

Projected Impacts of Connected and Automated Vehicle (CAV) Technology

Michael DeMers, MoDOT Innovative Partnerships and Alternative Funding Director Statewide Planning Partner Meeting February 8, 2018



Status of CAV legislation, 2017



Source: NCSL



Defined Levels of Autonomy

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)

- Level 0 Standard automobile with no CAV features
- Level 1 Driver Assistance
- Level 2 Partial Automation (available today)
- Level 3 Conditional Automation (available 2023 2028)
- Level 4 High Automation (available 2023 2028)
- Level 5 Full Automation (available by 2030)

Market forecasts by Burns and McDonnell, 2017



Market Readiness Varies by Manufacturer and Price Point

- Tesla: 2018
- Ford, Toyota, Hyundai, and Nissan: 2020
- General Motors, Chrysler, BMW, and Volvo: 2021
- Kia: 2030





Would you accept a longer commute in a CAV?

- 43% -- Yes, up to 15 minutes longer
- 25% -- Yes, up to 5 minutes longer
- 23% -- No
- 10% -- Yes, up to 30 minutes longer

Would you ride in a CAV at highway speeds?

- 78% -- Yes
- 22% -- No



Would you allow your child to ride in a CAV?

- 54% -- Yes, at a low speed
- 29% -- Yes, at both low and high speeds
- 10% -- No
- 7% -- Yes, at a high speed

• Would you ride in a CAV traveling less than 30 MPH?

- 95% -- Yes
- **5%** -- No



Which aspect of CAV will yield the most benefit?

- 85% -- Safety
- 12% -- Convenience and mobility
- 3% -- Land use opportunities

Would you share a CAV through network companies?

- 55% -- Yes
- 45% -- No



Scenario Planning is Ongoing Nationally





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- Legislation will be required to address role of personal and fleet owners, insurance requirements, other factors
- Impacts upon highway capacity unknown
- MoDOT may also be impacted through changing demands upon urban operations and diminished revenue sources (motor vehicle sales, fuel, driver's licenses, other fees)



Which is the biggest obstacle to CAV use?

