Sub Working Group on Smart Traffic and Transit Technologies

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Technology Overview

- Systems- security, intelligence, monitoring, management
- Hardware- traffic signals, cameras, sensors, off-road equipment, busses, trains, vehicles with varying levels of autonomy (drones, shuttles), EV charging equipment, micromobility

Technology Overview

- Software- route planning
- Connectivity- Cellular
 Vehicle to Everything (C-V2X), 5G, autonomous
 navigation (edge and cloud)
- Edge Computing (self driving vehicles)
- Artificial Intelligence
- Linkage to IoT AB Subgroup on Smart and Critical Infrastructure

Opportunities and Benefits

Safety Applications

 Improving Road Safety/Protecting Vulnerable Road Users

Use Cases

- emergency vehicle traffic preemption
- entering school or work zone
- pedestrian crossing ahead.

Opportunities and Benefits

- Support Functions
 - Package, Food and Medicine Delivery
- Congestion
 Mitigation/Environmental
 Benefits
 - Orderly flow of traffic
 - Less time idling
- Increase Productivity
 - Less time stuck in traffic

Barriers

- Policy/regulations
- Accessibility/inclusion
- Education/training and resources
- Interoperability
- Cybersecurity
- Funding

Industry Experts

- Selected State DOTs
- Vison Zero Network
- Highway Engineering Exchange Program
- Smart Cities Experts
- Research firm that talks about grid impacts associated with increased Electric Vehicles
- Security risks associated with transportation

Other references

- Federal Agencies (NHTSA, US DOT)
- State and local jurisdictions
- Smart City examples
- Studies on the growth of the EV market

Recommendations

- National Privacy/Data Framework
- Industry led Standards
 - Interoperability
 - Cybersecurity
 - Technologies for Autonomous Vehicles

- Programs/Grants
 - Underdeveloped and underserved communities
 - Rural Areas
- Education/Workforce Development
 - Aspects unique to smart transportation technologies

Recommendation 1:

The federal government should support a National Privacy/Data Framework that clearly delineates the different aspects of data (i.e., machine versus personal) and how they should or shouldn't be utilized in smart transportation technologies.

Recommendation 2:

The federal government should support industry lead standards in areas such as telematics and sensor technologies for autonomous vehicles. These standards should be based on high-level safety guidelines determined by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

Recommendation 3:

The federal government should consider developing programs and grants to allow underserved and less developed communities as well as rural areas to adopt smart transportation technologies.

Recommendation 4:

The federal government should support industry lead standards for minimum baseline interoperability and cybersecurity requirements for smart transportation technologies.

Recommendation 5:

The federal government should invest and promote education and workforce development in smart transportation technologies.