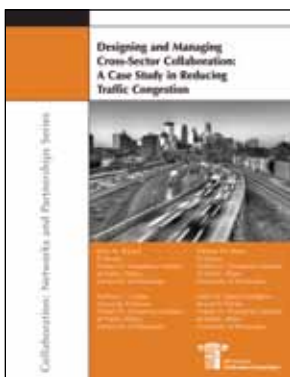




**Strategic Risk Management in Government: A Look at Homeland Security**

*David H. Schanzer, Joe Eyerma and Veronique de Rugy*

This report includes two papers describing how the federal government can increase its capability to undertake strategic risk management in safeguarding the nation. In recent years, the government has devoted increased attention to the use of strategic risk management. The challenge now facing government is to begin to link strategic risk management to resource allocation.



**Designing and Managing Cross-Sector Collaboration: A Case Study in Reducing Traffic Congestion**

*John M. Bryson, Barbara C. Crosby, Melissa M. Stone, and Emily O. Saunoi-Sandgren*

In August 2007, five urban regions were selected by the USDOT to participate in a path-breaking federal transportation initiative. Known as the Urban Partnership program, the initiative funded a total of \$1.1 billion in grants for integrated transit, highway pricing, technology, and telecommuting strategies aimed at reducing traffic congestion in major urban areas. The Minneapolis - St. Paul region was selected to receive one of the five grants. This report describes the history of that initiative, from collaboratively putting the proposal together in 2007, to grant award, to implementing the grant in 2008.



**Governance Challenges and the Financial Crisis: Seven Key Questions**

*Terry F. Buss and Lois Fu*

Under the leadership of National Academy Fellow Don Kettl and National Academy President Jennifer Dorn, the National Academy of Public Administration convened a roundtable of government leaders, business leaders, researchers and other experts to discuss governance issues related to the government’s response to the financial crisis. Seven strategic questions related to governance emerged from the discussion held earlier this year, which was moderated by Don Kettl. The National Academy and the IBM Center for The Business of Government are pleased to offer this summary of the roundtable in an effort to stimulate a national discussion of these questions.



**Managing a \$700 Billion Bailout: Lessons from the Home Owners’ Loan Corporation and the Resolution Trust Corporation**

*Mark K. Cassell and Susan M. Hoffman*

Professors Cassell and Hoffmann observe that the public debate to date over the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP) has focused primarily on the policy issues involved, with significantly less attention paid to operational issues. Their report focuses on the challenges the federal government now faces in implementing a series of financial relief programs. To gain insight into how the federal government might act upon these operational challenges, they took an historical look at how the federal government responded to previous financial crises.



**Creating Telemedicine-Based Medical Networks for Rural and Frontier Areas**

*Leonard R. Graziplene*

Advances in sensor technology, wireless networks, mobile monitoring devices, and telecommunications have all made it possible to address the increasingly dire shortage of healthcare professionals in rural areas. The recently passed American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provides funding to support a telemedicine infrastructure for rural areas. It also provides funding to support wellness initiatives, which are important ways to reduce the demand for emergency medical treatment. In his report, Dr. Graziplene offers a three part approach that can leverage these Recovery Act initiatives to respond to the healthcare crisis in rural and frontier areas.



**The Role and Use of Wireless Technology in the Management and Monitoring of Chronic Diseases**

*Elie Geisler and Nilmini Wickramasinghe*

Carefully monitoring and managing chronic conditions, such as diabetes, is a critical component in reducing emergency care and hospital stays. If care of chronic conditions is well-managed, studies suggest that the risk of complications and death can be reduced by up to 25 percent. Wireless technology, also called “telemedicine,” allows diagnosis, treatment, and follow up for at-risk populations such as rural, poor, and elderly patients.