In this special issue of the journal, as guest editor, I would like to introduce to you, six chapters from my forthcoming edited book entitled *Handbook of Research on Strategies of Local E-Government Adoption and Implementation*. The six chapters in this issue come from each of the sections of the book and provide the flavor of what to expect in this volume on local e-government adoption in countries throughout the world. This book has sections that examine the adoption of e-government theoretical, the demand for e-government by citizens, the supply of e-government from government itself, emerging technologies, and finally case studies on adoption. The seventh article provides my observations on the need to evaluate the effectiveness of e-government, which I believe should be pursued more as a future area of inquiry.

The first article in this issue, by Weerakkody and Dhillon, examines the transformation stage of e-government or t-government, which are the highest stage of maturity in e-government implementation. These authors argue that t-government takes place when there is a radical reengineering of government to become more citizen-centric. The authors of this article examined t-government from a case study of the student loan application process in a local council in the United Kingdom. The key contribution of this article is developing the idea of t-government, which provides the impetus for other scholars to explore cases of adoption of e-government at its highest stage of maturity.

The second article in this issue is by Paskel-eva, who provides a conceptual framework of the transformation of urban e-governance in European cities. In this author’s framework there is an e-governance model that moves away from the directive capacity of the city, towards integrating city e-government into strategic planning and management. Similarly to Weerakkody and Dhillon’s article, this study essentially advocates for transformation change of e-government, or e-governance, as seen through a stakeholder and participatory approach.

In their article, Streib and Navarro, examine the skill sets that city managers in the United States possess as prerequisites for the development of e-government. Existing literature shows that management capacity and having a champion of e-government leads to more successful implementation. These authors argue that local governments will need to acquire personnel that have the right mix of knowledge, skills, and leadership abilities. The results of their analysis of the skill sets of city managers, indicated that generational differences in city managers views on e-government had an important influence. These authors essentially examine an important and often understudied area of inquiry; the role of leadership in e-government adoption.

The article by Ganapati and Schoepp delves into wireless broadband networks in American cities. They focus on the technological and governance alternatives for the provision of broadband wireless coverage. Their findings show that municipal ownership and deployment of wireless networks may be suitable for small cities, where the private sector may not have the market incentive;
and private provision might be most suitable for large cities, where there is a market incentive. They note that municipal governments play an important role, for they must deal with equity issues because of market failures. Essentially, these authors make an important policy recommendation of the need to address the digital divide through municipal provision of wireless broadband networks.

Ask, Hatakka, and Grönlund provide a case study of e-government project management in a city government in Sweden. They found seven critical success factors for the implementation of e-government: political timing, resource allocation, political mandate, distinction between political and administrative responsibilities, coordination of departments, dependence on providers, and use of standards. Their framework of critical success factors is similar to a strategic management model for e-government adoption. This article provides a good example of the application of e-government implementation through a case analysis.

My article is the last to address this issue. It examines e-government’s effectiveness through a national survey of information technology directors in large cities in the United States. The results of this article demonstrate that e-government usage is positively related to managerial effectiveness, having a champion of e-government, and the perception of the effectiveness of citizen access to online information. This article essentially delves into the effectiveness of e-government for the city government, an understudied area of inquiry.

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