

DEVELOPMENT OF THE STAR PLAN

Scope of the STAR Plan

- Transit bus operations
 - “Bus” is defined broadly
 - Passenger capacities
 - Traditional and novel vehicle designs
 - Excludes rail and similar systems
 - Lessons learned from automation in rail, light-duty vehicles, commercial vehicles, and aviation considered
- Full range of automation (SAE Levels 1-5)
 - Does not include driver assistance systems without an automation aspect (e.g., driver warnings and alerts)



Development Process

Identify use cases

- Identify, analyze, and prioritize use case scenarios for automating transit bus operations

Engage stakeholders

- Interviews, workshops, and presentations

Develop a plan

- For future transit automation development and demonstration projects



Major Project Tasks

- Literature Review
- Risk/Barrier Assessment
- Stakeholder Engagement
- Benefit-Cost Analysis
- **Research Plan**

Transit Automation Use Cases

- Smooth Acceleration and Deceleration
- Automatic Emergency Braking and Pedestrian Collision Avoidance
- Curb Avoidance
- Precision Docking
- Narrow Lane/Shoulder Operations
- Platooning

- Circulator Bus Service
- Feeder Bus Service

- Precision Movement for Fueling, Service Bays, and Bus Wash
- Automated Parking and Recall

- Automated First/Last-mile
- Automated ADA Paratransit
- On-Demand Shared Ride

- Automated Bus Rapid Transit

Transit Bus Advanced Driver Assistance System (ADAS)

Technology Package 1

Automated Shuttle

Technology Package 2

Maintenance, Yard, Parking Operations

Technology Package 3

Mobility-on- Demand (MOD) Service

Technology Package 4

Automated Bus Rapid Transit

Technology Package 5

Key Findings

- The transit industry is increasingly interested in the potential applications and benefits of automation.
- Investment in automated transit application development and deployment has been relatively modest.
- Transit agencies face many potential barriers to automation (legal, financial, and institutional), in addition to technical challenges.
- Federal investment in transit automation can accelerate adoption.

Potential Risks

Safety and security

- Software and hardware failures or limitations
- Human factors
- Security and cybersecurity considerations
- Emergency response
- Quiet operations and interactions with other road users

Operations & cost effectiveness

- Unplanned technology and transition costs
- Workforce costs
- Obsolescence
- Costs of new service patterns
- Congestion and emissions
- Increased competition from other modes and transit providers

Passenger experience

- Travel times and reliability
- Convenience and access
- Customer service
- Ride quality, comfort, and privacy

Equity

- Payment
- Accessibility
- Service changes

Potential Barriers

Product availability

- Limited market size
- Complex operational requirements
- Certification

Labor relations & human resources

- Opposition from labor
- Training and workforce needs

Financial constraints

- Procurement
- Buy America

Risk aversion

- Risk aversion in some transit agencies

Potential Barriers (cont.)

Accessibility	Law, regulation, liability & insurance	Institutional capacity & planning	Interagency cooperation	Public opposition
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ADA compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Need to update insurance policies, safety regulations, and state laws for automated vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Difficult to communicate internal business case• Possibly a lack of long-term planning resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vehicle standards• Supporting infrastructure• Regional planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Privacy concerns• Equity concerns• Other policy concerns

Benefit-Cost Analysis

Objectives

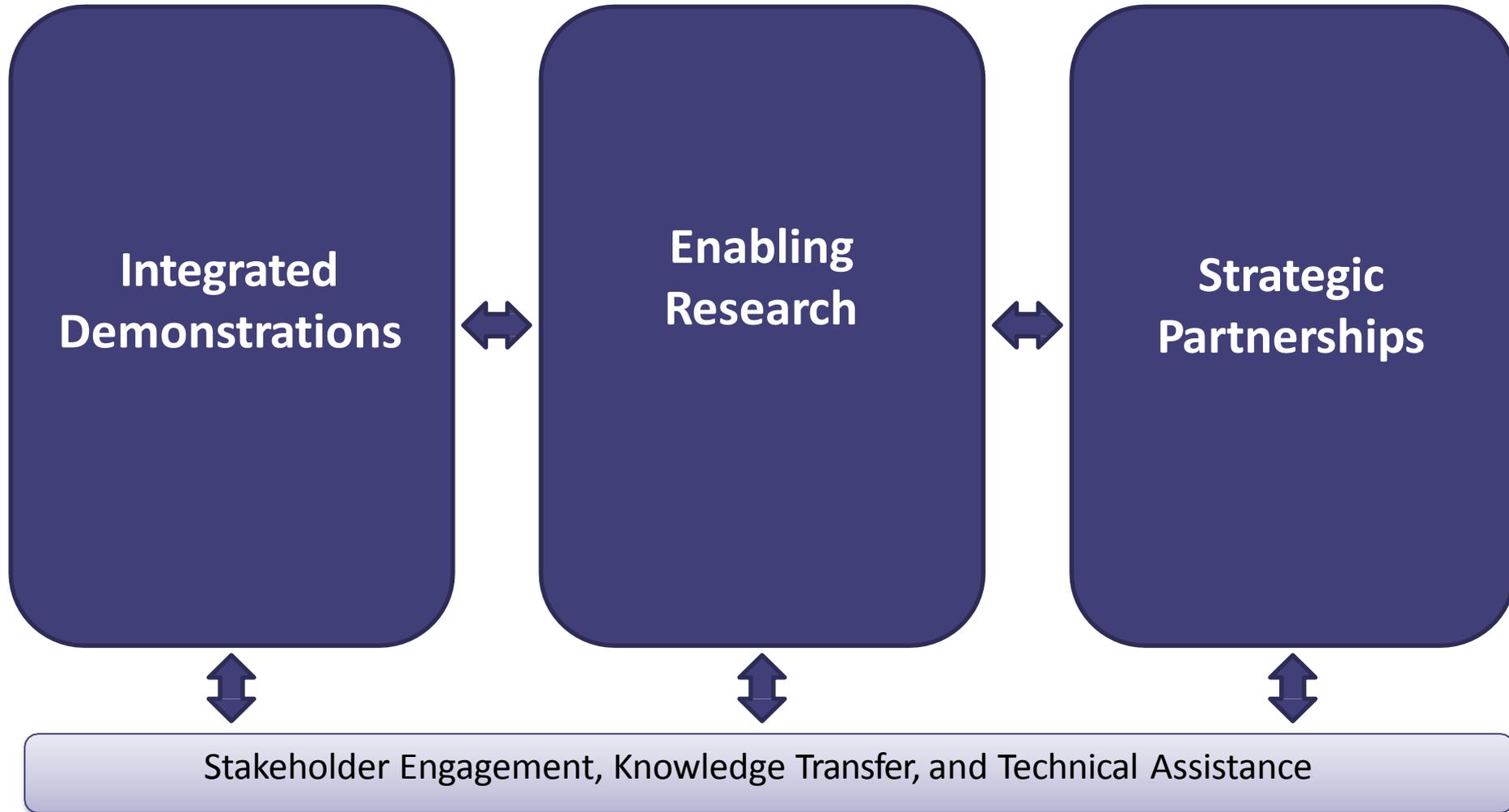
- *Build knowledge:* Extend research on five transit automation technology packages (use cases) to include info on benefits and costs
- *Gauge adoption prospects:* Assess the benefit-cost profile of the five packages from the perspective of transit agencies, as one indicator of likelihood of adoption
- *Identify research needs:* As part of the BCA process, identify data gaps and modeling needs in the area of transit automation

Benefit-Cost Analysis

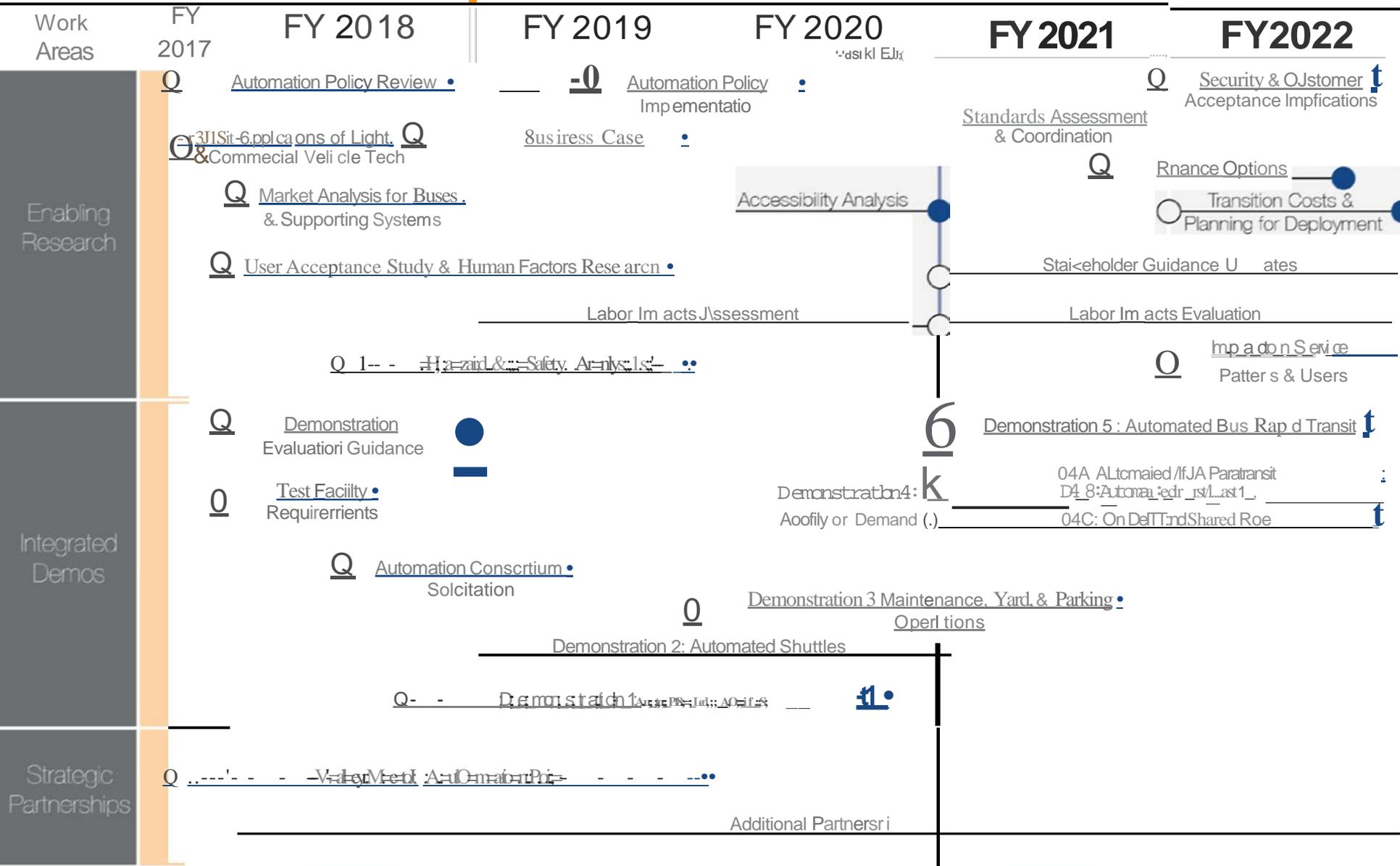
Findings

- Business case for automation applications is highly influenced by specific characteristics of the transit service or facility
- Advanced driver assistance systems (ADAS) have a favorable investment profile
- More cost-effective to implement capabilities as a package than a single application
- Results suggest potential for significant cost savings for fully driverless shuttle vehicles, BRT, and ADA paratransit, but could be offset by need for onboard attendant

STAR Plan Work Areas



Strategic Transit Automation Research Roadmap



Knowledge Transfer, Stakeholder Engagement, & Technical Assistance



FY18 Ongoing and Planned

