









COLORADO

Department of Transportation



TRANSPORTATION IN COLORADO

TRANSPORTATION SHOULDN'T MAKE LIFE HARD People Should Move Easily To Work, Home, School And Fun GOODS SHOULD MOVE EASILY UP THE HILL, TO THE STORE & TO MARKET CHOOSING HOW YOU MOVE SHOULD BE SEAMLESS Innovation & Partnership Should Move Us Forward

TOGETHER WE GO





MAINTAINS, & REPAIRS MORE 23,000 HIGHWAY LANE MILES

SPENDS \$69 MILLION PER YEAR ON ********** SNW REM*VAL



DMINISTERS MILLION IN FEDERAL GRANTS OR TRANSIT DERATORS



MAINTAINS 3,447



MANAGES OVER MILLION S 5 IN FEDERAL GRANTS FOR SAFE DRIVING PROGRAMS

CDOT Annual Report FY 2017

WHY ISN'T IT EASY? GROWTH AND \$\$

1991 3.3 million



2015





2040

7.8 million

\$41.16 per person







All numbers adjusted for inflation.

MAKING IT EASIER: ADVANCED MOBILITY 80% reduction in crashes per NHTSA estimates MOBILITY 40 to 400% increase in capacity

MAKING IT EASIER: ADVANCED MOBILITY



ACCELERATING TECHNOLOGY

COMMUTING

SUSTAINABILITY







SAFETY

CONNECTION



ROADX FIRST AUTONOMOUS COMMERCIAL TRUCK DELIVERY

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QboKzb3haK8

ROADX FIRST AUTONOMOUS IMPACT PROTECTION VEHICLE



Autonomous Mobility Task Force

Colorado Department of Transportation

Colorado State Patrol

Department of Revenue (Dept. of Motor Vehicles)









SB 17-213 Overview

• SB 17-213 passed in 2017 and set foundation for autonomous vehicles

* "Automated Driving System (ADS)" Definition

 Hardware and software that are collectively capable, without any intervention or supervision by a human operator, of performing all aspects of the dynamic driving task for a vehicle on a part-time or full-time basis, described as levels 4 and 5 automation in SAE International Standard J3016, as it existed in September 2016.

Key point of SB 17-213:

 If an ADS cannot comply with every state and federal law, <u>the ADS may still be tested in</u> <u>Colorado if approved by CSP and CDOT</u>









SB 17-213: CDOT to Report to TLRC

Requires CDOT to report to the Transportation Legislation Review Committee by September 1 of each year, beginning September 1, 2018, concerning the testing of Automated Driving Systems in Colorado







COLORADO Department of Revenue

CDOT, CSP, and DOR Collaboration

- CDOT, CSP, and DOR have been collaborating since 2016 about autonomous mobility
- Continued coordination to form a group to work out process as directed under SB 17-213
- Autonomous Mobility Task Force which began meeting on a monthly basis in September 2017.









Autonomous Mobility Task Force Charter

Responsibilities:

- Provide policy direction for autonomous mobility in state of Colorado
- Monitor National Highway Transportation Safety Administration (NHTSA) and federal rules and regulations as well as other state rules and regulations
- Per SB 17-213, develop the process and provide approval when the Automated Driving System (ADS) cannot comply with every state and federal law that applies to the function that the system is operating
- Serve as a resource and clearinghouse, collaborating on process and experiences with others states, stakeholders and industry









Membership

- Staff from each agency, representing legislative affairs, various operations under each agency, deputy director or deputy chief, and attorneys from the Office of Attorney General
- Other participants invited for specific issue expertise as needed









Responsibilities

- Establish a clear checklist of expectations, submittals and coordination with the entity
 - The checklist tracks current guidance from NHTSA
- Establish template with any required insurance provisions
- Establish a working agreement with the entity on expectations for testing and any assumptions of liability
- Establish expectations related to coordination with other entities and jurisdictions
- Issue final determination of approval of testing on Colorado roads







Decision-Making and Final Approval

- Decision-making by consensus
- Task Force coordinates with local jurisdictions (including city government and law enforcement) during possible deployments
- Final approval authority is with the CDOT Deputy Director and the CSP Deputy Chief









Approval Process - Generally

- A company indicates interest in testing their ADS in Colorado
- Task Force provides Task Force's Checklist on what is expected to test ADS
- Entity applies to Task Force by submitting information requested in Checklist
- Task Force considers application, including inviting entity representatives to engage with the Task Force representatives
- CSP and CDOT coordinate with entity to observe safe operation of ADS
- CDOT verifies insurance requirements and DOT completes licensing
- Task Forces makes recommendation for approval for final signatures









Autonomous Driving Checklist Provided by Entity

- Operational Domain (Operating parameters and limitations of the ADS, Object and Event Detection and Response, requested testing)
- Safety Assessment Certification
- Driver Certification (Certify the applicant's driver testing and training program specific to the ADS)
- Vehicle Certification (Identify each vehicle used during testing/deployment to include VIN, vehicle type, and other unique identifiers such as the year, make, and model)
- Insurance Certification









Example: EasyMile Testing on Dec 4, 2017

Submission Date	November 2, 2017
Company(ies)/Person	EasyMile Inc.
(s)	
Business Address	6144 Panasonic Way, Denver, CO 80249
Name and Title of	Lauren Isaac, Director of Business Initiatives
Primary Contact	
Vehicle(s) Name	EZ10
Vehicle Description	Autonomous shuttle which may be controlled
	by an operator.
Requested Testing	December 4, 2017 from 4-6pm
Duration	







https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1niXPeB7p9s

ROADX | PLANNING

Internet of Roads Total Miles: +2,000

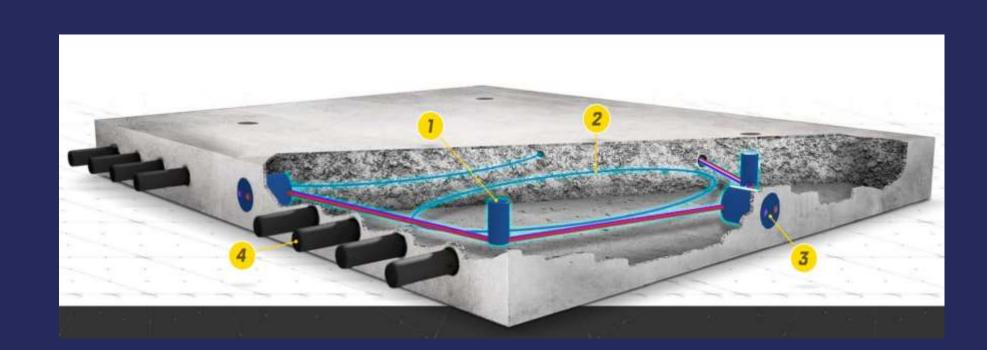
Stage 1: \$17M Stage 2: \$30M Stage 3: \$250M*

Total Cost: \$297M

* Assumes CDOT fiber build, no P3 leveraged funds

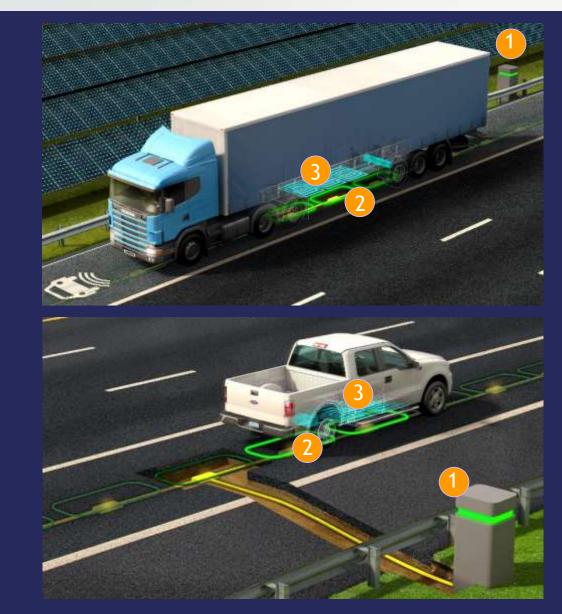


ROADX | SMART PAVEMENT



- 0.8 km segment to be constructed at US 285 Red Mountain Pass
- Immediate alerts to first responders if a vehicle leaves the roadway
- Future capabilities include inductive charging

ROADX | SMART POWERED LANES



Roadside equipment efficiently connects to the utility grid and distributes power to the roadway.

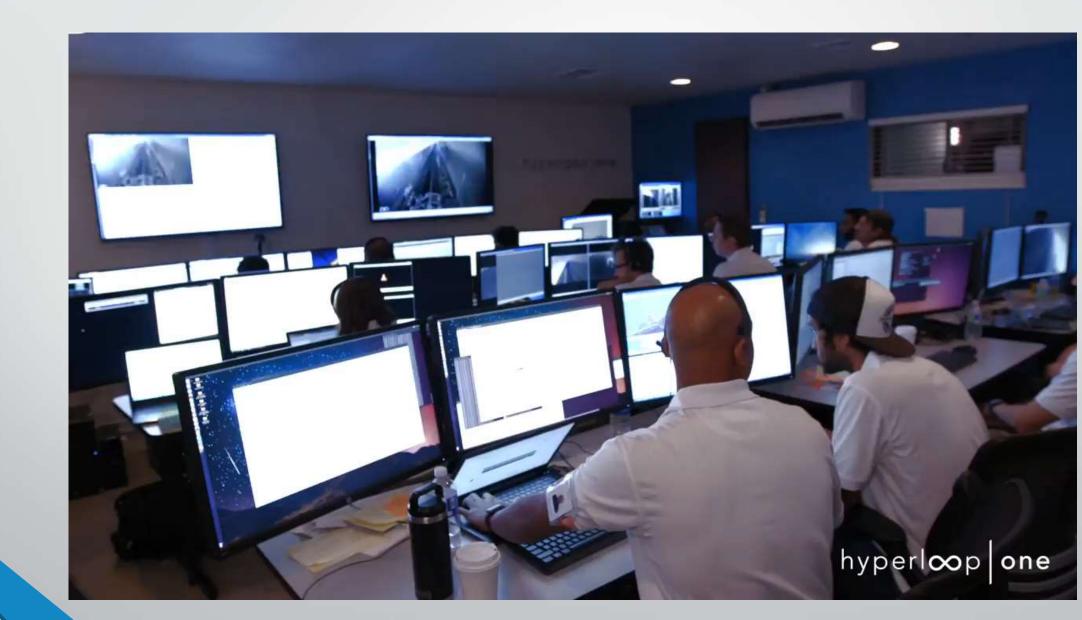


Power source embedded into the roadway wirelessly transfers energy to vehicles while in motion.

Minimal power storage needed within the vehicle because

the batteries receive power from the roadway on the go, allowing longer trips and less battery storage.

ROADX | HYPERLOOP ONE TEST



ROADX | ARRIVO MODEL

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C3gEO138RIO

ARRIVO City Zipper



ROADX | PLANNING

Smart Mobility Plan

Technology Tool Kit for Planning

Demand and Supply Modeling a Connected/ Autonomous Future

Statewide Fiber Plan

Statewide Transportation Plan

