

AUTONOMOUS VEHICLE FUTURE

Problems Solved or Auto-Dystopia





LEVELS OF AVTECHNOLOGY

LEVEL 2

vehicle does some driving, human monitors environment

LEVEL 1

vehicle assists with

certain functions

LEVEL 3

vehicle drives/monitors, but human takes over when required

LEVEL 4

full self-driving automation only in certain environments



STATE OF THE ART Human Error Crashes

93% of crashes are caused by HUMAN ERROR

- ▶ 1 fatality per 18.55 million miles driven**
- 1 injury crash per 637,000 miles driven**



Google has had 1 crash per 125,000 miles driven; no report on injuries/fatalities; none the fault of the car



- *2NHTSA, National Motor Vehicle Crash Causation Survey, DOT HS 811 059, July 2008.
- **3NHTSA Traffic Safety Facts, December 2014.

STATE OF THE ART Communications Technology

NHTSA is experimenting with Vehicle-to-Vehicle (V2V) technology

General Motors will have V2V technology on some cars by 2017*

US DOT is now testing Vehicle-to-Infrastructure (V2I) technology

*4GM News, "Cadillac to Introduce Advanced Intelligent and Connected Vehicle Technologies on Select 2017 Models", September 7, 2014.

WHEN?

2018

Commercial AV car service aiming for operation in Singapore+



Uncertain, but within the forseeable future

TODAY

2021

2025

BEYOND

2017

Google plans to have Level 4 technology

Uber plans to have fully autonomous ride hailing service*

Continental Automated Systems

projects producing cars with a high level of self-automation

^{*} Jonathan Berr, Moneywatch CBS News, "Uber's Audacious Plan to Replace Human Drivers", August 25, 2016

^{**}Jerome Lutin, Alain Komhauser, Eva Lerner- Lam, "The Revolutionary Development of Self-Driving Vehicles and Implications for the Transportation Engineering Profession", Institute of Transportation Engineers Journal, July 2013.

ECONOMICS

58 cents/mile to drive an average car*

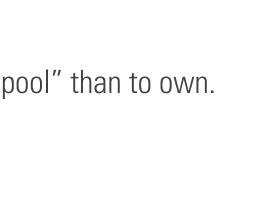
= \$725/month

With carsharing, roughly less than 72 hours/month better than owning (\$10/hour)

Cost of transit bus drivers **54%** of operating costs**

At some point is it cheaper to take "driverless Uber pool" than to own.

Then why own a car?



^{*&}quot;Your Driving Costs 2015", American Automobile Association

^{**}American Public Transit Association, 2013 Public Transit Fact Book, p. 26.

POTENTIAL BENEFITS

User Conveniences

Mobility for those who don't drive

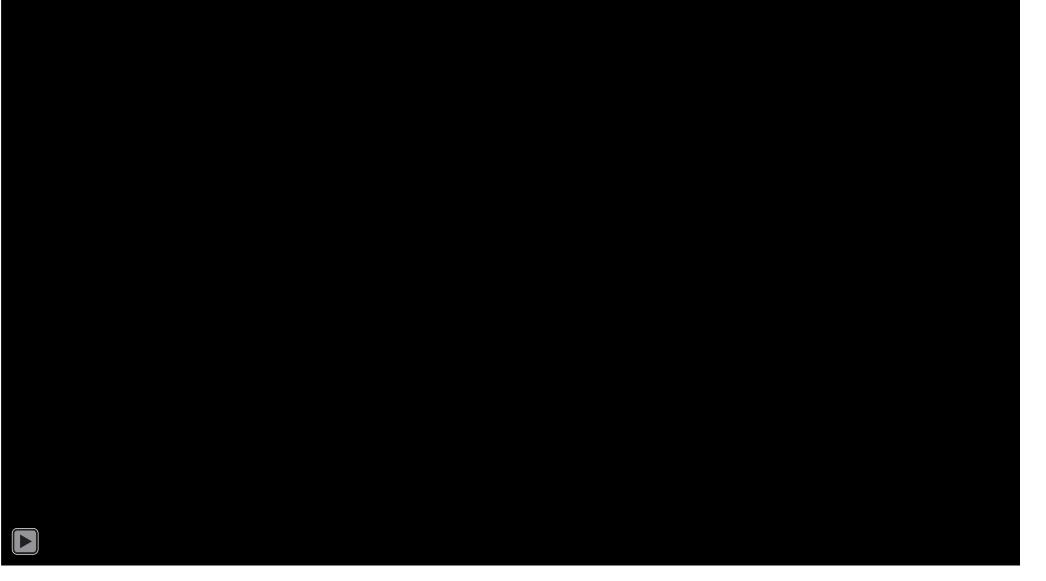
Better use of time

Less stress

Deliveries

Select an appropriate vehicle for the trip

Increased Capacity







POTENTIAL BENEFITS

Capacity & better use of streets



Before

After



Repurposing Space in Our Streets

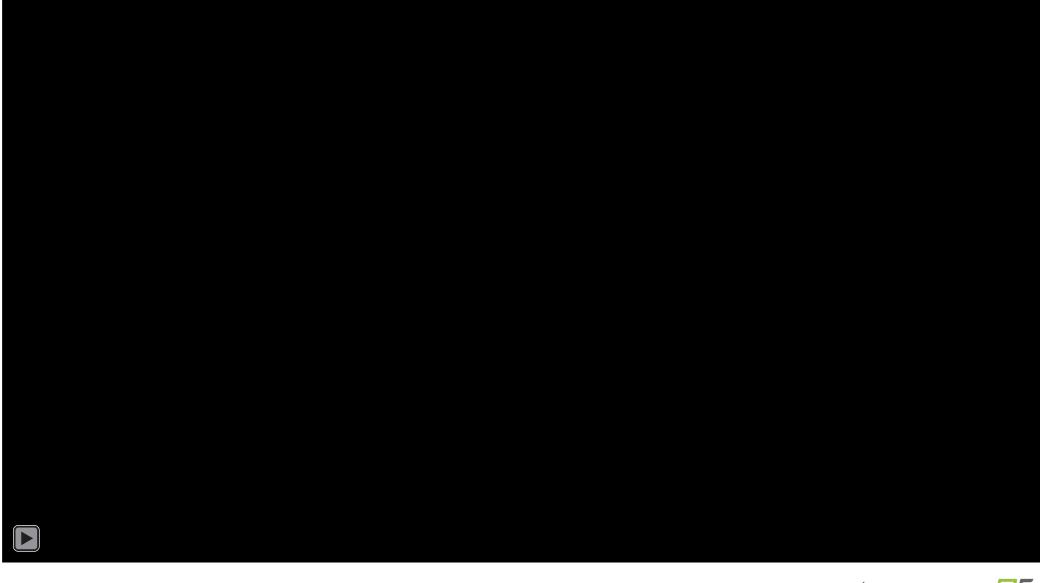




Optimized Traffic Flow



Lane Clearance for Priority Vehicles

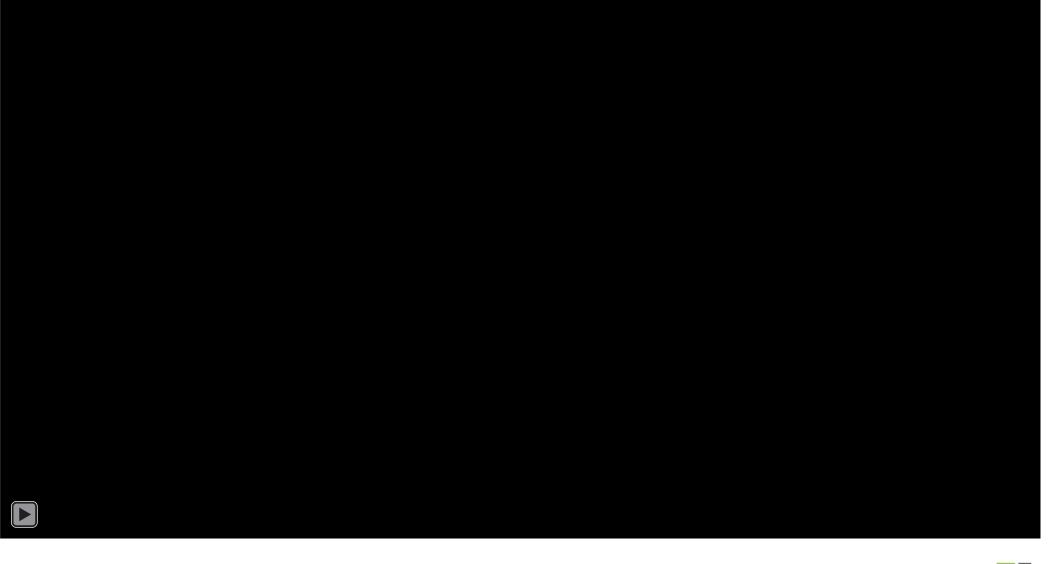




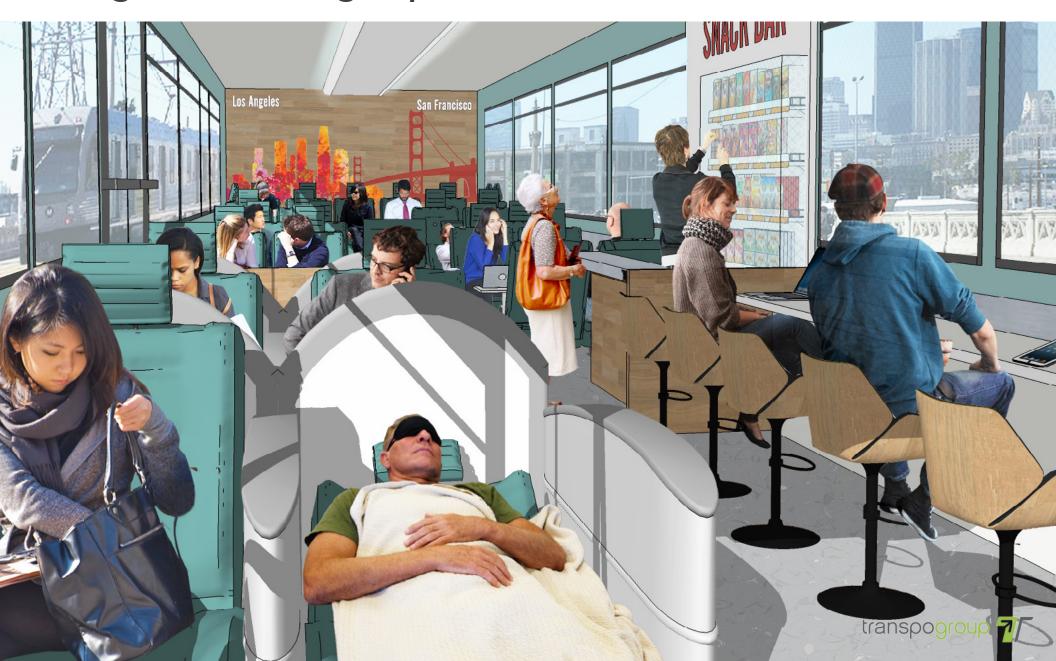
GREATER USE OF MICRO TRANSIT



High-Speed Buses

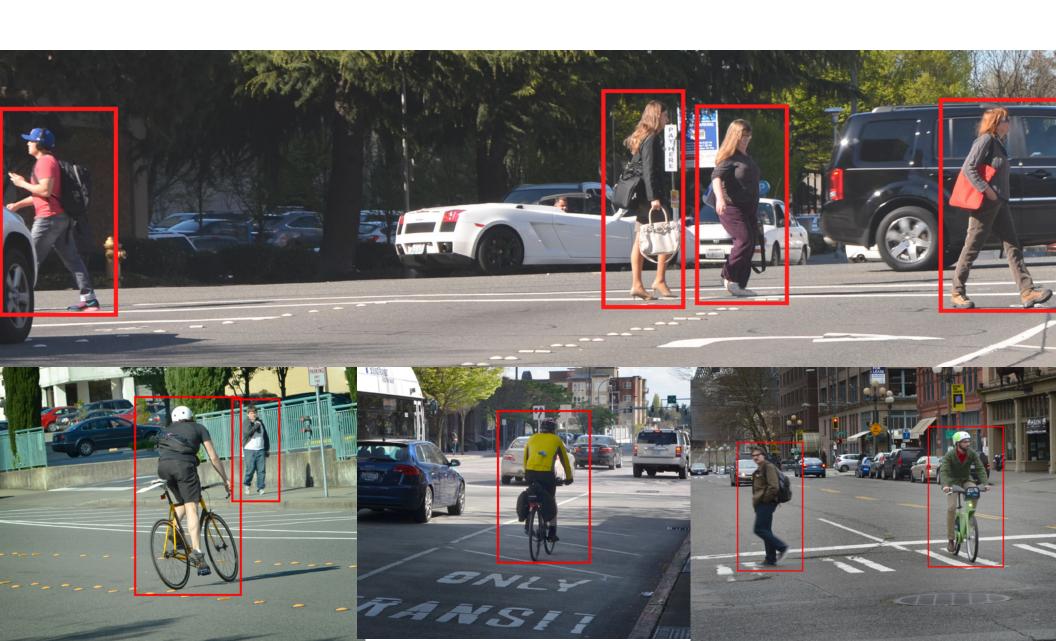


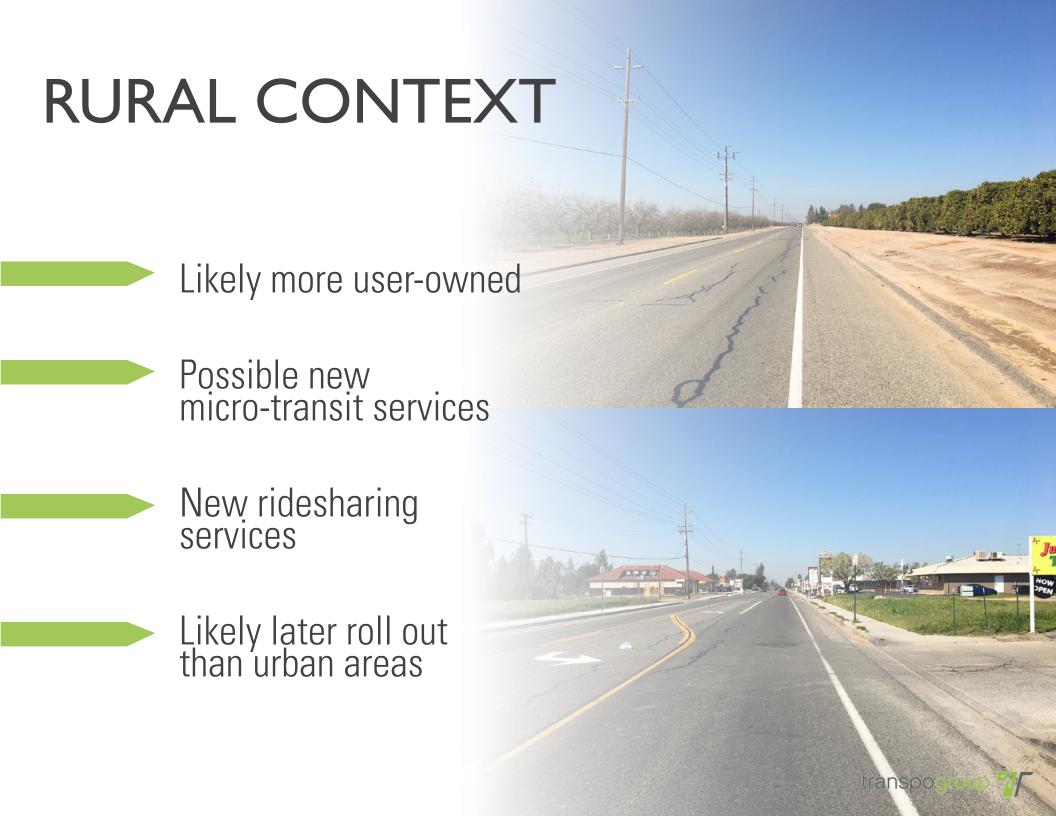
Long distance high-speed bus



TECHNOLOGICAL POSSIBILITIES

Enhanced detection of pedestrians and bicycles





REPLACING PARKING LOTS/ **STRUCTURES**



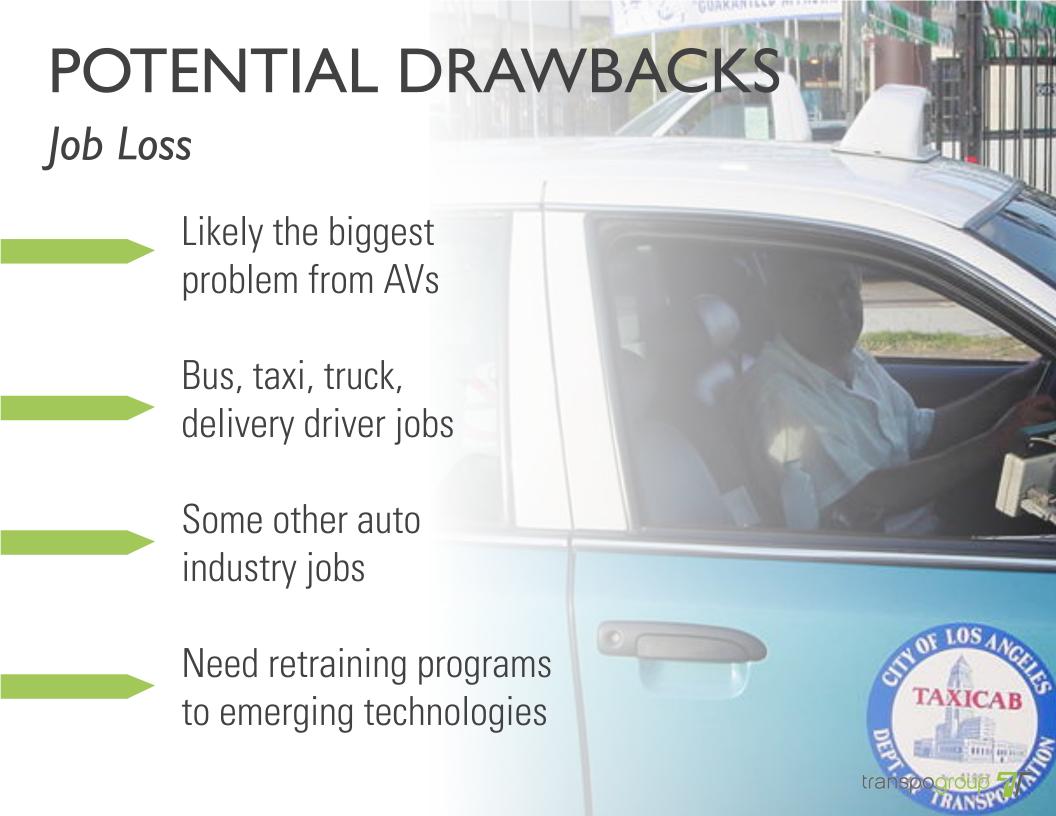




GREATER USE OF ELECTRIC VEHICLES







POTENTIAL DRAWBACKS

Encouraging driving and longer commutes

- Better use of time not driving
- No stress
 - Reduces "cost" of driving
 - Enact policies to encourage efficient travel

POLITICS OF ALGORITHMS

Determining Priority

Private companies might start lobbying for control

Prioritize multi-occupant vehicles over single-occupant cars

Ped/Bike priorities

System needs to reflect good policy over politics

POLICIES

Decide where AVs can operate during transition

Equipment requirements

Revisit the issue of a requirement for the driver

Research & Development



POLICIES

- Pricing strategies
- Give time advantages
- Liability issues
 - MUTCD issues
 - Parking codes



CONCLUSIONS

AVs offer many potential benefits

Policy can and should speed AV

Policy should ensure beneficial outcomes

We should change assumption in today's decisions

