanced chatbots for responsive public communication during crises. These chatbots provide rapid, helpful responses, relieving emergency lines for critical situations

and offering personalized crisis communication based on user-specific needs and locations.

**Rapid Personalized Response Warnings:** Utilize AI to quickly process crisis information, enabling rapid response and proactive public communication. AI's speed in evaluating evolving situations allows for tailored warnings considering factors like location, identity, and language.

**Simplified Information through Natural Language Generation:** Use Natural Language Generation to automatically simplify complex city planning concepts into plain language, catering to a diverse audience with varying understanding levels.

**Text Summarization:** Apply AI-driven text summarization tools to condense lengthy city planning documents into brief, easy-to-understand summaries, facilitating quick comprehension of key points.

**Voice Assistants in Multiple Languages:** Offer online and phone AI voice assistants in various languages to assist a wide range of individuals, including those with ESL needs and hearing impairments.

**Voice User Interfaces for Information Retrieval:** Integrate AI-powered voice user interfaces in city planning platforms, enabling hands-free, verbal information requests and catering to users who prefer or require voice interactions.



## Climate Change

**Adaptation through AI-Driven Climate Analysis:** Employ AI to analyze climate data and predict extreme weather events. This helps cities adapt and respond more effectively to climate-related challenges, ensuring better preparedness for environmental changes.

# Implementation Actions

**AI-Optimized Green Spaces for Cooling:** Use AI algorithms to identify potential areas for green spaces, maximizing vegetation cover to mitigate the urban heat island effect.

**Air Quality Monitoring with Wearable Technology:** Utilize wearable technologies like AirBeam3 for street-level air quality data collection. This approach offers a cost-effective, accurate alternative to traditional expensive equipment, enhancing urban air quality monitoring and management.

**Building Design for Heat Mitigation:** Utilize AI to inform architectural designs that incorporate natural cooling mechanisms. AI simulations can guide the selection of features like green roofs and reflective surfaces for better urban climate resilience.

**Carbon Monitoring Using Traffic Cameras:** Integrate AI with existing traffic cameras for vehicle emissions monitoring. This can aid in identifying vehicles for fines and assist in traffic control using technologies like IMTS and AIMS, contributing to better urban air quality.

**Climate Data Collection and Analysis:** Leverage AI to process large amounts of environmental data, such as climate, energy consumption, and emissions. This helps in evaluating the current state of urban projects and identifying areas for ecological improvements.

**Climate-Responsive Materials via AI:** Integrate AI in material science research to develop construction materials that are climate-responsive. These materials should reflect sunlight and absorb less heat, aiding in urban cooling.

**Community Engagement for Urban Heat Island Mitigation:** Leverage AI for community outreach on the urban heat island effect. AI can aid in educating residents and promoting collective actions like tree planting and energy efficiency.

**Community Engagement through AI Data Analysis:** Use AI to gather and analyze citizens' concerns and suggestions. This creates a valuable database that can inform government agencies and policymakers, leading to more responsive and effective climate-related decisions in the city.

**Construction Management:** Apply AI to identify alternative sustainable building materials and suitable locations based on factors like water and solar availability. This approach enhances the sustainability of construction projects and supports environmentally friendly urban development.

**Design Optimization and Decision Support:** Employ AI algorithms to optimize design parameters for climate-positive goals, such as energy efficiency and carbon emission reduction. These algorithms support informed decision-making by considering multiple variables.

**Disaster Management:** Utilize AI, as seen in tools like *Oregon Explorer's Wildfire Risk Explorer Map*, to forecast disasters, prepare mitigation plans, and minimize damages, enhancing the city's resilience to climate-induced emergencies.

**Dynamic Urban Planning with AI:** Employ AI tools for urban planning that consider heat dispersion, wind patterns, and solar exposure. This creates cooler microenvironments and enhances urban climate adaptability.

**Early Warning Systems for Heat Waves:** Develop AI-based systems to predict and communicate about extreme heat events. This enables timely actions by residents, businesses, and emergency services to mitigate heat impacts.

**Energy Management with AI:** Combine AI with existing building energy management systems, like *Flex2X*, for more efficient electricity usage. This integration can significantly reduce energy consumption and emissions in urban environments.

# Implementation Actions

**Intelligent Cooling Infrastructure via AI:** Integrate AI in managing cooling infrastructure, such as smart shading systems, to adapt dynamically to weather changes and optimize energy use for effective heat reduction.

**Localized Climate Change Analysis with AI:** Use AI to analyze localized climate changes, especially in urban heat and density variations. Tracking temperature disparities aids in formulating urban development policies to cool warmer areas, promoting climate resilience.

**Mitigating Urban Heat Island Effect with AI:** Deploy AI to analyze and counteract the urban heat island effect. AI-driven strategies like developing green infrastructure and cool pavements can effectively reduce heat exposure in urban areas.

**Monitoring and Feedback Post-Design Implementation:** After implementing climate-positive designs, use AI to continuously monitor and analyze performance data. This ensures that the designs are effectively meeting their intended environmental goals.

**Monitoring Heat-Prone Areas with AI:** Implement AI-driven systems to identify and analyze heat-prone urban zones in real time. This allows for targeted interventions like cooling stations or infrastructure upgrades in these areas.

**Predictive Analytics for Long-Term Performance:** Utilize AI to predict the long-term performance of urban designs. This helps in assessing the sustainability and effectiveness of climate-positive strategies over time.

**Simulation and Modeling for Climate-Responsive Design:** Apply AI-powered tools for virtual testing of different design scenarios. AI can simulate the impacts of changes in building orientation, materials, and energy systems on energy consumption and emissions.

**Smart Irrigation Systems Powered by AI:** Deploy AI-driven irrigation systems that adjust to weather and soil conditions, ensuring efficient

water use in urban green areas for optimal vegetation health and urban cooling.

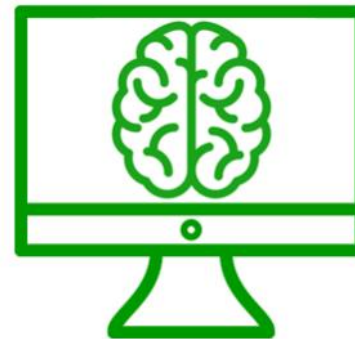
**Street Design with AI:** Use AI for automated design iterations in street planning, employing tools like Urbanistai. This facilitates efficient and innovative street design processes.

**Sustainable Transportation with AI:** Develop AI-based traffic management systems to reduce congestion and emissions, promoting sustainable urban mobility and reducing heat production in cities.

**Urban Agriculture:** Integrate AI in agriculture through smart machines like laserweeders and user-friendly software apps. This enhances agricultural efficiency and contributes to urban sustainability.

**Waste Management:** Use AI and smart cameras to improve waste separation, addressing contamination issues in recycling and reducing operational costs.

**Water Management with AI:** Implement AI to analyze water cycle data, monitor quality, track usage, and detect infrastructure errors. Technologies like *Aquetech Amsterdam's GoAigua* facilitate efficient water management in urban settings.



## Community Education

**AI Chatbots for Legislative Assistance:** Integrate AI chatbots to provide personalized assistance with legislative inquiries. This tool can offer instant, accurate information about city laws and policies, enhancing public understanding and engagement.



# Implementation Actions

**AI Education for City Planners and Public Officials:** Educate city planners and officials about AI capabilities and data-driven decision-making. This will ensure the sustainable integration of technology in urban planning. Regular knowledge sharing and training sessions are vital for maximizing AI's benefits in city development and governance.

**AI-Powered Environmental Education Programs:** Develop AI-driven educational programs to bridge knowledge gaps about green infrastructure and environmental justice. Customized AI tools can help communities understand complex environmental issues and the significance of sustainable urban spaces.

**Biophilic Data Visualization Education:** Use AI to transform environmental data into visually appealing formats. Interactive displays or projections showing real-time air quality, natural light levels, or plant health can engagingly educate the public, emphasizing the connection between urban living and nature.

**Collaborative AI-Powered Sustainable Design Education:** Employ AI-powered tools to educate designers and stakeholders about sustainable design principles. This approach fosters collaboration and knowledge-sharing, promoting innovative and environmentally friendly urban development practices.

**Data Analytics for Community Interest Identification:** Utilize data analytics to pinpoint citizens' interests and concerns. This information can guide the development of community programs and initiatives, ensuring they align with public needs and preferences.

**Educational Institution Collaboration for Civic Education:** Partner with educational institutions to develop curricula focused on civic education. This collaboration can help disseminate knowledge about urban planning and civic responsibilities more effectively.

**Equitable Education Programs via AI:** Use AI to identify educational disparities and develop programs that ensure equal access to learning

opportunities. This approach is crucial for fostering skills necessary for green city initiatives and understanding the importance of unbiased AI algorithms.

**Evaluations of AI-Driven Civic Education Tools:** Regularly evaluate the effectiveness of AI-powered civic education tools. Continuous assessments and improvements will enhance the impact and relevance of these educational resources for the community.

**Extended Reality for Outdoor Connection:** Implement virtual and augmented reality applications, powered by AI, to create virtual biophilic experiences. This can foster a stronger connection to the outdoors and enhance environmental awareness in urban settings.

**Gamification in Community Education:** Integrate gamification elements into community education tools to increase user engagement. Gamified learning experiences can make civic and environmental education more interactive and enjoyable.

**Interactive Platforms for Citizen-Government Communication:** Develop interactive platforms to facilitate communication between citizens and government. These platforms can serve as a medium for public feedback, inquiries, and participation in civic discussions.

**Online Civic Education Courses:** Offer a range of online courses on civics, tailored to different demographics. This approach ensures diverse community groups have access to civic education, promoting wider public participation in urban governance.

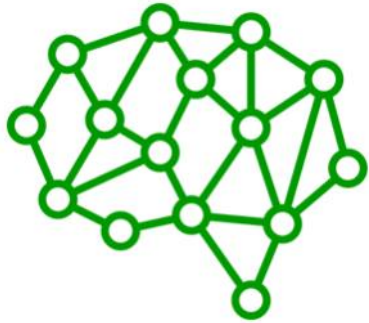
**Real-Time Legislative Updates via Mobile Apps:** Provide real-time updates on legislation and city policies through mobile applications. This ensures that residents stay informed about changes and developments in their community.

**Simplifying Legal Documents with Natural Language Processing:** Employ natural language processing to make legal documents more accessible to the public. This technology can translate complex legal

# Implementation Actions

language into simpler terms, enhancing public understanding of laws and regulations.

**Virtual Simulations for Legislative Education:** Create virtual simulations to demonstrate the legislative decision-making process. These simulations can offer an immersive experience, helping the public understand the complexities and considerations involved in urban policy development.



## Community Engagement

**Accessible Public Information on AI Use:** Make information about AI use in government transparent and accessible. Highlight AI applications in multilingual articles on municipal websites to ensure community awareness and understanding.

**AI Platforms for Environmental Engagement:** Develop AI-driven platforms to engage citizens in environmental initiatives. These platforms can promote awareness and participation in sustainable practices such as tree planting and waste reduction, enhancing community involvement in green projects.

**Building Trust in AI through Public Awareness:** Run public campaigns highlighting AI success stories to build trust in the technology. Detailing AI's potential in community development can help overcome any existing skepticism and foster a positive perception of AI.

**Community-Driven Design with AI Data:** Use collected data to generate urban design suggestions based on citizen feedback. This collaborative method ensures community members actively contribute to shaping their environment.

**Cultural Preservation in Green Projects:** Employ AI to analyze and preserve cultural heritage, especially in green infrastructure projects. AI can facilitate language translations and community events, ensuring projects address environmental justice while maintaining cultural identities.

**Eco-Friendly City Planning:** Leverage AI to engage communities in environmentally sustainable planning. Tools like AI-powered chatbots, as used in Denver, can gather resident feedback efficiently, ensuring plans resonate with the community's diverse needs while reducing biases.

**Enhanced Community Communication with AI Platforms:** Utilize AI platforms to improve communication and engagement within the community. These platforms can analyze feedback and tailor communication strategies to reach diverse groups effectively.

**Gamification for Engaging Community Participation:** Develop gamified platforms to make citizen participation in urban planning more enjoyable and engaging. This can increase involvement and make community engagement more effective.

**Identifying Underrepresented Groups with AI Platforms:** Use AI-powered platforms for community engagement and analysis to identify underrepresented groups. This ensures inclusive urban planning that addresses the needs of all community segments.

**Inclusive Participation with AI-Driven Tools:** Integrate AI-driven tools to enable inclusive participation in land use planning. This approach, as advocated by Goldblatt, ensures equitable urban development by involving diverse stakeholders.

**Interactive AI-Driven Platforms for Community Engagement:** Develop platforms with AI-driven chatbots to enhance community interaction and inclusivity. These platforms can serve as a user-friendly medium for residents to engage with city initiatives and provide feedback.

# Implementation Actions

**Mobile Apps for Data Collection:** Implement AI-enabled mobile applications to encourage grassroots data collection. This approach ensures that local insights and concerns are reflected in urban planning processes.

**Photo-Elicited AI Interviews for Community Engagement:** Combine photo-elicited interviews with AI technology to engage community members in reflecting on urban challenges. This method promotes dialogue and informs policymaking, aiding in just urban transitions.

**Platform for Community Engagement:** Develop an AI-powered platform to facilitate residents' reporting of issues and involvement in the planning process. This can bridge the gap between city officials and residents, ensuring more efficient addressing of community needs.

**Platforms for Democratic Engagement:** Create AI-driven platforms to enhance community engagement and participation in decision-making. This ensures all residents' voices are heard in urban planning processes.

**Promoting Community Involvement in AI Solutions:** Actively encourage community participation in AI development and application. Getting residents involved in AI usage can ensure local needs are met, fostering a sense of unity and shared purpose in urban development.

**Promoting Community Projects through AI:** Encourage community initiatives like community gardens by integrating citizen suggestions gathered through AI platforms. This approach channels community drive into constructive, sustainable projects.

**Public Awareness Campaigns on AI:** Conduct public awareness campaigns to educate the community about AI's benefits, limitations, and functions. This enhances public understanding and acceptance of AI technologies.

**Public Workshops:** Use AI to enhance public workshops by compiling and summarizing feedback instantly. This aids in more productive discussions and effective decision-making processes.

**Public-Private Partnerships for AI Innovation:** Foster collaborations between public entities, tech companies, and academia to drive AI innovations for sustainable urban planning and green infrastructure development.

**Reports for Community Insight:** Utilize generative AI to create clear, accessible reports from complex urban planning data. This approach can help communicate insights effectively to the public, fostering engagement and transparency.

**Sentiment Analysis for Community Perceptions:** Deploy advanced natural language processing for sentiment analysis. This gives planners insights into community views on proposed projects and policies, aiding in responsive urban development.

**Tailoring AI for Diverse Community Needs:** Focus on customizing AI solutions to address the varied needs of Salem's diverse population. Regular training sessions for officials to gather and incorporate community feedback will ensure AI-driven urban planning aligns with actual community requirements.

**Tracking Public Trends and Concerns:** Utilize AI to monitor and report on public trends and concerns relevant to urban planning. This approach ensures community involvement and addresses local issues effectively.

**Virtual Reality Workshops for Urban Planning:** Organize VR-based workshops to engage citizens in urban planning interactively. Use tools like Smart City Digital Twins and 3D models to create immersive planning experiences. [see Urban Planning]

# Implementation Actions



## Emergency Management

### Addressing Gaps in Emergency

**Communication:** Identify challenges in current emergency communication systems and develop a detailed implementation plan. This plan should include compliance with regulations and laws on data privacy

and security and outline the steps, timeline, and resources needed for AI integration in emergency communications. [see City Communications]

**AI Algorithms for Resource Allocation:** Implement AI algorithms to optimize the distribution of emergency resources like rescue teams and medical supplies. By analyzing real-time demand and predictive data, these algorithms can significantly improve the efficiency of emergency responses.

**AI for Efficient Emergency Call Routing:** Use AI to streamline the routing process in emergency call centers, reducing response times. This technology can improve the speed and accuracy of connecting emergency calls to appropriate responders. [see City Communications]

**AI for Multilingual Emergency Communication:** Utilize AI to translate emergency communications into multiple languages, ensuring effective communication with diverse populations during emergencies. This approach enhances inclusivity and clarity in critical situations. [see City Communications]

**AI-Driven Early Warning Systems:** Implement AI to provide early warnings for natural disasters like earthquakes and floods. This technology can significantly improve emergency response times, potentially saving lives and reducing the impact of disasters.

**AI-Powered Emergency Communication Systems:** Implement AI communication systems capable of handling large message volumes, prioritizing crucial information, and ensuring efficient communication among responders. This technology can significantly enhance the responsiveness and effectiveness of emergency management operations. [see City Communications]

**Collaborative Approach in AI-Driven Emergency Management:** Foster collaboration between AI researchers, emergency responders, government agencies, and technology companies. This unified approach ensures the coordinated and effective use of AI in emergency communications and responses.

**Continuous Improvement of Emergency Models:** Regularly update and refine emergency management models with new data and insights gained from past emergencies. This continuous improvement ensures that emergency response strategies remain current and effective.

**Guidelines for AI Use in Emergency Management:** Establish clear guidelines for AI usage in emergencies, focusing on data privacy, bias mitigation, and the necessary level of human oversight. These guidelines will ensure responsible and ethical use of AI in critical situations.

**Machine Learning for Disaster Prediction and Response:** Integrate machine learning algorithms with emergency management systems for more effective prediction and response to natural disasters. Enhanced predictive capabilities offer crucial lead time for evacuations and efficient resource allocation.

**Predictive AI Models for Emergencies:** Develop AI models that predict natural disasters and disease outbreaks using historical and real-time data. These predictive models should be capable of forecasting the severity and potential impact of emergencies, aiding in proactive preparation and response strategies.

# Implementation Actions

**Public Education on AI-Enabled Emergency Systems:** Develop educational campaigns about AI-enabled emergency communication systems. Explain their workings and benefits to the public and maintain transparency regarding AI's role in emergency communications to build public trust.



## Food

**Community Garden Planning:** Install AI tools in community gardens for soil analysis, climate data assessment, and plant compatibility. AI can recommend plant types, layout, and watering schedules, enhancing garden productivity. Include agricultural experts and local gardeners for additional insights and practical knowledge about native plants.

**Composting Monitoring with AI:** Implement AI systems to monitor composting conditions, using sensors to track temperature, moisture, and aeration. This technology ensures optimal composting, enhancing plant growth. Collaboration with composting experts for sensor installation can further optimize compost management.

**Drones for Garden Maintenance:** Use AI-equipped drones [autonomous aerial and ground vehicles] for garden health monitoring, identifying pests and nutrient deficiencies for timely intervention. Collaborate with drone technology companies to train operators in plant health monitoring, ensuring sustainable garden maintenance.

**Dynamic Food Distribution Networks:** Establish AI-driven food distribution networks that adapt to changing supply and demand, reducing food waste and improving food security. This system ensures efficient resource allocation to areas with the highest need.

**Food Donation Platform:** Develop a centralized platform connecting food businesses with surplus items to organizations in need. AI can match food donations with specific organizational requirements, enhancing food security and reducing waste.

**Food Education and Outreach:** Launch educational initiatives using AI for food waste reduction and gardening awareness. AI chatbots can provide interactive gardening lessons and tips, tailored to individual inquiries. Collaborate with educational institutions to develop AI-driven content and city-wide campaigns.

**Food Waste Analytics Dashboard:** Create an AI-powered analytics dashboard providing insights into food waste, recycling rates, and garden productivity. This tool aids city officials and residents in data-driven decision-making. Collaborate with data scientists to develop a comprehensive and accessible dashboard.

**Food Waste Recycling App:** Develop a mobile app with AI features to educate residents about food waste recycling. Incorporate tips, waste reduction tracking, and rewards for participation. Partner with app developers to create an intuitive and educational platform, incentivizing community engagement in waste management.

**Harvest and Distribution Coordination:** Create an AI platform to synchronize harvest timings from various sources, reducing waste and ensuring the consistent availability of fresh produce. This system can also optimize transport routes for efficiency.

**Predictive Food Waste Collection Routes:** Utilize AI to analyze food waste generation patterns, creating efficient collection routes for composting. Collaborate with waste management and data analysis teams to develop predictive algorithms for optimized collection.

**Smart Waste Bins:** Install smart bins with AI technology to segregate food waste for recycling. Collaborate with local businesses and residents

# Implementation Actions

for effective usage and maintenance of these bins, ensuring efficient waste management.

**Sorting Facilities for Food Waste:** Set up recycling facilities with AI sorting systems to categorize food waste for composting. Implement technologies like robotic arms and AI-controlled conveyor belts for efficient waste sorting, ensuring high operational standards.



## Green Space

**Accessible Sensory Locations in Green Spaces:** Design sensory locations that are accessible and cater to various sensory experiences, such as water features, shaded areas, and scenic views. This inclusivity can enhance the enjoyment and benefits of green spaces for all visitors.

### **Air Quality Improvement with AI-**

**Driven Plant Selection:** Develop AI models to recommend native plants for air purification. This strategic planting can enhance air quality in areas with pollution concerns, utilizing green spaces as natural air filters.

**Air Quality Monitoring for Public Awareness and Research:** Monitor and create a research database on air quality in green spaces. This information can inform public health initiatives and contribute to environmental research.

**Air Quality Monitoring in Green Spaces:** Implement AI systems to continuously monitor air quality, tracking pollutants and particulate matter. This ensures green spaces contribute effectively to urban air quality improvement.

**Art Integration in Green Spaces:** Enhance parks and pathways by featuring local art, such as sign cookies, quotes, and paintings. This not

only beautifies the area but also serves as a medium for art education and community expression.

**Biodiversity Monitoring and Conservation:** Implement AI systems, including drones with AI algorithms, to survey green spaces. This technology can identify plant species and assess their condition, aiding conservation efforts and ensuring biodiversity in urban areas.

**Central Open Spaces for Community Events:** Design open central areas in green spaces for community events, dancing, and activities. This creates a versatile and engaging environment for public gatherings and recreational activities.

**Citizen Engagement Platforms in Green Space Planning:** Develop AI-supported platforms for citizen involvement in green space planning and maintenance. This engagement can foster a sense of community ownership and stewardship over local green areas.

**Climate Adaptation in Green Spaces:** Integrate AI models to develop climate adaptation strategies for green spaces. These models can predict environmental changes and help establish resilience against extreme weather, ensuring the longevity of green areas.

**Community Gardens as Green Spaces:** Establish community gardens in green spaces, considering factors like sunlight and shade. These gardens can be single or multiple locations, promoting community involvement and local food production.

**Data-Driven Decision Making for Green Spaces:** Advocate for AI analytics in decision-making regarding green space management. This data-driven approach can optimize resource allocation and maintenance strategies.

**Demographic Data for Green Space Optimization:** Collect and analyze demographic data to tailor green spaces to the needs of frequent users. This ensures that these areas are designed and maintained according to community preferences and requirements.

# Implementation Actions

**Designated Areas for People Watching:** Create designated spots for people-watching in parks and gardens. These areas can offer both lively social spaces and secluded spots for solitude, catering to various visitor preferences.

**Disease Identification in Plants via Mobile Apps:** Use smartphone apps to help identify plant diseases. This tool can aid in the early detection and treatment of plant ailments, maintaining the health of green spaces.

**Enhancing Green Space Design with ArcGIS Urban:** Apply *ArcGIS Urban* technology to dynamically design adaptable green spaces. This advanced tool can evolve designs based on community feedback and environmental changes, ensuring green spaces meet current and future needs.

**Equitable Access to AI-Managed Green Spaces:** Develop policies to ensure equal distribution of AI-managed green spaces across diverse neighborhoods. This approach addresses disparities in access to nature, promoting social and environmental justice.

**Expanding AI in Biodiversity Monitoring:** Utilize AI to monitor biodiversity changes, track endangered species, and inform conservation strategies. AI's ability to analyze large data sets can provide valuable insights for biodiversity preservation in urban areas.

**Green Infrastructure Planning:** Employ AI in planning and maintaining biophilic designs, ensuring sustainable and accessible green spaces. This technological aid can enhance the health benefits and ecological impact of urban greenery.

**Green Space Information App:** Develop a mobile app to guide visitors through parks and gardens. Features could include location tracking, interactive maps, and a chat function for assistance, enhancing the visitor experience and providing essential information.

**Green Space Maintenance Optimization:** Develop AI algorithms to optimize maintenance schedules in urban green spaces. This can consider plant growth patterns, seasonal changes, and specific care needs, ensuring efficient and effective upkeep.

**Green Space Maintenance:** Use AI to monitor vegetation health, ensuring timely maintenance in parks and public spaces. This proactive approach can improve the overall health and appearance of green areas.

**Heat Monitoring in Green Spaces:** Monitor temperature fluctuations in green spaces, collecting data to alert the public about significant temperature changes. This can inform safety measures and recreational planning.

**Incentives for Green Technology Adoption:** Offer incentives for adopting AI solutions in water conservation and biodiversity management in green spaces. This can encourage the use of advanced technology for sustainable urban ecology.

**Inclusive Green Space Design:** Optimize green space planning with AI to cater to diverse community needs and address environmental justice. This approach ensures green spaces are accessible and beneficial to all community members.

**Interactive Educational Stations in Green Spaces:** Create interactive stations in parks and gardens, such as crop mazes or educational signs. These installations can provide engaging learning opportunities for visitors in the absence of guides.

**Invasive Species Detection:** Implement AI-powered image recognition to identify invasive plant species, facilitating early intervention. This technology can protect native ecosystems from invasive threats and maintain ecological balance in green spaces.

**Mapping Green Spaces:** Employ ArcGIS Insights for detailed, AI-driven mapping of green spaces. This tool can highlight existing green areas and

# Implementation Actions

potential new sites, aiding in effective urban planning and community access to natural settings.

**Monitoring Green Space Equipment:** Implement monitoring systems for maintenance equipment in green spaces. This ensures timely upkeep and efficient operation of tools used in park maintenance.

**Monitoring Tree Safety with Darts:** Deploy monitoring darts in overhanging trees to enhance safety along sidewalks. This proactive approach can prevent accidents and maintain public safety in green areas.

**Natural Resource Management:** Design AI systems to analyze and preserve natural resources in green space design projects. This can help balance water usage, green space allocation, and biodiversity, contributing to sustainable urban landscapes.

**Neighborhood Surveillance for Safety:** Implement surveillance systems to enhance safety in neighborhoods with green spaces. This can create a secure environment for residents, encouraging the use of these natural areas.

**OpenVINO Technology for Pest Monitoring:** Utilize *OpenVINO* technology to monitor and manage pests in green spaces. This advanced tool can enhance pest control efforts, protecting plant health and biodiversity.

**Optimized Plant Selection with Tree Wizard:** Use Tree Wizard for plant selection in urban green spaces. This tool can suggest species based on local conditions, ensuring healthy and sustainable urban vegetation.

**Performance Monitoring of AI-Managed Green Spaces:** Establish regular monitoring and public reporting standards for AI-based green space management. This transparency can assess the effectiveness and public satisfaction with these initiatives.

**Plant Care Robots:** Deploy smart robots with AI capabilities to monitor and care for plants. These robots can provide tailored attention to each

plant's needs, enhancing the health and beauty of botanical gardens and parks.

**Plant Identification in Green Spaces:** Employ smart plant identification systems to recognize various plant species. This technology can aid in educational efforts and biodiversity management in botanical gardens and parks.

**Predictive Maintenance for Indoor Greenery:** Implement AI for predictive maintenance of indoor greenery and water features. This technology can detect potential issues early, preventing significant problems and maintaining the health of biophilic elements.

**Replacing Traditional Lamp Posts with Smart Lighting:** Upgrade traditional lamp posts to smart lighting systems in green spaces. This technology can optimize lighting based on environmental conditions and visitor presence, enhancing energy efficiency and safety.

**Satellite Imagery for Green Space Development:** Use satellite imagery to identify unused urban areas for green space development. This technology can help locate potential sites for new parks and gardens, enhancing urban green coverage. Utilize satellite imagery to assess the effectiveness of green spaces, gathering data on biodiversity, maintenance needs, and usage patterns. This technology can inform improvements and strategic planning.

**Smart Fertilization Systems Guided:** Use AI-driven systems to determine the optimal fertilizer amount and type for plants. This precision approach can enhance plant health and sustainability in botanical gardens and parks.

**Smart Laser Weeding in Community Gardens:** Use intelligent laser weeding technology to manage invasive plants in community gardens. This innovative approach can maintain garden health without the use of harmful chemicals.



# Implementation Actions

**Smart Light Management:** Apply AI to manage lighting conditions for plants in botanical gardens and parks, optimizing light exposure for plant health and growth.

**Smart Pest Management Systems:** Implement AI-powered pest management systems in botanical gardens and parks. This technology can detect and control pest infestations, maintaining the health of plant ecosystems.

**Smart Plant Disease Detection Systems:** Implement AI-powered systems to identify plant diseases. This early detection can inform timely treatment, maintaining the health of plants in botanical gardens and parks.

**Smart Plant Growth Prediction:** Use AI-driven systems to forecast plant growth patterns. This can inform maintenance and design decisions in botanical gardens and parks, ensuring optimal plant development.

**Smart Pruning Systems:** Use AI-driven systems to determine the best pruning times and methods for plants. This can ensure optimal plant care and appearance in botanical gardens and parks.

**Water Management in Community Gardens:** Implement rainwater collection systems in community gardens, possibly extending to filtered water fountains for public use. This promotes sustainable water use and enhances the functionality of garden spaces.

**Wildlife Conservation in Green Spaces:** Develop policies supporting AI use in wildlife monitoring and habitat protection. This can help mitigate conflicts between humans and wildlife and preserve natural habitats within green spaces.



## Health and Safety

**Augmented Telehealth and Mental Health Care:** Leverage IoT for augmented telehealth services, offering personalized mental health care and encouraging individuals without primary care providers to seek treatment.

**Automated Drug Testing and Counseling Centers:** Introduce AI-driven centers for drug testing and virtual counseling. These facilities can offer accessible support for individuals dealing with substance abuse, using AI for diagnostics and guidance.

**Building Earthquake Reinforcement:** Strengthen existing buildings against earthquakes using AI-informed structural enhancements. This proactive measure can significantly increase safety during seismic events.

**Care Plans:** Develop a machine learning model utilizing historical patient data. This can help create effective care plans by analyzing the success rates of treatments across different demographics, thereby aiding medical professionals in crafting tailored treatment strategies.

**Climate and Urban Heat Mitigation:** Implement a city-wide AI model to analyze climate data and pinpoint hotter areas. This information can guide the strategic design of green spaces to mitigate heat-related health risks in urban environments. [see Climate Change]

**Climate Control Systems:** Develop AI-driven climate control systems for HVAC, optimizing temperature and humidity based on occupant preferences and external conditions. This enhances comfort and efficiency in indoor environments.

# Implementation Actions

**Community Garden Crops:** Use AI to determine optimal planting schedules in community gardens. This approach can enhance crop yields and garden efficiency.

**Community Sentiment Analysis:** Analyze social media, surveys, and public forums using AI to gauge community sentiment. This can provide valuable insights into public health and safety concerns, shaping responsive and informed policy decisions.

**Connected Health Monitoring Devices:** Place AI-equipped health monitoring devices in public areas to track vital signs like heart rate and blood pressure. This proactive health screening can identify potential health issues in the population.

**Crime Pattern Analysis:** Employ generative AI to analyze crime data, identifying patterns and trends. This can inform targeted crime prevention strategies and optimize public safety resource allocation.

**Disaster Preparedness:** Adopt AI in disaster preparedness to efficiently disseminate warnings and manage infrastructure failure risks, potentially saving lives and reducing costs.

**Disaster Risk Assessment:** Utilize AI to improve disaster risk assessment and response, ensuring that vulnerable populations are effectively prepared and protected in emergencies.

**Disease Outbreak Prediction:** Implement AI algorithms to predict disease outbreaks from data patterns, enabling timely and preventive health measures by authorities.

**Earthquake Buffering:** Use AI to model soil conditions and identify optimal locations for trees that can buffer seismic activity around buildings.

**Earthquake Early Warning Systems:** Implement AI-predicted forecasting systems for earthquake warnings, enhancing public safety and preparedness.

**Earthquake Information Platforms:** Develop websites with AI programs to rapidly disseminate earthquake information to the public.

**Equitable Disaster Preparedness:** Use real-time AI sensing for equitable disaster preparedness, focusing on at-risk communities. AI predictive analytics can model various environmental risks to inform response plans.

**Evacuation Routes:** Use AI to design evacuation routes to safe refuges during major earthquakes, enhancing public safety in crises.

**Fax Automation in Healthcare:** Implement a machine learning model to manage incoming faxes in healthcare settings, streamlining the review process and reducing the workload on medical staff.

**Full-Scale Infectious Disease Surveillance:** Use AI algorithms to monitor real-time health data, identifying unusual patterns or clusters in public health data, aiding in prompt response to health threats.

**Gamification in Public Restrooms:** Implement AI sensors in public restrooms to encourage cleanliness habits through gamification, improving public hygiene standards.

**Gamification of Public Spaces with AR:** Introduce augmented reality applications in public spaces to gamify physical activities, encouraging healthier lifestyles and reducing health risks.

**Green Network:** Employ AI to design a green network throughout cities, offering multiple options for environmental enhancement and urban planning. [see Green Space]

**Green Space Planning:** Explore AI-driven options for locating parks and green spaces in cities, considering their potential role as community centers in disasters. [see Green Space]

**Health Impact Assessments:** Implement AI tools for accurate health impact assessments of green infrastructure projects, ensuring benefits for marginalized populations and promoting health equity.

# Implementation Actions

**Healthcare Access Optimization:** Use AI to optimize healthcare services, enhancing accessibility, efficiency, and addressing disparities, contributing to healthier urban environments.

**Hiring for Healthcare:** Integrate AI into the hiring process in healthcare. AI can streamline and itemize applicant information, easing the burden on medical professionals involved in recruitment, leading to more efficient staffing.

**Hygiene Education:** Create hygiene education programs tailored to local demographics or geography using AI, promoting better public health practices. [see Community Education]

**Hygiene Infrastructure Maintenance:** Implement AI to optimize the servicing schedule of hygiene infrastructure, improving maintenance efficiency and public health standards.

**Hygiene Infrastructure Usage:** Use AI to analyze restroom and trash can usage data, identifying high-usage areas in need of improved hygiene infrastructure.

**Indoor Greenery Management:** Plan an indoor greenery management system using AI sensors to monitor plant health, optimizing environmental conditions for plant growth.

**IoT in Healthcare Scheduling:** Utilize the Internet of Things to train hospital devices for appointment notifications and scheduling, enhancing patient experience and reducing healthcare costs.

**Medical Monitoring:** Develop a machine learning model to work alongside doctors, reviewing charts, x-rays, labs, and radiology reports. This AI 'safety net' aims to catch overlooked details, enhancing patient care.

**Mental Health Awareness:** Recognize and address mental health challenges related to working with AI. Provide resources and support for

employees to manage potential stressors, ensuring a healthy work environment.

**Natural Language Processing for Care Plans:** Implement NLP to translate medical jargon in care plans into understandable language, helping patients grasp the importance of their treatment and improving adherence to doctor's instructions.

**Natural Soundscapes:** Use AI to create natural soundscapes in urban areas. Implement smart speakers and sound systems to mimic natural environments, stimulating the senses and enhancing well-being.

**Personalized AI Route Planning:** Develop smartphone apps with AI to recommend safe and scenic walking or biking routes, while avoiding areas with high air pollution, based on user preferences and real-time data.

**Predictive Modeling for Hygiene Services:** Run AI predictive models using current hygiene service data to plan future improvements and distributions, ensuring optimal public health infrastructure.

**Predictive Supply Chain Management:** Utilize AI for early detection of supply chain disruptions in healthcare, allowing for proactive measures to prevent critical shortages.

**Private Gamification for Hygiene:** Create an AI-powered app to gamify home restroom usage, providing tailored hygiene education and encouraging better personal hygiene practices.

**Public Health Monitoring:** Use AI to track public health trends and identify at-risk areas, enabling timely healthcare interventions and equitable access to healthcare services, particularly in underserved communities.

**Public Information Campaigns:** Develop AI-driven campaigns tailored to local populations, promoting cleanliness and public health awareness.

# Implementation Actions

**Public Restroom Information:** Develop an app to inform users about the location and condition of public restrooms, enhancing public convenience and health.

**Public Safety AI Analysis:** Utilize AI to analyze public safety records and crime reports. This approach can pinpoint areas of higher crime or safety risks, aiding in the formulation or modification of public safety policies covering fire, police, and healthcare sectors.

**Real-Time Air Quality Monitoring:** Implement sensors for real-time air quality monitoring, providing accurate, location-based air quality information to guide outdoor activities. [see Air Quality]

**Robotic Process Automation in Healthcare:** Introduce RPA systems to manage administrative tasks in healthcare, reducing the administrative burden on nursing staff and improving efficiency.

**Rule-Based Expert Systems for Healthcare Scheduling:** Use RBES with machine learning for efficient healthcare scheduling, ensuring adequate rest and downtime for nurses and doctors.

**Seismic-Resistant Design:** Employ AI to enhance sustainable, seismic-resistant urban planning, focusing on areas most vulnerable to earthquakes.

**Smart Narcan Deployment:** Create an AI system for predictive analysis of opioid overdose hotspots. This ensures the timely availability of Narcan in high-risk areas, potentially saving lives.

**Smart Shopping Carts for Healthy Choices:** Introduce shopping carts with displays in grocery stores, providing recommendations for local, nutritious, and in-season produce, promoting healthier shopping habits.

**Smart Streetlights for Public Health Data:** Develop intelligent streetlights that sense pedestrian movement, collecting data on physical activity to inform public health interventions.

**Smart Traffic Signals:** Utilize dynamic AI-controlled traffic signals to optimize flow and reduce congestion, thus lowering traffic pollution and promoting physical activity. [see Transportation]

**Smart Waste Detection Sensors:** Install sensors to monitor trash levels in bins and restrooms, alerting cleaning services to maintenance needs, and enhancing urban cleanliness.

**Social Services Optimization:** Apply AI to enhance the distribution of social services like food assistance, education, and job placement, ensuring that marginalized communities receive the necessary support.

**Street Monitoring:** Install sensors on city vehicles and drones to detect areas needing street cleaning, improving urban cleanliness and maintenance. [see Transportation]

**Sustainability in Community Gardens:** Implement AI systems to monitor and improve sustainability practices in community gardens. This can lead to more environmentally friendly and productive gardening efforts.

**Tracking of Environmental Health Impacts:** Utilize AI to monitor the health impacts of environmental issues, focusing on disproportionately affected groups, and providing targeted healthcare resources.



## Hospitality and Tourism

**Community Engagement Platforms in Hospitality:** Develop platforms for engaging local communities and gathering feedback on hospitality services. This approach enables cities to adapt and improve their hospitality sector based on

# Implementation Actions

insights, ensuring alignment with the evolving needs of residents and visitors. [see Community Engagement]

**Dynamic Pricing for Sustainability in Tourism:** Implement AI-driven dynamic pricing models in the hospitality industry to encourage guests to opt for eco-friendly choices. This strategy promotes sustainability while catering to varying customer demands.

**Dynamic Resource Allocation in Tourism:** Use AI to predict and analyze fluctuations in tourism demand. Allocate resources like staff, transportation, and accommodations more efficiently, maximizing service during peak times and minimizing costs in off-peak periods.

**Energy Efficiency in Accommodations:** Enhance energy consumption efficiency in hotels and accommodations using smart technologies like HVAC systems and lighting controls. This initiative aims to reduce the environmental impact of the hospitality industry.

**Energy Management Systems in Hospitality:** Install sophisticated energy management systems in hotels and restaurants to optimize energy use. This strategy contributes to sustainable energy consumption and cost savings.

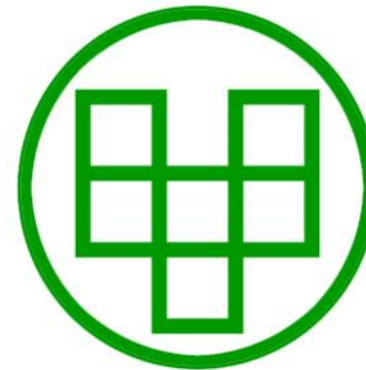
**Environmental Impact Reporting for Hospitality:** Create environmental impact reports for hospitality businesses. These reports highlight sustainability achievements, offer insights for improvement, and enhance transparency for customers and stakeholders.

**Language Translation Services in Hospitality:** Offer language translation services in hospitality venues to facilitate communication between staff and international tourists, fostering a more inclusive and welcoming atmosphere.

**Personalized Visitor Experiences in Hospitality:** Leverage data analysis to understand guests' preferences and behaviors. Use this information to offer tailored recommendations for activities, dining, and entertainment, enhancing the visitor experience.

**Supply Chain Optimization in Hospitality:** Improve supply chain logistics for businesses in the hospitality sector. Ensure efficient and timely delivery, reduce waste, and boost the overall efficiency of the local economy.

**Sustainable Supply Chain Management in Hospitality:** Integrate AI in supply chain management to source sustainable and ethically produced goods. Analyze suppliers, monitor product environmental impacts, and recommend sustainable alternatives, aligning with the hospitality business's sustainability objectives.



## Housing

**Adequate Housing Demand Forecasting:** Implement a comprehensive system using housing demand forecasting to analyze population trends, economic factors, and housing supply. This approach will ensure the development of adequate and affordable housing to meet community needs, addressing both current and future housing market dynamics.

**AI Applications in Housing:** Educate stakeholders in the housing sector about the potential applications of AI in their projects. This education will help in leveraging AI's capabilities to enhance housing development processes and outcomes.

**AI Platform Access for Stakeholders:** Optimize AI platforms to cater to the specific needs of diverse stakeholders in the housing sector. This will improve accessibility and usability, ensuring that various participants can effectively utilize AI tools in their activities.

# Implementation Actions

**AI-Enhanced Affordability:** Employ AI to identify the best locations for eco-friendly, affordable housing. This approach aims to cater to diverse communities and support inclusive, green urban living environments.

**Automated Zoning Optimization Tool:** Develop a tool using data analytics for efficient land use and zoning. This should balance residential, commercial, and green space needs for sustainable urban development.

**Blockchain and AI for Transparent Financing:** Combine blockchain technology with AI to create transparent financing platforms. This aims to provide clear information on loan terms and eligibility, especially for lower-income consumers.

**Climate Adaptive Housing:** Develop AI-driven design solutions for housing that consider climate change impacts. This includes addressing extreme weather events and rising sea levels to create affordable and resilient housing structures.

**Community-Driven AI Platforms:** Build AI platforms that involve communities in decision-making for housing initiatives. This ensures alignment with resident needs and aspirations for sustainable and affordable housing.

**Content for Urban Planning:** Use large language models for generating content in urban planning. This facilitates efficient communication, public engagement, and information dissemination in green city projects.

**Contributing to AI Design Best Practices:** Share and implement best practices in AI design platforms. This will help ensure superior design outcomes in the housing sector.

**Cost of Living Analysis:** Use AI to efficiently assess housing demand and cost of living. This can provide valuable insights for planning and policy-making in the housing sector.

**Cost-Effective AI Analysis in Housing:** Adopt industry-specific AI tools to reduce analysis costs and improve outcomes in housing projects. This can lead to more efficient and effective project execution.

**Developing Sustainable Development AI Platforms:** Collaborate with software developers to create AI platforms that support sustainability goals in housing.

**Dynamic Pricing Optimization:** Create AI models for pricing optimization in real time. This will help make housing more competitive and affordable by adapting to market conditions.

**Energy Management for Housing:** Integrate AI into energy management systems to optimize consumption in housing developments. This approach aims to reduce costs and meet energy needs effectively.

**Fair Allocation of Housing and Subsidies:** Develop AI algorithms to allocate affordable housing and subsidies fairly. The focus should be on meeting the specific needs and financial situations of residents, promoting social inclusion.

**Homeless Prevention:** Develop a predictive analytics model to identify early warning signs of homelessness. This tool can facilitate proactive support and interventions to prevent homelessness.

**Incentives for AI-Driven Affordable Development:** Explore how AI tools can incentivize more affordable and sustainable housing development, aligning technological advancements with housing needs.

**Land Use Planning:** Utilize AI to analyze geographic and demographic data for land use planning. This will help in identifying optimal locations for sustainable and affordable housing, ensuring efficient use of land resources. [see Urban Planning]

**Personalized Property Recommendations:** Develop AI algorithms for personalized property recommendations, considering individual preferences, budget limits, and sustainability factors.

# Implementation Actions

**Predictive Maintenance for Sustainable Housing:** Utilize AI to predict and manage maintenance needs in affordable housing units, enhancing their longevity and overall sustainability.

**Predictive Maintenance in Affordable Housing:** Use AI systems for predictive maintenance in affordable housing, focusing on essential systems like HVAC to ensure safety and comfort while minimizing costs.

**Property Valuation Models:** Implement AI algorithms for accurate and transparent property valuation. This will ensure fairness and equity in housing prices, benefiting both buyers and sellers.

**Reducing Project Costs:** Explore the use of generative AI to lower project costs in the conceptual design phase of housing developments.

**Risk Prediction in Housing Finance:** Use AI models to predict financial risks in affordable housing projects, considering economic trends and potential challenges.

**Smart Resource Allocation for Homeless Shelters:** Create a real-time data-driven system to efficiently allocate resources in homeless shelters. This system should assess current demands to distribute supplies and funding effectively.

**Streamlining the Building Permit Process:** Encourage the adoption of AI to streamline building permit approvals, making the process more efficient and less cumbersome.

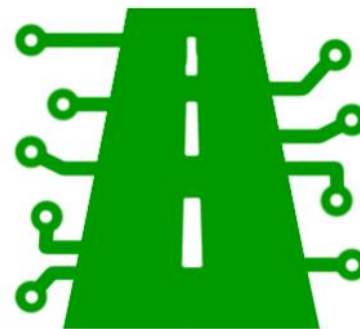
**Supply Chain Management for Construction:** Enhance the efficiency of supply chain management in construction using AI. This involves predicting material shortages and optimizing logistics for timely, cost-efficient housing development.

**Sustainable Construction Design:** Implement AI in the construction design process to optimize layouts and methods, focusing on cost-effective and environmentally friendly solutions.

**Sustainable Development Economics:** Show how AI can be used to achieve sustainability goals in housing development at reasonable costs.

**Urban Planning for Low-Income Housing:** Apply AI to identify suitable regions for low-income housing. Use data insights to address environmental impacts and development needs.

**Virtual Housing Application Assistance:** Launch a virtual assistance program to help individuals navigate housing applications. This service should provide comprehensive guidance, addressing common questions and barriers like language or technology issues.



## Infrastructure

**Building Automation for Occupant Comfort:** Implement AI-driven systems in buildings to automatically adjust lighting and temperature based on real-time occupancy, optimizing comfort and energy efficiency.

**Building Material Selection:** Apply AI to assist in choosing sustainable and low-carbon building materials, considering embodied carbon, life cycle assessments, and environmental impact.

**Comprehensive Planning for Street Light Upgrade:** Define clear objectives and requirements for the street light project, including energy savings, traffic monitoring, and crime reporting. Install sensors and controls for monitoring light levels, motion, weather, traffic, and potential criminal activity.

**Data Analytics and Adaptive Lighting:** Implement data analytics using AI for processing information from sensors and cameras. This data will be used to create lighting schedules, identify maintenance needs, and

# Implementation Actions

continuously improve the system. Select adaptive lighting technology that can adjust brightness based on real-time conditions like weather changes.

**Energy Efficiency and Grid Monitoring:** Employ AI for real-time monitoring of energy grids to predict potential supply shortages and optimize backup energy storage. Utilize smart grid technology to efficiently distribute renewable energy sources within the building's infrastructure.

**Energy Management and Optimization:** Deploy AI to optimize energy consumption in buildings, predict energy demand, integrate renewable energy sources, and manage energy grids efficiently. Analyze energy import/export for strategic placement of solar panels and use AI for climate-adaptive housing to optimize energy usage.

**Enhanced Building Waste Management:** Introduce AI-powered waste sorting systems within buildings to enhance recycling processes and overall waste management efficiency.

**Enhanced Surveillance for Cleanliness:** Install AI software in both private and public security camera systems to monitor high foot traffic areas for common litter, enhancing urban cleanliness and waste management.

**Environmental Sustainability:** Use AI for green infrastructure funding, selecting optimal roofs for heat reflection, and planning green roofs and spaces. AI-produced scenarios can be integrated into zoning laws to assess environmental impact, and AI can manage parks by analyzing vegetation health and maintenance needs.

**Flood Management and Power Grid Safety:** Incorporate AI into flood management systems with intelligent valve and sensor controls. Utilize AI to oversee power grids, detect faults, and prevent energy wastage and potential hazards like forest fires.

**Green Building Assistance and Certification:** Offer assistance for green building certification, providing technical support, financial

incentives, and streamlined processes. This program encourages builders and developers to adopt sustainable construction practices and achieve green building standards.

**Infrastructure Improvement:** Leverage AI technologies to enhance city infrastructure by incorporating them in city development projects for sustainability, resiliency, and regeneration. AI can be used for planning dynamic infrastructure that adapts to population growth, managing energy consumption for efficiency, and ensuring equitable resource allocation.

**Innovative AI Applications in Urban Contexts:** Train AI to cross-reference civilian-produced imagery with internet records for authenticity, use AI for predictive modeling in city maintenance, and leverage AI for public transit efficiency by analyzing travel patterns and traffic congestion.

**Pilot Testing and Scaling:** Conduct a small-scale implementation to test technology and gather community feedback for adjustments. After successful pilot testing, scale up the project city-wide with continuous monitoring and maintenance. Engage city officials and residents for feedback throughout the implementation process.

**Predictive Maintenance Systems:** Integrate AI in predictive maintenance models to identify potential system failures, facilitating timely repairs and preventing energy waste. This includes optimizing HVAC systems in response to occupancy patterns and anticipating equipment failures.

**Public Safety and Pollution Control:** Install AI-powered graffiti recognition on public cameras, create light maps for safer urban lighting, and use AI to analyze air quality sensor data to identify and mitigate pollution sources.



# Implementation Actions

**Public Transportation:** Use AI to optimize public transportation by analyzing usage data, optimizing routes and schedules, and improving the efficiency and reliability of transit systems.

**Recycling Optimization:** Use AI-powered systems to refine waste collection and recycling processes. Ensure that these systems promote recycling and sustainable practices, focusing on reducing overall waste and encouraging composting initiatives. The goal is to create an equitable and environmentally responsible waste management system across various neighborhoods.

**Renewable Energy Integration:** Utilize AI for assessing solar exposure, wind patterns, and energy demand to optimize the placement of renewable energy systems. Implement generative AI for strategizing the integration of renewable energy sources into urban energy systems.

**Rural Power Infrastructure Expansion:** Advocate for the improvement of power supply in rural areas to support sustainable transport solutions, including electric and self-driven vehicles.

**Smart Lighting Integration:** Implement AI-driven smart lighting systems in public buildings and streets. These systems should mimic natural light patterns, adjusting color, temperature, and intensity to align with circadian rhythms. For streetlights, establish a centralized management system for real-time monitoring and control, featuring dimming, scheduling, and fault detection.

**Smart Waste Management Implementation:** Implement AI-enabled technologies for advanced waste sorting. AI can recognize different materials in waste, enabling more efficient sorting and increasing the reuse of waste materials. This approach supports recycling initiatives and minimizes landfill waste.

**Street Light System Enhancement:** Conduct a city-wide assessment to identify areas needing maintenance and to understand energy consumption. Develop connectivity infrastructure for streetlights to

communicate with the centralized system, ensuring reliable and secure data transmission. Choose IoT technology that aligns with project goals for connecting individual streetlights to this system.

**Sustainability Incentives and Low-Carbon Construction:** Introduce a regulatory framework mandating the use of environmentally conscious transportation options, such as green vehicles and transport-sharing programs. Utilize AI-driven material selection to optimize low-carbon construction materials and techniques based on local resources and sustainability.

**Urban Monitoring:** Develop an AI-powered app or website to aggregate civilian images of deteriorating infrastructure or waste issues. Utilize AI in city vehicles for real-time street mapping and trash detection. Implement AI in monitoring systems for efficient maintenance and predictive analytics in public utilities.

**Urban Waste Management:** Utilize AI to optimize urban waste collection routes based on individual bin fill levels, equipped with sensors transmitting weight and fill data to the AI system for efficient route planning.

**Waste Management Optimization:** Integrate AI into waste management systems to optimize collection routes and schedules, significantly reducing environmental impact and increasing efficiency. Employ smart sensors and predictive analytics to further enhance these processes, ensuring equitable waste disposal across all neighborhoods.

**Water Management:** Employ AI to design a more efficient water drainage system. Use AI to model natural floodplains and assess sewer placements through scenarios, aiming for placements that require minimal energy to maintain water flow, thereby enhancing urban water management.

# Implementation Actions



## Mobility

**Advanced Urban Landscape Mapping:** Utilize computer vision and geoAI for detailed mapping of sidewalk elements, aiding in the understanding and planning of urban landscapes. Regularly update sidewalk maps to reflect environmental changes accurately.

### Affordable and Efficient Mobility

**Services:** Implement dynamic pricing models using AI to adjust fares based on demand and individual economic profiles. This makes mobility services more affordable and accessible to a wider range of users.

**Autonomous Vehicles and Ride-Sharing Integration:** Integrate autonomous vehicles into transportation networks to promote ride-sharing, reduce vehicle numbers, and optimize routes and passenger matching with AI algorithms.

**Bike-Share Equity and Sustainability:** Use AI to address equity in bike-sharing systems and track the carbon footprint of bike rentals. Develop AI algorithms for climate-adaptive bike stations and optimize bike redistribution based on usage patterns and environmental conditions.

**Communication for Public Mobility:** Develop an AI-powered communication system offering real-time updates for passengers via apps or at stations, ensuring clarity and reducing confusion. This enhances the overall user experience by keeping them informed about schedules, delays, and other essential transit information.

**Community Engagement and Sustainable Mobility:** Deploy AI-based data analytics to engage communities in mobility planning, focusing on sustainable practices, eco-friendly behaviors, and green route suggestions.

**Comprehensive Urban Mobility Data Integration:** Create centralized platforms to integrate data from various sources like traffic sensors and social media for AI analysis, optimizing overall urban mobility.

**Dynamic Traffic Management and Maintenance:** Employ AI for dynamic traffic signal control and predictive maintenance of vehicles, enhancing traffic flow and system reliability. Integrate AI for predictive analytics in accident-prone areas and demand forecasting to optimize transportation schedules.

**Eco-friendly Mobility Infrastructure:** Use AI to plan the integration of eco-conscious vehicles and optimize routes, reducing the carbon footprint. Develop energy-efficient charging stations for bikes and implement AI for predictive bike maintenance.

**Enhanced Wayfinding in Urban Mobility:** Install well-designed signage and directional markers in urban areas to simplify wayfinding. This approach not only aids in navigation but also enhances the urban experience, making public spaces more welcoming and accessible.

**Multi-Modal Transportation Integration:** Facilitate seamless integration of different transportation modes, optimizing connections for efficient commuting. Include pedestrian and cycling traffic data in urban planning for enhanced safety and accessibility.

**Optimization of Public Transportation:** Implement AI algorithms to optimize routes, schedules, and capacity for public transportation. Make dynamic adjustments based on real-time demand to provide more efficient services, leading to an improved commuting experience.

**Pedestrian and Cyclist Safety Enhancement:** Implement AI-powered systems for pedestrian and cyclist detection at intersections, enhancing safety with smart crosswalks and traffic lights. Use machine learning for personalized route recommendations, catering to individual preferences and safety.

# Implementation Actions

**Performance Evaluation and Stakeholder Engagement:** Regularly assess the effectiveness of mobility systems in improving user satisfaction. Actively seek and incorporate feedback from a diverse range of urban stakeholders to continuously refine and enhance the mobility experience.

**Public Engagement and Accessibility in Mobility Solutions:** Foster public participation in AI-driven urban mobility solutions, ensuring accessibility for all, including individuals with disabilities. Communicate changes effectively to the public.

**Public Safety Apps:** Create mobile apps using AI that enable pedestrians and cyclists to report safety concerns, receive safety tips, and get real-time alerts about hazardous conditions. This proactive approach improves public safety in urban areas.

**Real-Time Traffic Monitoring:** Utilize AI-powered systems to monitor traffic in real-time, analyzing data to identify patterns, congestion, and accidents. This information is crucial for dynamically adjusting traffic signals and rerouting vehicles, which contributes to smoother traffic flow and provides timely updates to commuters.

**Smart Parking Solutions:** Develop systems using AI for smart parking management. These systems should use sensors and cameras to track parking availability, guide drivers to open spots, and implement dynamic pricing to optimize parking usage and reduce congestion.

**Surveillance for Public Safety:** Install AI-based surveillance systems in public transportation fleets and stations to enhance safety by detecting hazards and reducing security threats.

**Universal Access:** Implement AI to design accessible facilities and routes, ensuring inclusivity for people with disabilities. This can involve developing apps that provide detailed accessibility information for stations and vehicles.

**Urban Mobility Analysis:** Apply AI to enhance public transit systems' tracking, providing real-time updates on services, delays, and encouraging

public transit usage. This includes creating devices and apps for accessible navigation with voice guidance and augmented reality features.

**User Privacy and Data Security in Mobility Systems:** Ensure the privacy and security of user data in mobility systems, complying with ethical and legal standards to maintain trust and protect personal information.



## Public Art

**Art Installation Planning and Interactive Elements:** Plan and install AI-integrated public art and weather-responsive lighting systems. Incorporate interactive components like QR codes or educational elements about weather patterns to engage visitors.

**Biophilic Public Art Design:** Use AI algorithms to create nature-inspired art and patterns. These designs should be integrated into interactive and dynamic interior spaces, enhancing the connection between nature and urban environments.

**Citizen Poetry Engagement and Display:** Employ AI to identify original and creative poems from citizens. Display these selected poems in the areas where they were written, fostering a connection between citizen expressions and urban spaces. Additionally, track common keywords in these poems to highlight popular sentiments, guiding urban planners and designers. [see [Message in a Bottle](#)]

**City Art Database with LLM Protection:** Establish a database for local artists to upload their work, ensuring protection against unauthorized use in training models for large language models (LLMs), thereby safeguarding artists' intellectual property.

# Implementation Actions

**Digital Engagement through Location Pinning:** Utilize location pinning software on digital maps for citizens to upload poems and photos. This allows users to digitally explore the city and its creative expressions.

**Encouraging Poetry through Poetry Boxes:** Establish a network of poetry boxes with keyboards and brief poetry courses to encourage citizen participation in expressing their thoughts and creativity about their environment.

**Graffiti Transformation and Green Streets Initiative:** Transform graffiti spaces into public art galleries featuring citizen-generated art. Implement AI-generated images on signs for interactive public art participation.

**Innovative Artistic Concepts and Documentation:** Utilize tools like *Stable Diffusion* for designing unique artistic concepts personalized to the location and weather. Document and promote these projects through various media to engage the community.

**Multidisciplinary Team Formation and Objective Setting:** Form a diverse team skilled in AI, art, and project management. Clearly define the objectives, scope, and intended impact of the AI-integrated public art project.

**Public Art Database and Community Engagement:** Develop a database for local artists to upload their work with legal protection. Encourage unrestricted creativity in content submission to gain diverse insights into community sentiments.

**Sentiment Analysis and Iterative Testing:** Implement advanced sentiment analysis AI, like ChatGPT, to evaluate citizen poems and gather data for urban development. Continuously test and iterate the installation based on community feedback and weather pattern reactions.

**Weather-Responsive Art Elements:** Develop an AI model to analyze weather forecasts and adjust lighting systems accordingly. This can create

a dynamic and responsive art installation that interacts with changing weather conditions.



## Public Space

**Air Quality Monitoring and Management:** Deploy AI-powered sensors to monitor air quality in real-time, enabling cities to take timely measures to address air quality issues, improve public health, and ensure a cleaner urban environment. [see Air Quality]

### Automated and Efficient Waste

**Management:** Utilize AI-powered waste management systems to optimize garbage collection routes based on real-time data, reducing operational costs and minimizing the environmental impact. [see Waste Management]

**Community Engagement and Feedback:** Develop AI-driven platforms for collecting residents' feedback on public spaces, including urban design, improvements, and issue reporting. Analyze this feedback to make informed, community-aligned urban planning decisions. [see Community Engagement]

**Dynamic Architecture with AI Control:** Implement AI-controlled dynamic architectural elements, such as responsive facades, movable walls, and retractable roofs, to adapt to changing weather conditions and enhance natural elements in public spaces.

**Energy-Efficient AI-Controlled Lighting:** Utilize AI for controlling street lighting based on real-time conditions, adjusting brightness according to foot traffic, weather, and time, contributing to sustainability and cost efficiency.

# Implementation Actions

**Fostering Social Interactions:** Create pedestrian-friendly urban areas with greenery and public art to encourage social interactions and community engagement, making these spaces more inviting and integral to the community fabric.

**Optimization of Public Transportation:** Employ AI to optimize public transportation routes and schedules, improving the efficiency of bus and train systems, reducing wait times, and enhancing transportation accessibility.

**Personalized Experience:** Employ AI algorithms to customize user experiences in public spaces, personalizing elements like lighting and temperature based on individual behavior and preferences.

**Public Infrastructure Maintenance:** Predict maintenance needs for public infrastructure like roads and buildings using AI, enabling more efficient scheduling of maintenance and reducing disruptions. [see Infrastructure]

**Smart Parking Solutions:** Implement AI-based parking management systems to provide real-time information on available parking spaces, helping to reduce traffic congestion and improve urban mobility.

**Smart Traffic Management Systems:** Use AI-based systems for real-time traffic data analysis and optimization of traffic light timings, dynamically adjusting traffic flow to alleviate congestion and enhance transportation efficiency. [see Transportation]

**Surveillance and Safety:** Implement autonomous drones equipped with AI for real-time surveillance of public spaces to enhance safety and maintenance responses, especially in hard-to-reach areas. Additionally, integrate AI-driven surveillance systems that analyze video feeds to detect unusual activities and potential security threats, improving public safety in crowded areas.

**Urban Design and Planning:** Use AI to analyze pedestrian movement, popular gathering spots, and usage patterns to inform urban planning,

aiming for user-friendly public spaces and efficient resource allocation for recreational areas. [see Urban Planning]



## Transportation

**Accessible and Efficient Public Transportation:** Utilize AI to design accessible, affordable public transportation systems, including on-demand services and optimized routes, especially for people with disabilities or those in remote areas.

**Adaptive Traffic Control:** Develop AI-controlled adaptive traffic signals that adjust in real-time to traffic demands, prioritizing higher-traffic streets and improving overall traffic flow efficiency.

**AI Model Development for Transportation:** Collaborate with data scientists and AI experts to develop robust machine learning models, ensuring the accuracy and efficiency of transportation-related data analysis.

**Autonomous Vehicles and Public Transport Integration:** Incorporate autonomous vehicles in city transportation plans, ensuring seamless information communication for optimized traffic flow. Enhance AI integration with public transport systems for efficient route planning and scheduling, catering to diverse socio-economic groups. Ensure seamless communication among all vehicles for coordinated traffic flow, enhancing accessibility, and reducing environmental impact.

**Bridge and Road Maintenance:** Implement AI in conjunction with strategically placed sensors to detect road and bridge issues, allowing for better resource allocation and maintenance.

# Implementation Actions

**Collision Warning Systems:** Install AI systems in vehicles and intersections to alert drivers of pedestrians and cyclists, reducing accidents and enhancing road safety.

**Connected Vehicle Technologies:** Use AI-driven technologies for vehicle-to-infrastructure communication, enhancing traffic safety, reducing congestion, and improving transportation efficiency.

**Cultural Expression in Transportation Spaces:** Integrate public art and culturally significant designs in transportation areas to support mental well-being and cultural expression. [see Public Art]

**Data-Driven Infrastructure and Urban Planning:** Utilize AI for traffic and mobility pattern analysis to design pedestrian- and cyclist-friendly infrastructure. Employ data-driven urban planning tools to develop efficient and sustainable transportation systems. [see Urban Planning]

**Data-Driven Transportation Planning and Education:** Collaborate with relevant agencies for data collection and processing. Educate the public and specialists about AI benefits in road maintenance and traffic management. Create a comprehensive transportation network using AI for analysis and optimization of public transit systems.

**Distracted Driver Detection and Dynamic Management Systems:** Use AI to detect distracted drivers and dynamically manage crosswalk signals and traffic conditions. Implement AI-controlled speed limits that adjust in real-time based on traffic and weather conditions.

**Education and Training in AI for Transportation:** Educate road maintenance specialists and local populations on the benefits and usage of AI in transportation, improving understanding and acceptance. [see Community Education]

**Electric Vehicle Advocacy and Environmental Impact Reduction:** Promote electric vehicle subsidies in rural areas and prioritize sustainable transportation options like electric buses and cycling infrastructure for environmental responsibility.

**Equitable and Green Transportation Planning:** Integrate AI in transportation planning for equitable access to public transit, bike lanes, and pedestrian pathways, especially in underserved neighborhoods.

**Ethical AI Use and Privacy Considerations:** Establish strict protocols for ethical AI data collection and usage, ensuring privacy and responsible practices in AI-generated traffic management information.

**Green Space Preservation and Demand Forecasting:** Develop transportation plans that preserve green spaces and utilize AI-based demand forecasting for route planning. Educate city staff on AI frameworks for designing 15-minute communities. [see Green Space]

**Green Street Monitoring and Management:** Integrate AI sensors, actuators, and digital cameras to monitor pedestrian, biking, and vehicle traffic. Reimagine streets using text-to-image software for improved walking, biking, and transit, and utilize AI Neural Networks for designing efficient transit routes, bike lanes, and multi-use paths.

**Incident Prediction and Resource Allocation:** Utilize AI to generate prediction reports to identify traffic incident hotspots and allocate resources effectively for improvements. Consider enhancements to public transit systems in high-incident areas to ensure overall urban mobility and safety.

**Innovative Green Street Solutions:** Invest in intelligent street lighting with features like automatic dimming and environmental monitoring. Allocate funds towards urban analytical software with AI tools to assess the environmental impacts of green infrastructure.

**Intelligent Traffic and Incident Management:** Develop adaptive traffic signals controlled by AI for real-time adjustments. Use AI for dynamic traffic signal optimization, real-time traffic management, and incident detection like accidents and road blockages, improving traffic flow and safety.

# Implementation Actions

**Navigation and Traffic Management:** Develop AI-based navigation apps that recommend safe routes for pedestrians and cyclists, considering various factors like traffic, road conditions, and crime data. Utilize AI for smart traffic control, dynamic signal adjustment, and traffic flow analysis to reduce congestion and emissions.

**Predictive Maintenance and Infrastructure Improvement:** Employ AI for predictive maintenance of transportation infrastructure and traffic equipment. Use AI algorithms to analyze road conditions, schedule maintenance, and prioritize safety improvements. Implement AI-based systems for dynamic speed limit adjustments and real-time lane guidance optimization. [see Infrastructure]

**Predictive Maintenance and Smart Traffic Solutions:** Implement AI for predictive maintenance of transportation infrastructure and smart traffic management systems. Utilize AI for real-time traffic monitoring and dynamic route planning to enhance urban mobility and safety.

**Privacy and Ethical Considerations in AI Usage:** Establish protocols for ethical data collection and use in transportation planning, addressing privacy concerns and ensuring secure data practices. Engage communities in transportation planning for solutions that reflect diverse needs and values.

**Safety and Aesthetic Design in Transportation:** Enhance safety and encourage sustainable transportation choices through thoughtful design, lighting, and aesthetic improvements in transportation spaces. Implement AI-driven street lighting systems that adjust brightness based on pedestrian activity, promoting safety and energy efficiency.

**Smart Logistics and Public Transportation Optimization:** Use AI to optimize delivery routes in urban logistics and integrate AI with public transport systems for efficient routing and scheduling. Encourage efficient public transportation to reduce car reliance and improve urban mobility.

**Stakeholder Engagement and Training in AI Transportation Systems:** Engage city officials, traffic management experts, and relevant stakeholders for collaborative decision-making in AI implementation. Train AI models using historical data and test their effectiveness in predicting traffic patterns and collisions. [see Community Engagement]

**Supporting Local Businesses and Community Inclusivity:** Improve pedestrian zones near transit hubs with aesthetic design to boost local businesses and foot traffic. Ensure universal access to transportation networks, making them inclusive for all, including those with disabilities.

**Sustainable and Inclusive Transportation:** Invest in zero-emission vehicles and micromobility solutions, promoting sustainable transportation. Use AI to optimize parking management and public transit, ensuring accessibility and reducing traffic congestion. Integrate public art and culturally significant designs in transportation spaces for community identity and well-being.

**Traffic Flow Analysis around Buildings:** Use AI-based traffic flow analysis to optimize routes around buildings, aiming to reduce congestion and improve accessibility. [see Transportation]

**Traffic Network Development and Urban Planning:** Leverage generative AI for enhancing traffic management systems, predicting congestion, and optimizing traffic flow. Utilize AI in urban planning to analyze traffic data for future infrastructure planning, focusing on multimodal connectivity and sustainable development.

**Transportation Infrastructure Assessment and Management:** Create pilot programs to explore AI's role in repairing city infrastructure. Deploy small autonomous vehicles equipped with AI to detect road issues and potholes, and integrate AI sensors in traffic lights and city vehicles for comprehensive road condition monitoring.

**Transportation Structures as Community Landmarks:** Design transportation structures like transit hubs and bridges to reflect

# Implementation Actions

community identity and history. Adorn these structures with public art to foster community pride. [see Public Art]



## Urban Agriculture

**Autonomous Farming Equipment and Monitoring Systems:** Create automated AI-powered farming equipment to ease labor. Utilize AI sensors for monitoring crop health, water needs, growth rate, and environmental conditions. Deploy image recognition technology for early detection of crop diseases and nutrient deficiencies.

**Data Analysis and Accessibility:** Implement machine learning algorithms to categorize and analyze knowledge on urban agriculture platforms. Incorporate natural language processing to enhance user interactions and communication.

**Education and Training:** Utilize AI for creating community-based training modules, making them accessible through translation and captioning. Provide comprehensive AI training programs for farmers and urban agriculturists, fostering collaboration between technology and agriculture sectors. [see Community Education]

**Environmental Assessment and Site Optimization:** Employ AI for strategic site selection of urban agriculture, considering environmental factors like sunlight and rainfall. Integrate AI systems to optimize spaces for urban agriculture, enhancing local food sustainability and community engagement.

**Innovative Solutions:** Implement AI systems to identify and optimize urban agricultural spaces, including generative AI for mapping nearby farms and AI-recommended collaborative planning strategies.

**Market Analysis and Crop Optimization:** Utilize AI tools like IBM Watson for market analysis to provide farmers with insights for strategic decision-making in crop selection and production. Implement AI-driven predictive analytics for accurate crop yield forecasting and resource allocation.

**Quality Control and Safety:** Establish rigorous quality controls for disease- and pest-free environments. Implement precise testing methods to verify the absence of harmful substances in cultivation processes, ensuring high-quality and safe food production.

**Smart Logistics and Supply Chain Optimization:** Utilize AI to optimize delivery routes in urban logistics and supply chain management, reducing emissions and maximizing produce storage and distribution efficiency.

**Smart Urban Farming Infrastructure:** Use AI for energy monitoring in community gardens and urban farms. Implement smart irrigation and lighting systems, and optimize vertical farming conditions. Develop smart rooftop chicken coops monitored by AI for health and egg production.

**Sustainable Practices and Biodiversity:** Promote biodiversity by cultivating native crops and maintaining ecosystems. Develop actionable plans to reduce environmental impacts using AI, including organic farming techniques and water health monitoring.

**Urban Agriculture Apps and Community Engagement:** Develop an AI garden app to educate the community on crop care, alert them about produce availability, garden events, and food drives. Station information kiosks near community gardens for educational purposes. [see Community Engagement]



# Implementation Actions



## Urban Ecology

**Adaptive Roadway Lighting:** Integrate AI with roadway lighting to adjust illumination based on wildlife activity. This aims to improve visibility for both drivers and animals, especially during peak crossing times, reducing wildlife-related accidents.

**Animal Detection and Warning Systems:**

Implement AI-driven cameras and sensors to detect wildlife near roads. The system triggers alerts like flashing lights or signs to warn drivers, aiming to decrease wildlife-vehicle collisions.

**Augmented Reality (AR) Navigation for Wildlife:** Develop AI and AR-based navigation aids for wildlife, creating virtual pathways with visual or auditory cues to guide animals to safe crossing points.

**Augmented Reality (AR) Educational Apps:** Create AR apps, powered by AI, to identify local plants and educate about their role in supporting pollinators. These apps encourage planting pollinator-friendly vegetation, enhancing ecological awareness.

**Automated Irrigation Processes:** Implement AI-automated irrigation systems that operate based on real-time data, reducing manual labor and optimizing water use in urban landscapes.

**Automated Monitoring and Reporting:** Use AI to automatically monitor and report wildlife crossing usage. This provides insights into crossing effectiveness and identifies areas needing adjustments.

**Beekeeping Assistance:** Provide AI tools to beekeepers for monitoring hive health and optimizing conditions. These tools help maintain healthy honeybee colonies, essential for pollination, by analyzing data, identifying

issues, and suggesting improvements in hive management and honey production.

**Biodiversity Preservation and Monitoring:** Utilize AI tools to monitor and protect urban biodiversity, identifying critical wildlife habitats within cities to maintain ecological balance and enhance green spaces.

**Citizen Science Projects:** Launch AI-enhanced citizen science initiatives for pollinator monitoring and conservation. AI assists in data analysis, offering targeted conservation strategies and plant recommendations.

**Collaborative Data Sharing Platforms:** Establish AI-driven platforms for collaboration among transportation departments, conservation groups, and researchers. These platforms enable data and insight sharing for wildlife crossing optimization.

**Collaborative Partnerships:** Build partnerships with AI and technology firms for developing custom irrigation solutions tailored to specific urban landscape needs.

**Drone Pollination Monitoring:** Deploy AI-equipped drones to monitor citywide pollinator activity. This helps identify areas needing conservation efforts and habitat enhancement.

**Drone Survey:** Use drones to survey large private properties for potential tree or vegetation planting, enhancing urban greenery based on climate suitability.

**Dynamic Crossing Timing:** Use AI to analyze wildlife movement and dynamically adjust wildlife crossing timings, considering factors like time of day, seasonality, and animal behavior.

**Education:** Educate city residents on sustainable lawn alternatives using AI mapping. Offer sustainable and water-conscious landscaping options to those seeking eco-friendly choices.

# Implementation Actions

**Environmental Design Simulations:** Use AI-powered simulations in urban design to achieve a balance of aesthetics and functionality, informed by data-driven insights.

**Environmental Impact Assessment:** Implement AI tools for comprehensive environmental impact assessments, aiding in sustainable land use and minimizing ecological footprints.

**Green Corridors:** Design green corridors using AI, aligning with community history and preferences to address inequities in green space access and support sustainable, equitable development.

**Green Roof Automated Irrigation Systems:** Monitor and adjust green roof irrigation schedules automatically, using sensors for soil moisture and weather conditions, optimizing water use.

**Green Roof Community Engagement Platforms:** Use AI-driven tools to inform communities about green roofs' environmental and economic benefits, enhancing awareness and support.

**Green Roof Dynamic Shading Control:** Integrate dynamic shading systems on green roofs, adjusting to sunlight exposure through real-time monitoring, enhancing energy efficiency and plant conditions.

**Green Roof Energy-Efficient HVAC Integration:** Coordinate green roofs with building HVAC systems using AI, optimizing cooling strategies and reducing energy consumption.

**Green Roof Predictive Analytics for Plant Health:** Use data from various sources for predictive analytics on plant health on green roofs, allowing early intervention for potential issues.

**Green Roof Predictive Maintenance:** Apply AI algorithms to forecast maintenance needs for green roofs, detecting potential issues like clogged drainage or damaged vegetation early.

**Green Roof Real-Time Biodiversity Monitoring:** Continuously monitor green roof biodiversity with AI-powered cameras and sensors, contributing to conservation efforts.

**Green Roof Species-Specific Care:** Use AI to customize care routines for different plant species on green roofs, considering their unique requirements.

**Green Roof Urban Heat Island Mitigation:** Explore the role of green roofs in mitigating urban heat islands, using AI to design and implement effective configurations for maximum cooling effects.

**Green Roof Weather Forecast Integration:** Incorporate weather forecasts into green roof management with AI, adapting maintenance and irrigation to anticipated conditions.

**Green Street Air Quality:** Monitor air quality on green streets to assess the need for carbon-sequestering plants or more significant measures, and inform citizens about air safety.

**Green Street Infrastructure:** Detect water blockages in street drains and rain gardens, ensuring efficient water management and flood prevention.

**Green Street Micro-Mobility:** Track usage of bikes, strollers, wheelchairs, etc., using AI to map zones optimal for bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure development.

**Green Street Planning:** Transform selected roads into pedestrian-friendly zones, accommodating bikes and non-motorized vehicles. This involves assessing existing streets to determine their suitability for conversion into areas prioritizing pedestrian and small vehicle access.

**Green Street Plant Health:** Analyze the health of plants in urban landscapes using AI, specifically an Artificial Neural Network, to identify nutrient deficiencies in plants, enhancing plant care and landscape quality.

# Implementation Actions

**Green Street Survey Report:** Create an algorithm to compile and present survey feedback for discussion in city meetings, ensuring community voices are considered in decision-making.

**Green Street Survey:** Develop an accessible digital survey for community feedback on street improvements. This approach, addressing the issue of participants feeling like experimental subjects, ensures inclusive and comfortable participation in urban planning.

**Green Street Traffic Pattern Tracking:** Utilize AI to monitor traffic patterns, identifying obstructions or accidents for improved road safety and efficiency, as facilitated by the Smart Grid Act.

**Intelligent Traffic Management:** Implement AI to dynamically manage traffic, particularly during wildlife movement, possibly involving speed limit adjustments or road closures for safer wildlife crossings.

**IoT Devices:** Integrate AI with IoT devices across urban green spaces for comprehensive data collection, enhancing understanding and management of these areas.

**Maintenance:** Develop AI models for predictive maintenance in urban ecology, proactively addressing potential issues and optimizing resource use.

**Management:** Provide specialized AI training for urban planners, equipping them with skills for effective management and optimization of green spaces. [see Green Space]

**Models:** Utilize AI to analyze historical and current data of urban spaces, aiding in identifying successful green space strategies and informing future planning.

**Palette:** Implement a software tool, similar to Google Earth, to recommend tree planting in residential areas, enhancing urban cooling, shade, and water runoff management.

**Pilot Projects:** Select specific areas for AI-driven experimental projects in urban ecology, using machine learning to predict and adapt to community preferences.

**Pollinator Drones:** Deploy AI-powered drones to identify and enhance areas with low pollinator activity by distributing wildflower seeds, supporting biodiversity and ecosystem health.

**Pollinator-Friendly Urban Planning:** Use AI to plan urban spaces that support pollinator habitats, optimizing the design of parks and gardens for ecological diversity and health. [see Urban Planning]

**Predictive Analysis Tools:** Develop AI algorithms for predicting irrigation needs, enabling proactive and efficient water management in urban landscapes.

**Predictive Analytics for Wildlife Migration:** Create AI models to predict wildlife migration patterns, facilitating effective management of wildlife crossings and reducing animal-vehicle collisions.

**Predictive Modeling for Climate Resilience:** Develop AI models to assess how native plant species might respond to climate changes, guiding the selection of resilient species for future-proof urban greenery. [see Climate Change]

**Predictive Modeling for Planting Times:** Create AI models to determine the best planting times for pollinator-friendly plants, ensuring continuous bloom and a consistent food source for pollinators.

**Public Engagement Programs:** Develop an AI app to foster public involvement in adopting native plants, providing education and promoting community participation in urban ecology. [see Community Engagement]

**Real-Time Monitoring Systems:** Implement sensors linked to AI for real-time monitoring of urban green spaces, optimizing irrigation based on precise environmental needs.

# Implementation Actions

**Resource Allocation Strategies:** Use AI to optimize water use in irrigation processes, balancing plant health with sustainable resource management.

**Sense of Place:** Encourage tree planting in urban areas through initiatives like *Green City Watch*, offering incentives such as tax reductions for planting on private property.

**Site Analysis:** Employ AI algorithms to analyze GIS data, identifying optimal locations for green spaces based on accessibility, density, and other urban factors. [see Green Space]

**Smart Irrigation Systems:** Implement AI-driven irrigation systems that adjust to real-time environmental conditions, ensuring efficient water use and healthy plant growth in urban areas. Integrate AI in citywide irrigation to efficiently water green spaces, reducing resource waste and supporting native pollinator vegetation. Utilize AI in irrigation systems to tailor water usage to the specific needs of different plants, enhancing efficiency and sustainability.

**Smart Pollinator Gardens:** Develop AI systems to monitor and optimize urban gardens for pollinator-friendly plants, ensuring optimal conditions for biodiversity support.

**Soil and Plant Analysis Programs:** Introduce AI-powered tools to analyze specific water needs of plants, customizing irrigation schedules for optimal urban plant care.

**Species Selection and Biodiversity Planning:** Create AI algorithms to recommend native plant species for urban areas based on local environmental data, promoting biodiversity and sustainable urban landscapes.

**Subsidization:** Offer subsidies for planting greenery on private properties, creating a city-wide map to identify potential areas for tree planting and providing support for proper establishment.

**Training and Education Programs:** Conduct training for staff on AI-integrated irrigation systems, ensuring efficient use and maintenance of these technologies. [see Community Education]

**Urban Green Spaces Planning:** Use AI to analyze urban layouts for optimal green space placement and plant selection, supporting native pollinators and enhancing urban biodiversity. [see Green Space]

**Urban Heat Island Mitigation:** Develop AI to assess and mitigate urban heat island effects by recommending strategic planting of native trees and vegetation, enhancing climate resilience and improving urban environments. [see Climate Change]

**Vertical Greenery and Green Roof Initiatives:** Use AI to evaluate buildings for potential vertical greenery and green roofs, reducing urban heat, improving air quality, and promoting biodiversity and

**Video Monitoring:** Incorporate AI into camera systems for real-time monitoring, allowing for optimized resource allocation based on usage trends and demographic insights.

**Virtual Fencing and Deterrents:** Create AI systems to manage virtual fencing and deploy non-lethal deterrents, guiding wildlife safely and reducing road incidents.

**Water Pressure and Flow Management:** Implement AI to analyze and optimize water pressure and flow in irrigation systems, ensuring efficient water use and reducing waste. [see Water Resources]

**Weather Adaptation Protocols:** Develop AI algorithms to adapt irrigation systems to changing weather patterns, preventing over-watering during rain and addressing drought conditions. [see Climate Change]

**Wildlife Behavior Monitoring:** Employ AI-powered cameras and sensors to study wildlife behavior near crossings, providing valuable insights for enhancing crossing effectiveness and safety.

# Implementation Actions

**Youth Education:** Integrate AI and green space education into public school curricula, teaching students about AI, drone operation, map reading, and climate change mitigation through urban ecology. Collaborate with platforms like OpenStreetMap for hands-on learning about AI's autonomous functions. [see Community Education]



## Urban Planning

**AI Analytics in Urban Dynamics:** Implement AI-powered analytics to turn large datasets into actionable insights for urban planning. This deep analysis provides a nuanced understanding of urban dynamics, leading to more effective policymaking.

### **Climate-Responsive Urban Design:**

Utilize AI in urban planning to optimize building layouts, materials, and orientations based on local climate conditions. This approach contributes to more environmentally attuned urban development. [see Climate Change]

**Continuous Monitoring with AI in Urban Planning:** Establish a framework for ongoing monitoring of AI applications in urban planning. Regularly update models with new data and adapt strategies to changing urban complexities, ensuring the continuous relevance of AI solutions.

**Data Visualization in Urban Planning:** Use AI-driven data visualization tools, such as those in ArcGIS Urban and Insights, for more effective urban planning. These tools help transform complex data into understandable visuals, supporting decision-making and public presentations.

**Data-Driven Urban Green Spaces:** Implement AI-powered data analytics to assess land usage patterns, population density, and

environmental factors. This analysis informs strategic urban planning for green spaces and sustainable development. [see Green Space and Urban Space]

**Digital Twin for Urban Planning:** Create a digital twin of the city to simulate and analyze the impacts of urban planning changes on public safety and infrastructure. This virtual model allows testing of new initiatives while minimizing real-world unintended consequences.

**Environmental Factors in UrbanSim Models:** Enhance UrbanSim AI models by integrating environmental considerations like air quality and green spaces. This holistic approach ensures urban design recommendations are environmentally responsible.

**Environmental Impact Assessments:** Integrate generative AI in environmental impact assessments for urban projects. This provides insights into potential environmental consequences, aiding in sustainable development strategy formulation.

**Environmental Justice Mapping:** Use AI to map various environmental justice factors, such as urban heat islands and food deserts. This helps better address the concerns of those most impacted by these issues.

**Equitable Urban Planning:** Employ AI algorithms to identify efficient urban planning and zoning practices. Focus on equitable distribution of environmental benefits and burdens like green spaces and industrial areas.

**Gentrification Prediction:** Implement machine learning models to predict areas at risk of gentrification. This approach, as explored by Alejandro and Palafox, aids in formulating policies to mitigate negative impacts on lower-income residents.

**Inclusive AI Technologies in Smart Cities:** Develop AI technologies focusing on inclusivity and accessibility in urban areas, particularly in affordable housing, transportation, and public spaces. This ensures the benefits of smart city technologies are accessible to all.

# Implementation Actions

**Modeling PPPs with UrbanSim AI:** Use UrbanSim AI to model and simulate Public-Private Partnerships in urban development, optimizing collaboration between public and private sectors for infrastructure development.

**Pre-Autonomous Vehicle Smart City Tech:** Integrate “smart city” technologies ahead of widespread autonomous vehicle adoption. This strategic move ensures a safe and efficient transition, addressing privacy and security concerns early on. The focus is on collecting and managing vehicle and locational data for a seamless transportation ecosystem.

**Predictive Analysis in Urban Planning:** Employ predictive analysis tools powered by AI for urban planning. These tools can forecast urban growth, infrastructure needs, and environmental impacts, facilitating proactive and sustainable urban development strategies.

**Real-Time Data Integration in UrbanSim:** Explore integrating real-time data sources into UrbanSim AI for more dynamic urban simulations. This includes data from IoT devices and social media, capturing emerging trends and events.

**Resource Optimization and Infrastructure Development:** Utilizing AI to analyze complex data sets can significantly inform and improve sustainable urban planning. This approach aids in optimizing resource distribution and infrastructure development for better urban environments.

**Smart City Strategic Planning:** Advocate for AI use in cities to enhance strategic planning. Implement technologies like wireless and optical fiber sensors for infrastructure monitoring, paving the way for improved urban living conditions.

**Social Inclusion in Urban Planning:** Utilize generative AI to analyze data on socio-economic inequality and social exclusion. Develop strategies to promote social inclusion, ensuring urban development benefits all community segments.

**Spatial Analysis with Machine Learning:** Leverage machine learning for spatial analysis in urban planning. This approach, as explored by Casali et al., uncovers hidden urban data patterns, informing land-use decisions aligned with sustainable development.

**Sustainable Urban Planning:** AI can be leveraged to analyze various data types, guiding sustainable urban planning. This approach focuses on optimizing resource allocation and infrastructure development, leading to more efficient and environmentally friendly urban environments.

**Temporal Dynamics in Urban Planning:** Incorporate temporal GIS and statistical modeling in urban planning, as demonstrated by Thériault et al., to understand evolving urban dynamics. This facilitates adaptable land use planning responsive to changing needs over time.

**Togal.AI in Urban Planning:** Introducing AI tools like TogalAI in the urban planning process enhances efficiency. These tools can streamline the planning process, analyze architectural drawings, and manage urban development issues more effectively.

**Urban Mobility and Neighborhood Design:** AI assists urban planners in creating neighborhoods and transportation systems that promote sustainable mobility, like walking and cycling. This reduces transportation-related emissions and fosters environmentally friendly commuting options. [see Mobility]

**Urban Site Selection:** Utilize AI to identify low-risk development areas, taking into account community feedback, historical and predictive climate data, and weather patterns. This aids in sustainable and risk-aware urban development.

**UrbanSim Calibration and Validation:** Accurately represent cities in UrbanSim AI models using real-world data. Regularly validate simulation results against observed trends to improve the reliability of urban development predictions.

# Implementation Actions

**UrbanSim Community Engagement through Visualization:** Use UrbanSim AI to create visualizations for community engagement in urban planning. These visual representations help citizens understand and engage with proposed changes and their impacts.

**UrbanSim Dynamic Population Modeling:** Implement dynamic population modeling in UrbanSim AI to realistically simulate population changes, including migration, birth rates, and aging demographics. This enhances the representation of urban dynamics.

**UrbanSim for Fine-Grained Zoning and Land Use:** Use UrbanSim AI to model detailed zoning and land use changes. This allows for a granular understanding of how city areas might evolve, considering demographics, economic trends, and policy changes.

**UrbanSim for Scenario Planning and Policy Evaluation:** Utilize UrbanSim AI for scenario planning to assess the impact of various policy decisions on urban development. This aids policymakers in making informed decisions regarding urban planning initiatives.

**UrbanSim for Transportation and Mobility Modeling:** Leverage UrbanSim AI to model urban transportation and mobility patterns. This includes assessing the impact of new infrastructure and evolving mobility trends, optimizing urban transportation systems. [see Mobility and Transportation]

**UrbanSim Integration with GIS Data:** Enhance spatial analysis in UrbanSim AI by integrating with Geographic Information System (GIS) data. This provides a more complete geographic understanding, leading to precise urban design recommendations.

**Virtual Urban Simulators:** Integrating AI-powered virtual reality into urban planning allows for enhanced public participation. This technique involves 3D modeling and community involvement, enabling comprehensive participation and sustainable urban design through virtual simulations.



## Walkability

**Accessibility Assessment:** Utilize AI for mapping and analyzing the walkability of streets and sidewalks. This involves identifying areas that lack accessibility features, like ramps, and pinpointing infrastructure issues such as potholes that impede pedestrian movement.

**AI App for Walkable Routes:** Develop an AI-powered application that maps the most walkable routes to any given location. This app should prioritize factors like safety and accessibility, ensuring the paths recommended are both convenient and secure for pedestrians.

**AI Sensors for Foot Traffic Data:** Deploy AI sensors throughout a city to collect data on pedestrian traffic. This information can be used to identify the most frequently used areas, aiding in prioritizing these zones for improvements and maintenance.

**Community Engagement:** Implement AI tools to gather community feedback about walkability. This approach involves analyzing data on the public's concerns and preferences regarding walkable spaces, aiding city planners in making informed decisions. [see Community Engagement]

**Crosswalk Management:** Integrate AI algorithms into crosswalk systems to manage pedestrian flow based on real-time activity. This technology aims to enhance safety and efficiency for people crossing streets, adapting to varying pedestrian volumes. [see Transportation]

**Design of Walkable Spaces:** Use AI simulations to develop and visualize effective designs for pedestrian infrastructure. This includes creating layouts that optimize walkability and comfort for users.

# Implementation Actions

**Designing Public Spaces:** Employ AI to design walkable public spaces, ensuring these areas are safe and enjoyable. This involves considering various factors necessary for creating welcoming and accessible pedestrian areas. [see Public Space]

**Gamification of Walking:** Create an AI application that tracks walking and fitness activities, incorporating gamification elements. This app would encourage users to meet their fitness goals by turning walking into a rewarding game.

**Real-Time Alerts with AI Sensors:** Implement AI-based sound and visual sensors to provide real-time alerts about safety hazards in walkable areas. This system would also instantly notify authorities about potential dangers, enhancing community safety.

**Weather-Responsive AI Systems:** Develop AI solutions that adapt walkable spaces to different weather conditions. This includes ensuring pathways are safe year-round, such as providing textured surfaces for better grip during rain or snow.

**Community Reporting and Mapping:** Develop AI applications that enable community participation in reporting and mapping water contamination and scarcity, leading to timely and localized responses. [see Community Engagement]

**Community Water Footprint Apps:** Create AI-powered apps to calculate and visualize water usage at individual and community levels, promoting awareness and encouraging responsible water use.

**Consumer Education:** Develop AI platforms focused on educating consumers about water conservation and helping them make informed decisions about their water consumption. [see Community Education]

**Cross-Sector Collaboration:** Foster cross-sector collaboration using AI to create comprehensive datasets and holistic water management approaches, benefiting water management companies and researchers.

**Data-Driven Water Policy Development:** Utilize AI tools to analyze socio-economic data, assisting policymakers in devising effective water conservation regulations.

**Drought Prediction and Management:** Develop AI models that predict droughts using historical data, satellite imagery, and moisture level analyses, integrating this into water conservation strategies.

**Expanded Water Monitoring with IoT:** Broaden water monitoring to rural and agricultural areas using IoT technology.

**Leak Detection and Management:** Use AI software to continuously monitor water distribution systems for leak detection and management.

**Pattern Recognition in Water Quality:** Employ machine learning to identify patterns in water quality over time.

**Precision Agriculture with AI Analytics:** Utilize AI to optimize water usage in agriculture, preventing overwatering and fostering sustainable practices. [see Urban Agriculture]

## Water Resources



**AI Sensor Technology for Water Quality Monitoring:** Deploy AI sensors for continuous water quality monitoring, especially in underserved communities.

**Centralized AI-Driven Water Management Platform:** Establish a unified platform using AI to monitor and manage urban water resources, integrating data and mapping.

**Climate-Informed Water Management:** Use AI to factor in climate-related aspects like rainfall patterns and potential flooding, aiding in smart irrigation, stormwater management, and flood prediction.



# Implementation Actions

**Robotic Maintenance:** Integrate AI-powered robots for efficient water infrastructure maintenance, enhancing reliability and reducing downtime.

**Smart Irrigation Systems:** Implement AI software with sensors to monitor soil, plant, and weather conditions, optimizing irrigation for crop improvement.

**Smart Metering and Billing:** Integrate AI-controlled metering systems for precise water consumption measurement, identifying usage patterns and inefficiencies.

**Smart Water Management Systems:** Implement AI-enabled systems to monitor water usage, detect leaks, and optimize water flow, ensuring efficient water management within buildings.

**Water Allocation Plans:** Implement machine learning to formulate accurate water allocation plans. This involves analyzing historical water usage, availability, and weather patterns, to ensure efficient distribution for agriculture, residential, and urban needs.

**Water Demand Forecasting:** Implement AI algorithms to accurately predict water demand, considering historical trends, population growth, and climate changes.

**Water Quality Management:** Implement AI to monitor water sources, detect contaminants, and predict water quality issues, ensuring safe drinking water.

**Water Quality Monitoring:** Utilize AI to detect contaminants and pollutants in water sources, enabling early detection of water quality issues.

**Water Quality Testing:** Use IoT sensors for AI-enhanced water quality testing at critical points.

**Water Recycling and Reuse:** Employ AI to manage water recycling and reuse processes, including treatment plant monitoring and analyzing water quality for safe reuse methods.

**Water Resources Big Data Analytics:** Use big data analytics to generate comprehensive reports from both structured and unstructured data, including historical records, sensor data, and observed patterns.



# AI Software and Use Cases



Cyberpunk Fabergé Egg (Stable Diffusion)

The [Green Cities AI](#) website has a selection of more than 500 generative artificial intelligence programs that span the following categories: Compilations, Audio, Code, Design, Health and Wellness, Images, Large Language Models / Chatbots, Maps and Navigation, Presentations, Productivity, Research / Education, Text / Writing, Urban and Regional Planning, and Video. The following is a recommended selection of online AI programs with specific applications for cities:

**Adobe Express** <https://www.adobe.com/express/>

Adobe Express is a graphic design software that uses AI tools for image editing and design. It increases efficiency in the design process with templates and other smart features. City Application: City planners can use Adobe Express to create visually appealing maps, infographics, and promotional materials for urban development projects geared toward the public.

**Adobe Firefly** <https://www.adobe.com/products/firefly.html>

The Adobe Firefly image generation tool is particularly useful for visualizing urban designs. By providing a text description, the AI can create detailed images based on specific requests. For instance, if you want to see how a street might look with environmental features, you could say, “Show an image of a street with bioswales.” This allows you to explore and evaluate various urban design concepts visually, aiding in effective planning and decision-making. The tool is versatile and can cater to a wide range of urban design elements, making it a valuable asset for envisioning and refining cityscapes.

**AI Dreamer** <https://apps.apple.com/us/app/ai-dreamer-ai-art-creator/id1608856807>

AI Dreamer is an app that generates art from text, offering a solution for those who lack confidence in their artistic skills. Cities could use AI Dreamer for citizen events, replacing traditional magazine collaging. This approach eliminates the need for sourcing materials like magazines and glue sticks and reduces waste. Additionally, it saves time in the creative process, allowing for more ideas to be visually expressed and shared efficiently during such events.

**AI Finder** <https://ai-finder.net/>

AI Finder is a tool designed to help users discover and explore over 1500 AI tools, tailored to enhance workflows and productivity. AI Finder could be used in city planning to identify and evaluate various AI solutions that can streamline

# AI Software and Applications

administrative processes, optimize resource allocation, and improve overall efficiency in urban management.

## **AI Helper Bot** <https://www.sqlai.ai/?via=topaitools>

AI Helper Bot is an artificial intelligence tool that generates SQL queries instantly. It does so without prior SQL knowledge and using everyday language (GPT-4). It supports various languages and matches input to database schema automatically. This ensures high accuracy and error-free SQL queries. Users can save SQL snippets for later use and connect to databases for direct data insights. AI Helper Bot aims to help users in various industries gain valuable data insights from their databases. In city planning, AI Helper Bot can support traffic management by analyzing traffic data to optimize traffic signal timings, identify congestion points, and propose solutions for better traffic flow.

## **AI Trip Planner** <https://www.buildai.space/app/dae3da25-888e-448f-b15c-5a20ca4ca961>

The AI Trip Planner customizes travel itineraries based on stay duration, destination, and interests, providing insights on busy times, pricing, and availability. This tool benefits city administrations by identifying popular sites, visitor engagement, and enhancing economic prospects. It aids in planning for traffic, resource allocation, and security, adapting to seasonal and locational demands. Beyond individual use, it's valuable for promoting under-visited areas, boosting tourism and local economies, and optimizing city navigation to highlight key attractions like architecture, museums, and monuments.

## **AI-Media** <https://www.ai-media.tv>

Captioning solutions for every need. Ai-Media is your one-stop shop for all captioning, transcription, and translation solutions, this application could be used to automatically apply captioning to any public broadcast so that even people with hearing impairments or disabilities can understand and communicate important information.

## **AIVA** <https://www.aiva.ai/>

AIVA is an artificial intelligence platform that composes emotional soundtrack music. AIVA can contribute to city planning initiatives by providing unique and emotive soundtracks for promotional videos, presentations, and events, enhancing the overall experience and engagement of the community.

## **Akkio** <https://www.akkio.com>

Chat with your data, build generative visualizations and insights, and create machine learning models in minutes, The application of this program would be for services like construction and public transit as it can use its predictive capabilities to predict/plan proper bus routes, repair dates, and when the most people need your employees and services.

## **ALEKS** <https://www.aleks.com/>

An adaptive learning program that is based on research on the topics of math, chemistry, statistics, and more. It can be useful in teaching people these subjects as it creates guided practices tuned precisely to the user's needs. Perfect for students and calculus.

## **Amazon CodeWhisperer** <https://aws.amazon.com/codewhisperer/>

Amazon CodeWhisperer is an AI coding companion that enables developers to build applications faster and more securely through AI-driven coding assistance. In city administration, Amazon CodeWhisperer could be applied to accelerate the development of software solutions used for managing municipal services, tracking urban development projects, and enhancing the security of digital systems.

## **Andi AI** <https://andisearch.com/>

Andi is a search engine that works as a chatbot, allowing users to utilize it as a search assistant. It integrates real-time data and semantic search, conversationally producing results. In city planning, Andi AI could be used for market research for development projects. Andi AI can analyze data on property values, market trends, and real estate transactions to make informed decisions about land use and development.

## **Apollo Writes** <https://opentools.ai/tools/apollo-writes>

Apollo Writes can create blog posts and articles using the tone and writing patterns of an actual human being, given key information to include. This AI can help to give online updates to the public about current projects being taken by a city, allowing for better and more immediate communication between citizens and their local governments.

## **ArcGIS Urban** <https://www.esri.com/en-us/arcgis/products/arcgis-urban/overview>

ArcGIS Urban is a comprehensive 3D city planning and design software. It

# AI Software and Applications

enables city planners and administrators to visualize, analyze, and simulate urban environments in a digital platform. The software provides tools for creating interactive 3D models, performing spatial analysis, and evaluating various scenarios for urban development. ArcGIS Urban can be used for city planning by helping in the assessment of different land use proposals, optimizing building designs, and understanding the potential impacts of infrastructure development on the urban environment.

**ARCHITECTURES** <https://architectures.com/en/>

ARCHITECTURES, a generative AI-powered platform, rapidly designs optimal residential buildings and developments. It aids in scenario analysis and budget impact studies, enabling sustainable and green building designs. The tool streamlines city planning by offering real-time pricing, design changes, and material estimates. Ideal for city planners, it accelerates bidding processes and integrates with other design tools to enhance efficiency. Its extensive database supports city, building, and road construction planning, optimizing residential zoning and space management for better city representation.

**ARK** <https://tech.architizer.com/listing/ark.html>

Very similar to Architectures, ARK is a schematic design tool that focuses on floorplan development and code compliance. This again would be useful for non-architects to understand what a project could look like early in the process. Integration of zoning and building codes could lead to better design outcomes rather than developers seeing these as restrictive and cost-prohibitive.

**ArkoAI** <https://arko.ai/>

ArkoAI is an AI rendering program that plugs into BIM software. Every project has a BIM model but it's very time-consuming for firms to generate realistic renderings, especially for low-income housing projects where the scale is large and the budget is low. Tools like this could lead to better building design quality with much less expense.

**Artbreeder** <https://www.artbreeder.com/>

Artbreeder allows users to make rough layout plans for an image using shapes and simple designs, and then use text description to fill in this outline with what the creator wants. This AI can be used in tandem with other programs like ClipDrop to help planners show their ideas for a project visually, and communicate what they hope to do with other city officials or with the public.

**Assembly AI** <https://www.assemblyai.com/>

Assembly AI provides an API that exposes AI models for speech recognition, speaker detection, speech summarization, and more. In city administration, Assembly AI can be integrated into systems for transcribing and summarizing meetings, facilitating efficient documentation of administrative discussions and decisions.

**Audext** <https://audext.com/>

Audext, an advanced AI transcription software, efficiently converts audio files from city planning meetings and public hearings into text. This enhances public engagement by making spoken commentary easily accessible and recordable with a simple click, facilitating better documentation and communication in civic processes.

**Auto Draw** <https://www.autodraw.com>

AutoDraw is a web-based drawing tool developed by Google. It utilizes machine learning and artificial intelligence to help users create drawings even if they may not be skilled artists. The primary feature of AutoDraw is its ability to recognize hand-drawn sketches and suggest more polished drawings or icons that closely match the user's intent. Urban planners can use AutoDraw to quickly sketch concepts for public spaces, landscape designs, or architectural features. This tool can then provide more refined and visually appealing representations.

**Autodesk Forma** <https://www.autodesk.com/products/forma/overview?term=1-YEAR&tab=subscription>

Made by Autodesk, a company that every architect uses products from daily, Autodesk Forma is an AI program that analyzes building form and site planning and addresses issues in energy performance, thermal performance, and other sustainability objectives. It interfaces with industry-standard software, and it seems that it will be replacing or improving some of the very clunky analysis software already in Autodesk's lineup. Powering this with AI means that high-level computer analysis can be done on any project with any budget and any team, whereas previously this would have been very cost and time-prohibitive.

**Autodesk InfraWorks** <https://www.autodesk.com/products/infracore/overview>

Autodesk InfraWorks is a powerful 3D modeling software for urban infrastructure planning and design. It enables the creation of detailed 3D models, analysis of site conditions, and integration of engineering data to facilitate

# AI Software and Applications

collaboration between urban designers and infrastructure engineers. InfraWorks supports city planning and administration by allowing the visualization and evaluation of proposed infrastructure projects in the context of the existing urban environment. It aids in the coordination between various stakeholders involved in infrastructure development.

**Azure Quantum** <https://quantum.microsoft.com/>

This program provides tools and API for machine learning applications. This can be used to improve data analysis for planners, improve image recognition for urban areas, and help create models that can predict population patterns. This program has tools such as Azure machine learning to help create predictive models. This can help look at the demographic shift in a chosen area and optimize transportation systems. This could also help in informing urban development decisions using facts.

**Bard** <https://bard.google.com>

Bard is Google's conversational tool that works similarly to chat GPT. This tool can help brainstorm ideas, spark creativity, and accelerate productivity with automated suggestions. Mainly fetching data from Google, Bard works to quickly answer questions and provide data using AI chatbots, Bard is a large language model good for writing papers or brainstorming due to its constant evolution and study of over 1 trillion different words. A city planner could help them write a draft EIS statement, it could help give suggestions on sustainability or it could be used as a second set of eyes when reviewing long lengthy documentation provided by other parts of the government.

**Bearly** <https://bearly.ai/>

Bearly is an Open AI that can interact with documents and allows you to use different "prompts" to change reading and writing templates. This is super convenient when trying to get the summary of an article that has an excessive amount of filler. You can also just ask the program questions and it will gather knowledge from the internet through your browser. This could be useful in workshops that require a decent amount of knowledge to be learned in a short amount of time.

**Beautiful AI** <https://www.beautiful.ai/>

Beautiful.ai is a presentation design platform utilizing AI to create professional presentations quickly and effectively. It provides various templates and design options, accessible to users regardless of their design skills. This tool can be

particularly useful for city planners, government, and social workers to enhance the quality of their presentations. In public hearings, it empowers citizens to express their opinions on par with professional entities like real estate firms, promoting equality in public discourse. The use of Beautiful.ai could lead to more structured public meetings and potentially larger audiences.

**Before Sunset AI** <https://www.beforesunset.ai/>

BeforeSunset AI is a mindful productivity tool that utilizes AI to help you plan and schedule your perfect day based on your notes, tasks, calendar integration, and time frame. BeforeSunset AI promotes mindful productivity by helping you create a healthier work routine and personal routine. Before Sunset AI can help city planners stay organized by meeting deadlines so that important urban design projects are completed in a timely yet efficient manner. It can help prevent projects from being pushed back or delayed due to conflicting schedules. Moreover, it can reduce the stress levels of city planners when they are working on large projects and have lots of tasks or meetings.

**Bing Image Creator** <https://www.bing.com/images/create>

Bing Image Creator, a free AI-powered tool using the Bing search engine, generates images from text descriptions. It streamlines the conceptual design process in city planning by quickly visualizing ideas, thus reducing planning stages. This tool can represent diverse visions for city projects, aiding in depicting potential outcomes like a utopian city based on descriptions. Its ease of use with smart prompts makes it a valuable resource for professionals in city planning and design, facilitating visualization and accelerating the design process.

**BioRender AI** <https://www.biorender.com/>

BioRender AI is a state-of-the-art scientific illustration tool using artificial intelligence to enhance the creation of complex scientific visuals. The envisioned use of BioRender AI is to develop a free, unbiased website with scientific publications covering various topics. This site will enhance scientific communication by simplifying and effectively visualizing complex biological concepts, thereby advancing scientific visualization and accessibility.

**Bird Sounds** uses patented AI to translate, dub, and lip-sync any video into 50 Languages. <https://experiments.withgoogle.com/bird-sounds>

Thousands of bird sounds are visualized using machine learning. [Experiments with Google] This experiment uses machine learning to organize thousands of bird sounds. The computer wasn't given tags or the birds' names – only the

# AI Software and Applications

audio. The computer created this map using a technique called t-SNE, where similar sounds are placed closer together. This could be applicable in a city or public park and used as an educational tool for the public; identifying different bird sounds solely off of sound and regenerating information about the type of bird, whether or not it is native to the area, and many other educational factors could be an appeal to the public and share information not normally easily accessible.

**Blender 3.5** <https://www.blender.org/>

Blender 3.5 is a free and open-source 3D computer graphics software used for creating animated films, visual effects, art, 3D games, and more, with features like Viewport Compositor VDM sculpting. In city planning, Blender 3.5 can be used to create detailed 3D models of urban environments, allowing planners to visualize proposed developments, streetscapes, and landscaping before implementation. It can also be used to render realistic images and animations of urban designs to communicate concepts to stakeholders, decision-makers, and the public.

**Brand Mark** <https://brandmark.io/>

Brand Mark is a logo generation tool that can be used by administrations across the world to generate logos and designs for all types of projects. With Brand Mark, it takes ideas from you or inspiration from text and images to design logos that can be used as letterheads, brand logos, business cards, and social media icons. A city could use this tool to help generate a brand for a new project, development, team of people, or piece of policy they wish to push through. With this tool, a city could cut costs, generate real-time artwork minimize design process time, and have generated artwork at their disposal for all types of projects.

**Breezometer** <https://atmosphere.copernicus.eu/breezometer-information-air-quality-and-pollen>

Breezometer uses AI to analyze air quality data and provide real-time air quality information. This can be useful for city administrations to monitor and address environmental concerns.

**CallCenters.AI** <https://callcenters.ai/>

CallCentersAI is revolutionizing the call center industry by introducing a fully automated, human-free call center. By replacing traditional human operators with AI-powered Virtual Agents, companies can save up to 50% on costs. This

system requires no software purchases, setup fees, or long-term commitments. The AI agents handle a majority of calls and chats, with any overflow directed to existing call centers. Operating entirely in the cloud, this solution requires no changes on the client's end. Additionally, it offers unlimited capacity and a pricing model based solely on actual usage, with zero software and setup costs. This innovative approach makes it a cost-effective and flexible solution for cities seeking to modernize their customer service operations.

**Canva** <https://www.canva.com/>

Canva is a graphic design platform that allows users to create a wide range of visual content, including presentations, posters, social media graphics, documents, and more. It provides a user-friendly interface with drag-and-drop functionality, making it accessible to individuals with varying levels of design expertise. Canva is filled with pre-made templates and several design elements to easily make professional designs that could be used in city planning to create effective community engagement materials such as posters, infographics, and brochures to communicate city planning initiatives to the community. In city planning, Canva can be used to design clear and informative master plans, zoning maps, and other visual aids that can be shared with stakeholders, residents, and decision-makers. You can even incorporate icons, labels, and color-coded elements to enhance understanding.

**Casper AI** <https://chromewebstore.google.com/detail/fgfiokgecpkambjldjleljcijnocel>

This AI software is a tool that can help people by summarizing articles, sharing insight, and creating content. This can be useful to more efficiently collect information which will improve productivity.

**CF SPark** <https://www.creativefabrica.com/spark/ai-image-generator/>

This software can create images and artwork from word prompts and give users a wide array of premium AI images. This can be useful for city planning because it can aid in anything from envisioning how a space can look, such as a downtown street, to developing inspiration for a mural or urban art project.

**ChatGPT** <https://chat.openai.com/>

ChatGPT, developed by OpenAI, is a language model designed for understanding and generating natural language. It excels at providing concise information on a wide range of topics, aiding in broadening understanding. While not always accurate, it serves as a valuable tool for government workers to quickly gather

# AI Software and Applications

information, complementing research efforts. ChatGPT enables engaging text conversations, continuously improving through machine learning. It can instantly provide information on local policies, regulations, and civic responsibilities to both citizens and government agencies.

**ChatX AI Marketplace** <https://chatx.ai/marketplace/category/chatgpt/>  
ChatX AI Marketplace offers ChatGPT prompts and an advanced GPT prompt generator for creating conversational AI applications. City planning authorities could utilize ChatX AI Marketplace to develop interactive chatbots for citizen engagement, providing real-time information on city services, and events, and addressing public inquiries efficiently.

**Citilogics** <https://www.xylem.com/en-us/>  
Citilogics uses AI to analyze and visualize data related to urban infrastructure. It can help city administrators make informed decisions about infrastructure maintenance, upgrades, and planning.

**CityFlow by Siemens** <https://www.siemens.com/global/en/products/services/iot-siemens/public-sector/city-performance-tool.html>  
This program uses AI for smart city management. It uses machine learning algorithms to analyze data from urban systems. This can be used to improve traffic signal times and predict traffic flow, creating a more efficient system.

**CIVIQ Smartscapes** <http://www.civiqsmartscapes.com>  
This program has smart city solutions using AI for data-driven decision-making. This can help optimize public services and help create better transportation methods. [Requires approved access]

**Civis Analytics** <https://www.civisanalytics.com/>  
Civis Analytics provides data science solutions for city governments. Its applications include predictive modeling for resource allocation, understanding community needs, and improving the efficiency of government services.

**Claude** <https://claude.ai/login>  
Claude used a large language model like ChatGPT where it uses phrases that appear together to create a response to the prompt. However, in this case, Claude can help with brand development and chat/customer service, and even use legal documents to gather data related to a case study. This software could be helpful

in numerous ways for city planning. Claude could help create a welcoming online environment and provide AI coaching, searches, admin work, and sales work.

**Clipdrop** <https://clipdrop.co>  
ClipDrop is a versatile AI tool that automatically removes objects, people, text, and defects from images, and can upscale photos by 2x or 4x. Its capabilities streamline the creation of advertising campaigns for cities, reducing the time and resources needed to manage photo disruptions or imperfections. By allowing users to edit individual elements while maintaining the overall appearance of the image, ClipDrop aids city planners in creating realistic backdrops for project renderings. This feature is particularly useful for visualizing proposed projects in existing locations, providing a clear and enhanced representation of future developments, thus facilitating more effective planning and communication of urban projects.

**Codium** <https://www.codium.ai>  
Codium AI is focused on code integrity. It generates tests that help you understand how your code behaves, finding edge cases and specific behaviors, making code more robust and smarter. In city planning, Codium could be used to generate coding languages used to analyze vast data sets relating to demographics, traffic patterns, environmental factors, and more.

**Cody** <https://meetcody.ai/>  
Cody is a Chatbot that can be trained to fit your company, team, or individual processes. It can analyze, organize, and utilize large quantities of documents for a group's specific purpose and uses. Cities can use Cody to analyze project proposals and connect them with the most appropriate grants. For example, city staffers could upload statewide grants and project proposals, and customize Cody to help them summarize these documents, tabulate the main requirements, and connect them with current ideas posed by the city staffers (and those generated with the assistance of ChatGPT, Cody, and other AI software).

**Dall-E3** <https://openai.com/dall-e-3>  
Dall-E3, an artwork generator, is a text-to-image software that could significantly aid city planners in shaping a city's aesthetic and cultural identity. By translating descriptive text into visual art, Dall-E3 offers a unique tool for envisioning and portraying the story and character of urban spaces. Cities can use this technology to visualize potential public art installations, neighborhood themes, or historical representations, enhancing the sense of place and community identity. This

# AI Software and Applications

approach not only aids in planning and design but also fosters a deeper connection between the city's spaces and its inhabitants, contributing to a more vibrant and engaging urban environment.

## **Deep Art Effect** <https://www.deeparteffects.com/>

This software tool utilizes deep learning algorithms to apply artistic styles to images, transforming them into visually appealing artworks. In city planning, Deep Art Effects can be used to boost public engagement. City planners can utilize their artistic renderings to communicate design concepts to the public in a visually appealing manner, fostering community engagement and understanding of proposed projects.

## **Deep Media** <https://www.deepmedia.ai/>

This service can translate and speak over any video in several languages, which could be extremely useful in cities with large tourism sectors that draw attention and visitors from many different countries. By being able to translate and dub informational videos, directions, and public information/ service announcements, cities would be adaptable to all tourists and populations with different languages.

## **DeepBrain AI** <https://www.deepbrain.io/>

DeepBrain AI is an application that creates AI-generated videos from scripts. It features preset AI avatars that can be scripted to speak in various languages, making it a valuable tool in multicultural settings and for accessibility purposes. This technology can produce informational videos in different languages, useful for places like museums. It's ideal for creating realistic marketing videos, tutorials, and training materials. Cities can utilize DeepBrain AI for cost-effective and time-efficient production of training and informational videos for public services and facilities. Its human-like avatars lend a relatable feel to the content, enhancing marketing efforts.

## **DeepL Translation AI** <https://www.deepl.com/translator>

DeepL Translation AI is an "advanced neural machine translation service" that has garnered widespread recognition for its exceptional linguistic capabilities and offers highly accurate and contextually relevant translations. As self-evident as this may be, cities today are exceptionally multi-lingual, and yet city service websites are primarily written in English, with the rare exception of the partial Spanish translation, yet no consideration for the hundreds of dialects that thrive within our country. Through the use of DeepL's "neural network architecture"

cities could automatically translate their websites and all publicly accessible information into a wide variety of languages while maintaining intricate linguistic nuances, idioms, and context, resulting in translations that sound more natural and human-like, and not as an afterthought.

## **Descript** <https://www.descript.com/>

Descript is an application that helps users edit videos, create clips, create podcasts, and transcribe videos. It provides studio text and audio, has a green screen effect, allows users to edit videos by editing text, and can clone voices. It is a straightforward, efficient, and simple way to create videos. For example, if the city wanted to create a video that illustrates its goals in redesigning a car-traffic-heavy street for better multimodal access to communicate its intentions to the public, this application would make this much easier and less time-consuming.

## **DoNotPay** <https://donotpay.com/>

This program is the first robot lawyer that allows users to fight various entities without having to have extensive knowledge and legal background. This can be important for city planning because it keeps various entities within a city accountable for their actions and allows citizens to have a more hands-on experience in fighting for their rights. This software can give citizens more control over their legal rights and make legal advice more accessible.

## **Dora** <https://www.dora.run/>

Dora is an AI software that significantly streamlines the process of city design by importing 3D objects and scenes directly into an editor. This technology eliminates the need for extensive coding, enabling the creation of detailed downtown renovation models more efficiently and accurately than traditional hand-drawn methods. Dora not only saves time but also allows for the incorporation of specific existing architectural styles, building designs, artworks, and other predetermined features, enhancing the precision and quality of urban planning.

## **Durable** <https://durable.co/industries/digital-marketing>

Durable is an AI tool designed to expedite website creation and marketing, beneficial for new cities and their administrators. It provides a centralized platform for public access to information, news, and history about the city, aiding in attracting tourism. Beyond website creation and marketing automation, Durable also offers financial management features. These capabilities are



# AI Software and Applications

especially useful in the early stages of city planning, helping administrators effectively manage budgets and plan the overall city layout.

## **ElevenLabs** <https://elevenlabs.io/>

ElevenLabs offers a text-to-speech (T2S) service where users can input text into a box and choose from a selection of unique voices for narration. This technology can be particularly beneficial in city planning, especially for individuals with speech impairments, such as those who have lost their voice or are mute. It enables them to effectively communicate and share their ideas, ensuring their valuable contributions are heard in the urban development process.

## **ESRI CityEngine** <https://www.esri.com/en-us/arcgis/products/arcgis-cityengine/overview>

CityEngine utilizes AI and 3D modeling to help urban planners create and visualize cityscapes. It can simulate the impact of various urban planning scenarios on the environment.

## **Facetune** <https://www.facetuneapp.com/>

Facetune might not have direct applications in city planning but could be used for image enhancement in local promotions.

## **Figma** <https://www.figma.com/>

Figma is a collaborative interface design tool. Figma can be used to plan out the overall design and structure of city buildings, streets, and public areas.

## **Fireflies AI** <https://fireflies.ai/>

Fireflies AI is an application that transcribes audio into text in real-time and records video and audio. It's highly beneficial for cities, especially for documenting public hearings, online gatherings, and meetings. By using Fireflies, the need for manual recording is eliminated, saving time and money. As an AI assistant, it records, transcribes, and enables the search of meeting content, automatically documenting ideas and conversations. This feature enhances participation in city council meetings, fostering a diverse and inclusive environment. It overcomes human limitations in recording and transcribing information, ensuring comprehensive documentation and greater accessibility of information from these meetings.

## **Fitness AI** <https://www.fitnessai.com/>

FitnessAI is a machine learning-driven platform offering personalized, adaptive

workout plans. While its connection to city administration might be indirect, integrating FitnessAI into city or county-wide fitness programs, especially in K-12 schools and public health initiatives, is envisioned. The AI customizes workouts to users' progress, promoting personalization, habit formation, and commitment to fitness goals. This approach can modernize physical education, replacing outdated standards with tailored exercises. A public website could extend these benefits to the wider community, encouraging physical activity and social events like marathons, potentially appealing to all ages with a gamified exercise experience.

## **Future Tools URL** <https://www.futuretools.io/>

Future Tools is a platform that collects and organizes various AI tools, aiming to empower users with cutting-edge technologies. City planners and administrators can leverage Future Tools to explore innovative AI solutions for data analysis, predictive modeling, and decision-making processes in urban development projects.

## **Futurepedia** <https://www.futurepedia.io/>

Futurepedia is the largest AI tools directory, updated daily, offering a comprehensive resource for discovering and understanding diverse AI applications. Urban administrators can use Futurepedia to stay informed about the latest AI technologies relevant to city planning, enabling them to make informed decisions about implementing advanced solutions.

## **GenAI** <https://genai.works/>

GenAI aims to empower users' lives with artificial intelligence, suggesting a broad range of applications across different domains. City Application: In city planning, GenAI could be utilized for data analysis, scenario modeling, and trend prediction, aiding administrators in making informed decisions for the city's growth and development.

## **Google Cloud Vision AI** <https://cloud.google.com/vision>

Google Cloud Vision AI, an AI service by Google, offers advanced image recognition and analysis capabilities for app development. It's envisioned as a public tool for maintaining city infrastructure, where residents can report issues like potholes through a city-run app by simply taking a photo. The AI would identify the location using landmarks and compile a dynamic city map highlighting repair needs. Over time, it could generate a usage map for targeted maintenance and redesign. This scalable technology processes images quickly, is

# AI Software and Applications

suitable for real-time use, and goes beyond object recognition to offer content insights and accessibility features for the visually impaired. This concept will be detailed further in an upcoming essay.

**Google Maps** <https://www.google.com/maps/@44.0467456,-123.0831616,13z?entry=ttu>

Google Maps is a web-based mapping service that offers detailed and interactive maps for locations worldwide. Users can utilize it for navigation, explore street-level imagery with Street View, find information about local businesses, and obtain directions for various modes of transportation. Google Maps aggregates location data from smartphones, as well as user-reported data on things like construction and car accidents to monitor the ebb and flow of traffic, determine an ETA, and provide users with the fastest route to their desired destination. The app also uses advanced machine-learning techniques to predict traffic conditions soon. In city planning, Google Maps can be used for emergency planning and response. Planners can use Google Maps to create emergency response plans by visualizing critical infrastructure, identifying evacuation routes, and coordinating the placement of emergency services based on geographic data.

**Google Translate** <https://translate.google.com/>

Google Translate uses AI for language translation and offers text and speech across multiple languages. City administrators can use Google Translate to translate city planning documents, public announcements, and information into other languages, reaching a diverse audience.

**GPT4** <https://openai.com/gpt-4>

A language model that can solve difficult problems to a higher degree compared to just normal Chat-GPT-4. It's a neural network that associates conversation and background knowledge comprised of the precious GPT models. An intuitive way to allow govt figures to come up with future city plans and ideas to gain community traction.

**Grammarly** <https://www.grammarly.com/>

Grammarly is a writing tool that uses AI to offer suggestions for grammar and spelling. City planners can use Grammarly to enhance the clarity and professionalism of written communications, ensuring effective and error-free communication.

**Hello History** <https://www.hellohistory.ai>

Have in-depth conversations with some influential and fascinating figures from history. This application can help city cultural centers create a more intrinsic sense of history in their cities by having kids directly interact with pivotal historical figures from their area/city.

**How to Generate (Almost) Anything** <https://howtogeneratealmostanything.com/>

Helps inspire humans to create things that don't already exist. Generates unique ideas and designs. This AI can help city planners create new building designs that can interact with the environment in a more green nature-friendly way.

**IBM Watson AI** <https://www.ibm.com/watson>

This software offers a lot of resources such as language processing and computer vision. City planners can use this software to analyze public opinions and understand the needs of those in the community. This allows for a more concise analysis of data saving time.

**IBM Watson IoT for Smart Cities** [https://www.ibm.com/smarterplanet/us/en/smarter\\_cities/solutions/human\\_solutions/](https://www.ibm.com/smarterplanet/us/en/smarter_cities/solutions/human_solutions/)

IBM Watson offers solutions for smart cities, including predictive analytics and AI-driven insights. It can help in optimizing city services such as transportation, waste management, and energy consumption.

**IES VE** <https://www.iesve.com/software>

IES VE (Virtual Environment) is a software suite specifically designed for sustainable building design and energy analysis. It offers advanced simulation capabilities for analyzing energy consumption, daylighting, thermal comfort, and other environmental factors. IES VE can assist city planning and administration in assessing the energy efficiency and environmental impact of building designs. By integrating with other urban planning tools, it allows cities to make informed decisions regarding sustainable development and resource management.

**Ironclad** <https://ironcladapp.com/>

With local, regional, and federal government bodies, there can be a lot of legalities and nuisances that are complicated and hard to decipher within the planning world. Ironclad uses AI to create legal contracts, fact-check clauses, and analytics and helps users focus on key points and gain a sense of control with the help of Ironclad's knowledge bank.

# AI Software and Applications

## **Ivy.ai** <https://ivy.ai/>

This program is a generative AI chatbot that is powered by the user's content on their website and can provide assistance for people who would like to connect more deeply with the owner of a website or the website itself. This software can be helpful for websites that are involved in or connected to city planning or potential ideas that are being proposed for city planning because visitors to the website can become more involved and educated through utilizing this chatbot.

## **Jasper** <https://www.jasper.ai/>

Jasper works as an independent AI tool to brand products, increase and refine company strategy, and work as a voice-to-text tool as well as a styling tool. Jasper also works as a project management tool, content creator, and campaign-creating tool. A city could use this tool by employing it for project management tasks such as resource and labor allocation or it could be used to create brand identity and thoughtful ideas based on new values such as sustainability or green cities. Jasper is easy to use, free, and helps you take your idea to execution.

## **Jobscan** <https://www.jobscan.co/resume-builder>

This application helps users format a resume that is specifically tailored to the desired job, and it takes into consideration the existing mechanisms that applicant tracking systems utilize to help applicants avoid being disqualified for minuscule details. Similar to the AI lab that our class participated in, the city could potentially set up monthly public meetings where individuals can receive help navigating applications like Jobscan and ultimately improve their resumes.

## **Krisp** <https://krisp.ai/>

Krisp is a noise-canceling app designed to remove background noise from audio in real time. Krisp can be employed in city administration to improve the quality of virtual meetings and communication, ensuring clear and focused discussions among administrators, stakeholders, and the public.

## **Lalal.ai** <https://www.lalal.ai/>

Lalal.ai extracts different parts from audio. For example, you can drop the file of your favorite song and divide the lyrics from the musical notes. I'm not sure how this could be used for city planning however I found it to be very cool!

## **Legal Robot** <https://legalrobot.com/>

Legal Robot uses AI to effectively improve comprehension and accessibility of legal documents for everyone and could be used to generate plain-language

summaries of legal documents related to city planning, making city planning and the processes involved largely accessible to the public.

## **Looka** <https://looka.com/>

Looka streamlines the logo creation process, providing a quick and efficient way to brainstorm and design logos. By inputting a project name and details, Looka offers a range of unique logos within minutes. This tool is ideal for designing distinctive logos for city parks, signage, public art, and advertisements. Its ability to generate diverse and identifiable logos aids cities in enhancing project promotion and branding strategies.

## **Luminal** <https://getluminal.com/>

Luminal is a tool similar to Excel, it looks at spreadsheets and breaks down data providing answers to complex analytic questions. It works quicker than Excel with options to have it observe and break down data. It can also refine large amounts of data which can help with population vs income for example or other large data models. This tool could be used by the city administration to break down poll responses and graph them, it can manage money, and time for staff and help manage project deadlines. It can also take previous spreadsheets done by hand and refine those helping city admin find loopholes in data/timekeeping.

## **Magic Studio** <https://magicstudio.com/>

This program, highly beneficial for photographers and city promotion efforts, features a "magical erase" function that can remove objects, people, and various elements from images. Its utility extends to enhancing city promotional materials and advertisements across various domains, including environmental campaigns, by allowing for the customization and refinement of visual content to better align with specific marketing and communication objectives.

## **Maket AI** <https://www.maket.ai/>

Revolutionizing design with generative AI—Maket empowers everyone to automate residential floorplans, and 3D renders, and explore limitless styles. To go along with the concept of green city planning and sustainable architecture, using AI for interior design can help with city planning, the planning and creation of public spaces, and improving their efficiency can drastically help any city aiming to become more sustainable, efficiently operated, and green.

## **MeetGeek** <https://meetgeek.ai/>

MeetGeek records video and audio of meetings held online and provides both a

# AI Software and Applications

full transcript of the meeting and a generated summary of the key information. This AI can help planners and city officials stay more engaged in a meeting while it happens without having to keep track of all the information on their own or help those who are not able to attend a meeting understand what progress has been made.

**Mesa** <https://www.sidewalklabs.com/products/mesa>

A product of Sidewalklabs, Mesa is an AI tool for easy automation of building system controls. It can be used to optimize the efficiency of lighting, HVAC, and other building systems. This is something that would typically only be accessible to the wealthiest clients but with AI this type of sustainable automation can be incorporated in all types of projects.

**Methexis** <https://replicate.com/methexis-inc/img2prompt>

Another open source image generator allows you to add your data such as images and language models to alter and tweak how prompts are written and how your pictures are changed. This could allow the govt of towns or cities to show what things could look like if what their fighting for goes through. Ex. A green space with no trash to push initiatives to keep your community clean, things of this capacity.

**Midjourney** <https://www.midjourney.com/home?callbackUrl=%2Fexplore>

Midjourney is a versatile program designed to enable users to create highly imaginative images, such as land use and development projects. The underlying power of Midjourney makes it a valuable tool for visualization. Its capabilities can be leveraged for designing posters, images for events, or community-engaging visual content, demonstrating its utility in city planning and community projects.

**Mixo.io** <https://www.mixo.io/>

Mixo.io is a generative AI tool capable of creating multilingual websites and gathering customer feedback, equipped with subscriber management tools to grow audiences. This software is particularly useful for city planners, facilitating direct engagement with both residents and tourists. It helps in understanding public preferences for city development, overcoming language barriers, and fostering informed participation. By enabling planners to share proposed city designs and gather community feedback, Mixo.io enhances public involvement in urban planning, promoting more community-favored designs and potentially boosting tourism.

**Namelix** <https://namelix.com/>

Namelix is an AI tool that generates short, brandable business names based on entered criteria. This technology can significantly aid small businesses or start-ups in a city by simplifying the branding process and enhancing their success within the community. Besides business naming, Namelix's versatility extends to public uses such as naming public spaces, transportation systems, or street names, streamlining the brainstorming process, and providing creative, suitable naming options with just a click.

**Natural Readers** <https://www.naturalreaders.com/online/>

Natural Readers is a Text-to-Speech (T2S) program that can convert any text into spoken words. This program offers a lot of features like adjusting the speed of audio, conversion into mp3, selection of voice, etc. Similar to deep media, Natural readers could serve as a utility tool for tourism and tourist attraction, as its primary use is to convert text to speech. I see this program being used in museums, public parks, public transportation, and other resources open to the public, not only could this be used to appeal to tourism, but as well as the illiterate population in larger cities and metropolitan areas.

**Otter AI** <https://otter.ai>

Otter.ai is a tool that uses advanced machine learning to transcribe speech into accurate, searchable, and editable text, enhancing productivity and documentation. It can significantly aid stenographers in their detailed work by transcribing various meetings, court cases, and speeches. Otter AI distinguishes between speakers, attributes dialogue, and provides contextual transcripts. It summarizes lengthy audio, offers keyword identification for easy navigation, and extracts key insights. After review by professionals, these transcripts can be made publicly available, promoting transparency and honesty in government-public relations.

**Pika** <https://pika.art/>

Pika is a text-to-video (T2V) website that allows users to create videos based on prompts or even additive to videos that are already a thing. This could be useful for architects, housing developers, and even for videographers who want to put a creative twist to their work.

**Point-E** <https://huggingface.co/spaces/openai/point-e>

Point-E is a text-to-image software that generates 3D models from user prompts. It's particularly useful for city planners and designers, enabling them to visualize

# AI Software and Applications

their designs in realistic 3D formats. This aids in creating more detailed and intricate designs, especially in the later stages of construction. The software's ability to turn word prompts into 3D models allows planners to preview potential ideas and see how specific items or spaces might appear before actual development. This feature is crucial for assessing the functionality and spatial arrangement in city planning, ensuring better integration of elements in the planned spaces.

**PyTorch** <https://pytorch.org/>

This program is an open-source learning framework that is known for its dynamic computational graph. This can be used for image recognition in urban areas and help in the analysis of city features and their changes throughout time.

**Quillbot** <https://quillbot.com/summarize>

Quillbot is an AI paraphrasing tool that helps rewrite and summarize text. Quillbot can be used in city planning to quickly generate summaries of documents, helping officials digest a lot of information to make informed decisions.

**Quizlet** <https://quizlet.com/>

Quizlet uses AI to improve individual learning through interactive flashcards and study materials. City planners can use Quizlet to create educational materials for training programs and learning resources for staff and community members.

**Rapid AI** <https://rapideditor.org/#14/-18.221/35.1573>

The Rapid AI software is an intuitive system of advanced mapping tools, authoritative geospatial open data, and cutting-edge technology to empower mappers at all levels to get started quickly, making accurate and fresh edits to maps. A natural continuation of satellite imagery software such as Google Earth and ESRI, Rapid AI would facilitate cities by creating easily readable, accessible, and varied maps of all city functions. With constantly updated satellite information and a wide array of analytical tools, this software would, possibly in conjunction with the UrbanForm AI, create varied, informative, and interactive maps of cities for public access, from simple land use maps to historic locations and much more.

**Rask** <https://www.rask.ai/>

Rask AI is an application that can quickly translate audio and video into 130+ languages. Its software is capable of translating multiple speakers at once and it

can clone the speaker's voice into many other languages. This technology can be used in online presentations, public hearings, and informational videos to quickly provide information to non-English speakers. The city must make a concerted effort to provide non-English speakers with the same information that English speakers are provided, and many city governments have been intentional about providing Spanish translation on documents, pamphlets, signage, and more. However, this software can make city communications instantly more equitable and accessible for people from over 130+ different language backgrounds.

**Rationale** <https://rationale.jina.ai/>

Rationale is an AI-driven software designed to aid in making rational decisions by considering all relevant factors and user backgrounds. It can be particularly useful in land use and zoning decisions, enabling city planners to thoroughly evaluate local regulations and impacts. This software acts as a vital tool for city planners faced with multiple viable options, helping to navigate and resolve complex decision-making scenarios. By integrating Rationale into planning processes, cities can ensure more informed, balanced, and effective planning outcomes.

**REImagine Home** <https://www.reimaginehome.ai/>

REImagine Home is a generative AI tool specialized in redesigning rooms swiftly and efficiently. It's particularly useful in city planning for updating major buildings like city halls, enabling them to blend into newly designed urban spaces. This AI facilitates the modernization of historical buildings and rooms, aligning them with contemporary trends and needs without complete deconstruction. Its application extends beyond homes to underutilized spaces, enhancing tourism, education, hospitality, and sustainable planning, ensuring spaces are effectively used by the public.

**Replicate** <https://replicate.com/>

Replicate offers a platform where users can run and fine-tune open-source AI models with just one line of code, simplifying the process of deploying custom models at scale. It hosts a variety of the latest open-source models, ensuring they are more than mere demos by providing production-ready APIs. This service is designed to make AI accessible and practical, moving it beyond academic papers and prototypes, by allowing cities to easily implement these models in real-world applications through Replicate.

# AI Software and Applications

## **Riffusion** <https://www.riffusion.com/>

Riffusion, a program that generates songs from typed lyrics, offers an innovative way to enhance presentations and city-planning events. By simply inputting lyrics and selecting a genre, users can create customized music. This feature adds an element of excitement and creativity to otherwise standard presentations, potentially making city planning meetings more engaging and enjoyable. The ability to tailor music to the theme of the event or presentation topic can create a more immersive and dynamic experience for attendees, fostering a more vibrant and interactive atmosphere. This tool can be a valuable asset in making city-related events and discussions more appealing and memorable.

## **Scenario** <https://www.scenario.com/>

This software is designed for developing gaming interfaces and creative graphics. While the idea may seem unconventional, applying gamification to city council meetings could make them more interactive and appealing to residents. Similarly, creating gamified experiences for tourist attractions could enhance their appeal, potentially drawing more visitors. This approach leverages the engaging nature of games to foster greater interest and participation in city affairs and tourism.

## **Sentient Technologies** <https://www.sentient.io/index>

Sentient Technologies offers AI solutions for optimization problems. In city planning, it can be applied to optimize traffic flow, resource allocation, and other complex urban challenges.

## **Sholarcy** <https://www.sholarcy.com/>

Sholarcy generates a summary of an article, providing key takeaways and information. This AI can help planners learn more about a subject when completing research for a project without taking up massive amounts of time.

## **Sidewalklabs** <https://www.sidewalklabs.com/>

Sidewalklabs is an AI-powered design tool aimed at enhancing the livability, walkability, and sustainability of urban environments. It serves as a crucial resource for architects and city planners, bridging the gap between public rights of way and private property developments. By focusing on creating cohesive urban spaces, Sidewalklabs facilitates the integration of public and private areas, ensuring seamless transitions and harmonious designs. This tool aids in developing urban layouts that are not only aesthetically pleasing but also functional and environmentally friendly, promoting a more sustainable and

accessible urban landscape. Its capabilities in analyzing and optimizing urban spaces make it invaluable for planning cities that prioritize the well-being and convenience of their inhabitants.

## **Simio** <https://www.simio.com/>

Simio is a simulation software that helps in modeling and analyzing complex systems, including transportation, manufacturing, and logistics. It provides a visual environment for modeling and optimizing processes, allowing city planners to evaluate different scenarios and optimize resource allocation. Simio can be used for city planning to simulate various urban processes like traffic flow, public transportation, emergency response, and resource allocation. It enables planners to identify bottlenecks, optimize operations, and improve the overall efficiency of city systems.

## **SimWalk** <https://www.simwalk.com/>

This simulation software uses AI algorithms to model pedestrian movements within urban areas. This can be valuable for designing and optimizing public spaces, transportation hubs, and event planning.

## **Slidesai** <https://www.slidesai.io/>

This software can generate slides for presentations in seconds. This could be useful in administration as less time will be spent formatting each slide but can be instead be used more productively in research and strategizing.

## **SQLAI.ai** <https://www.sqlai.ai/app>

SQLAI.ai allows users to generate SQL and NoSQL queries by explaining what they want in text, which improves your SQL knowledge and helps you connect with data sources. City Application: The application might facilitate real-time connectivity to city data sources, allowing for up-to-date analysis and decision-making.

## **Stable Diffusion** <https://chat.openai.com/>

Stable Diffusion enables you to create a creative process from text descriptions to image-generated models. AI enables the simulation of urban environments, offering planners visual insights into the potential impact of proposed changes on factors like traffic flow, pedestrian movement, and overall urban design.

## **StreetLight Data** <https://www.streetlightdata.com/>

StreetLight Data specializes in providing mobility analytics and insights using

# AI Software and Applications

location-based data. It can help city planners and administrators understand travel patterns, optimize transportation infrastructure, and analyze the impact of various policy changes on traffic flow.

**StreetLight Data, Smart Cities** <https://www.streetlightdata.com/ai-and-crowdsourcing-fueling-mapping-innovation-to-meet-smart-city-and-mobility-needs/>

StreetLight Data uses AI to analyze traffic and mobility patterns. It helps city planners optimize transportation systems, reduce congestion, and plan for infrastructure improvements.

**Streetmix** <https://streetmix.net/>

Streetmix is an open-source tool that allows users to design and visualize street layouts. With its user-friendly interface, it enables city planners to experiment with various configurations for pedestrian paths, bike lanes, parking spaces, and other street elements. Streetmix can be utilized by city administrations to engage with citizens and stakeholders in the planning process. It allows collaborative street design and encourages community involvement, leading to better-designed streets that address the needs of pedestrians, cyclists, and motorists.

**Stunning.so** <https://stunning.so/>

Stunning.so allows users to quickly create functional, professional-looking websites by inputting information about what the site should accomplish. This AI can help planners build websites quickly that provide details to the public about a project's goals and the completion timeline.

**Surf** <https://apps.apple.com/us/app/surf-story-editor/id1543143876>

A cutting-edge app designed to help you craft eye-catching visuals for your stories effortlessly. This program can help city initiatives to be more eye-popping and appealing off the bat to people due to its ability to create visuals and templates that are attractive to the eye and inspire curiosity.

**SWAPP** <https://www.swapp.ai/>

SWAPP is an AI tool that specializes in creating architectural construction documents using advanced algorithms. This software significantly streamlines the development process by generating detailed construction documents for future city designs and layouts. It aids architects in effectively translating design ideas, possibly sourced from other AI software, into tangible plans. This facilitates clear communication with investors and construction workers,

ensuring a shared vision and smoother construction process in new city development, aligning the creators' ideas with practical execution.

**Swiftly** <https://www.goswift.ly/>

Swiftly provides real-time transit data and analytics to manage and optimize public transportation systems. It can be used by city administrators to monitor bus and train schedules, analyze ridership patterns, and make data-driven decisions to improve transit efficiency.

**Syntheticity's 3D CityPlanner** <https://3dcityplanner.com/en/>

3D CityPlanner tool that uses AI for 3D modeling and visualization of urban environments. It enables city planners to create and evaluate different development scenarios.

**TensorFlow** <https://www.tensorflow.org/>

This software is an open-source machine learning framework created by Google. This program is very flexible and can help planners create models that can predict traffic flow. This can aid in infrastructure decisions and optimize the use of energy.

**TestFit** <https://www.testfit.io/>

TestFit is a real estate feasibility platform utilizing AI for rapid iterations, optimizing site potential, and accelerating deal-making. This tool is pivotal for urban renewal projects, ensuring they are situated in areas with the highest potential for community benefit. It automates the development feasibility process, aiding city planners and administrators in ensuring that city projects are economically and legally viable. TestFit facilitates the organization of designs, building layouts, and district zoning. As cities evolve in real-time, it also allows for ongoing analysis and adjustment of plans. This platform supports sustainable city planning by optimizing space use and conserving green areas, thus maximizing existing urban spaces without extensive expansion.

**There's An AI For That** <https://theresanaiforthat.com/>

There's an AI for That finds an AI program to fit your needs. This is essentially an AI-driven browser search for what AI will fit best for the task you need to be done. As of this writing, there are more than 11,000 AI's. City administrators can explore and deploy specific AIs from this collection to address various municipal tasks, such as traffic management, waste optimization, and emergency response.

# AI Software and Applications

**This x Does Not Exist** <https://thisdoesnotexist.com/>

A style-based generative adversarial network is capable of producing highly realistic images of a wide array of subjects. This advanced tool is ideal for visualizing future concepts and scenarios that are challenging to depict with current means, like climate change initiatives or space programs. These vivid images can serve as both references and visually appealing content to inspire and drive engagement in various topics, providing a powerful means to conceptualize and promote forward-thinking initiatives.

**TimeOS** <https://www.timeos.ai/>

TimeOS can keep track of and organize users' schedules across different work-related applications and write/respond to emails quickly. This AI can help city administrators coordinate with planners and other officials efficiently, and help shorten response times to optimize communication.

**TransCAD** <https://www.caliper.com/tcovu.htm>

TransCAD is a transportation planning software that offers tools for modeling, analyzing, and simulating transportation systems. It enables city planners to evaluate transportation infrastructure, traffic flow, and travel demand. TransCAD facilitates transportation planning and administration by helping cities analyze the efficiency and effectiveness of their transportation networks. It can be used to optimize transit routes, assess the impact of proposed infrastructure projects, and support sustainable transportation planning initiatives.

**Trint** <https://trint.com/>

Trint is a video and text transcribing tool that can take content such as YouTube videos, podcasts, or live speeches and transcribe them into a text document. It can also do the opposite by taking audio such as music, recordings, and lectures into text. This tool can be used by city admin to increase accessibility to meetings, important news, and political speeches. Trint can also be used to edit content and in real time transcribe meetings of news to help populations that are deaf or have hearing issues. Same with other types of audio or video it can help anyone with hearing or seeing issues to make all data more accessible to these underrepresented groups.

**Udemy** <https://www.udemy.com/>

Udemy has online courses for just about anything, covering technical topics to professional development, which could be used to foster technical skills

development having to do with city planning for community members, allowing them to have more knowledge going into meetings and hearings.

**Uizard** <https://uizard.io/>

Uizard designs digital projects. Uizard can help cities create digital models to better visualize a plan before conducting it.

**Urban & Regional Planning Resources** <https://github.com/APA-Technology-Division/urban-and-regional-planning-resources>

This repository contains a curated list of different urban and regional planning data and technology resources compiled by **David Wasserman** for the American Planning Association Technology Division. Those interested in the built environment are invited to review and contribute to this repository. When developing a green city plan for sustainability and longevity, it is important to be able to compare different examples of city planning that have been successful and unsuccessful in the past. This service conveniently retries and compares different urban planning data for the convenience of the user.

**Urban Observatory** <http://www.urbanobservatory.org/>

The Urban Observatory is an online platform that integrates data from various cities worldwide, providing a centralized repository for urban data. It allows users to compare and analyze urban metrics, including demographics, health, transportation, and environmental data. City Application: Urban Observatory assists city administrations in accessing a vast range of urban data and comparisons with other cities. It supports evidence-based decision-making, helps

**UrbanFootprint** <https://urbanfootprint.com/>

UrbanFootprint is an urban analytics platform that merges data analytics with scenario planning to assist city planners. It evaluates the impacts of different land use and development scenarios on transportation, energy, and water usage. Providing data-driven insights, UrbanFootprint integrates various data sources for quick analysis and visualization of demographics, land use, transportation, and environmental factors. This tool aids city administrators and planners in comprehending current urban conditions, identifying improvement areas, and exploring potential development scenarios, thereby supporting evidence-based decision-making in spatial planning.

**UrbanForm** <https://www.urbanform.us/>

UrbanForm revolutionizes city planning by quickly and accurately decoding



# AI Software and Applications

zoning information. It efficiently analyzes zoning maps, lot types, and spaces, greatly reducing the time and cost traditionally required for such tasks. This tool aids city planners in evaluating land for various uses and streamlines the planning process by eliminating intermediaries. Additionally, it empowers residents to understand zoning regulations for their properties and nearby areas, facilitating informed decisions about potential future developments.

**Versy** <https://www.versy.ai/>

Versy, leveraging AI, transforms text into virtual realities, enabling planners, architects, and designers to preview and refine urban and environmental projects. It facilitates immersive exploration of green spaces and city plans, offering tangible previews for investors, residents, and tourists. This innovative approach fosters community involvement and support, providing a realistic glimpse of potential developments before they are physically realized, thereby enhancing decision-making and fostering positive public perception of future projects.

**Visoid** <https://www.visoid.com/>

Visoid creates AI-powered visualization. Visoid can help city planners construct plans before applying them to the real world.

**Voice Note** <https://voicetotext.org/speech-to-text>

This is an AI software that can recognize human speech and convert it to text. This can be very helpful in speeding up the note-taking process and creating documents that can summarize meeting/planning ideas.

**Voice Notebook** <https://voicenotebook.com/>

Voice Notebook is a voice recognition tool that takes speech and turns it into text on the fly. It works by using a good external mic commonly found at public meetings and documents what's being said. It can also take existing audio files and convert them into text by submitting them to the software. This tool could be used at city meetings to record meetings and have a documented sheet of policies discussed. In doing so access increased to people who can't livestream or make the meetings. It's also a good tool to increase accessibility to those with mobility and hearing issues.

**Waze** <https://www.waze.com/live-map/>

Waze is a GPS navigation app that provides real-time traffic information, route planning, and other navigation-related services. What sets Waze apart from

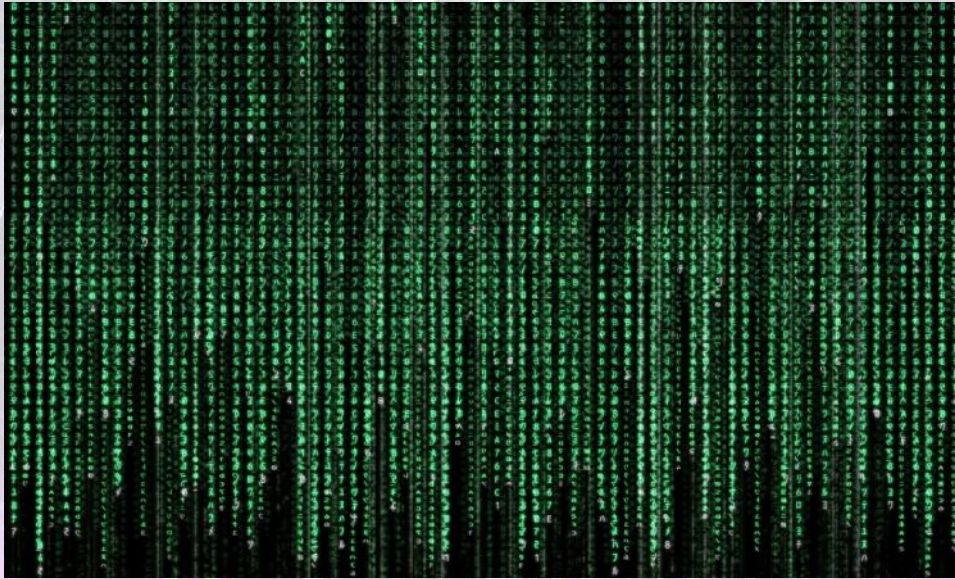
other navigation apps is its community-driven approach to gathering and sharing traffic data. Waze data can provide insights into the effectiveness of public transportation routes and identify areas where transit services may need improvement. Planners can then use this information to optimize bus routes or plan for any new transit infrastructure.

**Youper** <https://www.youper.ai/>

This software is an accessible resource for mental healthcare and allows users to communicate with a chatbot that is "safe and clinically validated." This resource could be important for city planning and administration because it can allow citizens to have easier access to mental health resources, making cities healthier mentally and changing how cities function in certain capacities. Less mental health crises in cities can play a major role in how a city functions and can improve resources or monetary allocation in other areas.



# References



A. Androutsopoulou, N. Karacapilidis, E. Loukis, Y. Charalabidis, (2019). Government Information Quarterly. *Transforming the communication between citizens and government through AI-guided chatbots*. GIQ, Vol.36, Issue 2. (p.358-367). Retrieved from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0740624X17304008>.

Abduljabbar, R., Dia, H., Liyanage, S., & Bagloee, S. A. (2019, January 2). *Applications of artificial intelligence in transport: An overview*. MDPI. Retrieved from: <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/11/1/189>.

Abillama, N., Mills, S., Boison, G., & Carrasco, M. (2023, March 29). *Unlocking the value of AI-powered government*. BCG Global. Retrieved from: <https://www.bcg.com/publications/2021/unlocking-value-ai-in-government>.

Adam Zewe. (2023, Oct 30) *Accelerating AI tasks while preserving data security*. MIT News. Retrieved from: <https://news.mit.edu/2023/accelerating-ai-tasks-while-preserving-data-security-1030>.

Adam, H., Balagopalan, A., Alsentzer, E., Christia, F., & Ghassemi, M. (2022, November 21). *Mitigating the impact of Biased Artificial Intelligence in emergency decision-making*. Communications Medicine, 2, Article 149 (2022). Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1038/s43856-022-00214-4/>.

Adam. (2015, October 12). *The Digital Life of Walkable Streets*. Walkonomics. Retrieved from: <https://walkonomics.com/2015/10/12/the-digital-life-of-walkable-streets/>.

Addas, A. (2023, May 31). *Machine learning techniques to map the impact of urban heat island: Investigating the city of Jeddah*. Retrieved from: <https://www.mdpi.com/2073-445X/12/6/1159>.

Aggarwal, S., & Kumar, A. (2019, March 29-30). IEEE Xplore. *A Smart Irrigation System to Automate Irrigation Process Using IOT and Artificial Neural Network*. International Conference on Signal Processing and Communication. ICSPC (p.310-314). Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1109/icspc46172.2019.8976631>

Agostini, A., Alenya, G., Fischbach, A., Scharr, H., Woergoetter, F., & Torras, C. (2017). Science Direct. *Computers and Electronics in Agriculture. A cognitive architecture for automatic gardening*. Vol. 138. (p.69-79.)

Agrawal, D., Dritsakis, G., Mahon, M., Mountjoy, A., & Bamiou, D. E. (2021, February 18). *Experiences of patients with auditory processing disorder in getting support in health, education, and work settings: Findings from an online survey*. Frontiers in Neurology. Retrieved from: [https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7930331/#:~:text=\(13\)%20estimated%20a%20prevalence%20of,general%20audiology%20clinic%20\(13\)](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7930331/#:~:text=(13)%20estimated%20a%20prevalence%20of,general%20audiology%20clinic%20(13)).

# References

- AI for Good Blog. (2018, January 31). *8 ways AI can help save the planet*. Retrieved from: <https://aiforgood.itu.int/8-ways-ai-can-help-save-the-planet/>.
- AI Media. (n.d.). *Explore ai-live: Live captioning platform*. Retrieved from: <https://www.ai-media.tv/our-products/caption-display/ai-live/>.
- AI World School. (2021, January 27). *Saving Water with Artificial Intelligence*. AIWS. Retrieved from: <https://aiworldschool.com/research/saving-water-with-artificial-intelligence/#:~:text=AI%20can%20monitor%20water%20usage,designing%20efficient%20water%20utilization%20methods/>.
- Alahi, M. E. E., Sukkuea, A., Tina, F. W., Nag, A., Kurdthongmee, W., Suwannarat, K., & Mukhopadhyay, S. C. (2023, May 30). *Integration of IoT-Enabled Technologies and Artificial Intelligence (AI) for Smart City Scenario: Recent Advancements and Future Trends*. MDPI. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.3390/s23115206>.
- Alavilli, S. K. (2021, December 22). *Global stakeholders should use AI to mitigate impact of heat islands in cities*. TechCrunch. <https://techcrunch.com/2021/12/22/global-stakeholders-should-use-ai-to-mitigate-impact-of-heat-islands-in-cities/>.
- Albert Cervera, A., Lorenzo, A., & Cueva Lovelle, J. M. (2012, January 28). *A Smart City Initiative: The Case of Barcelona*. Journal of the Knowledge Economy, Vol. 4. (p. 135-148.). Retrieved from: <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s13132-012-0084-9>.
- Aldawaibi, N., Al-Barakati, A., & Wazir, K. (2021). *Artificial Intelligence Applications in Sustainable Urban Planning: A Review*. Advanced Science, Engineering and Medicine, Vol. 4. (p. 289-300). Retrieved from: [https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as\\_sdt=0%2C38&as\\_vis=1&q=Artificial+Intelligence+Applications+in+Sustainable+Urban+Planning%3A+A+review.+Advanced+science+engineering/](https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C38&as_vis=1&q=Artificial+Intelligence+Applications+in+Sustainable+Urban+Planning%3A+A+review.+Advanced+science+engineering/).
- Aleksandrov, V. (2022, January 24). *Identification of Nutrient Deficiency in Plants by Artificial Intelligence*. Acta Physiologiae Plantarum, Vol. 44, Article 29. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11738-022-03363-0>.
- Alexander, R., Sharp, N., & Sharp, R. A. and N. (2023, September 13). *"A fighting chance": Salem on track to have 1,000 shelter beds this year*. Salem Reporter. Retrieved from: <https://www.salemreporter.com/2023/09/07/a-fighting-chance-salem-on-track-to-have-1000-shelter-beds-this-year/#:~:text=The%20most%20recent%20homeless%20count,of%20just%20a%20few%20days>.
- Ali, M., Armson, D., Fiener, P., Fox, D. M., Inkiläinen, E. N. M., Lexartza-Artza, I., Li, C. Y., Mentens, J., Pickett, S. T. A., Shepherd, J. M., Zhang, B., Ziegler, A. D., Alberti, M., Bartens, J., Battiatà, J., Bautista, S., Bureau, B. S., Bolund, P., Chen, J. G., ... He, H. S. (2015, April 21). *Effect of urban green space changes on the role of rainwater runoff reduction in Beijing, China*. Landscape and Urban Planning. Retrieved from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0169204615000766>.
- Allen, G. (2020). *Understanding AI Technology*. Google Scholar. Retrieved from: [https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as\\_sdt=0%2C14&q=how+does+AI+work&btnG=](https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C14&q=how+does+AI+work&btnG=).
- Allen-Dumas, M., Xu, H., Kurte, K., & Rastogi, D. (2021, January). *Toward Urban Water Security: Broadening the Use of Machine Learning Methods for Mitigating Urban Water Hazards*. Frontiers. Retrieved from: <https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/water/articles/10.3389/frwa.2020.562304/full>.
- Almalki, F., Alsamhi, S. (2021, August 17). *Green IoT for Eco-Friendly and Sustainable Smart Cities: Future Directions and Opportunities*. Springer Link. Vol. 28, (p.178-202). Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11036-021-01790-w>.
- Almeida, C. R. de, Teodoro, A. C., & Gonçalves, A. (2021, October 9). *Study of the Urban Heat Island (UHI) Using Remote Sensing Data/Techniques: A Systematic Review*. MDPI. Environments 2021, Vol. 8(10), 105. Retrieved from: <https://www.mdpi.com/2076-3298/8/10/105>.
- Alper, J., Hamilton, L., & Moerder, C. (2020). *Health-Focused Public-Private Partnerships in the Urban Context*. National Academies Press, Science, Engineering, and Medicine. Retrieved from: <https://nap.nationalacademies.org/catalog/25790/health-focused-public-private-partnerships-in-the-urban-context-proceedings>.
- Alsger, A., Kim, et al. (2020, January 22). *A multi-layered blockchain framework for smart mobility data-markets*. Transportation Research Part C: Emerging Technologies. Retrieved from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0968090X19300361#preview-section-cited-by>.
- Altmeyer, M., Lessel, P., Schubhan, M., Hnatovskiy, V., & Krüger, A. (2019, October 17). *Germ Destroyer - A Gamified System to Increase the Hand Washing Duration in Shared Bathrooms*. CHI PLAY '19: Proceedings of the Annual Symposium on Computer-Human Interaction in Play, October 2019, (p.509-519.). Retrieved from: [https://dl.acm.org/doi/abs/10.1145/3311350.3347157?casa\\_token=2cZoH9Sba3YAAAAA:hVb1hfyA-LyXhfe8n5V\\_Wbi6AgTj1hTUei8NOTBYNDFuL1-uNbdT4zjotsGeD7i5iq3UiSL-MPSD8g](https://dl.acm.org/doi/abs/10.1145/3311350.3347157?casa_token=2cZoH9Sba3YAAAAA:hVb1hfyA-LyXhfe8n5V_Wbi6AgTj1hTUei8NOTBYNDFuL1-uNbdT4zjotsGeD7i5iq3UiSL-MPSD8g).
- Amanpour and Company. (2020, March 3). *'Pollution Is Segregated,' Says the Father of Environmental Justice*. [Video file]. YouTube. Retrieved from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gU-D3YkOe-w>.
- American Planning Association Technology Board. (2023). *An Open Letter to the Planning Community Regarding the Ethical Use of Artificial Intelligence in Planning*. APA. Retrieved from: <https://apa-technology-division.github.io/2023-ai-ethics-letter.html>.

# References

- American Planning Association. (n.d.). *Artificial Intelligence and Urban Planning: What Planners Need to Know Now*. APA. Retrieved from: <https://www.planning.org/podcast/artificial-intelligence-and-urban-planning-what-planners-need-to-know-now/>.
- American Planning Association. (n.d.). *Augmented: Planners in an era of Generative AI*. APA. Retrieved from: <https://www.planning.org/blog/9269515/augmented-planners-in-an-era-of-generative-ai/>.
- Amos, Z. (2022, February 19). *How AI takes smart lighting to the next level*. The AI Journal. Retrieved from: <https://aijournal.com/how-ai-takes-smart-lighting-to-the-next-level/>.
- Anaconda Perspectives (2022, December 10). *The Abilities and Limitations of ChatGPT*. Retrieved from: <https://www.anaconda.com/blog/the-abilities-and-limitations-of-chatgpt>.
- Andersson, E., Andersson-Skold, Y., Baptiste, A. K., Barclay, N., Bertram, C., Buijs, A. E., Chan, K. M. A., Connop, S., Groot, R. S. de, Demuzere, M., Dennis, M., Dhakal, K. P., Vian, F. D., Euler, J., Failing, L., Flynn, K. M., Frank, S., Zhang, Z. (2021, February 5). *From the ground up: Using structured community engagement to identify objectives for urban green infrastructure planning*. Science Direct. Retrieved from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1618866721000388>.
- Andreucci, M. B., Loder, A., Brown, M., & Brajković, J. (2021, April 13). *Exploring Challenges and Opportunities of Biophilic Urban Design: Evidence from Research and Experimentation*. MDPI. Sustainability, 13(8), 4323. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13084323>.
- Andrews, A. (2022, September 9). *AI in planning: Opportunities and challenges and how to prepare*. American Planning Association. Retrieved from: <https://www.planning.org/publications/document/9255930/>
- Andrews, C., Keith, K., Gomez, A., Hurtado, P., Sanchez, T., Shah, S., Wright, N. (2022, September 29). *AI in Planning: Opportunities, Challenges and How to Prepare*. American Planning Association. Retrieved from: <https://www.planning.org/publications/document/9255930/>.
- Andrews, E. L., & Lynch, S. (2020, July 2). *Environmental intelligence: Applications of AI to climate change, sustainability, and environmental health*. Human Centered-Artificial Intelligence. Stanford University. Retrieved from: <https://hai.stanford.edu/news/environmental-intelligence-applications-ai-climate-change-sustainability-and-environmental>.
- Androutopoulou, A., Karacapilidis, N., Loukis, E., & Charalabidis, Y. (2018, October 12). *Transforming the communication between citizens and government through AI-guided Chatbots*. Government Information Quarterly. Retrieved from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0740624X17304008>.
- Anguelovski, I., Brand, A., Ranganathan, M., & Hyra, D. (2022, February 11). *Decolonizing the green city: from environmental privilege to emancipatory green justice*. Environmental justice. Vol 15., No.1, (p 1-11). Retrieved from: <https://www.liebertpub.com/doi/abs/10.1089/env.2021.0014>.
- Angwin, J., Larson, J., Mattu, S., & Kirchner, L. (2016, May 23). *There's software across the country to predict future criminals. And it's bias against blacks*. ProPublica. Retrieved from: <https://www.propublica.org/article/machine-bias-risk-assessments-in-criminal-sentencing>.
- Anon. (2022, November 30). *Plantix: Bringing Crop Science Machine Learning to Millions*. Digital Initiative. Digital Innovation and Transformation. Retrieved from: <https://d3.harvard.edu/platform-digit/submission/plantix-bringing-crop-science-machine-learning-to-millions/>.
- ANT News. (n.d.). Trail Map and Activity Station. The Autism Nature Trail. Retrieved From: <https://autismnaturetrail.com>.
- Appen. (2020, July 16). *What you need to know about Quality Assurance for Your AI Models*. The Role of Quality Assurance in Artificial Intelligence. Appen. Retrieved from: <https://appen.com/blog/quality-assurance-in-ai/>.
- Arasa, D. (2023, October 26). *How AI reduces traffic and pollution*. INQUIRER.net. Retrieved from: <https://technology.inquirer.net/128974/ai-traffic-benefits>.
- Araujo, H. C. de L., Martins, F. S., Cortese, T. T. P., & Locosselli, G. M. (2021, November 17). *Artificial Intelligence in urban forestry-A systematic review*. Urban Forestry & Urban Greening. Retrieved from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1618866721004374>.
- Arbor Day Foundation. (2023). *Best tree finder: Tree Wizard*. Retrieved from: <https://www.arborday.org/shopping/trees/treewizard/intro.cfm>.
- Arky, B. (2023, October 30). *Sensory Processing Issues Explained*. Child Mind Institute. Retrieved from: <https://childmind.org/article/sensory-processing-issues-explained/#:~:text=SPD%20is%20another%20name%20for,an%20official%20diagnosis%20by%20psychiatrists>.
- Arntz, M., Gregory, T., & Zierahn, U. (2016, May 18). *The Risk of Automation for Jobs in OECD Countries: A Comparative Analysis*. OECD Social, Employment and Migration Working Papers, No. 189. Retrieved from: <https://www.google.com/search?q=the+risk+of+automation+for+jobs+in+oecd+countries+a+comparative+>

# References

- Asha, P., Natrayan, L., Geetha, B. T., Beulah, J. R., Sumathy, R., Varalakshmi, G., & Neelakandan, S. (2022). *IoT-enabled environmental toxicology for air pollution monitoring using AI techniques*. ResearchGate. Environmental Research, 205 (10): 112574. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2021.112574>.
- Atchinson, J. (2020, July 2). *How To Use Chatbots To Improve Customer Service*. Forbes. Retrieved from: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/theyec/2020/07/02/how-to-use-chatbots-to-improve-customer-service/?sh=15659e66f396>.
- Axis Maps. (n.d.). *Cartography Guide. A short, friendly guide to basic principles of map design*. Choropleth Maps. Retrieved from: <https://www.axismaps.com/guide/choropleth>.
- Bäck, A., Jäger, A., & Schubert, T. (n.d.). *Return of the Solow-paradox in AI? AI adoption and firm productivity*. Retrieved from: [http://wp.circle.lu.se/upload/CIRCLE/workingpapers/202201\\_baek.pdf](http://wp.circle.lu.se/upload/CIRCLE/workingpapers/202201_baek.pdf).
- Bahney, A. (2023, March 8). *The US housing market is short 6.5 million homes*. CNN Business. Retrieved from: <https://www.cnn.com/2023/03/08/homes/housing-shortage/index.html>.
- Bakker, I. (2021, May 17). *Quantifying greenness of cities with satellite imagery and AI: Overstory vegetation management*. Overstory. Retrieved from: <https://www.overstory.com/blog/quantifying-greenness-of-cities-with-satellite-imagery-and-ai/>.
- Barcelona Supercomputing Center. (2023, April 25). *A pioneering artificial intelligence method to fight urban air pollution*. Phys.org. Retrieved from: <https://phys.org/news/2023-04-artificial-intelligence-method-urban-air.html>.
- Barredo A. (2020, June). "Explainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI): Concepts, Taxonomies, Opportunities and Challenges toward Responsible AI." Information Fusion. Vol. 58, (p. 82–115). Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.inffus.2019.12.012>.
- Barth, M., Boriboonsomsin, K. (2010, May). *Real-World Carbon Dioxide Impacts of Traffic Congestion*. University of California Transportation Center, UC Berkley. Retrieved from: <https://escholarship.org/uc/item/07n946vd>.
- Batty, M. (2018). *Artificial intelligence and smart cities*. Environment and Planning, B, Urban Analytics and City Science. Sage Journals. Vol. 45(1), (p.3–6). Retrieved from: [https://scholar.google.com/scholar?q=Artificial+Intelligence+and+Smart+Cities,+Batty,+M.&hl=en&as\\_sdt=o&as\\_vis=1&oi=scholar](https://scholar.google.com/scholar?q=Artificial+Intelligence+and+Smart+Cities,+Batty,+M.&hl=en&as_sdt=o&as_vis=1&oi=scholar).
- Baumhardt, A. (2023, January 26). *Oregon has failed to address its water security crisis; a government report finds*. Oregon Capital Chronicle. Retrieved from: <https://oregoncapitalchronicle.com/2023/01/26/oregon-has-failed-to-address-its-water-security-crisis-government-report-finds/>.
- Bautista, A., LeFloc'h, J., Lakel, A., La Carriere, B., Andres, Y. (2022). *Anaerobic digestion of urban wastes: integration and benefits of a small-scale system*. Environmental Technology. Vol. 43(22), 3414–3425. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1080/09593330.2021.1921857>.
- Bazzan, A., Klügl, F. (2014). *Introduction to intelligent systems in traffic and transportation*. Springer. Retrieved from: <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-031-01565-6>.
- Bell, R. (2023, July 10). *How AI uncovers water leaks while cutting carbon emissions in construction*. Oracle Blogs. Retrieved from: <https://blogs.oracle.com/construction-engineering/post/ai-water-leaks-construction>.
- Bellamy, C. C., Van Der Jagt, A., Barbour, S., Smith, M., & Moseley, D. (2017). *A spatial framework for targeting urban planning for pollinators and people with local stakeholders: A route to healthy, blossoming communities?* Environmental Research. Vol. 158, 255–268. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2017.06.023>.
- Berman, D. (2023, September 11). *Revolutionizing the Hospitality Industry with Artificial Intelligence*. Forbes. Retrieved from: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/forbesbusinesscouncil/2023/09/11/revolutionizing-the-hospitality-industry-with-artificial-intelligence/?sh=219b146a23d1>.
- Bhat, D. (2022, November 21). *How artificial intelligence can help reduce road accidents*. Gulf Business. Retrieved from: <https://gulfbusiness.com/how-ai-can-help-reduce-road-accidents/>.
- Bhatt, S. (2023, May 13). *AI And Urbanism Strategies: Unlocking Urban Intelligence for Sustainable Development*. Urban Design lab. Retrieved from: <https://urbandesignlab.in/ai-and-urbanism-strategies/>.
- Bianchi, C., Bereciartua, P., Vignieri, V., Cohen, A. (2019). *Enhancing Urban Brownfield Regeneration to Pursue Sustainable Community Outcomes through Dynamic Performance Governance*. International Journal of Public Administration. (p.1–15). Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1080/01900692.2019.1669180>.
- Biasotti, A. (2022, December 30). *How does transportation play a role in urbanization?* ACB Consulting Services. Retrieved from: <https://www.acbconsultingservices.com/construction-management-for-transportation/how-does-transportation-play-a-role-in-urbanization/#:~:text=It%20provides%20jobs%20and%20opportunities,Mobility%20is%20critical%20to%20cities.>

# References

- Bibri, S., Alexandre, A., Sharifi, A. (2023). *Environmentally sustainable smart cities and their converging AI, IoT, and big data technologies and solutions: an integrated approach to an extensive literature review*. Energy Inform. Vol. 6, (p.9). Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s42162-023-00259-2>.
- Bice, S., Neely, K., Einfeld, C. (2019). *Next generation engagement: Setting a research agenda for community engagement in Australia's infrastructure sector*. Australian Journal of Public Administration. Vol. 78(2), (p. 290–310.). Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-8500.12381>.
- BICYCLE DUTCH. (2018, January 9). *Lights that switch on just for you*. WordPress. Retrieved from: <https://bicycledutch.wordpress.com/2018/01/09/lights-that-switch-on-just-for-you/>
- Biferno, A., Shaftel, H., Callery, S., Jackson, R., Bailey, D. (2023, November). *Vital Signs. Carbon Dioxide*. Global Climate Change. NASA. Retrieved from: <https://climate.nasa.gov/vital-signs/carbon-dioxide/>.
- Blackledge, S., Horrox, J., Eldridge, M. (2022, December 7). *How to make our cities a home for bees, butterflies and other pollinators*. Environment America. Retrieved from: <https://environmentamerica.org/center/articles/how-to-make-our-cities-a-home-for-bees-butterflies-and-other-pollinators/>.
- Bloomberg, J. (2018, September 16). *Don't Trust Artificial Intelligence? Time to Open the AI "Black Box"*. Forbes. Retrieved from: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/jasonbloomberg/2018/09/16/dont-trust-artificial-intelligence-time-to-open-the-ai-black-box/?sh=4ec34fcb3b4a>.
- Bloomberg. (n.d.). *Can AI help cool the world's hottest cities?* Retrieved from: <https://sponsored.bloomberg.com/article/google-sustainability/can-ai-help-cool-the-worlds-hottest-cities>.
- Boddington, P. (2017). *Towards a code of ethics for artificial intelligence research*. Philosophy & Technology. Vol.30(1), (p.1-17). Retrieved from: [https://www.google.com/search?q=https%3A%2F%2FsTowards+a+code+of+ethics+for+artificial+intelligence+research.&rlz=C1KAFB\\_enUS539US539&oq=https%3A%2F%2FsTowards+a+code+of+ethics+for+artificial+intelligence+research.&gs\\_lcrp=EgZjaHJvbW](https://www.google.com/search?q=https%3A%2F%2FsTowards+a+code+of+ethics+for+artificial+intelligence+research.&rlz=C1KAFB_enUS539US539&oq=https%3A%2F%2FsTowards+a+code+of+ethics+for+artificial+intelligence+research.&gs_lcrp=EgZjaHJvbW)
- Bohr, A., Memarzadeh, K. (2020). *The rise of artificial intelligence in healthcare applications*. Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare. Vol.1(1), (p.25–60). NCBI. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-818438-7.00002-2>.
- Bolakhe, S. (2023, February 28). *A plant pathologist explains how AI can give us healthier crops*. Fast Company. Retrieved from: <https://www.fastcompany.com/90857336/a-plant-pathologist-explains-how-ai-can-give-us-healthier-crops>.
- Boodlal, L. (n.d.). *Accessible sidewalks and street crossings*. Retrieved from: [https://nacto.org/docs/usdg/accessible\\_sidewalks\\_and\\_street\\_crossings\\_boodlal.pdf](https://nacto.org/docs/usdg/accessible_sidewalks_and_street_crossings_boodlal.pdf).
- Booth, B. (2018, December 18). *The ArcGIS predictive analysis tools add-in is available for download*. ArcGIS Blog. Retrieved from: <https://www.esri.com/arcgis-blog/products/arcgis-desktop/analytics/the-arcgis-predictive-analysis-tools-add-in-is-available-for-download/>
- Bort, J. (2018, September 6). *How Singapore is using artificial intelligence*. CIO. Retrieved from: <https://www.cio.com/article/221994/how-singapore-is-using-artificial-intelligence.html>
- Bosch, R. (2023, November 21). *Beyond alerts: The latest trends in emergency communications*. SDM Magazine RSS. Retrieved from: <https://www.sdmmag.com/articles/102620-beyond-alerts-the-latest-trends-in-emergency-communications>:
- Bouabdallaoui, Y., Lafhaj, Z., Yim, P., Ducoulombier, L., Bennadji, B. (2021). *Predictive maintenance in building facilities: A machine learning-based approach*. Sensors. Vol.21(4), 1044. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.3390/s21041044>.
- Bousquet, C. (2017, May 3). *Five Ways Chatbots Could Transform Government Services*. Data Smart City Solutions. Retrieved from: <https://datasmart.hks.harvard.edu/news/article/five-ways-chatbots-could-transform-government-services-1033>.
- Brandt, K. (2023, March 29). *How we're helping people and cities adapt to extreme heat*. Google. Retrieved from: <https://blog.google/outreach-initiatives/sustainability/extreme-heat-support/>.
- Brinkley, C., Wagner, J. (2022, November 21). *Who Is Planning for Environmental Justice—and How?* Journal of the American Planning Association, (p.1-14.). Retrieved from: [https://www.google.com/search?q=Who+is+Planning+for+Environmental+justice+and+how%3F+American+Planning+Association&sca\\_esv=596266007&rlz=C1KAFB\\_enUS539US539&xsrq=ACQVn099Gt\\_pr3W7G4C7ksrUZXsrl2XMmQ%3A1704583527963&ei=Z-G](https://www.google.com/search?q=Who+is+Planning+for+Environmental+justice+and+how%3F+American+Planning+Association&sca_esv=596266007&rlz=C1KAFB_enUS539US539&xsrq=ACQVn099Gt_pr3W7G4C7ksrUZXsrl2XMmQ%3A1704583527963&ei=Z-G).
- Britton, C. (2023). *What is Crisis Communication? A Guide for Beginners*. RockDove Solutions. Retrieved from: <https://www.rockdovesolutions.com/blog/what-is-crisis-communication-a-guide-for-beginners>.
- Brogan, C. (2020, November 3). *Drones that patrol forests could monitor environmental and ecological changes*. Imperial News. Imperial College London. Retrieved from: <https://www.imperial.ac.uk/news/207653/drones-that-patrol-forests-could-monitor/>.

# References

- Brown, A. (2021, August 12). *How AI-Driven Technology is Increasing Food Security and Improving the Lives of Farmers Worldwide*. Forbes. Retrieved from: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/anniebrown/2021/08/12/how-ai-driven-technology-is-increasing-food-security-and-improving-the-lives-of-farmers-worldwide/?sh=719602c3d4f>.
- Brynjolfsson, E., McAfee, A. (2014). *The second Machine Age: Work, progress, and prosperity in a time of brilliant technologies*. WW Norton & Company. Retrieved from: [https://www.google.com/search?q=The+second+Machine+Age%3A+Work%2C+progress%2C+and+prosperity+in+a+time+of+brilliant+technologies.&rlz=1C1KAFB\\_enUS539US539&oq=The+second+Machine+Age%3A+Work%2C+progress%2C+and+prosperity+in+a+time+of+brilliant+technologies.&gs\\_lcrp=EgZjaHJvbWUyBggAEUYOdIBCDg5](https://www.google.com/search?q=The+second+Machine+Age%3A+Work%2C+progress%2C+and+prosperity+in+a+time+of+brilliant+technologies.&rlz=1C1KAFB_enUS539US539&oq=The+second+Machine+Age%3A+Work%2C+progress%2C+and+prosperity+in+a+time+of+brilliant+technologies.&gs_lcrp=EgZjaHJvbWUyBggAEUYOdIBCDg5).
- Budman, S. (2023, July 19). *How Artificial Intelligence is Being Used in the Housing Market*. NBC Bay Area. Retrieved from: <https://www.nbcbayarea.com/news/local/making-it-in-the-bay/artificial-intelligence-housing-market/3275480/>.
- Bughin, J. (2017, June). *ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE THE NEXT DIGITAL FRONTIER?* McKinsey Global Institute. Retrieved from: <http://dln.jaipuria.ac.in:8080/jspui/bitstream/123456789/14268/1/MGI-artificial-intelligence-discussion-paper.pdf>.
- Bughin, J., Hazan, E., Ramaswamy, S., Chui, M., Allas, T., Dahlström, P., Shrusterman, R. (2021). *The economic potential of generative AI: The next productivity frontier*. McKinsey & Company. Retrieved from: [https://www.mckinsey.com/capabilities/mckinsey-digital/our-insights/the-economic-potential-of-generative-ai-the-next-productivity-frontier?gclid=CjwKCAjwxOymBhAFEiwAnodBLC8YndYM5DpHBHLAeaVYw3Lao6hUiAizyPA4vq5ly1vDAjfvFrQzbhoCsMgQAvD\\_BwE#introduction](https://www.mckinsey.com/capabilities/mckinsey-digital/our-insights/the-economic-potential-of-generative-ai-the-next-productivity-frontier?gclid=CjwKCAjwxOymBhAFEiwAnodBLC8YndYM5DpHBHLAeaVYw3Lao6hUiAizyPA4vq5ly1vDAjfvFrQzbhoCsMgQAvD_BwE#introduction).
- Bush, J. (2018, March 5). *How AI Is Taking the Scut Work Out of Health Care*. Harvard Business Review. Retrieved from: <https://hbr.org/2018/03/how-ai-is-taking-the-scut-work-out-of-health-care>.
- Busuioc, M. (2021). *Accountable Artificial Intelligence: Holding Algorithms to Account*. Public Administration Review. Vol. 81(5), (p.825–836). Retrieved from: <https://web-s-ebscohost-com.uoregon.idm.oclc.org/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=0&sid=3d9c5cbb-d786-4444-882b-63a2codeoc4b%40oredis>.
- Caballero, D. (2023, May 2). *Oregon and Washington will receive 3 technology hubs*. KGW8 News. Retrieved from: <https://www.kgw.com/article/news/local/technology/biden-technology-hubs-oregon-washington/283-b7f79b1e-94ea-4e9ee-9e88-5d230d31b280>.
- Caffrey, J. (2023, April 26). *AI used to monitor bridge conditions through University of Hartford and Dot Partnership*. NBC Connecticut. Retrieved from: <https://www.nbcconnecticut.com/news/local/ai-used-to-monitor-bridge-conditions-through-university-of-hartford-dot-partnership/3021250/>.
- Calhoun, Z. D., Jiang, Z., Bergin, M., Carlson, D. (2022, December 9). *Urban heat island detection and causal inference using convolutional neural networks*. Climate Change AI. Retrieved from: <https://www.climatechange.ai/papers/neurips2022/105>.
- Campitiello, J. (2023, February 20). *Cornell Tech - AI vs. artist: The future of creativity*. Cornell Tech. Retrieved from: <https://tech.cornell.edu/news/ai-vs-artist-the-future-of-creativity/>.
- Cappgemini Research Institute. (2019). *Scaling AI in manufacturing operations: A practitioners' perspective*. Conversations for Tomorrow. Retrieved from: <https://www.cappgemini.com/research-institute/>.
- Caracciolo, S. (2023, November 6). *How is AI used in lobbying?* Plural Policy. Retrieved from: <https://pluralpolicy.com/ai-lobbying/>.
- Carbon Robotics. (2021). *Autonomous Laserweeder Demo Unit. Features and Specifications*. Retrieved from: <https://carbonrobotics.com/autonomous-weeder>.
- Carenini, M., Whyte, A., Bertorello, L., Vanocchi, M. (2007, January). *Improving Communication in E-democracy Using Natural Language Processing*. IEEE Intelligent Systems. Vol. 22(1), (p.20–27). Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1109/MIS.2007.11>.
- Carolan, M. (2019). *Urban Farming Is Going High Tech*. American Planning Association. Vol. 86(1), (p.47–59). Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1080/01944363.2019.1660205>.
- Cartlidge, E. (2018, January 12). *How forests could limit earthquake damage to buildings*. Physics World. Retrieved from: <https://physicsworld.com/a/how-forests-could-limit-earthquake-damage-to-buildings/>.
- Carvalho, A. (2018). *Using generative algorithms in urban planning: A study of the potential of generative algorithms to support urban planning practices*. URBE. Revista Brasileira de Gestão Urbana. Vol. 10(3), (p.312). Retrieved from: [https://scholar.google.com/scholar?q=Using+generative+algorithms+in+urban+planning&hl=en&as\\_sdt=o&as\\_vis=1&oi=scholar](https://scholar.google.com/scholar?q=Using+generative+algorithms+in+urban+planning&hl=en&as_sdt=o&as_vis=1&oi=scholar).
- Casali, Y., Aydin, N. Y., Comes, T. (2022). *Machine learning for spatial analyses in urban areas: a scoping review*. Sustainable Cities and Society. Vol. 85, 104050. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scs.2022.104050>.
- Castro, D., Rueter, T. (2020, April). *Making Cities More Walkable with Better Data and Technology*. Government Technology. Government and Technology. Retrieved from:

# References

<https://www.govtech.com/analytics/making-cities-more-walkable-with-better-data-and-technology.html>.

Caulfield, J. (2023, May 1). *How do AI detectors work? | Methods & Reliability*. Scribbr. Retrieved from: <https://www.scribbr.com/ai-tools/how-do-ai-detectors-work/#:~:text=AI%20detectors%20are%20usually%20based,text%20is%20probably%20AI%20>.

Cawood, M. (2023, April 10). *How AI can be used to track pollinators in strawberry crops*. Cosmos. Retrieved from: <https://cosmosmagazine.com/nature/plants/artificial-intelligence-eye-on-pollinators/#:~:text=The%20deep%20learning%20Dbased%20object,%EF%AC%82owers%20to%20identify%20oflower%20visits>.

CBS Miami. (2023, June 20). *Artificial intelligence being used in construction industry*. YouTube. Retrieved from: <https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=n5PFgmpk-IM>.

CDM SMITH. (2019, December). *Effective Strategies for Public Engagement Webinar*. Retrieved from: <https://www.cdmsmith.com/en/Webinar/Public-Engagement>.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2020). *Global Road Safety*. Retrieved from: <https://www.cdc.gov/injury/features/global-road-safety/index.html>.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2023, May 15). *Heart disease facts*. CDCP. Retrieved from: <https://www.cdc.gov/heartdisease/facts.htm>.

Chandra, S. (2023, July 26). *How can AI Revolutionize Traffic Management in Smart Cities?* Medium. Retrieved from: <https://medium.com/@sharathchandra878/how-can-ai-revolutionize-traffic-management-in-smart-cities-86ed595621a2>.

ChatGPT. (2023, June 16). *chat.openai.com*. Retrieved from: <https://chat.openai.com/c/1a9b2295-405e-407c-a6dc-673f6e8e235d>.

Chaturvedi, V. N., De Vries, W. T. (2021). *Machine Learning Algorithms for Urban Land Use Planning: A review*. Urban Science. Vol. 5(3), (p.68). Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.3390/urbansci5030068>.

Chen, S., Kuhn, M., Prettnner, K., Bloom, D. E. (2018, November 1). *The macroeconomic burden of Noncommunicable Diseases in the United States: Estimates and projections*. National Library of Medicine. Retrieved from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6211719/>.

Chen, T., Gascó, E. (2023). *The Adoption and Implementation of Artificial Intelligence Chatbots in Public Organizations: Evidence from U.S. State Governments*. The American Review of Public Administration. Retrieved from: <https://www.arpa.io.1177/02750740231200522>.

Chen, Zhao, L., Kang, Q., Di, F. (2020). *Systematizing heterogeneous expert knowledge, scenarios, and goals via a goal-reasoning artificial intelligence agent for democratic urban land use planning*. CITIES. Science Direct. 101, 102703-. Retrieved from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/101,102703.pii/>.

Cheng, C.-C., Lee, D. (2019). *Artificial intelligence-assisted heating ventilation and air conditioning control and the unmet demand for sensors: Part 1. problem formulation and the hypothesis*. Sensors. 19(5), 1131. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.3390/s19051131>.

Chenok, D., Huth, V. (2023, October 17). *How can AI improve the regulatory process?* National Academy of Public Administration. Retrieved from: <https://napawash.org/standing-panel-blog/how-can-ai-improve-the-regulatory-process>.

Cherriots. (2023). *System Map*. Retrieved from: <https://www.cherriots.org/systemmap/>

Cho, R. (2022, September 13). *Artificial Intelligence-a game changer for climate change and the environment*. State of the Planet. Retrieved from: <https://news.climate.columbia.edu/2018/06/05/artificial-intelligence-climate-environment/>.

Choudhury, S. (2023, June 19). *Singapore is not looking to regulate AI just yet, says the city-state*. CNBC. Retrieved from: <https://www.cnbc.com/2023/06/19/singapore-is-not-looking-to-regulate-ai-just-yet-says-the-city-state.html>.

Citak, J. (2021). *A note on the applications of artificial intelligence in the hospitality industry: preliminary results of a survey*. Procedia Computer Science. Retrieved from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1877050921019724>.

City of New York. (2023). *Types of green infrastructure*. DEP. Retrieved from: <https://www.nyc.gov/site/dep/water/types-of-green-infrastructure>.

City of Portland GIS team. (n.d.). *PortlandMaps - Open Data*. Retrieved from: <https://gis-pdx.opendata.arcgis.com/>.

City of Salem GIS Team. (2021, November 17). *The city of Salem ice storm tree damage*. Retrieved from: <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/e68e0f9ff3904ce7a63989e6193f7075>.

City of Salem. (n.d.). *Explore Public Art in Salem*. cityofsalem.net. Retrieved from: <https://www.cityofsalem.net/community/things-to-do/explore-public-art-in-salem>.

City of San Jose. (2023, July 20). *Generative AI Guidelines*. Retrieved from: <https://www.sanjoseca.gov/home/showpublisheddocument/100095/638255600904300000>

City of San Jose. (n.d.). *AI Reviews & Algorithm Register*. Retrieved from: [https://www.sanjoseca.gov/your-government/departments-offices/information-technology/digital-privacy/ai-reviews-algorithm-register#:~:text=San%20Jos%C3%A9%20AI%](https://www.sanjoseca.gov/your-government/departments-offices/information-technology/digital-privacy/ai-reviews-algorithm-register#:~:text=San%20Jos%C3%A9%20AI%20)



# References

20Principles&text=The%20City%20provides%20information%20about,so%20that%20they%20are%20informed.&text=The%20City%20uses%20algorithmic%20tools,reducing%20racial%20and%20socioeconomic%20disparities

City of Seattle GIS Team. (n.d.). *City of Seattle GIS*. Retrieved from: <https://seattlecitygis.maps.arcgis.com/home/index.html>.

City of Seattle. (n.d.). *City of Seattle: 2021 Tree Canopy Assessment Report*. Office of Sustainability and Environment, University of Vermont Spatial Analysis Lab. Retrieved from: [https://seattle.gov/documents/Departments/OSE/Urban%20Forestry/2021%20Tree%20Canopy%20Assessment%20Report\\_FINAL\\_230227.pdf](https://seattle.gov/documents/Departments/OSE/Urban%20Forestry/2021%20Tree%20Canopy%20Assessment%20Report_FINAL_230227.pdf).

CityROVER. (2023). *Detect potholes using Cityrover AI technology*. Retrieved from: <https://www.cityrover.com/#:~:text=CityROVER%2D%20Detect%20Potholes%20using%20CityROVER%20AI%20Technology&text=Learn%20how%20CityROVER%20communities%20make%20a%20difference>.

Clear Choices. (2023). *Fertilizer and Water*. Retrieved from: <https://indiana.clearchoicescleanwater.org/pledges/lawns/fertilizer-impacts/>.

Clint, A.; Cooke, K.; Gomez, A.; Hurtado, P.; Thomas, W.; Sanchez, S.S.; Wright, N. (2022.). *AI in Planning Opportunities and Challenges and How to Prepare. Conclusions and Recommendations*. Foresight Community. American Planning Association. Retrieved from: <https://www.planning.org/publications/document/9255930/>

Coeckelbergh, M. (2020). *AI for climate: Freedom, justice, and other ethical and political challenges*. *AI and Ethics*. 1(1), (p.67–72). Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s43681-020-00007-2>.

Cognito. (2023, June 7). *Why prompt engineering is the key to mastering AI*. HackerNoon. Retrieved from: <https://hackernoon.com/why-prompt-engineering-is-the-key-to-mastering-ai>.

Columbus, L. (2021, February 17). *Ten Ways AI Has the Potential to Improve Agriculture In 2021*. Forbes. Retrieved from: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/louisacolumbus/2021/02/17/10-ways-ai-has-the-potential-to-improve-agriculture-in-2021/?sh=445e10927f3b>.

Community Paper. (2021, March). *Artificial Intelligence for Agriculture Innovation*. Retrieved from: [https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF\\_Artificial\\_Intelligence\\_for\\_Agriculture\\_Innovation\\_2021.pdf](https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_Artificial_Intelligence_for_Agriculture_Innovation_2021.pdf).

Connecterra. (n.d.). *Defying assumptions and challenging expectations. Connecterra is on a mission to empower the dairy industry to increase productivity while reducing impact on the planet*. Retrieved from: <https://connecterra.ai/company/about-us/>.

CONSERVE. (n.d.). *Conservation in urban areas. The Oregon Conservation Strategy*. Retrieved from: <https://www.oregonconservationstrategy.org/conservation-toolbox/conservation-in-urban-areas/>.

Cooke, K. (2021). *Taking a Data-Driven Approach to Affordable Housing*. esri. Retrieved from: <https://www.esri.com/about/newsroom/arcuser/taking-a-data-driven-approach-to-affordable-housing/>.

Cooke, K., Gomez, A., Hurtado, P., Sanchez, T., Shah, S., Wright, N. (2022, September 9). *AI in Planning: Opportunities and Challenges and How to Prepare*. American Planning Association. Retrieved from: <https://www.planning.org/publications/document/9255930/>.

Cornwell, S. (2023, October 3). *Can AI create greener and more sustainable cities?* Aithority. Retrieved from: <https://aithority.com/machine-learning/can-ai-create-greener-and-more-sustainable-cities/>.

Coursera. (2023, July 28). *What is Artificial Intelligence? Definition, Uses, and Types*. Coursera. Retrieved from: <https://www.coursera.org/articles/what-is-artificial-intelligence>.

Cranefield, J. (2022, September 4). “Partnering with AI: The Case of Digital Productivity Assistants.” *Journal of the Royal Society of New Zealand* 53.1 (2023): (p.95–118). Retrieved from: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/03036758.2022.2114507>.

Creators. (2013). *Buildings That Breathe*. Doris Sung’s Living Architecture. Retrieved from: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V17Lp1Xo\\_ao](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V17Lp1Xo_ao).

Curtis, Mark & Burke, Katie. (2024). *Accenture Life Trends*. Boost your AIQ: Transforming into an AI business. Retrieved from: <https://www.accenture.com>.

CycleAI. (n.d.). *Route Planner*. Retrieved from: <https://www.cycleai.net/graphs.php>.

Czarnitzki, D., Fernández, G. P., Rammer, C. (2023). *Artificial intelligence and firm-level productivity*. *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization* 211, (p.188–205). Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jebo.2023.05.008>.

Daly, T. (2023, August 25). *Case Studies of AI in HR: A Glimpse into the Future of Human Resources*. LinkedIn. Retrieved from: <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/case-studies-ai-hr-glimpse-future-human-resources-tom-daly/>.

Damioli, G., Van Roy, V., Vertesy, D. (2021). *The impact of artificial intelligence on labor productivity*. *Eurasian Business Review*, 11(1), (p.1–25). Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40821-020-00172-8>

# References

- Danelski, D. (2023, July 12). *AI creates new environmental injustices, but there's a fix*. UC Riverside News. Retrieved from: <https://news.ucr.edu/articles/2023/07/12/ai-creates-new-environmental-injustices-theres-fix>
- Daniel, C. (2023). *ChatGPT: Implications for Planning*. PAS Quicknotes 101, American Planning Association. Retrieved from: <https://www.planning.org/publications/document/9268026/>.
- Dastin, J. (2018, October 10). *Insight - Amazon scraps secret AI recruiting tool that showed bias against women*. Reuters. Retrieved from: <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-amazon-com-jobs-automation-insight-idUSKCNiMKo8G/>.
- Davenport, T., Kalakota, R. (2019). *The potential for artificial intelligence in healthcare*. Future Healthcare Journal, 6(2), (p.94–98). Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.7861/futurehosp.6-2-94>.
- Day, P. (2023, June 14). *Race to combat urban air pollution begins as Breathable City startups are announced*. AirQualityNews. Retrieved from: <https://airqualitynews.com/health/race-to-combat-urban-air-pollution-begins-as-breathable-city-startups-are-announced/>.
- De Ridder, K. (2004, July 15). *The interrelated issues of urban sprawl. An integrated methodology to assess the benefits of urban green space*. Science of The Total Environment. Retrieved from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0048969704003997>.
- Deakin, E. (2004, May 27). *Sustainable development and sustainable transportation: Strategies for economic prosperity, environmental quality, and equity*. eScholarship, University of California. Retrieved from: <https://escholarship.org/uc/item/om1o47xc>.
- Debauche, O., Mahmoudi, S., Mahmoudi, S. A., Manneback, P., Bindelle, J., Lebeau, F. (2020). *Edge computing and Artificial Intelligence for real-time Poultry Monitoring*. Procedia Computer Science, 175, (p.534–541). Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2020.07.076>.
- DeepAI. (2023, April 17). *AI Travel Guide*. Retrieved from: <https://deepai.org/chat/travel>.
- DeHaat. (n.d.). *From Seeds to Market*. | Online marketplace for farmers. Retrieved from: <https://agrevolution.in/>.
- Dehant, B. (2023, January 11). *Design Thinking & Workshops in VR (virtual reality)*. Innovation Training | Design Thinking Workshops. Retrieved from: <https://www.innovationtraining.org/virtual-reality-design-thinking-workshops-in-vr/>.
- Delaqua, V. (2023, April 21). *How does artificial intelligence perceive the contemporary home? Different perspectives from 15 countries*. ArchDaily. Retrieved from: <https://www.archdaily.com/999710/how-does-artificial-intelligence-perceive-the-contemporary-home-different-perspectives-from-15-countries>.
- Delaux, B. (2019, June 4). *Dedicated to Desirable and Affordable Housing*. New Cities. Retrieved from: <https://newcities.org/the-big-picture-ai-dedicated-desirable-affordable-housing/>.
- Derek, J., Kraljevic, L., Sikora, M., Russo, M. (2021). *Using Neural Networks for Bicycle Route Planning*. Applied Sciences, 11(21), 10065–10065. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.3390/app11210065>.
- Desouza, K. C., Krishnamurthy, R. (2022, March 9). *Chatbots move public sector toward Artificial Intelligence*. Brookings. Retrieved from: <https://www.brookings.edu/articles/chatbots-move-public-sector-towards-artificial-intelligence/>.
- Dickie, G. (2023, November 20). *Climate on track to warm by nearly 3c without aggressive actions, UN report finds*. Reuters. Retrieved from: <https://www.reuters.com/sustainability/climate-energy/climate-track-warm-by-nearly-3c-without-greater-ambition-un-report-2023-11-20/#:~:text=The%20anticipated%20level%20of%20warming,simulations%20on%20more%20climate%20models>.
- Diezmartinez, C., Gianotti, A. (2022, September 30). *US cities increasingly integrate justice into climate planning and create policy tools for climate justice*. PubMed. Retrieved from: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36180440/>.
- DiFelicianantonio, C. (2023, November 14). *Could AI help solve the Bay Area's housing crisis?* GovTech. Retrieved from: <https://www.govtech.com/artificial-intelligence/could-ai-help-solve-the-bay-areas-housing-crisis>.
- Digital Trends. (n.d.). *Copenhagen's Smart Traffic Lights Prioritize Buses and Bikes*. Retrieved from: <https://www.digitaltrends.com/cool-tech/copenhagen-smart-traffic-lights-prioritize-buses-bikes/>.
- Dilmegani, C. (2023, October 12). *Government Chatbots: Top Benefits & Use Cases in 2023*. AIMultiple. Retrieved from: <https://research.aimultiple.com/government-chatbot/>.
- Ding, R., Yu, K., Fan, Z., Liu, J. (2022, December 9). *Study and application of Urban Aquatic Ecosystem Health Evaluation Index System in river network plain area*. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health. Retrieved from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9779142/>.

# References

- Divya, R., Chinnaiyan, R. (2018). *Reliable AI-Based Smart Sensors for Managing Irrigation Resources in Agriculture—A Review*. Lecture Notes on Data Engineering and Communications Technologies. Vol. 15. Retrieved from: [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-10-8681-6\\_25](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-10-8681-6_25).
- Divya, R., Chinnaiyan, R. (2018). *Reliable AI-based smart sensors for managing irrigation resources in agriculture—a review*. International Conference on Computer Networks and Communication Technologies, (p.263–274). Retrieved from: [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-10-8681-6\\_25](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-10-8681-6_25).
- DMXControl. (2023). *Software for theaters, shows and architectural lighting*. Retrieved from: <https://www.dmxcontrol.de/en/>.
- Domingo, X., Rana, R., Pardo, O., Sánchez, L. (2020, October 4). *Artificial Intelligence for Energy Optimization in Smart Cities*. Energies. 12(24), 4653. Retrieved from: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/21622515.2020.1836035>
- Dorotic, M. (2023, September 28). *Ai in the Public Space: How Do We Evaluate if it is Good or Bad?* Business Review. Retrieved from: [www.bi.edu/research/business-review/articles/2023/09/ai-in-the-public-space-how-do-we-evaluate-if-it-is-good-or-bad/](http://www.bi.edu/research/business-review/articles/2023/09/ai-in-the-public-space-how-do-we-evaluate-if-it-is-good-or-bad/).
- DoSomething.org. (2015, April 18). *11 facts about factory farms and the environment*. Retrieved from: <https://www.dosomething.org/facts/11-facts-about-factory-farms-and-environment>.
- Du, J., & He, R., Zehchev, Z. (n.d.). *Forecasting Bike Rental Demand*. Kaggle Competition. Retrieved from: <https://cs229.stanford.edu/proj2014/Jimmy%20Du,%20Rolland%20He,%20Zhivko%20Zhechev,%20Forecasting%20Bike%20Rental%20Demand.pdf>.
- Duggal, N. (2023, November 24). *Advantages and Disadvantages of Artificial Intelligence*. Simplilearn. Retrieved from: <https://www.simplilearn.com/advantages-and-disadvantages-of-artificial-intelligence-article>.
- Dyckman, J. (1963, February). *The scientific world of city planners*. American Behavioral Science. 1963, Vol.6, Issue 6., (p.40–44). Retrieved from: <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/000276426300600606?icid=int.sj-abstract.similar-articles.9>.
- Eaton, R. (2021, October 13). *Ideal Cities: Utopianism and the (un)built environment*. Thames Hudson. Retrieved from: <https://midwaybook.com>.
- Eberst, S. (2022, September 7). *Eight cities that use urban agriculture & how to get started*. Eden Green. Retrieved from: <https://www.edengreen.com/blog-collection/cities-with-urban-agriculture>.
- Ebuy, H., Bril El Haouzi, H., Benelmir, R., Pannequin, R. (2023). *Occupant behavior impact on building sustainability performance: A literature review*. Sustainability. 15(3), 2440. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.3390/su15032440>.
- ECO Smart. (2023). *Biophilic Design. Natural and Layered Lighting*. Retrieved from: <https://ecosmarthomepros.com/biophilic-design/>.
- EDEN Project. (n.d.). *Electronic Democracy European Network. Fact Sheet*. European Commission. CORDIS. Retrieved from: <https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/IST-1999-20230>.
- Edinger, J. (2021, March 31). *Two Cities Share How AI Is Improving Their Water Utilities*. Government Technology. Retrieved from: <https://www.govtech.com/analytics/two-cities-share-how-ai-is-improving-their-water-utilities.html>.
- Editors, F. (2023, August 23). *Melbourne to use AI to keep city streets safe and clean*. Retrieved from: <https://futureiot.tech/melbourne-to-use-ai-to-keep-city-streets-safe-and-clean/#:~:text=To%2odecrease%2othe%2ofrequency%2oof,to%2olarge%2Dcapacity%2ocompactor%2ofacilities>.
- Edwards, C. (2023, November 19). *New Tool for Building and Fixing Roads and Bridges: Artificial Intelligence*. The New York Times. Retrieved from: <https://www.nytimes.com/2023/11/19/us/ai-infrastructure-construction.html>.
- El Saddik, A. (2018). *Digital Twins: The convergence of multimedia technologies*. IEEE MultiMedia. 25(2), 87–92. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1109/mmul.2018.023121167>.
- Ellencweig, B., Mysore, M., Spaner, J. (2023, October 18). *Generative AI is set to transform crisis management*. Nextgov.com. Retrieved from: <https://www.nextgov.com/ideas/2023/10/generative-ai-set-transform-crisis-management/391264/#:~:text=Generative%20AI%2C%20with%20access%2oto,channels%2oto%20disseminate%2ovital%2oinformation>.
- Elsevier. (2020, August 18). *Application of artificial intelligence in Traffic Control System of non-autonomous vehicles at signalized road intersection*. Science Direct. Retrieved from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S221827120308076>.
- Elsevier. (2022, January 26). *Overview of road traffic management solutions based on IOT and AI*. Science Direct. Retrieved from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1877050921025187>.
- Englund, C., Aksoy, E. E., Alonso-Fernandez, F., Cooney, M. D., Pashami, S., Astrand, B. (2021, May 18). *AI perspectives in Smart Cities and communities to Enable Road Vehicle*

# References

- Automation and smart traffic control. MDPI. Retrieved from: <https://www.mdpi.com/2624-6511/4/2/40>.
- Environmental Protection Agency. (2023, October 31). *Green infrastructure. Reduce urban heat island effect*. EPA. Retrieved from: <https://www.epa.gov/green-infrastructure/reduce-urban-heat-island-effect>.
- Environmental Protection Agency. (n.d.). *Green Building*. EPA. Retrieved from: <https://archive.epa.gov/greenbuilding/web/html/>.
- Environmental Protection Agency. (n.d.). *Heat Island Effect*. EPA. Retrieved from: <https://www.epa.gov/heatislands>.
- Environmental Protection Agency. (2023, July 24). *Green infrastructure for climate resiliency*. Environmental Protection Agency. Retrieved from: <https://www.epa.gov/green-infrastructure/green-infrastructure-climate-resiliency>.
- Environmental Protection Agency. (n.d.). *Fast facts on transportation greenhouse gas emissions*. United States Environmental Protection Agency. Retrieved from: <https://www.epa.gov/greenvehicles/fast-facts-transportation-greenhouse-gas-emissions>.
- Environmental Protection Agency. (n.d.). *Heat Island Affect*. United States Environmental Protection Agency. Retrieved from: <https://www.epa.gov/heatislands>.
- ESRI UK. (n.d.). *Urban Planning & Development - Smart City Planning*. ArcGIS. Retrieved from: <https://www.esriuk.com/en-gb/arcgis/products/arcgis-urban/overview#:~:text=ArcGIS%20Urban%20is%20an%20immersive,reactive%20in%20your%20planning%20process>.
- ESRI. (2019, February 14). *City of San Francisco Human and Animal Fecal Matter Street Occurrence Map*. San Francisco Poop Map A. Scale Not Given. Retrieved from: <https://www.arcgis.com/apps/View/index.html?appid=b6fab720912642b6aedafdb02a76d2a4>. (Dec 1, 2023).
- ESRI. (n.d.). *About Esri: The Science of Where*. Retrieved from: <https://www.esri.com/en-us/about/about-esri/overview>.
- Eugene.or.gov. (2023). *Community Gardens*. Retrieved from: <https://www.eugene-or.gov/496/Community-Gardens>.
- Evangelinos, C., Tscharaktschiew, S. (2021, April 29). *The valuation of aesthetic preferences and consequences for urban transport infrastructures*. MDPI. Retrieved from: <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/13/9/4977>.
- Ewing-Chow, D. (2019, September 1). *Combining artificial intelligence with urban farming can be a game changer for developing countries*. Forbes. Retrieved from: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/daphneewingchow/2019/09/01/combining-artificial-intelligence-with-urban-farming-can-be-a-game-changer-for-developing-countries/?sh=c1a9f60d4b27>
- Falchi, F., Bará, S. (2023). *Light Pollution is Skyrocketing*. Science.Org. 379(6629), (p.234-235). Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.adf4952>.
- Falleth, E., Hansen, S. (2011, September). *Participation in planning - a study of urban development in Norway*. ResearchGate. Retrieved from: [researchgate.net/publication/274733390\\_Participation\\_in\\_planning\\_a\\_study\\_of\\_urban\\_development\\_in\\_Norway\\_Participation\\_in\\_planning](https://researchgate.net/publication/274733390_Participation_in_planning_a_study_of_urban_development_in_Norway_Participation_in_planning).
- Fang, B., Yu, J., Chen, Z. (2023). *Artificial intelligence for waste management in smart cities: a review*. Environmental Chemistry Letters. 21(5), (p.1959-1989). Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10311-023-01604-3>.
- FARM ERP (2022, March 14). *The Rise of AI and Its Application in Agriculture Water Management*. AI in Agriculture - Smart Water Management. Retrieved from: <https://www.farmerp.com/ai-in-agriculture-smart-water-management-using-agritech>.
- Farzaneh, H., Malehmirchegini, L., Bejan, A., Afolabi, T., Mulumba, A., Daka, P. (2021). *Artificial Intelligence Evolution in smart buildings for Energy Efficiency*. Applied Sciences, 11(2), (p.763). Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.3390/app11020763>.
- Federal Signal Corporation. (2013, September 20). *Emergency communication challenges: New technologies address obstacles*. American Society for Public Administration. Retrieved from: <https://patimes.org/emergency-communication-challenges-technologies-address-obstacles/#:~:text=Key%20issues%2C%20according%20to%20a,standards%2C%20to%20name%20a%20few>.
- Fisher, B. (2017, August 4). *Creating Seismically Resilient, Sustainable Buildings*. UW Civil & Environmental Engineering. Retrieved from: <https://www.ce.washington.edu/news/article/2017-07-28/creating-seismically-resilient-sustainable-buildings>.
- Fleming, R. (2007). *The Art of Placemaking: Interpreting Community Through Public Art and Urban Design*. Perspectives on Urban Education. Retrieved from: [https://urbanedjournal.gse.upenn.edu/sites/default/files/pdf\\_archive/PUE-Fall2009-V6I2-pp79-80.pdf](https://urbanedjournal.gse.upenn.edu/sites/default/files/pdf_archive/PUE-Fall2009-V6I2-pp79-80.pdf).
- Flügge, B. (2017, April 3). *Smart mobility - Connecting Everyone*. Trends, Concepts and Best Practices. Google Books. Retrieved from: [https://books.google.com/books/about/Smart\\_Mobility\\_Connecting\\_Everyone.html?id=6G-YDgAAQBAJ](https://books.google.com/books/about/Smart_Mobility_Connecting_Everyone.html?id=6G-YDgAAQBAJ).

# References

- Fontes, C., Hohma, E., Corrigan, C., Lütge, C. (2022, November). *AI-powered public surveillance systems: Why we (might) need them and how we want them*. *Technology in Society*. Vol. 71, 102137. Retrieved from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0160791X22002780>.
- Food for Lane County. (2023). *Gardens program*. Retrieved from: <https://www.foodforlanecounty.org/go-learn-more/other-programs/gardens/#grassroots>.
- Forkenbrock, D., Schweitzer, L. (2007, November 26 ). *Environmental justice in transportation planning*. *Journal of the American Planning Association*. Vol. 65(1), (p.96-112). Retrieved from: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/01944369908976036>.
- Frąckiewicz, M. (2023, April 30). *The future of artificial intelligence in sustainable transport*. TS2 SPACE. Retrieved from: <https://ts2.space/en/the-future-of-artificial-intelligence-in-sustainable-transport/#gsc.tab=0>.
- Frąckiewicz, M. (2023, July 2). *The Use of Artificial Intelligence in Smart Water Quality Monitoring*. TS2 Space. Retrieved from: <https://ts2.space/en/the-use-of-artificial-intelligence-in-smart-water-quality-monitoring/#gsc.tab=0>.
- Frąckiewicz, M. (2023, June 14). *The Future of Smart Cities with AI and Smart Air Quality Improvement Systems*. TS2 SPACE. Retrieved from: <https://ts2.space/en/the-future-of-smart-cities-with-ai-and-smart-air-quality-improvement-systems/#gsc.tab=0>.
- Frąckiewicz, M. (2023, June 16). *The Future of Artificial Intelligence in Sustainable Urban Resilience*. TS2 SPACE. Retrieved from: <https://ts2.space/en/the-future-of-artificial-intelligence-in-sustainable-urban-resilience-2/>.
- Frąckiewicz, M. (2023, May 17). *The role of Artificial Intelligence in smart water management for irrigation management*. TS2 SPACE. Retrieved from: <https://ts2.space/en/the-role-of-artificial-intelligence-in-smart-water-management-for-irrigation-management/#gsc.tab=0>.
- Frąckiewicz, M. (2023, May 23). *The Future of Artificial Intelligence in Sustainable Urban Green Roofs and Walls*. TS2 SPACE. Retrieved from: <https://ts2.space/en/the-future-of-artificial-intelligence-in-sustainable-urban-green-roofs-and-walls/#gsc.tab=0>.
- Francis, J. (2023, February 14). *Green cities: Why we're using AI to map urban trees*. The Alan Turing Institute. Retrieved from: <https://www.turing.ac.uk/blog/green-cities-why-were-using-ai-map-urban-trees>.
- Frank, M., Autor, D., Bessen, J., Rahwan, I. (2019, March 25). *Toward understanding the impact of artificial intelligence on labor*. PNAS. Retrieved from: <https://www.pnas.org/doi/10.1073/pnas.1900949116>.
- Fraser, M., Elgamal, A., He, X., Conte, J. P. (2010). *Sensor Network for Structural Health Monitoring of a Highway Bridge*. ResearchGate.Net. Retrieved from: <https://ascelibrary.org/doi/10.1061/%28ASCE%29CP.1943-5487.0000005>.
- French, E., Birchall, J., Landman, K., Brown, R. (2019, March). *Designing public open space to support seismic resilience: A systematic review*. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*. Retrieved from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S2212420918307362>.
- Friedmann, J. (2010). *Place and Place-Making in Cities: A Global Perspective*. *Planning Theory & Practice*. Vol. 11(2), (p.149-165). Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1080/14649351003759573>.
- Gage, D. (2023, August 10). *The AI boom and the San Francisco office market*. Axios. Retrieved from: <https://www.axios.com/2023/08/10/ai-boom-san-francisco-office-market>.
- Galaz, V., Centeno, M., Callahan, P., Causevic, A., Patterson, T., Brass, I., Baum, S., Farber, D., Fischer, J., Garcia, D., McPhearson, T., Jimenez, D., King, B., Larcey, P., Levy, K. (2021). *Artificial intelligence, systemic risks, and sustainability*. *Technology in Society*. Vol. 67 (101741), 101741. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.techsoc.2021.101741>.
- Galle, N. (2019, May 13). *Utilizing Geospatial AI to Improve Indonesia's Urban Green Space*. MAXAR. Retrieved from: <https://medium.com/green-city-watch/utilizing-geospatial-ai-to-improve-indonesias-urban-green-space-e4eae671f288>.
- Gallo, T., Fidino, M. (2018, October 2). *Biodiversity: Making wildlife welcome in urban areas*. eLife. Retrieved from: <https://elifesciences.org/articles/41348>.
- Garces, S. (2023, May 18). *Guidelines for Using Generative AI*. City of Boston, MA. Retrieved from: <https://www.boston.gov/sites/default/files/file/2023/05/Guidelines-for-Using-Generative-AI-2023.pdf.01>
- Geertman, S. (2017, October). *Beyond the implementation gap*. *Transportation Research, Part A, Policy and Practice*. Vol. 104, (p. 70-76). Retrieved from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0965856416309272>.
- Geirs, S. (2022, March 12). *Case study: Implementing design thinking on the citymapper app*. Medium. Retrieved from: <https://bootcamp.uxdesign.cc/ironhack-challenge-1-implementing-design-thinking-on-the-citymapper-app-4d3c9706ea70>.
- Georgieff, A., Hye, R. (2022, May 10). *Artificial Intelligence and Employment: New Cross-Country Evidence*. *Frontiers in Artificial Intelligence*. Vol. 5. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.3389/frai.2022.832736>.

# References

- Geraghty, L. (2021, November 1). *Climate change means ending homelessness is even more important. Here's why*. The Big Issue. Retrieved from: <https://www.bigissue.com/news/housing/climate-change-means-ending-homelessness-is-even-more-important-heres-why/>.
- Gerber, D. (2023, July 10). *13 ways people in the Boston area are using artificial intelligence right now*. The Boston Globe. Retrieved from <https://www.bostonglobe.com/2023/07/10/business/locals-using-ai/?event=event12>.
- Gernsbacher, M. (2015, October 1). *Video captions benefit everyone. Policy insights from the behavioral and brain sciences*. PMC. Retrieved from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5214590/#:~:text=More%20than%20100%20empirical%20studies,deaf%20or%20hard%20of%20hearing>.
- Ghahramani, M., Galle, N., Duarte, F., Ratti, C., Pilla, F. (2021, April). *Leveraging Artificial Intelligence to Analyze Citizens' Opinions on Urban Green Space*. City and Environment Interactions. Science Direct. Vol. 10. Retrieved from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2590252021000039>.
- Ghoreishi, M., Happonen, A. (2020). *Key enablers for deploying artificial intelligence for circular economy embracing sustainable product design. Three case studies*. 13<sup>th</sup> International Engineering Research Conference. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0001339>.
- Gilbert, D. (2018, September 30). *The common challenges of crisis communications*. Whispir. Retrieved from: <https://www.whispir.com/en-us/blog/common-challenges-of-crisis-communications/>.
- Gindrat, R. (2019, December 3). *Using AI to relieve traffic congestion*. Electronic Design. Retrieved from: <https://www.electronicdesign.com/markets/automotive/article/21808911/using-ai-to-relieve-traffic-congestion>.
- Glaeser, E. (2012, January 31). *Triumph of the City: How Our Greatest Invention Makes Us Richer, Smarter, Greener, Healthier, and Happier*. Penguin Books. Retrieved from: <https://www.amazon.com/Triumph-City-Greatest-Invention-Healthier/dp/0143120549>.
- Godoy, M. (2023, June 15). *Turning Asphalt into Parks and Playgrounds in Communities Without Greenspaces*. National Public Radio (NPR). Retrieved from: <https://www.npr.org/2023/06/15/1182520024/turning-asphalt-into-parks-and-playgrounds-in-communities-without-greenspaces>.
- Goldblatt, R. (2018, March 18). *Artificial intelligence for smart cities: insights from Ho Chi Minh City's spatial development*. World Bank Blogs. Retrieved from: <https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/artificial-intelligence-smart-cities-insights-ho-chiminh-city-s-spatial-development>.
- Goldstein, J. (2023, July 26). *HR and talent in the era of AI*. IBM. Retrieved from: <https://www.ibm.com/blog/hr-and-talent-in-the-era-of-ai/>.
- Gonchar, M. (2021). *Teach about inequality with these 28 New York Times graphs*. Retrieved from: <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/05/11/learning/lesson-plans/teach-about-inequality-with-these-28-new-york-times-graphs.html>.
- Gonzalez, W. (2023, October 5). *Council post: How AI is Cropping Up in the Agriculture Industry*. Forbes. Retrieved from: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/forbesbusinesscouncil/2023/02/02/how-ai-is-cropping-up-in-the-agriculture-industry/>.
- Google for Developers. (2024, January 10). *Photorealistic 3D Tiles*. Google. Retrieved from: <https://developers.google.com/maps/documentation/tile/3d-tiles>.
- Google. (2020, September 3). *How AI helps predict traffic and determine routes*. Google 101. Retrieved from: <https://blog.google/products/maps/google-maps-101-how-ai-helps-predict-traffic-and-determine-routes/>.
- Gosalia, M., Arthur, K. (2023, August 18). *How Governments Can Transform Operations and Services in the Era of AI*. Microsoft Industry Blogs. Retrieved from: <https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/industry/blog/government/2023/08/21/how-governments-can-transform-operations-and-services-in-the-era-of-ai/>.
- Gotcher, M., Taghvaeian, S., Moss, J. (2017, February 1). *Smart Irrigation Technology: Controllers and Sensors*. Oklahoma State University. Retrieved from: <https://extension.okstate.edu/fact-sheets/smart-irrigation-technology-controllers-and-sensors.html#:~:text=The%20sensor%20measures%20the%20soil,compatibility%20before%20purchasing%20a%20sensor>.
- Grael, K., Chambers, K. (2014). *Food Deserts and Migrant Farmworkers: Assessing Food Access in Oregon's Willamette Valley*. Portland State University. Retrieved from: [https://pdxscholar.library.pdx.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1031&context=geog\\_fac](https://pdxscholar.library.pdx.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1031&context=geog_fac).
- Green Roofs. (n.d.). *Green Roofs for Healthy Cities*. Retrieved from: <https://greenroofs.org/about-green-roofs>.
- Grissinger, M. (2009). *An Exhausted Workforce Increases the Risk of Errors*. Pharmacy and Therapeutics. Vol.34(3), (p.120-123). Retrieved from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2697084/>.
- Gross, A. (2020, November 19). *Think you're in your car more? You're right. Americans spend 70 billion hours behind the wheel*. AAA Newsroom. Retrieved from: <https://>

# References

- newsroom.aaa.com/2019/02/think-youre-in-your-car-more-youre-right-americans-spend-70-billion-hours-behind-the-wheel/.
- Guerrini, F. (2023, April 14). *AI's Unsustainable Water Use: How Tech Giants Contribute to Global Water Shortages*. Forbes. Retrieved from: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/federicoguerrini/2023/04/14/ais-unsustainable-water-use-how-tech-giants-contribute-to-global-water-shortages/?sh=5b5bc2ad4939>.
- Gungor, O. (2023, August 17). *LA and NYC's extreme urban heat "Hot spots" revealed in New International Survey*. Arup. Retrieved from: <https://www.arup.com/news-and-events/la-and-nyc-extreme-hot-spots-revealed-in-urban-heat-snapshot>.
- Haeusler, M. (2019, April 10). *Architecture in the Age of Artificial Intelligence*. Learn at Lunch Lecture. University of New South Wales. Retrieved from: <https://www.alumni.giving.unsw.edu.au/node/97>.
- Halim, Z., Kalsoom, R., Bashir, S., Abbas, G. (2016). *Artificial intelligence techniques for driving safety and vehicle crash prediction*. Artificial Intelligence Review, Vol.46(3), (p.351–387). Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10462-016-9467-9>.
- Hamborg, F., Donnay, K. (2021, April). *NewsMTSC: A Dataset for (Multi-)Target-dependent Sentiment Classification in Political News Articles*. ACL Anthology. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.18653/v1/2021.eacl-main.142>.
- Harvard Health Publishing. (2020, July 7). *Blue Light has a dark side*. Harvard Medical School. Retrieved from: <https://www.health.harvard.edu/staying-healthy/blue-light-has-a-dark-side>.
- Heard, J. (2022, April 29). *From the field to the dinner table, AI in agriculture can create a resilient food system*. World Economic Forum. Retrieved from: <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2022/04/ai-can-create-a-resilient-food-system-from-the-lab-to-the-field-to-the-dinner-table/>.
- Hearing Health Foundation. (2021). *Demographics: Auditory processing disorder*. Hearing Health Foundation. Retrieved from: <https://hearinghealthfoundation.org/apd-demographics>.
- Heidt, V., Neef, M. (1970, January 1). *Benefits of urban green space for improving urban climate*. SpringerLink. Retrieved from: [https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-0-387-71425-7\\_6](https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-0-387-71425-7_6).
- Heikendorf, C. (2023, June 20). *A Green AI-Revolution for Smart Cities*. Joinup. Retrieved from: <https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/collection/open-source-observatory-osor/news/green-ai-revolution-smart-cities>.
- Henshall, W. (2023, November 6). *4 Charts That Show Why AI Progress is Unlikely to Slow Down*. TIME. Retrieved from: <https://time.com/6300942/ai-progress-charts/>.
- Herath, H., Mittal, M. (2022, May 8). *Adoption of artificial intelligence in smart cities: A comprehensive review*. International Journal of Information Management Data Insights. Retrieved from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2667096822000192>.
- Hernandez, S. (2022, December 13). *Nearly 68 million people spoke a language other than English at home in 2019*. Census.gov. Retrieved from: <https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2022/12/languages-we-speak-in-united-states.html>.
- Hever, A. (2023, October 5). *Council post: How AI is helping to improve transportation safety on a global scale*. Forbes. Retrieved from: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/forbestechcouncil/2023/05/12/how-ai-is-helping-to-improve-transportation-safety-on-a-global-scale/?sh=4e05164f5436>.
- Hiner, S. (2023, August 25). *Driving Sustainability: The Transformative Impact of Smart Parking Solutions on Our Environment*. Modii. Retrieved from: <https://www.modii.co/insights/driving-sustainability-the-transformative-impact-of-smart-parking-solutions-on-our-environment>.
- Hodgson, L. (2021, November 6). *How Gardening is Evolving with AI Technology*. Laidback Gardener. Retrieved from: <https://laidbackgardener.blog/2021/11/06/how-gardening-is-evolving-with-ai-technology/>.
- Holovatsky, R. (2018, August 27). *How AI Can Help Monitor Hand Hygiene Compliance*. Lemberg Solutions. Retrieved from: <https://lebergsolutions.com/blog/how-ai-can-help-monitor-hand-hygiene-compliance>.
- Horizons, F. (2023, August 18). *How AI can impact agriculture*. National FFA Organization. Retrieved from: <https://www.ffa.org/technology/how-ai-can-impact-agriculture/#:~:text=AI%20can%20predict%20the%20weather,actions%20to%20mitigate%20the%20loss>.
- Horvitz, E. (2016, November 30). *Reflections on the Status and Future of Artificial Intelligence*. Committee of Space, Science, and Competitiveness. Retrieved from: [http://erichorvitz.com/Senate\\_Testimony\\_Eric\\_Horvitz.pdf](http://erichorvitz.com/Senate_Testimony_Eric_Horvitz.pdf)
- Hou, Y., Dong, Q., Wang, D., Liu, J. (2023, July 17). *Introduction to Artificial intelligence in failure analysis of transportation infrastructure and materials*. Philosophical Transactions of The Royal Society A. Retrieved from: <https://royalsocietypublishing.org/doi/10.1098/rsta.2022.0177>.

# References

- House Committee Hearing. (2019, October 25). *Smart Mobility, it's a community issue*. Committee of House Science, Space, and Technology. CONGRESS.GOV. Retrieved from: <https://www.congress.gov/event/116th-congress/house-event/110121?s=1&r=59>.
- Houser, K. (2022, November 17). *Farming Robot kills 200,000 weeds per hour with lasers*. Freethink. Retrieved from: <https://www.freethink.com/robots-ai/farming-robot>.
- Hsu, A., Sheriff, G., Chakraborty, T., Manya, D. (2021). *Disproportionate exposure to urban heat island intensity across major US cities*. Nature Communications 12(1), 2721. Retrieved from: [https://scholar.google.com/scholar?q=disproportionate+exposure+to+urban+heat+island+intensity+across+major+us+cities&hl=en&as\\_sdt=0&as\\_vis=1&oi=scholar](https://scholar.google.com/scholar?q=disproportionate+exposure+to+urban+heat+island+intensity+across+major+us+cities&hl=en&as_sdt=0&as_vis=1&oi=scholar).
- Hsu, Y., Huang, T., Verma, H., Mauri, A., Nourbakhsh, I., Bozzon, A. (2022, March 11). *Empowering local communities using artificial intelligence*. Patterns (N Y), 3(3), 100449. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.patter.2022.100449>.
- Hsu, Y., Kang, L., Wu, Y. (2016). *User Behavior of Bikesharing Systems Under Demand-Supply Imbalance*. Journal of the Transportation Research Board, 2587(1), 117-124. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.3141/2587-14>.
- Hsu, Y.-C., Huang, T.-H., Verma, H., Mauri, A., Nourbakhsh, I., & Bozzon, A. (2022). *Empowering Local Communities Using Artificial Intelligence*. Patterns, 3(3), 100449. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.patter.2022.100449>.
- Hu, J.-M., Yang, Z., Shu, Y., Cheng, P., Chen, J. (2017). *Data-Driven Utilization-Aware Trip Advisor for Bike-Sharing Systems*. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1109/icdm.2017.26>.
- Huang, H., Dai, D., Guo, L., Xue, S., & Wu, H. (2023). *AI and Big Data-empowered low-carbon buildings: Challenges and prospects*. Sustainability, 15(16), 12332. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.3390/su151612332>.
- Huck, S. (2023, November 22). *The first wildlife bridge coming soon to Snoqualmie Pass*. Mountains To Sound Greenway Trust. Retrieved from: <https://mtsgreenway.org/blog/first-wildlife-bridge-coming-soon-to-snoqualmie-pass/>.
- Huerta, R., Yépez, F., Lozano-García, D., Guerra, V., Fierro, A., Gómez, H., Cavazos, R. A., Vargas-Martínez, A. (2021). *Mapping urban green spaces at the metropolitan level using very high-resolution satellite imagery and deep learning techniques for semantic segmentation*. Remote Sensing, 13(11), 2031. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.3390/rs13112031>.
- Hughes, P. (2022, August 10). *How AI is Transforming Public Sector Customer Service*. The Mandarin. Retrieved from: <https://www.themandarin.com.au/181875-how-ai-is-transforming-public-sector-customer-service/>.
- Hung, S., Chang, C. (2021). *Health benefits of evidence-based biophilic-designed environments: A review*. Journal of People, Plants, and Environment, 24(1), 1-16. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.11628/ksppe.2021.24.1.1>.
- Hung, S., Chang, C. (2021). *Using AI to Extract Biophilic Design Elements and Predict Health Benefits and Tradition Environmental Qi*. Auckland.figshare.com. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.17608/k6.auckland.13578209.v2>.
- IBM. (2022, December 6). *IBM and David Clark Cause Aim to Reduce Food Waste, Name AI-Powered Gardening App Winner of 5th Annual Call for Code*. IBM Newsroom. Retrieved from: <https://newsroom.ibm.com/2022-12-06-IBM-and-David-Clark-Cause-Aim-to-Reduce-Food-Waste-Name-AI-Powered-Gardening-App-Winner-of-5th-Annual-Call-for-Code#:~:text=The%20top%20prize%20this%20year,produce%20to%20people%20in%20need.&text=IBM's%20commitment%20to%20Call%20of,for,to%20develop%20impactful%20sustainability%20solutions>.
- IBM. (2023, July 6). *AI vs. Machine Learning vs. Deep Learning vs. neural networks: What's the difference?* IBM Data and AI Team. Retrieved from: <https://www.ibm.com/blog/ai-vs-machine-learning-vs-deep-learning-vs-neural-networks/#>.
- IBM. (n.d.). *What is the internet of things?* Retrieved from: <https://www.ibm.com/topics/internet-of-things>.
- IEA. (2019, June 20). *Case study: Artificial intelligence for building energy management systems*. Case Study: Artificial Intelligence for Building Energy Management Systems. Retrieved from: <https://www.iea.org/articles/case-study-artificial-intelligence-for-building-energy-management-systems>.
- iGe bra. (n.d.). *AI and Smart Cities: How AI is enabling the development of smart and sustainable cities*. Retrieved from: <https://www.igebra.ai/blog/ai-and-smart-cities-how-ai-is-enabling-the-development-of-smart-and-sustainable-cities/>.
- IGPP (2021, August 31). *How AI is Transforming Public Spaces*. Retrieved from: <https://igpp.org.uk/blog/article/how-ai-transforming-public-spaces>.
- Im, J. (2019). *Green Streets to Serve Urban Sustainability: Benefits and Typology*. Sustainability, 11(22), 6483. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11226483>.



# References

- Inrix. (n.d.). *Generative AI can transform traffic chaos into clarity: How inrix compass™ can improve urban mobility*. Retrieved from: <https://inrix.com/blog/generative-ai-can-transform-traffic-chaos-into-clarity-how-inrix-compass-can-improve-urban-mobility/>.
- Intellias. (2023, December 6). *AI in Transportation: A Pathway to Safe and Scaled Implementations*. Retrieved from: <https://intellias.com/ai-in-transportation/>.
- Intelliverse.ai. (2023, October 6). *How AI can revolutionize agricultural water management for sustainable growth in Africa*. LinkedIn. Retrieved from: <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/how-ai-can-revolutionize-agricultural-water-management#:~:text=By%20integrating%20smart%20sensors%2C%20IoT,minimizing%20waste%20and%20maximizing%20efficiency>.
- Invideo AI. (n.d.). *With Invideo AI, you can turn any content or idea into video, instantly*. Retrieved from: <https://ai.invideo.io/workspace/f052fofo-64ca-44fa-a16d-6734ea7aabe7/v2-copilot>.
- Is artificial intelligence going to design your next building?. Arup. (n.d.). <https://www.arup.com/perspectives/is-artificial-intelligence-going-to-design-your-next-building>
- Isarsoft. (2023, August 2). *How AI Can Transform Traffic Management. Real time traffic management and analysis*. Retrieved from: <https://www.isarsoft.com/article/ai-in-traffic-management#machine-learning-models>.
- ITU AI for Good. (n.d.). *Construction Robots: Paving the Way to Sustainable and Affordable Housing for Everyone*. Retrieved from <https://aiforgood.itu.int/construction-robots-paving-the-way-to-sustainable-and-affordable-housing-for-everyone/>
- ITU AI for Good. (n.d.). *How can AI help build a more sustainable and equitable society?* Retrieved from <https://aiforgood.itu.int/how-can-ai-help-build-a-more-sustainable-and-equitable-society/>
- ITU/UN tech agency. (2021, December 15). *The drive to use AI for safer roads*. ITU Hub. <https://www.itu.int/hub/2021/10/the-drive-to-use-ai-for-safer-roads/>
- Iyer, L. S. (2021, July 17). *AI enabled applications towards Intelligent Transportation. Transportation Engineering*. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2666691X21000397>
- Jaffe, E. Eric Jaffe is Editorial Director of Sidewalk Labs. October 16, (2020, October 16). *Episode 12: Generative design: Blog. Sidewalk Labs*. <https://www.sidewalklabs.com/blog/episode-12-generative-design>
- Janina. (2023, June 5). *The Advantages & Disadvantages of ChatGPT*. Appmatics. <https://www.appmatics.com/en/blog/vorteile-nachteile-chat-gpt>
- Javaid, M., & Khan, I. H. (2021). *Internet of Things (IoT) enabled healthcare helps to take the challenges of COVID-19 Pandemic*. *Journal of Oral Biology and Craniofacial Research*, 11(2), 209–214. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jobcr.2021.01.015>
- Jiang. (2020). *Urban Planning Reform Trend Based on Artificial Intelligence*. *Journal of Physics. Conference Series*, 1533(3), 32020
- Jiva. (2023, March 15). *Artificial Intelligence in Agriculture: Overview, Applications, Challenges & More*. Jiva. <https://www.jiva.ag/blog/artificial-intelligence-in-agriculture-overview-applications-challenges-more#:~:text=One%20of%20the%20main%20challenges,who%20often%20have%20limited%20resources>.
- Jo, Y., & Ryu, S. (2015). *Pothole Detection System Using a Black-box Camera*. *Sensors (Basel, Switzerland)*, 15(11), 29316–29331. <https://doi.org/10.3390/s151129316>
- Johnson, B. A. M., Cogburn, J. D., & Llorens, J. J. (2022). *Artificial Intelligence and Public Human Resource Management: Questions for Research and Practice*. *Public Personnel Management*, 54(4), 538–562. <https://web.s.ebscohost.com/ehost/pdfviewer/pdfviewer?vid=0&sid=7d8f92d9-4221-493f-9ae9-2b59ec083e99%40redis>
- Johnson, K. (2022). *How Wrongful Arrests Based on AI Derailed 3 Men's Lives*. *Wired*. Retrieved from <https://www.wired.com/story/wrongful-arrests-ai-derailed-3-mens-lives/>
- Johnson, K. (2022, April 8). *The census is broken. can ai fix it?*. *Wired*. <https://www.wired.com/story/us-census-undercount-ai-satellites/>
- Johnson, K. (n.d.). *The Garden Embraces Artificial Intelligence*. *Chicago*. [https://www.chicagobotanic.org/blog/news/garden\\_embraces\\_artificial\\_intelligence](https://www.chicagobotanic.org/blog/news/garden_embraces_artificial_intelligence)
- Johnson, N., Kumar, M. S., & Dhannia, T. (2020, July). *A study on the significance of smart IoT sensors and Data science in Digital agriculture*. In *2020 Advanced Computing and Communication Technologies for High Performance Applications (ACCTHPA)* (pp. 80–88). *IEEE*. <https://doi.org/10.1109/accthp49271.2020.9213207>
- Johnson, S. (2023, May 23). *The artist is using AI to turn our cities into “a place you’d rather live.”* *ABC News*. <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2023-05-24/how-artificial-intelligence-can-make-spaces-better-for-people/102237850>
- Johnson, S. *“The Artist Using AI to Turn Our Cities into ‘a Place You’d Rather Live.’”* *ABC News, ABC News*, 24 May 2023, [www.abc.net.au/news/2023-05-24/how-artificial-intelligence-can-make-spaces-better-for-people/102237850](http://www.abc.net.au/news/2023-05-24/how-artificial-intelligence-can-make-spaces-better-for-people/102237850).
- Jolly, J. (2023, August 17). *“I apologize for the confusion”: Travel firm TUI launches a tour guide*. *The Guardian*. <https://www.theguardian.com/business/2023/aug/17/travel-firm-tui-launches-ai-tour-guide>

# References

- Jurak, N. (2023, March 20). *Smart mobility within cities: Benefits and challenges*. Publyon. Retrieved from <https://publyon.com/smart-mobility-within-cities-benefits-and-challenges/#:~:text=The%20main%20objectives%20of%20smart,between%20different%20modes%20of%20transportation>
- Jurnal Teknologi full paper - core. (n.d.). <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/42917447.pdf>
- Jutraz, A., & Zupancic, T. (2015). Virtual worlds as support tools for public engagement in urban design. *Lecture Notes in Geoinformation and Cartography*, 391–408. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-18368-8\\_21](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-18368-8_21)
- Kadar, T., & Kadar, M. (2020, June 1). Sustainability Is Not Enough: Towards AI Supported Regenerative Design. IEEE Xplore. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICE/ITMC49519.2020.9198554>
- Kalliamvakou, E. (2022, September 7). *Research: quantifying GitHub Copilot's impact on developer productivity and happiness*. The GitHub Blog. Retrieved from <https://github.blog/2022-09-07-research-quantifying-github-copilots-impact-on-developer-productivity-and-happiness/>
- Kaluarachchi, Y. Potential advantages in combining smart and green infrastructure over silo approaches for future cities. *Front. Eng. Manag.* 8, 98–108 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s42524-020-0136-y>
- Kamrowska-Zaluska, D. D. (2021). Impact of AI-Based tools and urban big data analytics on the design and planning of cities. *Land*, 10(11), 1209. <https://doi.org/10.3390/land1011209>
- Kamyab, H., Khademi, T., & Chelliapan, S. (2023, December). The latest innovative avenues for the utilization of artificial Intelligence and big data analytics in water resource management. *Results in Engineering*. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S259012302300693X#sec2>
- Kang, L. (2021). Street architecture landscape design based on Wireless Internet of Things and GIS system. *Microprocessors and Microsystems*, 80, 103362. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.micpro.2020.103362>
- Kanowitz, S. (2023, July 10). How AI can reduce traffic congestion and fuel consumption. Route Fifty. <https://www.route-fifty.com/emerging-tech/2020/03/how-ai-can-reduce-traffic-congestion-and-fuel-consumption/30335/>
- Kapil, A. (2021, October 7). Public Hygiene: Building A Healthy Community. Health 2.0 Conference. Retrieved December 6, 2023, from <https://www.health2conf.com/blog/public-hygiene-building-healthy-community>
- Kaplan, A., & Haenlein, M. (2019). Siri, Siri, in my hand: Who's the fairest in the land? On the interpretations, illustrations, and implications of artificial intelligence. *Business Horizons*, 62(1), 15–25.
- Kasparova, K. (2023, April 27). *Why and how to use AI for training and development in 2023*. Retrieved from <https://www.synthesia.io/post/why-and-how-to-use-ai-for-training-and-development>
- Kazemi, A. (2023, October 30). European AI Alliance - AI for Crisis Management: Impacts, challenges, best practices. European Commission Futurium. <https://futurium.ec.europa.eu/en/european-ai-alliance/forum-discussion/ai-crisis-management-impacts-challenges-best-practices#:~:text=Ensure%20Data%20Security%3A%20Integrating%20AI,quality%20issues%2C%20and%20ethical%20considerations.>
- Khakee, A.; Barbanente, A.; Borri, D. Expert and experiential knowledge in planning. *J. Oper. Res. Soc.* 2000, 51, 776–788.
- Khalil, J. (2023, December 7). *IBM advances geospatial AI to address climate change*. GPS World. Retrieved from: <https://www.gpsworld.com/ibm-advances-geospatial-ai-to-address-climate-change/#:~:text=IBM%20and%20the%20Mohamed%20Bin,temperature%20anomalies%2C%20the%20company%20said.>
- Kiger, P. (2023, June 9). *Going Nowhere Fast? Smart Traffic Lights Can Help Ease Gridlock*. HowStuffWorks. Retrieved from: <https://science.howstuffworks.com/engineering/civil/smart-traffic-lights-news.htm>.
- Kim, C. (2023, November 6). AI Could Improve Racial Equity in Homeownership, but There's Work to be Done. Yahoo! Finance. [https://finance.yahoo.com/news/ai-could-improve-racial-equity-214500884.html?guccounter=1&guce\\_referrer=aHRocHM6Ly93d3cuZ29vZ2xlLmNvbS8&guce\\_referrer\\_sig=AQAAAExnLw2JC5guQE63\\_xLcNYL22XhvivUpiby-wApThLqpsno45e98-kEDjqwuzuiIrJAcboDoJE2ogapbEqbvTFWJpSMLQbQQ4KJdVidPmPh34sq9eGvblxiEP8xLcQAabchMgTOWQxvSzH81p-dJLWpD\\_S9XQAlxpMiBcceMcDI](https://finance.yahoo.com/news/ai-could-improve-racial-equity-214500884.html?guccounter=1&guce_referrer=aHRocHM6Ly93d3cuZ29vZ2xlLmNvbS8&guce_referrer_sig=AQAAAExnLw2JC5guQE63_xLcNYL22XhvivUpiby-wApThLqpsno45e98-kEDjqwuzuiIrJAcboDoJE2ogapbEqbvTFWJpSMLQbQQ4KJdVidPmPh34sq9eGvblxiEP8xLcQAabchMgTOWQxvSzH81p-dJLWpD_S9XQAlxpMiBcceMcDI)
- King County & City of Seattle RainWise team. (n.d.). *Be Rainwise: Rebates for rain gardens & cisterns*. Retrieved from <https://kingcounty.gov/services/environment/wastewater/cso/rainwise.aspx>
- Kirkham, R. (2022). 7 ways ai could restore trust in public services. World Economic Forum. <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2021/01/ai-trust-public-services/>
- Kirkhaug, T. R. (2017). *Communication in Urban Planning*.

# References

- Kirvan, P. (2022, March 29). How AI adds value to Crisis Communications Systems: TechTarget. Disaster Recovery. <https://www.techtarget.com/searchdisasterrecovery/tip/How-AI-adds-value-to-crisis-communications-systems>
- Klavinski, R., & Darnton, J. (2022, January 21). Seven Benefits of Local Food. Community Food Systems. <https://www.canr.msu.edu/news/seven-benefits-of-local-food#:~:text=Local%20of%20food%20supports%20the%20local,and%20services%20in%20your%20community.>
- Knight, D. R. T. (2023). Artificial intelligence for patient scheduling in the real-world health care setting: A metanarrative review. *Health Policy and Technology*, 12(4), 100824. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.hlpt.2023.100824>
- Koivisto, J., & Hamara, J. (2019, April). The rise of motivational information systems: A review of gamification research. *International Journal of Information Management*, 45, 191-210. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0268401217305169?via%3Dihub>
- Kopeva, A., Khrapko, O., & Ivanova, O. (2020, February). Landscape organization of a sensory garden for children with disabilities. In *IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering* (Vol. 753, No. 2, p. 022028). IOP Publishing. Retrieved on 6 Dec 2023. From <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1757-899X/753/2/022028/meta>
- Koumetio Tekouabou, Diop, E. B., Azmi, R., & Chenal, J. (2023). Artificial Intelligence Based Methods for Smart and Sustainable Urban Planning: A Systematic Survey. *Archives of Computational Methods in Engineering*, 30(2), 1421-1438.
- Krishnan, S. R., Nallakaruppan, M. K., Chengoden, R., Koppu, S., Iyapparaja, M., Sadhasivam, J., & Sethuraman, S. (2022). Smart Water Resource Management Using Artificial Intelligence—A Review. *Sustainability*, 14(20), 13384. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su142013384>
- Krupnova, T. G., Rakova, O. V., Bondarenko, K. A., & Tretyakova, V. D. (2022). Environmental Justice and the Use of Artificial Intelligence in Urban Air Pollution Monitoring. *Big Data and Cognitive Computing*, 6(3), 75. MDPI AG. Retrieved from <http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/bdcc6030075>
- Krupnova, T. G., Rakova, O. V., Bondarenko, K. A., & Tretyakova, V. D. (2022). Environmental Justice and the Use of Artificial Intelligence in Urban Air Pollution Monitoring. *Big Data and Cognitive Computing*, 6(3), 75.
- Kuglitsch, M. M., Pelivan, I., Ceola, S., Menon, M., & Xoplaki, E. (2022). Facilitating adoption of AI in Natural Disaster Management through collaboration. *Nature Communications*, 13(1). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-022-29285-6>
- Kuglitsch, M., Albayrak, A., Aquino, R., Craddock, A., Edward-Gill, J., Kanwar, R., Koul, A., Ma, J., Marti, A., Menon, M., Pelivan, I., Toreti, A., Venguswamy, R., Ward, T., Xoplaki, E., Rea, A., & Luterbacher, J. (2022, August 5). *Artificial Intelligence for Disaster Risk Reduction: Opportunities, challenges, and prospects*. World Meteorological Organization. Retrieved from <https://public.wmo.int/en/resources/bulletin/artificial-intelligence-disaster-risk-reductionopportunities-challenges-and>
- Kuguoglu, B. K., van der Voort, H., & Janssen, M. (2021). The Giant Leap for Smart Cities: Scaling Up Smart City Artificial Intelligence of Things (AIoT) Initiatives. *Sustainability*, 13(21), Article 21. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su132112295>
- Kumar, A., Mani, V., Jain, V., Gupta, H., & Venkatesh, V. G. (2023). Managing healthcare supply chain through artificial intelligence (AI): A study of critical success factors. *Computers & Industrial Engineering*, 175, 108815. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cie.2022.108815>
- Kumar, M. (2023, June 30). The Future Potential of AI in Air Quality Monitoring Drones. Pranaair.com; Prana Air Pure Logic Labs. <https://www.pranaair.com/us/blog/air-quality-monitoring-drones-and-future-ai-prospects/>
- Kumar, P. (2023, July 28). How generative AI to work across industries. LinkedIn. <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/how-generative-ai-work-across-industries-purushottam-kumar/>
- Kwartnik-Pruc, A., & Droj, G. (2023). The Role of Allotments and Community Gardens and the Challenges Facing Their Development in Urban Environments—A Literature Review. *Land*, 12(2), 325. <https://doi.org/10.3390/land12020325>
- Lamonte, T. (2020, December 9). NatWest: Conversational AI finds its voice during the COVID-19 crisis. IBM Blog. <https://www.ibm.com/blog/natwest-a-leading-uk-bank-uses-an-ai-powered-assistant-to-speed-personalized-answers-to-customers-in-minutes-instead-of-hours/>
- Land Transport Authority. (2021). Smart Mobility 2030: The Land Transport Master Plan. Singapore Government.
- Las Vegas cleans up with machine learning. *Smart Cities World*. (2017, July 17). <https://www.smartcitiesworld.net/special-reports/special-reports/las-vegas-cleans-up-with-machine-learning->
- Leahy, S. (2018, March 21). The World's Water Crisis Explained on World Water Day. National Geographic. Retrieved December 8, 2023, from <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/science/article/world-water-day-water-crisis-explained>

# References

- Lectoraat Civic Technology. (2018). *Artificial Intelligence in Public Spaces*. The Hague, University of Applied Sciences. Retrieved from: <https://civictechology.nl/project/artificial-intelligence-in-public-spaces/>.
- Lee, S., & Maheswaran, R. (2019). An Artificial Intelligence Approach to Maximizing Urban Green Space. *Sustainability*, 11(14), 3969.
- Leetaru, K. (2019, April 14). Mapping global pollution through AI, satellite imagery, and intelligent drones. *Forbes*. <https://www.forbes.com/sites/kalevleetaru/2019/04/14/mapping-global-pollution-through-ai-satellite-imagery-and-intelligent-drones/?sh=3a27c3d94aa5>
- LeewayHertz. (n.d.). AI Use Cases and Applications. Retrieved from <https://www.leewayhertz.com/ai-use-cases-and-applications/>
- Lei, Q., Yuan, C., & Lau, S. S. Y. (2021). A quantitative study for indoor workplace biophilic design to improve health and productivity performance. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 324, N.PAG–N.PAG. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2021.129168>
- Leicht-Deobald, U., Busch, T., Schank, C., Weibel, A., Wildhaber, I., Schafheitle, S., & Kasper, G. (2019). The Challenges of Algorithm-Based HR Decision-Making for Personal Integrity. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 160(2), 377–293. <https://web-s-ebSCOhost-com.uoregon.idm.oclc.org/ehost/pdfv-iewer/pdfviewer?vid=o&sid=e7834067-d200-4dcc-8043-d6e4d854a70c%40redis>
- Leven, B. R. (2023, April 25). Safe drinking water is a right. experts want AI to help make it a reality. *Safe Drinking Water Is a Right. Experts Want AI to Help Make It a Reality.* | Research UC Berkeley. <https://vcresearch.berkeley.edu/news/safe-drinking-water-right-experts-want-ai-help-make-it-reality>
- Lewis, P. “Reimagining Digital Public Spaces and Artificial Intelligence for Deep Cooperation.” *IEEE Technology and Society*, 20 Aug. 2023, <https://technologyandsociety.org/reimagining-digital-public-spaces-and-artificial-intelligence-for-deep-cooperation/>.
- Lewis, S. (2019, December 13). What is a smart streetlight?. *IoT Agenda*. <https://www.techtarget.com/iotagenda/definition/smart-streetlight>
- Li, Y., & Zheng, Y. (2019). Citywide Bike Usage Prediction in a Bike-Sharing System. *IEEE Transactions on Knowledge and Data Engineering*, 1–1. <https://doi.org/10.1109/tkde.2019.2898831>
- Li, Z., He, Y., Lu, X., Zhao, H., Zhou, Z., & Cao, Y. (2021). Construction of smart city street landscape big data-driven intelligent system based on industry 4.0. *Computational intelligence and neuroscience*, 2021. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2021/1716396>
- Limna, P. (2022, May 20). Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the Hospitality Industry: A Review Article. *International Journal of Computing Sciences Research*. [https://d1wqtxs1x7le7.cloudfront.net/86406243/IJCSR\\_Palm\\_Limna\\_2022\\_-libre.pdf?1653396633=&response-content-disposition=inline%3B+filename%3DArtificial\\_Intelligence\\_AI\\_in\\_the\\_Hospit.pdf&Expires=1701806472&Signature=FQeoRY-O~BUYmSSGVvdaUfyr87O3zng4vMAjg-ThQjBFV5c1~MbZSHlkd7gRj~thsuGgBfeMoZ17XTLms5DJZTPgdd5ydfubqmUzXqS4VUoZhH9-QmfxnaHl8GvoQOOghHfrj4VYeFokVoD-WGNHBKMYJBoUYBx~kAKUwktBSmgdN9K2iRIurwrk8wZHhQohmJcUwL8XCla5X6ROgGCCDtIEHggV7hUhKjX7te514reE6fgjOd7lB3XCfBfjZOP7~UjFfP9CONIyeaDgEY7CN36ZEdjPwH8anv3f6nNH6j8Wx80~kc7LgtG3BTKE9Wg9xP8CFBCbirdKAR3D~LLw\\_\\_&Key-Pair-Id=APKAJLOHF5GGSLRBV4ZA](https://d1wqtxs1x7le7.cloudfront.net/86406243/IJCSR_Palm_Limna_2022_-libre.pdf?1653396633=&response-content-disposition=inline%3B+filename%3DArtificial_Intelligence_AI_in_the_Hospit.pdf&Expires=1701806472&Signature=FQeoRY-O~BUYmSSGVvdaUfyr87O3zng4vMAjg-ThQjBFV5c1~MbZSHlkd7gRj~thsuGgBfeMoZ17XTLms5DJZTPgdd5ydfubqmUzXqS4VUoZhH9-QmfxnaHl8GvoQOOghHfrj4VYeFokVoD-WGNHBKMYJBoUYBx~kAKUwktBSmgdN9K2iRIurwrk8wZHhQohmJcUwL8XCla5X6ROgGCCDtIEHggV7hUhKjX7te514reE6fgjOd7lB3XCfBfjZOP7~UjFfP9CONIyeaDgEY7CN36ZEdjPwH8anv3f6nNH6j8Wx80~kc7LgtG3BTKE9Wg9xP8CFBCbirdKAR3D~LLw__&Key-Pair-Id=APKAJLOHF5GGSLRBV4ZA)
- Lincoln Institute of Land Policy. (2023). *APA Foresight: Trend Report for Planners*. American Planning Association. Retrieved from <https://planning.org/foresight/>
- Lindsey, R., & Dahlman, L. (2023, January 18). Climate change: Global temperature. NOAA Climate.gov. <https://www.climate.gov/news-features/understanding-climate/climate-change-global-temperature>
- Liu, M. (2021). Exploring the Methods of Artificial Intelligence Development on Accounting Bookkeeping Systems. *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, 1915(4), 042029. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/1915/4/04202>
- Liu, Y., Li, X., Wang, C., & Xiao, R. (2023). AI for City Brain: Benchmarking Urban Development Using Multimodal Data. *Nature Machine Intelligence*, 5\*(8), 586–588. Retrieved from <https://www.nature.com/articles/s42256-023-00617-5>
- Liu, Y., Zheng, K., Liu, Y., Wu, T., & Zhao, X. (2020). Intelligent design of street lamp based on Arduino. *IOP Conference Series*, 546(5), 052055–052055. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/546/5/052055>
- Looker, Rachel. (5 July 2019). Sensory Trail Accommodates All Abilities. National Association of Counties. Retrieved on 8 Dec 2023. From <https://www.naco.org/articles/sensory-trail-accommodates-all-abilities>
- Lopez, B., Kennedy, C., Field, C., & McPhearson, T. (2021, September 22). *WHO benefits from urban green spaces during times of crisis? perception and use of urban green spaces in New York City during the COVID-19 pandemic*. *Urban Forestry & Urban Greening*. Retrieved from <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1618866721003812>

# References

- Loter, J. (2023, April 18). Interim Policy Memo. City of Seattle Information Technology. Retrieved from [https://www.nlc.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/IPM2301-UseofGenerativeArtificialIntelligence\\_InterimPolicy.pdf](https://www.nlc.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/IPM2301-UseofGenerativeArtificialIntelligence_InterimPolicy.pdf)
- Luchetti, M., Lee, J. H., Aschwanden, D., Sesker, A., Strickhouser, J. E., Terracciano, A., & Sutin, A. R. (2020). The trajectory of loneliness in response to COVID-19. *American Psychologist*, 75(7), 897–908. <https://psycnet.apa.org/fulltext/2020-42807-001.html>
- Luo, R., & Shen, Y. (2009). The Design and Implementation of Public Bike Information System Based on Google Maps. <https://doi.org/10.1109/esiat.2009.298>
- Ly, D. (2023, April 10). *Council post: On the horizon for smart cities: How AI and IoT are transforming urban living*. Forbes. Retrieved from <https://www.forbes.com/sites/forbestechcouncil/2023/04/07/on-the-horizon-for-smart-cities-how-ai-and-iot-are-transforming-urban-living/?sh=321467a27145>
- Lynch, K. (1960). The image of the city.
- Lynn, T. (2023, September 14). Using computer vision to clean up San Francisco Streets. Roboflow Blog. <https://blog.roboflow.com/computer-vision-clean-city-litter-trash/>
- M, R. (2023, March 29). THE ULTIMATE AI SOLUTION TO REDUCE AIR POLLUTION. <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/ultimate-ai-solution-reduce-air-pollution-resmi-m-m>
- M. Jaiswal, N. Gupta and A. Rana, "Real-time Traffic Management in Emergency using Artificial Intelligence," 2020 8th International Conference on Reliability, Infocom Technologies and Optimization (Trends and Future Directions) (ICRITO), Noida, India, 2020, pp. 699-702, doi: 10.1109/ICRITO48877.2020.9197856.
- Macdonald, E., Sanders, R., & Anderson, A. (2010). Performance Measures for Complete, Green Streets: A Proposal for Urban Arterials in California. UC Berkeley: University of California Transportation Center. <https://escholarship.org/uc/item/1mh5f5mz>
- Macrae, Rob. (2023). About - Summer Ai. Summer AI. <https://summer.ai/>
- Mahendra, S. (2023, June 7). *Artificial Intelligence and Urban Design*. Artificial Intelligence +. Retrieved from <https://www.aiplusinfo.com/blog/artificial-intelligence-and-urban-design/>
- Maintain AI. (2023, October 19). Automatically detect road defects and generate road condition inventories in hours, not years. Medium. Retrieved December 7, 2023, from <https://medium.com/@maintain-ai/automatically-detect-road-defects-and-generate-road-condition-inventories-in-hours-not-years-f8acaa208c4c>
- Maintain-AI. (2023, October 11). The advantages of Artificial intelligence (AI) Road maintenance for pavement management. Maintain-AI. Retrieved December 7, 2023, from <https://www.maintain-ai.com/post/ai-road-maintenance-advantages-for-road-management#:~:text=When%20you%20consider%20an%20Automatic,not%20just%20for%20road%20defect>
- Majumder, R. (2021, March 2). Adopting AI based solutions to transform seed value chains. Sathguru. Retrieved December 4, 2023, from <https://blog.sathguru.com/agri-stimulus/adopting-ai-based-solutions-to-transform-seed-value-chains/>
- Ma-Keba Frye Ma-Keba Frye is a writer for data content at Salesforce. More by Ma-Keba, Frye, M.-K., Ma-Keba Frye is a writer for data content at Salesforce., & Ma-Keba, M. by. (2023, October 13). Top 3 benefits of Generative AI for Data Analytics. Salesforce. <https://www.salesforce.com/blog/benefits-of-generative-ai-for-data-analytics/>
- Makeev, E. (n.d.). 9 benefits of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the Transportation Industry. Integrio Systems. <https://integrio.net/blog/benefits-of-artificial-intelligence>
- Maket. (n.d.). "The Potential of Generative AI to Help Cities Better Manage Their Public Parks and Green Spaces." Maket Retrieved December 8, 2023 from [www.maket.ai/post/the-potential-of-generative-ai-to-help-cities-better-manage-their-public-parks-and-green-spaces](http://www.maket.ai/post/the-potential-of-generative-ai-to-help-cities-better-manage-their-public-parks-and-green-spaces).
- Mandal, V., Mussah, A. R., Jin, P., & Adu-Gyamfi, Y. (2020, November 4). Artificial Intelligence-enabled Traffic Monitoring System. MDPI. <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/12/21/9177>
- Manfield, L. (2023). *A.I. Call Taker Will Begin Taking Over Police Nonemergency Phone Lines Next Week*. (2023, June 17). Willamette Week. Retrieved from <https://www.wweek.com/news/city/2023/06/17/ai-call-taker-will-begin-taking-over-police-non-emergency-phone-lines-next-week/>
- Mapes, M., & Whitelaw, G. M. (2022). *Online feature | A hidden aspect of acquired brain injury: Central ...* Audiology.org. Retrieved from <https://www.audiology.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/A-Hidden-Aspect-of-Acquired-Brain-Injury-Central-Auditory-Processing-Disorder.pdf>
- Maraveas, C. (2022, December 20). Incorporating artificial intelligence technology in smart greenhouses: Current state of the art. MDPI. <https://www.mdpi.com/2076-3417/13/1/14>
- Marcin Frąckiewicz, Marcin Frąckiewicz (2023, July 15). The evolution of Artificial Intelligence and explainable AI for Sustainable Water Management. TS2 SPACE. <https://ts2.space/en/the-evolution-of-artificial-intelligence-and-explainable-ai-for-sustainable-water-management/#gsc.tab=0>

# References

- Mariani, J. (2023, June 7). AI for smarter legislation. Deloitte Insights. <https://www2.deloitte.com/us/en/insights/industry/public-sector/artificial-intelligence-can-benefit-the-legislative-process.html>
- Mark Muro, J. J., Mark Muro, S. L., & West, D. M. (2023, September 27). Building AI cities: How to spread the benefits of an emerging technology across more of America.
- Marmolejo-Ramos, F., Workman, T., Walker, C., Lenihan, D., Moulds, S., Correa, J. C., Hanea, A. M., & Sonna, B. (2022, March 30). AI-powered narrative building for facilitating public participation and engagement - discover artificial intelligence. SpringerLink. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s44163-022-00023-7>
- Marr, B. (2019, November 11). 13 Mind-Blowing Things Artificial Intelligence Can Already Do Today. Forbes. Retrieved December 7, 2023, from <https://www.forbes.com/sites/bernardmarr/2019/11/11/13-mind-blowing-things-artificial-intelligence-can-already-do-today/>
- Marr, B. (2021). The Pros And Cons Of Generative AI. Forbes. Retrieved from <https://www.forbes.com/sites/bernardmarr/2021/06/28/the-pros-and-cons-of-generative-ai/?sh=2d8f9c7c5d9a>
- Marsden, G., & Reardon, L. (2018). *Governance of the smart mobility transition*. Emerald Publishing.
- Marshall, N. (2023, September 6). Why urban freeway expansion is futile. Strong Towns. <https://www.strongtowns.org/journal/2017/8/9/why-urban-freeway-expansion-is-futile>
- Martinho-Truswell, E. (2018, July 24). How AI could help the Public Sector. Harvard Business Review. <https://hbr.org/2018/01/how-ai-could-help-the-public-sector>
- Matias, Y. (2023, October 10). Project Green Light's work to reduce urban emissions using AI. Google. <https://blog.google/outreach-initiatives/sustainability/google-ai-reduce-greenhouse-emissions-project-greenlight/#:~:text=Green%20Light%2C%20a%20Google%20Research%20initiative%2C%20uses%20AI%20and%20Google,five%20minutes%2C%20using%20existing%20infrastructure.>
- Mayfield, M., & Punzo, G. (2023, June 13). Car ownership is likely to become a thing of the past – and so could public transport. The Conversation. <https://theconversation.com/car-ownership-is-likely-to-become-a-thing-of-the-past-and-so-could-public-transport-110550>
- Mazzeo, D., Matera, N., Peri, G., & Scaccianoce, G. (2022, December 16). Forecasting green roofs' potential in improving building thermal performance and mitigating urban heat island in the Mediterranean area: An artificial intelligence-based approach. Applied Thermal Engineering. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1359431122018099>
- MBX Systems. (2023, May 23). Crowd monitoring: Why ai is essential for scaling physical security in busy places. <https://www.mbx.com/insights/crowd-monitoring-why-ai-is-essential-for-scaling-physical-security-in-busy-places/>
- McCauley, R. (2021, April 30). The 6 challenges of autonomous vehicles and how to overcome them. GovTech. <https://www.govtech.com/fs/the-6-challenges-of-autonomous-vehicles-and-how-to-overcome-them.html>
- McCoy, K. (2017, July 13). Drivers spend an average of 17 hours a year searching for parking spots. USA Today. <https://www.usatoday.com/story/money/2017/07/12/parking-pain-causes-financial-and-personal-strain/467637001/>
- McGrath, L. (2023). The impact of the built environment on loneliness: A systematic review and narrative synthesis. Open. [https://www.academia.edu/94768768/The\\_impact\\_of\\_the\\_built\\_environment\\_on\\_loneliness\\_A\\_systematic\\_review\\_and\\_narrative\\_synthesis](https://www.academia.edu/94768768/The_impact_of_the_built_environment_on_loneliness_A_systematic_review_and_narrative_synthesis)
- McKinsey & Company. (2017). The next generation of predictive maintenance in industry 4.0. Retrieved from <https://www.mckinsey.com/>
- MediFind. (n.d.) *8 Major Problems with the U.S. Healthcare System Today*. Retrieved from: <https://www.medifind.com/news/post/problems-us-healthcare-system.>
- Meenar, M., Heckert, M., & Adlakha, D. (2022). “Green Enough Ain’t Good Enough:” Public Perceptions and Emotions Related to Green Infrastructure in Environmental Justice Communities. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 19(3), 1448.
- Mehmood, H., Liao, D., & Mahadeo, K. (2021, January 12). A Review of Artificial Intelligence Applications to Achieve Water-related Sustainable Development Goals. *Ieee explore. ieeexplore.org*. <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/9311018>
- Meier, R. (2020, February 19). Building a garden that cares for itself. Medium. <https://medium.com/google-developers/building-a-garden-that-cares-for-itself-9918a3d3be72>
- Meiji, David. (2018, April). Quantifying Greenness of Cities with Satellite Imagery and AI. Overstory. Retrieved from <https://www.overstory.com/blog/quantifying-greenness-of-cities-with-satellite-imagery-and-ai>
- Menard, T. (2022, May 30). How AI and Machine Learning Are Reshaping Transit: Menard. Fierce Electronics. <https://www.fierceelectronics.com/sensors/how-ai-and-machine-learning-are-reshaping-transit-menard>

# References

- Mercer, T., Geurkink, S., & Wheat, E. (2021, July 11). *Permaculture: Barriers Preventing Farmers from Integrating Sustainable Techniques and Solutions to Help Overcome Them*. Retrieved from [https://botanicgardens.uw.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/7/2021/11/Permaculture\\_Capstone.pdf](https://botanicgardens.uw.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/7/2021/11/Permaculture_Capstone.pdf)
- Merchant, E. (2023, August 30). Using AI to Track Coal Train Dust. Undark Magazine. <https://undark.org/2023/08/30/ai-train-coal-dust-california/>
- MetaProp. (2023). The Impact of Innovation and AI on Affordable Housing. YouTube. Retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gRYUIFuifLo>.
- Meyers, A. (2022, November 20). Anna Answers: What Do the Colors Mean on Radar/ Futurecast? WETM - MyTwinTiers.Com. <https://www.mytwintiers.com/weather/weather-wisdom/anna-answers-what-do-the-colors-mean-on-radar-futurecast/>
- Michael, A. (2023, September 19). Artificial Intelligence, democracy and elections: Think tank: European parliament. Think Tank | European Parliament. [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/document/EPRS\\_BRI\(2023\)751478](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/document/EPRS_BRI(2023)751478)
- Miller, H. J., Wu, Y., & Zhu, D. (2019). UrbanSim: an open-source software platform for supporting planning and analysis of urban development, environmental impacts, and transportation. *Journal of Transport and Land Use*, 12(1), 937-967.
- Miller, P. (2018, March 11). Health impacts of suburban development patterns. *Delaware journal of public health*. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8396707/#:~:text=The%20wide%2C%20long%20streets%20of,cars%20traveling%20at%20slower%20speeds.>
- Miller, Tony. (2018). *The New World of Human Resources and Employment How Artificial Intelligence and Process Redesign is Driving Dramatic Change*. Business Expert Press. <https://learning.oreilly.com/library/view/the-new-world/9781949443035/>
- Miovision Surtrac. (n.d.). Surtrac. Retrieved November 28, 2023, from <https://miovision.com/surtrac>
- Mirmalek, P. (2023, February 27). How artificial intelligence can help design better cities. *Fast Company*. Retrieved December 7, 2023, from <https://www.fastcompany.com/90856264/how-artificial-intelligence-can-help-design-better-cities>
- Mishra, A., & Kumar Ray, A. (2020). IoT cloud-based cyber-physical system for efficient solid waste management in smart cities: a novel cost function-based route optimization technique for waste collection vehicles using dustbin sensors and real-time road traffic informatics. *IET Cyber-Physical Systems: Theory & Applications*, 5(4), 330-341. <https://doi.org/10.1049/iet-cps.2019.0110>
- Mishra, P. (2022, September 14). Reduce urban heat island effect with AI & 3D mapping tools. *Gramener Blog*. <https://blog.gramener.com/reduce-urban-heat-island-effect-solutions/>
- MIT News. (2021, October 12). *Deep learning helps predict traffic crashes before they happen*. | Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Retrieved from: <https://news.mit.edu/2021/deep-learning-helps-predict-traffic-crashes-1012>.
- MIT Technology Review Insights. (2023, September 15). Sustainability starts in the design process, and AI can help. *MIT Technology Review*. <https://www.technologyreview.com/2022/01/19/1043819/sustainability-starts-in-the-design-process-and-ai-can-help/>
- MKAI. (2022, April 29). Top Five ai-based Smart Traffic Management Solutions. MKAI. <https://mkai.org/top-five-ai-based-smart-traffic-management-solutions/>
- Modi, Y., Teli, R., Mehta, A., Shah, K., & Shah, M. (2021). A comprehensive review on intelligent traffic management using machine learning algorithms. *Innovative Infrastructure Solutions*, 7, 1-14.
- Mohammadi, N., & Taylor, J. (2020). *Smart City Digital Twins*. American Planning Association. Retrieved from <https://planning.org/pas/quicknotes/89/smart-city-digital-twins/>
- Mohammadi, N., & Taylor, J. E. (2021, December 20). *Thinking fast and slow in disaster decision-making with Smart City Digital Twins*. *Nature News*. Retrieved from <https://www.nature.com/articles/s43588-021-00174-0>
- Mohammed, H. (2023, September 28). How AI is making soil moisture monitoring more accurate. *99Science*. <https://99science.org/2023/09/15/how-ai-is-making-soil-moisture-monitoring-more-accurate/>
- Mommers, L., Voermans, W., Koelewijn, W., & Kielman, H. (2009, January 20). Understanding the law: Improving legal knowledge dissemination by translating the contents of formal sources of law - artificial intelligence and law. *SpringerLink*. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10506-008-9073-5#citeas>
- Moore, M. R. (2007, July). *Auditory Processing Disorders: Acquisition and Treatment*. *Journal of communication disorders*. Retrieved from <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17467002/>
- Moreno-Armendáriz, M. A., Calvo, H., Duchanoy, C. A., López-Juárez, A. P., Vargas-Monroy, I. A., & Suarez-Castañón, M. S. (2019). *Deep Green Diagnostics: Urban Green*

# References

- Space Analysis Using Deep Learning and Drone Images. *Sensors* (Basel, Switzerland), 19 (23), 5287. <https://doi.org/10.3390/s19235287>
- Morgenstern, J., Rosella, L., Daley, M., Goel, V., Schunemann, H., & Piggott, T. (n.d.). "AI's gonna have an impact on everything in society, so it has to have an impact on public health": a fundamental qualitative descriptive study of the implications of artificial intelligence for public health. *BMC Public Health*.
- Mount, J. (2023, January 20). Crisis Communication Suffers During Natural Disasters. Public Policy Institute of California. <https://www.ppic.org/blog/crisis-communication-suffers-during-natural-disasters/>
- Mousavi, S., Gheibi, M., Waclawek, S., & Behzadian, K. (2023). A novel smart framework for optimal design of green roofs in buildings conforming with energy conservation and thermal comfort. *Energy and Buildings*, 291, 113111. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enbuild.2023.113111>
- Muro, M., Jacobs, J., Liu, S. (2023, July 20). *Building AI cities: How to spread the benefits of an emerging technology across more of America*. Brookings. Retrieved from: <https://www.brookings.edu/articles/building-ai-cities-how-to-spread-the-benefits-of-an-emerging-technology-across-more-of-america/>.
- Murphy, P. (2023). The potential of generative AI to help cities better manage their public parks and Green Spaces. *Maket*. <https://www.maket.ai/post/the-potential-of-generative-ai-to-help-cities-better-manage-their-public-parks-and-green-spaces>
- Murphy, P. (n.d.). The potential of generative AI to help cities better manage their public parks and Green Spaces. *Maket*. <https://www.maket.ai/post/the-potential-of-generative-ai-to-help-cities-better-manage-their-public-parks-and-green-spaces>
- Murphy, P. (n.d.). The potential of generative AI to help cities better manage their public parks and Green Spaces. *Maket*. <https://www.maket.ai/post/the-potential-of-generative-ai-to-help-cities-better-manage-their-public-parks-and-green-spaces>
- Mustak, M., Salminen, J., Plé, L., & Wirtz, J. (2021). Artificial intelligence in marketing: Topic modeling, scientometric analysis, and research agenda. *Journal of Business Research*, 124, 389-404. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2020.10.044>
- Myreader (2023) - Let an AI read books, documents, papers for you. <https://www.myreader.ai/#faqs>
- NALP (2023) Natives versus non natives Accessed December 6 2023. <https://blog.landscapeprofessionals.org/sustainability-native-versus-non-native-plants/>
- Nam, T. (2019). Retrieved from <https://www.reprintsdesk.com/user3/fulltextreader.aspx>
- NASA. (n.d.). *Orbiting Carbon Observatory - 3*. Retrieved from <https://ocov3.jpl.nasa.gov/>
- NASCIO — *AI Meets the Moment: How a Pandemic Shaped AI Adoption in State Government*. (n.d.). Retrieved August 16, 2023, from <https://iapp.org/resources/article/nascio-report-ai-meets-the-moment/>
- National Alliance to End Homelessness. (2023, May 23). State of Homelessness: 2023 edition. <https://endhomelessness.org/homelessness-in-america/homelessness-statistics/state-of-homelessness/>
- National Association of Realtors. (2003, September). *Creating great neighborhoods: Density in your community*. Local Government Commission. US EPA. Retrieved from: <https://archive.epa.gov/greenbuilding/web/pdf/density.pdf>.
- National Institute of Food and Agriculture. (n.d.). Agriculture and Food Research Initiative - Foundational and Applied Science Program. <https://www.nifa.usda.gov/grants/funding-opportunities/agriculture-food-research-initiative-foundational-applied-science>
- National Institute of Food and Agriculture. (n.d.). Artificial Intelligence. Artificial Intelligence . <https://www.nifa.usda.gov/artificial-intelligence>
- National Integrated Drought Information System team (NOAA). (n.d.). *National current drought conditions*. Retrieved from <https://www.drought.gov/current-conditions>
- National Parks Board. (2022, June). Singapore Develops Asia-First AI-Based Mobile App for Shark and Ray Fin Identification. \*NParks News\*. Retrieved from <https://www.nparks.gov.sg/news/2022/6/singapore-develops-asia-first-ai-based-mobile-app-for-shark-and-ray-fin-identification>
- NBC News. (2023, June 8). Ai meets agriculture with New Farm Machines to kill weeds and harvest crops. YouTube. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DjHGG7eQevY&ab\\_channel=NBCNews](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DjHGG7eQevY&ab_channel=NBCNews)
- Neo, En. Xin., Hasikin, K., Lai, K. W., Mokhtar, M. I., Azizan, M. M., Hizaddin, H. F., Razak, S. A., & Yanto. (2023). Artificial intelligence-assisted air quality monitoring for smart city management. *PeerJ Computer Science*, 9(1306), e1306. <https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj-cs.1306>
- Neslen, A (2021, August 11). Here's how Ai can help fight climate change. World Economic Forum. <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2021/08/how-ai-can-fight-climate-change/>
- New Tool for Building and Fixing Roads and Bridges: Artificial Intelligence. (2023, November 19). The New York Times. Retrieved December 7, 2023, from <https://www.nytimes.com/2023/11/19/us/ai-infrastructure-construction.html>



# References

- Newman, P., & Jennings, I. (2008). *Cities as sustainable ecosystems: principles and practices*. Island Press.
- Newman, P., & Jennings, I. (2012). *Cities as Sustainable Ecosystems principles and practices*. Island Press.
- Newman, S., & Holupka, C. S. (2021). Hispanic Families in Assisted Housing. <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/periodicals/cityscpe/vol23num3/ch6.pdf>
- News. <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-022-33392-9>
- NIDCD. (2021). *Quick statistics about hearing*. National Institute of Deafness and Other Communication Disorders.
- Nixon-Saintil, J. (2023, August 28). Advancing Environmental Justice with ai: By Justina Nixon-Saintil. Project Syndicate. <https://www.project-syndicate.org/commentary/ai-tools-could-achieve-climate-resilient-agriculture-by-justina-nixon-saintil-2023-08>
- NL Netherlands. (n.d.). *Add a touch of Dutch to your street. Create a happier, healthier street with our cycling lifestyle*. Retrieved from: <https://dutchcyclinglifestyle.com/>.
- NOAA. (n.d.). *Maps & Data of climate*. Retrieved from <https://www.climate.gov/maps-data/all>
- Nomerovska, I. "How Computer Vision and AI Are Used to Secure Public Places." Keymakr's Blog Features the Latest News and Updates, Keymakr's Blog features the latest news and updates, 1 Aug. 2023, <https://keymakr.com/blog/how-computer-vision-and-ai-are-used-to-secure-public-places/>.
- Non-communicable diseases. UNICEF. (n.d.). <https://www.unicef.org/health/non-communicable-diseases>
- Novartis Foundation. (n.d.). *AI4 Healthy Cities: Recommendations for Using AI to Transform Urban Health*. Retrieved from: <https://www.novartisfoundation.org/transforming-population-health/ai4healthycities>.
- Noy, S., & Zhang, W. (2023, July 13). *Experimental evidence on the productivity effects of... - science* | AAAS. Science. Retrieved from <https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.adh2586>
- Ntoutsis, E., Fafalios, P., Gadiraju, U., Iosifidis, V., Nejdil, W., Vidal, M., Ruggieri, S., Turini, F., Papadopoulos, S., Krasanakis, E., Kompatsiaris, I., Kinder-Kurlanda, K., Wagner, C., Karimi, F., Fernandez, M., Alani, H., Berendt, B., Kruegel, T., Heinze, C., ... Staab, S. (2020). Bias in data-driven Artificial Intelligence Systems—an introductory survey. *WIREs Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery*, 10(3). <https://doi.org/10.1002/widm.1356>
- Nutty narrows bridge. Nutty Narrows Bridge | Longview, WA. (n.d.). <https://www.mylongview.com/400/Nutty-Narrows-Bridge>
- O'Connell, B. (n.d.). Would you trust ai to be your tour guide? new apps are taking off. *The Street*. <https://www.thestreet.com/travel/would-you-trust-ai-to-be-your-tour-guide-new-apps-are-taking-off>
- O'Conner, C. (2013, January). *Marion County Health Equity Report: Making the Difference*. Marion County. Retrieved from: <https://www.co.marion.or.us/HLT/communityassessments/Documents/healthequityreportmakingthedifferencefinal.pdf>.
- O'Connor, N. (2018, January 30). *Reforming the U.S. Approach to Data Protection and Privacy*. cfr.org. Retrieved August 13, 2023, from <https://www.cfr.org/report/reforming-us-approach-data-protection>
- O'Connor, R. (2023, April 12). PyTorch vs TensorFlow in 2023. News, Tutorials, AI Research. <https://www.assemblyai.com/blog/pytorch-vs-tensorflow-in-2023/>
- O'Neill, M. (2021, October 16). Predicting traffic crashes before they happen with artificial intelligence. *SciTechDaily*. <https://scitechdaily.com/predicting-traffic-crashes-before-they-happen-with-artificial-intelligence/>
- Obaideen, K., Yousef, B. A. A., AlMallahi, M. N., Tan, Y. C., Mahmoud, M., Jaber, H., Ramadan, M. (2022). An overview of smart irrigation systems using IoT. *Energy Nexus*, 7, 100124. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2772427122000791>
- Oberndorfer, E., Lundholm, J., Bass, B., Coffman, R. R., Doshi, H., Dunnett, N., Gaffin, S., Köhler, M., Liu, K. K., & Rowe, B. (2007). Green roofs as urban ecosystems: Ecological structures, functions, and services. *BioScience*, 57(10), 823–833. <https://doi.org/10.32920/14668800.v1>
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration. (n.d.). Earthquakes guide. US Department of Labor. <https://www.osha.gov/emergency-preparedness/guides/earthquakes>
- Odos, O. (2023, June) *AI-Powered Adaptive Street Lighting at Greece's Most Strategic Motorway*. *Tvilight*. Retrieved from <https://tvilight.com/case-study/ai-powered-adaptive-street-lighting-at-greeces-most-strategic-motorway/>.
- OFFICE OF COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT. (2022). *The 2022 Annual Homelessness Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress. 2022 AHAR: Part 1 - PIT Estimates of Homelessness in the U.S.* <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/sites/default/files/pdf/2022-AHAR-Part-1.pdf>

# References

- Olgen, B., Cucuzzella, C. (2023, August 16). *Artificial Intelligence Can Be Used to Design Engaging and Interactive Public Art*. The Conversation. Retrieved from: <https://theconversation.com/artificial-intelligence-can-be-used-to-design-engaging-and-interactive-public-art-209104>.
- Omara, A., Gulen, D., Kantarci, B., & Oktug, S. F. (2018). Trajectory-Assisted Municipal Agent Mobility: A Sensor-Driven Smart Waste Management System. *Journal of Sensor and Actuator Networks*, 7(3), 29. <https://doi.org/10.3390/jsan7030029>
- Only for the poor?: SDG 9 and public transportation in the U.S. *Academy 4SC*. (2021, April 23). <https://academy4sc.org/only-for-the-poor-sdg-9-and-public-transportation-in-the-us/>
- Open AI & Microsoft Corporation (2023, August 8). Assessing climate positive design through Artificial Intelligence. ChatGPT. Retrieved from <https://openai.com/blog/chatgpt>
- OpenAI. (2023). ChatGPT (3.5 version) [Large language model]. <https://chat.openai.com/chat>
- OpenAI. (2023). ChatGPT (Dec 8 version) [Large language model]. <https://chat.openai.com>
- OpenAI. (2023). ChatGPT (Nov 30 version) [Large Language model]. <https://chat.openai.com/chat>
- OpenAI. (2023). ChatGPT [Large language model]. <https://chat.openai.com>
- OpenAI. (2023). Microsoft Bing (Dec 8) [Large language model]. <https://www.bing.com/search?q=Bing%20AI&showconv=1&form=MA13FV>
- OR, D. (2019). Oregon's statewide land use planning goals. Department of Land Conservation and Development : Oregon's Statewide Land Use Planning Goals : Oregon Planning : State of Oregon. <https://www.oregon.gov/lcd/OP/Pages/Goals.aspx>
- Oregon Department of Transportation: Crash Statistics & Reports: Data & Maps: State of Oregon. (n.d.). Crash Statistics & Reports: Oregon Department of Transportation. Retrieved December 8, 2023, from <https://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/Data/Pages/Crash.aspx>
- Oregon Department of Transportation. (2022). 2020 Oregon Traffic Crash Summary. In [oregon.gov/odot](https://www.oregon.gov/odot/Documents/Crash_Summary_2020.pdf). Retrieved December 8, 2023, from [https://www.oregon.gov/odot/Documents/Crash\\_Summary\\_2020.pdf](https://www.oregon.gov/odot/Documents/Crash_Summary_2020.pdf)
- Oregon Secretary of State & Oregon Audits Division. (2023). State Leadership Must Take Action to Protect Water Security for All Oregonians. Salem, Oregon. <https://sos.oregon.gov/audits/Documents/2023-04.pdf>
- Oregon's Pandemic Food Insecurity Rates (2019-2021) Mark Edwards and ... (n.d.-b). [https://liberalarts.oregonstate.edu/sites/liberalarts.oregonstate.edu/files/2022-11/oregon\\_food\\_insecurity\\_rates\\_2019-2021.pdf](https://liberalarts.oregonstate.edu/sites/liberalarts.oregonstate.edu/files/2022-11/oregon_food_insecurity_rates_2019-2021.pdf)
- Oregonian/OregonLive, J. R. | T. (2013, November 28). *TriMet testing grassy "eco-track" on Portland-Milwaukie Max Line (video)*. oregonlive. Retrieved from [https://www.oregonlive.com/commuting/2013/11/trimet\\_testing\\_eco-track\\_on\\_do.html](https://www.oregonlive.com/commuting/2013/11/trimet_testing_eco-track_on_do.html)
- Ortiz, B., Kahn, L., Bosch, M., Bogden, P., Pavon-Harr, V., Savas, O., & McCulloh, I. (2020). Improving Community Resiliency and Emergency Response with Artificial Intelligence. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2005.14212*
- Osipov, V. S., & Skryl, T. V. (2022). AI's contribution to combating climate change and achieving environmental justice in the global economy. *Frontiers in Environmental Science*, 10. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fenvs.2022.952695>
- Osman, A. I., Hosny, M., Eltaweil, A. S., & et al. (2023). Microplastic sources, formation, toxicity, and remediation: a review. *Environmental Chemistry Letters*, 21(5), 2129–2169. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10311-023-01593-3>
- Osseni, A. A., Dossou-Yovo, H. O., Gbesso, F. G. H., & Sinsin, B. (2023, August 5). GIS-based multi-criteria analysis for selecting suitable areas for urban green spaces in Abomey-Calavi District, southern Benin. *MDPI*. <https://www.mdpi.com/2073-445X/12/8/1553>
- OÜ, P. I. / P. (2022). How to create a crisis comms plan so you're always prepared. *Pipedrive*. <https://www.pipedrive.com/en/blog/crisis-comms>
- Our technology, automatic data in real time. (n.d.). Cortexia. Retrieved December 6, 2023, from <https://www.cortexia.ch/technologies/?lang=en>
- Pagano, T. et al. (2023). Bias and Unfairness in Machine Learning Models: A Systematic review on datasets, tools, fairness metrics, and identification and mitigation methods. *Big Data and Cognitive Computing*, 7(1), 15. <https://doi.org/10.3390/bdcc7010015>
- Pala, D., Caldarone, A. A., Franzini, M., Malovini, A., Larizza, C., Casella, V., & Bellazzi, R. (2020, April 8). Deep Learning to Unveil Correlations between Urban Landscape and Population Health. *Sensors*.
- Palafox, L., & Alejandro, Y. (2019, August). Gentrification Prediction Using Machine Learning. *Research Gate*. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/335502378\\_Gentrification\\_Prediction\\_Using\\_Machine\\_Learning](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/335502378_Gentrification_Prediction_Using_Machine_Learning)

# References

- Pamukcu-Albers, P., Ugolini, F., La Rosa, D. et al. Building green infrastructure to enhance urban resilience to climate change and pandemics. *Landscape Ecol* 36, 665–673 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10980-021-01212-y>
- Panagopulos, C. (2023, October 5). *AI-Driven Earthquake Forecasting Shows Promise in Trials*. Science and Technology. UT News. Retrieved from: <https://news.utexas.edu/2023/10/05/ai-driven-earthquake-forecasting-shows-promise-in-trials/>.
- Panditharatne, M., & Weiner, D. (2023, November 28). Artificial intelligence, participatory democracy, and Responsive Government. Brennan Center for Justice. <https://www.brennancenter.org/our-work/research-reports/artificial-intelligence-participatory-democracy-and-responsive-government>
- Panorama Solutions (2023). Invasive plants Accessed December 6 2023. <https://panorama.solutions/en/building-block/manual-removal-invasive-plants-instead-using-heavy-machinery>
- Park, W. (n.d.). How far can vertical farming go? BBC. <https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20230106-what-if-all-our-food-was-grown-in-indoor-vertical-farms>
- Parker, T., & Stone, M. (2023). South Park. *Deep Learning*. cartoon, Los Angeles, CA: Comedy Central.
- Pasquero, C., & Poletto, M. (2023). *Biodesign in the Age of Artificial Intelligence: Deep Green*. Taylor & Francis.
- Perifanis, N. A., & Kitsios, F. (2023). Investigating the influence of artificial intelligence on business value in the digital era of strategy: A literature review. *Information*, 14(2), 85.
- Perkins, M. (2023). Retrieved from <https://ro.uow.edu.au/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=3071&context=jutlp>
- Phillip Morris International. (2019, September 5). *How artificial intelligence could help solve a big problem*. World No Ashtray. Retrieved from: <https://www.worldnoashtray.com/en/be-inspired/can-ai-help-clean-our-cities--how-artificial-intelligence-could-/>.
- Phillips, S. (2020). *Affordable Housing Primer*. Los Angeles, CA; UCLA Lewis Center.
- Pica-Alfano, L. (n.d.). Ten local government chatbots that are making a difference. Govlaunch Stories. <https://govlaunch.com/stories/ten-local-government-chatbots-that-are-making-a-difference>
- Pickrell, D. (2017, December 11). *How much time do Americans spend behind the wheel?* Volpe National Transportation Systems Center. Retrieved from: <https://www.volpe.dot.gov/news/how-much-time-do-americans-spend-behind-wheel#:~:text=The%20Volpe%20team%20found%20that,the%20American%20Time%20Use%20Survey.>
- Planetizen. (2023, November). Denver-Inspired Chatbot Serves as Prototype for AI City Planning and Zoning. Retrieved from <https://www.planetizen.com/news/2023/11/125523-denver-inspired-chatbot-serves-prototype-ai-city-planning-and-zoning>
- Plant Biodiversity Science in the era of Artificial Intelligence. *Frontiers*. (n.d.). <https://www.frontiersin.org/research-topics/18336/plant-biodiversity-science-in-the-era-of-artificial-intelligence>
- Poehler, B. (n.d.). Cherriots workers say their job is getting more dangerous. *Statesmen Journal*. <https://www.statesmanjournal.com/story/news/local/2023/07/05/salem-area-mass-transit-district-board-bus-drivers-assaulted-oregon/70295005007/>
- Poetry is good for mental health, study shows. (2023, November 7). NTU. <https://www.ntu.ac.uk/about-us/news/news-articles/2023/11/poetry-is-good-for-mental-health,-study-shows#:~:text=Reading%2C%20writing%20and%20sharing%20poetry,depression%2C%20a%20new%20study%20shows.>
- Popa, B. (2023, April 27). Navigation expert explains why google maps and Waze aren't always the right choices. *Autoevolution*. <https://www.autoevolution.com/news/navigation-expert-explains-why-google-maps-and-waze-arent-always-the-right-choices-214081.html>
- Popovich, N., & Flavelle, C. (2019). Summer in the City Is Hot, but Some Neighborhoods Suffer More. *The New York Times*. Retrieved March 13, 2021, from <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2019/08/09/climate/city-heat-islands.html>
- Potholes | Eugene, OR website. (n.d.). <https://www.eugene-or.gov/620/Potholes#:~:text=Eugene%20has%20its%20share%20of,and%20how%20they%20are%20fixed>
- Pourhomaoun, M. (2020, September). *Automatic Traffic Monitoring and Management for Pedestrian and Cyclist Safety Using Deep Learning and Artificial Intelligence*. Mineta Transportation Institute. Retrieved from: <https://transweb.sjsu.edu/research/1808-Automatic-Traffic-Monitoring-Pedestrian-Cyclist-Safety.>
- Prandi, C., Barricelli, B. R., Mirri, S., & Fogli, D. (2021, September 8). Accessible wayfinding and Navigation: A systematic mapping study - universal access in the information society. SpringerLink. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10209-021-00843-x>
- Press Trust of India. (2023, August 24). Geospatial AI, machine learning to be used for monitoring air quality. *Business Standard*; Press of India. <https://www.business->

# References

- standard.com/india-news/geospatial-ai-machine-learning-to-be-used-for-monitoring-air-quality-123082401192\_1.html
- Pretty Purple Door (2023). Native-vs-invasive Accessed December 6 2023, <https://www.purpledoor.com/native-vs-invasive/>
- Project sidewalk. (n.d.). Project Sidewalk. <https://sidewalk-chicago.cs.washington.edu/>
- Pros & Cons of Public Participation GIS (PPGIS) in Urban Planning. (n.d.). <https://www.maptionnaire.com/blog/pros-cons-of-ppgis-in-urban-planning>
- PTV Group. (n.d.) *Artificial Intelligence in Transportation*. Retrieved from: <https://www.ptvgroup.com/en-us/application-areas/ai-in-transportation>.
- Public Safety and Homeland Security. (2023, December 6). The Emergency Alert System (EAS). Federal Communications Commission. [https://www.fcc.gov/emergency-alert-system#:~:text=Cybersecurity%20and%20Communications%20Reliability%20Division,-Network%20Reliability%20Resources&text=The%20Emergency%20Alert%20System%20\(EAS\)%20is%20a%20national%20public%20warning,AMBER%20alerts%2C%20to%20affected%20communities](https://www.fcc.gov/emergency-alert-system#:~:text=Cybersecurity%20and%20Communications%20Reliability%20Division,-Network%20Reliability%20Resources&text=The%20Emergency%20Alert%20System%20(EAS)%20is%20a%20national%20public%20warning,AMBER%20alerts%2C%20to%20affected%20communities).
- Public transportation facts*. American Public Transportation Association. (2023, March 10). Retrieved from <https://www.apta.com/news-publications/public-transportation-facts/>
- Purwanda, I. G., Adiono, T., Situmorang, S., Dawani, F., Samhany, H. A., & Fuada, S. (2017, September 1). Prototyping design of a low-cost bike-sharing system for smart city application. IEEE Xplore. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICTSS.2017.8288882>
- PwC. (2017). Sizing the prize: What's the real value of AI for your business and how can you capitalize?. Retrieved August 15, 2023, from <https://www.pwc.com/>
- Queen City News. (2023, November 16). Google using AI to try to improve traffic. YouTube. <https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=FSEZLy1p3c>
- Rahman, Sen Roy, S., Talukdar, S., & Shahfahad (Eds.). (2023). *Advancements in urban environmental studies: application of geospatial technology and artificial intelligence in urban studies*. Springer.
- Raicu, I. (2019, September 19). Smart lampposts: Illuminating smart cities. Markkula Center for Applied Ethics. <https://www.scu.edu/ethics/focus-areas/internet-ethics/resources/smart-lampposts-illuminating-smart-cities/>
- Rajesh Kumar Dhanaraj, Nilayam Kumar Kamila, Subhendu Kumar Pani, Balamurugan Balusamy, & Vani Rajasekar. (2024). *Artificial Intelligence for Future Intelligent Transportation*. CRC Press.
- Rane, N. (2023, November 2). Contribution of ChatGPT and Other Generative Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Renewable and Sustainable Energy. SSRN. [https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=4597674](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=4597674)
- Raviv, T., Tzur, M., & Forma, I. A. (2013). Static repositioning in a bike-sharing system: models and solution approaches. *EURO Journal on Transportation and Logistics*, 2(3), 187–229. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13676-012-0017-6>
- Ray, S. (2023, April 19). The role of AI in improving urban planning and city management. Medium. <https://medium.com/@sanjay987654ray/the-role-of-ai-in-improving-urban-planning-and-city-management-a62e8b8867af>
- Raza, M., Awais, M., Ali, K., Aslam, N., Paranthaman, V. V., Imran, M., & Ali, F. (2020). Establishing effective communications in disaster-affected areas and artificial intelligence-based detection using social media platforms. *Future Generation Computer Systems*, 112, 1057–1069. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.future.2020.06.040>
- RealSpace Blog. (2023, September 12). *Elevating Urban Planning: How AI is Transforming Cityscapes and Infrastructure*. Retrieved from: <https://www.realspace3d.com/blog/elevating-urban-planning-how-ai-is-transforming-cityscapes-and-infrastructure/>.
- RealSpace. (2023, September 12). AI in Urban Planning: Enhancing Sustainability and Efficiency | RealSpace Blog. <https://www.realspace3d.com/blog/elevating-urban-planning-how-ai-is-transforming-cityscapes-and-infrastructure/#:~:text=Housing%20and%20Infrastructure%20Development&text=AI%20tools%20assist%20planners%20in,the%20city's%20long%20term%20goals>.
- Rebellius, M. (2023, October 5). Siemens Smart Infrastructure Brandvoice: Why we need AI for sustainable infrastructure. Forbes. <https://www.forbes.com/sites/siemens-smart-infrastructure/2022/08/25/why-we-need-ai-for-sustainable-infrastructure/?sh=195a219b2da6>
- Reducing Energy Consumption with Street Light Digitization. TVILIGHT. (2022, May 20). <https://tvilight.com/reducing-energy-consumption-with-street-lighting-digitization/>
- Rehan, R. M. (2019). Sustainable Streetscape as an Effective Tool in Sustainable Urban Design. *HBRC Journal*, 9(2), 173–186. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.hbrj.2013.03.001>
- Rendleman, R. (2023, March 27). Meet CityRover, the artificial intelligence helping Oregon City battle potholes. OregonCity News. Retrieved December 7, 2023, from [https://www.oregoncitynewsonline.com/news/meet-cityrover-the-artificial-intelligence-helping-oregon-city-battle-potholes/article\\_c73489fe-ccf6-11ed-bo61-7b1fc2b2e0b2.html](https://www.oregoncitynewsonline.com/news/meet-cityrover-the-artificial-intelligence-helping-oregon-city-battle-potholes/article_c73489fe-ccf6-11ed-bo61-7b1fc2b2e0b2.html)

# References

- Renner, B. (2022, April 16). Survey: 2 in 3 millennials feel disconnected from their communities. Study Finds. <https://studyfinds.org/survey-most-millennials-feel-disconnected-community/>
- Researchers look to AI to reduce pedestrian and bicyclist fatalities. (n.d.). Scripps News. Retrieved November 22, 2023, from <https://scrippsnews.com/stories/researchers-look-to-ai-to-reduce-pedestrian-and-bicyclist-fatalities/>
- Rhodes, S. (2023). *Bike*. Eugene Transportation. Retrieved from: <https://www.eugene-or.gov/489/Bike>.
- Richards, C. E., Tzachor, A., Avin, S., & Fenner, R. (2023, May 11). Rewards, risks and responsible deployment of artificial intelligence in Water Systems. Nature News. <https://www.nature.com/articles/s44221-023-00069-6>
- Ritika. (2023, June 23). How an AI-powered smart city will manage its traffic in future. Labellerr. <https://www.labellerr.com/blog/how-an-ai-powered-smart-city-will-manage-its-traffic-in-future/>
- Rodriguez-Valencia, A., & Ortiz-Ramirez, H. A. (2021). Understanding Green Street Design: Evidence from Three Cases in the U.S. Sustainability, 13(4), 1916. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13041916>
- Rodziewicz, T. L., Houseman, B., & Hipskind, J. E. (2023). Medical Error Reduction and Prevention. In StatPearls. StatPearls Publishing. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK499956/>
- Rogers, A. (2020, January 8). 8 cities that show you what the future will look like. WIRED. <https://www.wired.com/2015/09/design-issue-future-of-cities/>
- Rohit Nishant, Mike Kennedy, Jacqueline Corbett. (2020, August). Artificial intelligence for sustainability: Challenges, opportunities, and a research agenda. Science Direct. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0268401220300967>
- Rosane, O. (2022, September 6). Local Food Movement: Everything you need to know. EcoWatch. <https://www.ecowatch.com/local-food-movement-facts.html>
- Rosenberg, D. (n.d.). *Smart agriculture - The fight to feed 10 Billion*. Nokia. Retrieved from: [https://www.nokia.com/thought-leadership/articles/fight-to-feed-10-billion/?did=D00000006824&gad\\_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAiA1MCrBhAoEiwAC2d64bH1V-mZzPSMB3Y5fygbQYXZNgUou-Zw\\_PGR4d7ptMivMR5-txR6nBoC8GMQAvD\\_BwE](https://www.nokia.com/thought-leadership/articles/fight-to-feed-10-billion/?did=D00000006824&gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAiA1MCrBhAoEiwAC2d64bH1V-mZzPSMB3Y5fygbQYXZNgUou-Zw_PGR4d7ptMivMR5-txR6nBoC8GMQAvD_BwE)
- Rousseau, S. (2020, October 6). Where Artificial Intelligence (AI) Meets Urban Planning. University of Central Florida. Retrieved December 7, 2023, from <https://www.ucf.edu/news/where-artificial-intelligence-meets-urban-planning/>
- Route Optimization for Waste Collection. (n.d.). NextBillion.ai. Retrieved December 6, 2023, from <https://nextbillion.ai/developers/notebooks/route-optimization-waste-collection>
- Ruiz, A. (2023, May 3). AI for predictive maintenance. nocode.ai. <https://www.nocode.ai/ai-for-predictive-maintenance/>
- S.919 - 118th Congress (2023-2024): A. Donald McEachin Environmental Justice For All Act. (2023, March 22). Retrieved from <https://www.congress.gov/bill/118th-congress/senate-bill/919>
- Saad, M. M., Khan, M. T. R., Tariq, M. A., & Kim, D. (2020, October). Lstm enabled artificial intelligent smart gardening system. In Proceedings of the International Conference on Research in Adaptive and Convergent Systems (pp. 136-141).
- Salama, A. H., Ragab, D. A., & Abdel-Moneim, N. M. (2023, February 6). Urban spaces as a positive catalyst during pandemics: Assessing the community's well-being by using artificial intelligence techniques. Ain Shams Engineering Journal. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2090447922003951>
- Salem, Oregon Population 2022 (Demographics, Maps, Graphs). (n.d.). Worldpopulationreview.com. <https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/salem-or-population>
- Salem, Oregon. Locate a Shelter. (n.d.). <https://www.cityofsalem.net/government/shaping-salem-s-future/housing-shelter/find-help-with-homelessness/locate-a-shelter>
- Samarth Varun (2023, Oct 25) What is ChatGPT? Top Capabilities and Limitations You Must Know <https://emeritus.org/in/learn/ai-ml-what-is-chatgpt/>
- Samsukha, A. (2023, December 5). Successfully Managing AI-Powered Smart Public Toilets. Forbes. <https://www.forbes.com/sites/forbestechcouncil/2023/12/05/successfully-managing-ai-powered-smart-public-toilets/?sh=7ceefbc32cf8>
- San Francisco Government. (n.d.). San Francisco's leadership as AI capital of the world on display at APEC. Retrieved from <https://sf.gov/news/san-franciscos-leadership-ai-capital-world-display-apec>
- Sanchez, T. (2023). *Planning with Artificial Intelligence*. American Planning Association. Retrieved from <https://www.planning.org/publications/report/9270237/>
- Sanchez, T.W. Planning with Artificial Intelligence, Planning Advisory Service Report 604; American Planning Association: Chicago, IL, USA, 2023.

# References

- Sanchez, T.W.; Shumway, H.; Gordner, T.; Lim, T. The prospects of artificial intelligence in urban planning. *Int. J. Urban Sci.* 2022, 27, 179–194.
- Sarrab, M., Pulparambil, S., & Awadalla, M. (2020). Development of an IoT based real-time traffic monitoring system for city governance. *Global Transitions*, 2, 230–245. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.glt.2020.09.004>
- Saura, J. R., Soriano, D. R., & Palacios-Marqués, D. (2022). Assessing behavioral data science privacy issues in government artificial intelligence deployment. *Government Information Quarterly*, 39(4), 101679. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.giq.2022.101679>
- Schaefer, C. (2021, June 2). Government agencies and Great Customer Service: A match made by baldrige. NIST. <https://www.nist.gov/blogs/blogrige/government-agencies-and-great-customer-service-match-made-baldrige>
- Schönfeld, K. C. von, & Bertolini, L. (2017). Urban Streets: Epitomes of Planning Challenges and Opportunities at the Interface of Public Space and Mobility. *Cities*, 68, 48–55. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cities.2017.04.012>
- Schulz, K. (2015, July 13). The earthquake that will devastate the Pacific Northwest. *The New Yorker*. <https://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2015/07/20/the-really-big-one>
- SCNPS (2023). Why Natives Accessed December 6 2023. <https://scnps.org/education/whynatives>
- Sebastian, S. (2023, November 30). *School of Planning, Public Policy and Management Class Hosts Information Session About AI for Salem Community Members*. University of Oregon. Retrieved from: <https://pppm.uoregon.edu/pppm-class-hosts-information-session-about-ai-salem-community-members>.
- Segimoto, N., Segimoto, K., & Sun, Y. (2022). A big data driven system to improve residential irrigation efficiency ... A BIG DATA DRIVEN SYSTEM TO IMPROVE RESIDENTIAL IRRIGATION EFFICIENCY USING MACHINE LEARNING AND AI. <https://csitcp.org/paper/12/1213csito8.pdf>
- Selerity. (2023, November 7). Data Analytics in urban planning: What's the future of the industry? <https://seleritysas.com/2021/10/16/data-analytics-in-urban-planning-whats-the-future-of-the-industry/>
- Selvam, A. P., & Al-Humairi, S. N. S. (2023). The Impact of IoT and Sensor Integration on Real-Time Weather Monitoring Systems: A Systematic Review. <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-3579172/v1>
- Selvam, D., Reddy, G., Kumar, N. (2020, November). *Designing a Smart and Safe Drainage System using Artificial Intelligence*. *International Journal of Engineering Research & Technology*, Vol.9, Issue 11. Retrieved from: <https://www.ijert.org/designing-a-smart-and-safe-drainage-system-using-artificial-intelligence>.
- Semtech. (2020, June 1). Smart Streetlights to Save Cities on Utility Costs. IoT For All. <https://www.iotforall.com/smart-streetlight>
- Sensory Trust. (2023). Sensory Trail Design. Retrieved on 6 Dec 2023. From <https://www.sensorytrust.org.uk/resources/guidance/sensory-trail-design>
- Sentiment Analysis Guide*. MonkeyLearn. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://monkeylearn.com/sentiment-analysis/>
- Seoul National University Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering. (n.d.). [https://cee.snu.ac.kr/english/sub1\\_1.php](https://cee.snu.ac.kr/english/sub1_1.php)
- Sevtsuk, A., Basu, R., Li, X., & Kalvo, R. (2021, June). A big data approach to understanding pedestrian route choice ... [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/352414322\\_A\\_big\\_data\\_approach\\_to\\_understanding\\_pedestrian\\_route\\_choice\\_preferences\\_Evidence\\_from\\_San\\_Francisco](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/352414322_A_big_data_approach_to_understanding_pedestrian_route_choice_preferences_Evidence_from_San_Francisco)
- Shaamala, A., Yigitcanlar, T., Nili, A., & Nyandega, D. (2023, September 8). Green Infrastructure Optimisation for Tackling Climate Change: A Review of Ai Driven Approaches. *Social Science Research Network*. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4566209>
- Shaamala, Abdulrazzaq and Yigitcanlar, Tan and Nili, Al and Nyandega, Dan, Green Infrastructure Optimisation for Tackling Climate Change: A Review of Ai Driven Approaches. Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=4566209> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4566209>
- Shandas, V., & Messer, W. B. (2008). Fostering Green Communities Through Civic Engagement: Community-Based Environmental Stewardship in the Portland Area. *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 74(4), 408–418. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01944360802291265>
- Sharma, R. (2023, December 4). Expert insights: AI in cybersecurity: Enhancing defense mechanisms and regulations amid evolving threats. *Cybersecurity Exchange*. <https://www.eccouncil.org/cybersecurity-exchange/interview/regulations-for-artificial-intelligence-in-cybersecurity/>
- Shates, T., Gebiola, M., Sun, P., Helo, A., Aung, O., Kenney, J., Malmstrom, C., Mauck, K. (2023, October 9). *Non-native plant viruses prevalent in remnant natural plant communities harm native perennial hosts*. APS Publications. American Phytopathological Society. Retrieved from: <https://apsjournals.apsnet.org/doi/10.1094/PBIOMES-05-23-0033-R>.

# References

- Shea, P. (2000, April). *Leveling the Playing Field: A Study of Captioned Interactive Video for Second Language Learning*. Sage Journals. Retrieved from <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.2190/3NEY-BNT0-FB28-VBWY>
- Shenoy, H. (2023, October 30). How AI is used to detect pests and save crops in agriculture. GreyB. <https://www.greyb.com/blog/detecting-pests-using-ai/#:~:text=Advantages%20Of%20Using%20AI%20for%20Pest%20Detection%20In%20Agriculture&text=AI%20can%20help%20ease%20this,on%20the%20soil%20and%20environment>
- Sherriff, L. (2023, July 7). The maps revealing urban heat stress. BBC News. <https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20230706-the-simple-ways-cities-can-adapt-to-heatwaves>
- Shi, W., Zhang, J., & Ye, N. (2018). Artificial Intelligence in Solid Waste Management. *Environmental Pollution*, 242(Pt B), 1306–1315.
- Shweta, & Main, K. (2023, July 28). What Is A Chatbot? Everything You Need To Know. Forbes. <https://www.forbes.com/advisor/business/software/what-is-a-chatbot/>
- Silvestro, D., Gorla, S., Sterner, T., Antonelli, A. Improving biodiversity protection through artificial intelligence. *Nat Sustain* 5, 415–424 (2022, March 24). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-022-00851-6>
- Sima, R. (2021, April 8). More Than Words: Why Poetry is Good for Our Health. International Arts + Mind Lab: The Center for Applied Neuroaesthetics. <https://www.artsandmindlab.org/more-than-words-why-poetry-is-good-for-our-health/>
- Simela, S. (2023, April 25). *Affordable Housing Policies Leave Renters Out in the Cold. This is How AI Can Fix it*. Retrieved from: <https://www.fastcompany.com/90886464/affordable-housing-policies-ai-fix>.
- Singla, S. (2023, July 8). Transforming Urban Planning and Smart Cities with AI Simulations. DataDrivenInvestor. Retrieved December 7, 2023, from <https://medium.datadriveninvestor.com/how-can-ai-powered-simulations-transform-urban-planning-and-smart-city-design-660623598a82>
- Sinha, M. (2021). Chapter 16 - Artificial Intelligence and Internet of Things readiness: inclination for hotels to support a sustainable environment. Science Direct. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/B978032385769700015X>
- Sisson, P. (2023, September 16). AI Invades Urban Planning and Design with Mixed Results. Bloomberg. Retrieved from <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/features/2023-09-16/ai-invades-urban-planning-and-design-with-mixed-results>
- Site layouts for viability appraisals custom floor plans, responsive policy constraints and instant viability. Site layouts for viability appraisals. (n.d.). <https://www.blocktype.co.uk/>
- Skroch, M., & Hilaire, T. St. (2021, November 15). New funding for wildlife highway crossings should help animals and drivers alike. The Pew Charitable Trusts. <https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/articles/2021/11/15/new-funding-for-wildlife-highway-crossings-should-help-animals-and-drivers-alike>
- Slater, T., Birchall, J. (2022, December). Growing resilient: The potential of urban agriculture for increasing food security and improving earthquake recovery. *Cities*.
- Smart Cities World News Team. (2023, January 20). Nottingham turns to AI to reduce congestion and emissions. Smart Cities World. <https://www.smartcitiesworld.net/air-quality/nottingham-turns-to-ai-to-reduce-congestion-and-emissions-8572>
- Smart Energy: Taiwan street lights integrated with AI to promote energy saving and innovative applications. (n.d.). Smart Cities Dive. Retrieved November 22, 2023, from <https://www.smartcitiesdive.com/press-release/20201008-smart-energy-taiwan-street-lights-integrated-with-ai-to-promote-energy-sav/>
- Smiley, R. A., Allgeyer, R. L., Shobo, Y., Lyons, K. C., Letourneau, R., Zhong, E., Kaminski-Ozturk, N., & Alexander, M. (2023). The 2022 National Nursing Workforce Survey. *Journal of Nursing Regulation*, 14(1), S1–S90. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2155-8256\(23\)00047-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2155-8256(23)00047-9)
- Smith, J. A. (2020). The Impact of Urban Green Spaces on Mental Health. *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, 25(2), 123–135. Retrieved from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6928838/>
- Smithsonian Institution (n.d.). The Why, What, When, Where, Who, How of Pollination. Smithsonian Gardens. Retrieved November 28, 2023, from <https://gardens.si.edu/gardens/pollinator-garden/why-what-when-where-who-how-pollination/>
- Snow, J. (2019, June 19). Water managers are using AI-powered tools to address public health problems. PBS. <https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/article/thirsty-solutions-water-managers-are-putting-ai-powered-tools-work/>
- Social Space. (n.d.). <https://socialspacejournal.eu/>
- Söderlund, J., & Newman, P. (2017). Improving Mental Health in Prisons Through Biophilic Design. *The Prison Journal*, 97(6), 750–772. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0032885517734516>
- Sofia. (2022, August 18). How can AI help optimize smart parking? Addepto. <https://addepto.com/blog/how-can-ai-help-optimize-smart-parking/>

# References

- Soil Science Society of America. (2023). What is a Community Garden? Retrieved on 7 Dec 2023. From <https://www.soils.org/about-soils/community-gardens/>
- Somashekhar, S. P., Sepúlveda, M.-J., Puglielli, S., Norden, A. D., Shortliffe, E. H., Rohit Kumar, C., Rauthan, A., Arun Kumar, N., Patil, P., Rhee, K., & Ramya, Y. (2018). Watson for Oncology and breast cancer treatment recommendations: Agreement with an expert multidisciplinary tumor board. *Annals of Oncology: Official Journal of the European Society for Medical Oncology*, 29(2), 418–423. <https://doi.org/10.1093/annonc/mdx781>
- Son, T. H., Weedon, Z., Yigitcanlar, T., Sanchez, T., Corchado, J. M., & Mehmood, R. (2023). Algorithmic Urban Planning for smart and sustainable development: Systematic review of the literature. *Sustainable Cities and Society*, 94, 104562. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scs.2023.104562>
- Son, T. H., Weedon, Z., Yigitcanlar, T., Sanchez, T., Corchado, J. M., & Mehmood, R. (2023). Algorithmic Urban Planning for Smart and Sustainable Development: Systematic Review of the Literature. *Sustainable Cities and Society*, 94. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scs.2023.104562>
- Son, T. H., Weedon, Z., Yigitcanlar, T., Sanchez, T., Corchado, J. M., & Mehmood, R. (2023). Algorithmic urban planning for smart and sustainable development: Systematic review of the literature. *Sustainable Cities and Society*, 104562. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scs.2023.104562>
- Sordello, R., Ratel, O., Lachapelle, F. F. D., Leger, C., Dambry, A., & Vanpeene, S. (2020, September 11). Evidence of the impact of noise pollution on Biodiversity: A Systematic Map - environmental evidence. *BioMed Central*. <https://environmentalevidencejournal.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13750-020-00202-y>
- SQLAL.ai. (n.d.). AI SQL & nosql generator. SQLAI.Ai. Retrieved December 8, 2023, from <https://www.sqlai.ai/app>
- Srivastava, K. (2009). Urbanization and mental health. *Industrial Psychiatry Journal*, 18(2), 75–76. <https://doi.org/10.4103/0972-6748.64028>
- Stability AI. (2023). Stable Diffusion (Nov 3rd version) [AI Image Generator]. <https://stablediffusionweb.com/#ai-image-generator>
- Staggs, B. (2023, July 24). AI can help fight climate change and injustice - if it doesn't make them worse, first. *Press Enterprise*. <https://www.pressenterprise.com/2023/07/23/ai-can-help-fight-climate-change-and-injustice-if-it-doesnt-make-them-worse-first/>
- Stahley, K. (2023, January). Five-Year Financial Forecasts. City of Salem Oregon.
- Stamatis, A., Geranontas, A., Dasyras, A., and Tambouris, E. (2020, October 29). *Using chatbots and life events to provide public service information*. The 13th International Conference on Theory and Practice of Electronic Governance. ICEGOV. Association for Computing Machinery. (p.54–61). Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1145/3428502.3428509>.
- Standard Media. (2023, January 23). San Francisco's Next Gold Rush Is Already Here, And You've Been Using It for Years. \*The SF Standard\*. Retrieved from <https://sfstandard.com/2023/01/23/san-franciscos-next-gold-rush-is-already-here-and-youve-been-using-it-for-years/>
- Startups Utilize AI and Machine Learning to Mitigate Barriers to Housing Development. Ivory Innovations. (2023, March 7). <https://ivoryinnovations.org/updatesnews-cards-1/2023/3/7/startups-utilize-ai-and-machine-learning-to-mitigate-barriers-to-housing-development>
- Stauskis, G. (2014). Development of methods and practices of virtual reality as a tool for participatory urban planning: a case study of Vilnius City as an example for improving environmental, social and energy sustainability. *Energy, sustainability and society*, 4, 1-13.
- Stephen, L. S. Y. (2009). *International Sustainable and Urban Regeneration: Case Studies and Lessons Learned 2008: Iconus Conference'08*. Hong Kong College of Technology.
- Stephens, R. (2023) *Green Cities*. Department of Planning, Public Policy, and Management at the University of Oregon. Retrieved from <https://blogs.uoregon.edu/smartmobility/>.
- Stephens, R. (2023). PPPM 445 Canvas Page. <https://canvas.uoregon.edu/courses/229031>
- Stephens, R. (2023, Fall). *Green Cities*. University of Oregon, Eugene, OR.
- Steuteville, R. (2021, August 12). Ten social benefits of walkable places | CNU. Congress for the New Urbanism. Retrieved December 7, 2023, from <https://www.cnu.org/publicsquare/2021/08/12/we-shape-our-cities-and-then-they-shape-us>
- Steuteville, R. (2021, August 31). Ten environmental benefits of walkable places | CNU. Congress for the New Urbanism. Retrieved December 7, 2023, from <https://www.cnu.org/publicsquare/2021/08/31/ten-environmental-benefits-walkable-places>
- Stevens, Ric. (2023). Artificial Intelligence University of Oregon “Green Cities”. Retrieved on 6 Dec 2023. From <https://blogs.uoregon.edu/artificialintelligence/contacts/>
- Stolth, J. (2023, June 14). Ai in public transit: Transforming smart cities & enhancing safety. *Safe Fleet*. <https://www.safefleet.net/blog/ai-in-public-transit/>
- Subramanian, M., & Cho, J. (2023, September). Enhancing Sustainable Transportation: AI-Driven Bike Demand Forecasting in Smart Cities. *MDPI*.



# References

- Substance abuse and homelessness: Statistics and rehab treatment. American Addiction Centers. (2023, August 22). <https://americanaddictioncenters.org/rehab-guide/homeless#:~:text=Most%20research%20shows%20that%20around,drug%20or%20alcohol%20use%20disorders.&text=According%20to%20SAMHSA%2C%2038%25%20of,while%2026%25%20abused%20other%20drugs.>
- Sultana, S., Salon, D., & Kuby, M. (2017). Transportation Sustainability in the urban context: A comprehensive review. *Urban Geography*, 40(3), 279–308. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02723638.2017.1395635>
- Sun, W., Bocchini, P., & Davison, B. D. (2020). Applications of artificial intelligence for disaster management. *Natural Hazards*, 103(3), 2631–2689. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10069-020-04124-3>
- Sun, Z., Sandoval, L., et al. (2022). A review of Earth Artificial Intelligence. *Computers & Geosciences*, 159, 105034. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cageo.2022.105034>
- Sungwoo, C. The rise of service robots in the hospitality industry: Some actionable insights. (2021, October 4). BU Today. Retrieved from <https://www.bu.edu/bhr/2021/10/04/the-rise-of-service-robots-in-the-hospitality-industry-some-actionable-insights/>
- Suomi, D. (n.d.). *City operations through AI*. Deloitte. Retrieved from: <https://www2.deloitte.com/fi/fi/pages/public-sector/articles/urban-future-with-a-purpose/city-operations-through-ai.html>.
- Suseno, Y., Chang, C., Hudik, M., & Fang, E. S. (2022). Beliefs, anxiety and change readiness for artificial intelligence adoption among human resource managers: the moderating role of high-performance work systems. *International Journal of Human Resource Management*, 33(6), 1209–1236. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1080/09585192.2021.1931408>
- Sustainable Innovation & Technology - Google Sustainability. Sustainability. (n.d.). <https://sustainability.google/>
- Sweetapple, C., Webber, J. L., Hastings, A., & Melville-Shreeve, P. (2023). Realising smarter stormwater management: A review of the barriers and a roadmap for real world application. *Water Research*, 244, 120505–120505. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.watres.2023.120505>
- Tahir, H., & Jung, E. (2023). Comparative Study on Distributed Lightweight Deep Learning Models for Road Pothole Detection. *Sensors*, 23(9). <https://doi.org/10.3390/s23094347>
- Taking the strain out of parking in busy cities with AI technology. (n.d.). <https://www.bath.ac.uk/announcements/taking-the-strain-out-of-parking-in-busy-cities-with-ai-technology/>
- Tallamy, D. (2023). *Why Native Plants Matter*. Bird Friendly Communities. Audubon. Retrieved from: <https://www.audubon.org/content/why-native-plants-matter>.
- Tarek, S., Ouf, A.S.ED. Biophilic smart cities: the role of nature and technology in enhancing urban resilience. *J. Eng. Appl. Sci.* 68, 40 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s44147-021-00042-8>
- Tavakkoli, S., Asaadi, M. M., Pakpour, A. H., & Hajiaghababaei, M. (2015). Environmental Psychology Effects on Mental Health Job Satisfaction and Personal Well-Being of Nurses. *Iranian Journal of Psychiatry*, 10(3), 158–164. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4749685/>
- Team, W. (n.d.). AI pricing. WebFX. <https://www.webfx.com/martech/pricing/ai/>
- TEDxUCL. (2022). *Biophilic Design: Supporting People and Planet*. TEDx Talks. Retrieved from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wbb5uzjib3l>.
- Teelucksingh, C., & Masuda, J. R. (2014). Urban environmental justice through the camera: Understanding the politics of space and the right to the city. *Local Environment*, 19(3), 300–317.
- Teh, G. (2019, June 24). How can AI apply to Smart Cities? LinkedIn. Retrieved December 7, 2023, from <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/how-can-ai-apply-smart-cities-bable/>
- TensorFlow. (n.d.). TensorFlow. TensorFlow. Retrieved December 8, 2023, from <https://www.tensorflow.org/>
- Terms of use. (n.d.). <https://openai.com/policies/terms-of-use>
- Testi, I., & Galle, N. (2022, April 28). AI for Greener & Healthier Cities: Data for Urban Nature Planning. Medium. <https://medium.com/urban-ai/ai-for-greener-healthier-cities-data-for-urban-nature-planning-c3boef382fed>
- Testi, I., & Galle, N. (2022, April 28). AI for Greener & Healthier Cities: Data For Urban Nature Planning. Medium. <https://medium.com/urban-ai/ai-for-greener-healthier-cities-data-for-urban-nature-planning-c3boef382fed>
- Testimonials - CityROVER. (2020). CityROVER. Retrieved December 7, 2023, from <https://www.cityrover.com/testimonials/>

# References

Thapa, N. (2022). AI-Driven Approaches for Optimizing the Energy Efficiency of Integrated Energy System. [Master's Thesis, University of Vaasa]

The City of San Diego. (n.d.). San Diego Police Department Technology Refresh—Smart Streetlights.

The Council of Economic Advisers. (2019, September). *The State of Homelessness in America*. Executive Summary. Retrieved from: <https://www.nhipdata.org/local/upload/file/The-State-of-Homelessness-in-America.pdf>.

The FDA Group. (2022, October 11). *A basic guide to writing effective Standard Operating Procedures (SOPS)*. The FDA Group - Life Science Consulting, Staffing, and Recruitment. Retrieved from <https://www.thefdagroup.com/blog/a-basic-guide-to-writing-effective-standard-operating-procedures-sops>

The Importance of Communication in Urban Planning. (n.d.). Retrieved December 2, 2023, from <https://www.maptionnaire.com/blog/importance-of-communication-in-urban-planning>

The largest urban farm in the world in Paris. Agrovent. (n.d.). <https://agrovent.com/en/blog/the-largest-urban-farm-in-the-world-in-paris/>

The Library of Congress. (n.d.). San Francisco earthquake and fire, April 18, 1906. The Library of Congress. Retrieved December 8, 2023, from <https://www.loc.gov/item/00694425/>.

The Markup. (2023, July 8). AI Environmental Equity: It's Not Easy Being Green. Retrieved from <https://themarkup.org/hello-world/2023/07/08/ai-environmental-equity-its-not-easy-being-green>

The Nature Conservancy (2023) Invasive species: What can you do Accessed December 6 2023. <https://www.nature.org/en-us/what-we-do/our-priorities/protect-water-and-land/land-and-water-stories/invasive-plant-species-invasive-species-education-1/>

The six elements of biophilic design. Thermory. (2023, October 30). <https://thermory.com/blog-and-news/the-six-elements-of-biophilic-design/>

The value of density. Ministry for the Environment. (2005, June 1). <https://environment.govt.nz/publications/summary-of-the-value-of-urban-design-the-economic-environmental-and-social-benefits-of-urban-design/the-value-of-density/>

The White House. (2021, December 13). Fact sheet: Putting the public first: Improving customer experience and service delivery for the American people. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/12/13/fact-sheet-putting-the>

[-public-first-improving-customer-experience-and-service-delivery-for-the-american-people/](#)

The White House. (2023, November 22). Blueprint for an AI bill of rights. The White House. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/ostp/ai-bill-of-rights/>

Thériault, M., Claramunt, C., Séguin, A., & Villeneuve, P. (2002). Temporal GIS and statistical modeling of personal lifelines. In *Springer eBooks* (pp. 433–449). [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-56094-1\\_32](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-56094-1_32)

Thompson, T. (2023, October 27). How AI can help to save endangered species. Nature News. <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-023-03328-4#:~:text=Soundscape%20analysis,animal%20species%20ofrom%20audio%20recordings.>

Thursd. (2023, March 1). Manas Bhatia uses AI in his biophilic architectural designs. Thursd. <https://thursd.com/articles/using-ai-in-manas-bhatia-biophilic-architectural-designs>

Tiseo, & 12, S. (2023, September 12). Cumulative CO2 emissions by country 1750-2021. Statista. <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1007454/cumulative-co2-emissions-worldwide-by-country/>

Tiseo, & 12, S. (2023, September 12). GHG emissions shares by country 2022. Statista. <https://www.statista.com/statistics/500524/worldwide-annual-carbon-dioxide-emissions-by-select-country/>

Tiseo, I., & 23, O. (2023, October 23). Global GHG emissions 1970-2022. Statista. <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1285502/annual-global-greenhouse-gas-emissions/>

Tolderlund, L. (2010, November 10). Design Guidelines and Maintenance Manual for Green Roofs. EPA. Retrieved March 16, 2023, from <https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/documents/GreenRoofsSemiAridAridWest.pdf>

Toler, A. (2023, October 26). AI can alert urban planners and policymakers to cities' decay. Notre Dame News. <https://news.nd.edu/news/ai-can-alert-urban-planners-and-policymakers-to-cities-decay/#:~:text=%E2%80%99CWE%20ofound%20that%20our%20approach,by%20urbanization%20C%20including%20homelessness.%E2%80%9D>

Tomer, A. (2019, July 30). *Artificial intelligence in America's digital city*. | Brookings Institution. Retrieved from: <https://www.brookings.edu/articles/artificial-intelligence-in-americas-digital-city/>.

Top Five ai-based Smart Traffic Management Solutions. MKAI. (2022, April 29). <https://mkai.org/top-five-ai-based-smart-traffic-management-solutions/>

# References

- Totaforti, S. (2018). Applying the benefits of biophilic theory to hospital design. *City, Territory and Architecture*, 5(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40410-018-0077-5>
- Traffic Prediction Using Machine Learning—Javatpoint. (n.d.). Retrieved November 30, 2023, from <https://www.javatpoint.com/traffic-prediction-using-machine-learning>
- Traffic Prediction with Machine Learning: How to Forecast Co. (n.d.). AltexSoft. Retrieved November 30, 2023, from <https://www.altexsoft.com/blog/traffic-prediction/>
- Transform Car-Centric Planning into Pedestrian Streets with AI. (n.d.). Retrieved November 22, 2023, from <https://www.planning.org/planning/2022/fall/transform-car-centric-planning-into-pedestrian-streets-with-ai/>
- Transforming Cities: AI for a Human-Centered Future | Ieticia Izquiero | TEDxBoston—YouTube. (n.d.). Retrieved November 22, 2023, from [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yn4VoRGoWVv&source\\_ve\\_path=MzY4NDIsMjM4NTE&feature=emb\\_title](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yn4VoRGoWVv&source_ve_path=MzY4NDIsMjM4NTE&feature=emb_title)
- Transit Costs Study Final Report. Transit Costs Project. (2023, July 31). <https://transitcosts.com/transit-costs-study-final-report/#:~:text=BIL%20calls%20for%20nearly%20one,usual%20of%20year%20appropriations%20included%2C>
- Trigyn Technologies. (2023, December 8). Trigyn Insights | How IoT is Revolutionizing Water Resource Management in Smart Cities Case Study. Trigyn. Retrieved December 8, 2023, from <https://www.trigyn.com/insights/how-iot-revolutionizing-water-resource-management-smart-cities>
- Tripathi, S. (2023, August 9). *AI and Wearables: Innovative tech for fighting air pollution*. Clean Air Fund. Retrieved from: <https://www.cleanairfund.org/news-item/ai-wearables-innovative-tech/>.
- Trischler, J., Dietrich, T., & Rundle-Thiele, S. (2019). Co-design: from expert-to user-driven ideas in public service design. *Public Management Review*, 21(11), 1595-1619. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14719037.2019.1619810>
- TS2. (n.d.). Embracing AI and Ethics in Urban Planning: Building Smart, Sustainable Cities. Retrieved from <https://ts2.space/en/embracing-ai-and-ethics-in-urban-planning-building-smart-sustainable-cities/>
- Tsang, S. W., & Jim, C. Y. (2016, June 2). Applying artificial intelligence modeling to optimize green roof irrigation. *Energy and Buildings*. [https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0378778816304959?casa\\_token=kEtAFWE7BDAAAAAA%3AzZNFxS16RqysjcwNwE3XlMUFD8xf79EiudO9BaAsLsQwRjvtDAmFnOnkcYjJosq5CpE6bpfed8](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0378778816304959?casa_token=kEtAFWE7BDAAAAAA%3AzZNFxS16RqysjcwNwE3XlMUFD8xf79EiudO9BaAsLsQwRjvtDAmFnOnkcYjJosq5CpE6bpfed8)
- Tsang, S. W., & Jim, C. Y. (2016). Applying artificial intelligence modeling to optimize green roof irrigation. *Energy and Buildings*, 127, 360-369. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enbuild.2016.06.005>
- Tsui, E. H. C. (2023, July 16). Exploring the Intersection of Artificial Intelligence and LEED: A New Era of Sustainable Innovation. Medium. <https://medium.com/@eddie.hc.tsui/exploring-the-intersection-of-artificial-intelligence-and-leed-a-new-era-of-sustainable-innovation-4746ccea72ed>
- Tumpa, S. A., Fahim, M. A. I., Rahman, M., & Newaz, M. K. Iot and artificial intelligence based smart gardening and irrigation system. *International Research Journal of Modernization in Engineering Technology and Science*, 5, 8997-9005.
- Tzachor, A., Devare, M., King, B., Avin, S., & Ó hÉigeartaigh, S. (2022, February 23). Responsible artificial intelligence in agriculture requires systemic understanding of risks and externalities. *Nature News*. <https://www.nature.com/articles/s42256-022-00440-4#Abs1>
- U.S. Access Board - 2002 Draft Guidelines for Accessible Public Rights-of-way. U.S. Access Board - Home. (2002, June 17). <https://www.access-board.gov/prowag/draft-2002.html>
- U.S. Access Board. (2023). Americans with Disabilities Act. Retrieved on 8 Dec 2023. From <https://www.access-board.gov/ada/>
- U.S. cities with the most pothole complaints | PropertyCasualty360. (2021, December 13). PropertyCasualty360. <https://www.propertycasualty360.com/2021/12/10/u-s-cities-with-the-most-pothole-complaints/?slreturn=20231107193754>
- U.S. Department of the Interior. (n.d.). Animals Need the Dark. National Parks Service. [https://www.nps.gov/articles/nocturnal\\_earthnight.htm](https://www.nps.gov/articles/nocturnal_earthnight.htm)
- U.S. Department of the Interior. (n.d.). Effects of noise on wildlife. National Parks Service. [https://www.nps.gov/subjects/sound/effects\\_wildlife.htm](https://www.nps.gov/subjects/sound/effects_wildlife.htm)
- U.S. Department of Transportation. (2021, April). UTC Spotlight: AI Pedestrian Traffic Safety System.
- U.S. Green Building Council. USGBC. (n.d.). <https://www.usgbc.org/>
- UCANR (2023). The Real Dirt Blog Accessed December 6 2023. <https://ucanr.edu/blogs/blogcore/postdetail.cfm?postnum=50407>
- Ukonu, C. (2023, November 13). 4 ways AI can super-charge sustainable development. World Economic Forum. <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2023/11/ai-sustainable-development/>

# References

- UNESCO. (2021, November 23). *Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence*. UNESCO. Retrieved from <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf000038137>
- United Nations Activities on Artificial Intelligence (AI). (2022). International Telecommunication Union, 1–284.
- United Nations. (2021, October 7). *Artificial intelligence can help halve road deaths by 2030*. UN News. Retrieved from: <https://news.un.org/en/story/2021/10/1102522>.
- United Nations. (n.d.). Urbanization: Expanding opportunities, but deeper divides | UN Desa Department of Economic and Social Affairs. United Nations. <https://www.un.org/development/desa/en/news/social/urbanization-expanding-opportunities-but-deeper-divides.html#:~:text=But%20when%20poorly%20planned%2C%20urbanization,economic%2C%20spatial%20and%20social%20dimensions>.
- United States Congress (USC). (2019) Water Infrastructure Improvement Act. Retrieved from <https://www.congress.gov/115/plaws/publ436/PLAW-115publ436.pdf>
- United States Environmental Protection Agency. (EPA) (n.d.). Public Participation Guide: Public Meetings. Retrieved from <https://www.epa.gov/international-cooperation/public-participation-guide-public-meetings>
- University of Illinois Chicago. (n.d.). Center for Health Equity in Medicine & A.I. Research. Retrieved from <https://medicine.uic.edu/com-research/chema/>
- University of Oregon Green Cities & City of Salem. (2023, July 17). AI Workshop. Salem.
- University, K. K. S. M., Kuhn, K., University, S. M., University, V. K. S. M., Kersken, V., University, G. Z. S. M., Zimmermann, G., Munich, L., University, T., Research, G., Cambridge, U. of, Namibia, U. of, & Metrics, O. M. A. (2023, April 1). *Accuracy of AI-generated captions with collaborative manual corrections in real-time: Extended abstracts of the 2023 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems*. ACM Conferences. Retrieved from <https://dl.acm.org/doi/abs/10.1145/3544549.3585724>
- UO to lead new earthquake research center. (2023, September 8). UO Media Relations. <https://uonews.uoregon.edu/uo-lead-new-earthquake-research-center>
- URB. (2023). Shaping The Future: Biophilic Cities. Shaping The Future S1 E5: Biophilic Cities. Retrieved November 12, 2023, from [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QT\\_8iRuAXNs](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QT_8iRuAXNs).
- Urban AI. (n.d.). Framing AI for Sustainable Cities. Retrieved from <https://medium.com/urban-ai/framing-ai-for-sustainable-cities-9723784dc97d>
- Urban heat island. Education. (n.d.). <https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/urban-heat-island/>
- Urban Institute. (2020). *Highway and Road Expenditures*. State and Local Backgrounders. Retrieved from: <https://www.urban.org/policy-centers/cross-center-initiatives/state-and-local-finance-initiative/state-and-local-backgrounders/highway-and-road-expenditures#:~:text=From%201977%20to%202020%2C%20in,spending%20growth%20over%20the%20period>.
- UrbanistAI. (n.d.). *Urbanist generative AI is a platform for participatory planning and co-design*. UrbanistAI. Retrieved from <https://urbanistai.com/>.
- UrbanSim. (2023). Retrieved from <https://www.urbansim.com/>
- US awards \$110 million to reduce wildlife car collisions - U.S. news ... (n.d.). <https://www.usnews.com/news/top-news/articles/2023-12-05/us-awards-110-million-to-reduce-wildlife-car-collisions>
- USDA (n.d.). The Importance of Pollinators. The People’s Garden. Retrieved December 1, 2023, from <https://www.usda.gov/peoples-garden/pollinators#:~:text=Pollinator%20habitat%20can%20beautify%20your,community%20engagement%20and%20learning%20opportunities>.
- USGOV (2023). Gardening with native plants Accessed December 6 2023. [https://www.fs.usda.gov/wildflowers/Native\\_Plant\\_Materials/Native\\_Gardening](https://www.fs.usda.gov/wildflowers/Native_Plant_Materials/Native_Gardening)
- Utilities One. (2023, October 15). *Ai-Assisted Energy Management for Public Transport Systems*. Retrieved from: <https://utilitiesone.com/ai-assisted-energy-management-for-public-transport-systems#>.
- Valdez, R. (2023, October 5). Good housing policy still depends on human not artificial intelligence. Forbes. <https://www.forbes.com/sites/rogervaldez/2023/09/07/good-housing-policy-still-depends-on-human-not-artificial-intelligence/?sh=6cf47edb7399>
- Valido, M. R., Gómez-Cárdenes, Ó., & Magdaleno, E. (2022). Monitoring vehicle pollution and fuel consumption based on AI camera system and gas emission Estimator model. *Sensors*, 23(1), 312. <https://doi.org/10.3390/s23010312>
- Valle-Cruz, D., Sandoval-Almazan, R., Criado, J. I., & Ruvalcaba-Gomez, E. A. (2019, June 1). *A review of Artificial Intelligence in government and its potential from a public policy perspective: Proceedings of the 20th Annual International Conference on Digital Government Research*. ACM Other conferences. Retrieved from <https://dl.acm.org/doi/abs/10.1145/332512.3325242>

# References

- Verdi, L. (2014, January 1). Aesthetics in urban space: Architecture and art for Sustainable Cities. Academia.edu. [https://www.academia.edu/73005903/Aesthetics\\_in\\_urban\\_space\\_architecture\\_and\\_art\\_for\\_sustainable\\_cities](https://www.academia.edu/73005903/Aesthetics_in_urban_space_architecture_and_art_for_sustainable_cities)
- Viliunas, G., & Grazuleviciute-Vileniske, I. (2022). Shape-finding in biophilic architecture: Application of AI-Based Tool. *Architecture and Urban Planning*, 18(1), 68–75. <https://doi.org/10.2478/aup-2022-0007>
- Ville de Paris. (2021). Stratégie Parisienne de Renaturation: Végétaliser pour un Paris Plus Vert. Mairie de Paris.
- Vincent, N. (2023, June 13). The AI-powered robot outshining humans in sustainable gardening. One Green Planet. <https://www.onegreenplanet.org/environment/ai-robot-sustainable-gardening/>
- Vinuesa, R., et al. (2020). The role of artificial intelligence in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. *Nature Communications*, 11(1). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-019-14108-y>
- Virginia Tech Pamplin College of Business. (2023, December). Pamplin research addresses sustainable cities. Retrieved from <https://pamplin.vt.edu/news/2023/12/pamplin-sustainable-cities.html>
- Voelkel, J., et al. (Year). Developing High-Resolution Descriptions of Urban Heat Islands: A Public Health Imperative. PDXScholar. Retrieved from [https://pdxscholar.library.pdx.edu/usp\\_fac/156/](https://pdxscholar.library.pdx.edu/usp_fac/156/)
- Voelkel, J., Hellman, D., Sakuma, R., & Shandas, V. (2018). Assessing vulnerability to urban heat: A study of disproportionate heat exposure and access to refuge by socio-demographic status in Portland, Oregon. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 15(4), 640. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph15040640>
- Volyntseva, Y. (2022, July 13). How Artificial Intelligence is Used for Data Analytics. <https://www.businesstechweekly.com/operational-efficiency/data-management/how-artificial-intelligence-is-used-for-data-analytics/>
- Wainwright, O. (2023, August 7). “it’s already way beyond what humans can do”: Will ai wipe out architects? The Guardian. <https://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/2023/aug/07/ai-architects-revolutionising-corbuser-architecture>
- Wallace, E. (2022, April 26). *Top 10 cities in Europe for AI. Open Data Science - Your News Source for AI, Machine Learning & more.* Retrieved from: <https://opendatascience.com/top-10-cities-in-europe-for-ai/>
- Walter, K. (2019, January 24). Regular Road Maintenance is Good for the Environment. Research & Development World. <https://www.rdworldonline.com/regular-road-maintenance-is-good-for-the-environment/>
- Wan, & Ma, Y. (2022). Urban Planning and Design Layout Generation Based on Artificial Intelligence. *Mathematical Problems in Engineering*, 2022, 1–10
- Wang, D. et al. (2023, June 16). Envisioning the Future of Urban Planning: When Generative and ChatGPT-like AI Meets Urban Planning. YouTube. Retrieved December 7, 2023, from <https://arxiv.labs.arxiv.org/html/2304.03892>
- Wang, J., Tsai, C.-H., & Lin, P.-C. (2016). Applying spatial-temporal analysis and retail location theory to public bikes site selection in Taipei. *Transportation Research Part A: Policy and Practice*, 94, 45–61. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tra.2016.08.025>
- Wang, Y., & Ye, T. (2022). Applications of Artificial Intelligence Enhanced Drones in Distress Pavement, Pothole Detection, and Healthcare Monitoring with Service Delivery. *Journal of Engineering*, 2022, 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2022/7733196>
- Wang, Y., Chen, X., Wang, P., & Zhang, D. (2018). Smart Traffic Management System Based on Artificial Intelligence. IEEE Access.
- Wanger, K. (n.d.). The subway system – history of New York City - seton hall university. History of New York City. <https://blogs.shu.edu/nyc-history/tours/the-subway-system/>
- Warrender, E. (2022, June 16). How can we use AI to fight air pollution? Open Access Government. <https://www.openaccessgovernment.org/how-can-we-use-ai-to-fight-air-pollution/137726/>
- Wasserman, D., and Flaxman, M. (2023). *Artificial Intelligence in Planning Practice.* American Planning Association. Retrieved from <https://www.planning.org/publications/document/9232733/>
- Watson, C. S., Elliott, J. R., Ebmeier, S. K., Vásquez, M. A., Zapata, C., Bonilla-Bedoya, S., Cubillo, P., Orbe, D. F., Córdova, M., Menoscal, J., & Sevilla, E. (2022, May 20). Enhancing disaster risk resilience using greenspace in Urbanising Quito, Ecuador. *Natural Hazards and Earth System Sciences*. <https://nhess.copernicus.org/articles/22/1699/2022/>
- Weatherstack API. (2022). Weatherstack . <https://Weatherstack.Com>. [https://weatherstack.com/?utm\\_source=google&utm\\_medium=cpc&utm\\_campaign=weatherstack\\_pmax\\_in&gad\\_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAiAvdCrBhBREiwAX6-6UtjHdV1zTL-wG2GzYAebQXn-kmoT8yTDcdfJwpsnTHkhygyxocv1QQAvD\\_BwE](https://weatherstack.com/?utm_source=google&utm_medium=cpc&utm_campaign=weatherstack_pmax_in&gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAiAvdCrBhBREiwAX6-6UtjHdV1zTL-wG2GzYAebQXn-kmoT8yTDcdfJwpsnTHkhygyxocv1QQAvD_BwE)

# References

- Web Desk. (2023, August 25). Geospatial AI and ML to revolutionize air quality monitoring in Indian Cities. The Week Magazine. <https://www.theweek.in/news/sci-tech/2023/08/25/geospatial-ai-and-ml-to-revolutionise-air-quality-monitoring-in-.html>
- Weichen, L., Kemloh Wagoum, A. U., & Bode, N. W. F. (2017, February 22). Route choice in pedestrians: Determinants for initial choices and ... <https://royalsocietypublishing.org/doi/10.1098/rsif.2016.0684>
- Weisbord, E. IWA Emerging Water Leader & Dig, E. (n.d.). Ai Basics for Advanced Water Wise Utilities – part 1. International Water Association. <https://iwa-network.org/ai-basics-for-advanced-water-wise-utilities-part-1/>
- Western Economic Services, LLC. (2021, August 5). Marion County 2021 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. <https://www.co.marion.or.us/BOC/CD/CDBG/PublishingImages/Pages/default/2021%20Citizen%20Participation%20Plan.pdf>
- What is a chatbot?. IBM. (n.d.). <https://www.ibm.com/topics/chatbots>
- What is Natural Language Processing? | IBM. (n.d.). Retrieved December 4, 2023, from <https://www.ibm.com/topics/natural-language-processing>
- What is SwipeSense. (n.d.). SwipeSense. Retrieved December 6, 2023, from <https://www.swipesense.com/what-is-swipesense>
- Whitehead, J. (2021). Ways Biophilic Design Promotes Human Health and Well-being — Art and Design. Uca.edu. <https://uca.edu/art/2021/03/30/ways-biophilic-design-promotes-human-health-and-well-being/>
- Whiting, K. (2019, December 10). How drones and artificial intelligence can save our forests. World Economic Forum Agenda. Retrieved from <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2019/12/technology-artificial-intelligence-ai-drone-trees-deforestation/>
- Why more Americans are putting off going to the doctor. (2023, March 25). PBS NewsHour. <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/show/why-more-americans-are-putting-off-going-to-the-doctor>
- Williams, D., & Brown, J. (2013). Learning Gardens and Sustainability Education: Bringing life to schools and schools to life. Routledge. Retrieved on 6 Dec 2023. From [https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=UWzPeLt\\_k6UC&oi=fnd&pg=PP2&dq=educational+gardens&ots=RyycYSG7ex&sig=U4KeHk2p6JPuLTeJEDoKS9oYN8U#v=onepage&q=educational%20gardens&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=UWzPeLt_k6UC&oi=fnd&pg=PP2&dq=educational+gardens&ots=RyycYSG7ex&sig=U4KeHk2p6JPuLTeJEDoKS9oYN8U#v=onepage&q=educational%20gardens&f=false)
- Willige, A. (2023). The UN says climate-smart cities are the future – these 3 projects show their potential. World Economic Forum. <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2020/09/climate-change-resilience-urban-infrastructure/>
- Willing, N. (2023). The Massive Impact AI Is Having Today On Reducing Carbon Emissions. Techopedia.com. <https://www.techopedia.com/ai-reduce-carbon-emissions>
- Winn, Z. (2018, October 22). *Why Boston will be the star of the AI revolution*. VentureFizz. Retrieved from <https://venturefizz.com/stories/boston/why-boston-will-be-star-ai-revolution>
- Woetzel, J., Remes, J., Boland, B., Lv, K., Sinha, S., Strube, G., Means, J., Law, J., Cadena, A., & von der Tann, V. (n.d.). Smart Cities: Digital Solutions for a More Livable Future. McKinsey&Company.
- Wong, C. (2023, November 14). DeepMind AI accurately forecasts weather — on a desktop computer. Nature. <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-023-03552-y>
- Wong, D. (2023, July 31). The top 10 ways AI is revolutionizing public transportation. Veritone. <https://www.veritone.com/blog/ai-public-safety-public-transportation/>
- World Bank. (2022, June). Water Resources Management Overview: Development news, research, data. World Bank. Retrieved December 8, 2023, from <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/waterresourcesmanagement>
- World Business Council. (2023, June 16). Wastewater Impact Assessment Tool (WIAT). WBCSD. Retrieved December 8, 2023, from <https://www.wbcd.org/Imperatives/Nature-Action/Water-Stewardship/Resources/Wastewater-Impact-Assessment-Tool-WIAT>
- World Economic Forum. (2020). The Future of Jobs Report 2020. Retrieved from <https://www.weforum.org/publications/the-future-of-jobs-report-2020/>
- World Food Programme. (2020, June 2). *5 facts about food waste and hunger*. Retrieved from: <https://www.wfp.org/stories/5-facts-about-food-waste-and-hunger#:~:text=1.,worth%20approximately%20US%24%20trillion.>
- World Population Review. (2023). Salem Oregon Population. Salem, Oregon population 2023. <https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-cities/salem-or-population>
- World Population Review. (2024). *Homeless Population by State 2024*. Homeless Rate. Retrieved from: <https://worldpopulationreview.com/state-rankings/homeless-population-by-state.>
- Wouters, J. (2023, March 28). SMS Chatbots: The ultimate guide (+ how-to tutorial). Chatimize. <https://chatimize.com/sms-chatbots/>

# References

- Wray, S. (2022, July 25). Atlas maps how cities around the world are using AI. Cities Today. <https://cities-today.com/atlas-maps-how-cities-around-the-world-are-using-ai/>
- Wray, S. (2023, March 15). The Rise of Super Smart Streetlights. Cities Today. <https://cities-today.com/the-rise-of-super-smart-streetlights/>
- Wright, K. (2010, November). The Relationship Between Housing Density and Built Form Energy Use. Environment Design Guide.
- Xia, Y., Sun, L., Peng Wang, & Lei, X. (2021, June 29). Artificial Intelligence-Based Structural Assessment for Regional Short- and Medium-Span Concrete Beam Bridges with Inspection Information. MDPI. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/354626333\\_Artificial\\_Intelligence\\_Based\\_Structural\\_Assessment\\_for\\_Regional\\_Short-\\_and\\_Medium-Span\\_Concrete\\_Beam\\_Bridges\\_with\\_Inspection\\_Information](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/354626333_Artificial_Intelligence_Based_Structural_Assessment_for_Regional_Short-_and_Medium-Span_Concrete_Beam_Bridges_with_Inspection_Information)
- Xiang, X., Li, Q., Khan, S., & Khalaf, O. (2020, November 12). Urban Water Resource Management for Sustainable Environment Planning Using Artificial Intelligence Techniques. Environmental Impact Assessment Review. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0195925520307939>
- Xie, Y., Xie, H., & Zeng, Z. (2019). An AI-Based Approach to Detect and Monitor Land Use Change in Singapore. \*Remote Sensing, 11\*(10), 1144. Retrieved from <https://www.mdpi.com/2072-4292/11/10/1144>
- Xu, J., Yu, D., & Ren, H. (2020). Artificial Intelligence for Urban Biodiversity Monitoring and Conservation. Ecological Informatics, 57, 101081.
- Xu, P., Chen, X., & Tang, Q. (2023). Design and Coverage Path Planning of a Disinfection Robot. Actuators, 182. <https://www.mdpi.com/2076-0825/12/5/182>
- Yan, Y., Liu, H., & He, C. (2021). How Does Urban Sprawl Affect Public Health? Evidence from Panel Survey Data in Urbanizing China. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 18(19), 10181. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph181910181>
- Yan. (2022). Application Method of Environmental Protection Building Elements Based on Artificial Intelligence Technology in the Field of Urban Planning and Design. *Advances in Multimedia*, 2022, 1–11.
- Ydewalle, G., & Gielen, I. (1992, January 1). *Attention allocation with overlapping sound, image, and text*. SpringerLink. Retrieved from [https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-1-4612-2852-3\\_25](https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-1-4612-2852-3_25)
- Yepes, P. (2021, December 20). Smart irrigation system implemented in Cartagena's city. FIWARE. <https://www.fiware.org/2021/04/20/smart-irrigation-system-implemented-in-cartagenas-city/>
- Yigitcanlar et al. (2020). Artificial Intelligence Technologies and Related Urban Planning and Development Concepts: How Are They Perceived and Utilized in Australia? *Journal of Open Innovation*, 6(4)
- Yigitcanlar, T., & Cugurullo, F. (2020). The sustainability of artificial intelligence: An urbanistic viewpoint from the lens of smart and sustainable cities. *Sustainability*, 12(20), 8548.
- Yigitcanlar, T., Kankanamge, N., Regona, M., Ruiz Maldonado, A., Rowan, B., Ryu, A., Desouza, K. C., Corchado, J. M., Mehmood, R., & Li, R. Y. (2020). Artificial Intelligence Technologies and Related Urban Planning and Development Concepts: How Are They Perceived and Utilized in Australia? *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 6(4), 187. <https://doi.org/10.3390/joitmc6040187>
- Yigitcanlar, T., Mehmood, R., & Corchado, J. M. (2021). Green artificial intelligence: Towards an efficient, sustainable and equitable technology for smart cities and futures. *Sustainability*, 13(16), 8952. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13168952>
- Yigitcanlar, T., Mehmood, R., & Corchado, J. M. (2021, August 10). *Green Artificial Intelligence: Towards an efficient, sustainable and equitable technology for Smart Cities and Futures*. MDPI. Retrieved from <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/13/16/8952>
- Yigitcanlar, T.; Mehmood, R.; Corchado, J.M. Green Artificial Intelligence: Towards an Efficient, Sustainable and Equitable Technology for Smart Cities and Futures. *Sustainability* 2021, 13, 8952. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13168952>
- Yin, J., Yuan, J., Arfaei, N., Catalano, P. J., Allen, J. G., & Spengler, J. D. (2020). Effects of biophilic indoor environment on stress and anxiety recovery: A between-subjects experiment in virtual reality. *Environment International*, 136(0160-4120), 105427. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envint.2019.105427>
- Young, S. (2020, January 8). The Future of Farming: Artificial Intelligence and Agriculture. Harvard International Review. <https://hir.harvard.edu/the-future-of-farming-artificial-intelligence-and-agriculture/>
- Yu, S., Guan, X., Zhu, J., Wang, Z., Jian, Y., Wang, W., & Yang, Y. (2023, June 1). Artificial Intelligence and urban green space facilities optimization using the LSTM model: Evidence from China. MDPI. <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/15/11/8968>
- Yu, S., Guan, X., Zhu, J., Wang, Z., Jian, Y., Wang, W., & Yang, Y. (2023). Artificial Intelligence and Urban Green Space Facilities Optimization Using the LSTM Model: Evidence from China. *Sustainability*, 15(11), 8968. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su15118968>

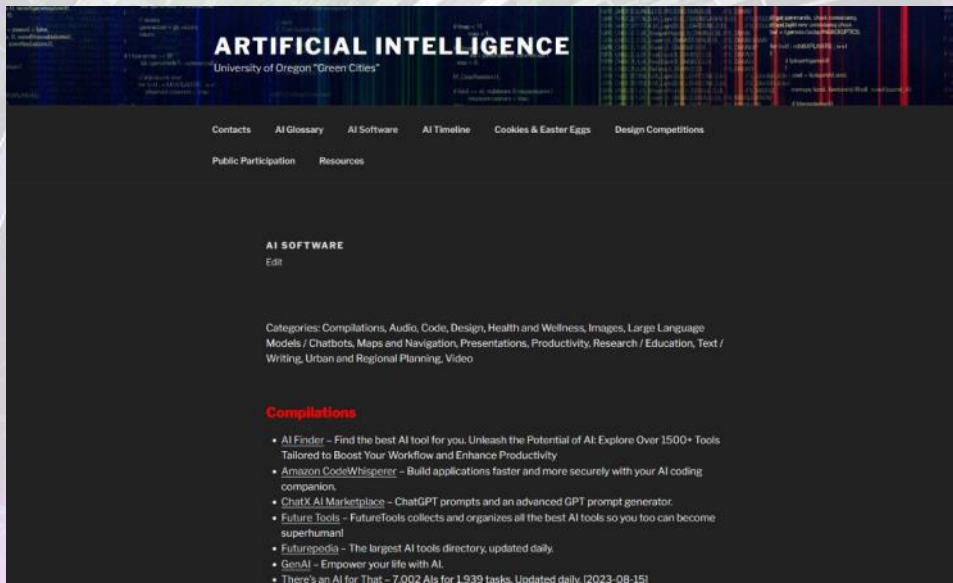
# References

- Yu, Z., Lin, Y.-M., Zhao, L., Wu, T., Jin, D., & Li, Y. (2023). Spatial planning of urban communities via deep reinforcement learning. *Nature Computational Science*, 3(9), 748–762. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s43588-023-00503-5>
- Yuan, Q., Peng, Y., Xu, X., & Wang, X. (2021). Key points of investigation and analysis on traffic accidents involving intelligent vehicles. *Transportation Safety and Environment*, 3(4), tdabo20. <https://doi.org/10.1093/tse/tdabo20>
- Zamora, F. (2023, April 12). *How Green Are Smart Cities, and How Smart Are Green Cities?* Architizer Journal. Retrieved from: <https://architizer.com/blog/inspiration/industry/communication-technologies-green-policies-sustainable-cities/>.
- Zavadko, V. (2022, July 11). *How do smart traffic lights work? Technical Architecture and Use Cases Explained.* overview. Intellias. Retrieved from: <https://intellias.com/smart-traffic-signals/>.
- Zellmer, A. J., & Goto, B. S. (2022, September 22). Urban wildlife corridors: Building bridges for wildlife and people. *Frontiers*. <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/frsc.2022.954089/full>
- ZenaDrone (n.d.). Drone Technology: An Advanced Solution for Reforestation and Global Warming. Retrieved December 5, 2023, from <https://www.zenadrone.com/drone-reforestation-and-global-warming/>
- Zeng, Y. (2016). Challenges and countermeasures of cybersecurity in the Internet of Things. *Journal of Cyber Security and Mobility*, 4(1), 1–30.
- Zhang, A. (2022, December 8). Singapore Branches Out into Internet of Trees. \*Hackaday\*. Retrieved from <https://hackaday.com/2022/12/08/singapore-branches-out-into-internet-of-trees/#:~:text=Singapore's%20National%20Parks%20Board%20monitors,place%20where%20it's%20always%20summer>
- Zhang, X., Shu, K., Rajkumar, S., & Sivakumar, V. (2021). Research on deep integration of application of artificial intelligence in environmental monitoring system and real economy. *Environmental Impact Assessment Review*, 86, 106499. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eiar.2020.106499>
- Zhao, Y., Li, T., Zhang, X., & Zhang, C. (2019). Artificial Intelligence-based fault detection and diagnosis methods for building energy systems: Advantages, challenges and the future. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, 109, 85–101 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2019.04.021>
- Zhao, Y., Zhan, Q., & Xu, T. (2022). Biophilic Design as an Important Bridge for Sustainable Interaction between Humans and the Environment: Based on Practice in Chinese Healthcare Space. *Computational and Mathematical Methods in Medicine*, 2022, 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2022/8184534>
- Zheng, & Qin, H. (2022). Influence and Effectiveness Analysis of Urban Community Planning on Children's Play Environment Based on Artificial Intelligence. *Journal of Sensors*, 2022, 1–12.
- Zheng, Y., Wu, F., & Fu, X. (2019). Artificial Intelligence in Urban Agriculture: Opportunities, Challenges, and Recommendations. *Information Processing in Agriculture*, 6(3), 392–402.
- Zhong, W., Schröder, T., & Bekkering, J. (2021). Biophilic design in architecture and its contributions to health, well-being, and sustainability: A critical review. *Frontiers of Architectural Research*, 11(1), 114–141. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foar.2021.07.006>
- Zhongwen, H. (2021, September 1). AI in Urban Planning: 3 Ways it will Strengthen how we Plan for the Future. URA. Retrieved December 7, 2023, from <https://www.ura.gov.sg/Corporate/Resources/Ideas-and-Trends/AI-in-Urban-Planning>
- Zhou, G., Chang, M., & Sun, Y. (2021). A Mobile Platform for Food Donation and Delivery System Using AI and Machine Learning. *AIRCC Journal*, Volume 11. <https://airconline.com/csit/papers/vol11/csit11715.pdf>
- Zhou, Y. (2023, November 30). Stuck in the trash for six years, Ai could change developer Israfil's life. *Mission Local*. <https://missionlocal.org/2023/11/trash-ai/>
- Zinno, R., Haghshenas, S. S., Guido, G., Rashvand, K., Vitale, A., & Sarhadi, A. (2022, December 21). The state of the art of Artificial Intelligence Approaches and new technologies in structural health monitoring of Bridges. *MDPI*. <https://www.mdpi.com/2076-3417/13/1/97>
- Zuniga-Teran, A. A., Staddon, C., de Vito, L., Gerlak, A. K., Ward, S., Schoeman, Y., Hart, A., & Booth, G. (2019). Challenges of mainstreaming green infrastructure in Built Environment Professions. *Journal of Environmental Planning and Management*, 63(4), 710–732. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09640568.2019.1605890>





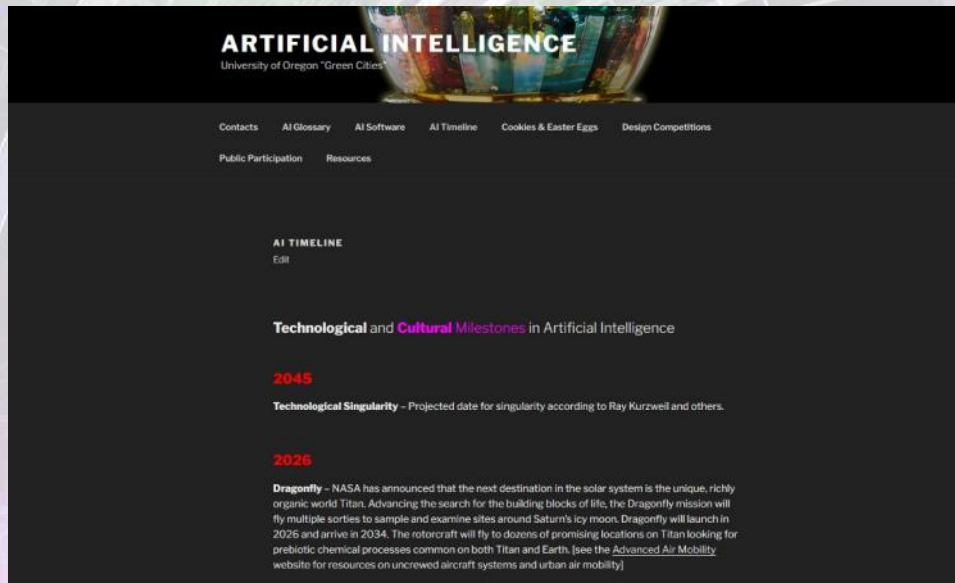
# Generative AI Directory



The Green Cities AI website has a selection of more than 500 generative artificial intelligence (GenAI) online software programs at <https://blogs.uoregon.edu/artificialintelligence/ai-software/>. These are organized by the following categories:

- Compilations
- Audio
- Code
- Design
- Health and Wellness
- Images
- Large Language Models / Chatbots
- Maps and Navigation
- Presentations
- Productivity
- Research / Education
- Text / Writing
- Urban and Regional Planning
- Video

# AI Timeline



The Green Cities AI website has a chronology of AI events including technological and cultural milestones at <https://blogs.uoregon.edu/artificialintelligence/ai-timeline/>.

## Excerpt

### 2016

**Tay** – Microsoft’s chatbot Tay becomes controversial.

**Explainable AI (XAI)** – DARPA’s Explainable AI (XAI) program

**Lo and Behold: Reveries of the Connected World (film)** – Werner Herzog’s exploration of the Internet and the connected world.

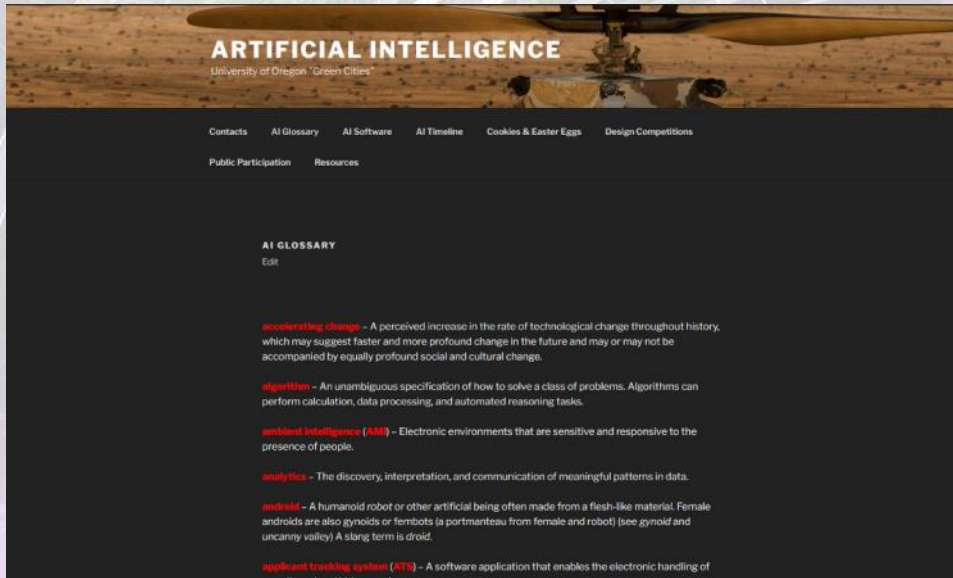
**Morgan (film)** – How could sentient androids be evaluated and controlled?

**AlphaGo (game)** – Google’s AlphaGo defeats Go world champion Lee Sedol.

**Westworld (TV)** – Could androids be designed for every human appetite to be indulged without consequence? (original movie 1973)

**2016-current AI Spring** – An ongoing period of rapid and unprecedented development in the field of artificial intelligence, with the generative AI race being a key component of this boom, which began in earnest with the founding of OpenAI in 2016.

# Glossary



The Green Cities AI website has a glossary of more than 100 artificial intelligence (AI) terms and concepts at <https://blogs.uoregon.edu/artificialintelligence/ai-glossary/>.

## Excerpt

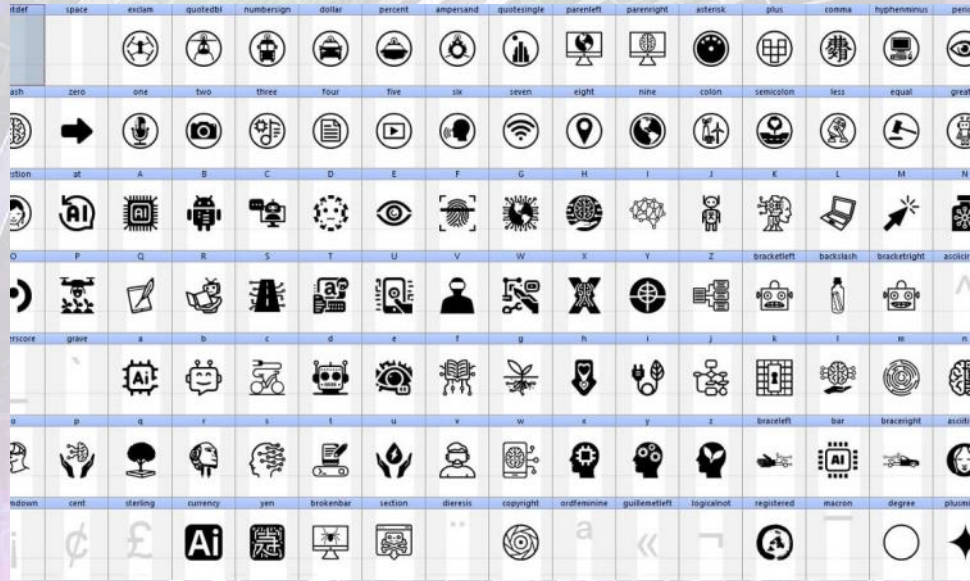
**technological singularity** (also **the singularity**) – A hypothetical point in the future when technological growth becomes uncontrollable and irreversible, resulting in unfathomable changes to human civilization.

**technopolis** – A technologically advanced city.

**token** – A sequence of characters or a piece of a word that a chatbot can process to interpret what a human user is saying. Reading tokens instead of entire words makes it easier for chatbots to understand what a user writes, even if misspellings or foreign languages are present. For example, if someone writes *weress my odrer?*, advanced chatbots leveraging tokens can piece together and accurately respond to this question.

**training data** – Labeled datasets input to supervised machine-learning models to teach them relationships they can infer from the data. A prototypical example is a collection of images labeled by what they contain in a separate spreadsheet. The quantity, quality, and degree of representation in these datasets have important implications for how the models created from them perform in real-world applications and the degree of bias they operate with.

# AI Font



The Green Cities AI students designed or selected a wide variety of icons to be converted into a digital font for use in documents, graphics, and other applications. The free “Artificial Intelligence” TrueType font can be downloaded at <https://www.1001freefonts.com/artificial-intelligence.font>

## Samples



# Message in a Bottle



The Green Cities AI students participated in a public art project in which they composed poems with GenAI, placed them in small bottles, and hid them in the public environment to be discovered and enjoyed by random persons. A complete description of the program and the final compilation of poetry and images can be downloaded from the project webpage: <https://blogs.uoregon.edu/artificialintelligence/cookies-easter-eggs/>

## Excerpt



### Cybernetic City Serenade

In a city where circuits hum,  
AI and hope hold hands, overcome.  
Concrete dreams and data dance,  
Connections bloom, a digital trance.  
Algorithms sketch streets so fine,  
In this urban rhyme, futures entwine.  
Silicon and soul, a fusion bright,  
City planning in the byte of night.

*Madison Brown*

# Index



AI Programming.....	17
AI Software and Applications.....	58
Air Quality .....	20
City Communications .....	21
City Generative AI Policies .....	8
Climate Change .....	22
Community Education.....	24
Community Engagement.....	26
Emergency Management.....	28
Food.....	28
Green Space .....	30
Health and Safety .....	33
Hospitality and Tourism.....	36
Housing.....	37
Implementation Actions.....	17
Infrastructure.....	39
Mobility.....	42
Public Art .....	43
Public Information Meetings .....	13
Public Space.....	44
Transportation.....	45
Urban Agriculture .....	48
Urban Ecology .....	49
Urban Planning .....	53
Walkability .....	55
Water Resources.....	56

