Automation: Control, Responsibility, Authority, and Trustworthiness

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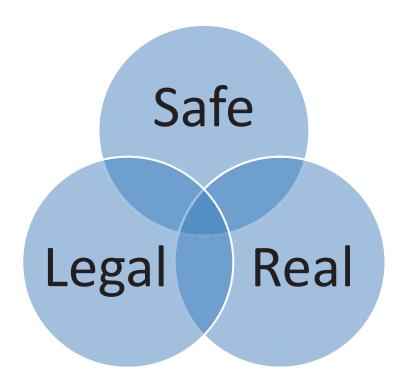
Upshot

Language is important

Law is important

Trustworthiness is essential













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uspsoig.gov/document/autonomous-vehicles-postal-service

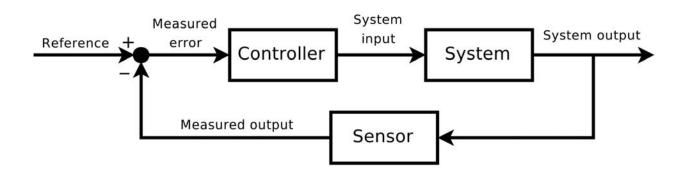
"Control"



"Drivers shall at all times be able to control their vehicles"



1949 Vienna Convention on Road Traffic; cf. 1968 Geneva Convention on Road Traffic

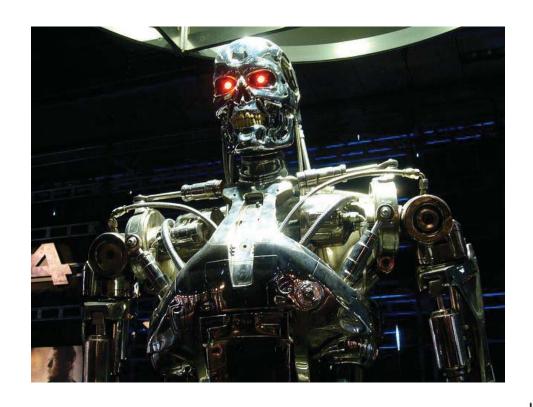






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SURFACE VEHICLE RECOMMENDED PRACTICE

J3016™

JUN2018

Issued Revised 2014-01 2018-06

Superseding J3016 SEP2016

(R) Taxonomy and Definitions for Terms Related to Driving Automation Systems for On-Road Motor Vehicles



sae.org/standards/content/j3016_201806/

"Control"

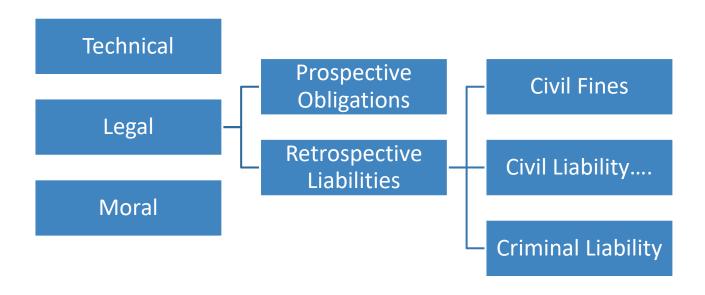
"Perform the dynamic driving task"



"Responsibility"



Types of responsibility





Technical roles



SAE J3016™LEVELS OF DRIVING AUTOMATION



sae.org/standards/content/j3016 201806/



On reaching a crash site, an automated driving system (ADS)-equipped vehicle stops in its lane until someone at a monitoring center sketches a travel path. Using its sensors, it then follows this path.

- 1) Is this L3 or L4 automated driving?
 - 2) Is there a remote driver?



"Authority"



Automatic brakes stopped Berlin truck during Christmas market attack

Ethiopian pilots fought the Boeing 737 MAX flight controls almost from takeoff

An automated driving system "may delay a user-requested disengagement" (SAE J3016)



Spurious Authority

Time

Expertise

Information

Framing

Reliance



Cf. T.B. Sheridan & W.L. Verplank, W. L., Human and computer control of undersea teleoperators (1978), dtic.mil/cgi-bin/GetTRDoc?AD=ADA057655





Trust

Experience

Marketing

Words versus actions

The fiction of 100%



"Trustworthiness"



"Do we trust this new technology?"

Are the companies developing and deploying new technologies worthy of our trust?

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Individuals won't drive AVs
Computers won't drive AVs
Companies will drive AVs



Companies will drive AVs

AVs are only as safe as their companies

Companies are legal subjects that act through their human and machine agents

Companies can do right even after their technologies fail

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A trustworthy corporate driver

Shares its safety philosophy

Makes a promise to the public

Keeps that promise



Safety philosophy

"This is what we're doing

"This is why we think it's reasonably safe

This is why you can believe us"



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Promise to the public

"We market only what we reasonably believe to be safe

"We will be candid about our limitations and failures

"When we fail, we will make it right"



Keeping that promise

Manage public expectations

Supervise the entire product lifecycle

Mitigate harms promptly, fully, and publicly



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A trustworthy company

Shares its safety philosophy

Makes a promise to the public

Keeps that promise



Companies will drive AVs

A promise to the public

(SAE Jo316 Levels of Driving Automation)

"Automated driving provider"

(US Uniform Law Commission Automated Operation of Vehicles Act)

"Automated driving system entity"

(UK Law Commissions and Australia National Transport Commission)



AUTOMATED OPERATION OF VEHICLES ACT

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONERS
ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS



Automated driving provider

Self-identifies to the state government

Represents that the automated vehicle is capable of complying with the vehicle code

Acts as the *legal driver* from the start of automated operation until a human driver intentionally terminates that operation

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More complex alternatives

"Level 3 fallback ready user (FBRU)"

(SAE Jo316 Levels of Driving Automation)

"Remote driver"

(SAE J3016 Levels of Driving Automation)

"User-in-charge"

(UK Law Commissions and Australia National Transport Commission)



Keep it simple

Either you are intentionally driving...

... or you are not driving

Because when everyone is responsible, no one is responsible.







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