Comune di Verona

SELEZIONE PUBBLICA, PER TITOLI ED ESAMI, PER LA COPERTURA DI UN POSTO A TEMPO INDETERMINATO DI DIRIGENTE TECNICO PER LA DIREZIONE AMBIENTE

TRACCE PROVA ORALE

- Il candidato descriva le azioni preliminari da mettere in atto per la rimozione di serbatoi interrati.
- Il candidato descriva le competenze dei Comuni e le possibili misure da adottare in riferimento alla qualità dell'aria.
- Il candidato descriva le modalità di gestione e autorizzazione delle acque meteoriche di dilavamento.
- Il candidato descriva sinteticamente i procedimenti amministrativi necessari per l'installazione di infrastrutture di comunicazione di telefonia mobile (stazioni radio base).
- Il candidato esponga sinteticamente la procedura da adottare per abbandono di rifiuti su area di proprietà privata e le azioni necessarie per il ripristino dello stato dei luoghi.
- Il candidato illustri gli obiettivi e le finalità del Regolamento per l'installazione e l'esercizio degli impianti di telecomunicazione per telefonia mobile.
- Il candidato illustri la VIA nella Regione Veneto: competenze, contenuti e procedimenti.
- Il candidato illustri le modalità per la gestione delle terre e rocce da scavo.
- Il candidato illustri le possibili problematiche connesse ad un distributore di carburanti per le matrici suolo, sottosuolo e acque.
- Il candidato illustri le procedure amministrative relative a miglioramenti fondiari senza utilizzo del materiale di risulta.
- Il candidato illustri sinteticamente il procedimento regionale di VINCA.
- Il candidato illustri sinteticamente le procedure operative da attuare al verificarsi di un evento che potenzialmente può aver contaminato un sito.
- Il dirigente degli Enti Locali: nomina, compiti e responsabilità.
- L'ordinamento degli Enti Locali: sistema delle competenze (Sindaco, Giunta, Consiglio, Segretario Generale, Direttore Generale, Dirigenti).
- La disciplina del sistema dei controlli interni.
- Peg, gestione e valutazione della performance.
- Procedimento amministrativo e accesso agli atti: tipologie, modalità, differenze.
- Pubblicità e trasparenza dell'azione amministrativa. Piano per la prevenzione della corruzione.

- Lettura e traduzione testo che inizia con "A low carbon..." (Allegato A).
- Lettura e traduzione testo che inizia con "Improving the environment..." (Allegato A).
- Lettura e traduzione testo che inizia con "The Mayor is..." (Allegato A).
- Lettura e traduzione testo che inizia con "Transport and street..." (Allegato A).
- Lettura e traduzione testo dal titolo "About the strategy" (Allegato A).
- Lettura e traduzione testo dal titolo "The internet" (Allegato A).

- Cos'è il cloud computing e quali sono i vantaggi/svantaggi.
- Cos'è la firma digitale.
- Cos'è un documento digitale e quali differenze ci sono con quello analogico.
- Cos'è un software open source.
- Cosa sono e cosa servono Pagopa, Spid e Pec.
- Quali sono i principali diritti del cittadino digitale e quali sono gli strumenti informatici messi a disposizione dalle PA per garantire tali diritti.

ALLEGATO A AL VERBALE N° 3 DEL 6 LUGLIO 2021

THE INTERNET

I. The Internet started in the 60's when the American Defense Department wanted an extremely safe way of sending messages in case of nuclear attack.
In 1957 when the Soviet Union launched Sputnik, the first man-made satellite, Americans were shocked by the news and were worried the Soviet Union could launch a missile at North America. Then President Eisenhower created the ARPA (Advanced Research Projects Agency) in 1958 as a direct response to Sputnik's launch. ARPA's purpose was to give the United States a technological edge over other countries. One important part of ARPA's mission was computer science.

1. **Why did the Internet start in the 60's?**
2. **Why were Americans worried about the launch of Sputnik?**
3. **Who created the ARPA?**
4. **What did ARPA represent?**

II. In the 1950s, computers were enormous devices that filled entire rooms. They could only read magnetic tape or punch cards and there was no way to network computers together. ARPA aimed to change that and to create a computer network that connected four computers running on four different operating systems. The network was called ARPANET. Without ARPANET, the Internet wouldn't look or behave the way it does today. Most early Internet users were government and military employees, graduate students and computer scientists. They used the net to send e-mail messages.

1. **How did computers appear in the 50's?**
2. **What could they read?**
3. **What was the importance of the ARPA?**
4. **Who used the Internet?**

III. Nowadays Internet is more complex than ever. Not only it has become a sort of powerful database made up of a vast number of sites were the users can get all sorts of information, it also connects computers, satellites, mobile devices and other gadgets together in a massive network millions of times more intricate than the original ARPANET. Internet works using a set of rules, the Transmission Control Protocol and Internet Protocol suite and the graphic browsers that allow the users to explore the network simply by clicking on the links, texts or photos that open new windows.

1. **What does the Internet represent today?**
2. **Why do people use the sites?**
3. **What is the further function of the Internet?**
4. **What is the function of the graphic browsers?**

About the strategy

Transport has the potential to shape London, from the streets Londoners live, work and spend time on, to the Tube, rail and bus services they use every day.
By using the **Healthy Streets Approach** to prioritise human health and experience in planning the city, the Mayor wants to change London's transport mix so the city works better for everyone.
Three key themes are at the heart of the strategy.

1. Healthy Streets and healthy people

Creating streets and street networks that encourage walking, cycling and public transport use will reduce car dependency and the health problems it creates.

2. A good public transport experience

Public transport is the most efficient way for people to travel over distances that are too long to walk or cycle, and a shift from private car to public transport could dramatically reduce the number of vehicles on London's streets.

3. New homes and jobs

More people than ever want to live and work in London. Planning the city around walking, cycling and public transport use will unlock growth in new areas and ensure that London grows in a way that benefits everyone.

Improving the environment can protect the citizens' health, make their homes warmer and more comfortable to live in and defend the city from future changes. It can clean up the city's air, reduce the health impacts of noise and provide shade and shelter from the elements. It can protect the city from flooding and reduce the damaging impacts of climate change.

Many of these impacts are interconnected, and environmental improvements can have even wider benefits. For example, cleaner air can be achieved by reducing car use, which will also improve health by increasing walking and cycling levels and reducing noise. Reduced traffic dominance will make streets more pleasant places to spend time, and streets can be further enhanced by trees and other greenery.

All the citizens should be able to enjoy the very best parks, trees and wildlife. Creating a greener city is good for everyone – it will improve people's health and quality of life, support the success of businesses and attract more visitors to the city. Action will be taken now to plant more trees, make green spaces more accessible, and ensure more green roofs and green features are designed into new developments. Local authorities and community groups will be supported to manage and value the parks and biodiversity better. This will help to make sure that more than half of the city is green by 2050.

A low carbon circular economy is one in which as much value as possible is extracted from resources, through their use and reuse, before they become waste.
This can be achieved by manufacturing goods that are made to last, rather than be disposed of, and by creating systems that allow existing goods to be reused and recycled.

A smart digital city is one that looks to use new technologies and increased connectivity to make better use of infrastructure and provide more efficient services. Smart technologies can help address environmental challenges. They can make environmental systems, such as energy, water or waste more efficient, and can enable the citizens to make better informed decisions.
Smart heat networks can increase the efficiency of heat production and use. Smart lamp posts can charge electric vehicles and supply Wi-Fi and local information.

A wider range of people will choose to walk or cycle if our streets are not dominated by motorised traffic and if pavements and cycle paths are not overcrowded, dirty, cluttered or in disrepair.
Walking and cycling are the healthiest and most sustainable ways to travel, either for whole trips or as part of longer journeys on public transport. A successful transport system encourages and enables more people to walk and cycle more often. This will only happen if we reduce the volume of motor traffic.

The Mayor is taking a range of actions to improve the environment now, setting the city on the path to create a better future.

The state of environment affects everyone who lives in and visits the city – it helps people to stay healthy, makes the city a good place to work and keeps the city functioning from day to day.

In many ways Verona's environment is improving, but it still faces a host of challenges. Toxic air, noise pollution, threats to our green spaces, and the adverse effects of climate change – they all pose major risks to the health and wellbeing of the citizens.

We need to act now to tackle the most urgent environmental challenges facing our city, as well as safeguard Verona's environment over the longer term. We need to ensure that Verona is **greener, cleaner** and **ready for the future**.

This is the first strategy to bring together approaches to every aspect of Verona's environment, integrating the following areas:

- air quality
- green infrastructure
- climate change mitigation and energy
- waste
- adapting to climate change
- ambient noise
- low carbon circular economy

Transport and street environments have an important part to play in improving people's health. This is because the main way that Londoners stay physically active is through using public transport.
Everyone needs to be active every day to prevent a wide range of illnesses including **heart disease**, **depression** and **type 2 diabetes**.
Recognising this, TfL has published its **action plan** for improving the health of Londoners through the transport system. This plan sets out **10 actions** TfL will take to more explicitly recognise and demonstrate their role in improving health, including:

- supporting boroughs to improve the health of their populations through their transport plans and investment
- quantifying and where possible monetising the health impacts of our projects and policies
- urging central government to support their role in increasing the physical activity levels of Londoners