

Standards Gap Analysis for Cooperative Intelligent Transportation Systems (C-ITS)

Results: Service Package Perspective: Japan

Document HTG7-3-3-JP Version: 2018-12

Standards Harmonisation Working Group Harmonisation Task Group 7











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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Advancements in transportation technologies are rapidly transforming the world's strategies for increasing safety; gaining operational, mobility, and cost efficiencies; opening access to underserved communities; and reducing environmental impacts from transportation. Using new forms of short-range communications, vehicles and devices are now capable of broadcasting or receiving data that allow them to sense the movements and status of other surrounding devices. These cooperative exchanges create a three hundred sixty degree awareness that, when further fused with other open data, can enable drivers and other users of the transportation system to receive alerts and warnings regarding the formation of threats and hazards. The alerts and warnings created through these communication technologies provide the opportunity to prevent some crashes, thereby reducing fatalities, injuries, and property damage. The cooperative exchange of data in this manner can also enhance the benefits of automation.

Access to new data sets can also transform network operations and minimize the capital investment costs of infrastructure owners and operators. Broadcast data sets from users within a highly mobile environment can complement or potentially supersede the need for significant roadside equipment on major roads. These new data can also form a more complete representation of conditions on the arterial network, including road weather impacts, effects of traffic signal timing, support for incident and emergency responders, or changes in traveller decisions, among other conditions.

Standards for interfaces in the public interest can play a key role in delivering these benefits to communities that implement cooperative-ITS technologies. Technical standards are developed to address coordination problems and overcome technical barriers that exist when different organizations need to work together while preserving their institutional and proprietary processes. The International Organization for Standards (ISO) defines a standard as, "... a document, established by a consensus of subject matter experts and approved by a recognized body that provides guidance on the design, use or performance of materials, products, processes, services, systems or persons." The end documents, which frequently represent the interests of the experts and parties that gather to develop them, are vetted by experts. Recognized benefits include improved safety, mobility, and sustainability for the travelling public and enhanced interoperability within an open market environment.¹

https://www.nist.gov/services-resources/standards-and-measurements.

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¹ See definitions at: the European Committee for Standardization (CEN):

https://www.cen.eu/work/ENdev/whatisEN/Pages/default.aspx; the International Organization for Standards (ISO): https://www.iso.org/sites/ConsumersStandards/1 standards.html; Wikipedia:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Technical standard; the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST):



1.2 History

In 2011, the United States (US) Department of Transportation (USDOT) and the European Commission (EC) approved a <u>Harmonisation Action Plan</u> to guide EC-US standards development via Harmonisation Task Groups (HTGs). The plan recognises that successful, interoperable, nationwide or regional, cooperative technology implementations are critically dependent upon consistent application of complete, technically sound standards and policies for critical functions, interfaces, and *information flows*². This worldwide need applies to the common services of a cooperative systems environment as well as to global markets for vehicles, devices, and applications. While the envisioned end state appears very similar in many parts of the world, past analyses have been regional and independent in nature and have proceeded with varying levels of coordination. The HTGs allow participating countries to collaborate on technical ITS issues that are of common interest and thus leverage critical expertise and resources while potentially realizing more compatible worldwide solutions.

Transport Certification Australia (TCA) joined the HTG initiatives in January 2014 by bringing security expertise and co-leadership to the sixth HTG (HTG6).³

1.3 HTG7

With the emergence in 2015 of plans in the US, Europe, and Australia to develop pilot *Cooperative Intelligent Transportation Systems* (*C-ITS*)⁴ projects, a new HTG was established to identify how existing standards could support new C-ITS installations (i.e., "standards solutions for C-ITS") and, in doing so, identify the issues in standards that could pose risks for deployers. This seventh HTG (HTG7) began in late 2015 as a joint effort between the EC, the USDOT, and TCA, with the Japan Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT) joining in 2017.

Specifically, the objective of HTG7 was to identify standards that comprehensively support large-scale C-ITS deployments. HTG7 expects that fulfilling this objective will allow:

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² Terms that are in *bold italics* in this report are defined in a companion report, the **HARTS Reference Compendium** (**HTG7-5**), which defines all of the terms used throughout this report set. Terms defined in the reference compendium are bold faced and italicised within each HARTS report upon their first use.

³ Results of HTG6 are located here: https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/news/harmonized-security-policies-cooperative-intelligent-transport-systems-create-international.

⁴ C-ITS is a subset of ITS that requires the mutual, secure exchange of data between *independent* trusted entities (i.e., parties that have no contractual relationship). In other words, while traditional ITS typically deals with exchanges among system components owned and managed by a single or limited number of entities; these new ITS services expand this scope to include system components (e.g., vehicles) that may be owned and managed by any number of different entities. The scope of the HTG7 analysis included the C-ITS interfaces (i.e., exchanges between parties with no contractual relationship but with security and authentication as the basis for trust) as well as the more traditional "back-office" flows (between contracted parties) that enable the provision of the C-ITS services. This architecture presents a level of connectivity suggesting an "Internet of Things" for transportation.



- Governments, standards organisations, and other interested stakeholders to track issues regarding those interfaces and information flows that are of significant public interest within the C-ITS architecture, facilitating engagement with experts to address them;
- 2. ITS deployment teams, device manufacturers, and application developers to identify candidate standards-based solutions that are available to them for planning, understand the issues associated with those solutions, and mitigate the risks associated with those issues in their deployments. Future ITS deployment teams around the world will have a clearer understanding about which system functions and interfaces are critical for interoperability and where standards are defined (or not yet defined) to support interoperability.

1.4 Globally Harmonised Reference Architecture

To establish a foundation for analysing standards, the international HTG7 team first developed **Harmonised Architecture Reference for Technical** Standards (HARTS). HARTS facilitates understanding of the applicability of standards (ITS standards and other Information and Communications Technology (ICT) standards) for the successful implementation of *C-ITS services*⁵. HARTS provided the framework for the HTG7 team to identify key interfaces that need to be standardised in the public interest and served as the basis for performing the gap and overlap analysis of C-ITS standards for those interfaces.

HARTS is an internationally harmonised reference architecture based on:

- National ITS Architecture Framework (NIAF) from Australia
- EU's Framework Architecture (FRAME) from Europe
- Connected Vehicle Reference Implementation Architecture (CVRIA) from the US
- C-ITS architecture constructs from Japan

The body of work produced by HTG7 includes key resources for industry, such as HARTS and the accompanying HTG7 reports. These tools not only provide a starting point for the ITS community to address the technical and interoperability challenges that face wide-scale ITS deployment; but also provide tactical guidance on standards, solutions, and risks for current or near-term project teams planning and implementing ITS systems. Although the reports are based on a globally harmonised *reference architecture*, they formally recognise and accommodate regional and local approaches to ITS services, solutions, and standards.

1.5 Format of HTG7 Reports

The results summarized in this Executive Summary are presented in greater detail in the HTG7 series of reports:

 Executive Overview (<u>HTG7-1</u>) - A high-level summary of the approach, process and the key results of HTG7.

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⁵ For the purpose of this report, the term "C-ITS service" is intended to include all ITS services encompassed by the HARTS service packages; at the time of publication 34 are available on the HARTS website (http://htg7.org).



- **Analysis Methodology** (<u>HTG7-2</u>) Presents the HTG7 methodology used to develop HARTS, perform the gap analysis, and develop proposed resolutions.
- Issues and Proposed Resolutions (<a href="https://ht
 - Results: Solution Perspective for Deployers (<u>HTG7-3-1-AU</u>, <u>HTG7-3-1-EU</u>, <u>HTG7-3-1-JP</u>, <u>HTG7-3-1-US</u>) Addresses development or implementation teams in their planning and procurement processes. This detailed report lists each solution along with its associated issues and proposed resolutions and is divided into four regional sub-reports, one for each participating region. (The region is reflected by the appended 2-letter region code⁶).
 - Results: Resolution Perspective for Standards Developers (<u>HTG7-3-2</u>) Presents each proposed resolution along with its associated issues and the data
 exchanges affected by these issues. This detailed report can assist standards
 development communities and governments in their planning and work processes.
 - Results: Service Package Perspective (<u>HTG7-3-3-AU</u>, <u>HTG7-3-3-EU</u>, <u>HTG7-3-3-JP</u>, <u>HTG7-3-3-US</u>) Offers road operators the opportunity to evaluate the "readiness" of *service packages*. This detailed report lists each service package, the data exchanges contained within the service package, and the issues associated with each solution for each data exchange. In this respect, this report helps deployers understand the levels of risk due to the standards gaps. The report is divided into 4 regional reports, one for each participating region. (The region is reflected by the appended the 2-letter region code⁶).
- HARTS Website Overview (<u>HTG7-4</u>) Provides an overview of the HARTS public website, available at http://htg7.org. It describes each aspect of the website and provides instructions on how to submit comments about the information on the website.
- HARTS Reference Compendium (HTG7-5) Provides reference material including:
 - A glossary of terms and associated definitions
 - Acronyms and associated meanings
 - Graphic symbols and associated meanings
 - Explanations of key terms and their inter-relationships

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⁶ As defined by ISO 3166-1:2013 Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions – Part 1: Country codes



1.6 Conventions

While the HTG7 Report set was developed using United Kingdom (UK) English, the HARTS (toolset and website) was developed using US English. Whenever an extract from HARTS is presented within the HTG7 Report set, it will retain its US English spelling.

As noted in footnote 2 on page 2, this report is supplemented by the HARTS Reference Compendium (HTG7-5), which defines all of the terms used throughout this report set. Terms defined in the reference compendium are bold faced and italicised within each HARTS report upon their first use.

1.7 Purpose of this Document

This document, **Results: Service Package Perspective: Japan** (HTG7-3-3-JP), is one of nine detailed reports designed to report the issues found and their proposed resolutions, each from a unique perspective. They are adjuncts to the Summary of Issues and Proposed Resolutions (HTG7-3) report, which summarises the results of the HTG7 analysis, summarises the key issues identified during the analysis, and provides a comprehensive set of proposed and prioritised resolutions. The nine detailed reports offer three different technical perspectives, with two of those perspectives further broken out into the four regions encompassed by the HTG7 analysis. The specific detailed reports are as follows:

- Solution Perspective: Assists implementation teams in understanding the issues surrounding each solution contained within the HARTS analysis; there is one detailed report for each of the four regions covered by the HARTS analysis. The name of each of the four reports will have a two-letter identifier (-AU, -EU, -JP or -US) at the end of the report identifier and the electronic filename.
- **Resolution Perspective:** Provides an overarching view of the work that still needs to be completed to provide a fully interoperable C-ITS environment and is intended primarily for standards development organisations and governmental entities.
- Service Package Perspective: For entities that are deploying C-ITS, such as governmental agencies, product vendors and others that are interesting in the complete end-to-end implementation of an ITS service package; there is one detailed report for each of the four regions covered by the HARTS analysis. The identifier of each of the four reports will have a two-letter identifier (-AU, -EU, -JP or -US) at the end of the report title and the electronic filename.

Please note that each of these detailed reports is extremely large and therefore not intended for printing.

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2. Report Perspective

There is a separate regional report within this detailed report collection for each of the participating regions: Australia, the European Union, Japan and the United States. In accordance with guidance in ISO 42010-2011, "Systems and software engineering — Architecture description", this detailed report is designed to address a specific set of concerns, or perspective, of a specific group of stakeholders.

This detailed report provides the service package perspective for Japan. It provides a table of the HARTS analysis results structured to provide insight for road operators, regional planners, or other decision makers within Japan, to assess the suitability of service packages for deployment in their jurisdiction.

The results in this detailed report are therefore organised by service package; accompanied by a list of the *information triples* (*source*, *destination* and information flow) within the service package. Under each triple contained within the service package is a list of available solution/issue pairs for that triple. This is summarised in Figure 1.

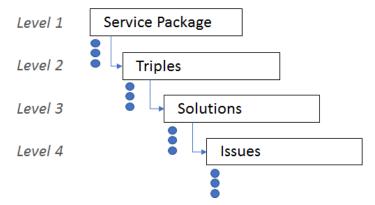


Figure 1: Service Package Perspective Overview

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3. Report Structure

As show in Figure 1 above, there are multiple levels within the detailed report. Each level will consist of one, or possibly two header rows, followed by one or more content rows. Given the multi-level detailed report structure, higher-level sorting fields are typically displayed in header rows (e.g., at the start of the detailed report and when values change) while the lowest-level sorting fields may only appear in content rows. When the header field value is changed, the page header for each subsequent page is changed accordingly. Figure 2 below illustrates the detailed report structure, and each field included in the detailed report is subsequently defined in Table 1.

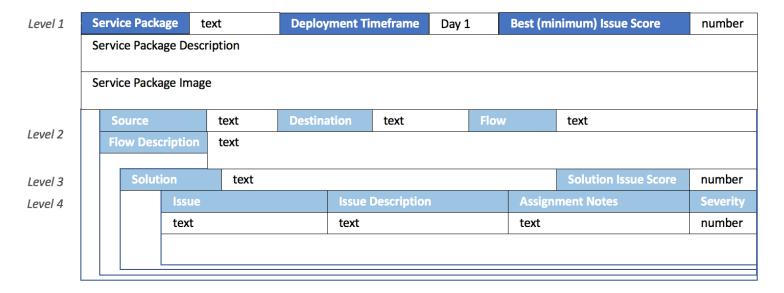


Figure 2: Service Package Report Structure

The following table contains the field name, its description and its value range for each of the detailed report fields in Chapter 4. They are listed in the table below according to the order in which they appear in the detailed report in Chapter 4. Additionally, the table also shows the sorting criteria used for the detailed report, including the order of sorting fields, the sorting method used, and the sort direction.



Table 1: Service Package Perspective Report Field Descriptions

Report	Field Information			Sort Criteria		
Level	Title	Description	Value Range	Order	Measure	Direction
	Service Package	The name of the service package. A complete list of HARTS Service packages can be found at the HTG7 Website.	ASCII ⁷	2	Alphabetic	↓
	Deployment Timeframe	This reflects the stated or anticipated timeline for real- world deployments of the service package, which will factor into the urgency of addressing the associated proposed resolutions.	Ordered List (Support, Day-1, Day- 1.5, Other)	1	List Order	↓
1	Best (minimum) Issue Score	 This was calculated using the following: Identifying the net gap severity (the sum of individual gaps) for each triple solution within the service package. For each triple in the service package, identify the triple solution with the minimum net gap severity value. Sum the identified minimum net gap severity values across all the triples. 	Non-negative integer	-	-	-
	Service Package Description	A high-level description of the service package. NOTE: Only the description text is displayed; the title of this field is not shown.	ASCII	-	-	-
	Service Package Diagram	The diagram that depicts all of the information triples used by the service package. NOTE: Only the image is displayed; the title of this field is not shown.	Graphic	_	-	-

⁷ ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Exchange)



Report	Field Information			Sort Criteria			
Level	Title	Description	Value Range	Order	Measure	Direction	
	Source	The HARTS subsystem that is the source of the information in the flow. The combination of the source, destination and the information flow constitutes the information triple.	ASCII	3	Alphabetic	↓	
	Destination	The HARTS subsystem that is the destination of the information in the flow. The combination of the source, destination and the information flow constitutes the information triple.	ASCII	4	Alphabetic	↓	
2	Flow	Summary name for the information that is exchanged between subsystems in the <i>physical view</i> of HARTS. These Information flows and their communication requirements define the interfaces which formed the basis for the standards analysis conducted by HTG7. The combination of the source, destination and the information flow constitutes the information triple.	ASCII	5	Alphabetic	↓	
	Flow Description	A description of the information flow.	ASCII	-	-	-	
3	Solution	The name of the solution expressed as a hyphenated concatenation of the HARTS data profile and the HARTS communication profile that collectively define the solution.	ASCII	7	Alphabetic	↓	



Report	Field Information			Sort Criteria			
Level	Title	Description	Value Range	Order	Measure	Direction	
	Solution Issue Score	The sum of the severity rating values of all issue instances associated with the solution. The severity rating value for each severity level is assigned below: 1. Low = 1 2. Medium = 3 3. High = 8 4. Ultra = 32	Non-negative integer	6	Numeric	↓	
	Issue	The name of the issue, which will correspond to one of the 43 defined issues.	ASCII; See HTG7-5 for a complete list of issues.	9	Alphabetic	↓	
	Issue Description	A summary description of the issue.	ASCII	_	-	_	
4	Assignment Notes	Notes relevant to this specific instance of the issue	ASCII	_	-	_	
	Severity	An indication of how severe the issue is deemed to be. If the severity of the issue needs to be decided when assigning the issue, multiple issues can be created with slightly different names and definitions. For example, "Data may not be fully defined (low)" and "Data not fully defined (medium)".	Ordered List (Ultra, High, Medium, Low)	8	List Order	↓	



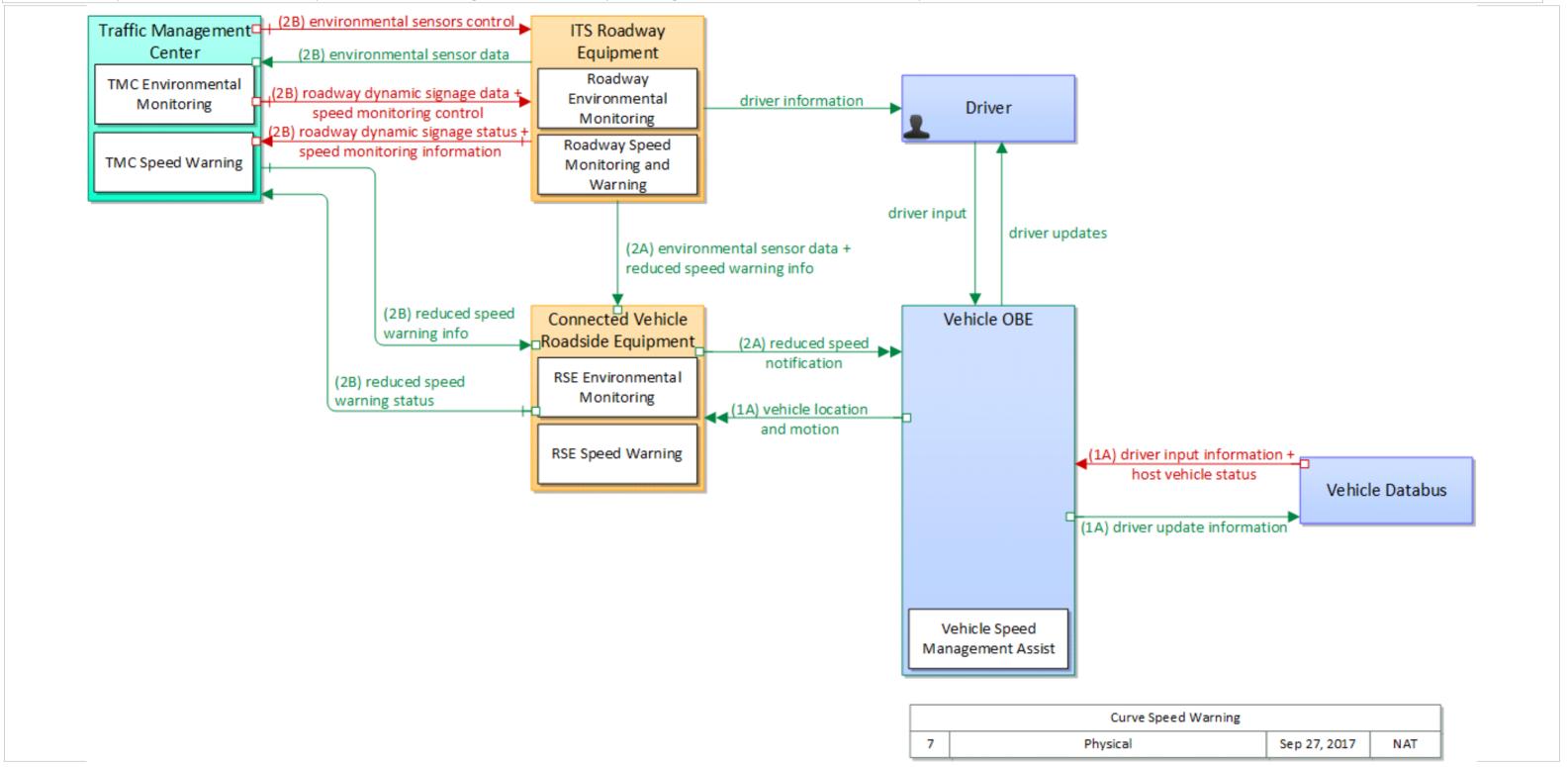
4. Report Content

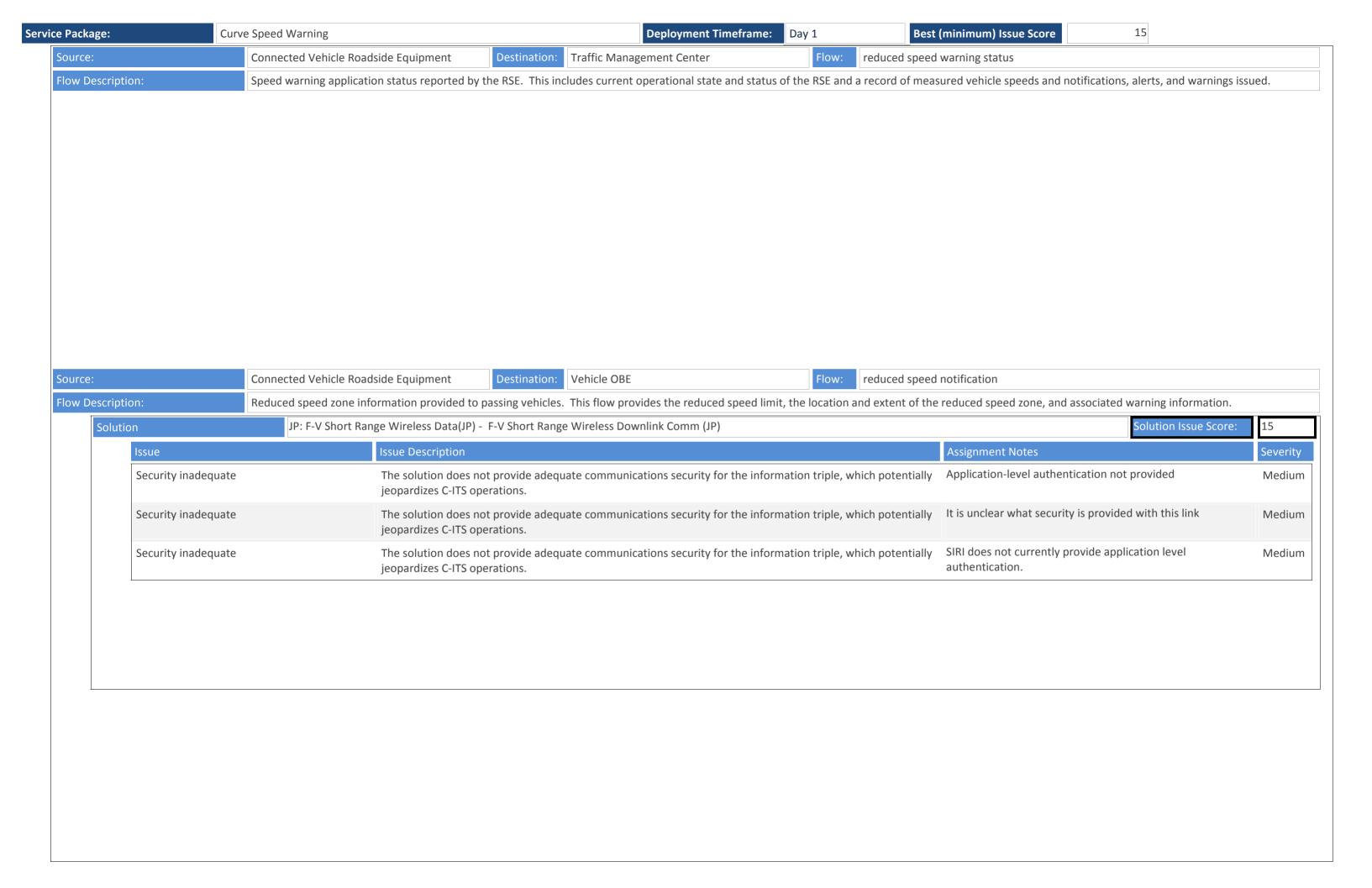
The table of results is shown below.

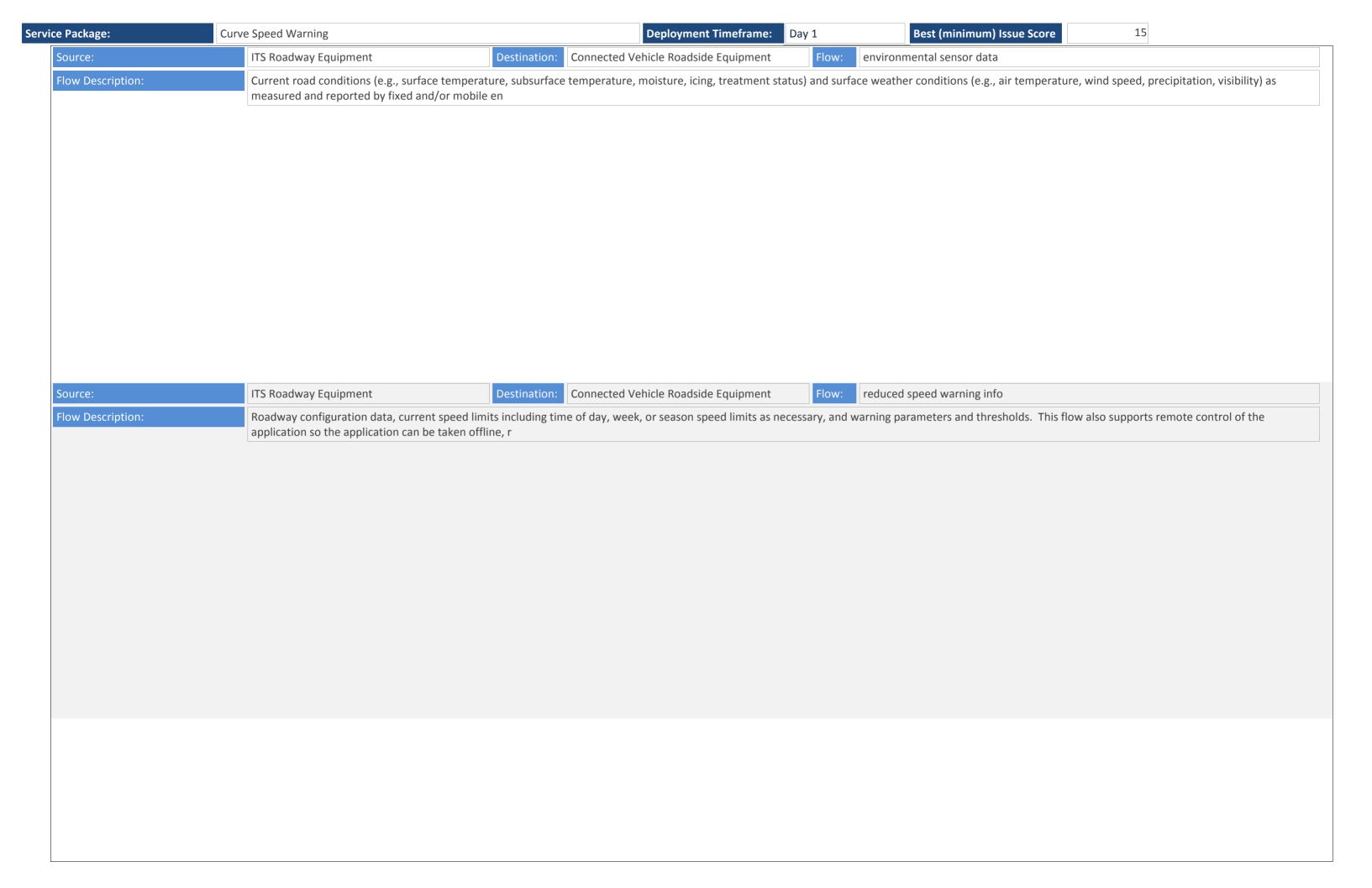
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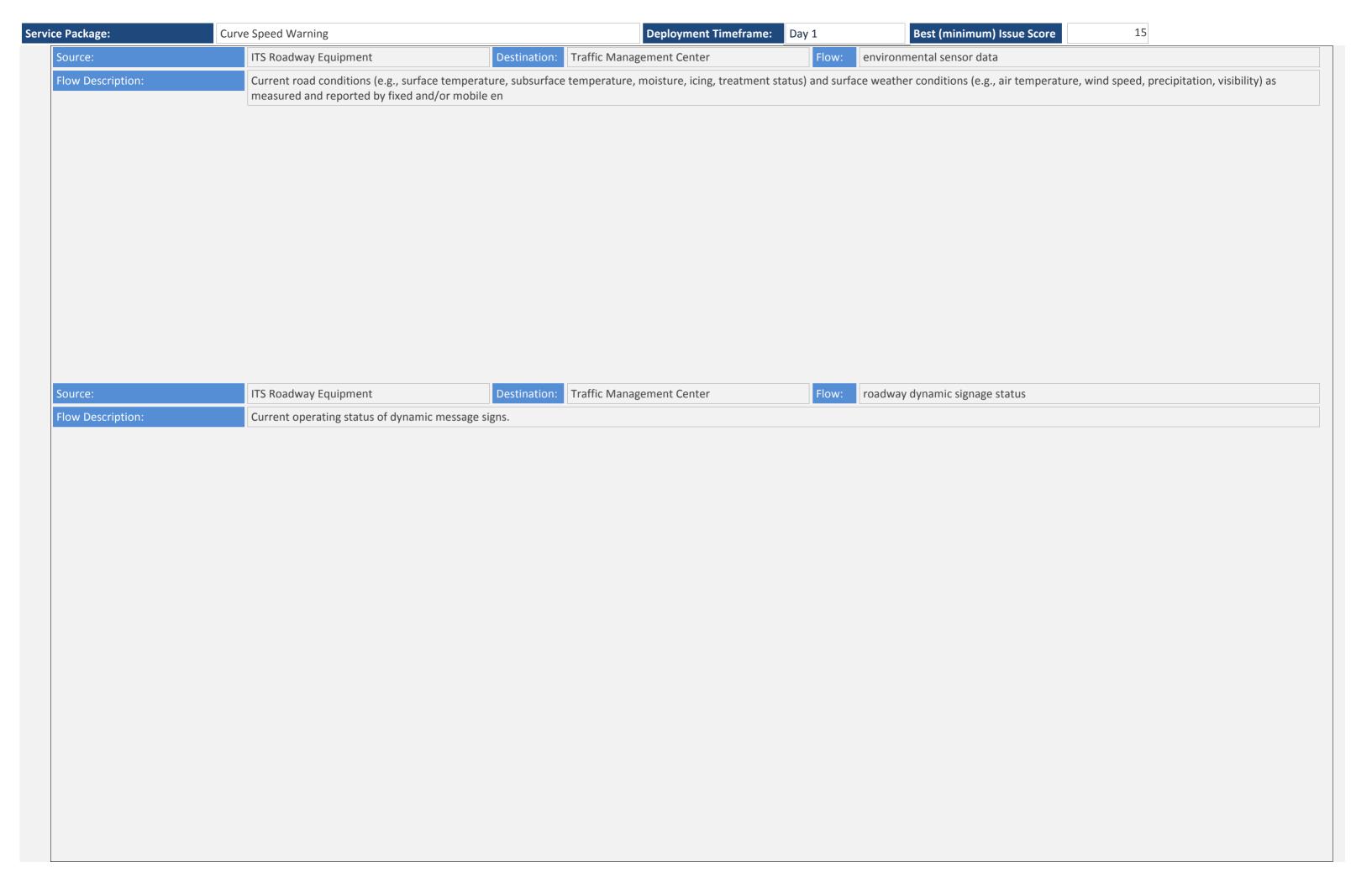
Service Package: Day 1 Best (minimum) Issue Score 15

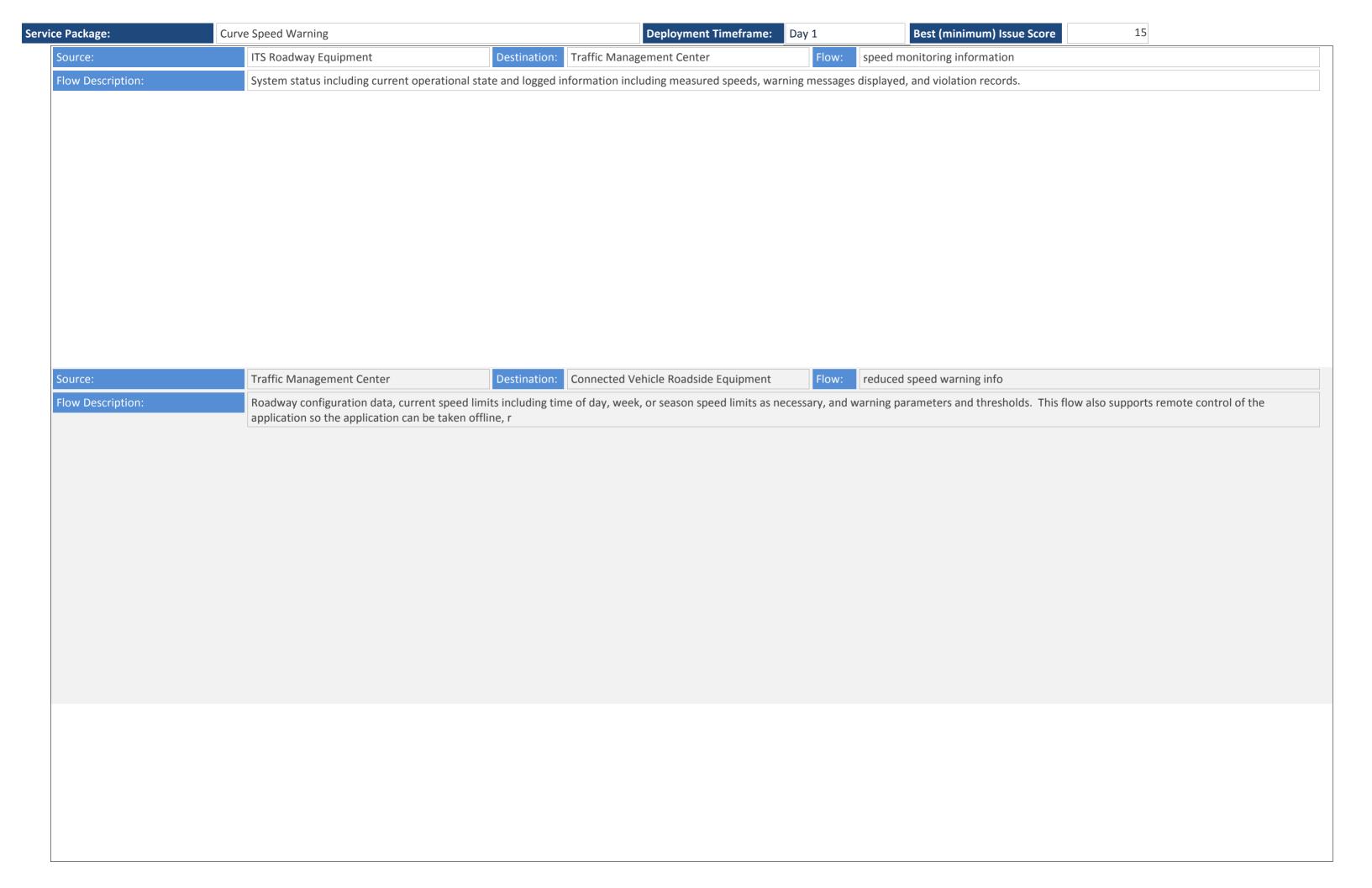
The curve speed warning application allows connected vehicles to receive information that it is approaching a curve along with the recommended speed for the curve. This capability allows the vehicle to provide a warning to the driver regarding the curve and its recommended speed. In addition, the vehicle can perform additional warning actions if the actual speed through the curve exceeds the recommended speed.

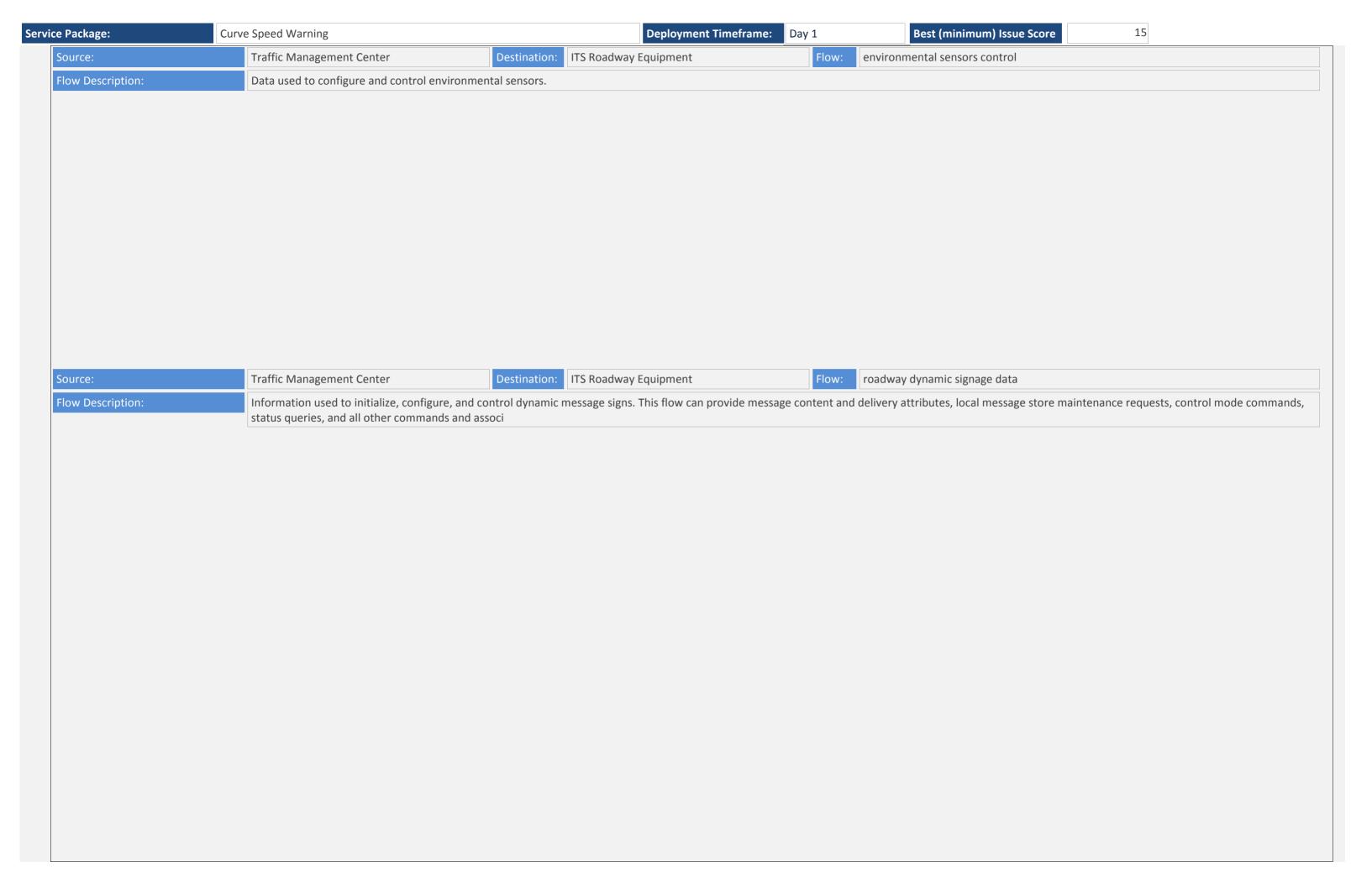


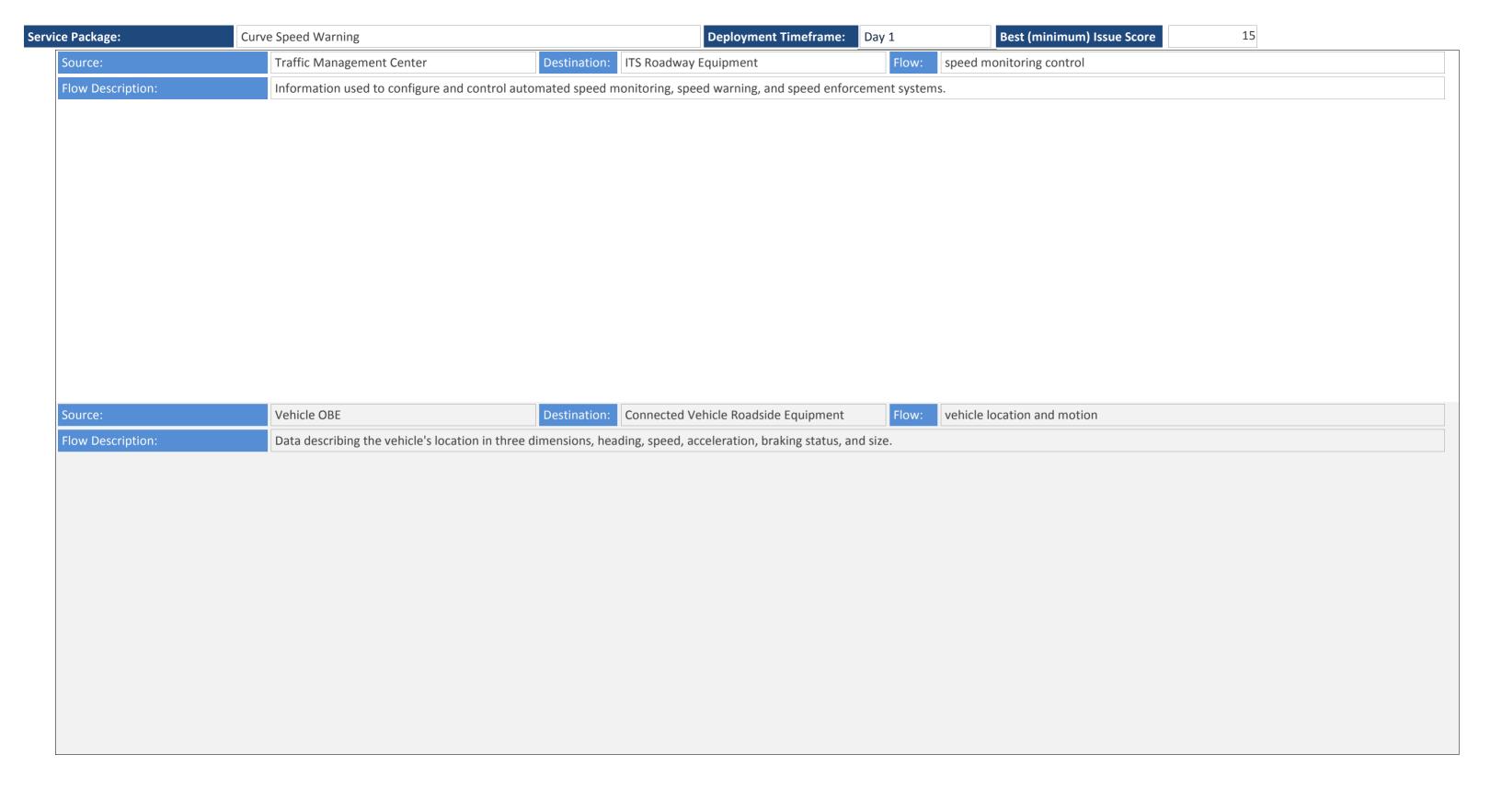






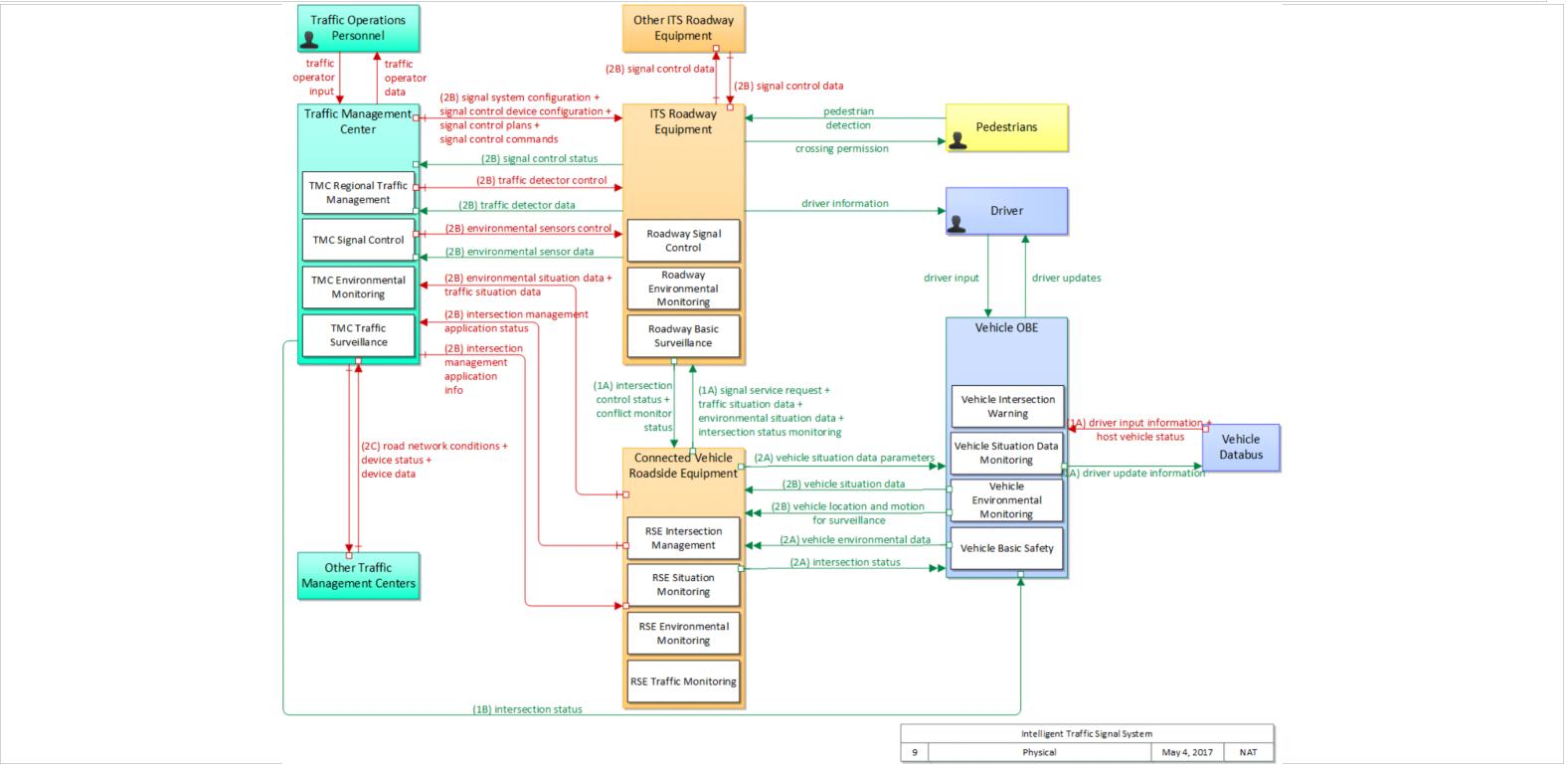


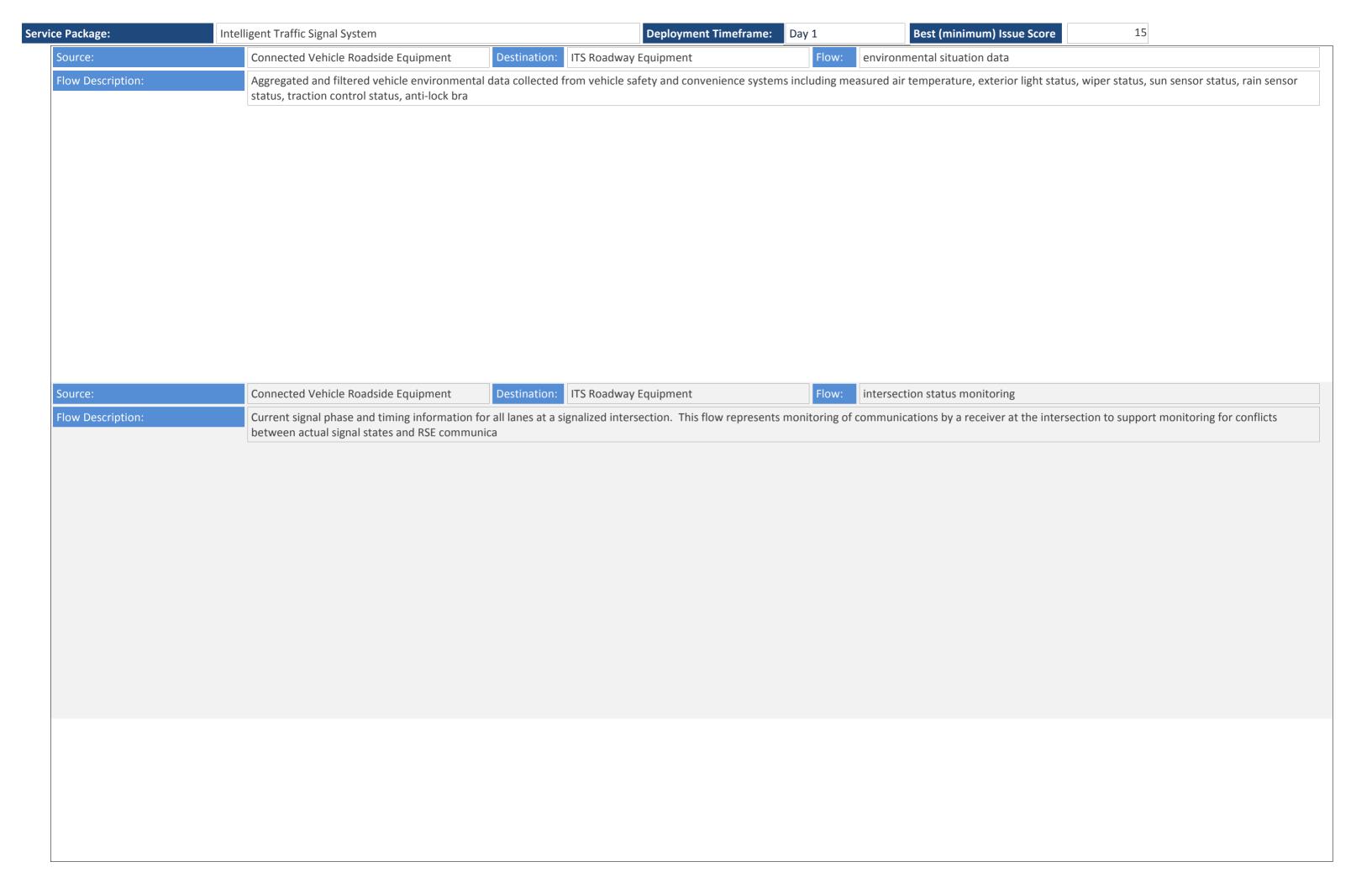


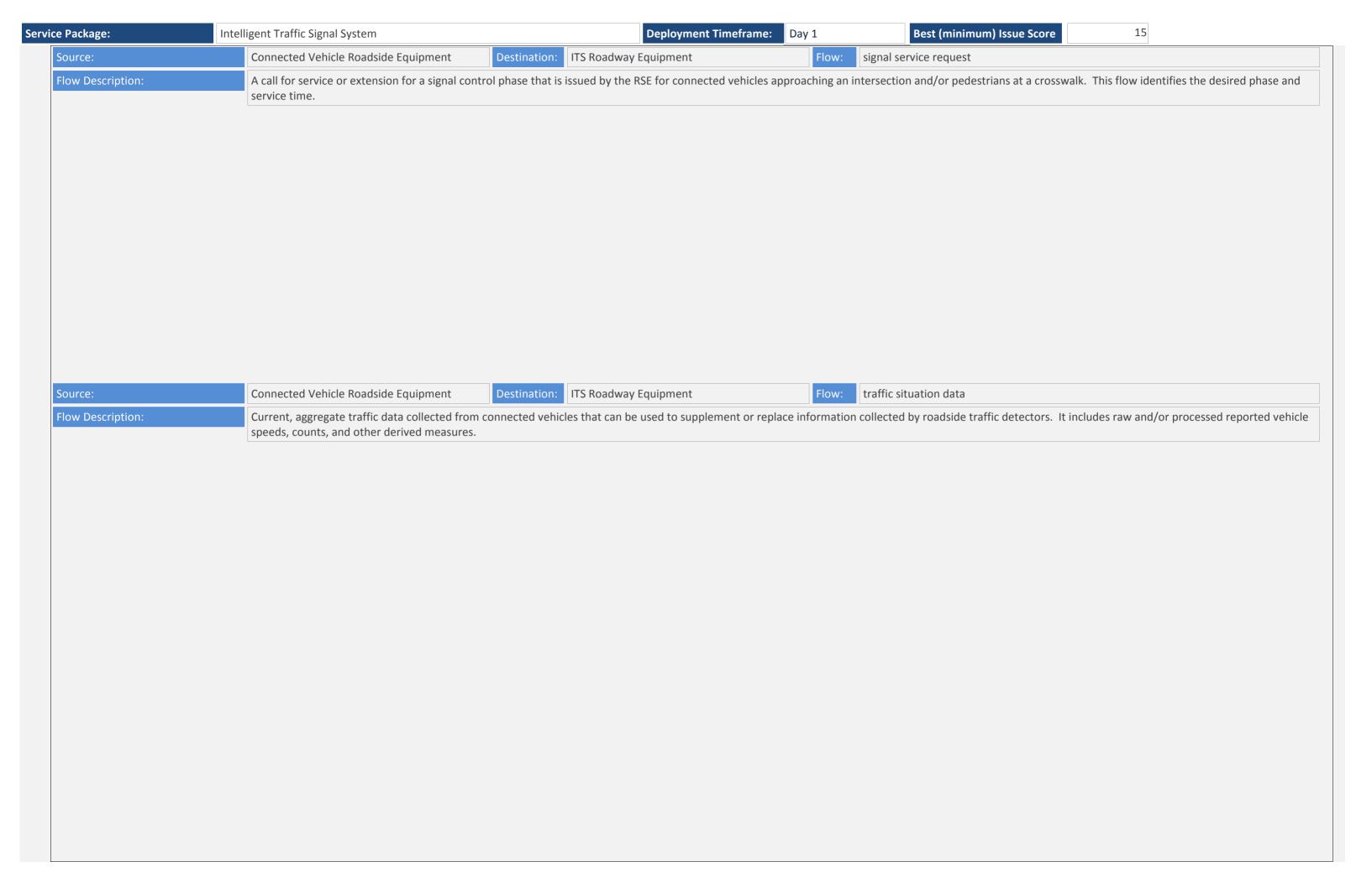


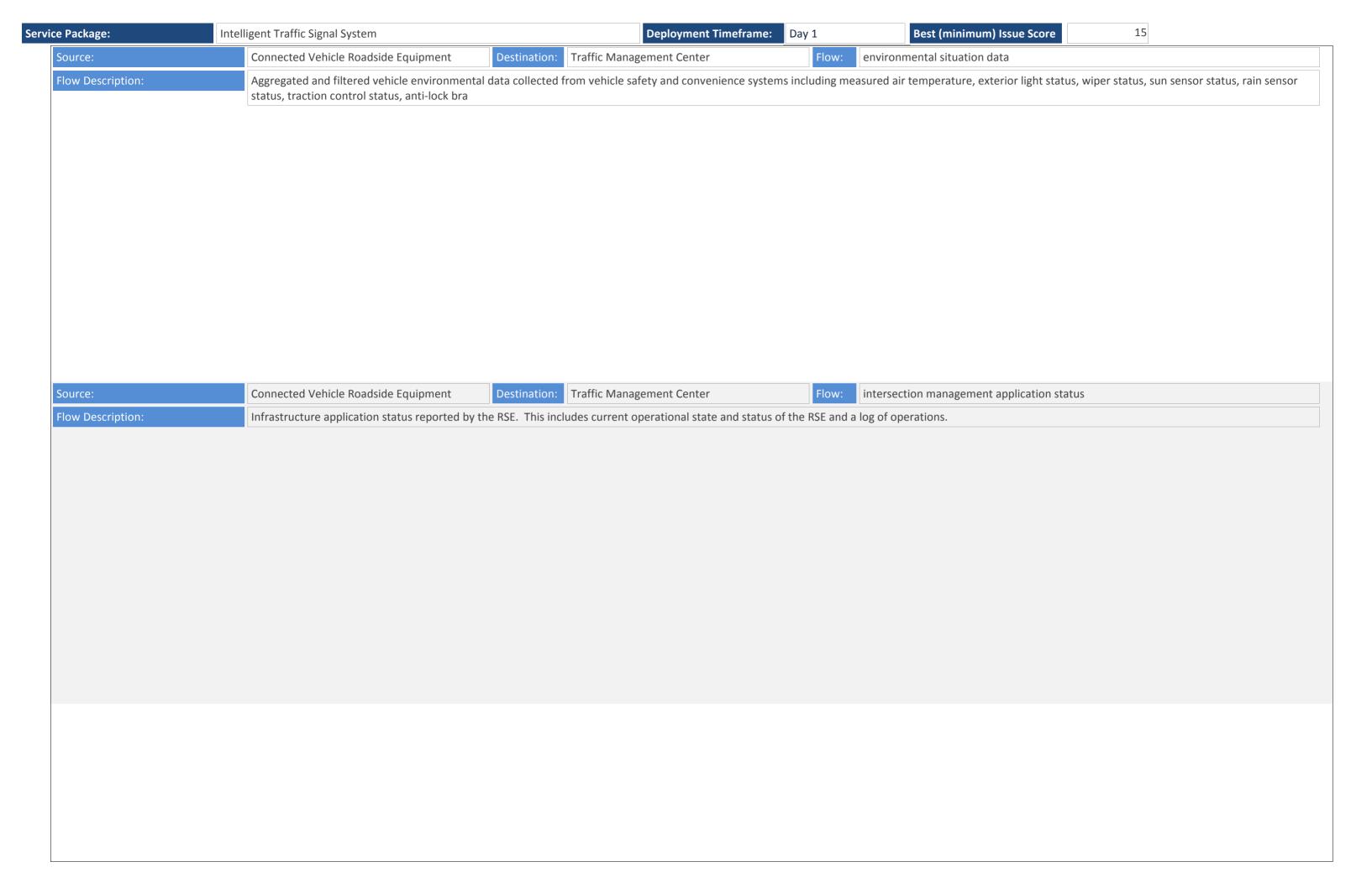
Service Package: Day 1 Best (minimum) Issue Score 15

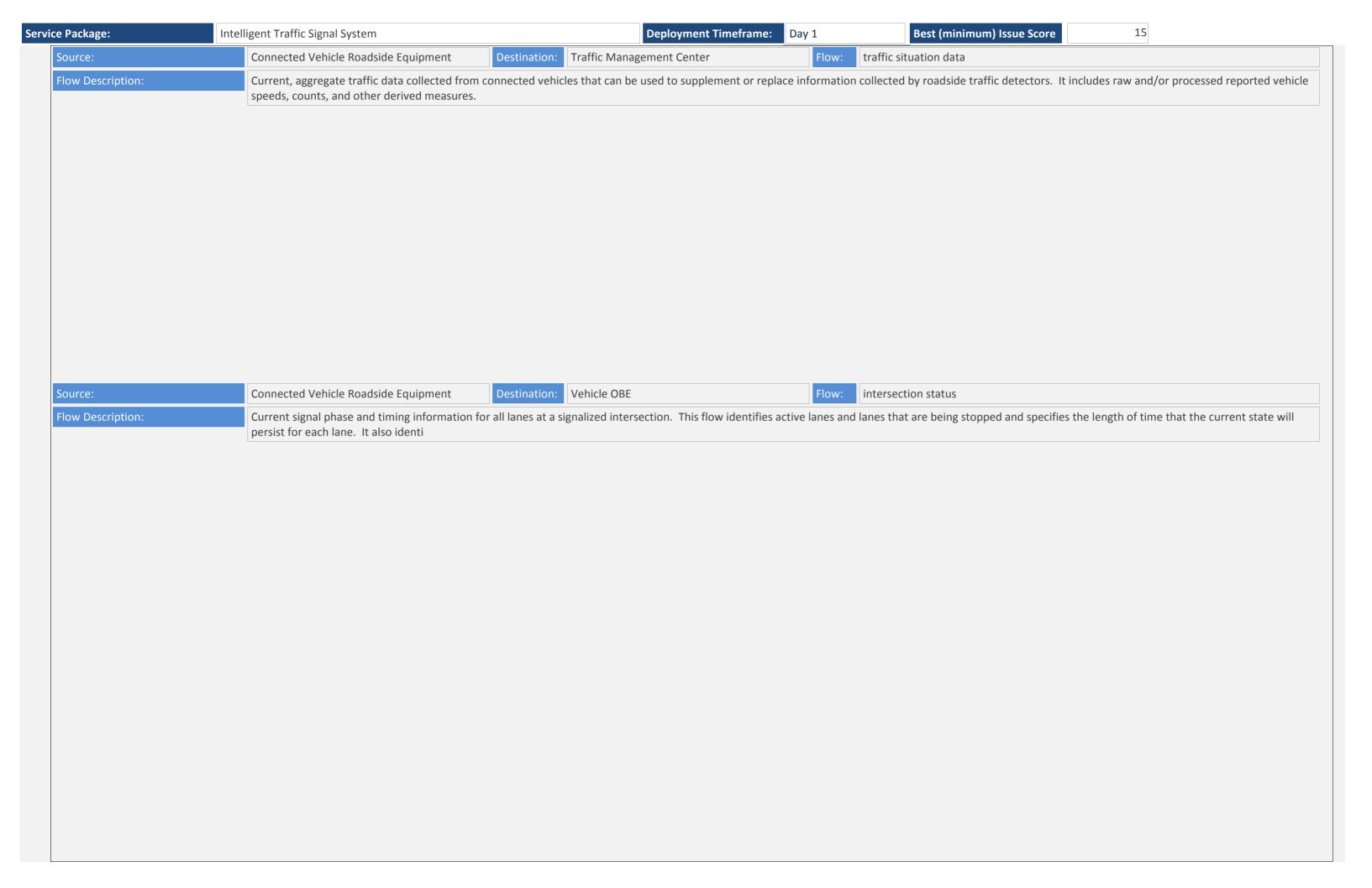
The Intelligent Traffic Signal System (ISIG) application uses both vehicle location and movement information from connected vehicles as well as infrastructure measurement of non-equipped vehicles to improve the operations of traffic signal control systems. The application utilizes the vehicle information to adjust signal timing for an intersection or group of intersections in order to improve traffic flow, including allowing platoon flow through the intersection. The application serves as an over-arching system optimization application, accommodating other mobility applications such as Transit Signal Priority, Freight Signal Priority, Emergency Vehicle Preemption, and Pedestrian Mobility to maximize overall arterial network performance. In addition, the application may consider additional inputs such as environmental situation information or the interface (i.e., traffic flow) between arterial signals and ramp meters.

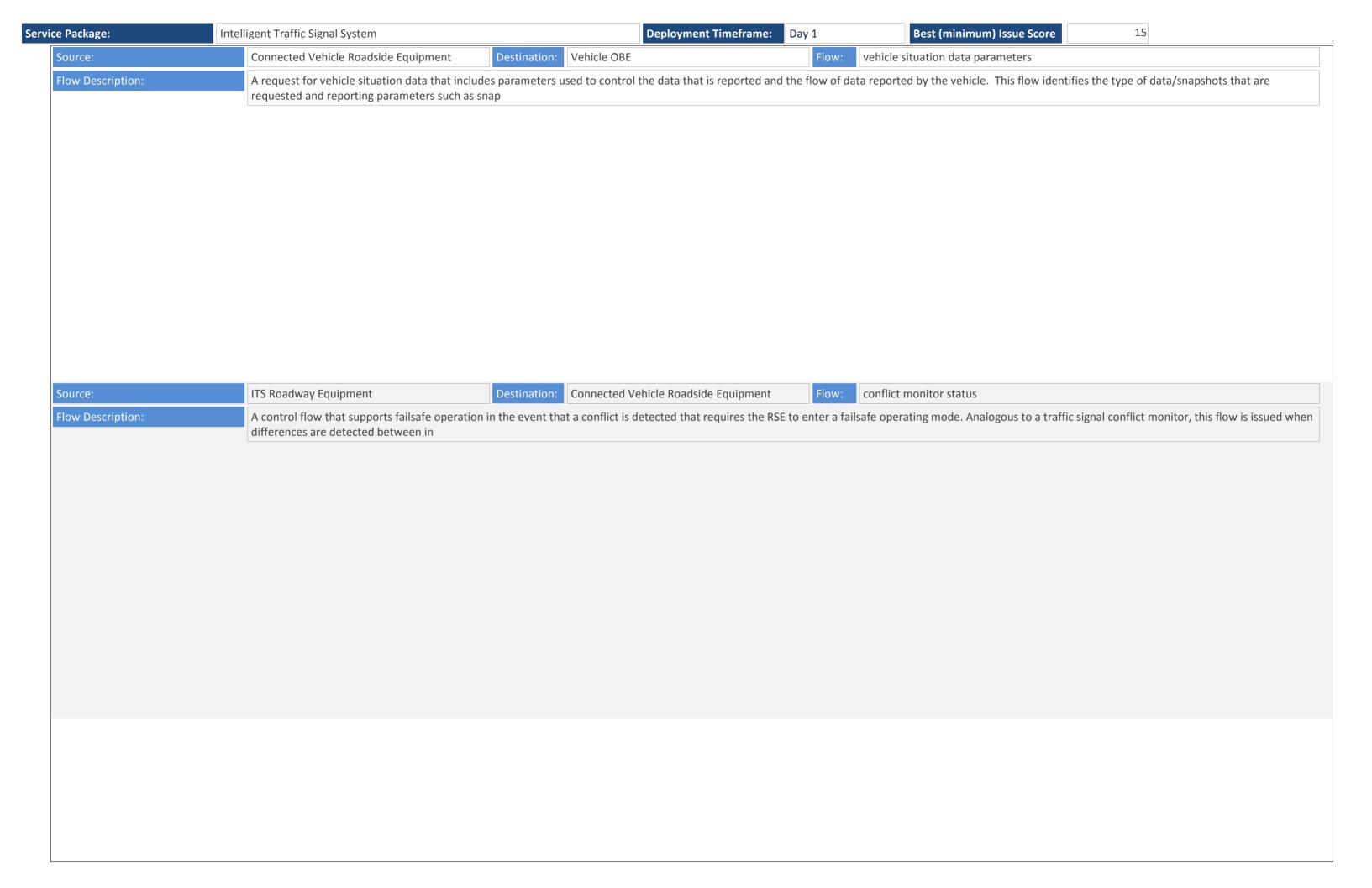


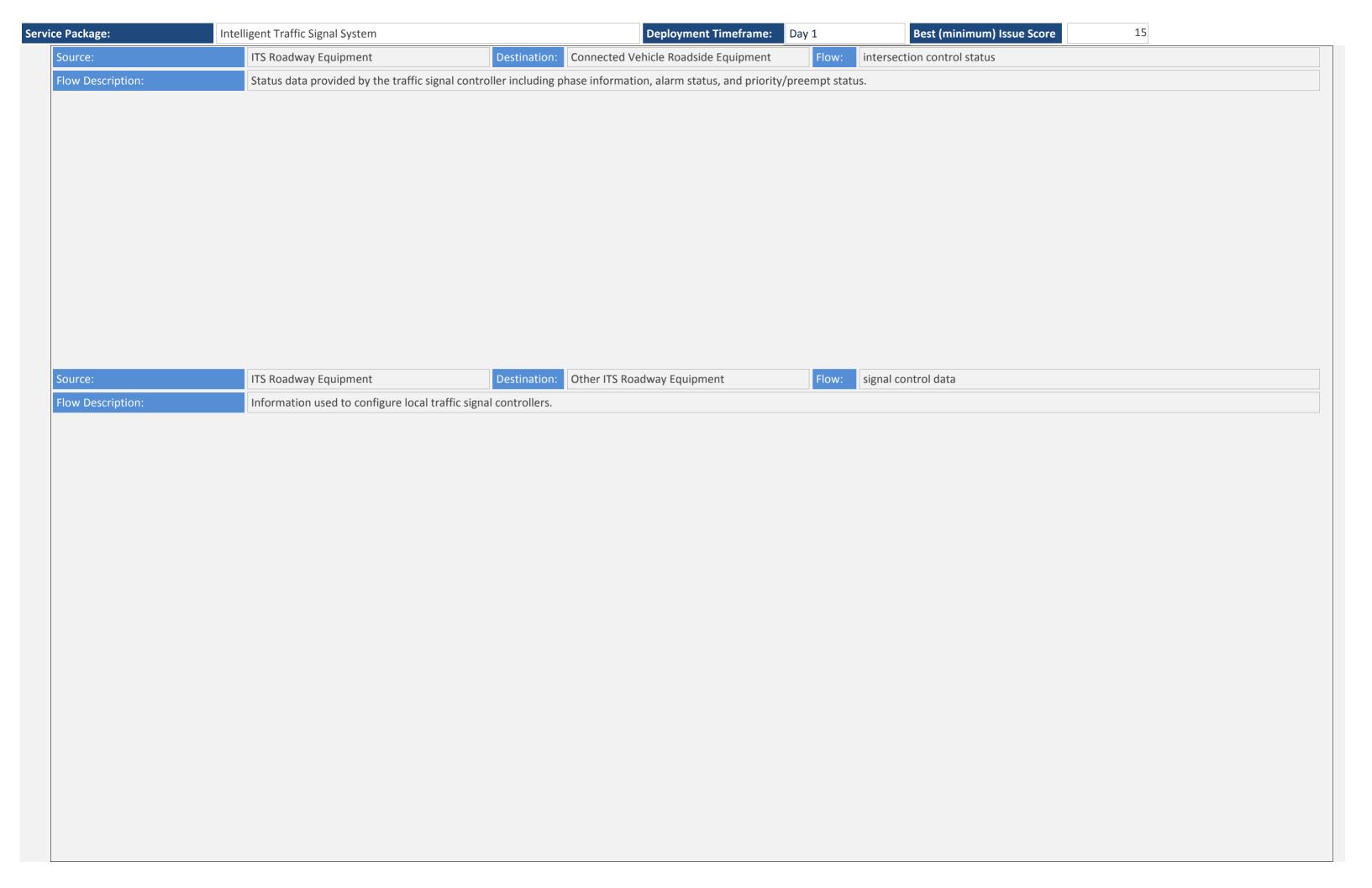


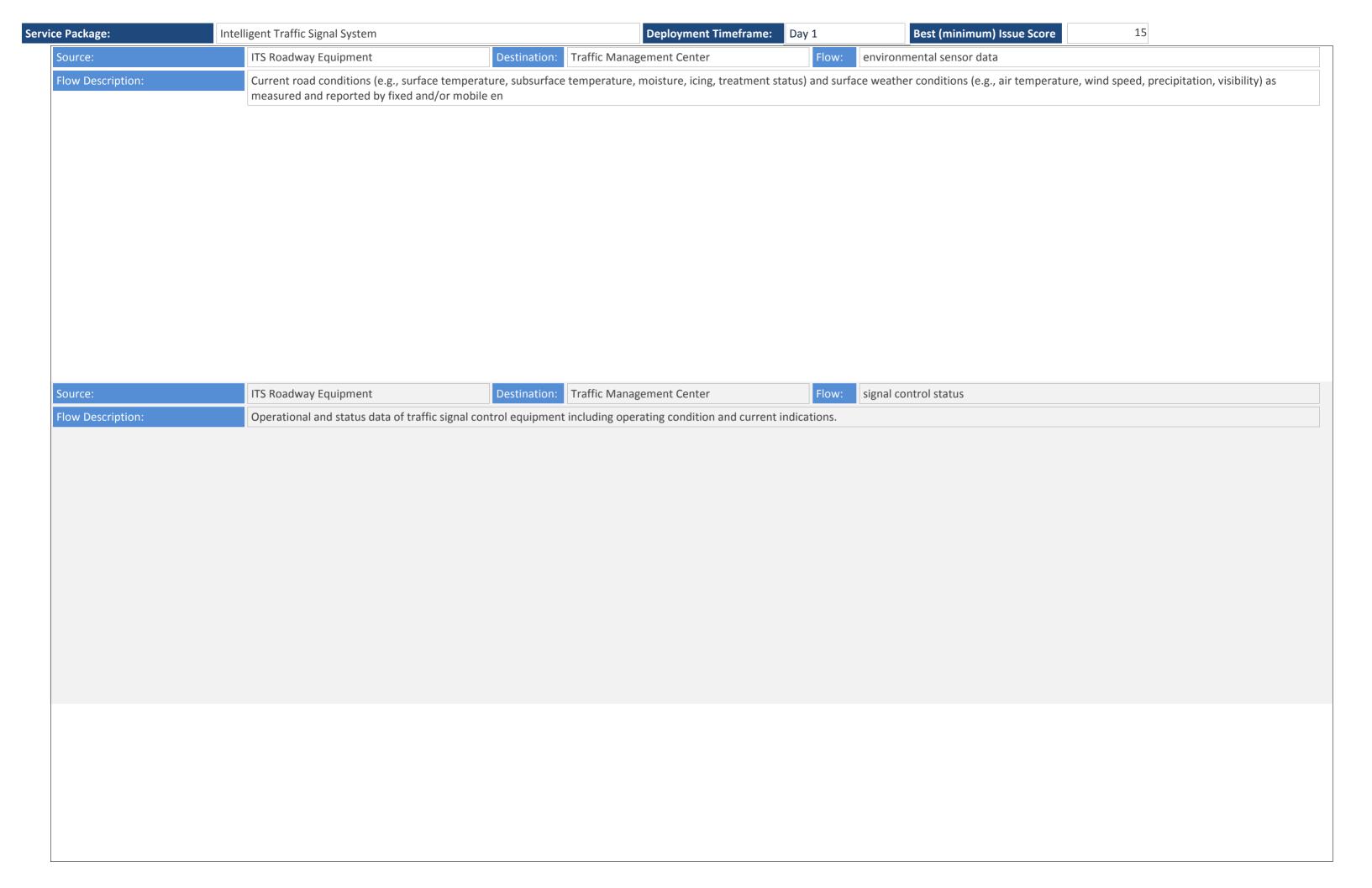


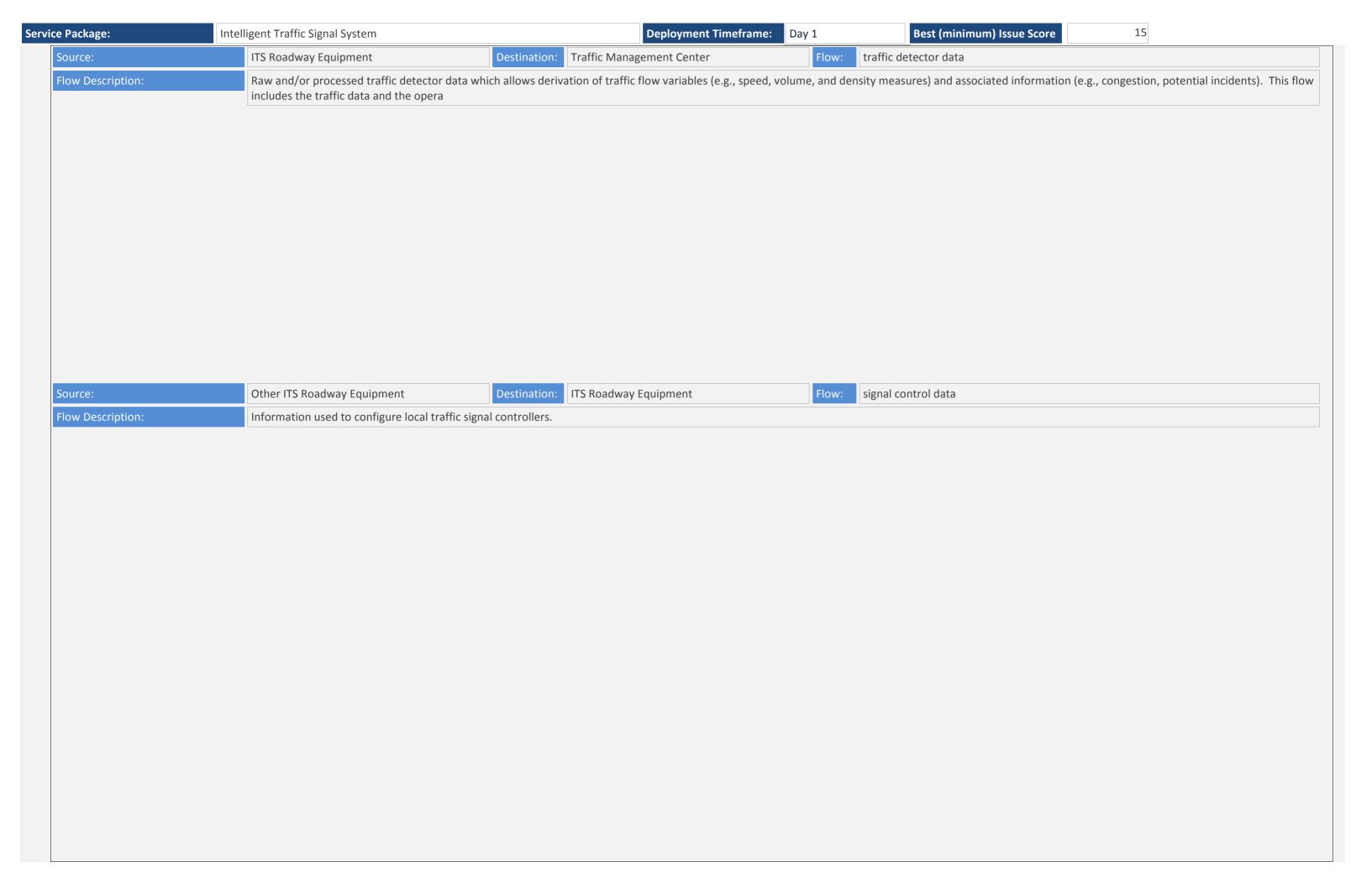


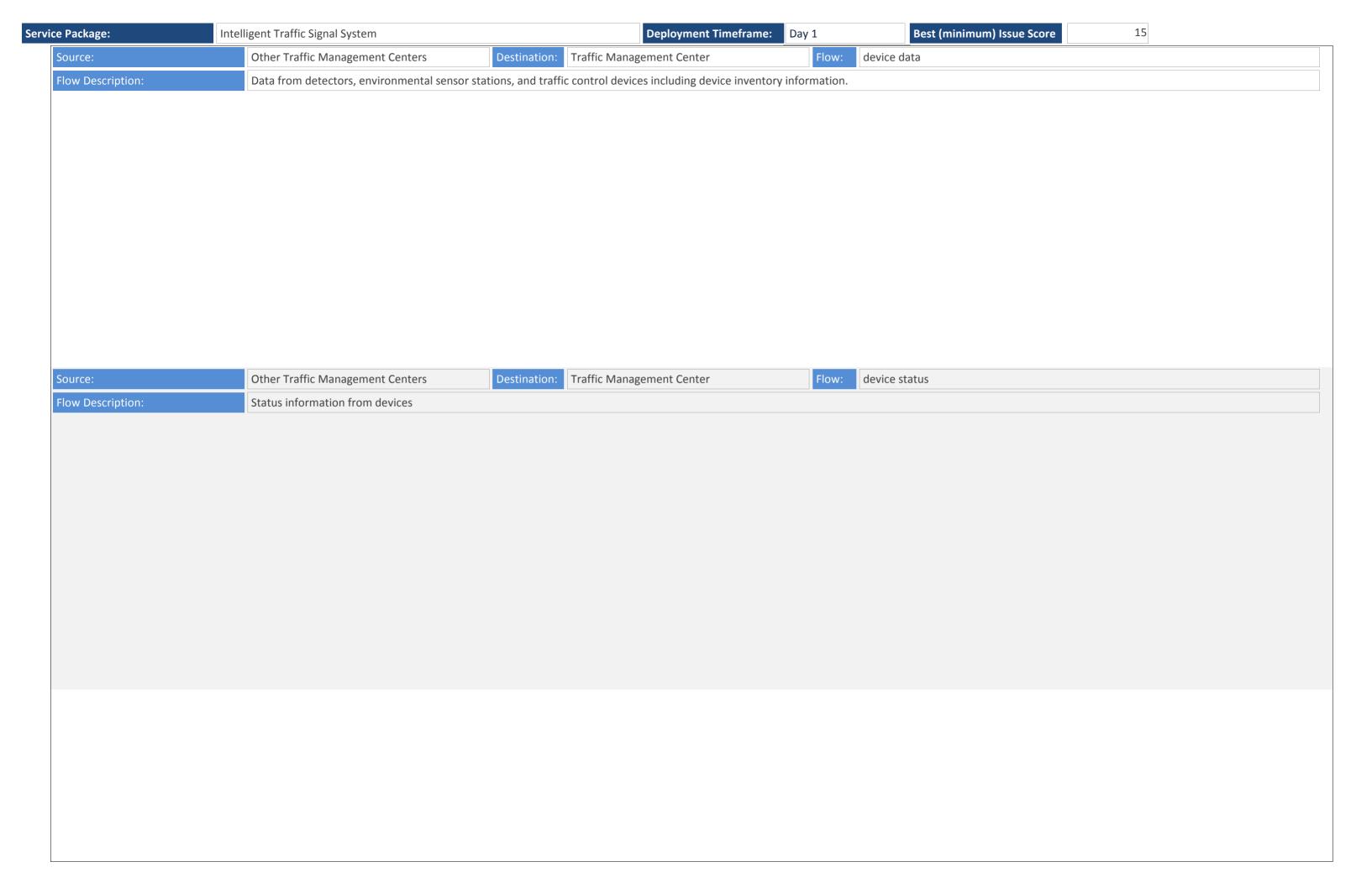


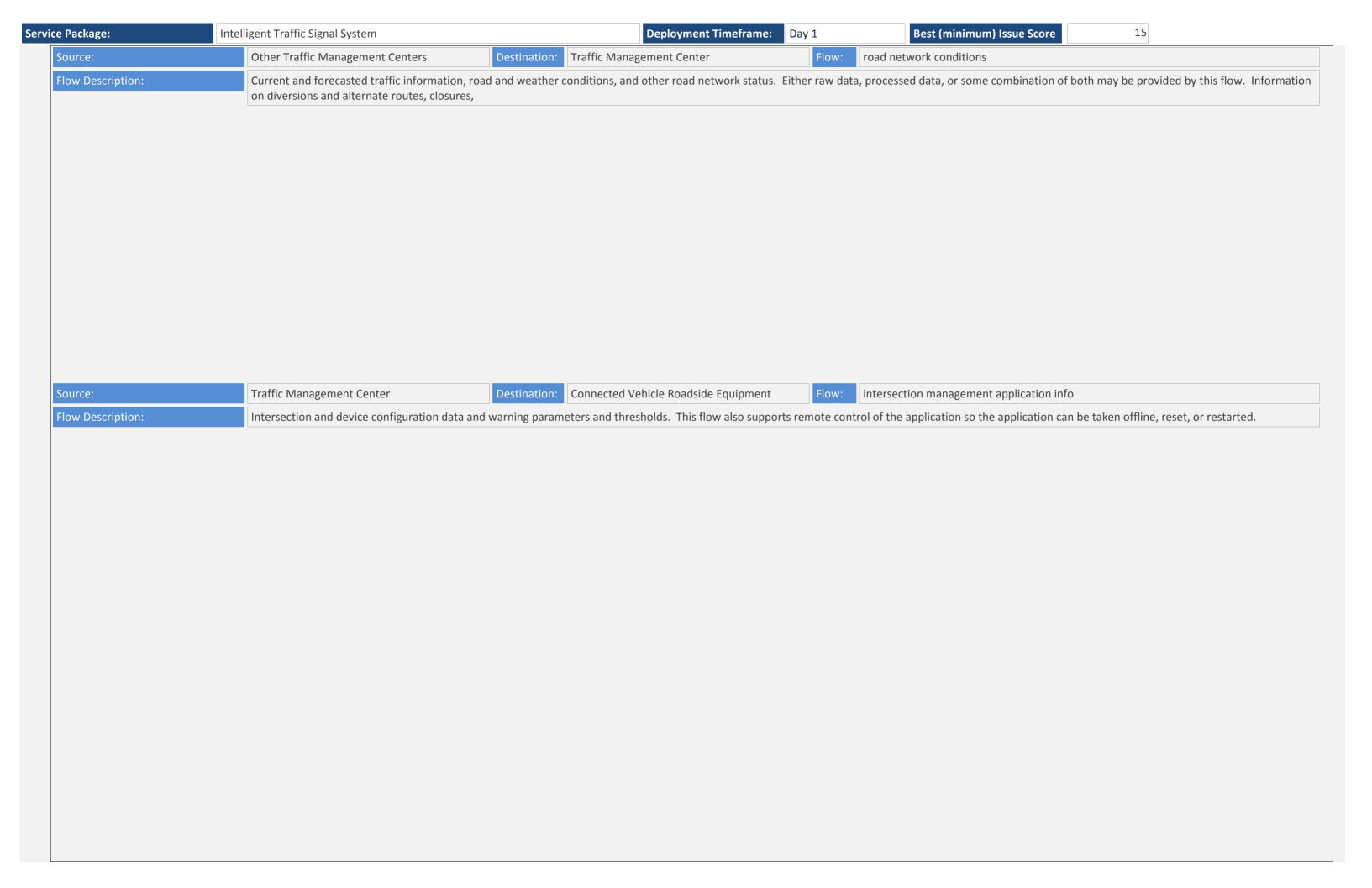


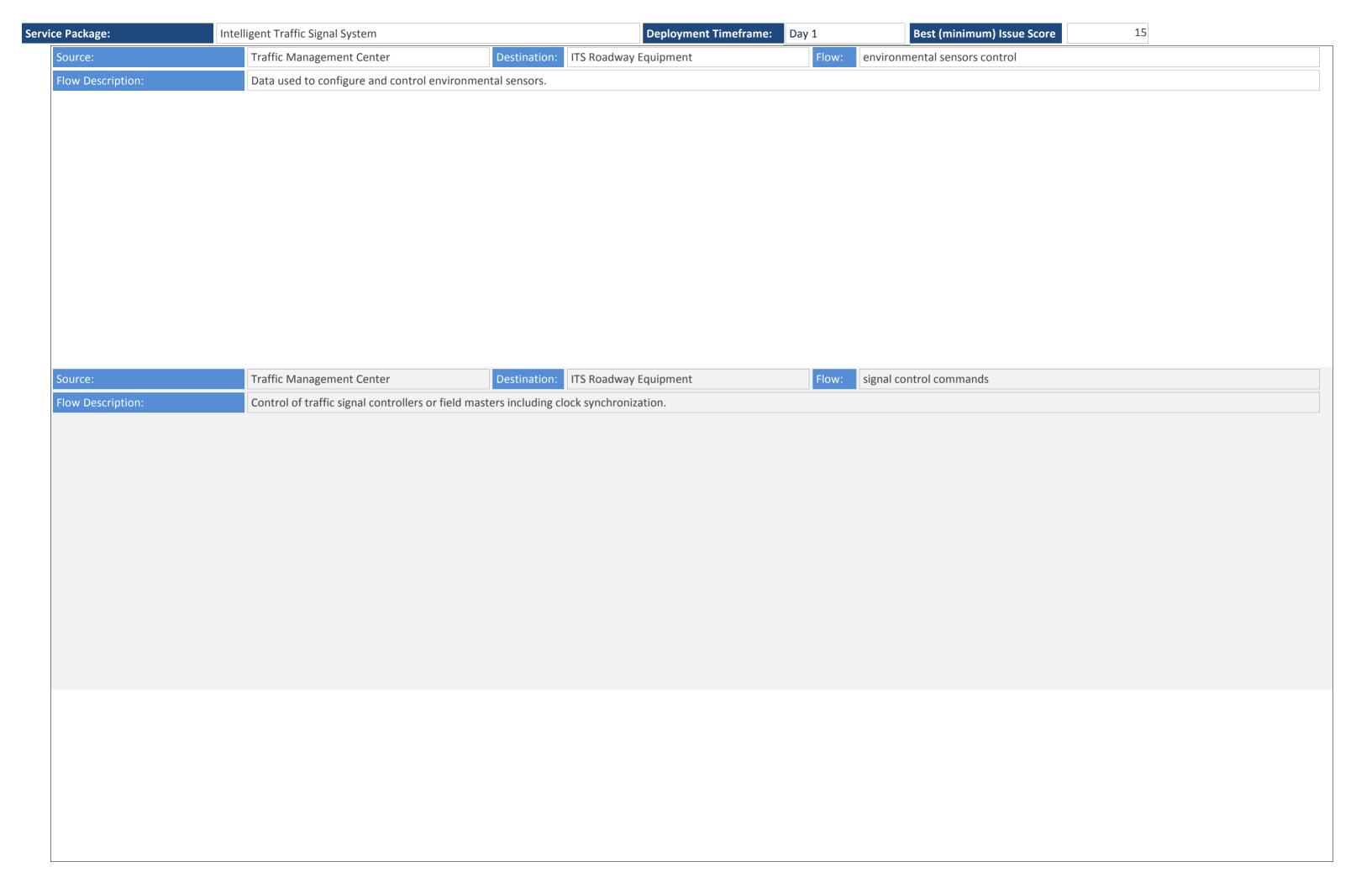


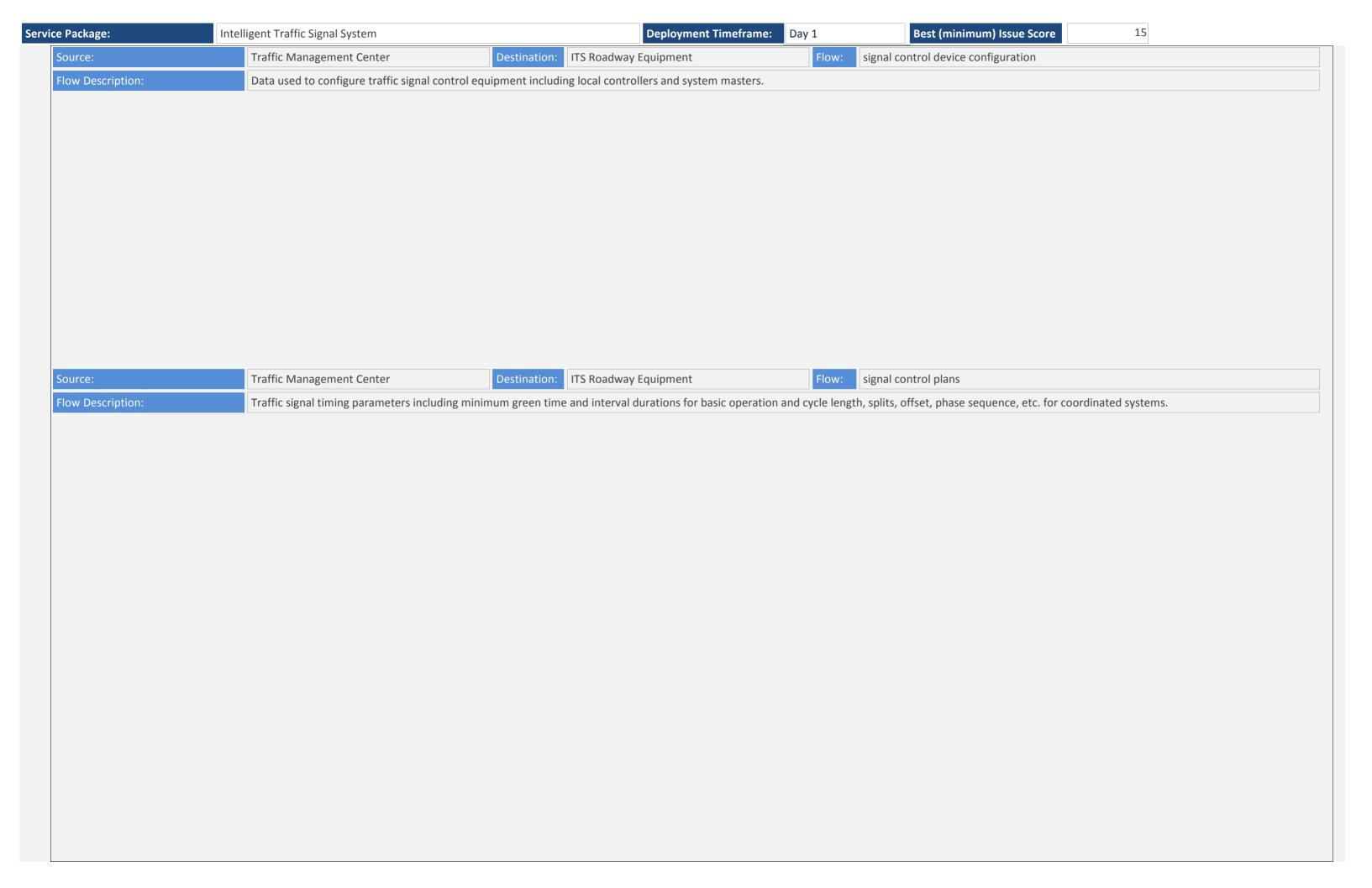


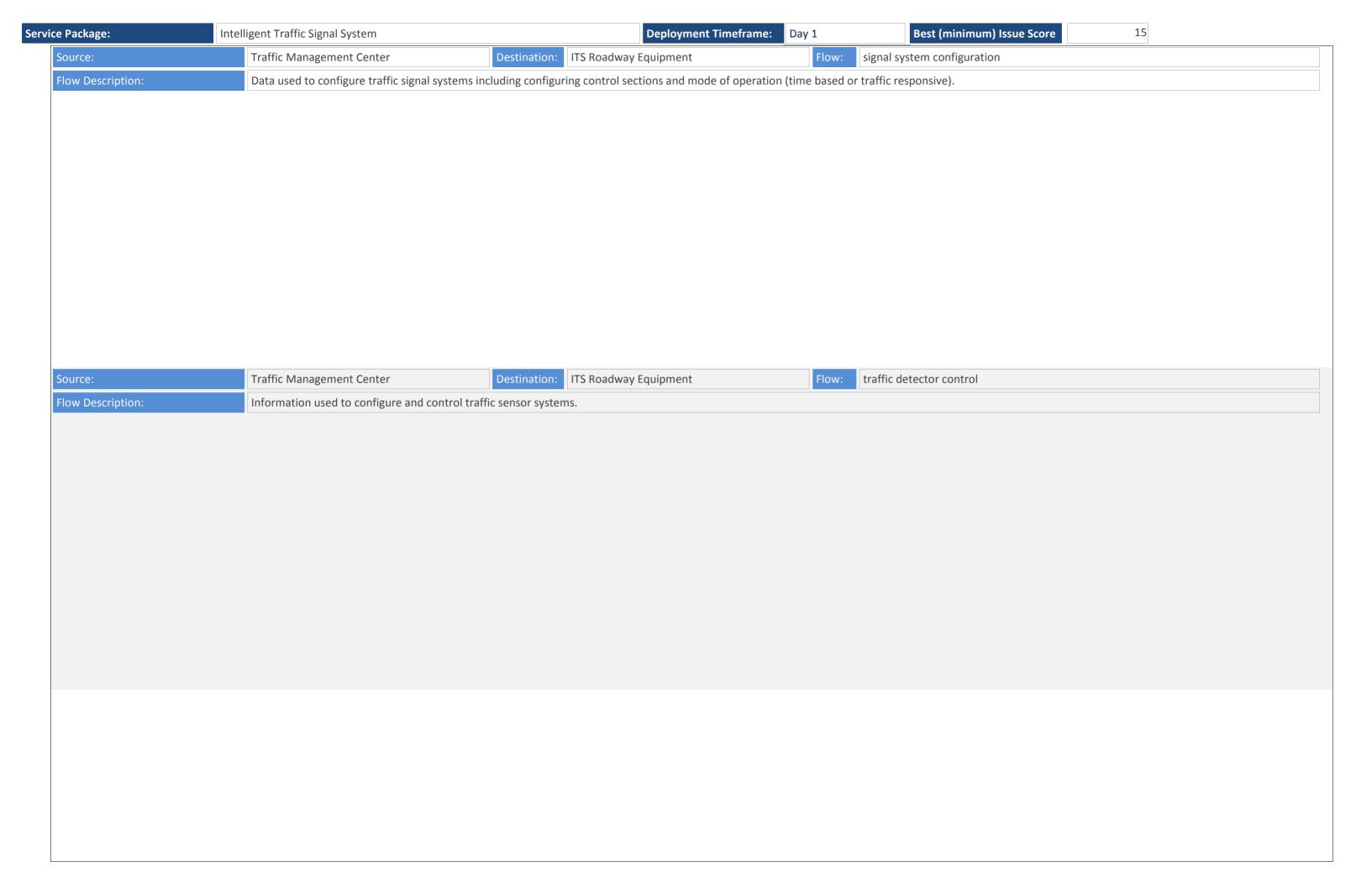


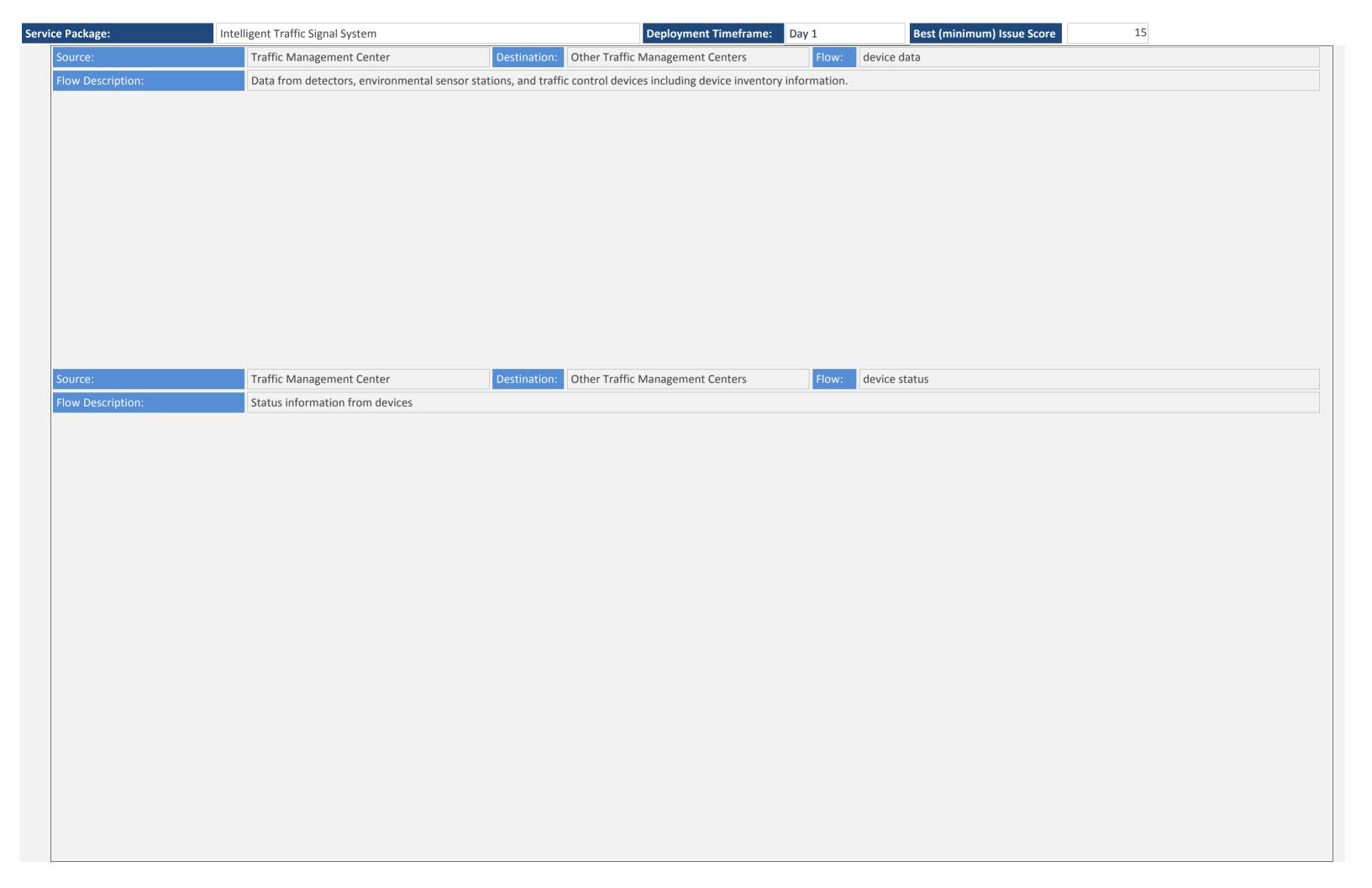


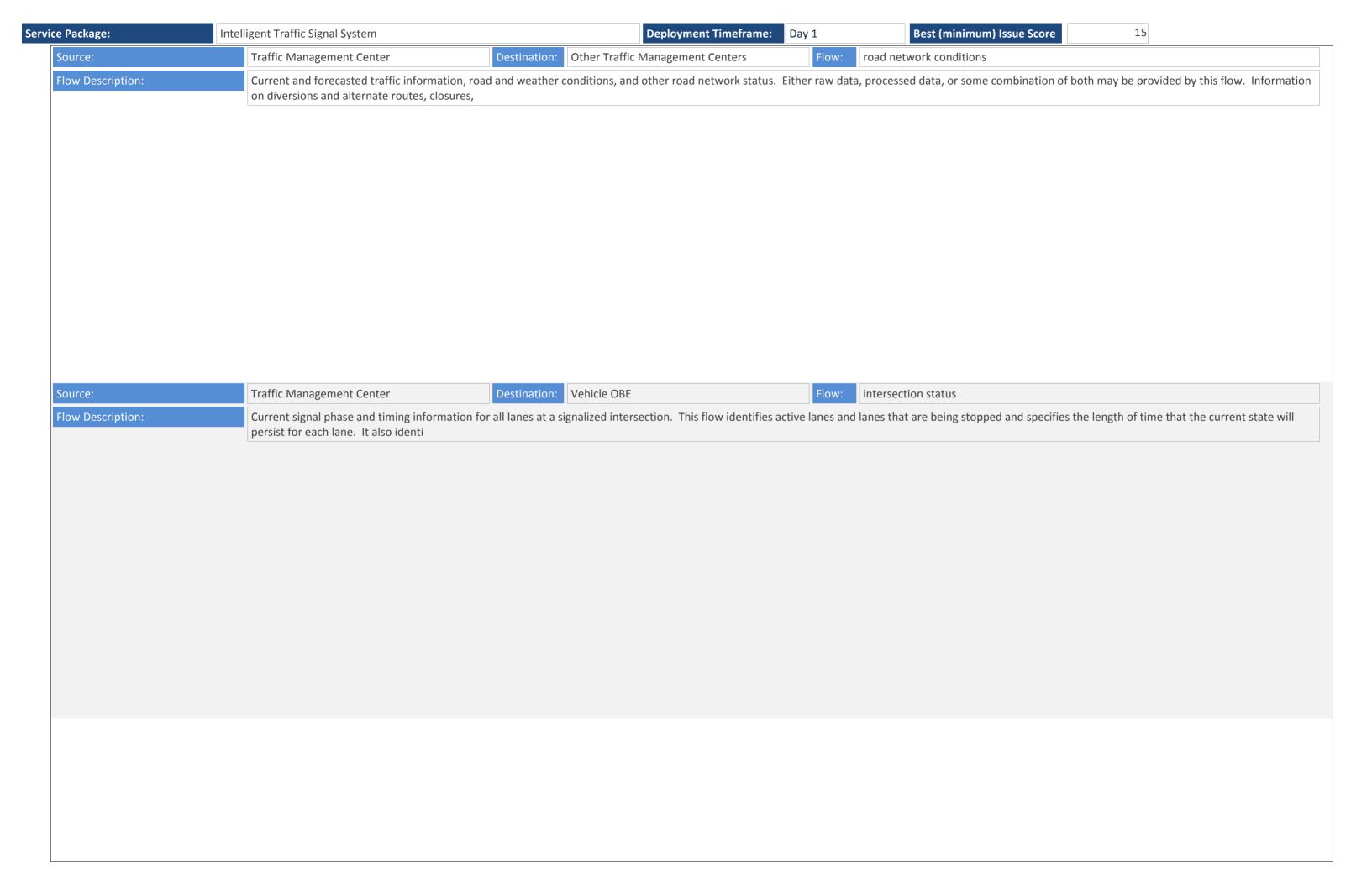


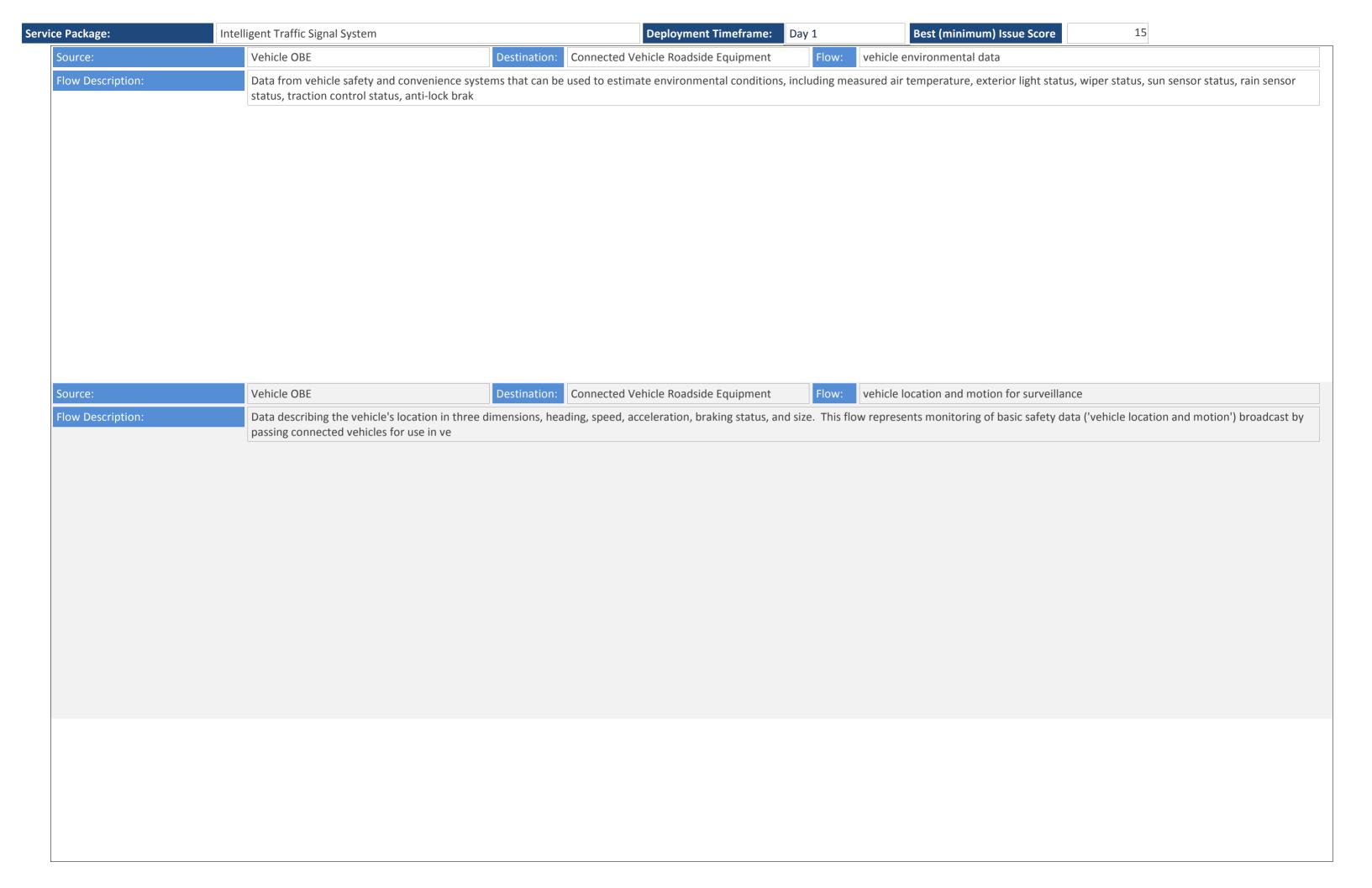


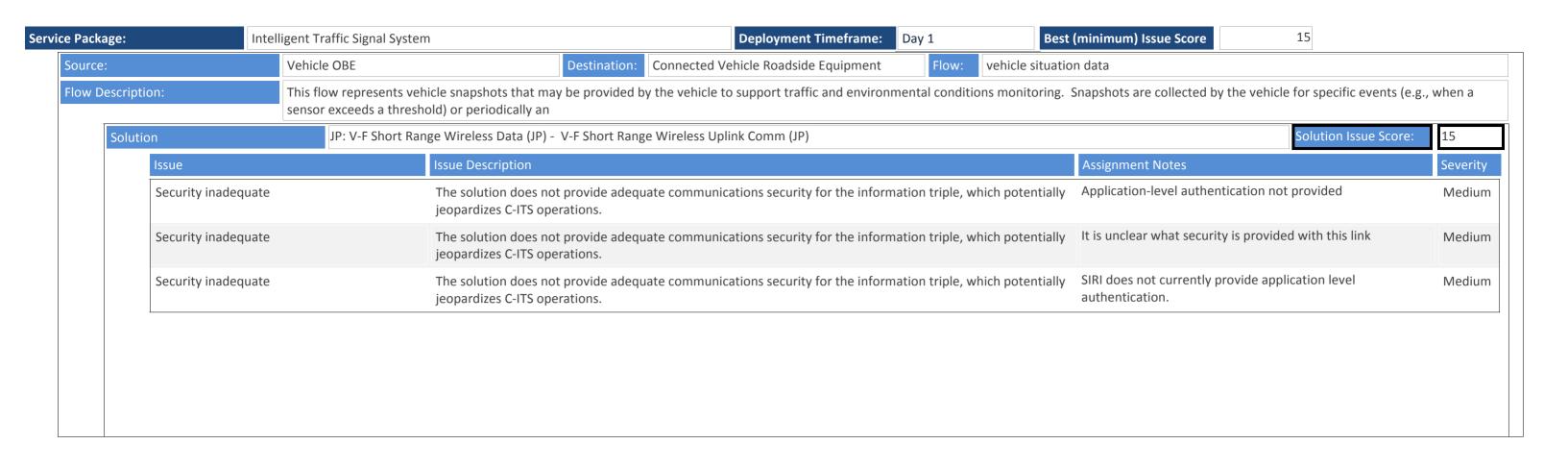






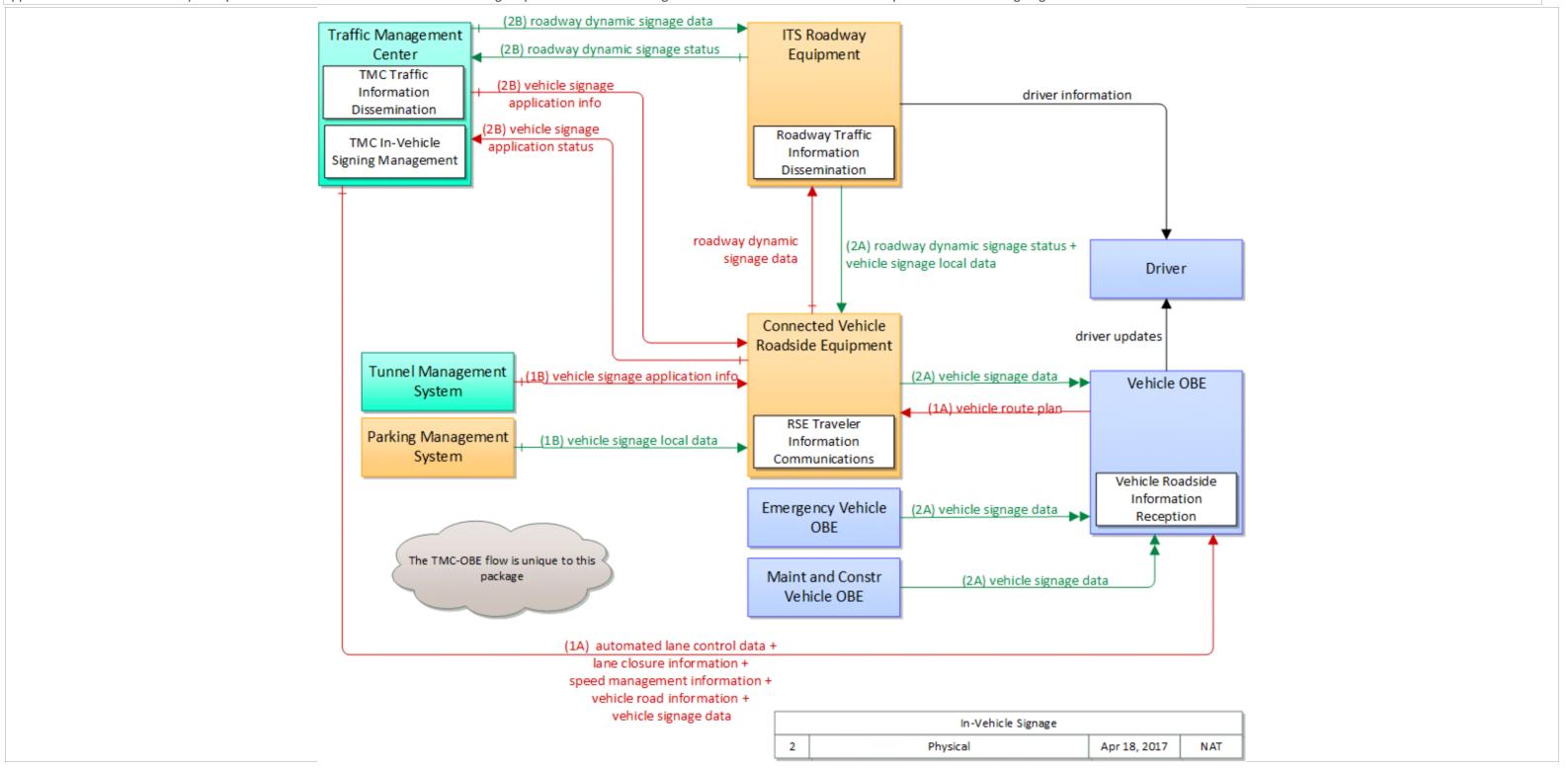


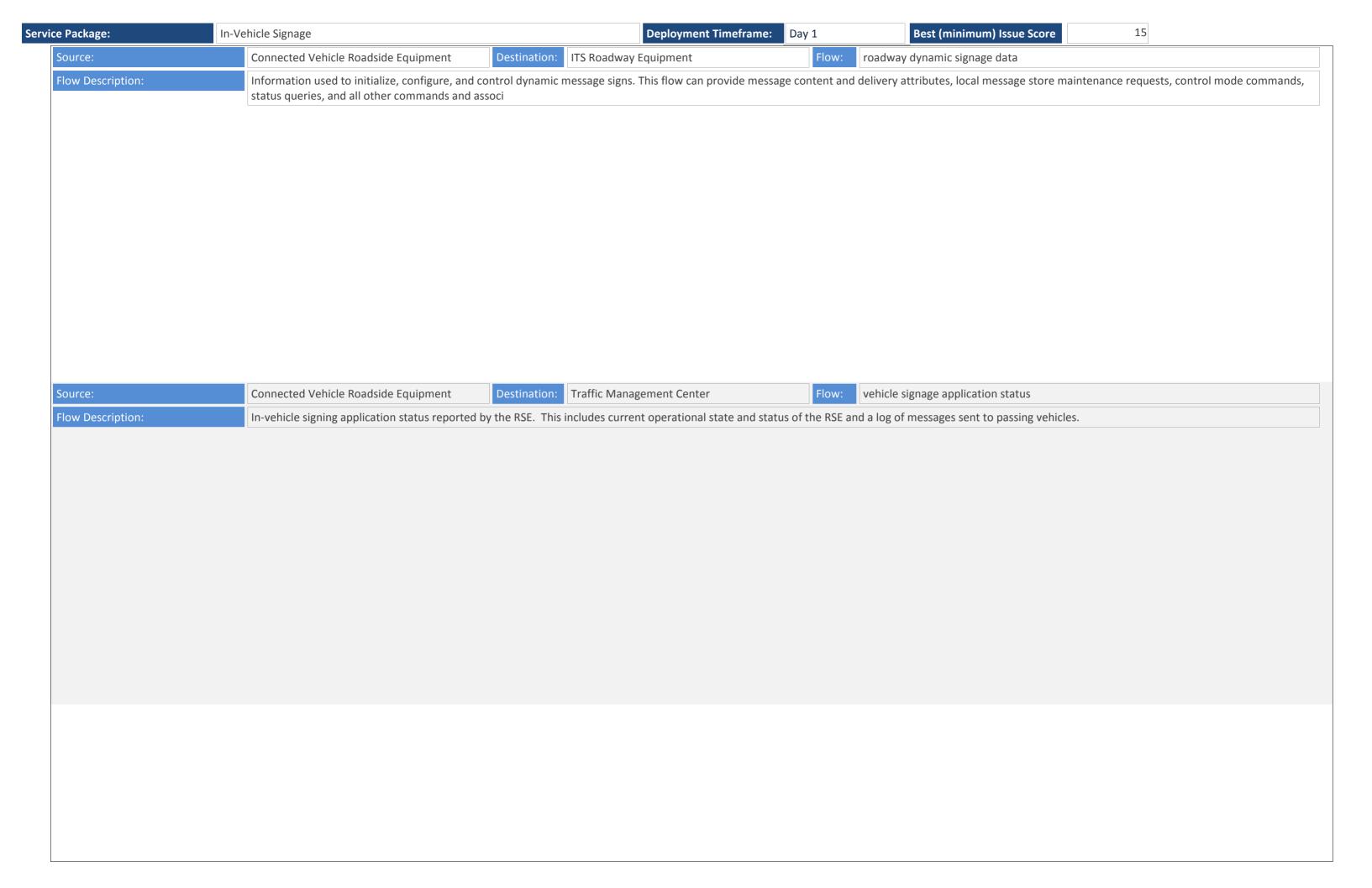


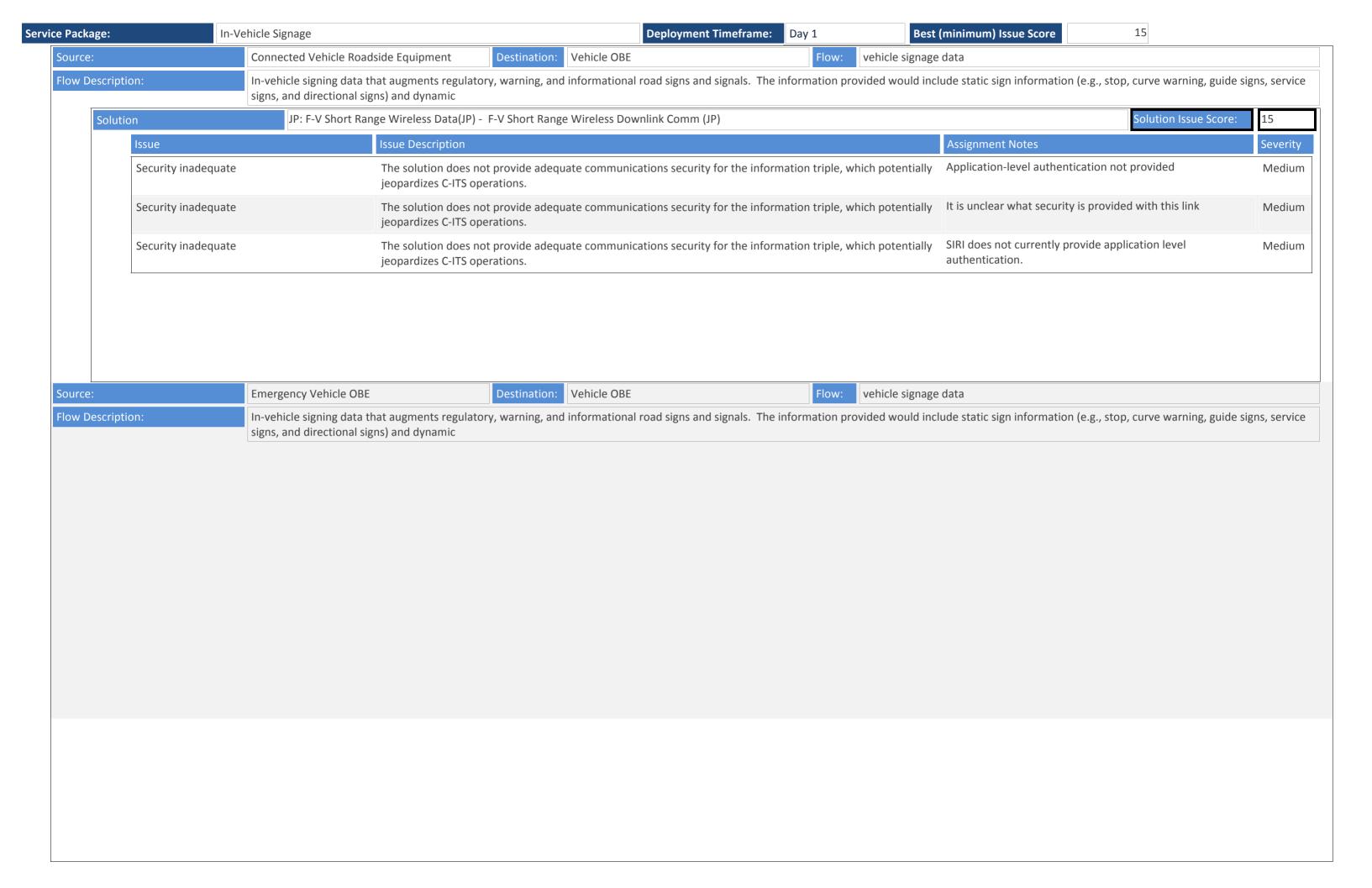


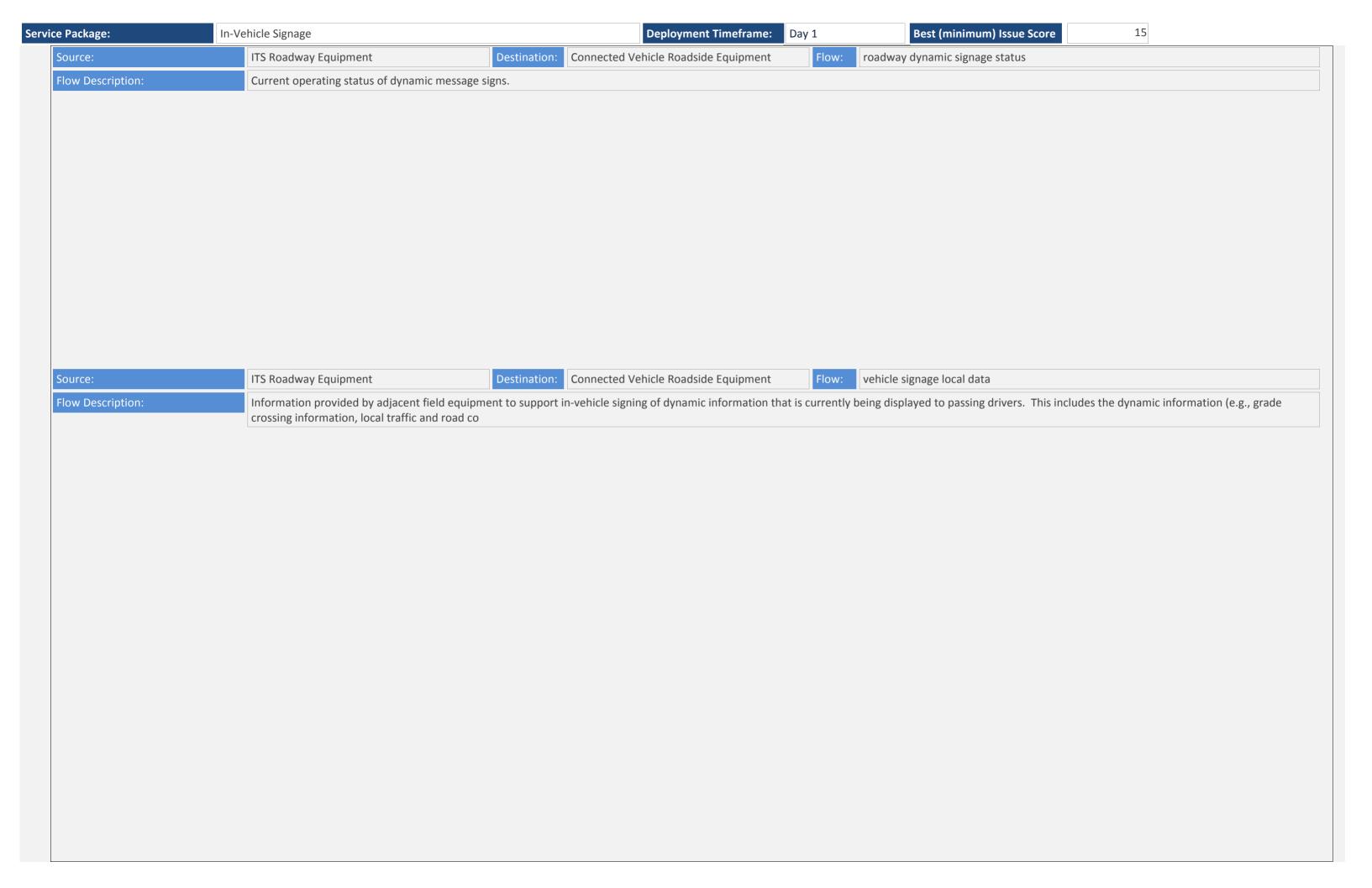
Service Package: Day 1 Best (minimum) Issue Score 15

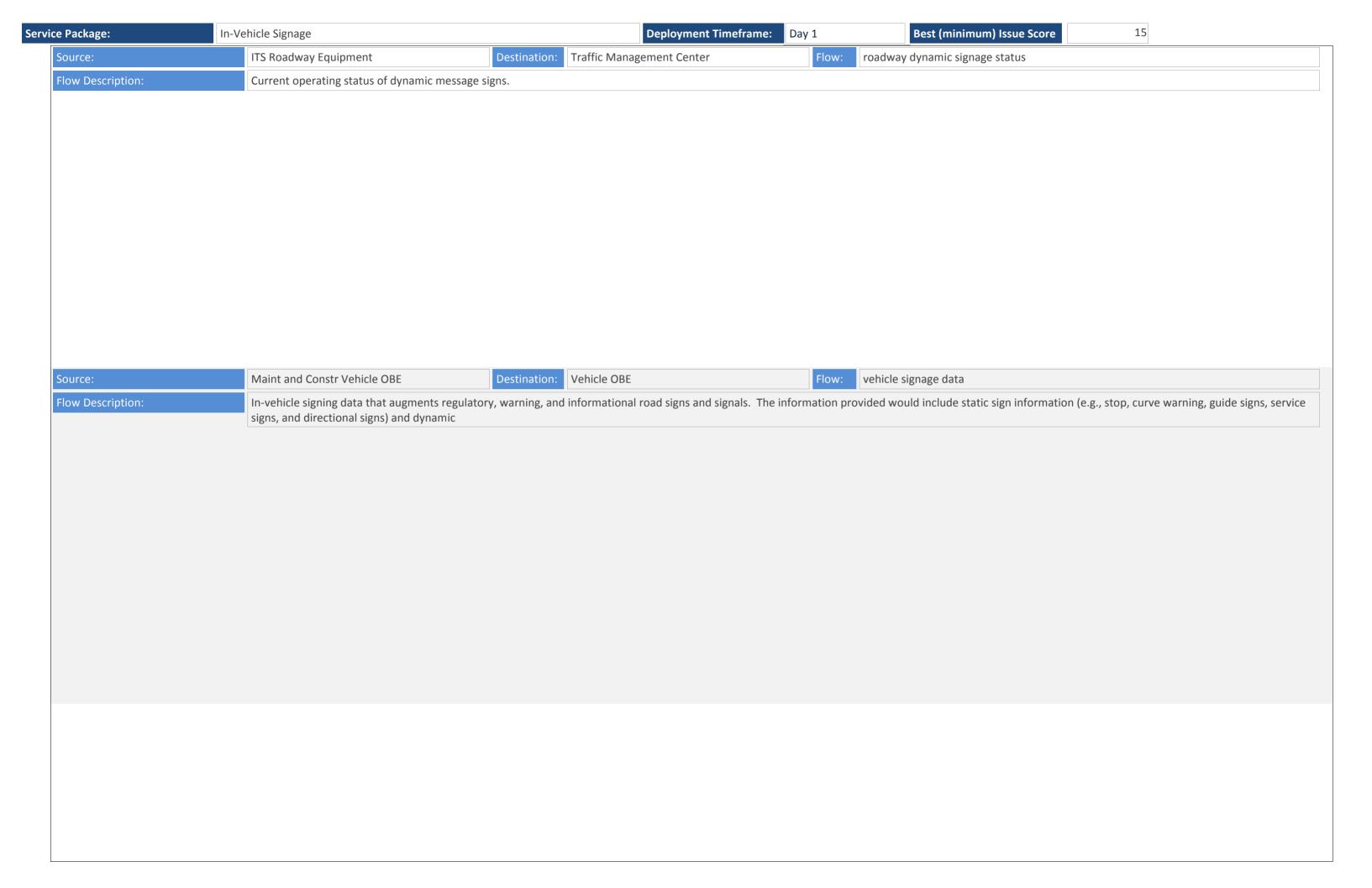
The In-Vehicle Signage application augments regulatory, warning, and informational signs and signals by providing information directly to drivers through in-vehicle devices. The information provided would include static sign information (e.g., stop, curve warning, guide signs, service signs, and directional signs) and dynamic information (e.g., current signal states including highway intersection and highway-rail intersection status and local conditions warnings identified by local environmental sensors). This application also includes the capability for maintenance and construction and emergency vehicles to transmit sign information to vehicles in the vicinity so that in vehicle signing can be used without fixed infrastructure in work zones and around incidents.

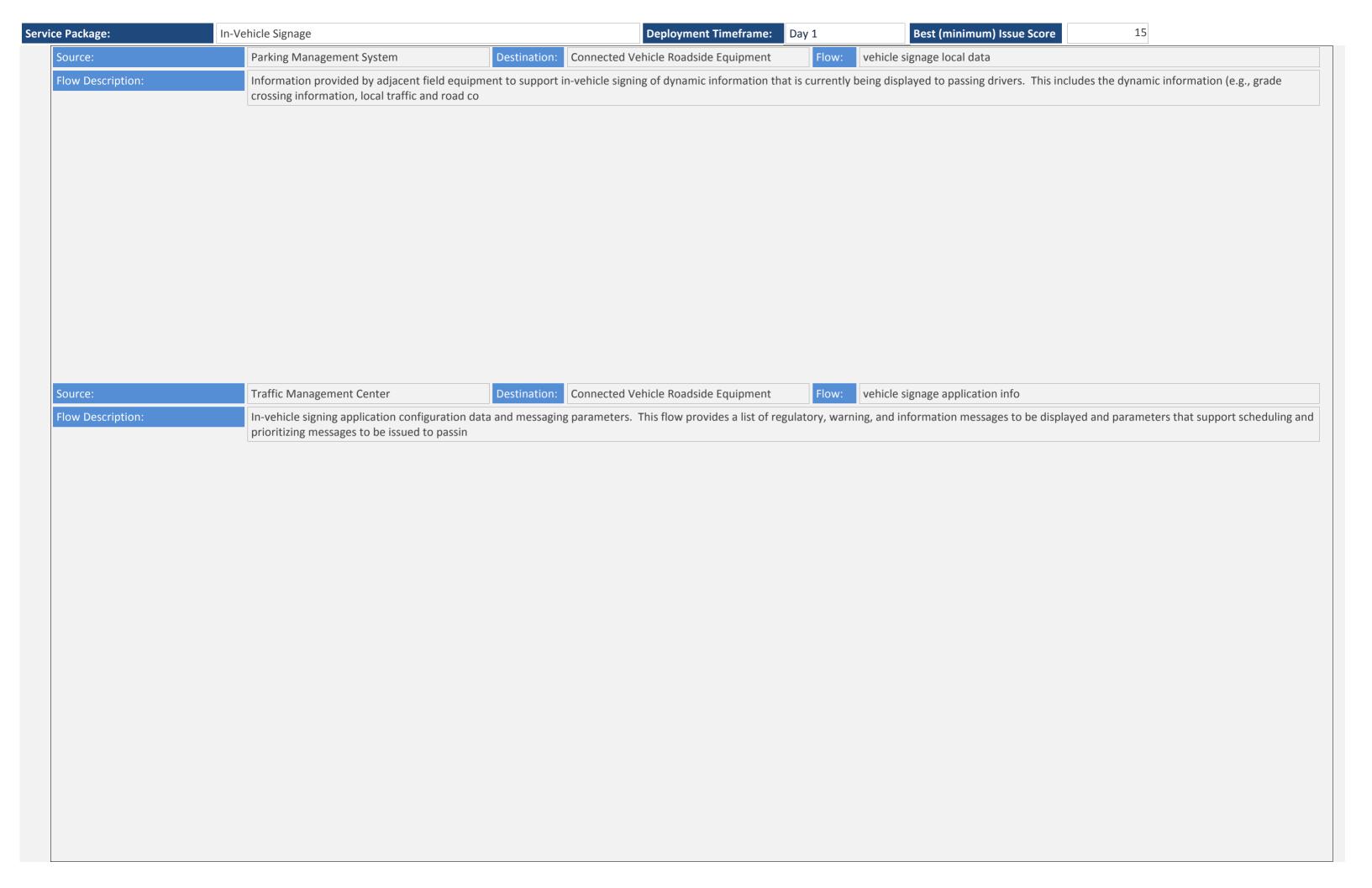


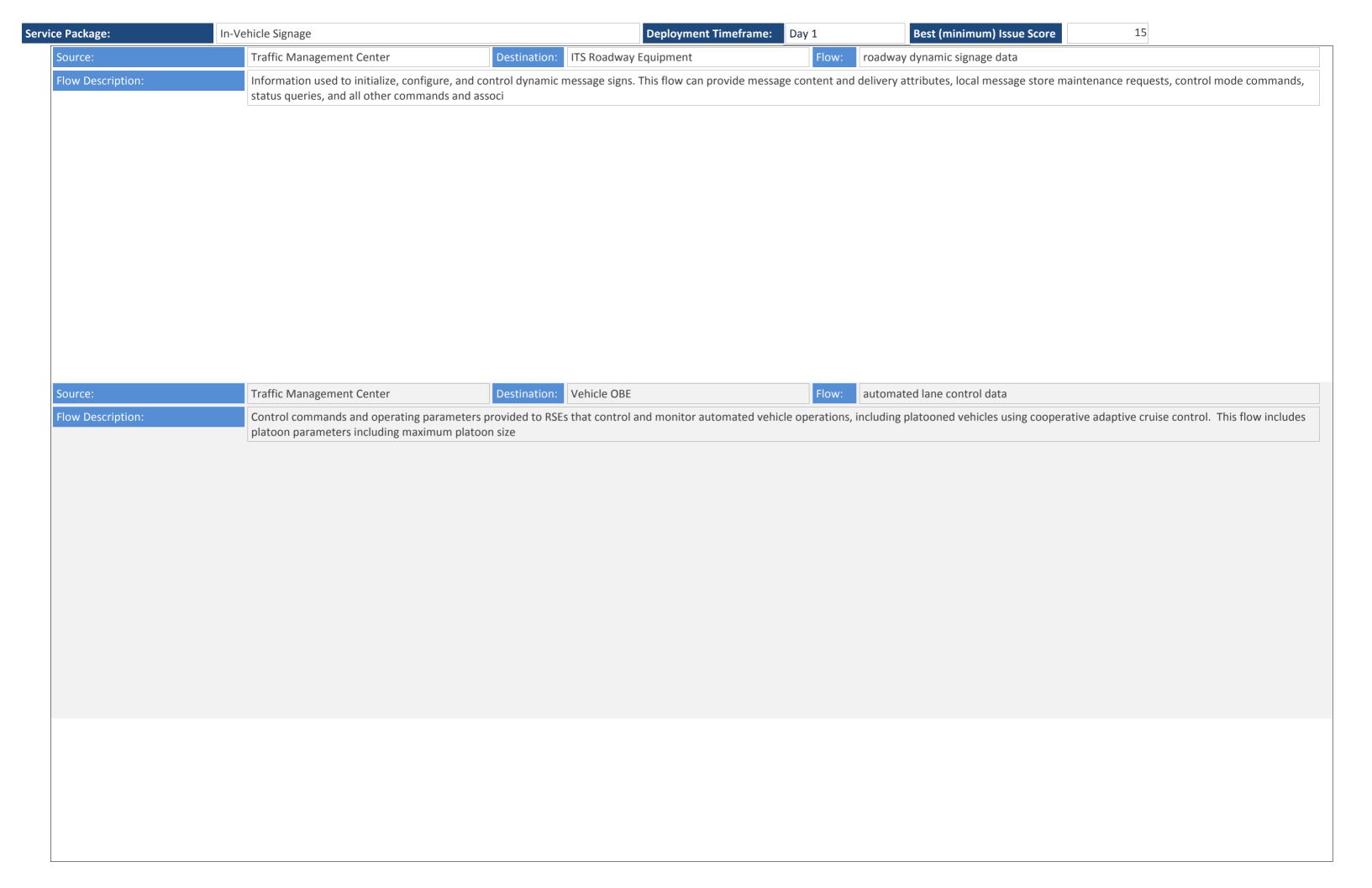


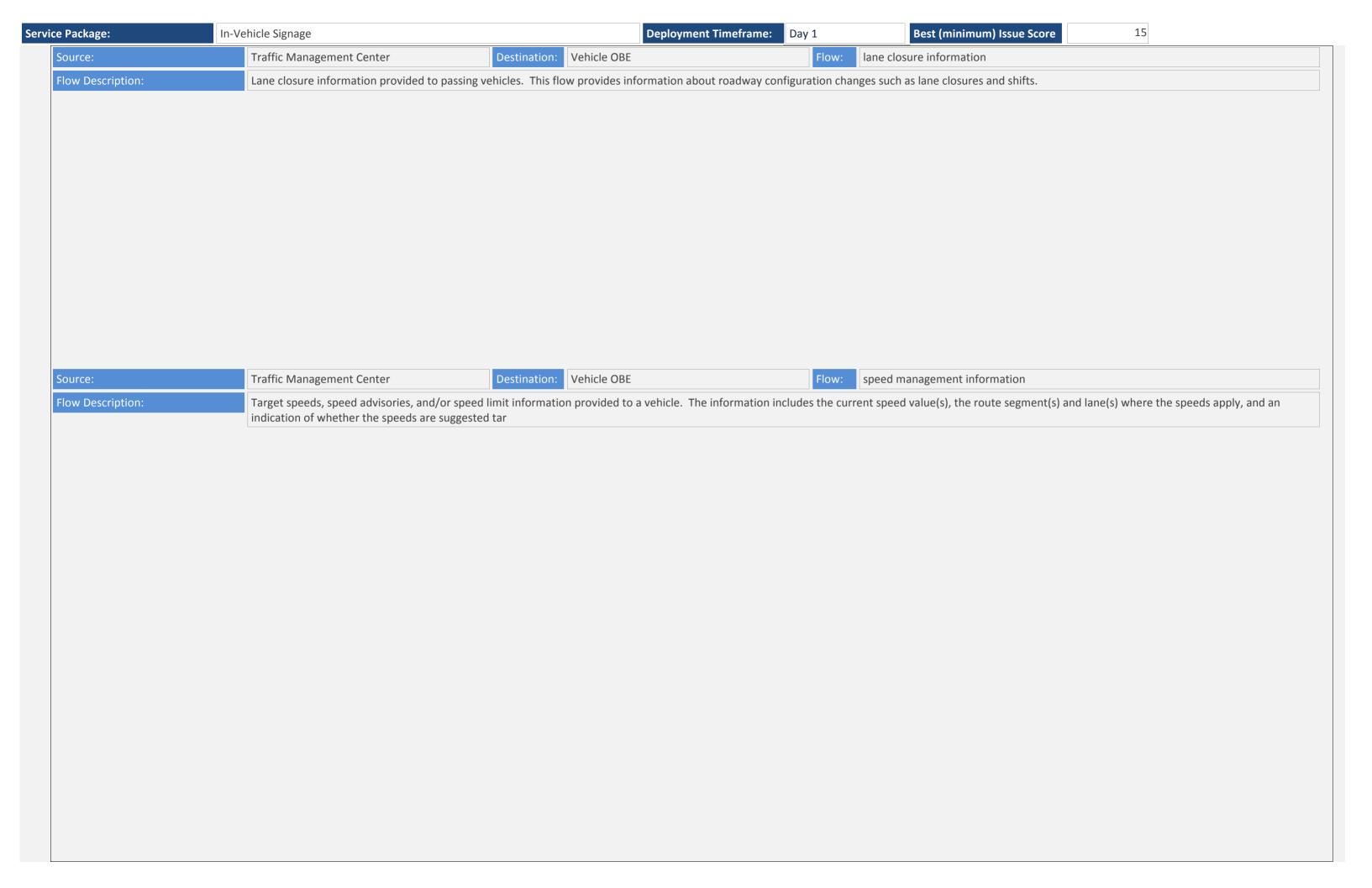


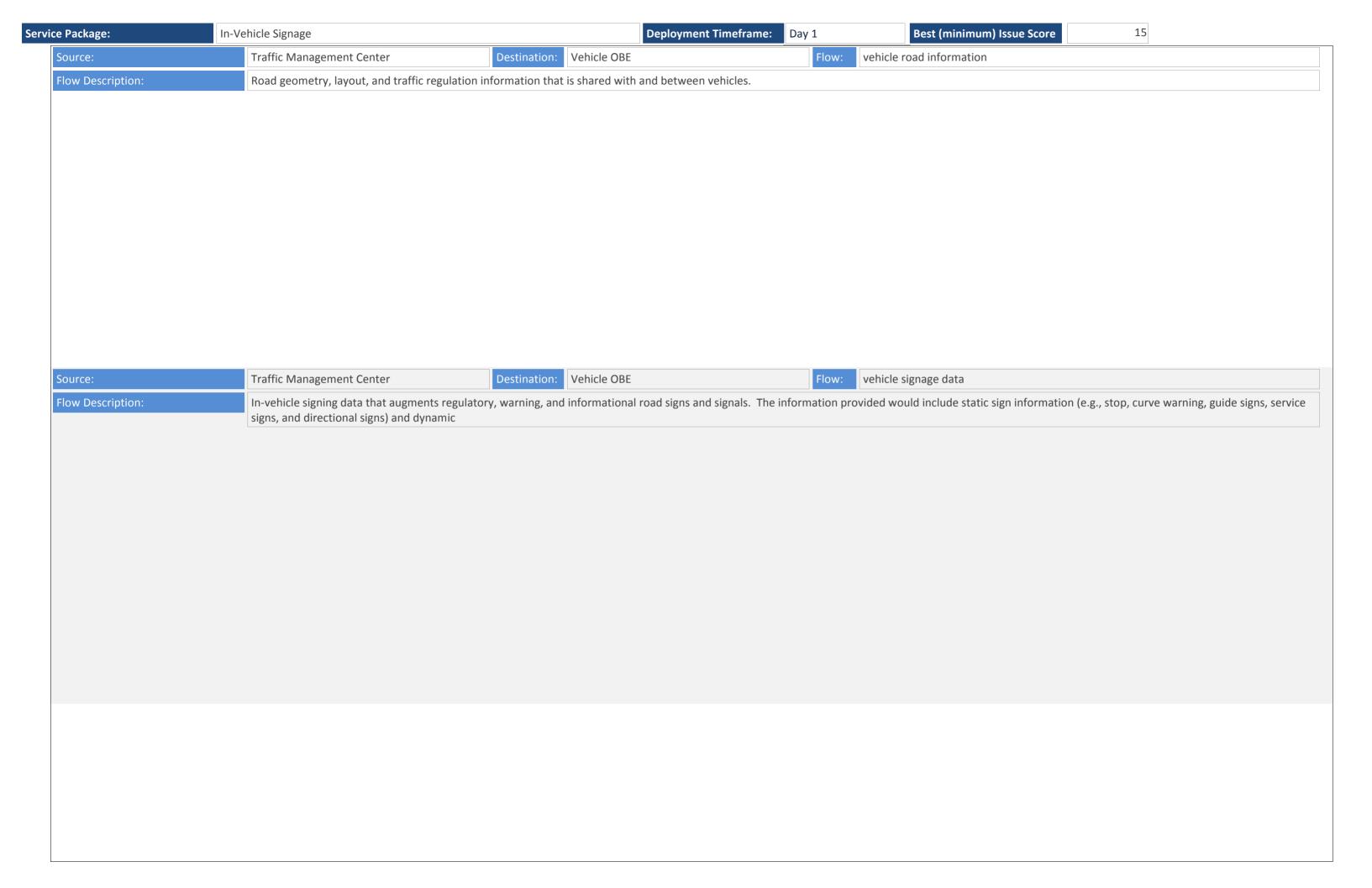


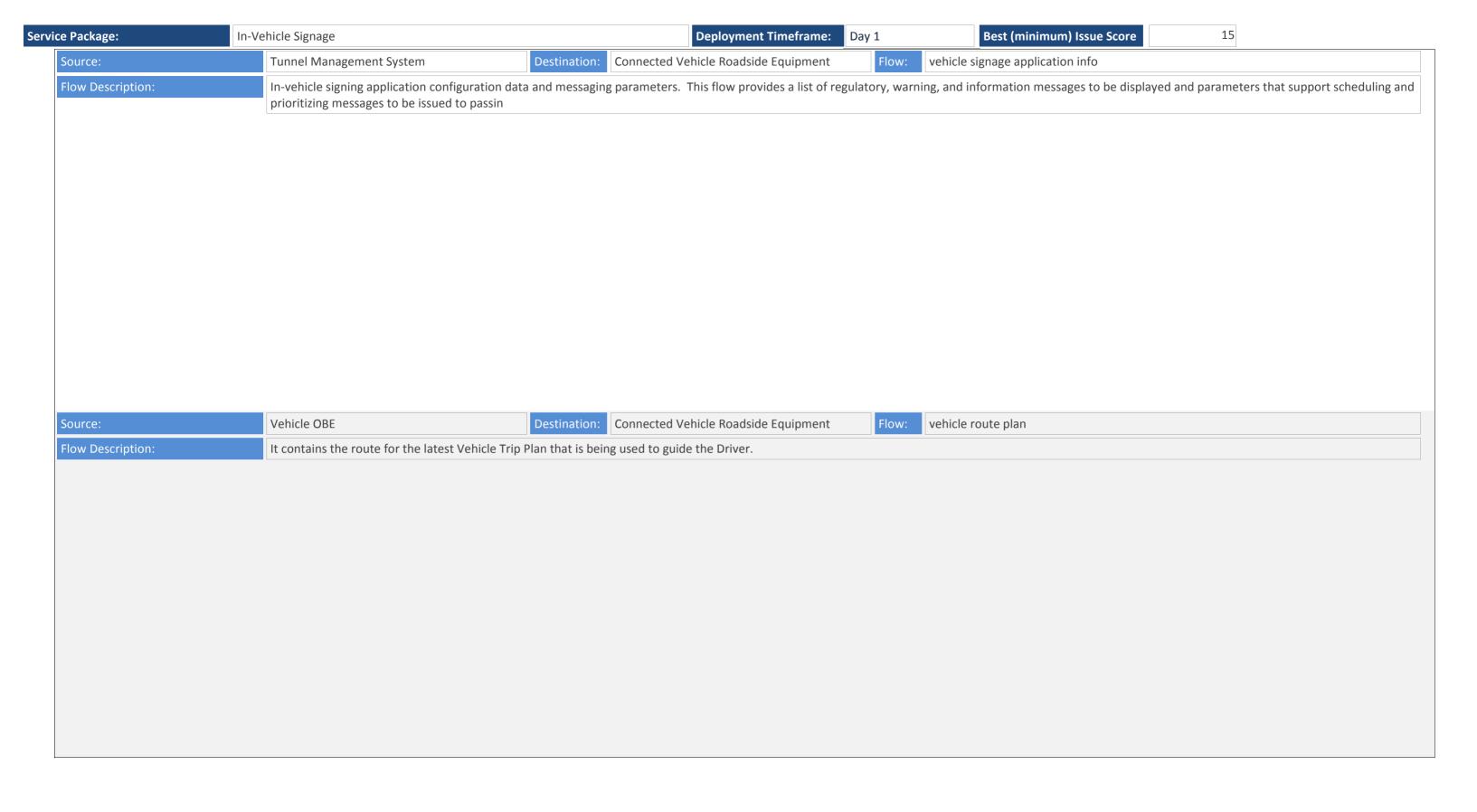






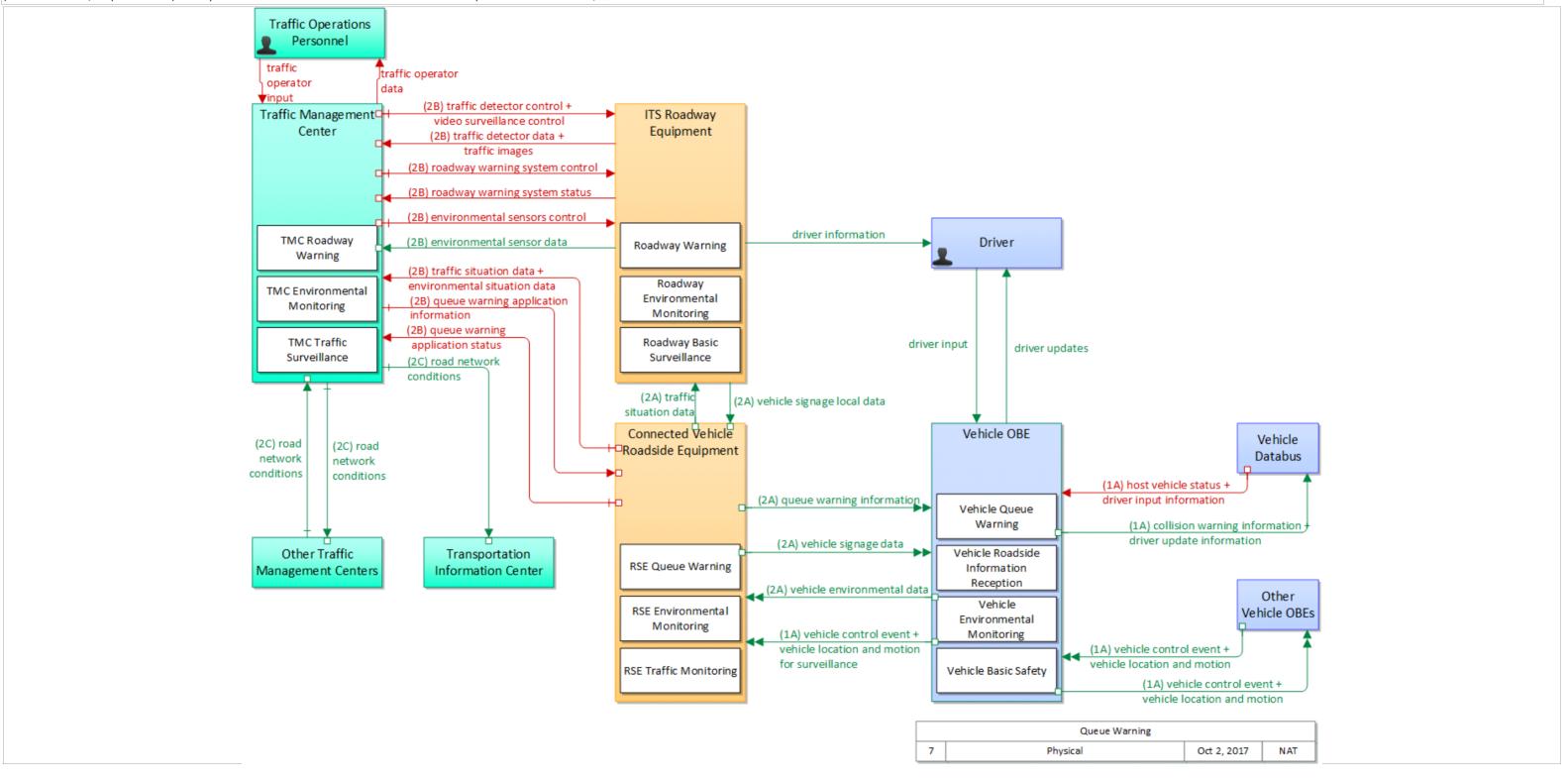


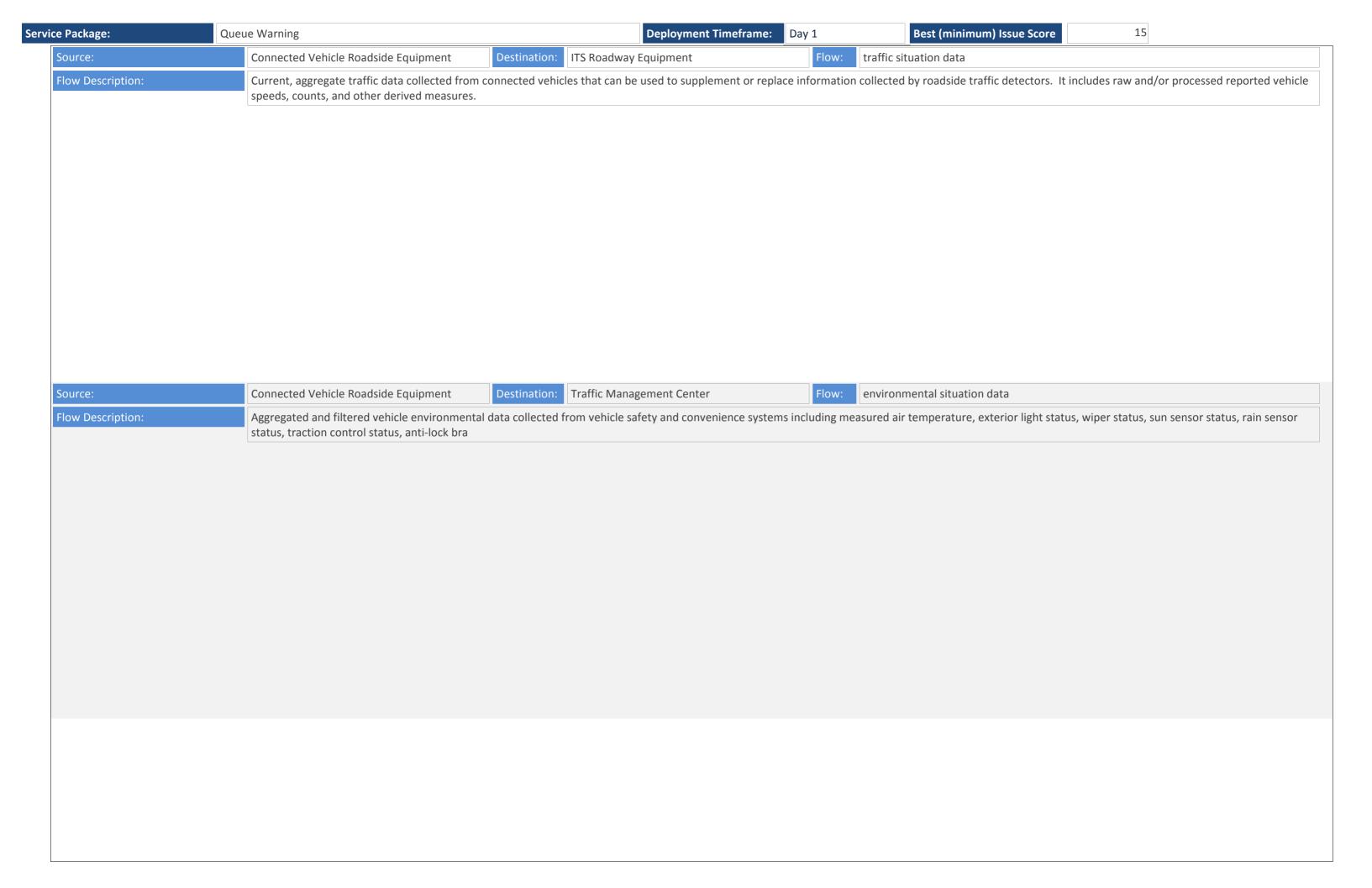


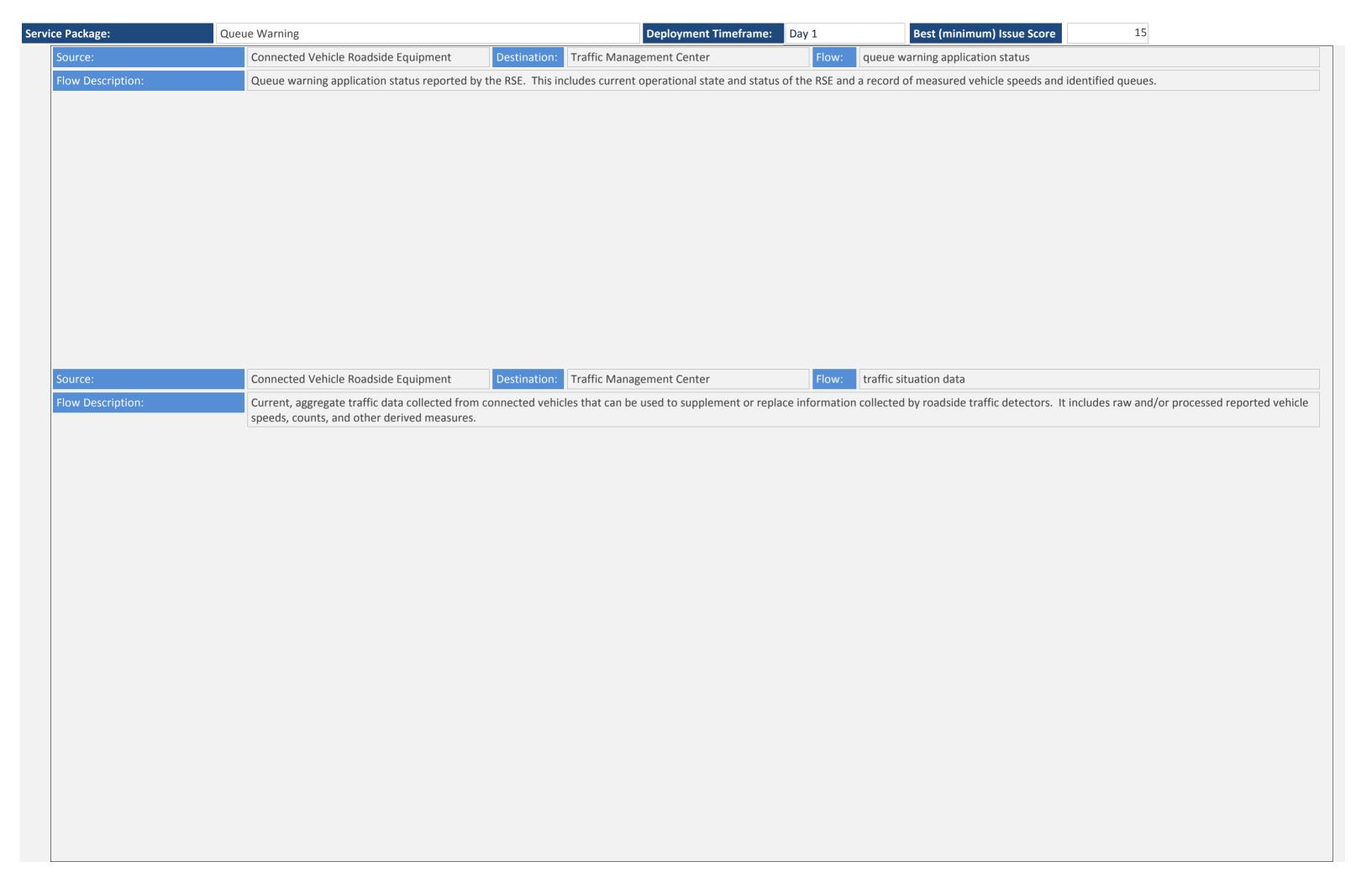


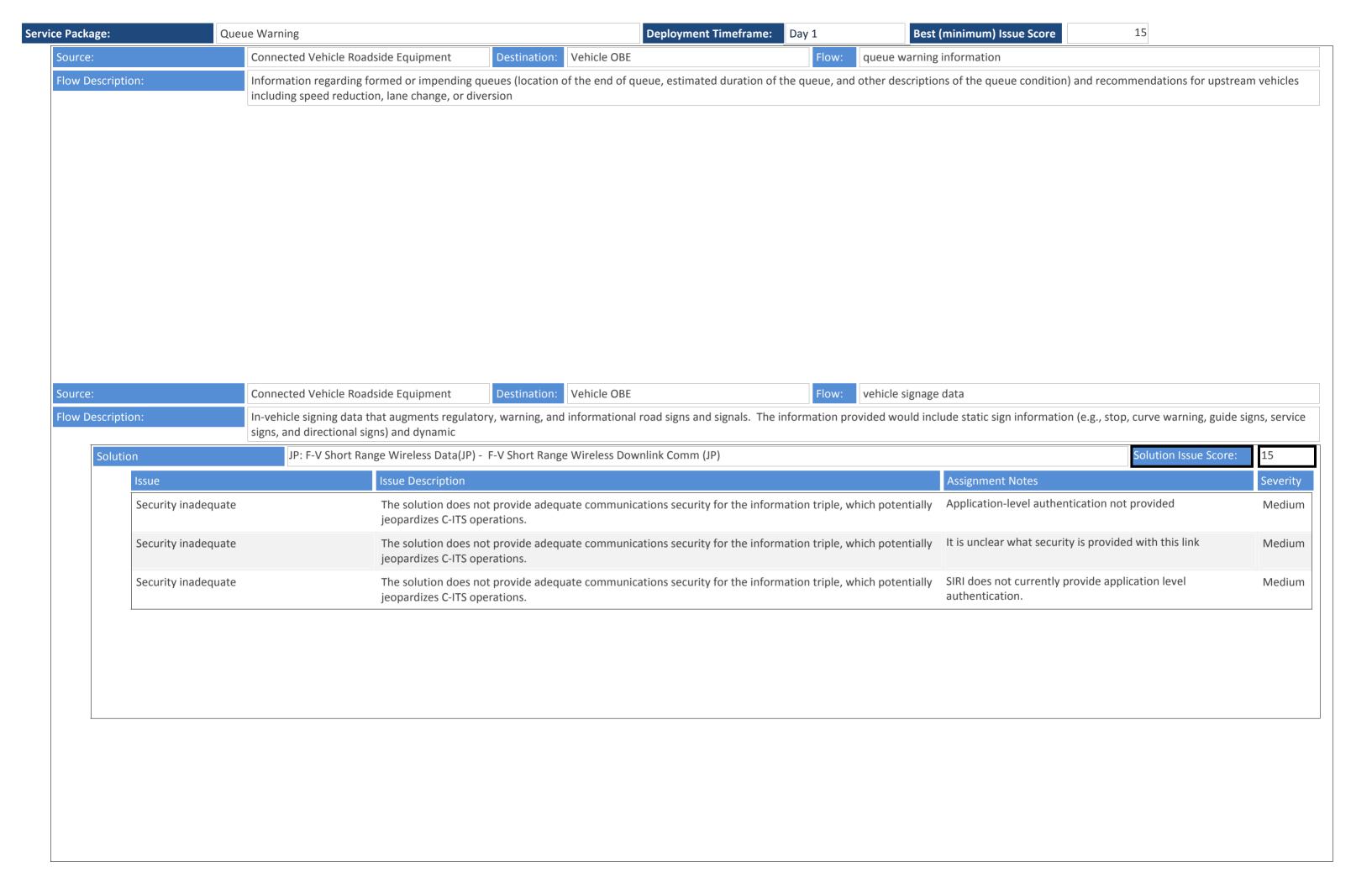
Service Package: Day 1 Best (minimum) Issue Score 15

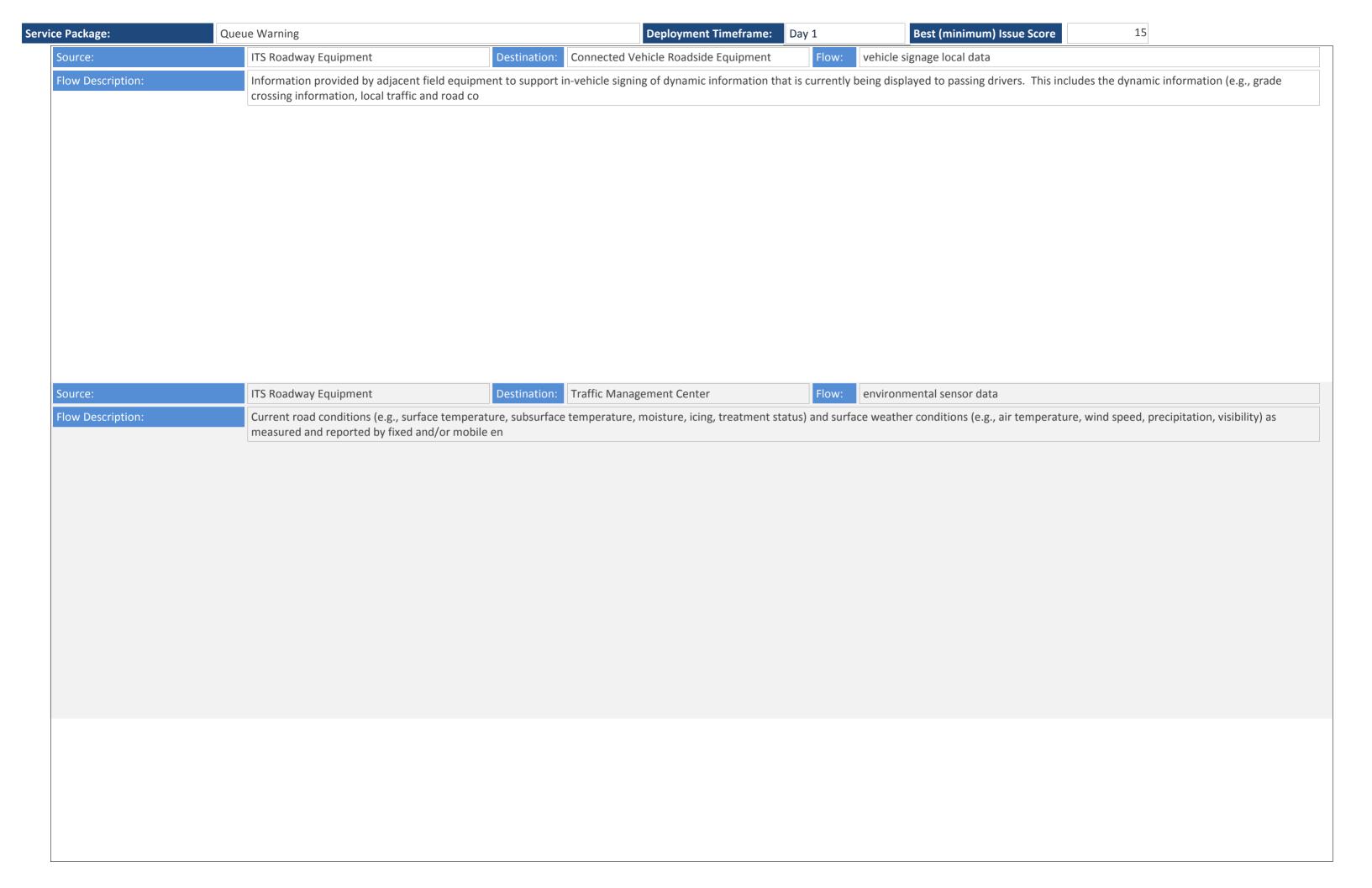
The Queue Warning (Q-WARN) application utilizes connected vehicle technologies, including vehicle-to-infrastructure (V2I) and vehicle-to-vehicle (V2V) communications, to enable vehicles within the queue event to automatically broadcast their queued status information (e.g., rapid deceleration, disabled status, lane location) to nearby upstream vehicles and to infrastructure-based central entities (such as the TMC). The infrastructure will broadcast queue warnings to vehicles in order to minimize or prevent rearend or other secondary collisions. The Q-WARN application is not intended to operate as a crash avoidance system (e.g., like the forward collision warning [FCW] safety application). In contrast to such systems, Q-WARN will engage well in advance of any potential crash situation, providing messages and information to the driver in order to minimize the likelihood of his needing to take crash avoidance or mitigation actions later. The Q-WARN application performs two essential tasks: queue determination (detection and/or prediction) and queue information dissemination. In order to perform these tasks, Q-WARN solutions can be vehicle-based or infrastructure-based or utilize a combination of each.

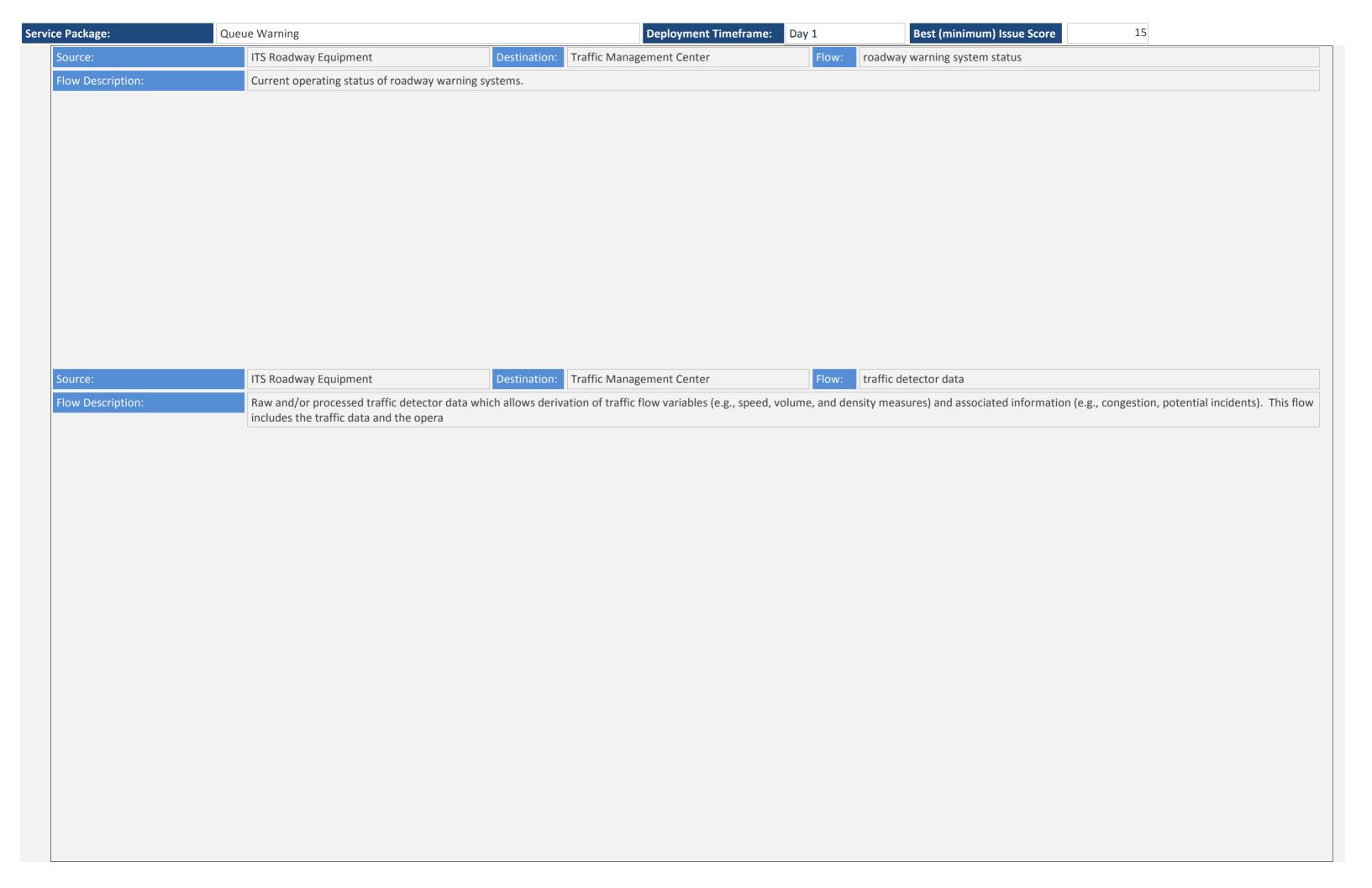


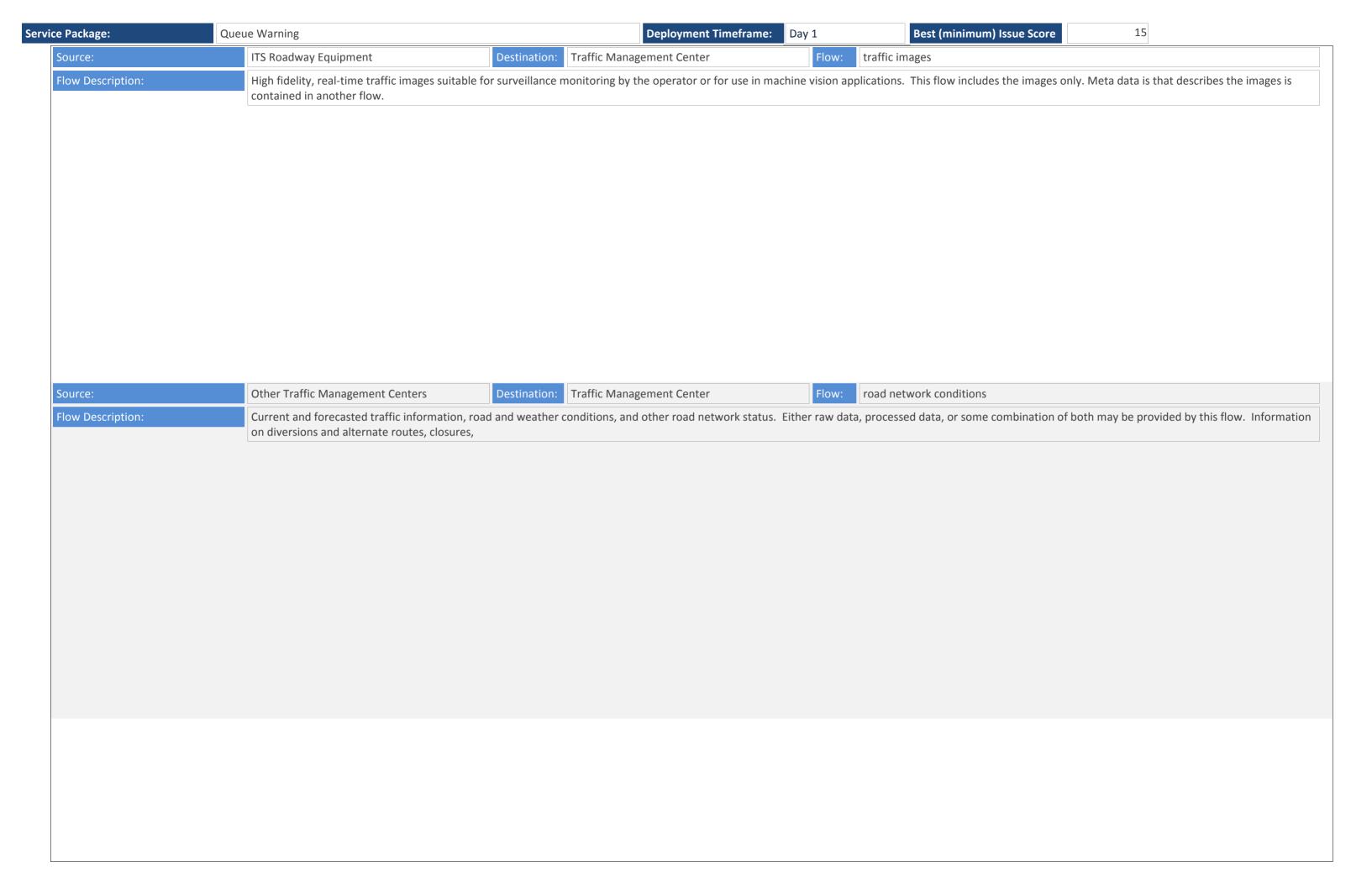


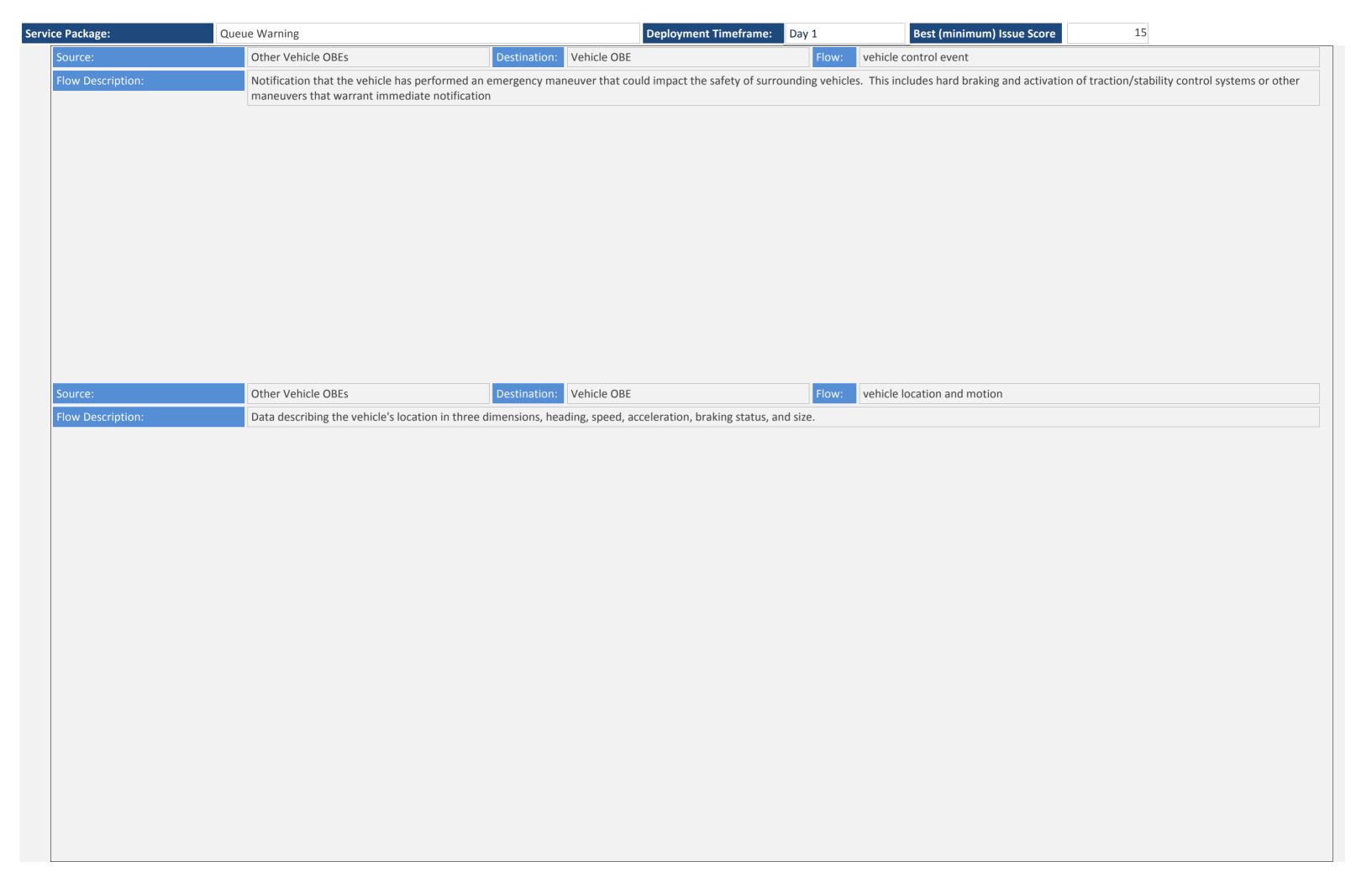


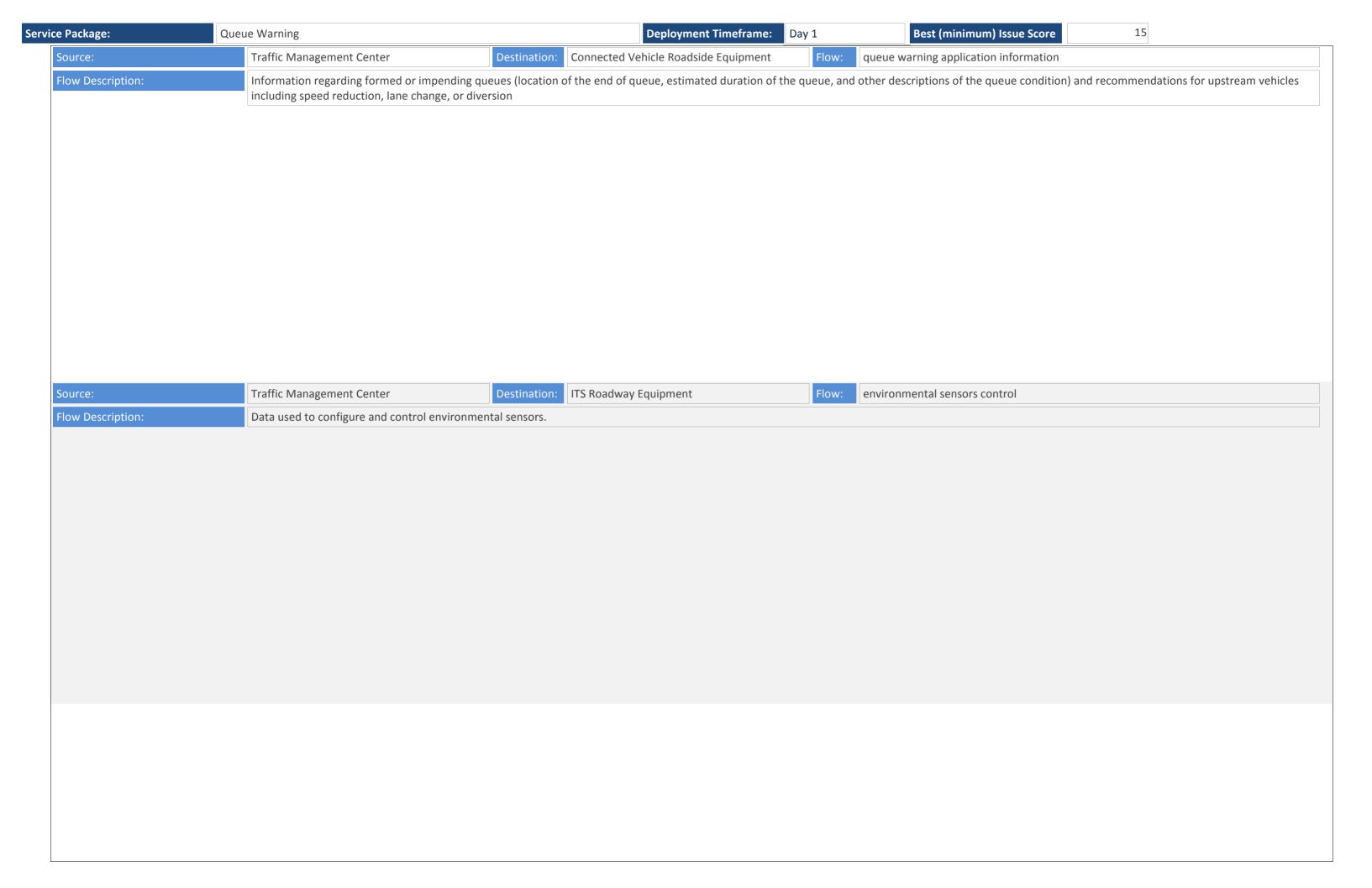


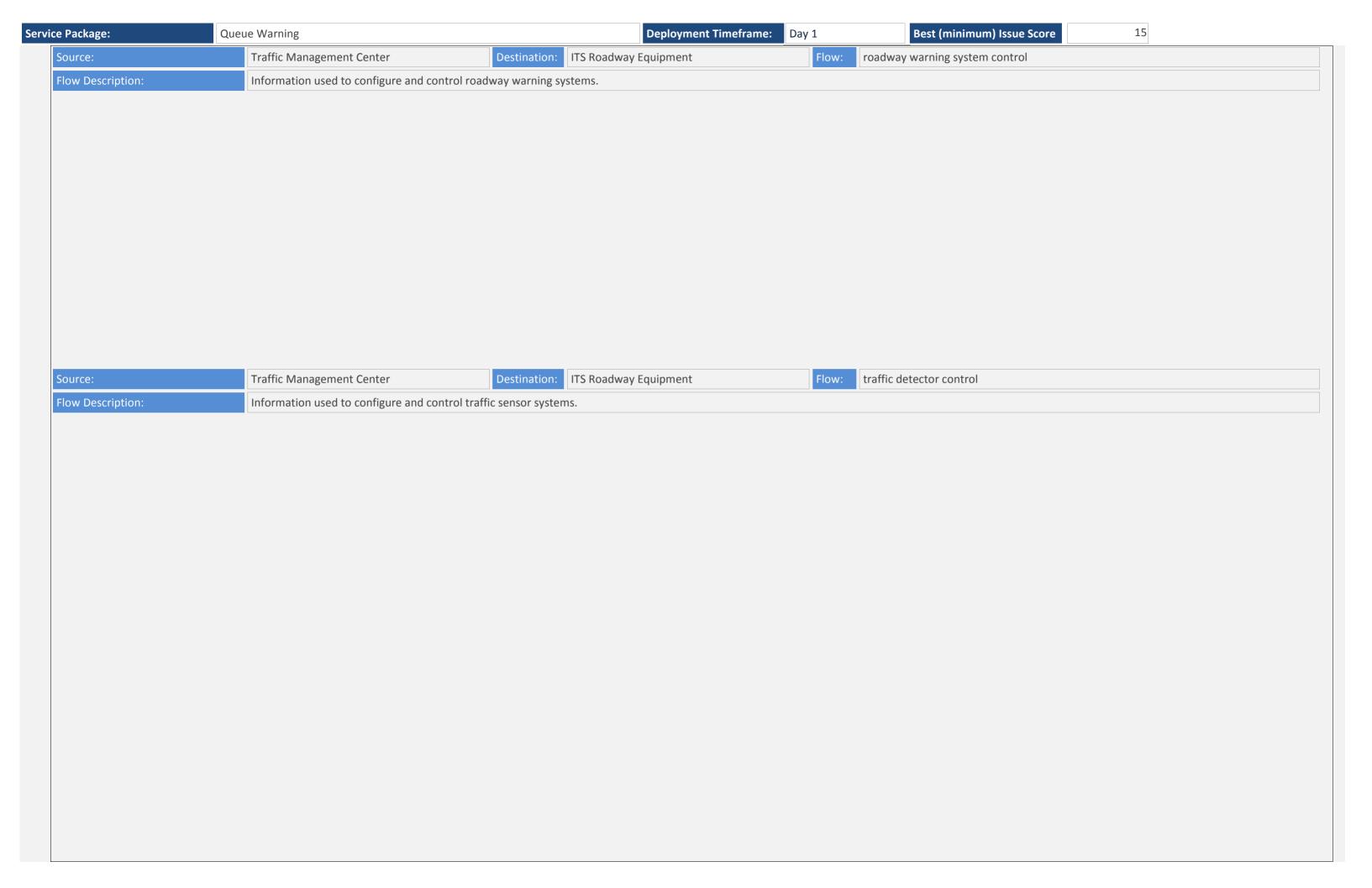


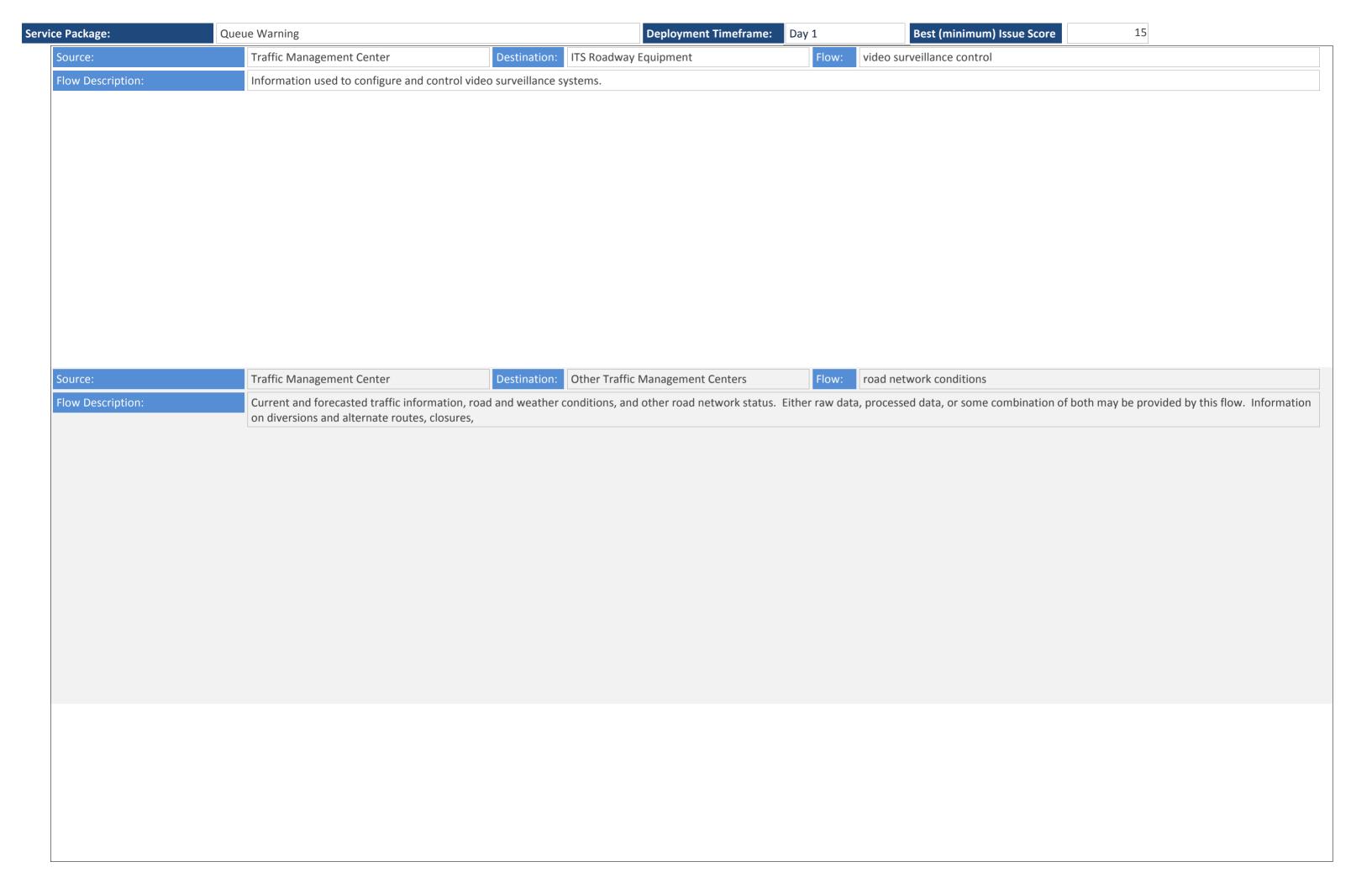


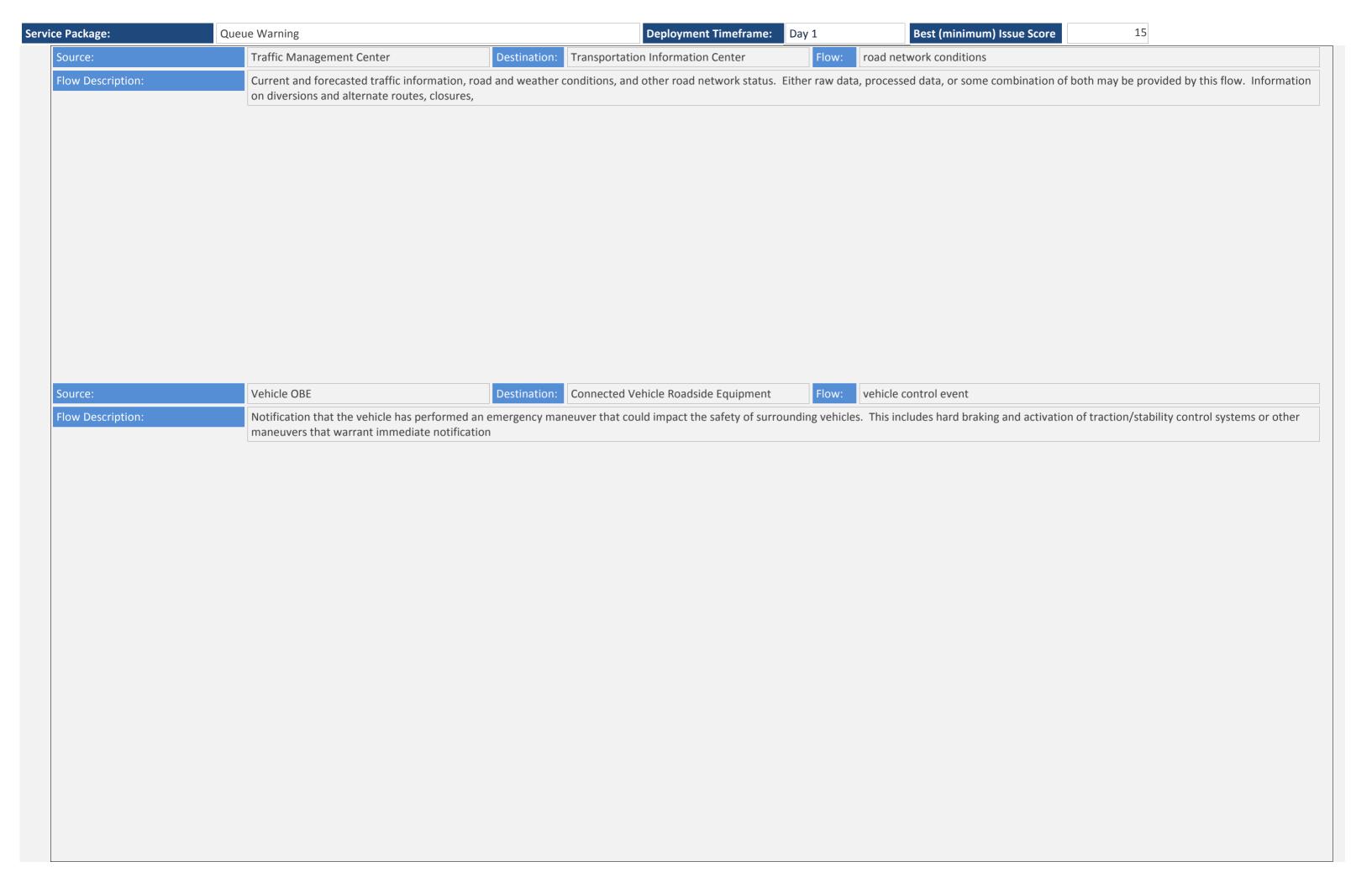


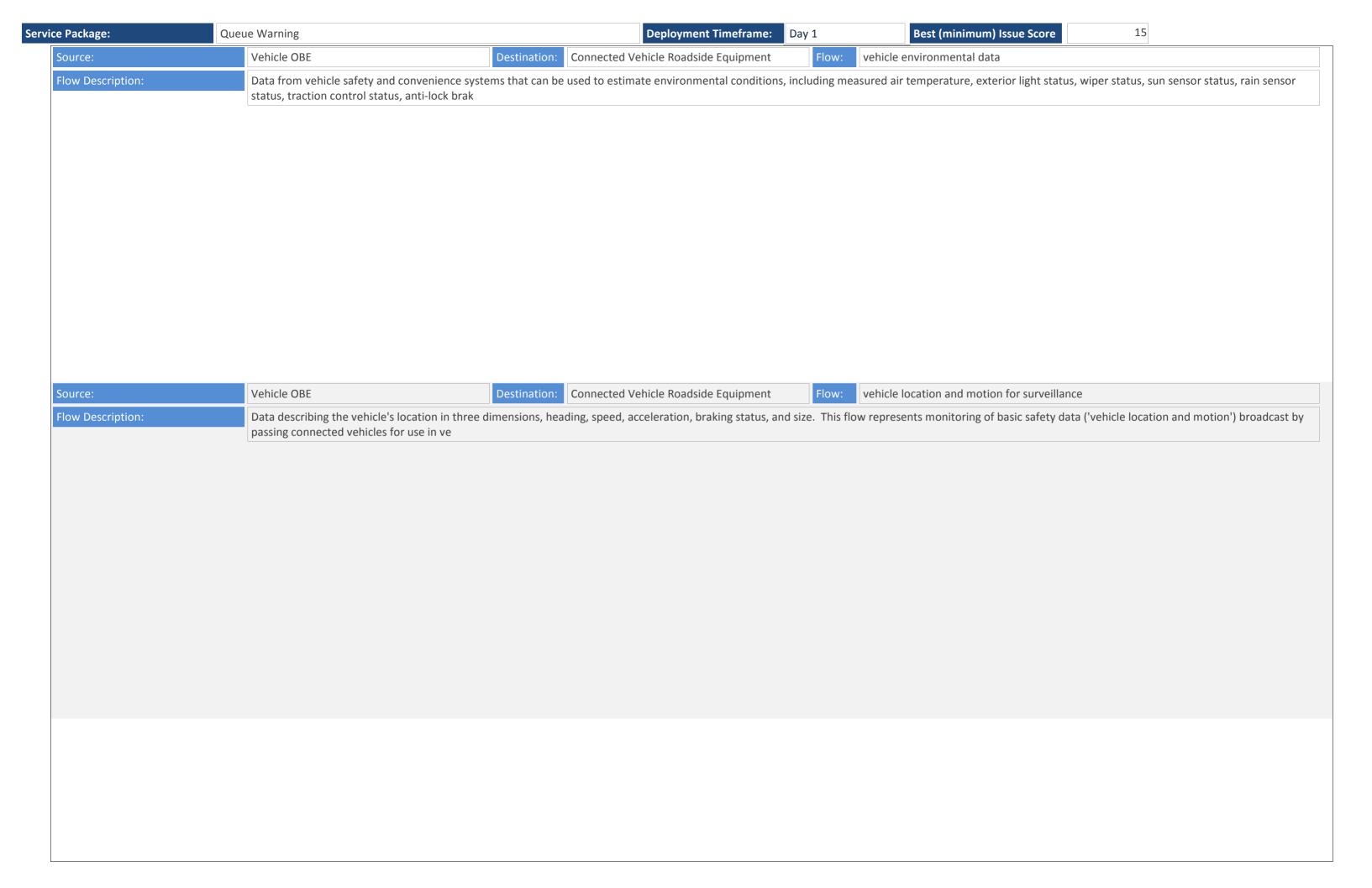


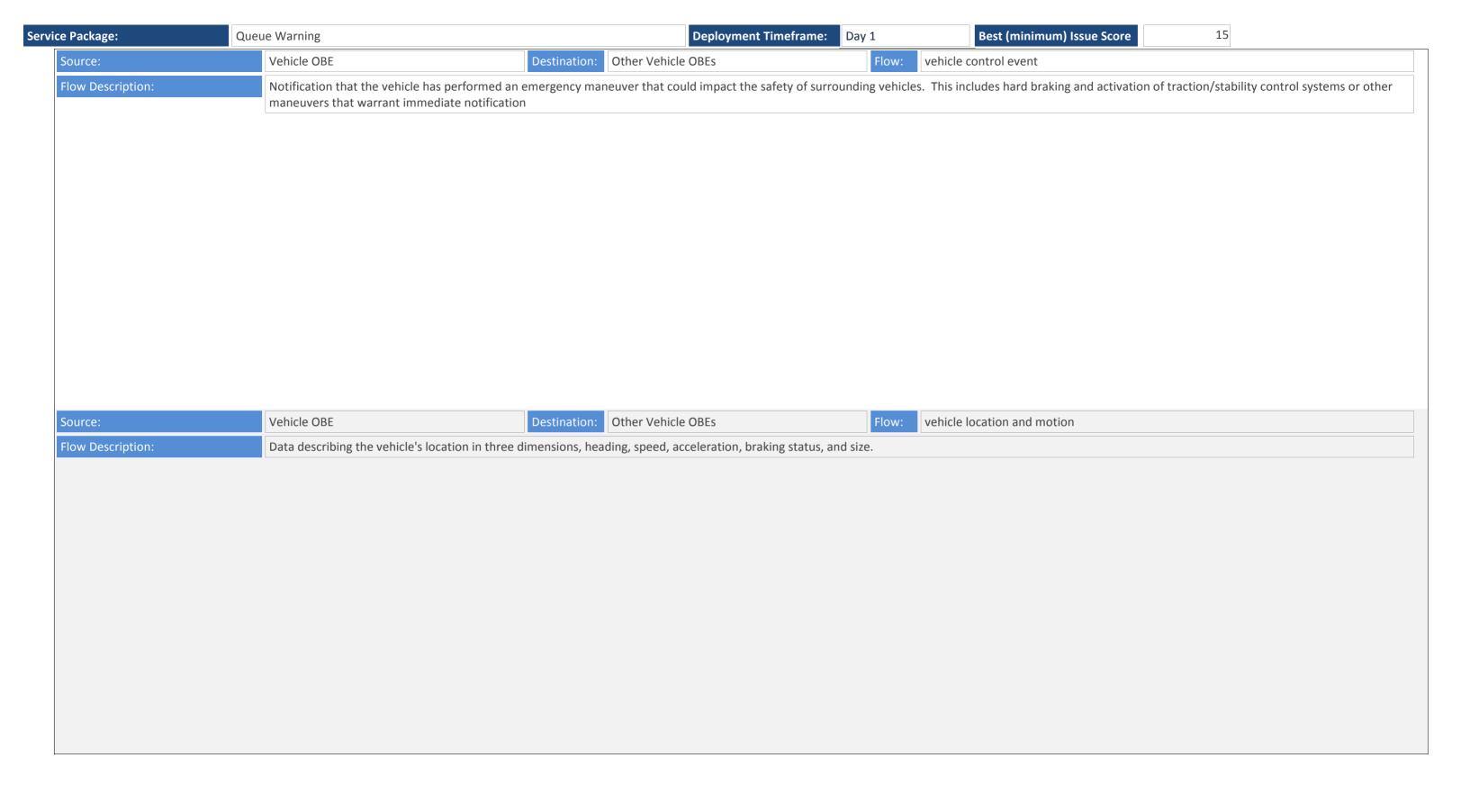






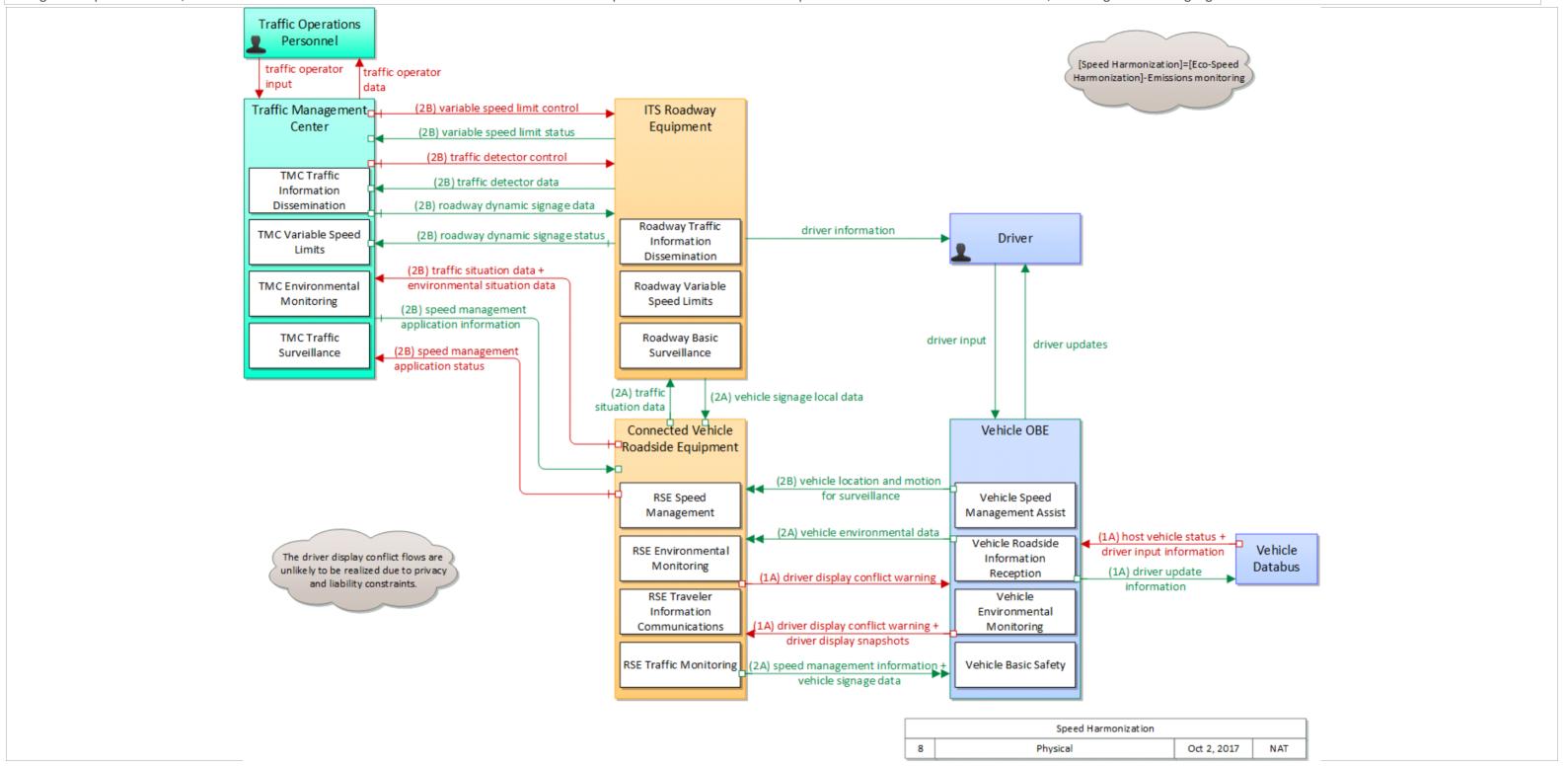


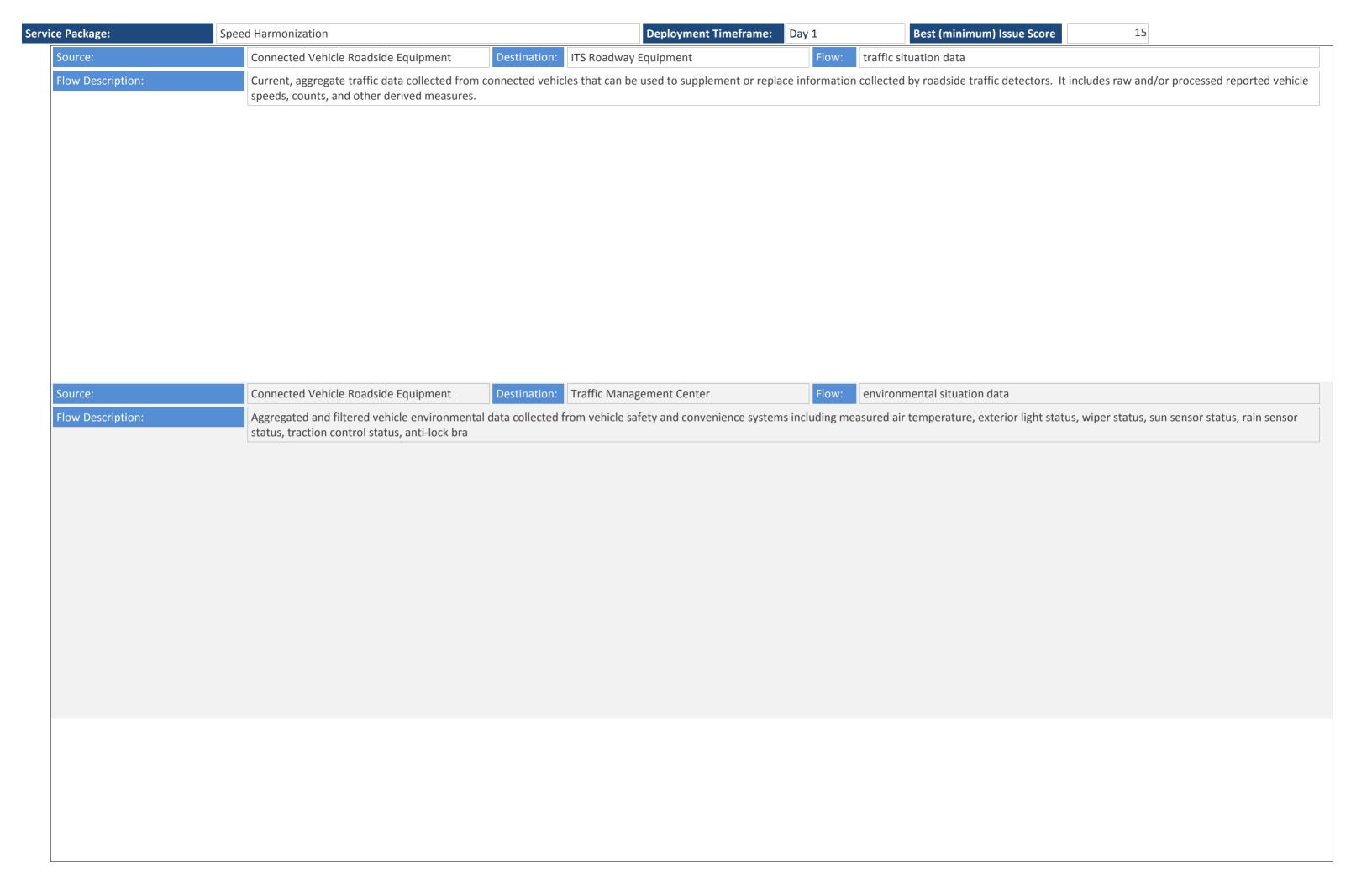


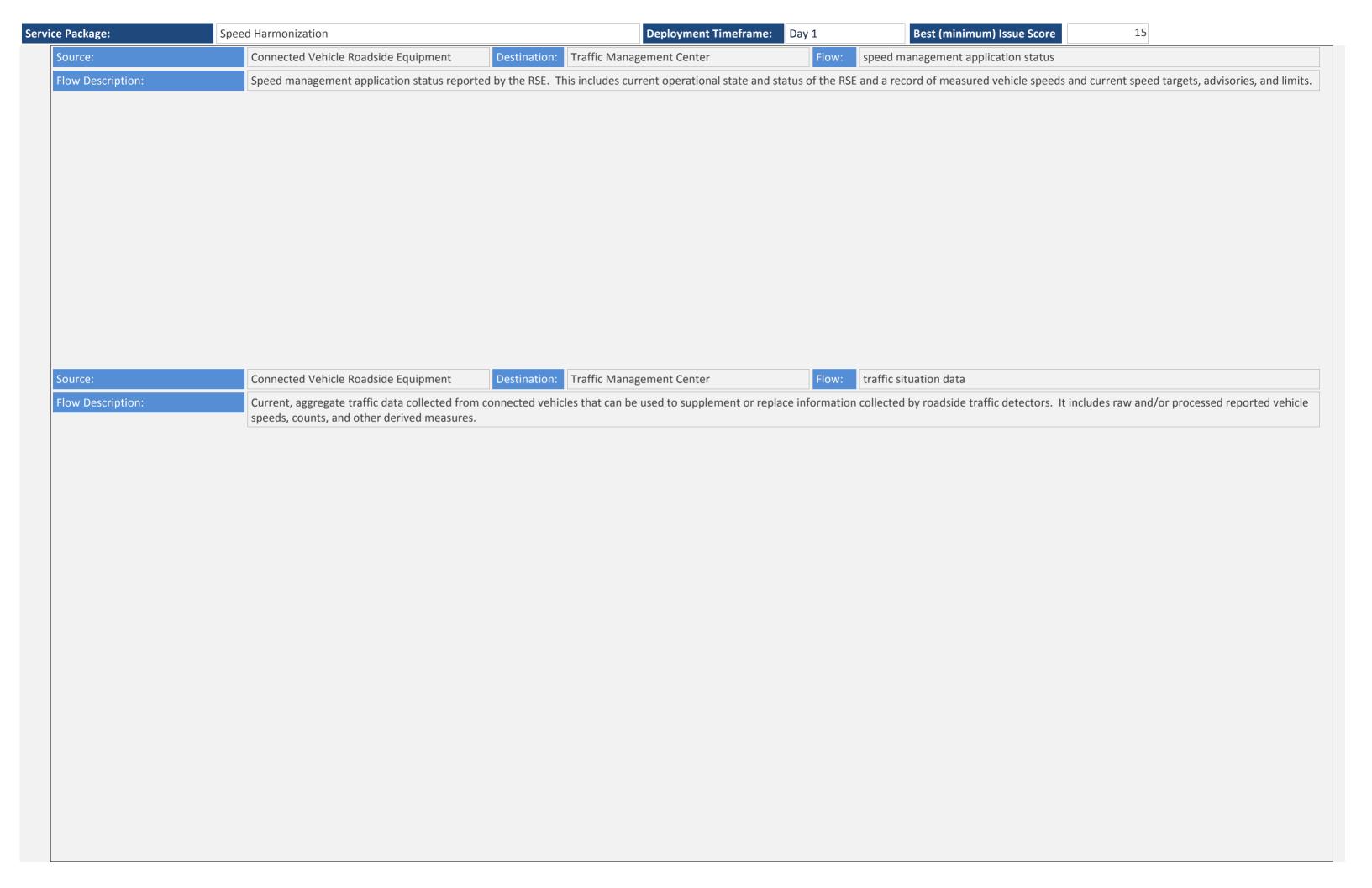


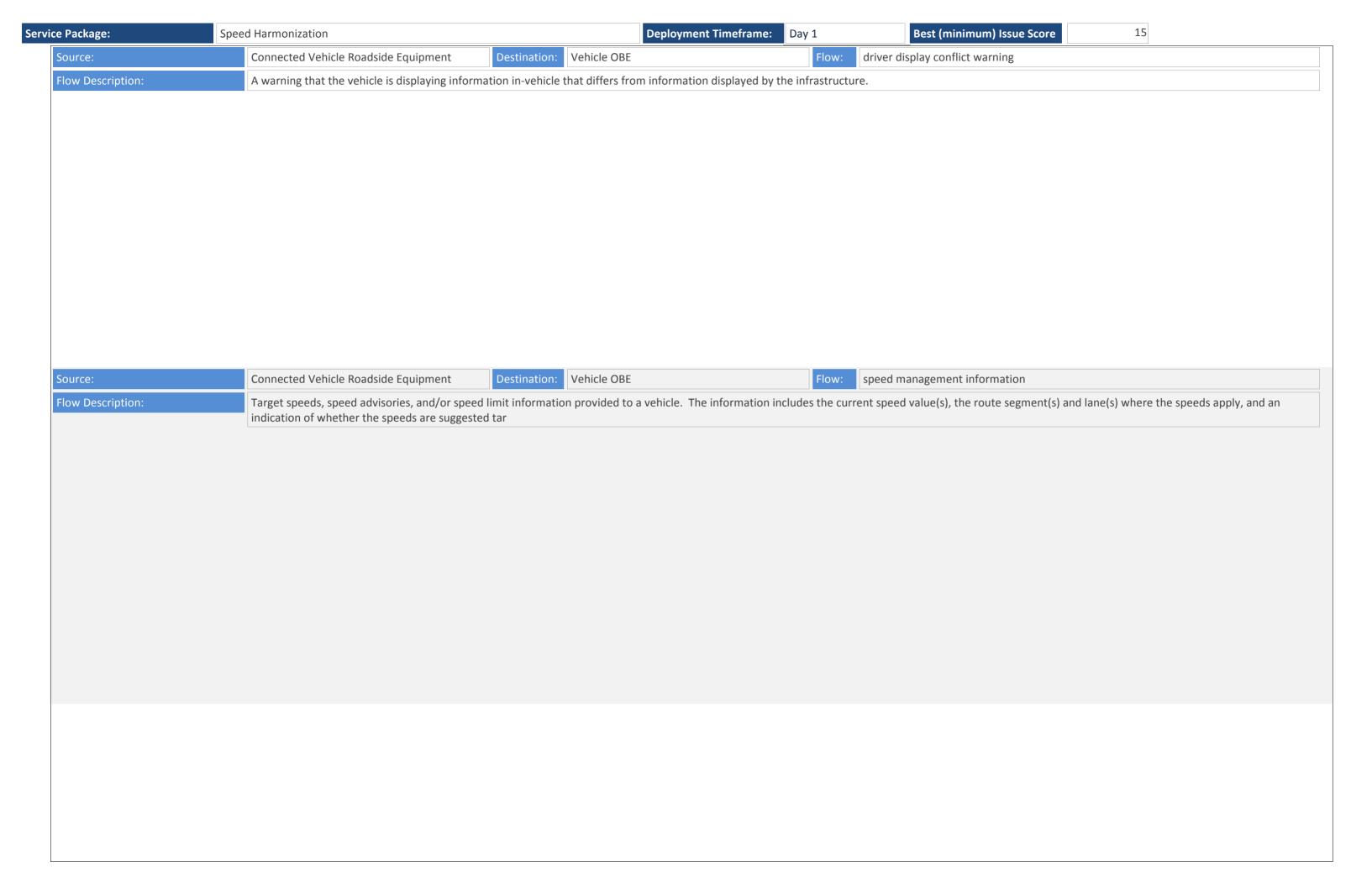
Service Package: Day 1 Best (minimum) Issue Score 15

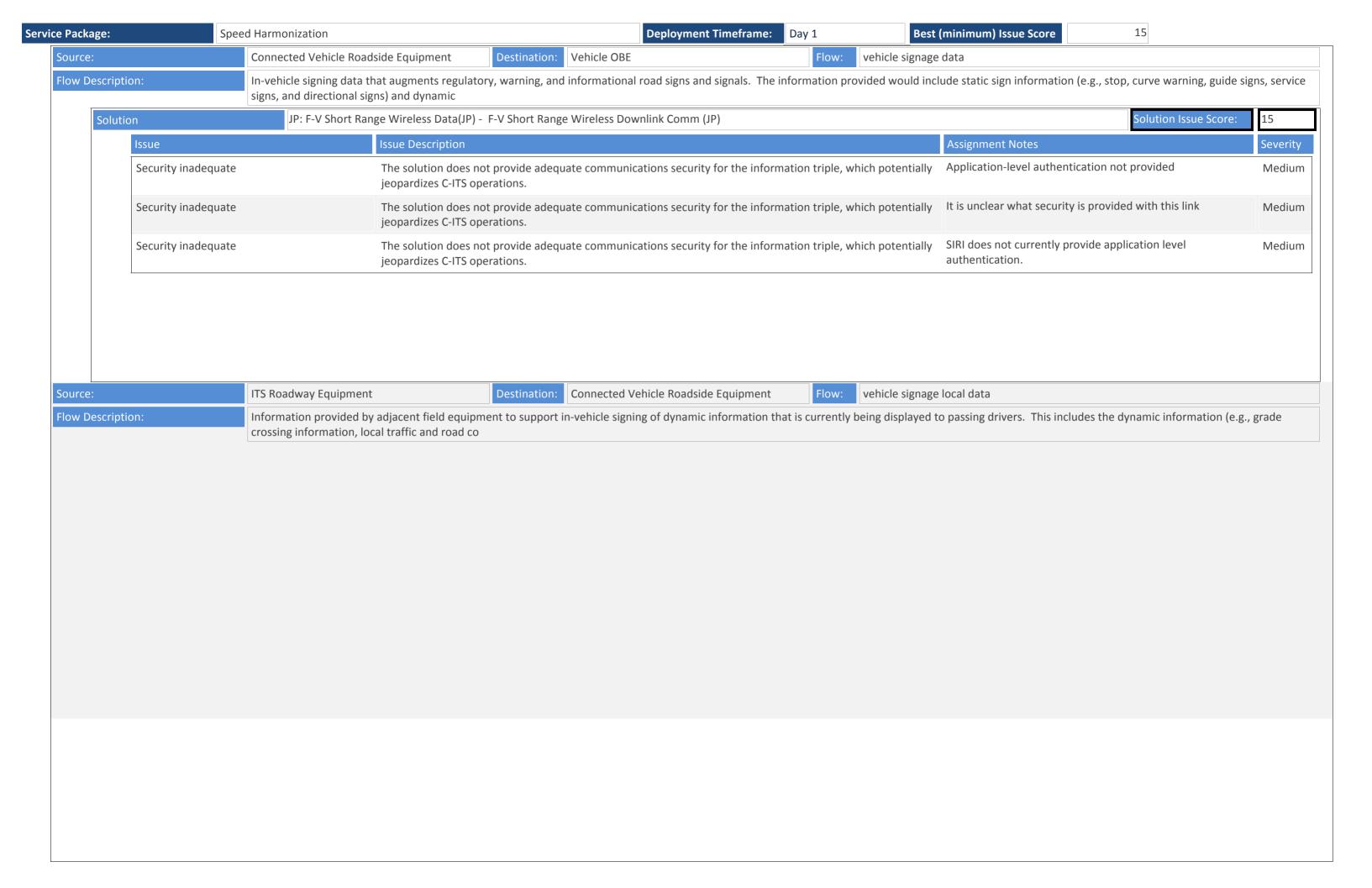
The Speed Harmonization application determines speed recommendations based on traffic conditions and weather information. The speed recommendations can be regulatory (e.g. variable speed limits) or advisory. The purpose of speed harmonization is to change traffic speed on links that approach areas of traffic congestion, bottlenecks, incidents, special events, and other conditions that affect flow. Speed harmonization assists in maintaining flow, reducing unnecessary stops and starts, and maintaining consistent speeds. The application utilizes connected vehicle V2I communication to detect the precipitating roadway or congestion conditions that might necessitate speed harmonization, to generate the appropriate response plans and speed recommendation strategies for upstream traffic, and to broadcast such recommendations to the affected vehicles. The speed recommendations can be provided in-vehicle for connected vehicles, or through roadside signage for non-connected vehicles.

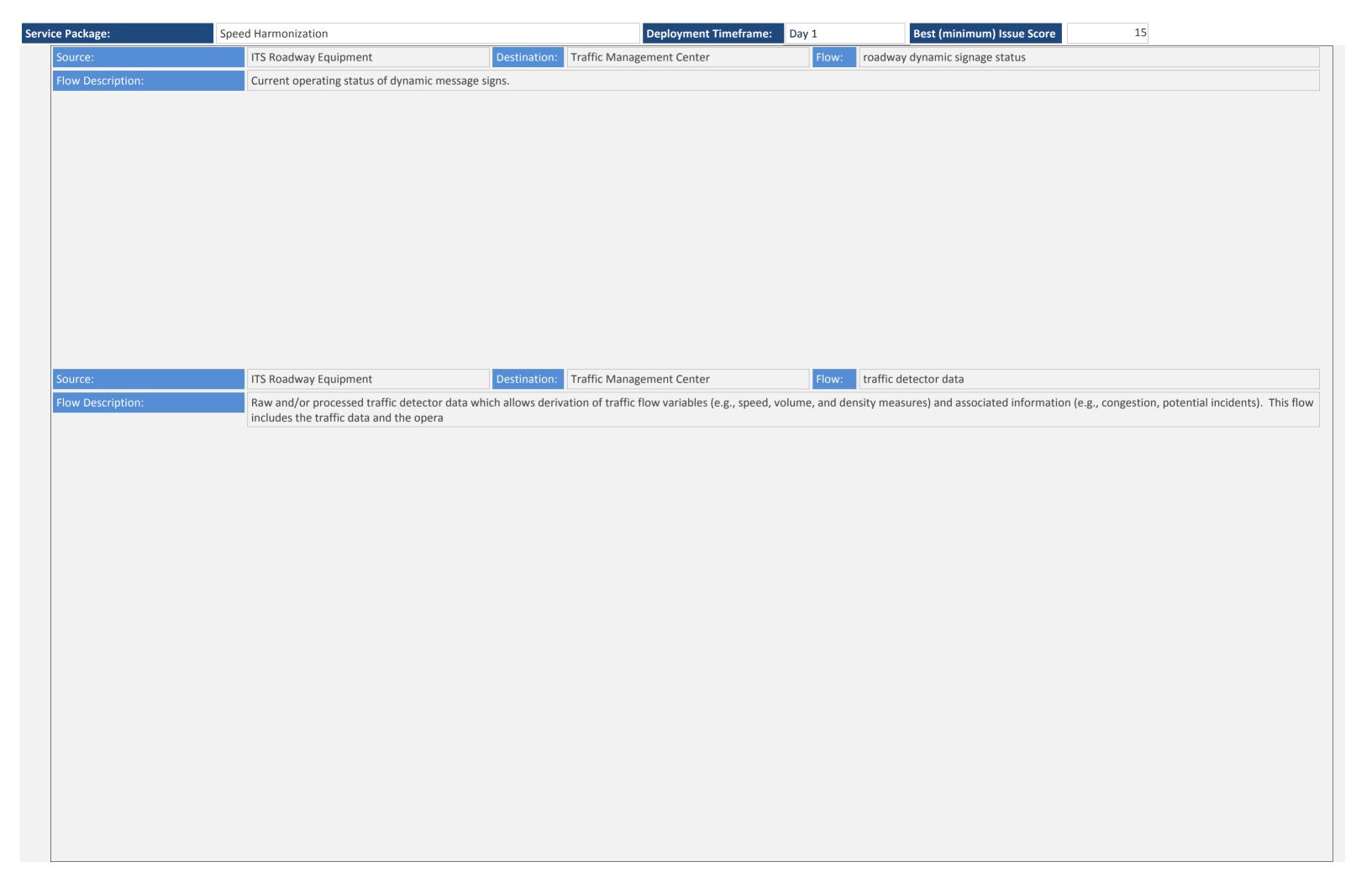


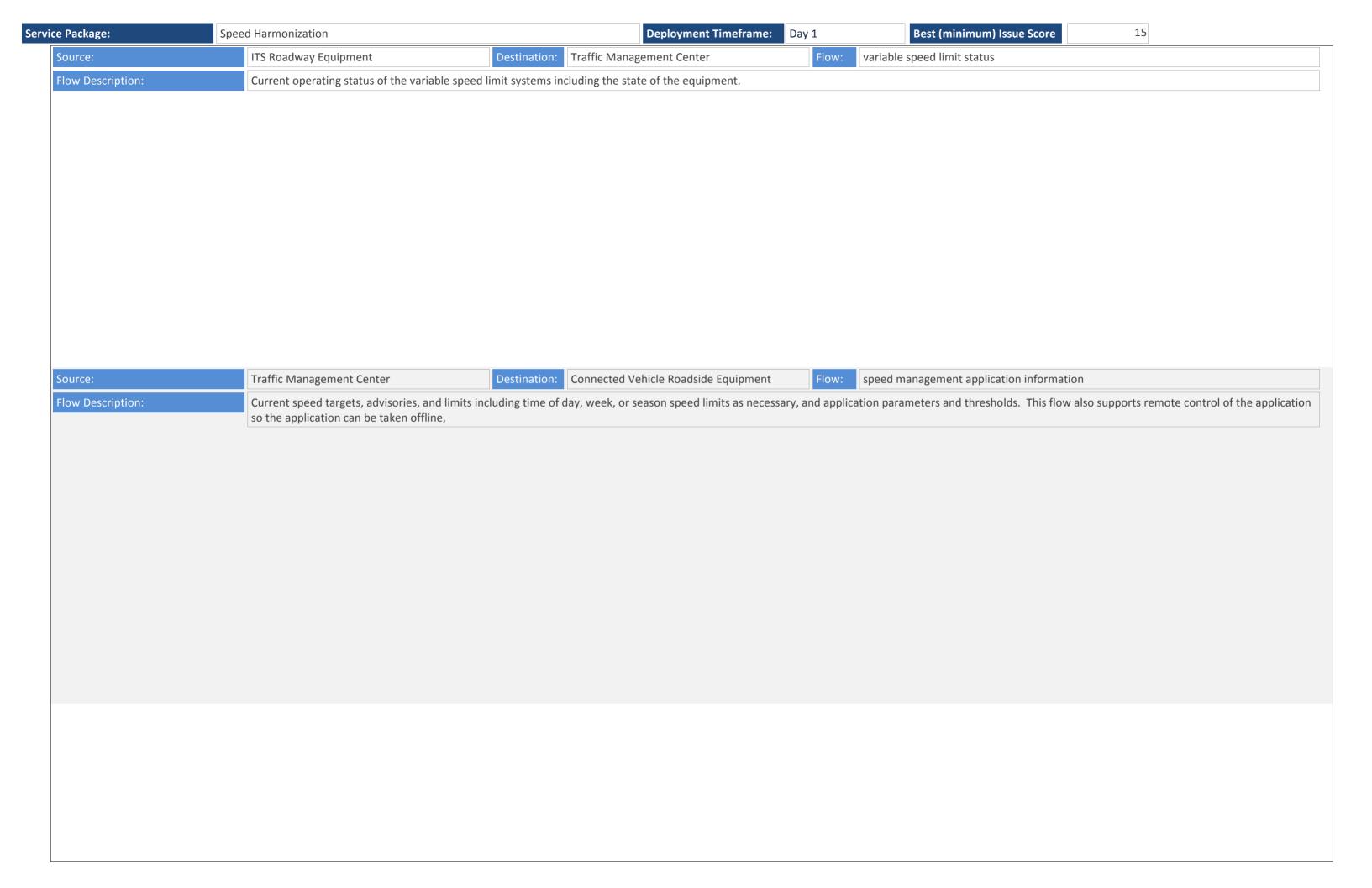


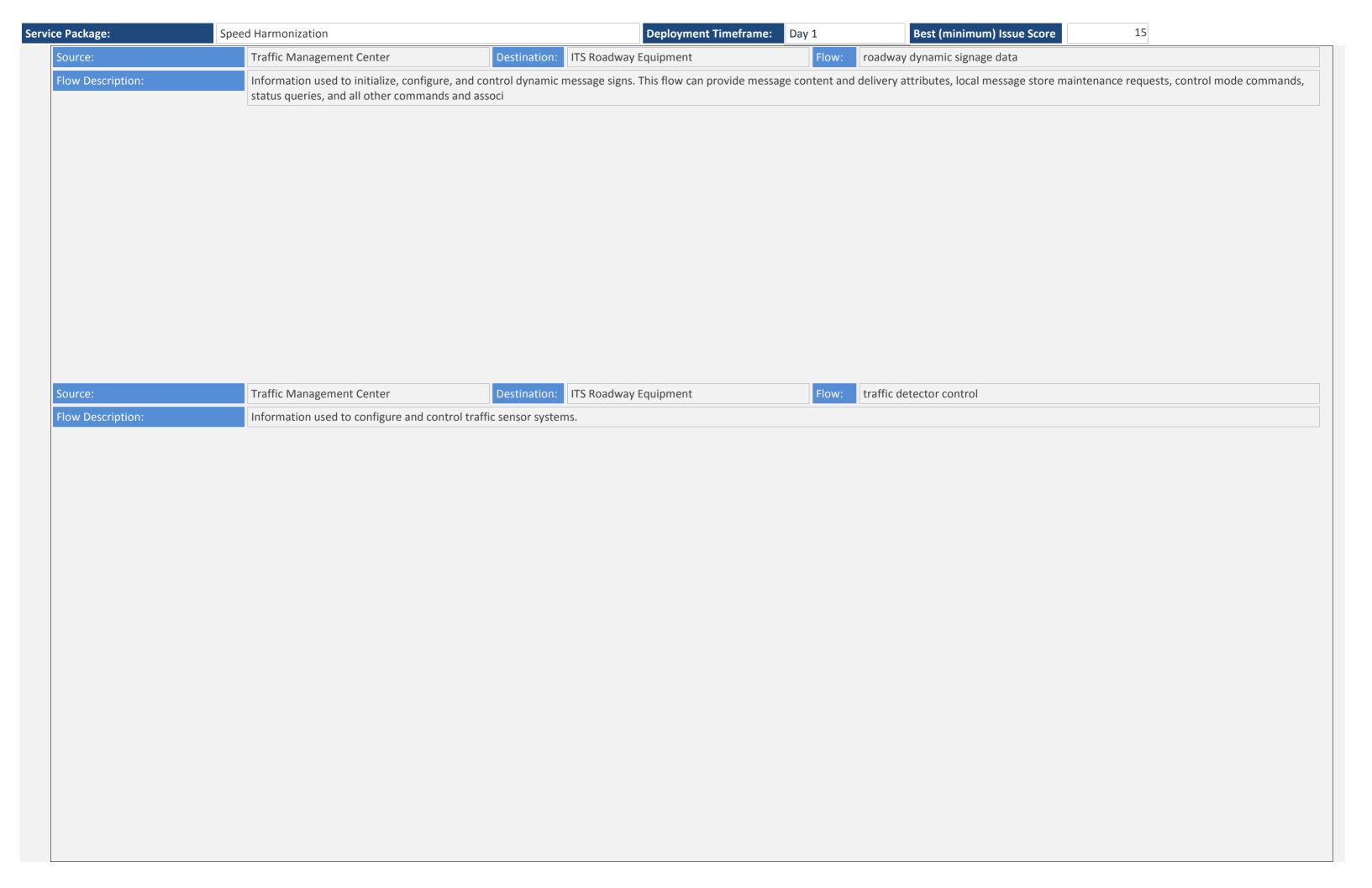


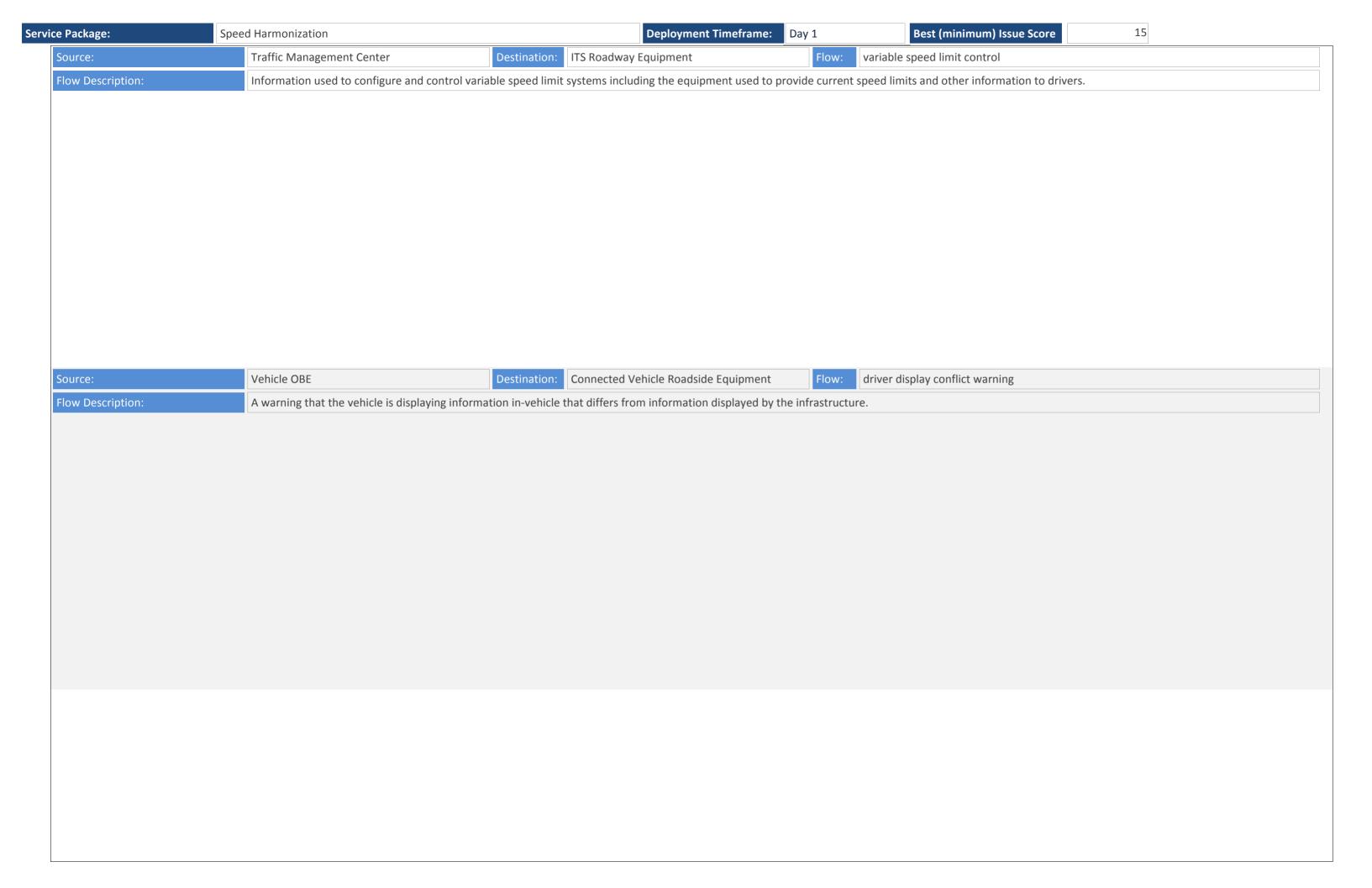


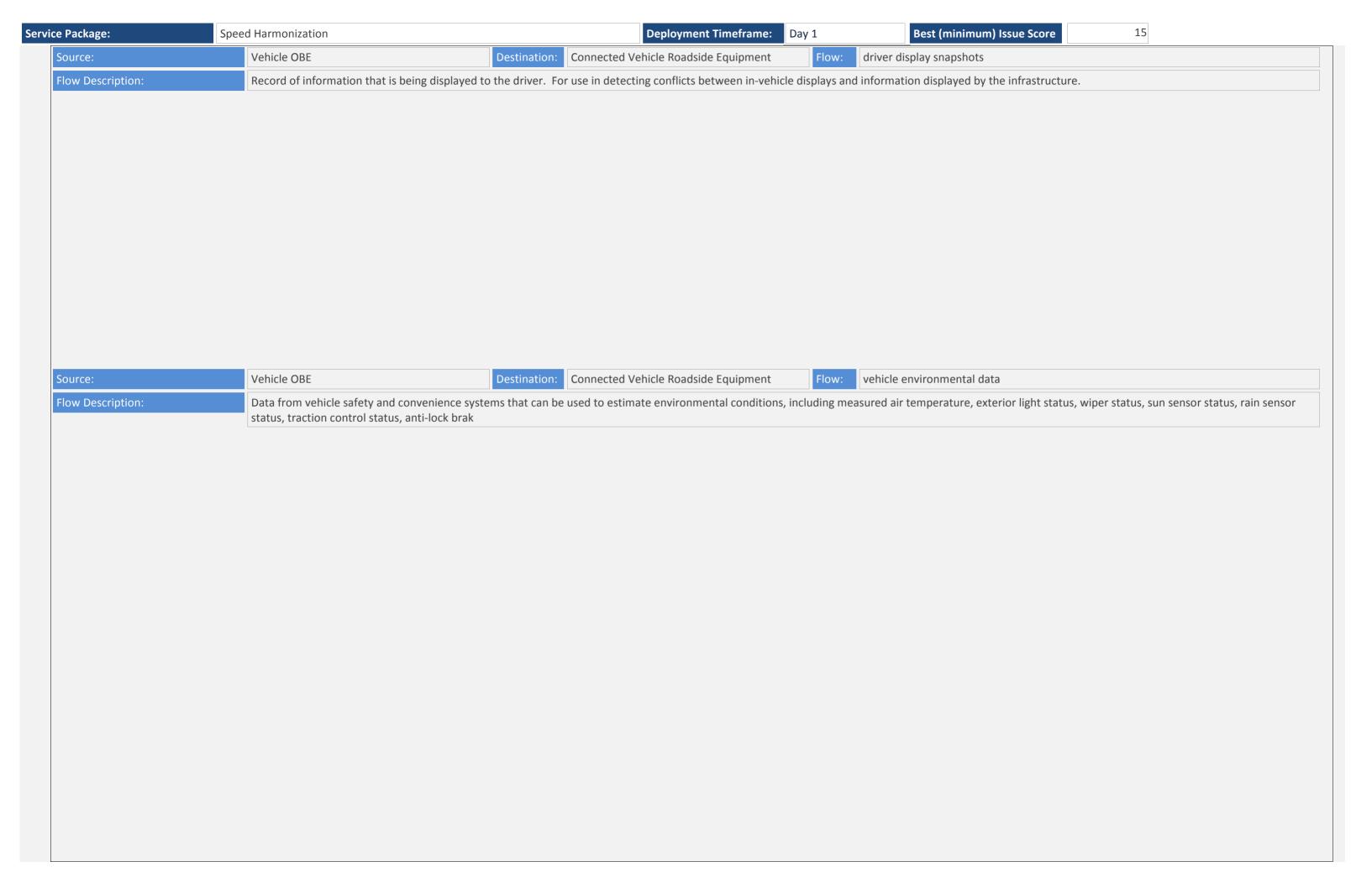


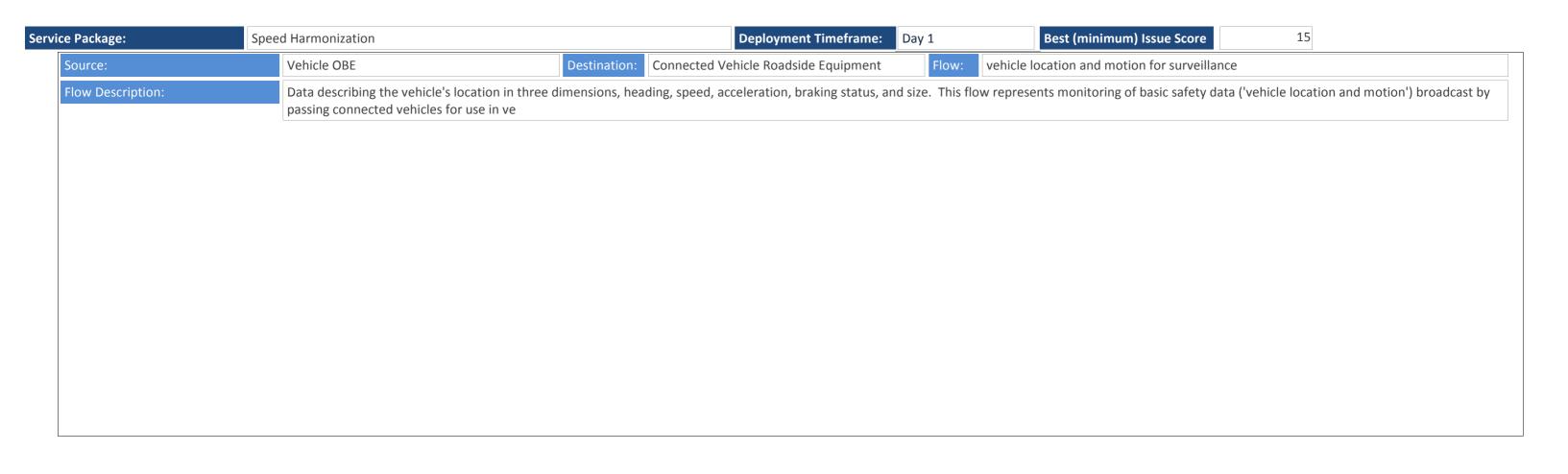






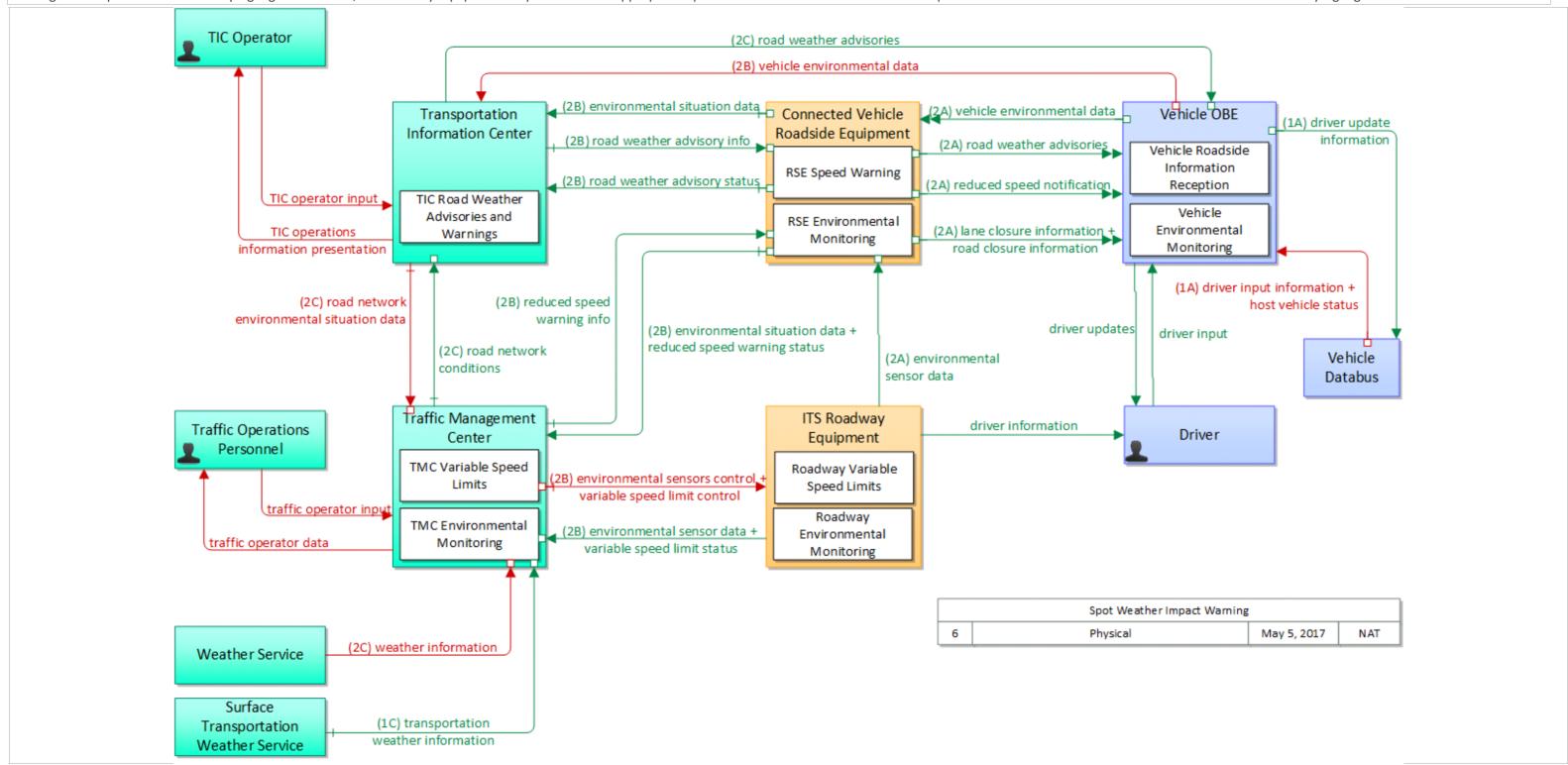


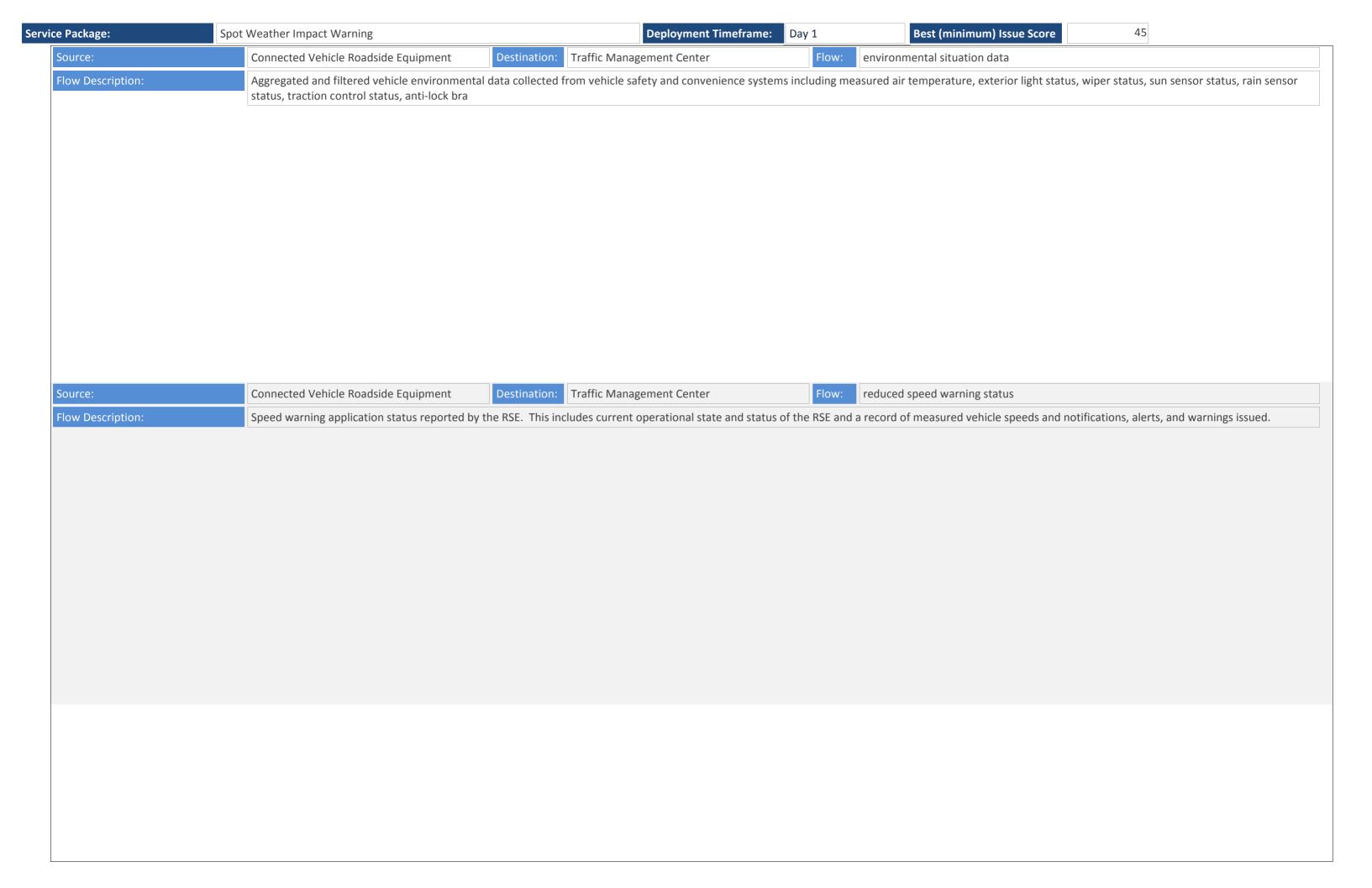


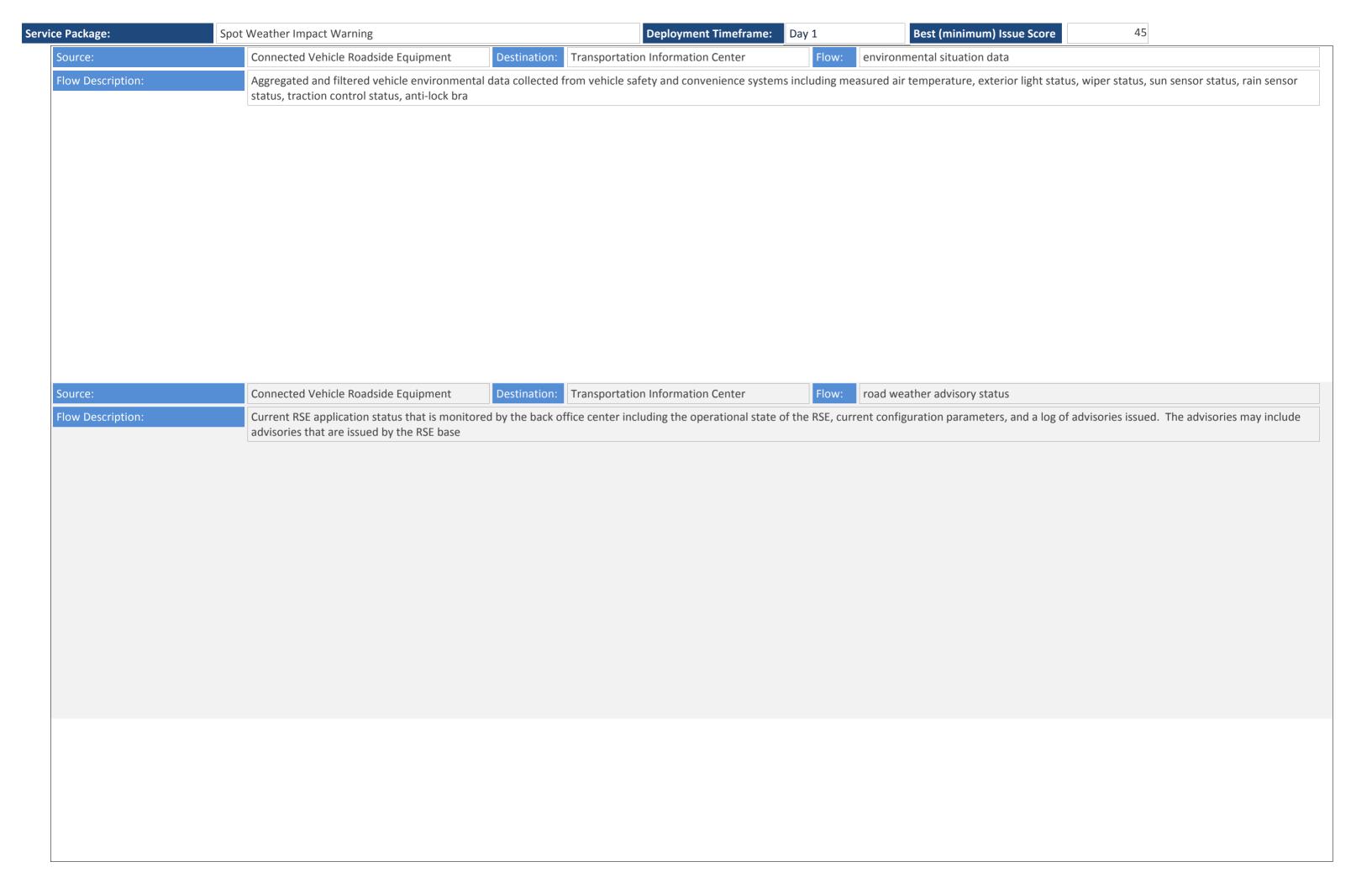


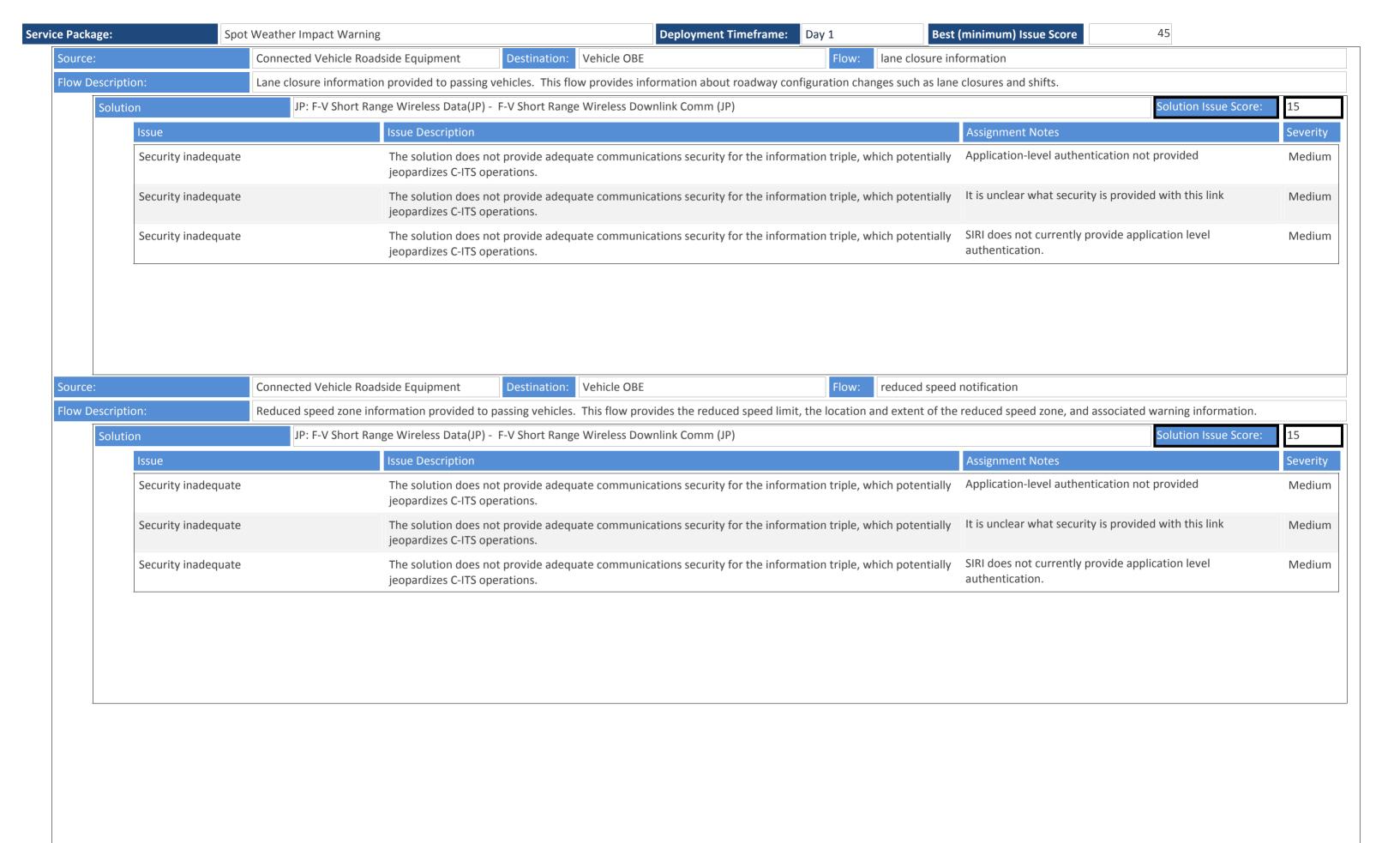
Service Package: Day 1 Best (minimum) Issue Score 45

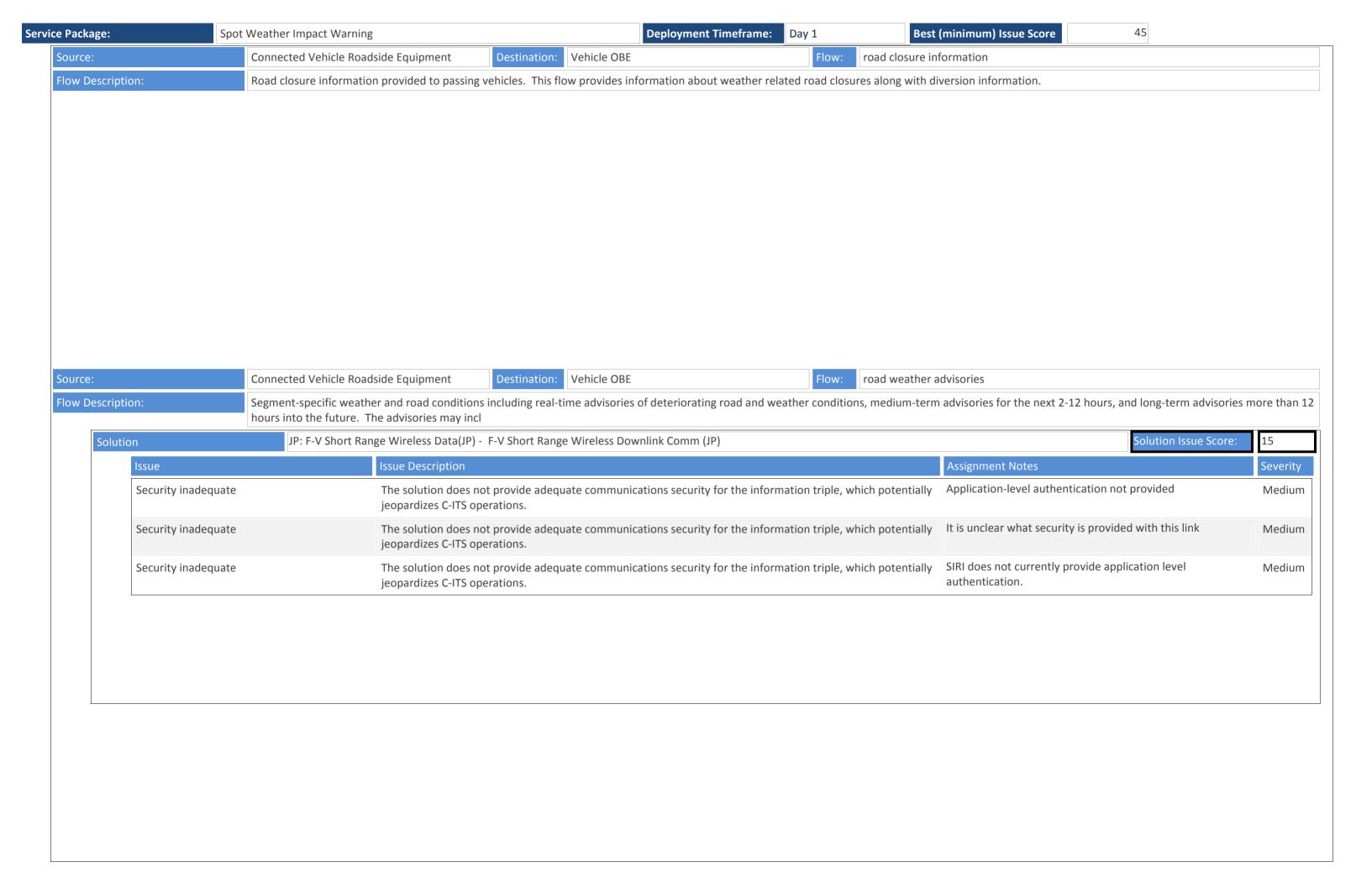
The Spot Weather Impact Warning (SWIW) application will alert drivers to unsafe conditions or road closure at specific points on the downstream roadway as a result of weather-related impacts, which include, but are not limited to high winds, flood conditions, ice, or fog. Application designed to use standalone weather systems to warn drivers about inclement weather conditions. Real time weather information is collected via RWIS or via vehicle based probe data. The information is processed to determine the nature of the alert or warning to be delivered and then communicated to connected vehicles. If the warning includes road closure then diversion information can be provided. For non-equipped vehicles the alerts or warnings will be provided via roadway signage. In addition, the roadway signage.

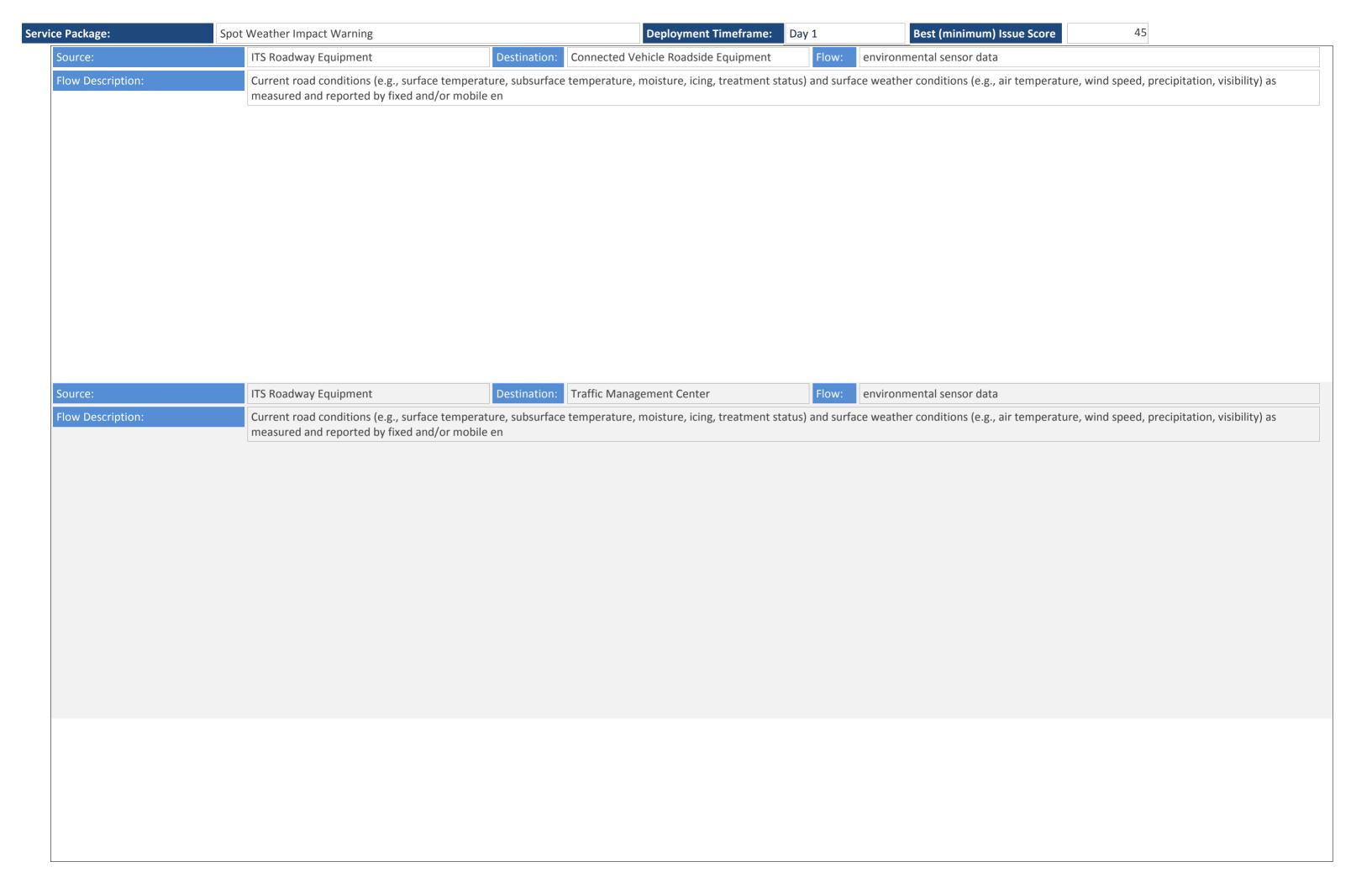


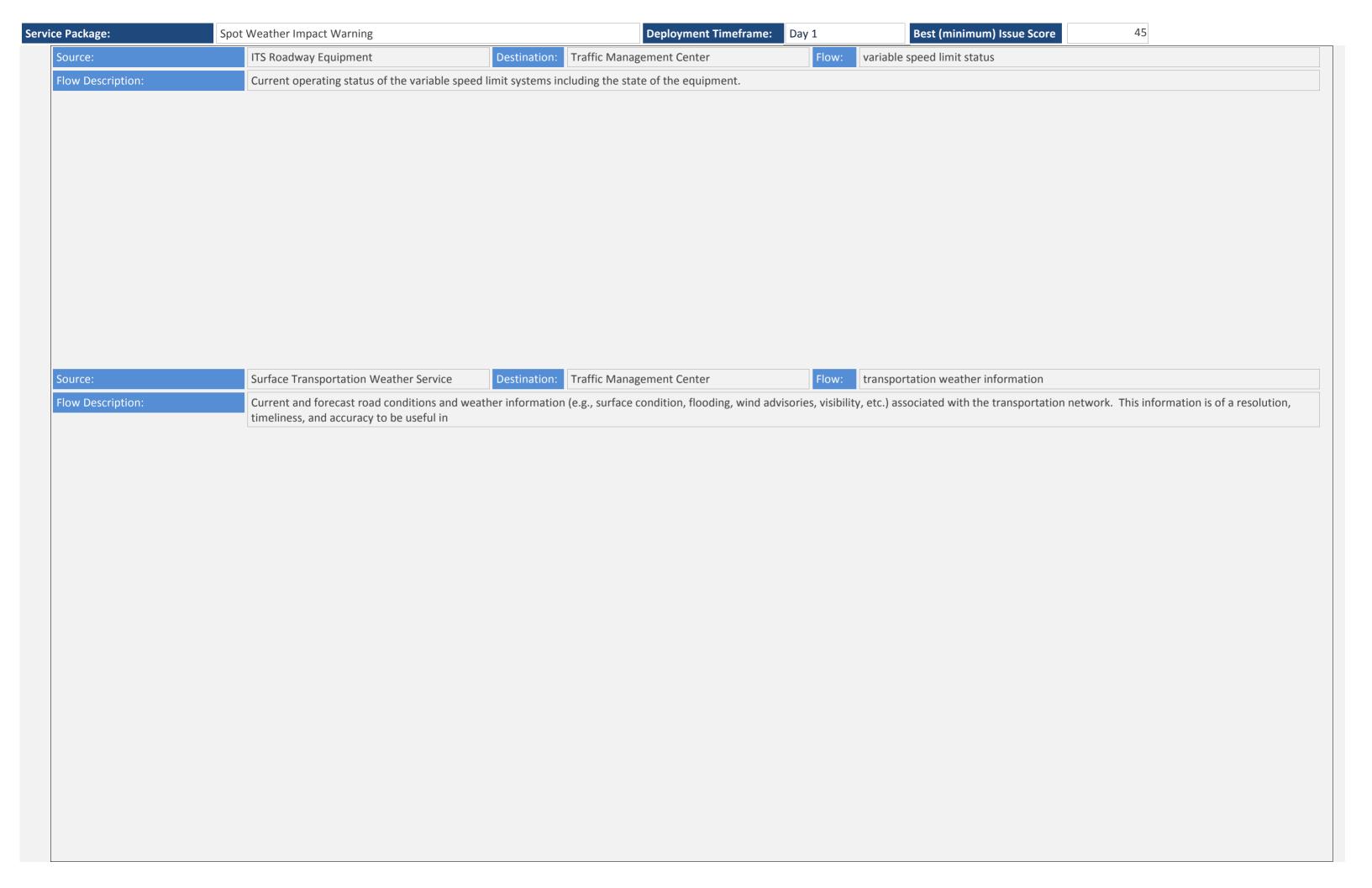


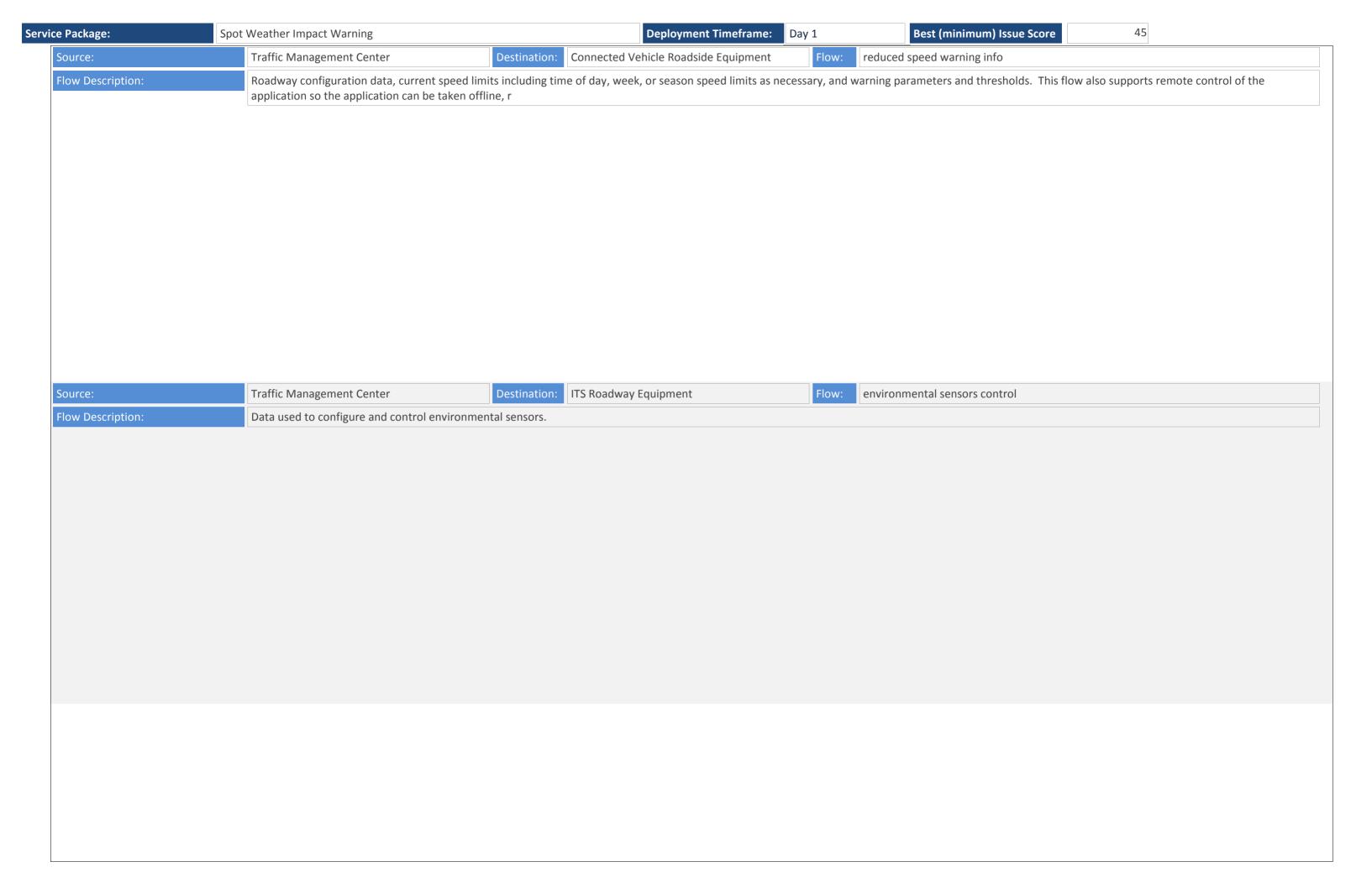


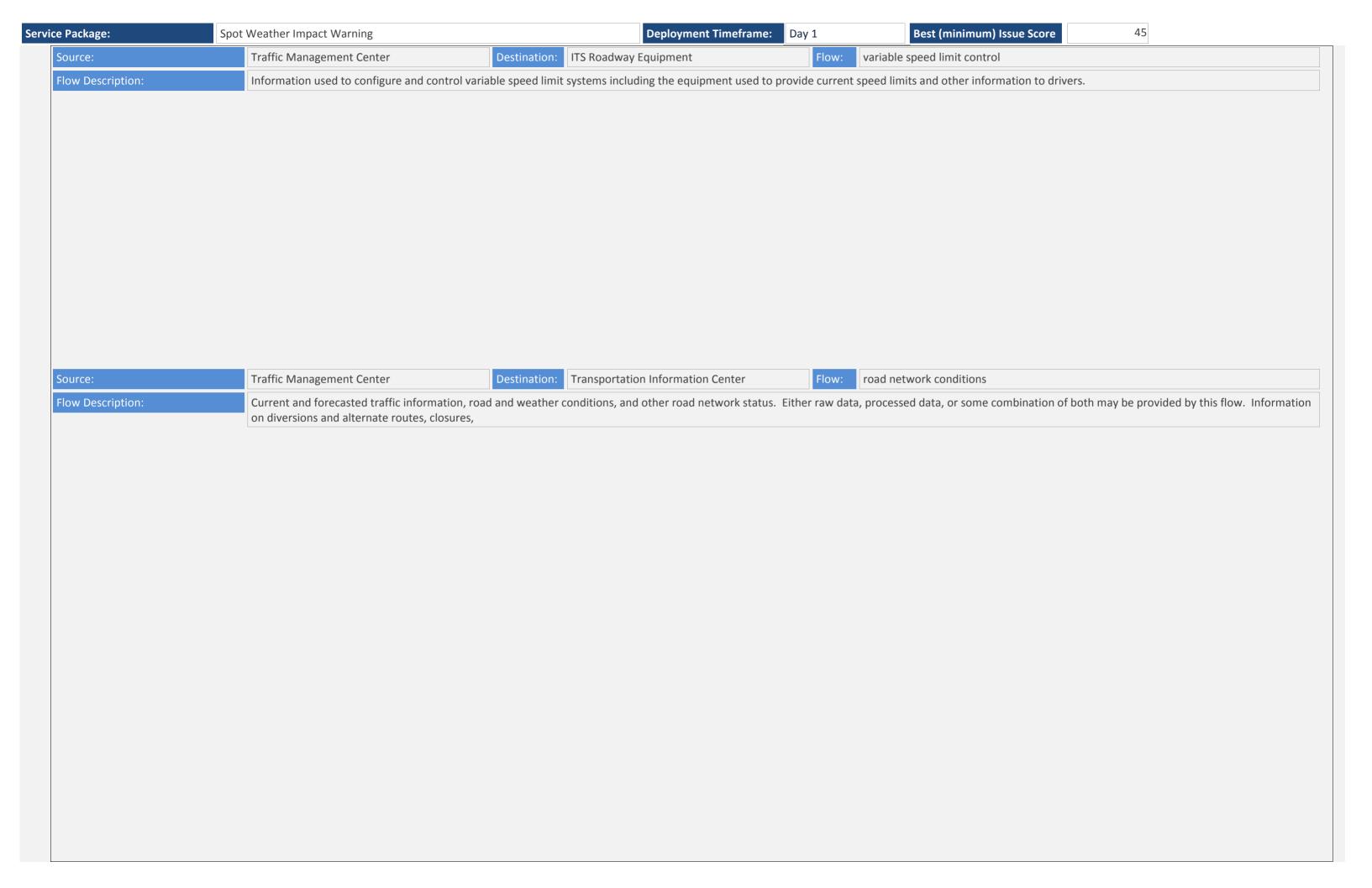


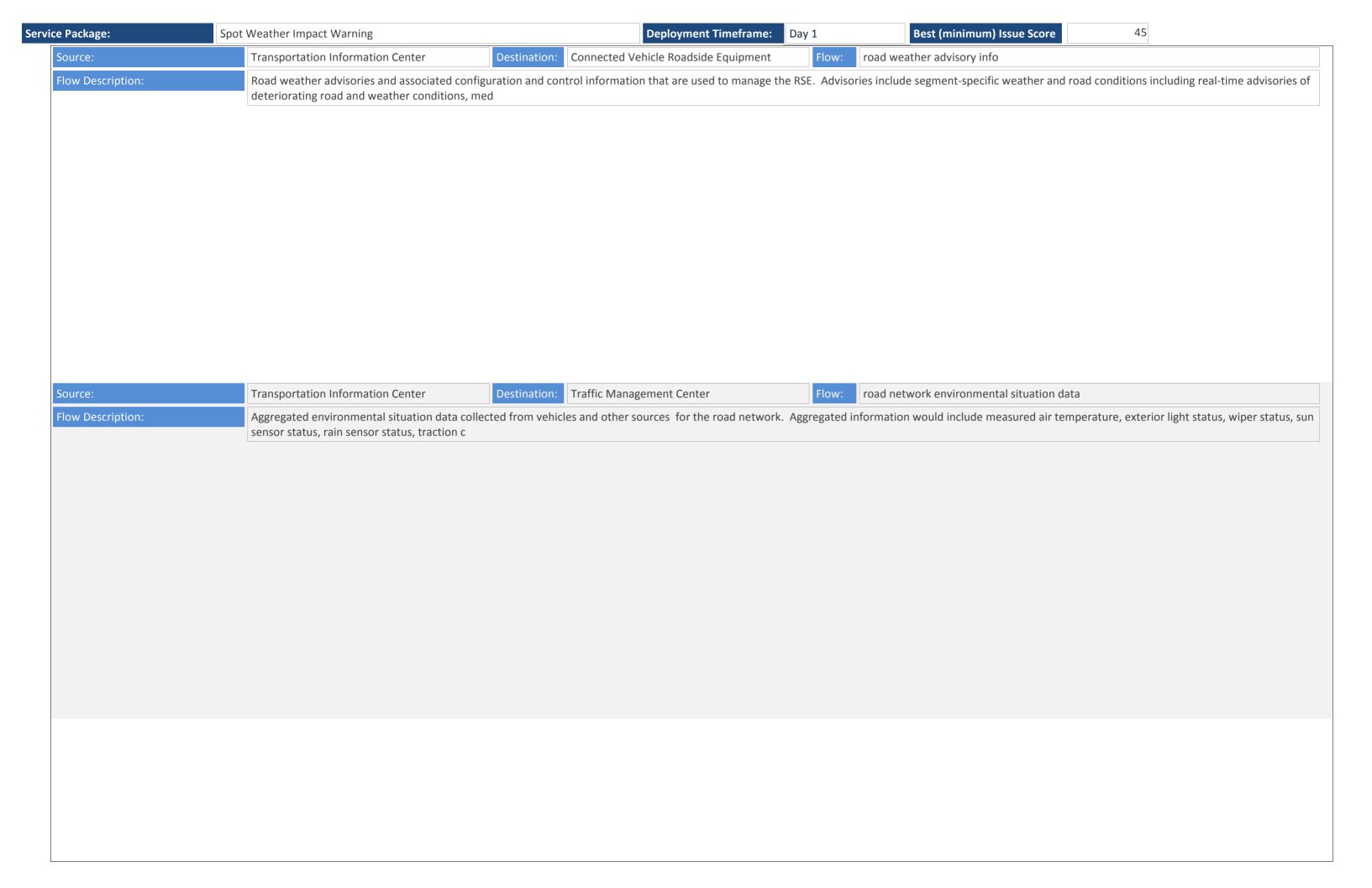


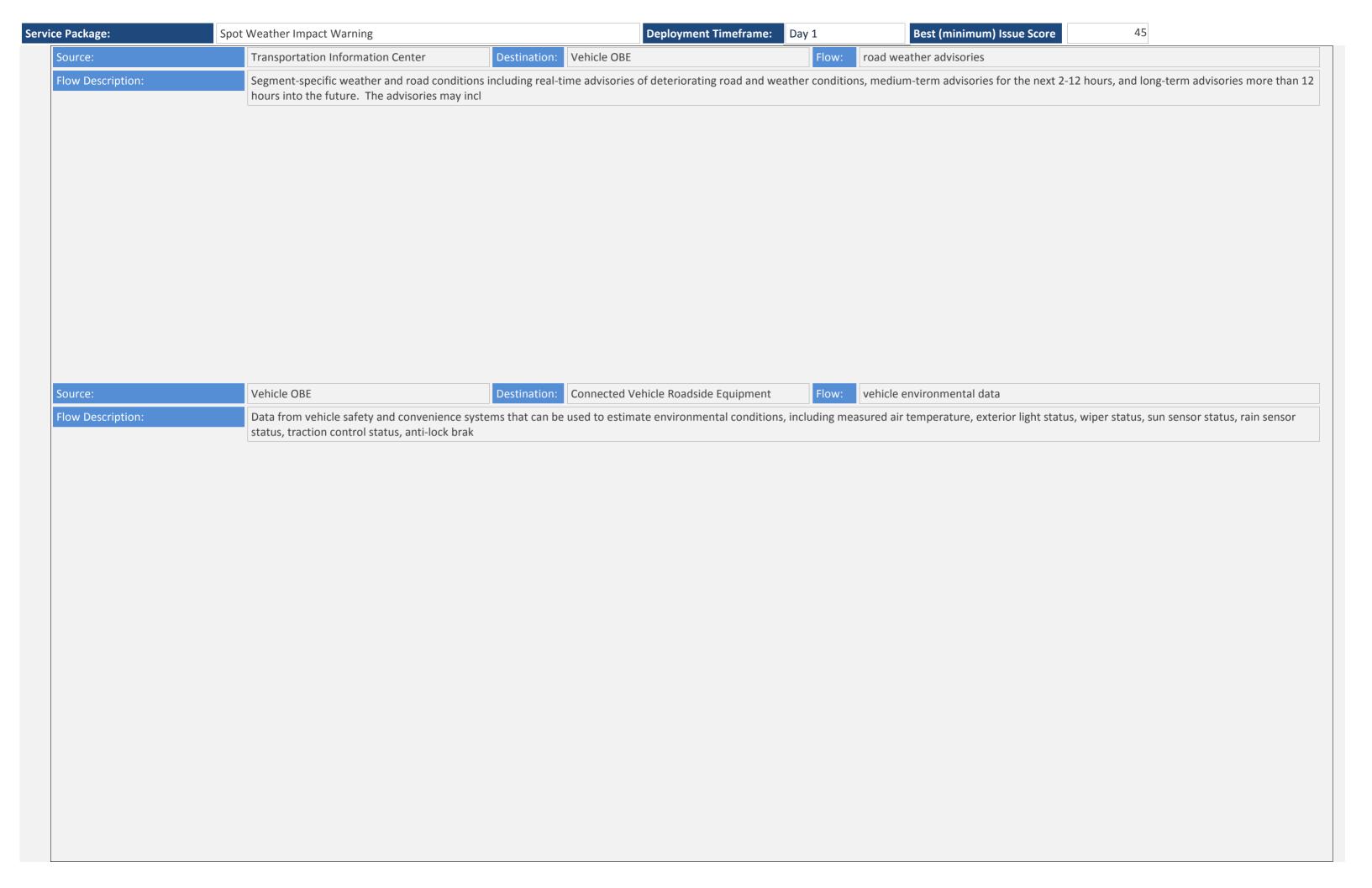


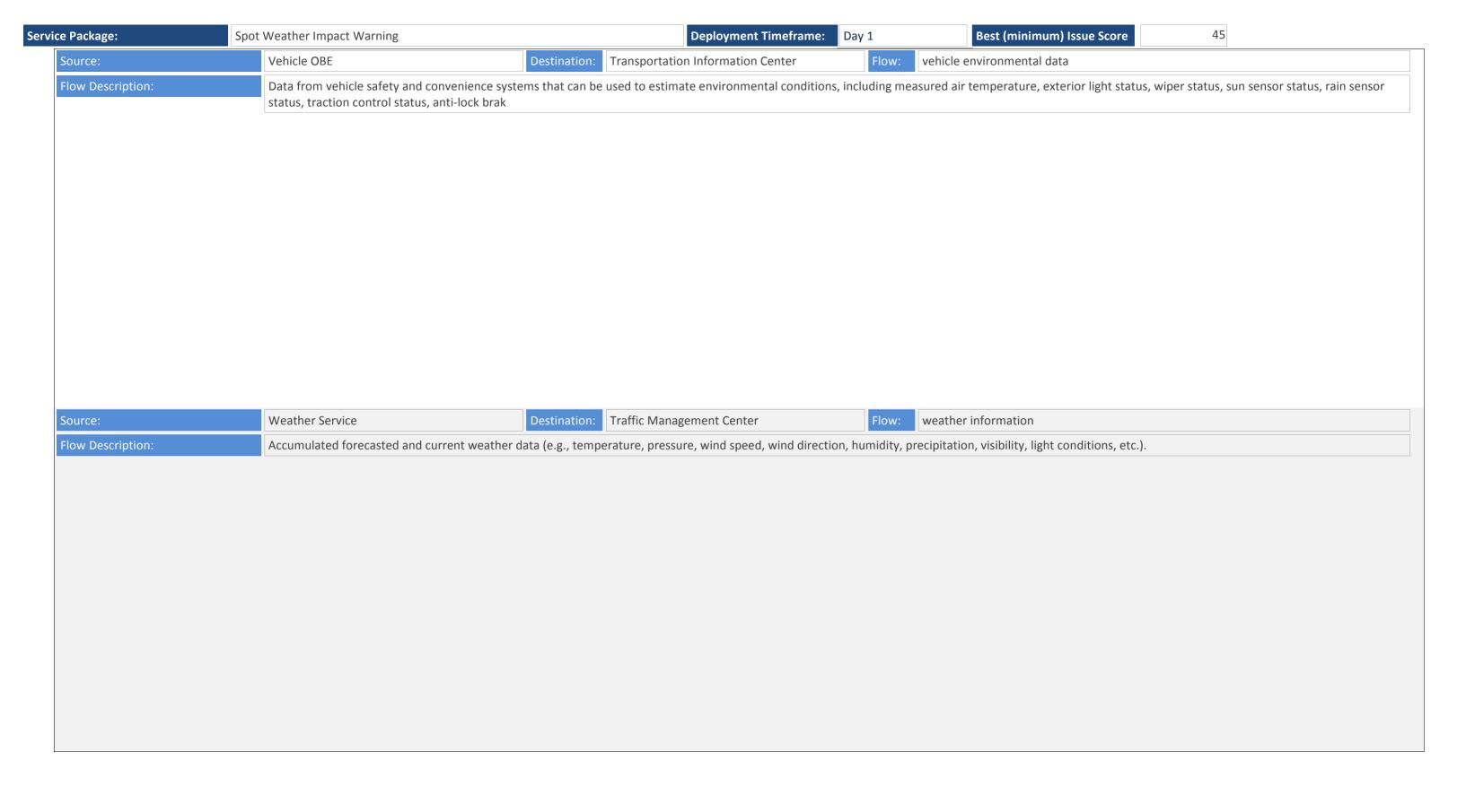








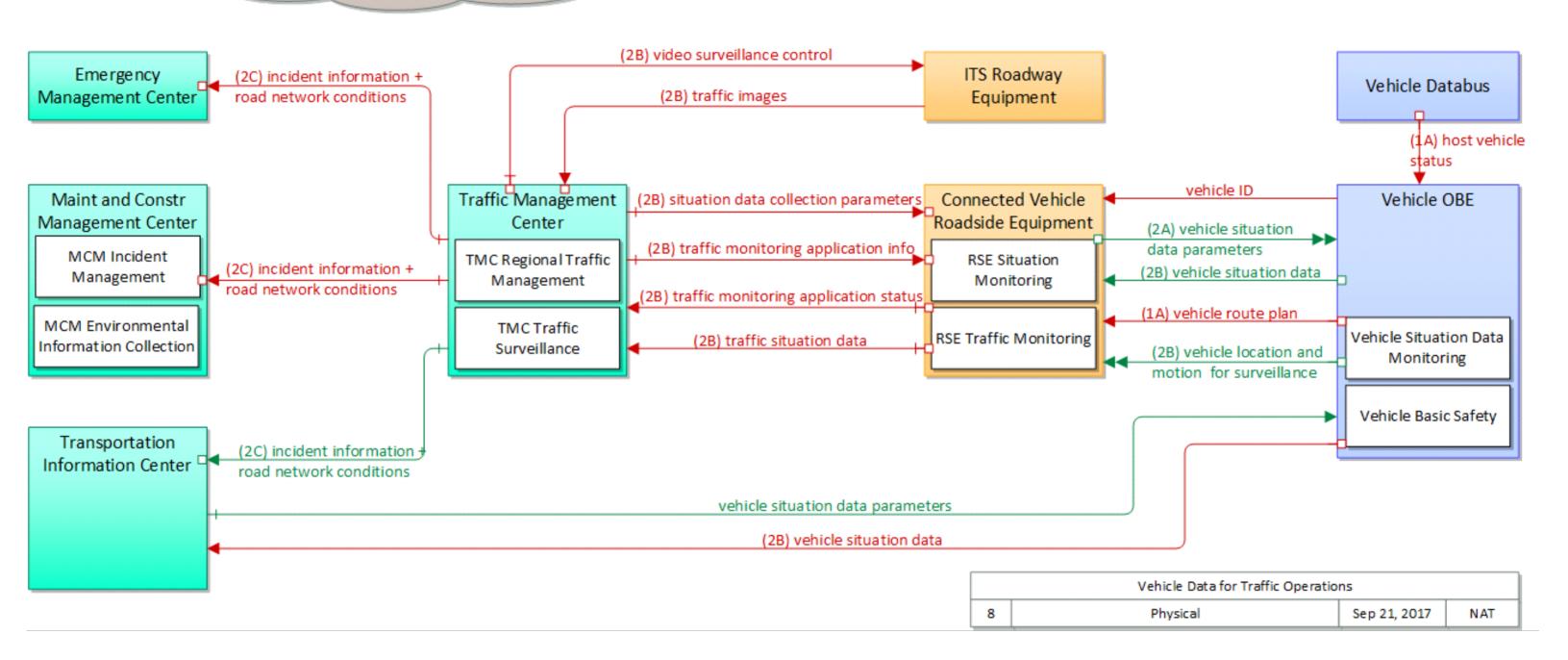


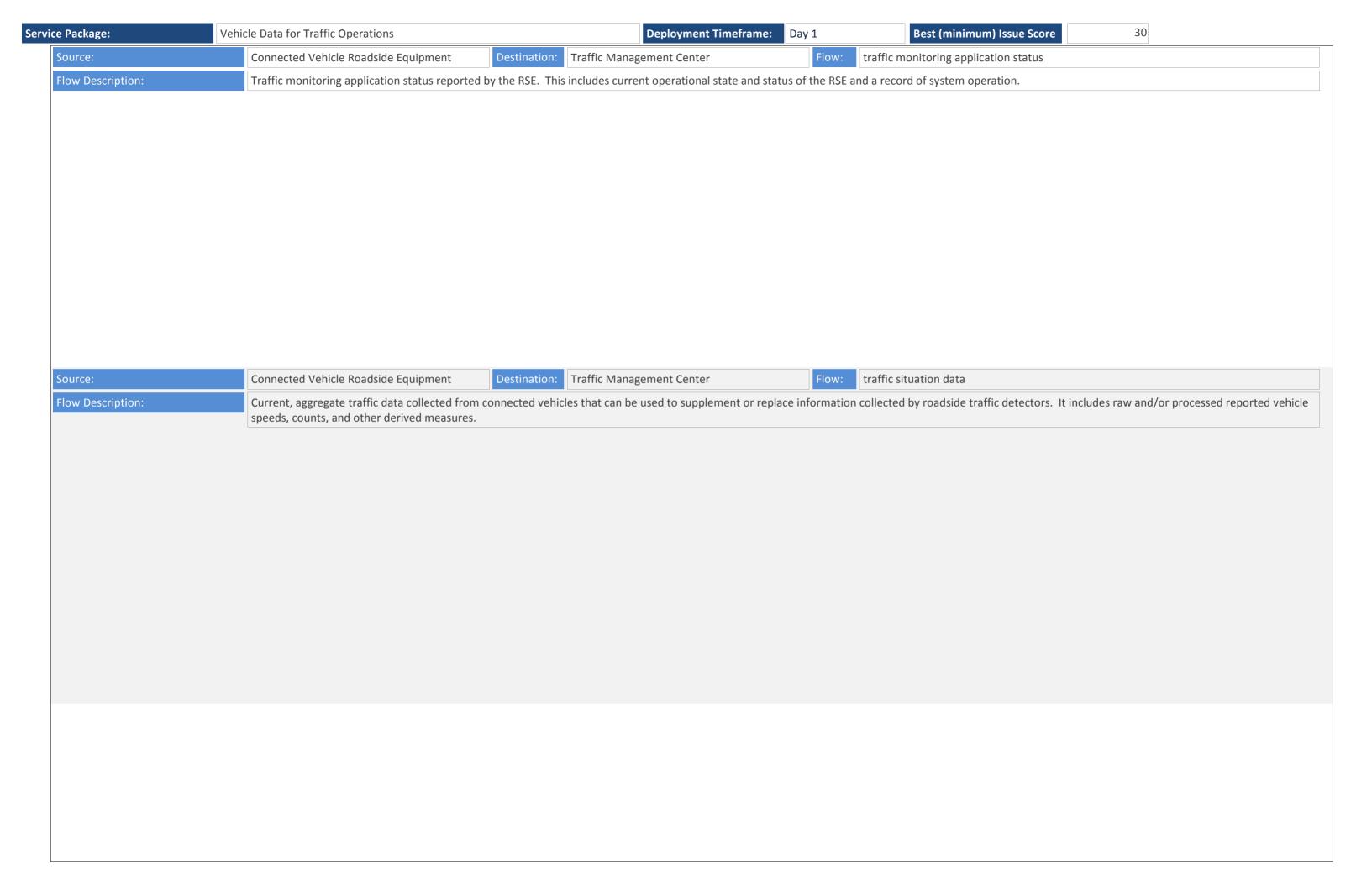


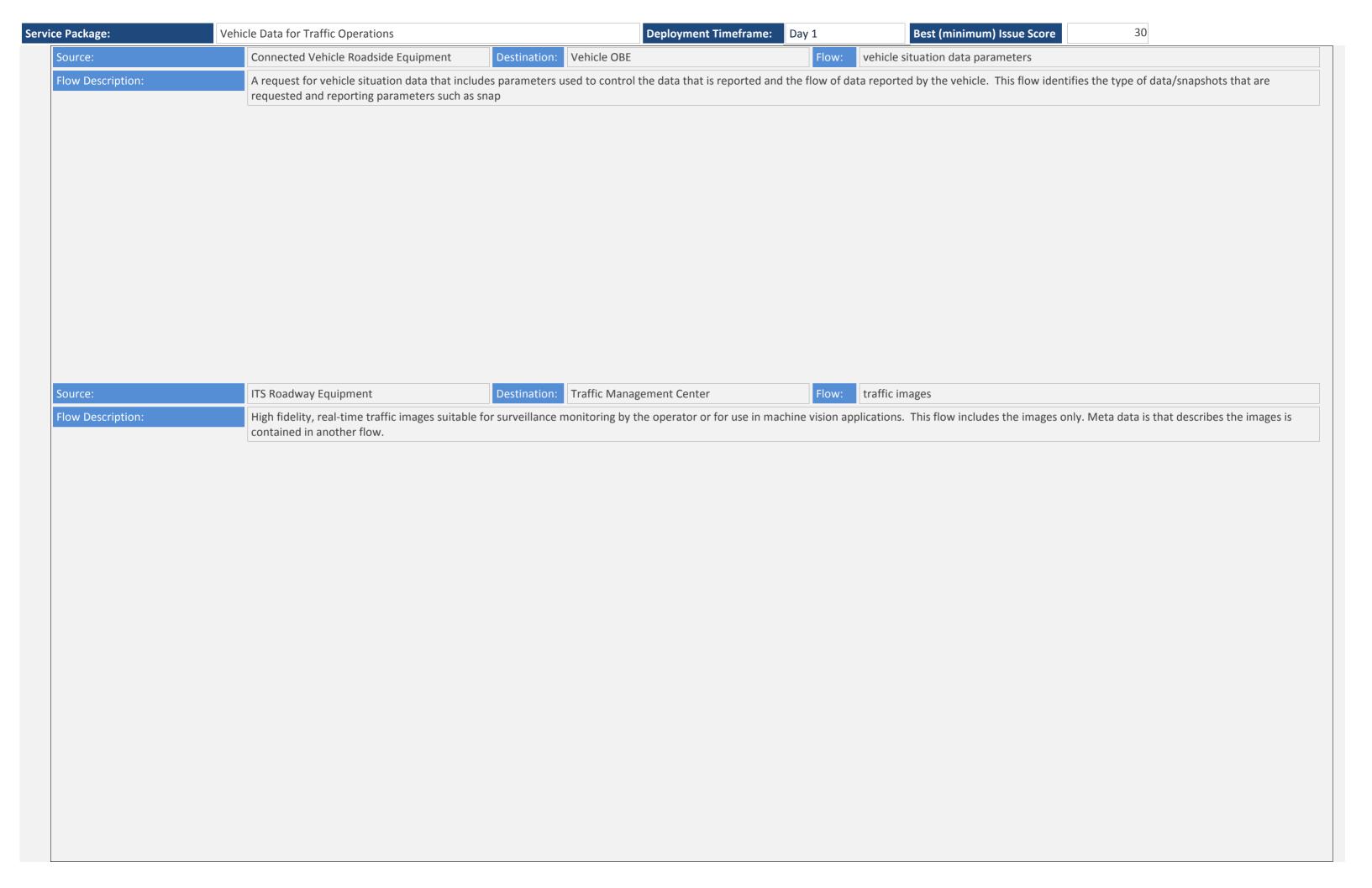
Service Package: Day 1 Best (minimum) Issue Score 30

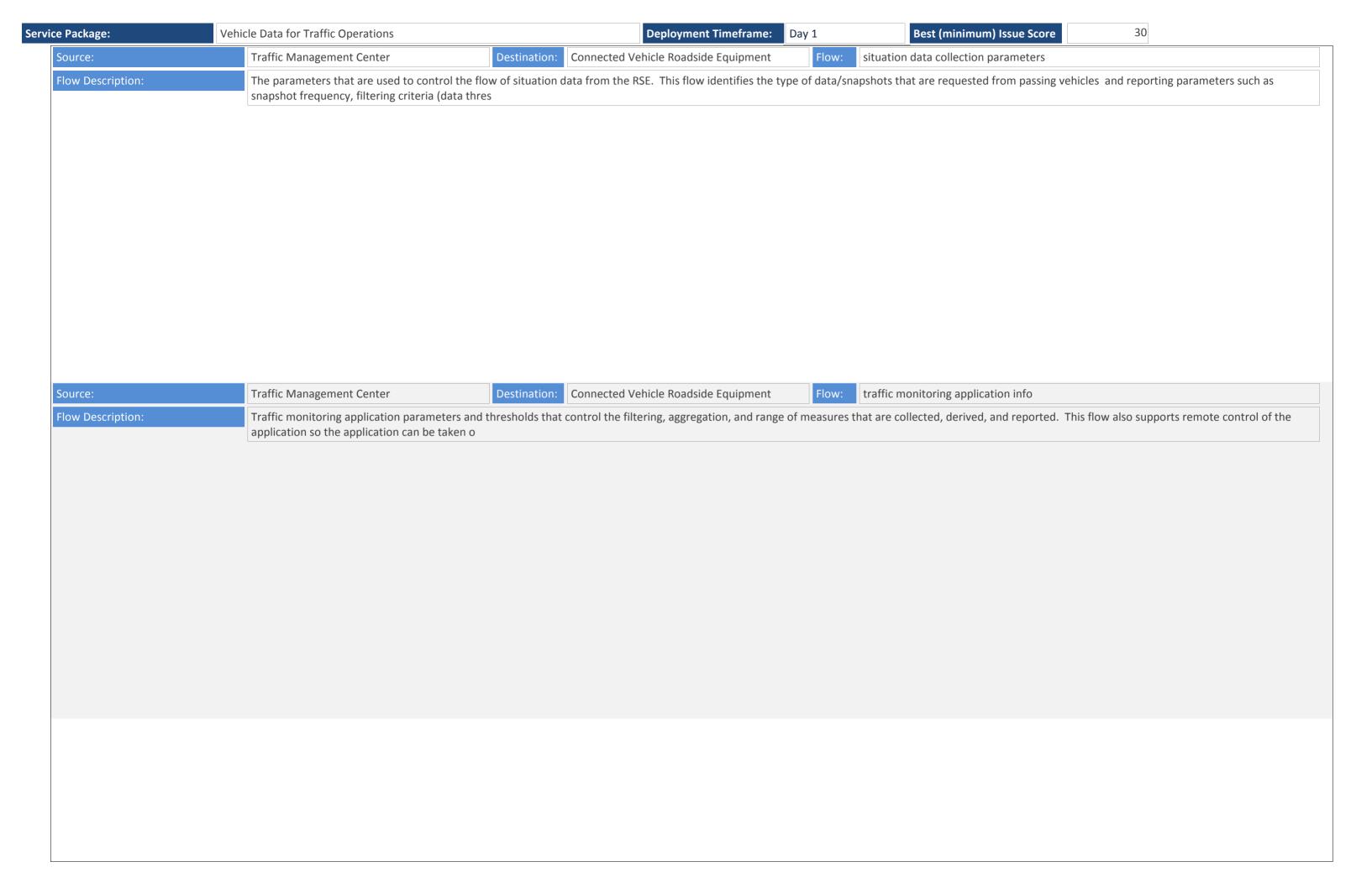
The Vehicle Data for Traffic Operations (VDTO) application uses probe data information obtained from vehicles in the network to support traffic operations, including incident detection and the implementation of localized operational strategies. The implantation of incident detection enables transportation agencies to determine the location of potential incidents so the agencies can respond more quickly to the incident and mitigate any negative impacts to the transportation network. Vehicle data that can be used to detect potential incidents include changes in vehicle speeds indicating the disruption of traffic flow, when a vehicle's safety systems have been activated or deployed, or sudden vehicle turns or deceleration at a specific location (indicating a potential obstacle in the roadway). Operational strategies might include altering signal timing based on traffic flows or using vehicle data collected on the freeway mainline to employ speed harmonization or to optimize ramp metering rates.

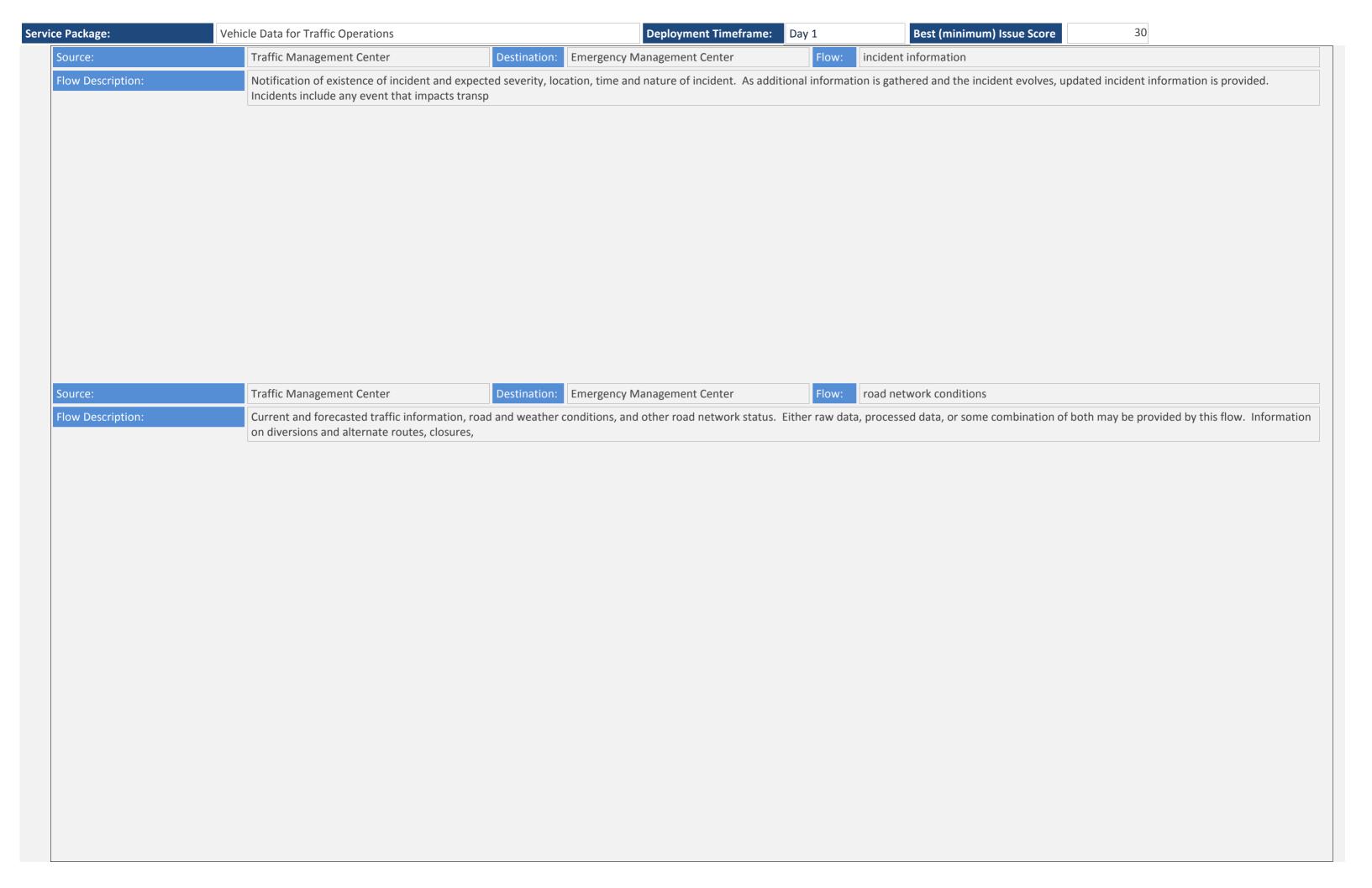
Two approaches are shown. 1) Passive monitoring of BSMs (vehicle location and motion). This approach collects data from all connected vehicles. 2) Use of situation data snapshots to collect more comprehensive data from vehicles that opt in/are equipped to collect and provide snapshot data.

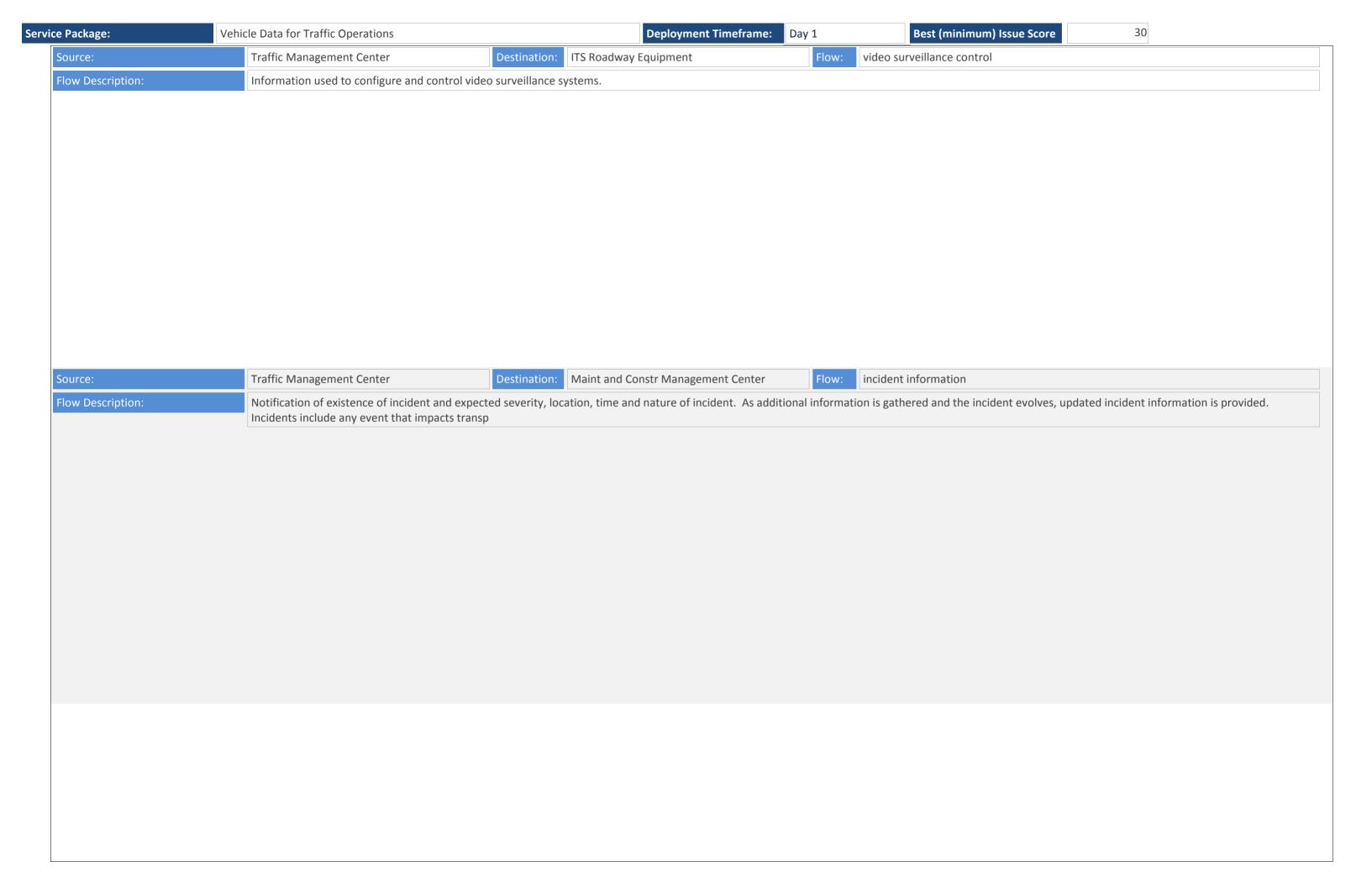


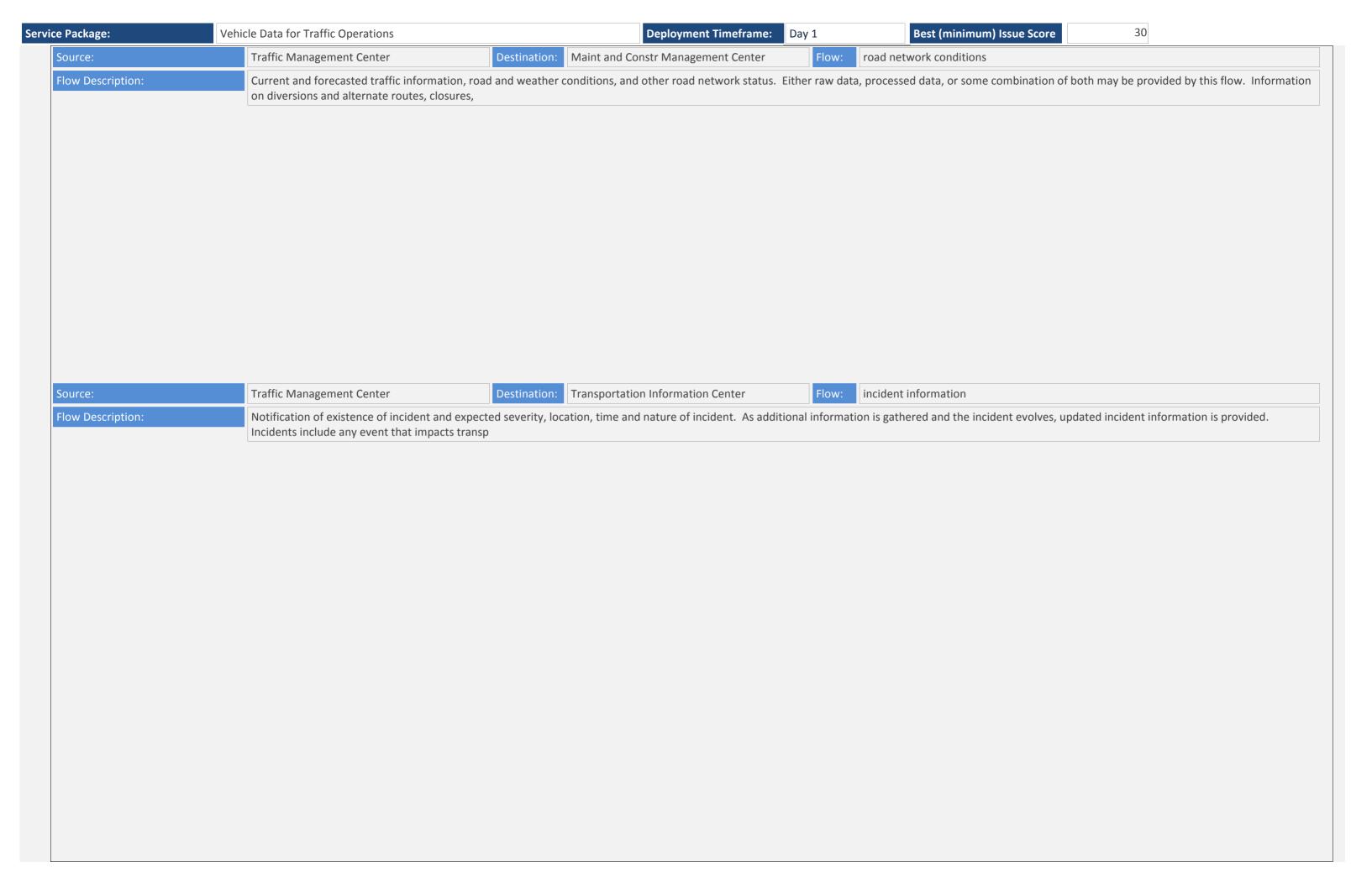


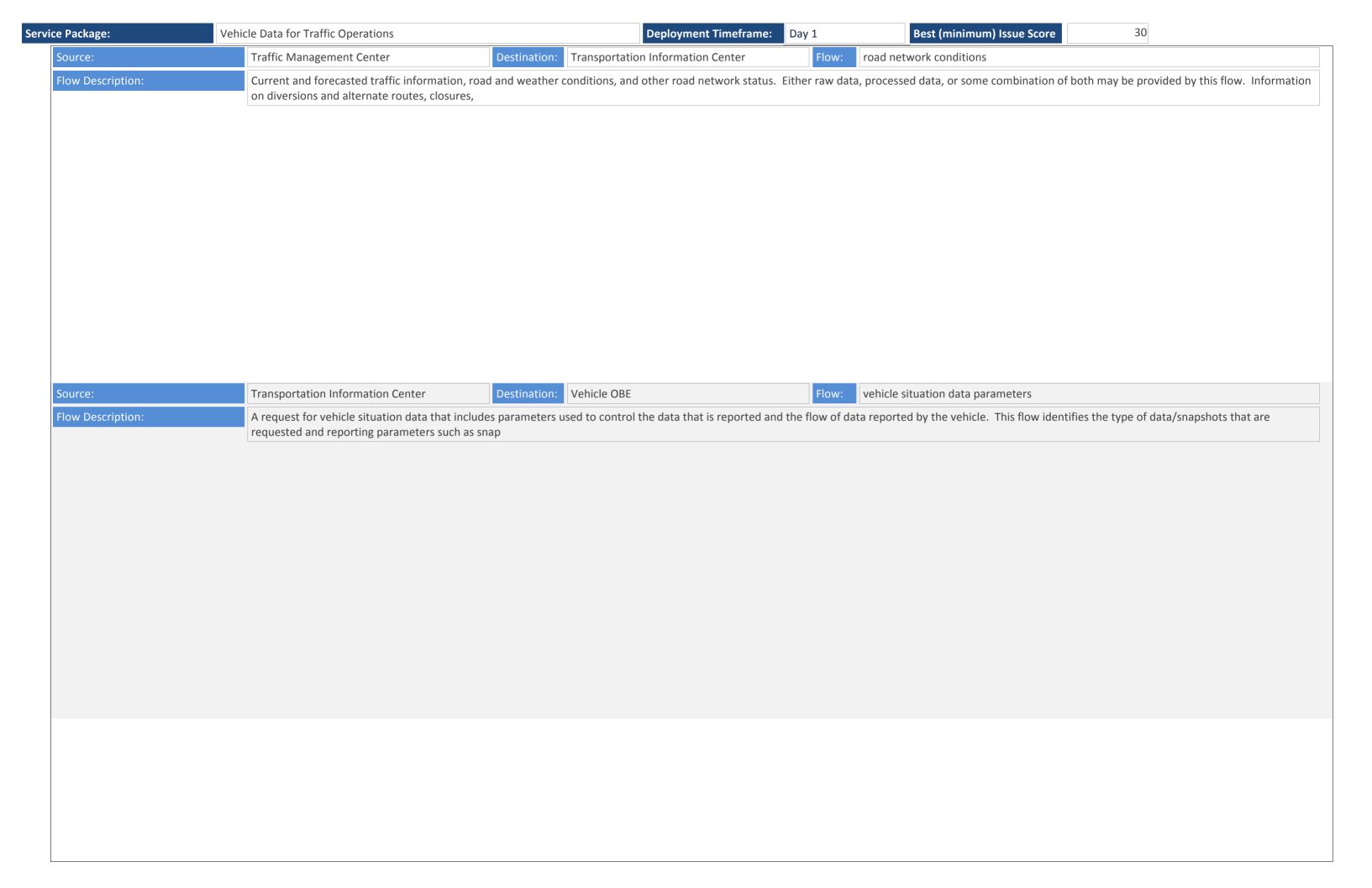


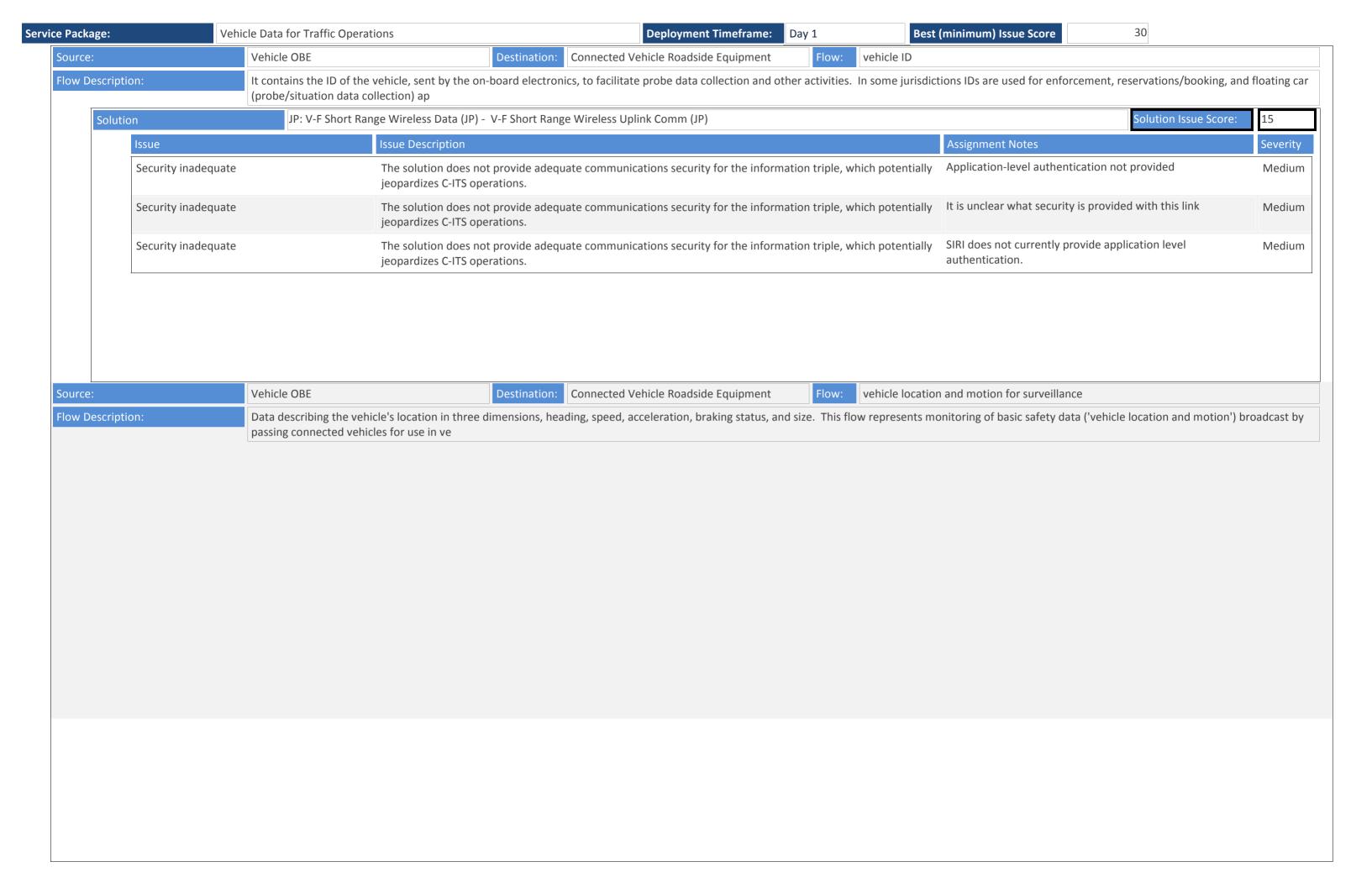


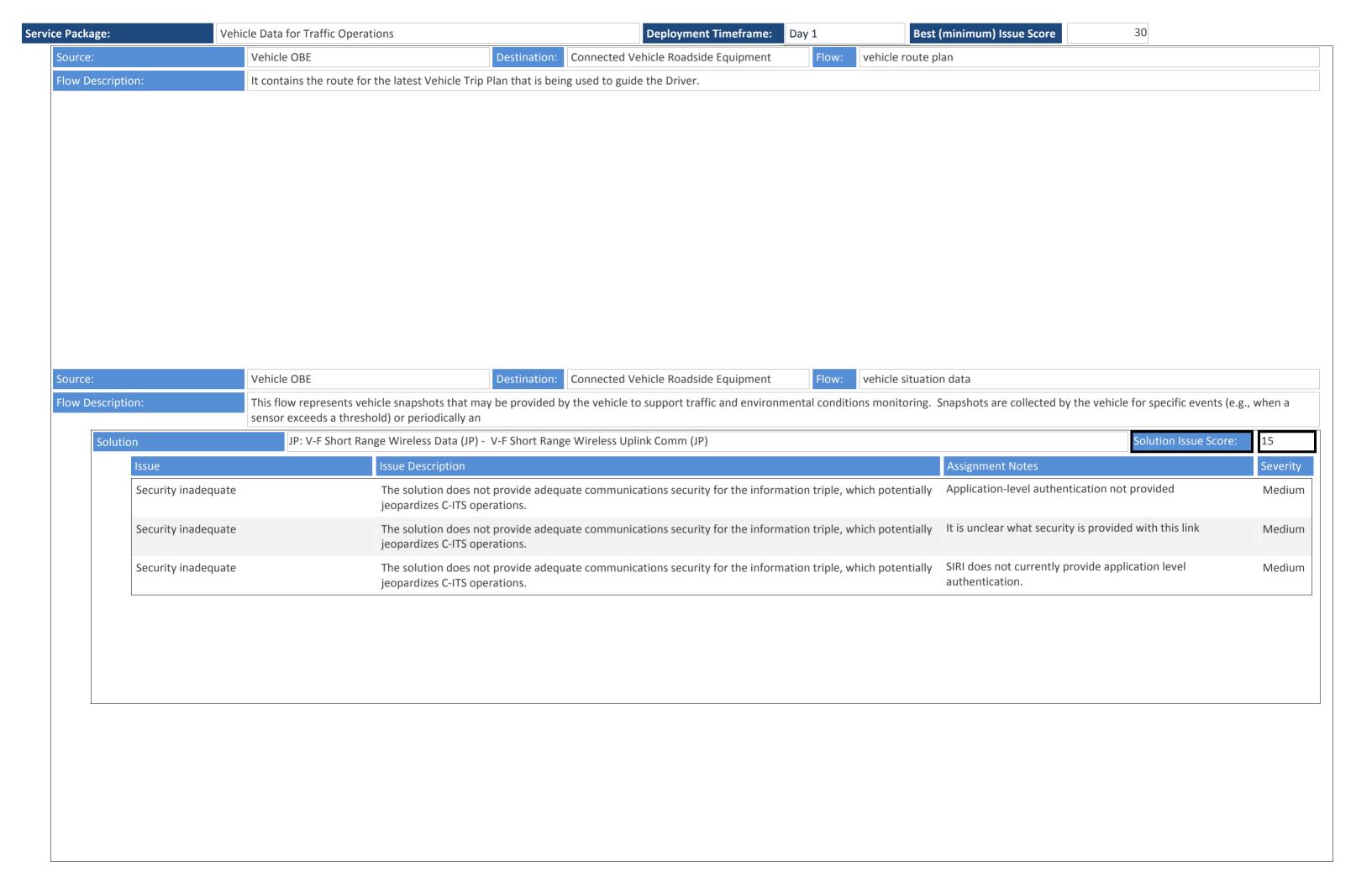


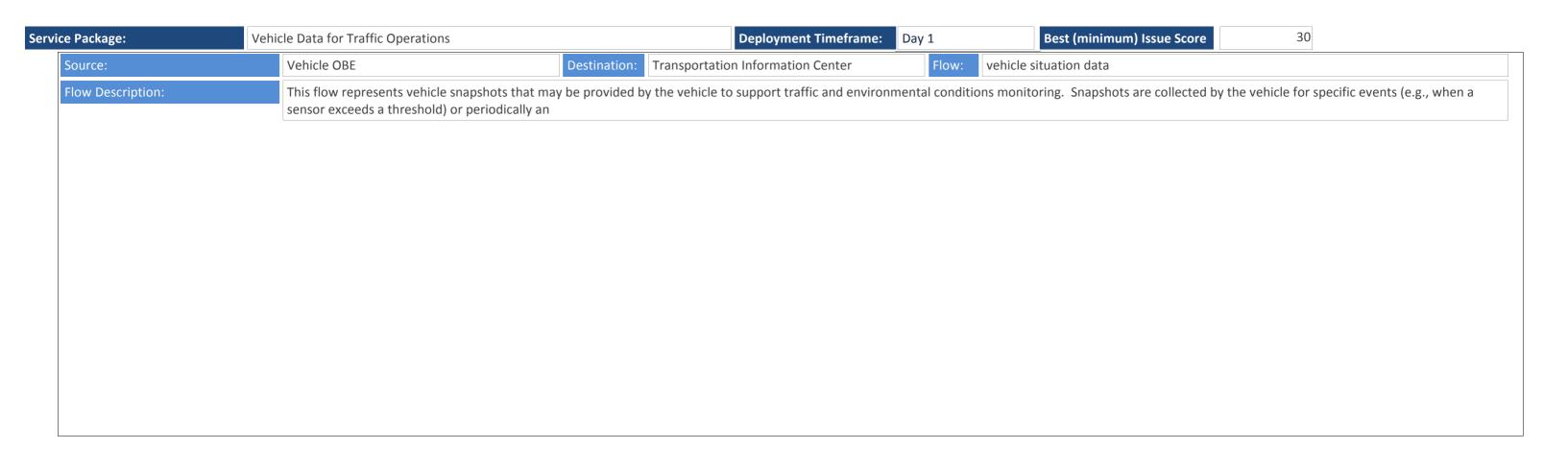






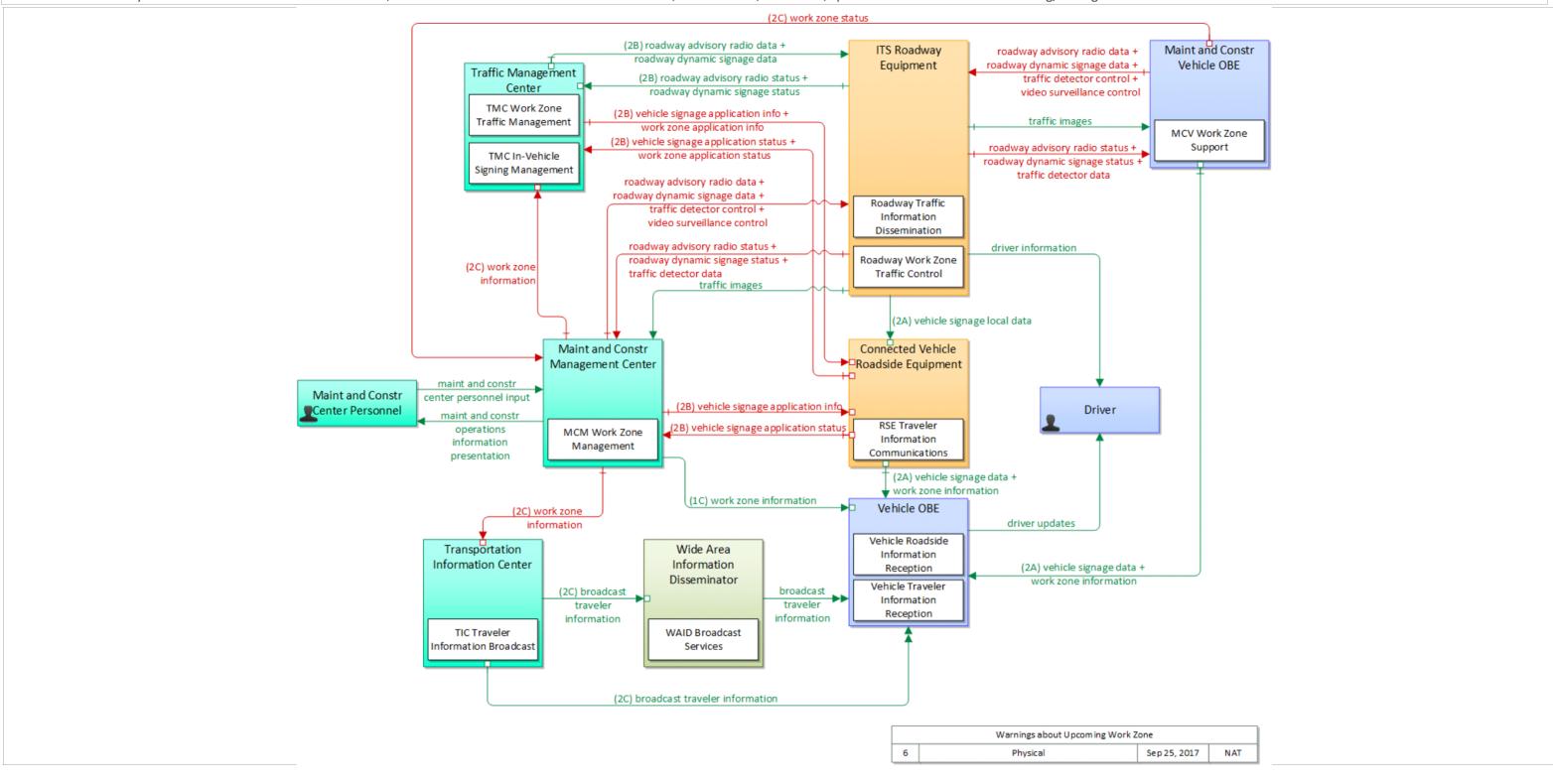


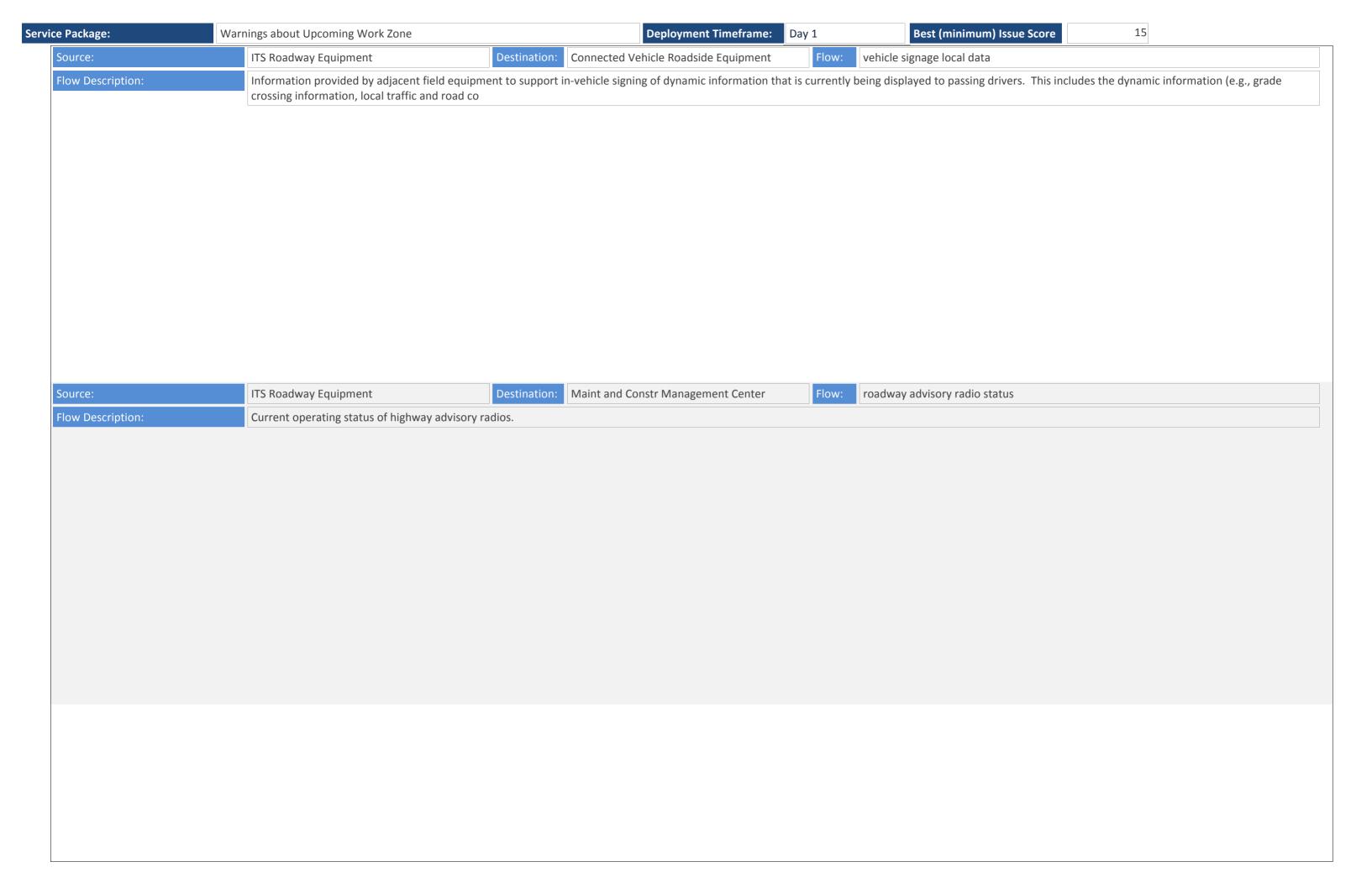


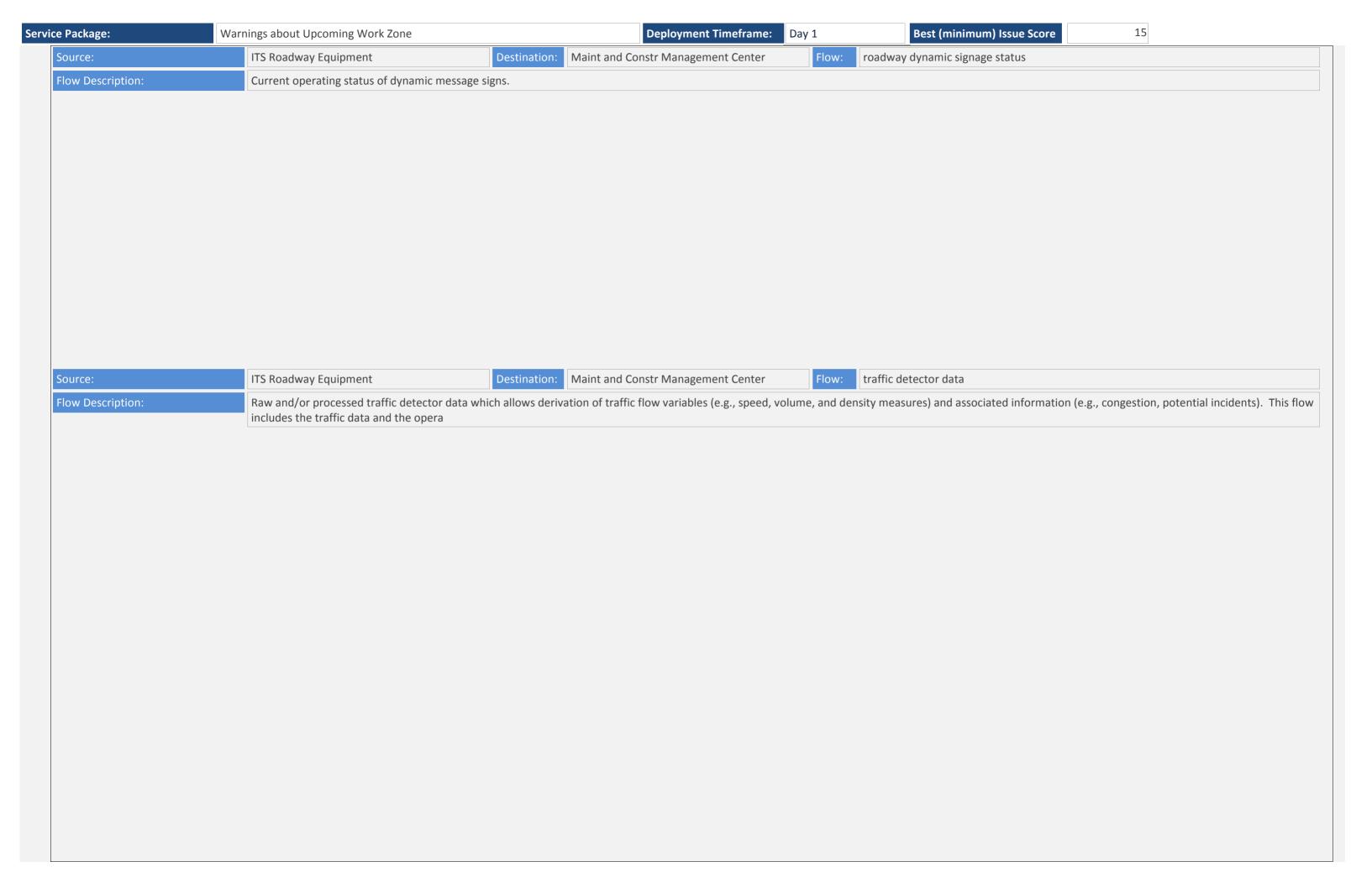


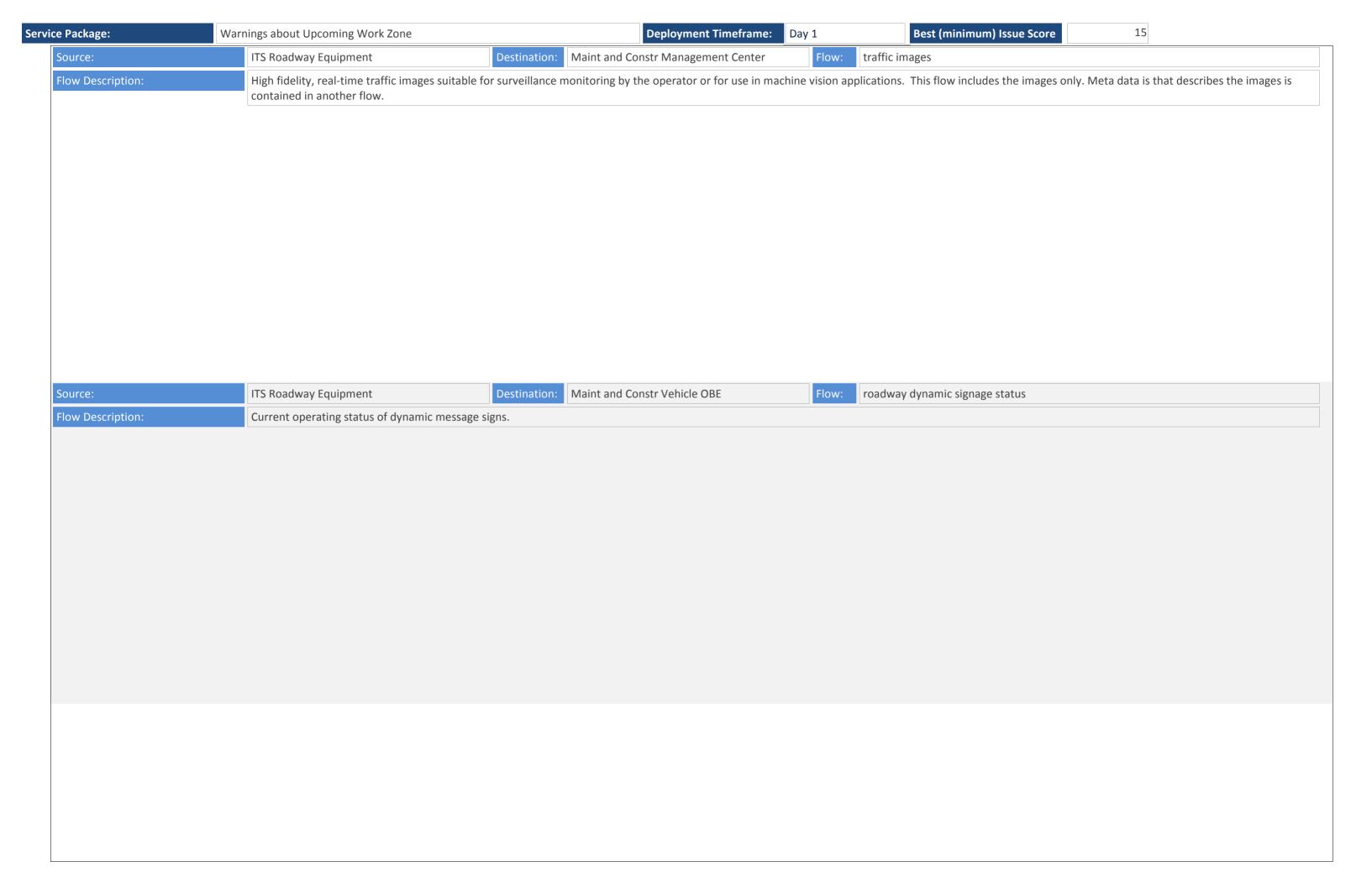
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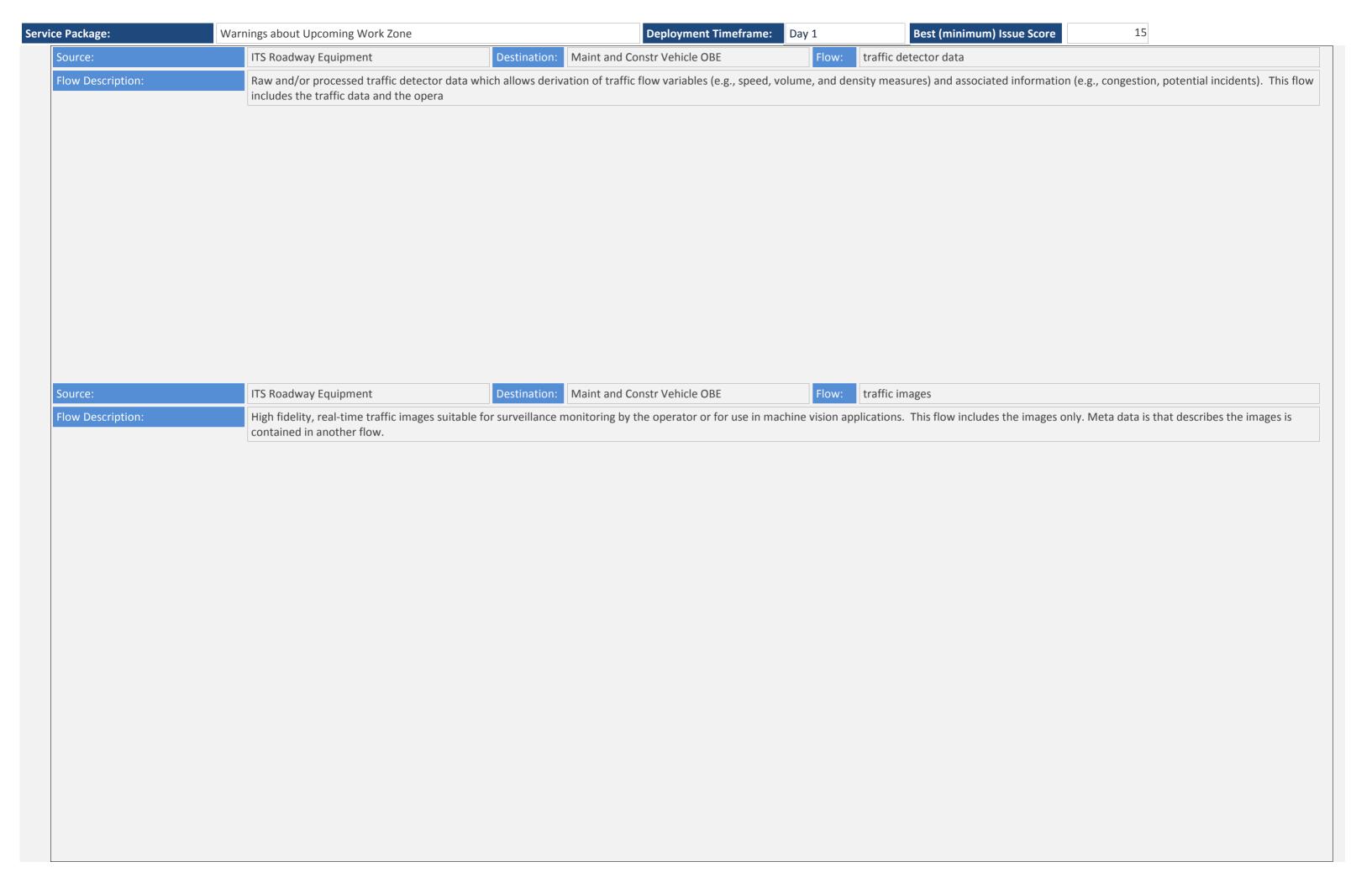
The Warnings about Upcoming Work Zone (WUWZ) application provides information about the conditions that exist in a work zone to vehicles that are approaching the work zone. This application provides approaching vehicles with information about work zone activities that may result in unsafe conditions to the vehicle, such as obstructions in the vehicle's travel lane, lane closures, lane shifts, speed reductions or vehicles entering/exiting the work zone.

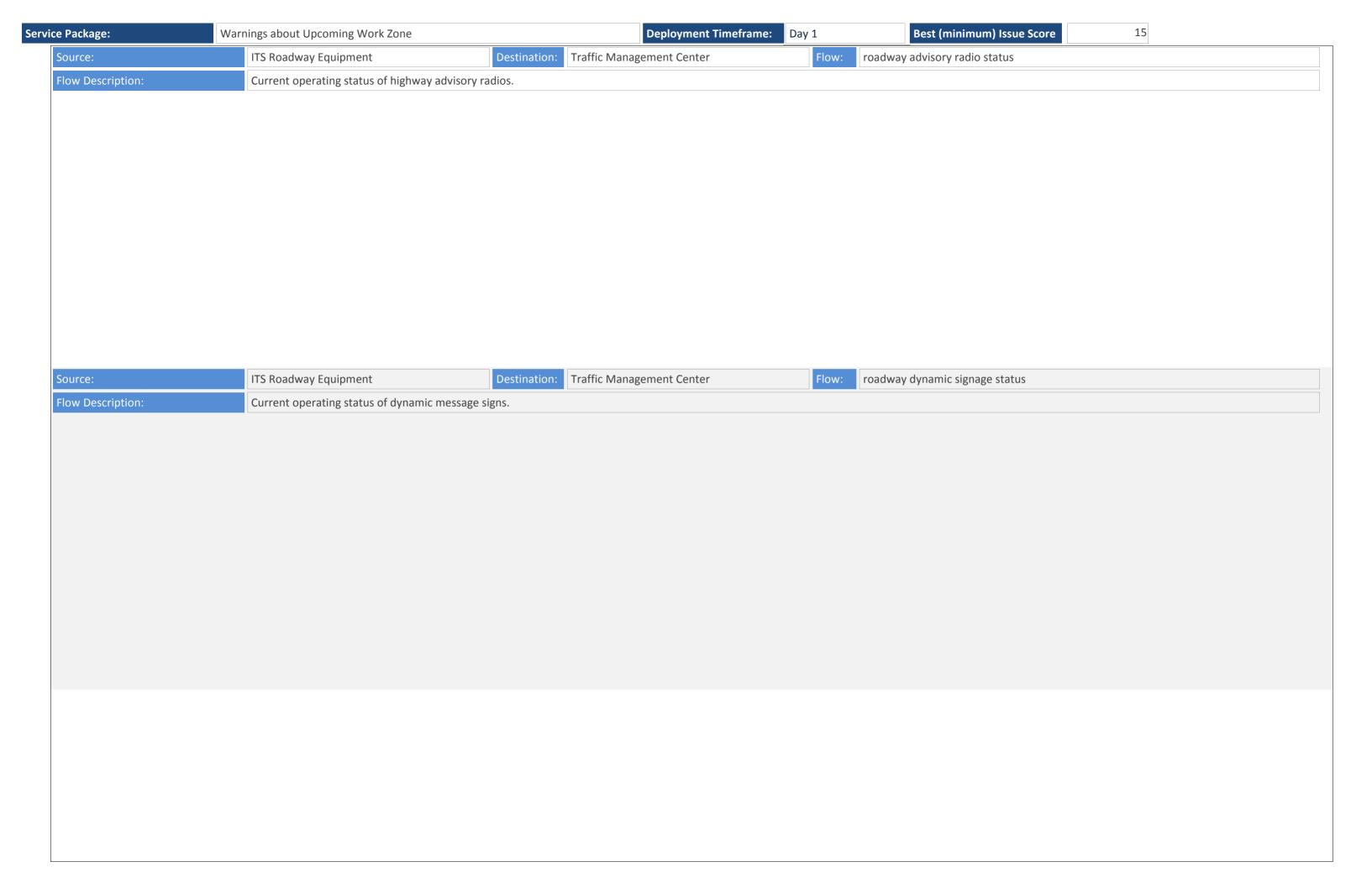


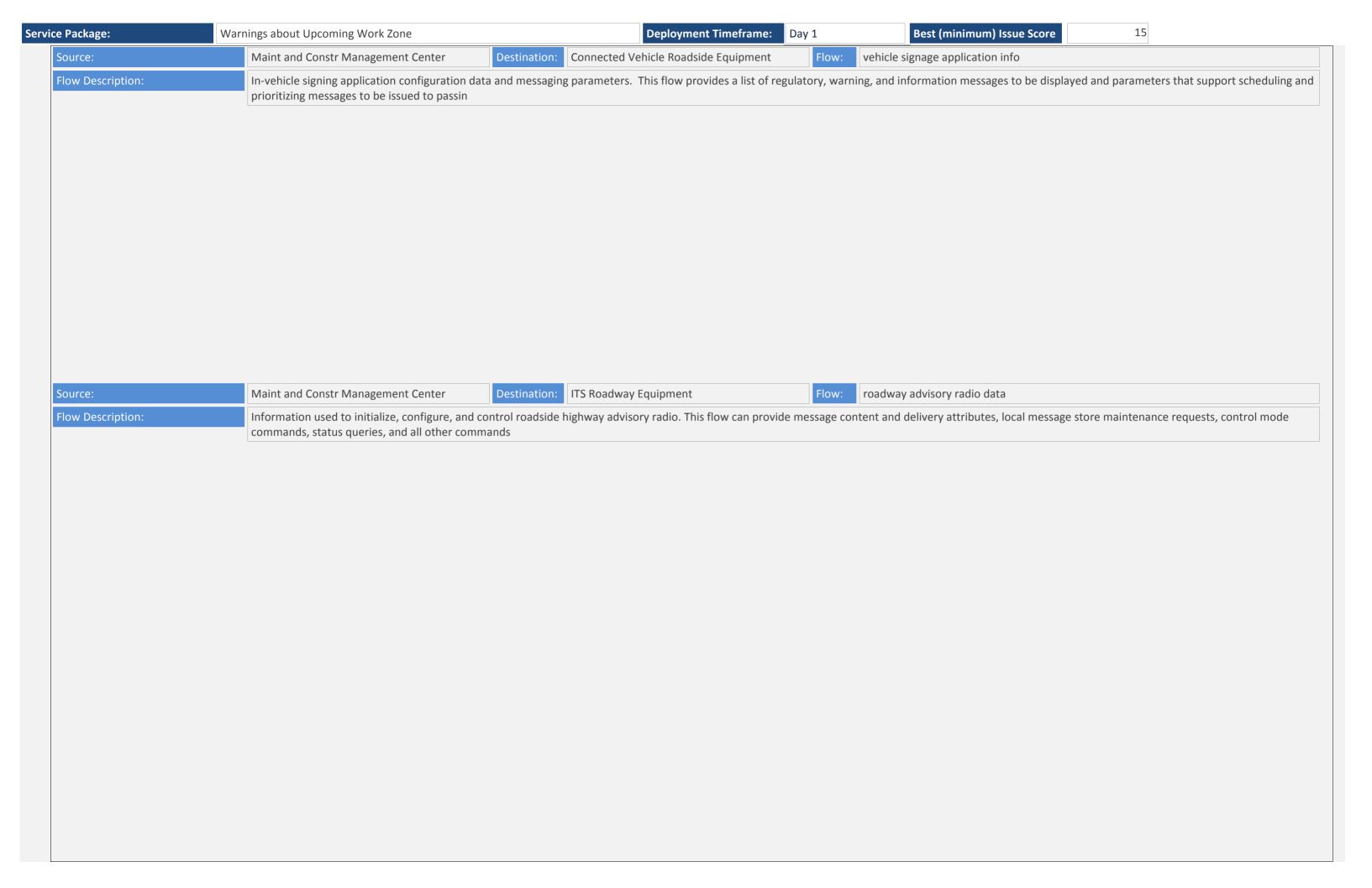


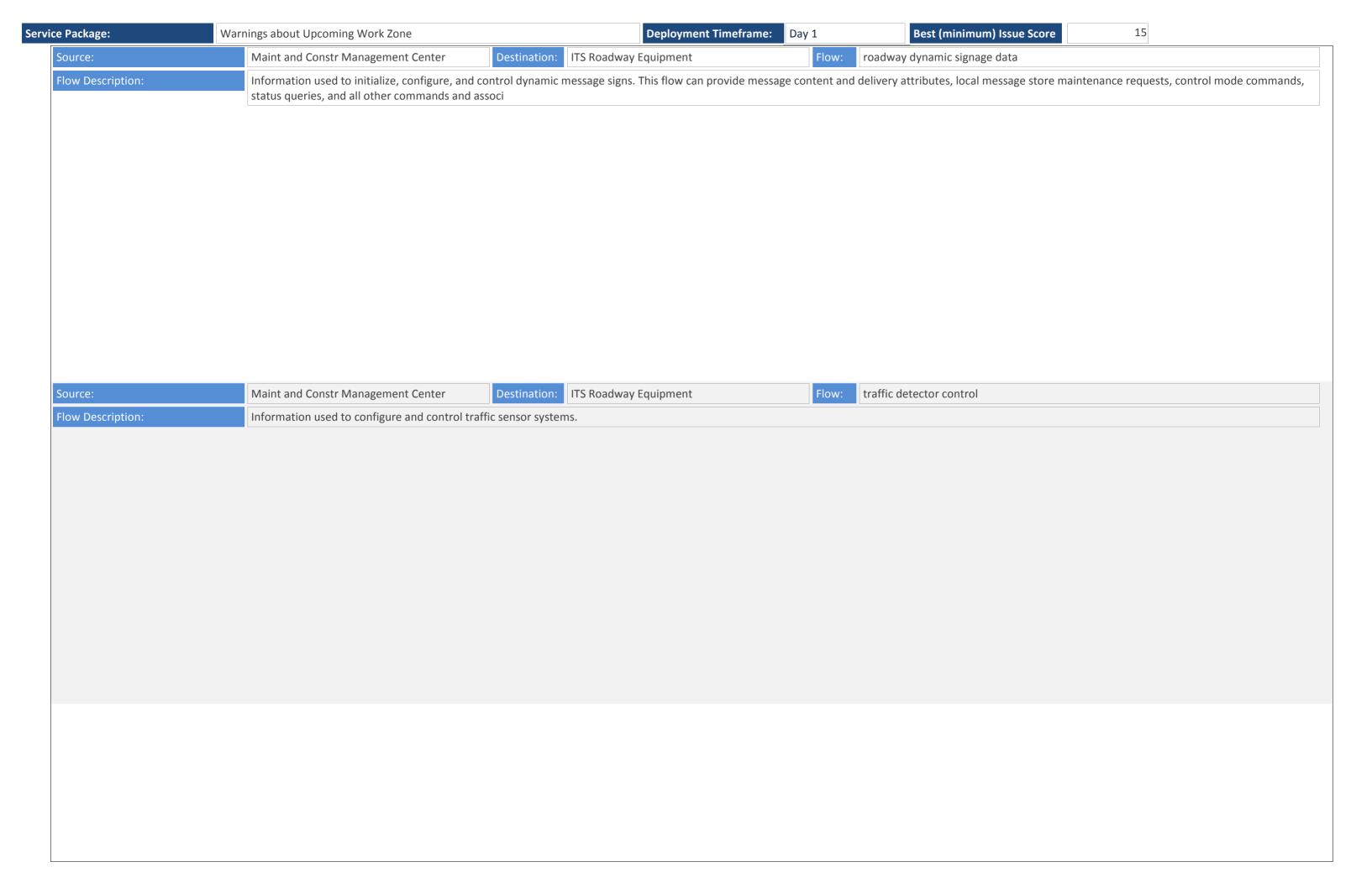


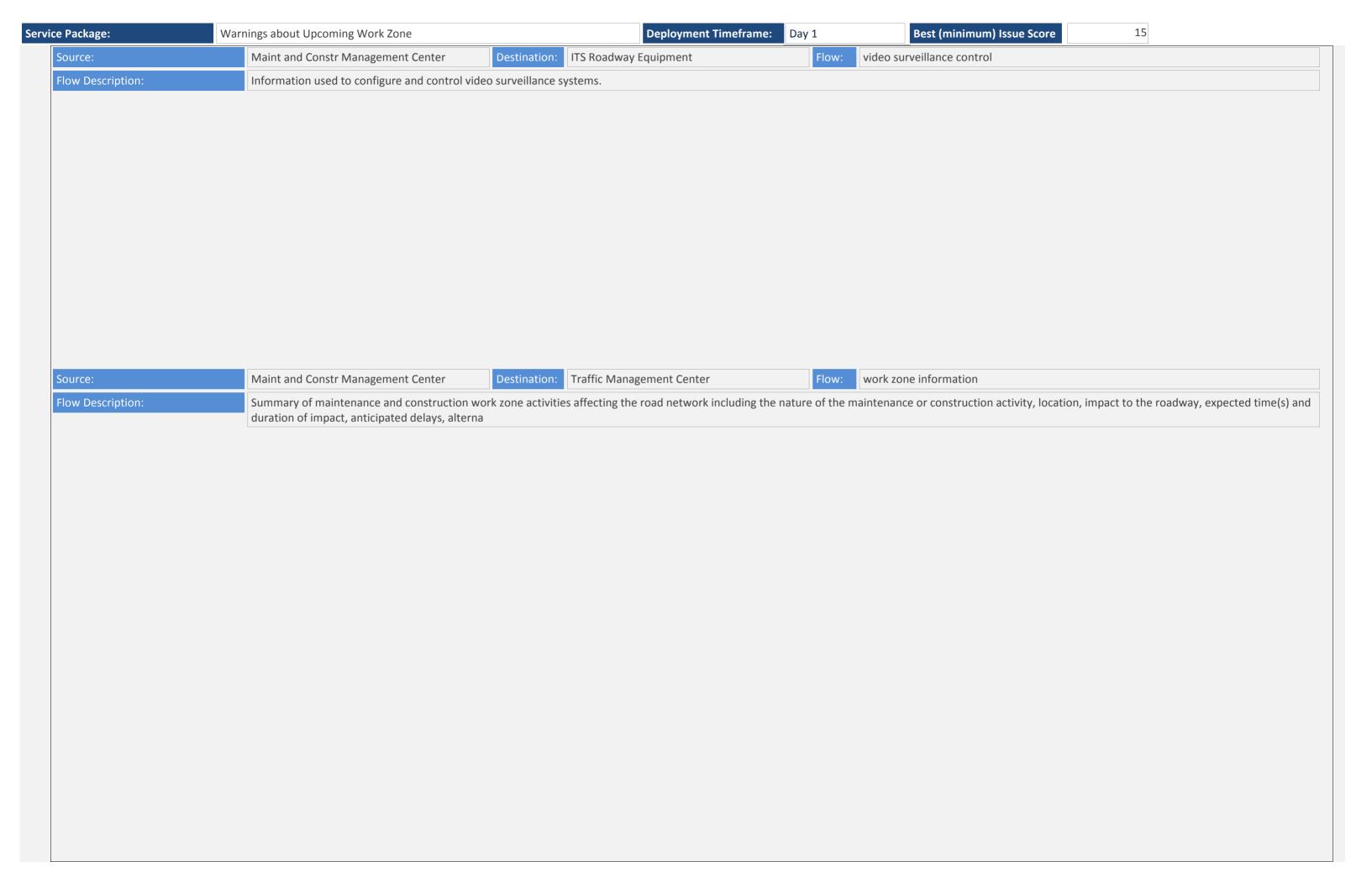


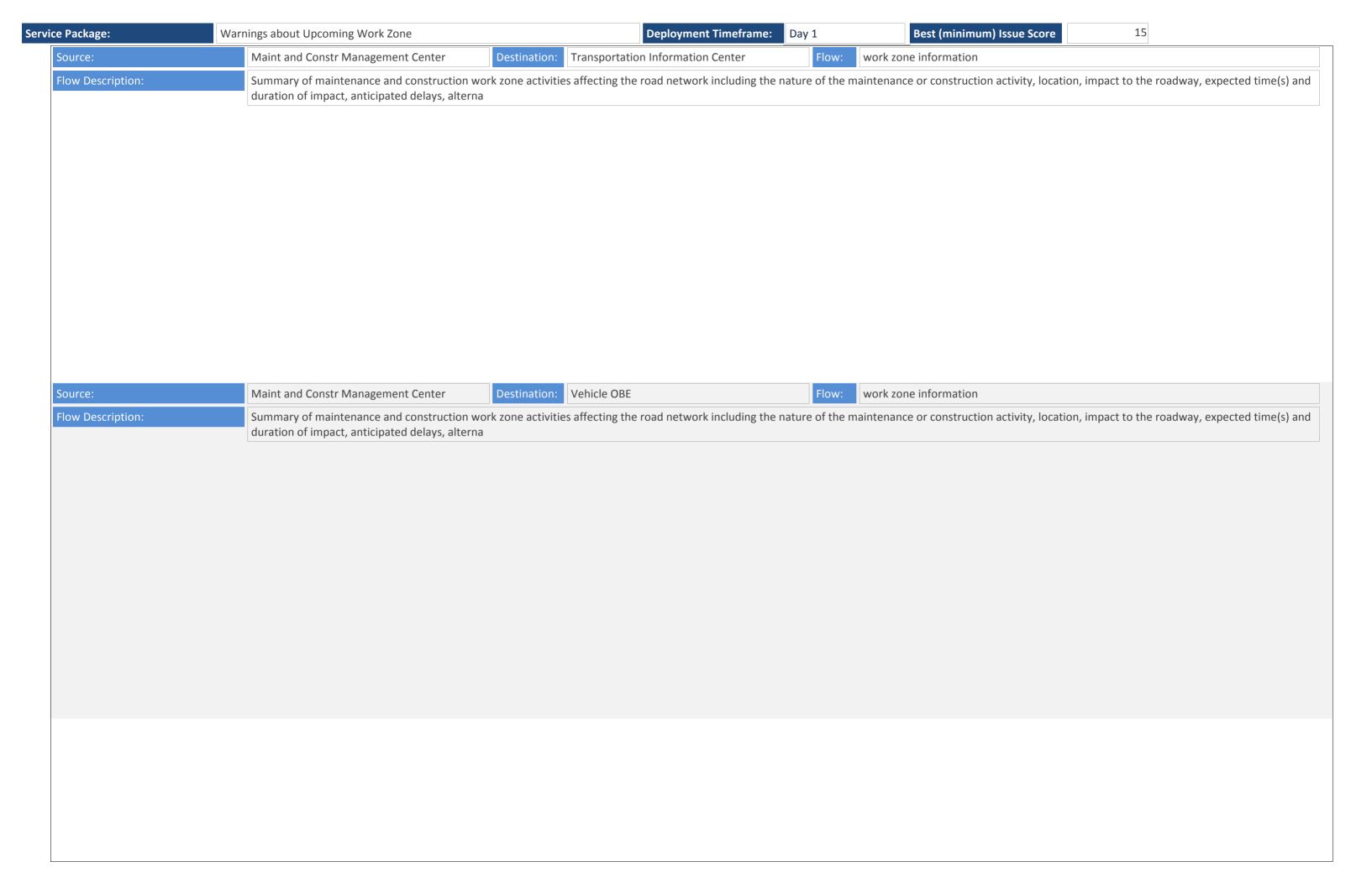


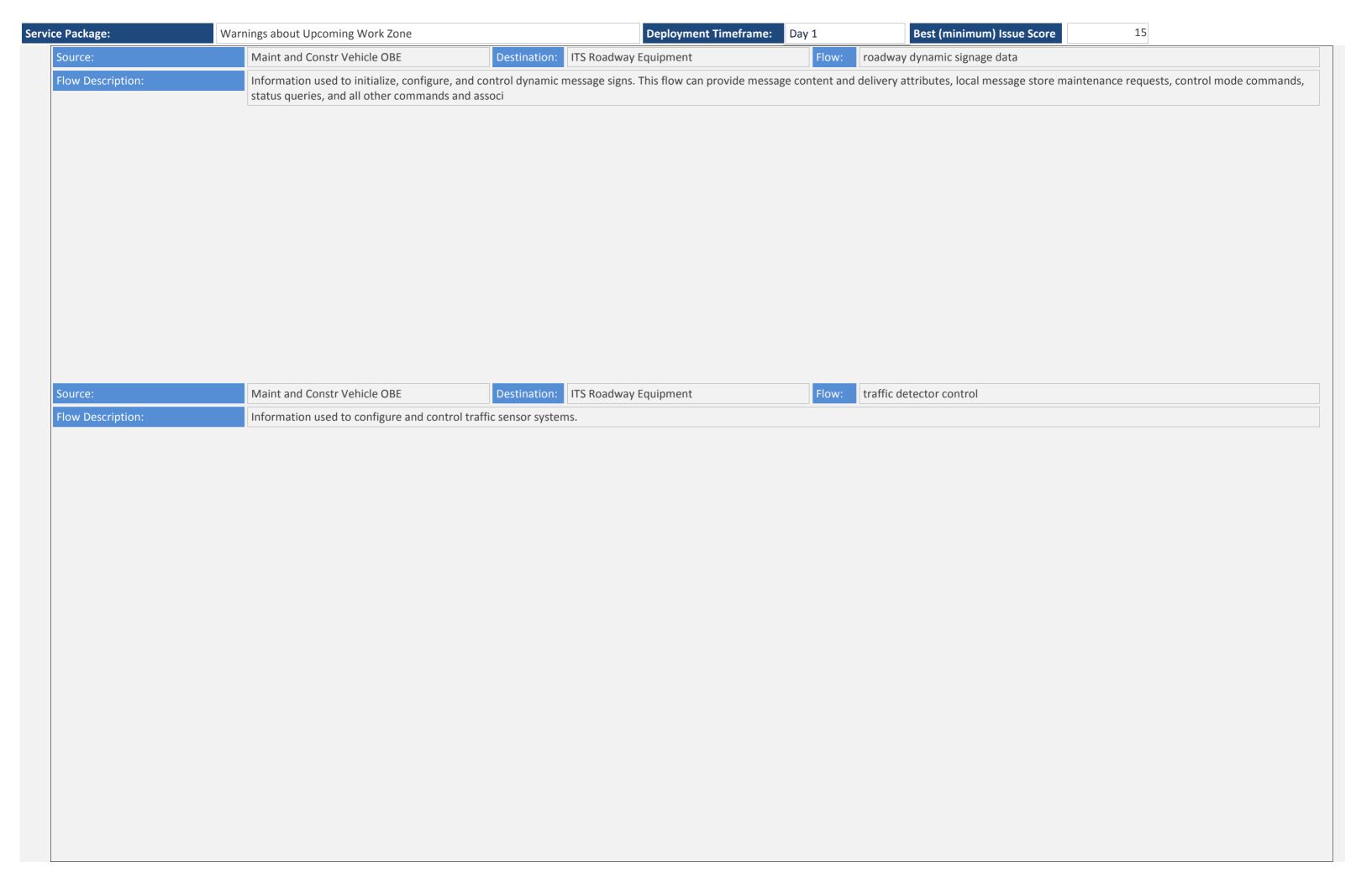


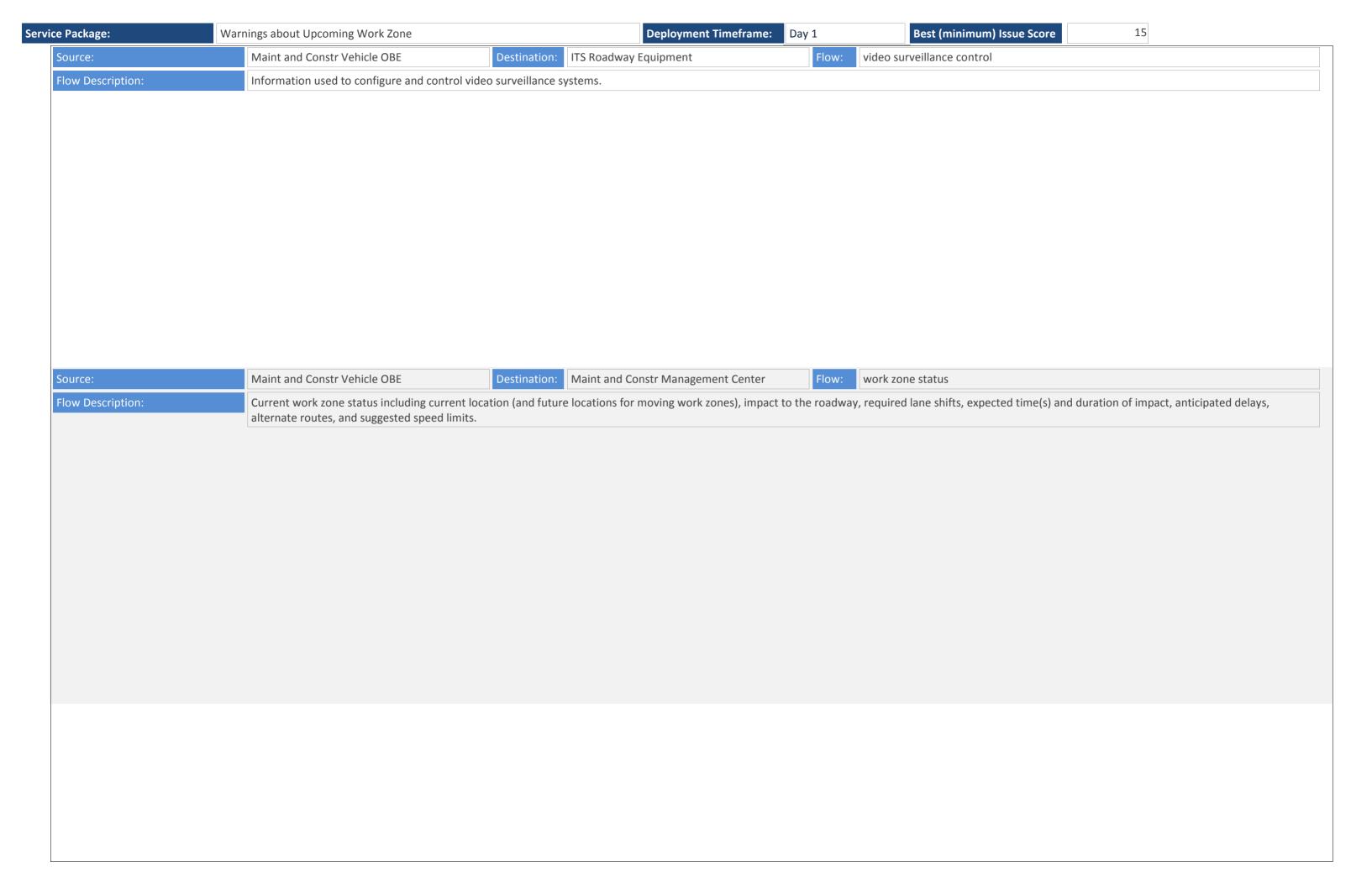


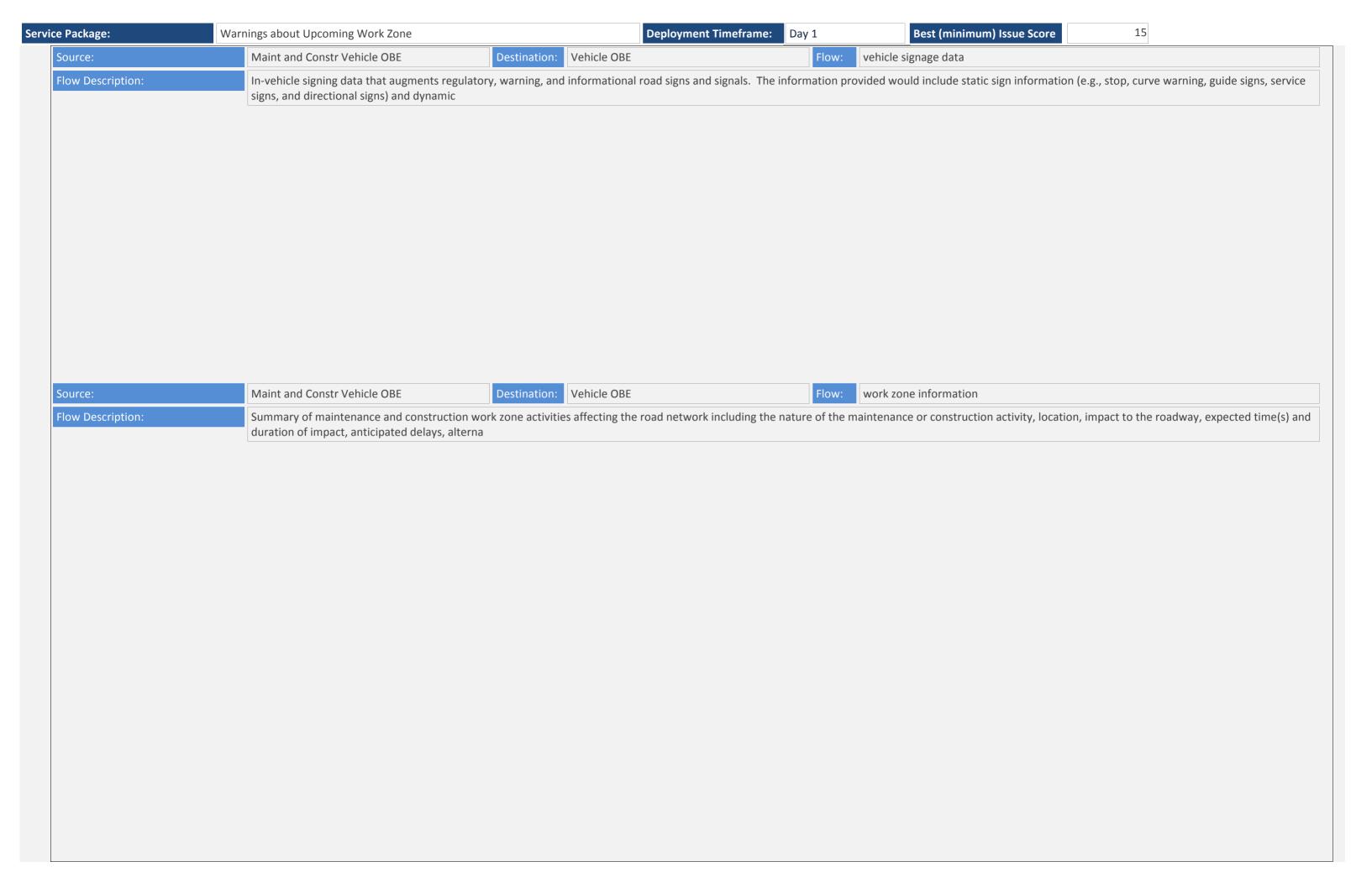


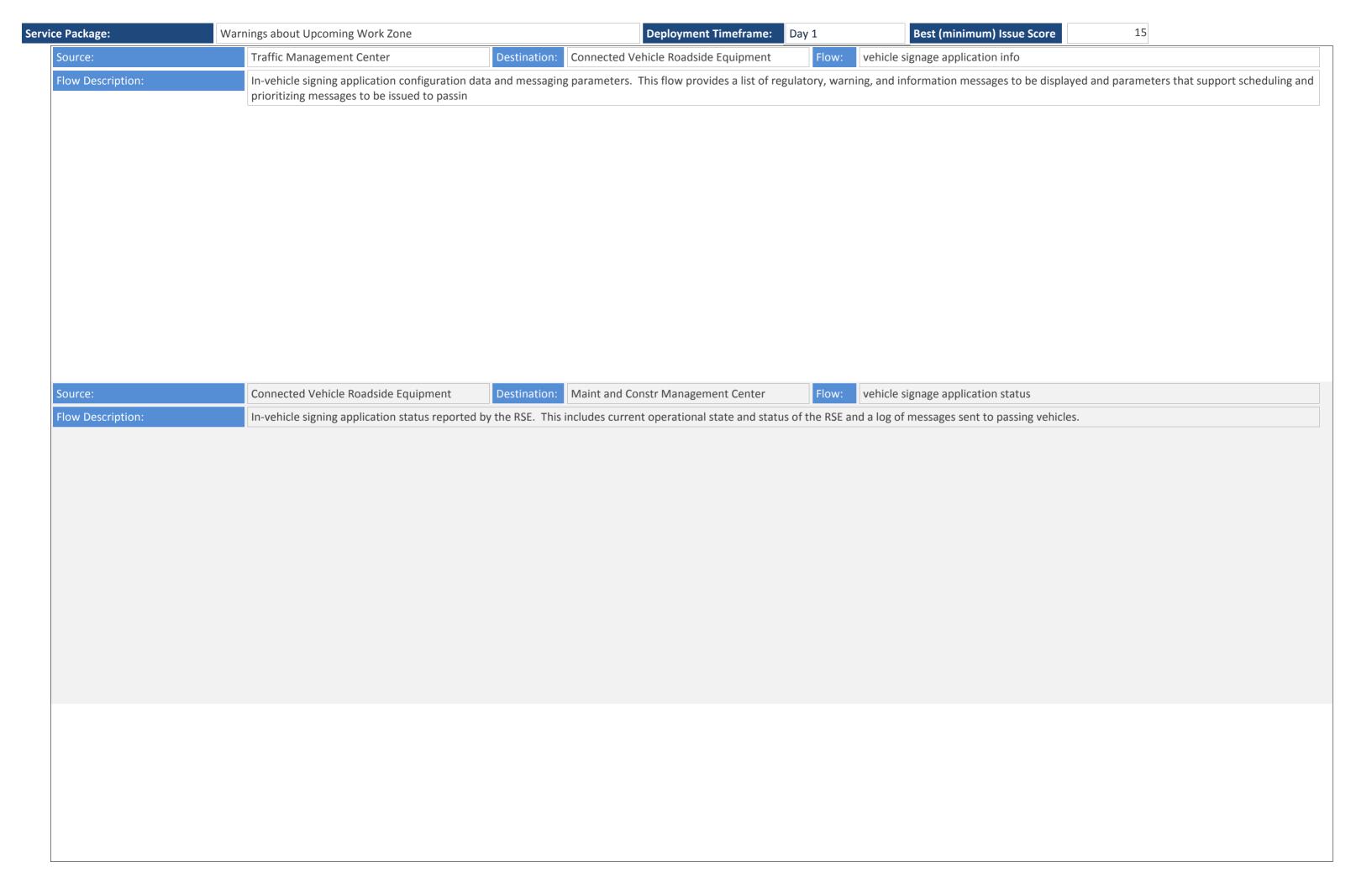


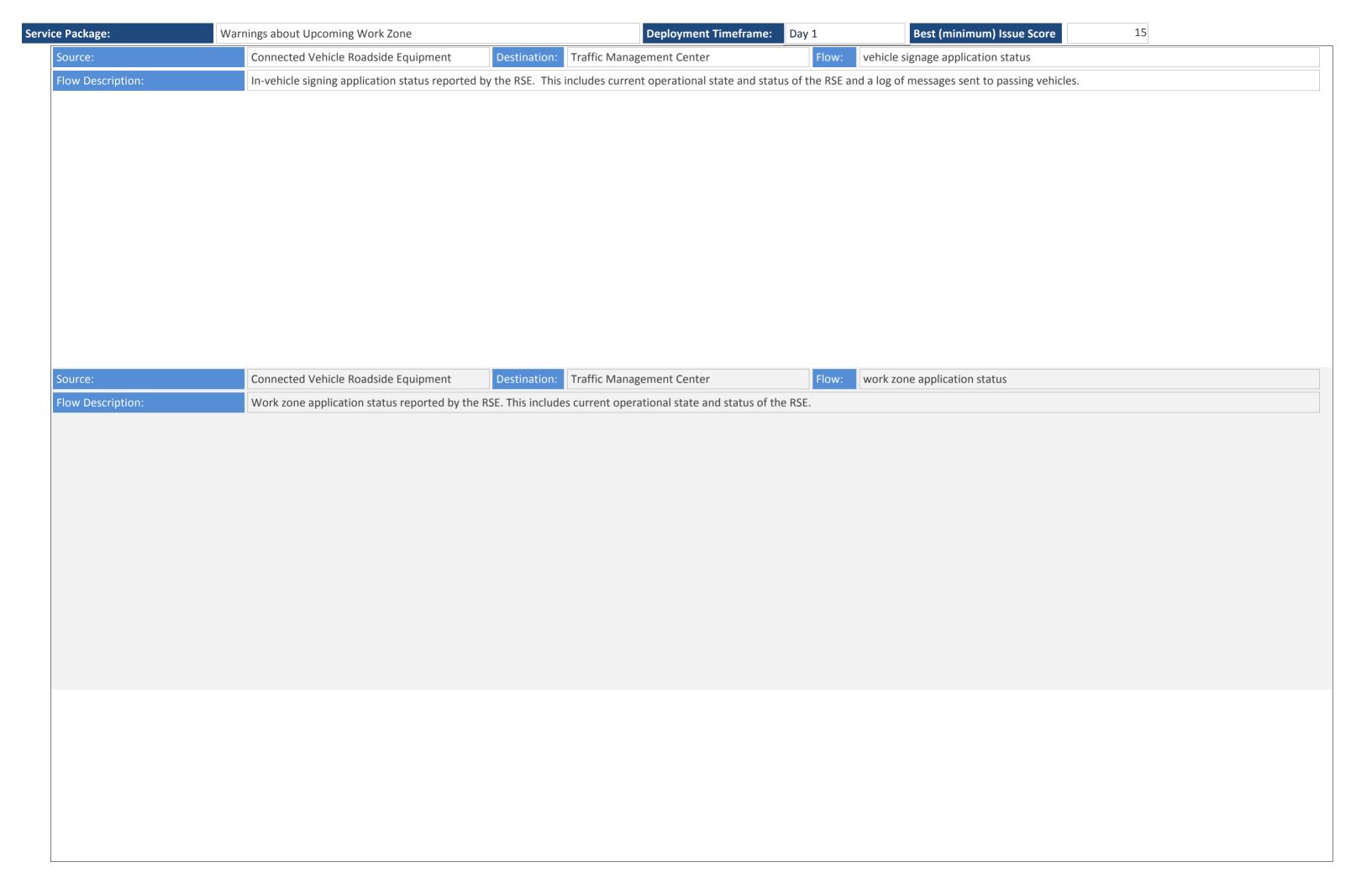


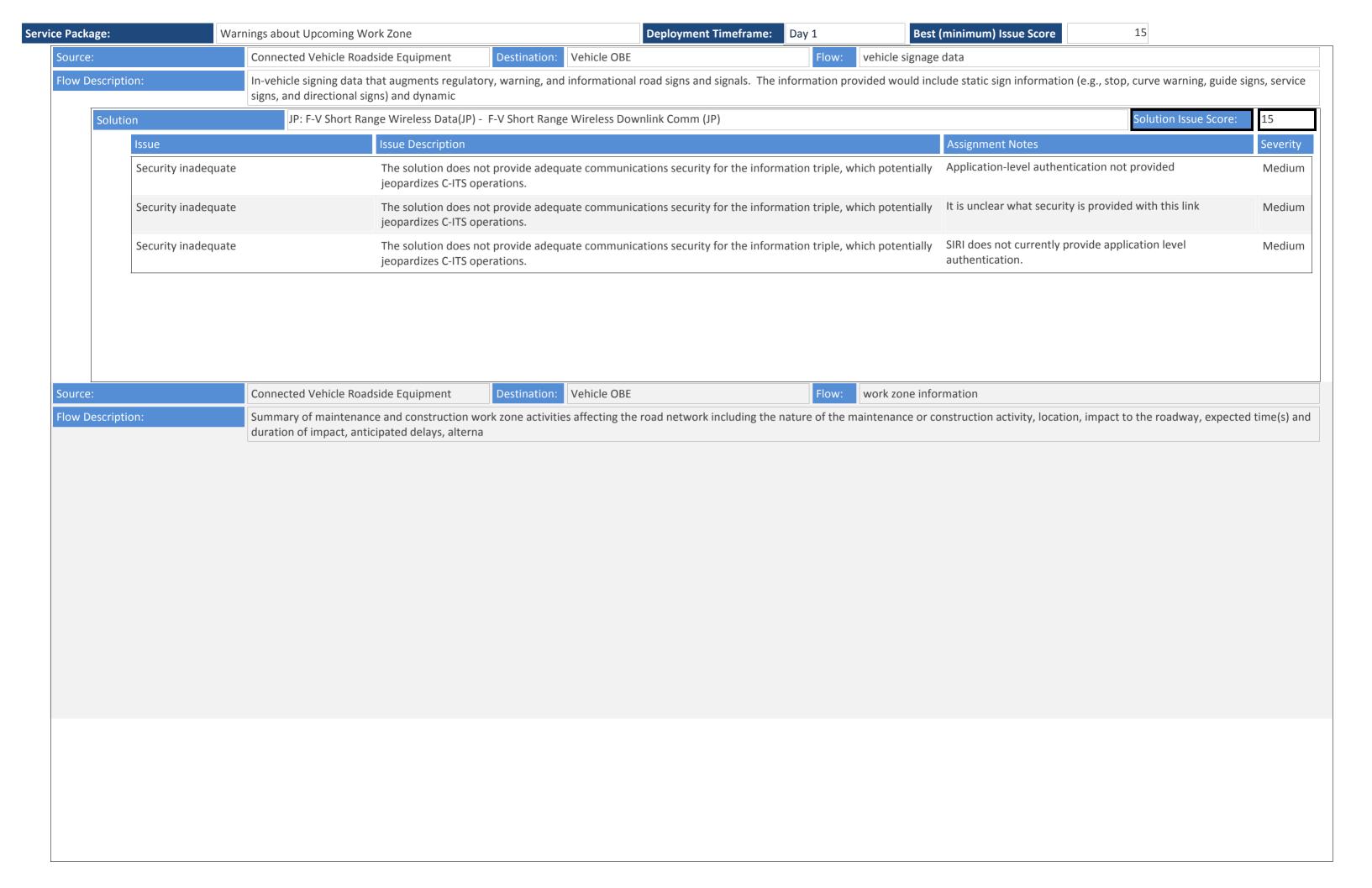


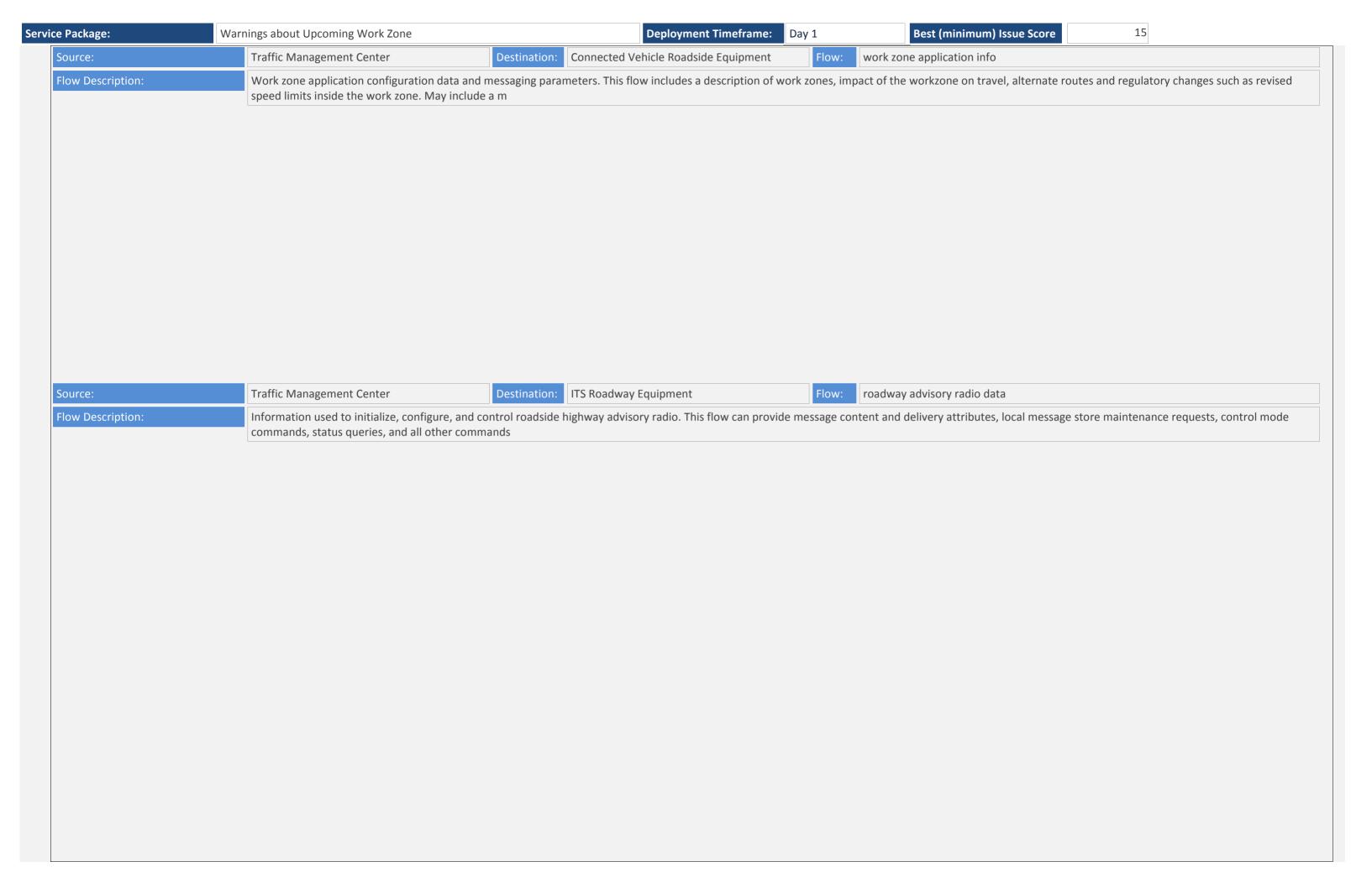


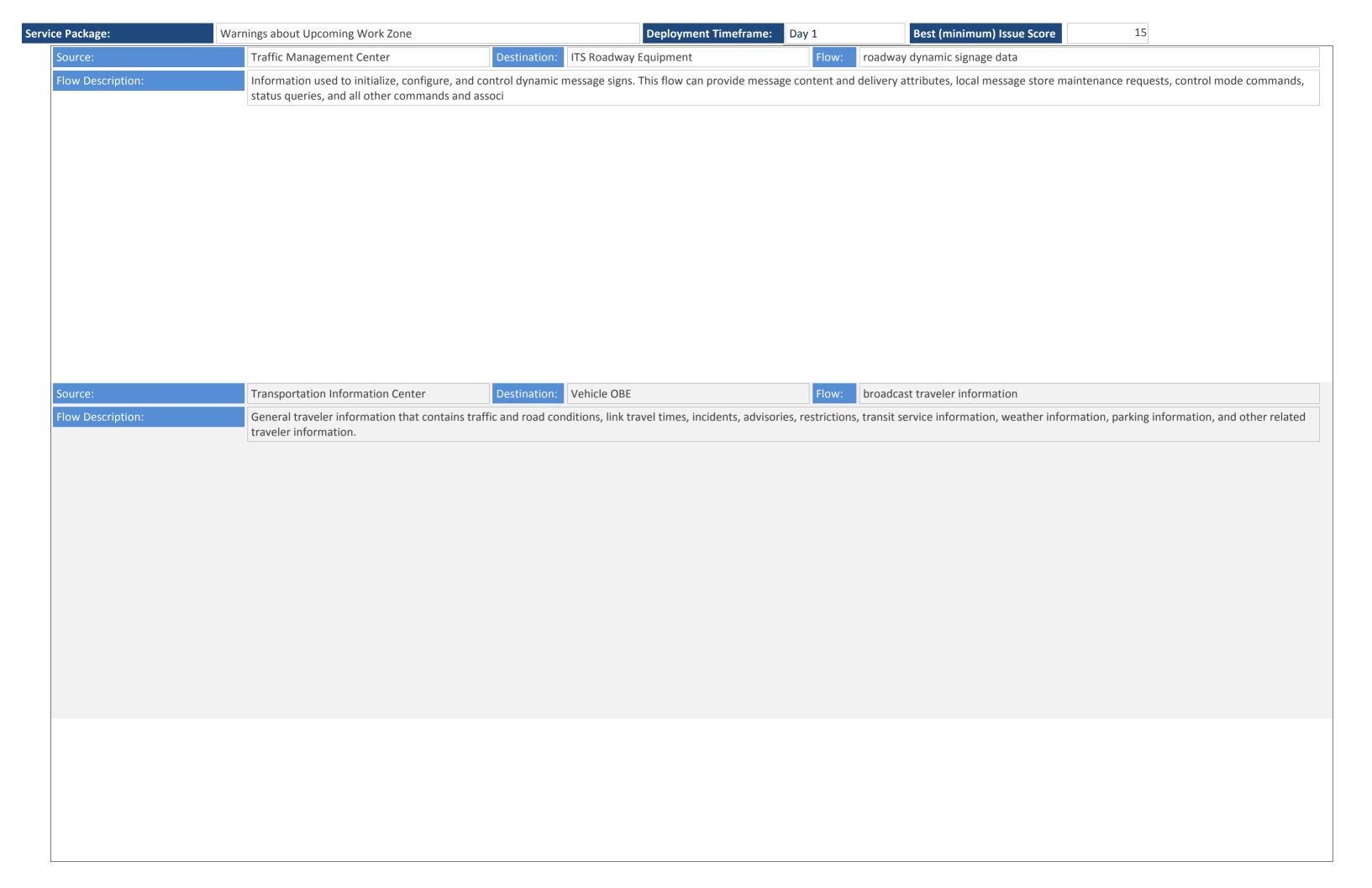


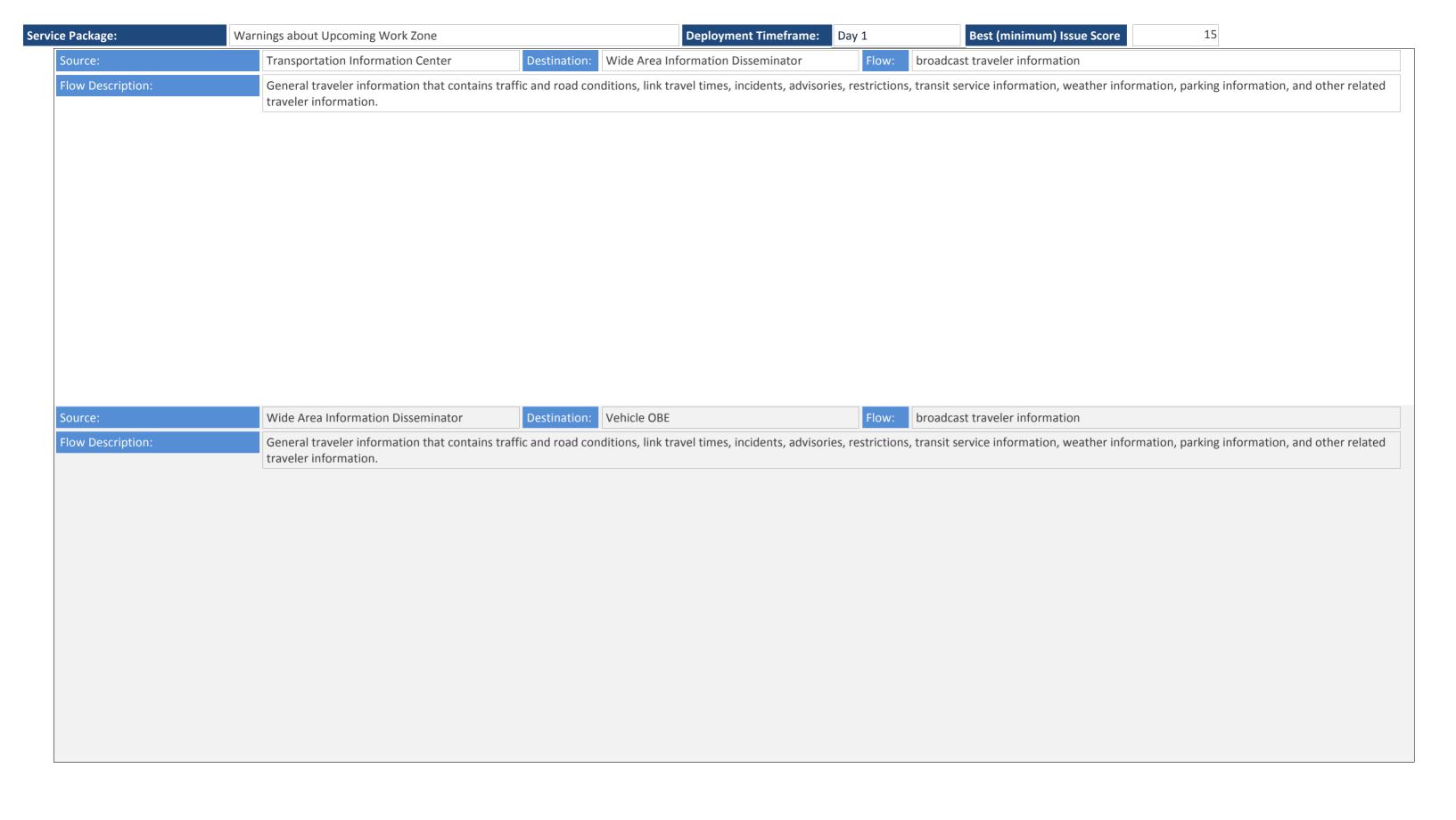






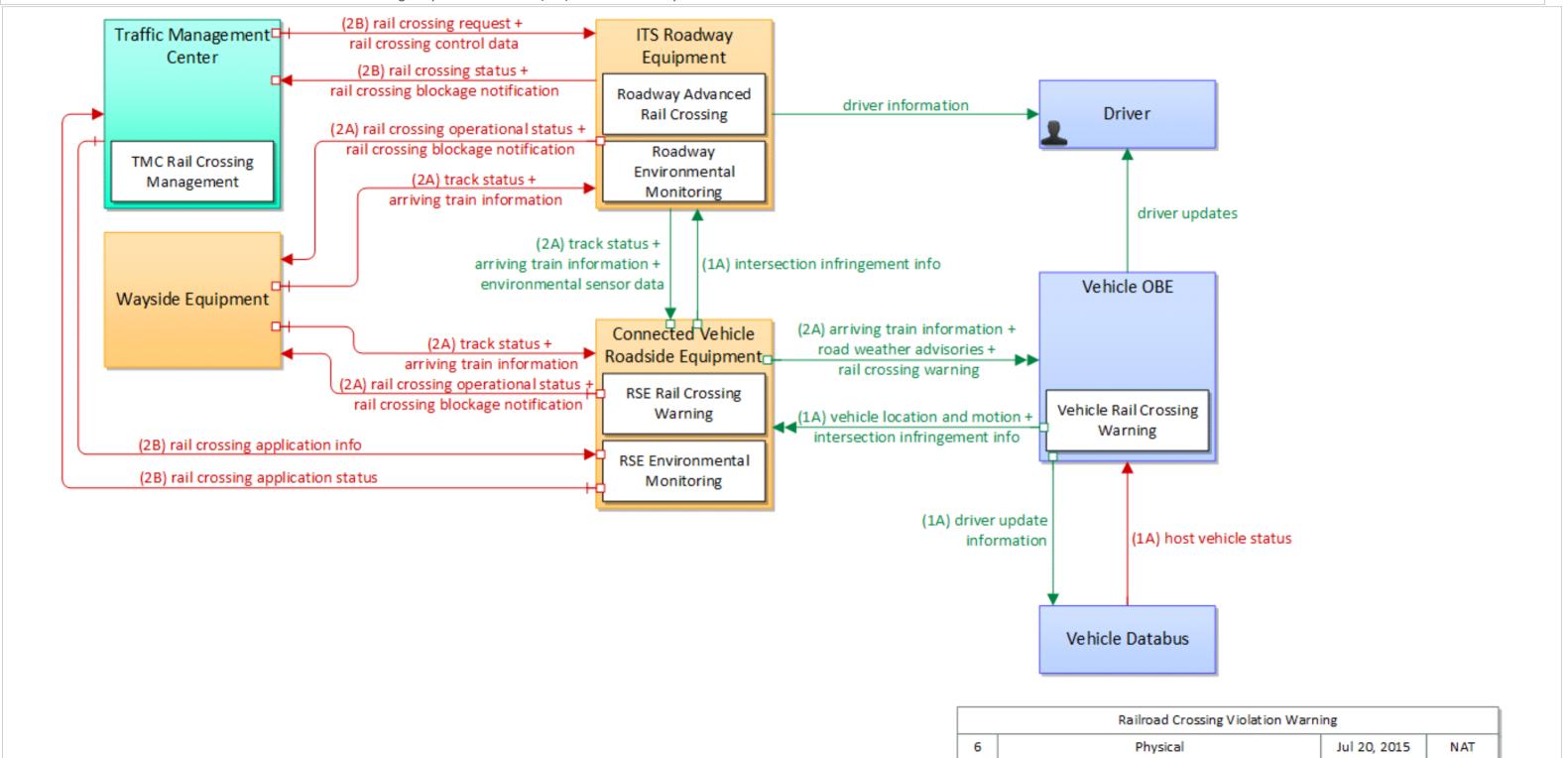


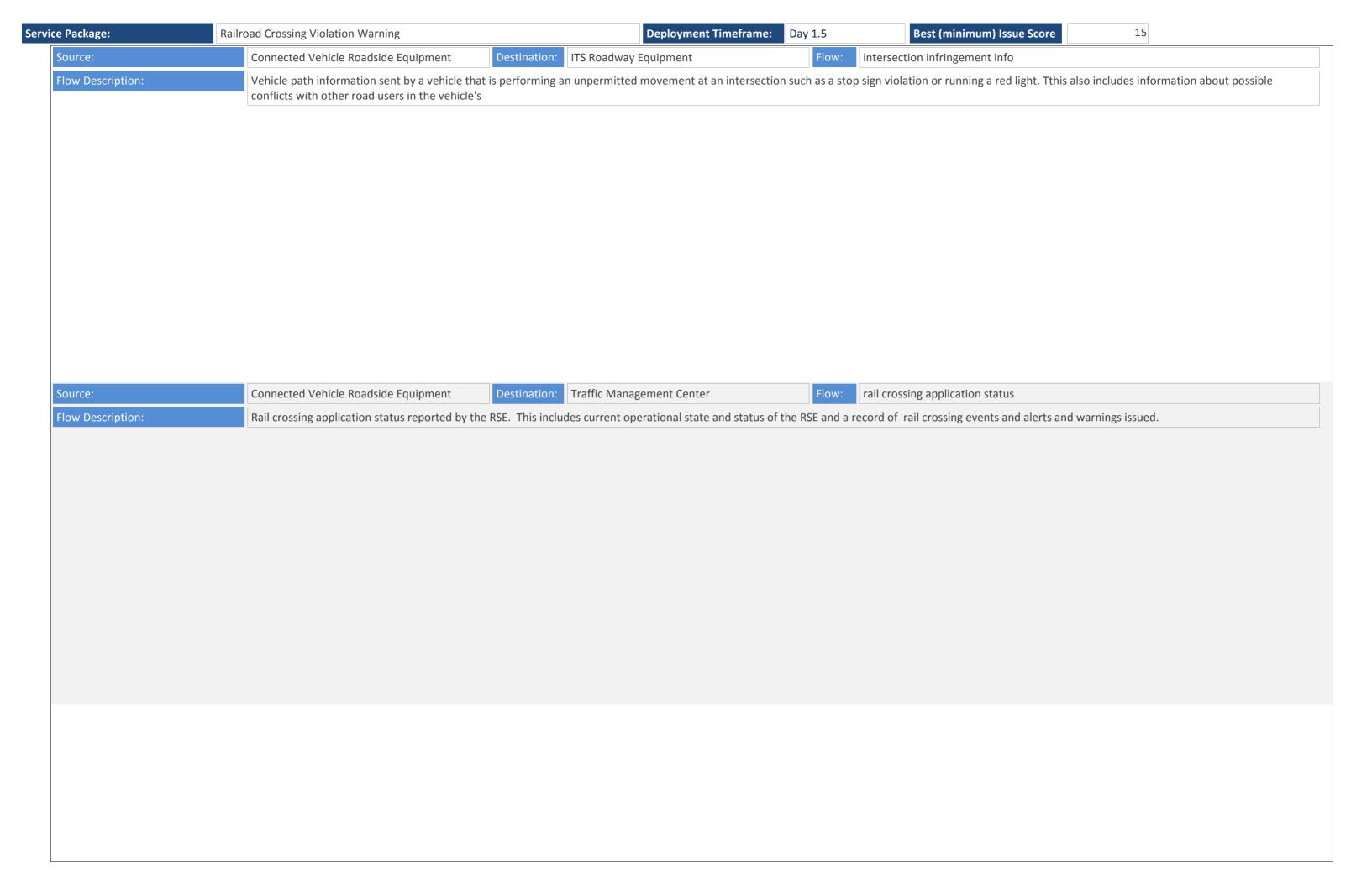


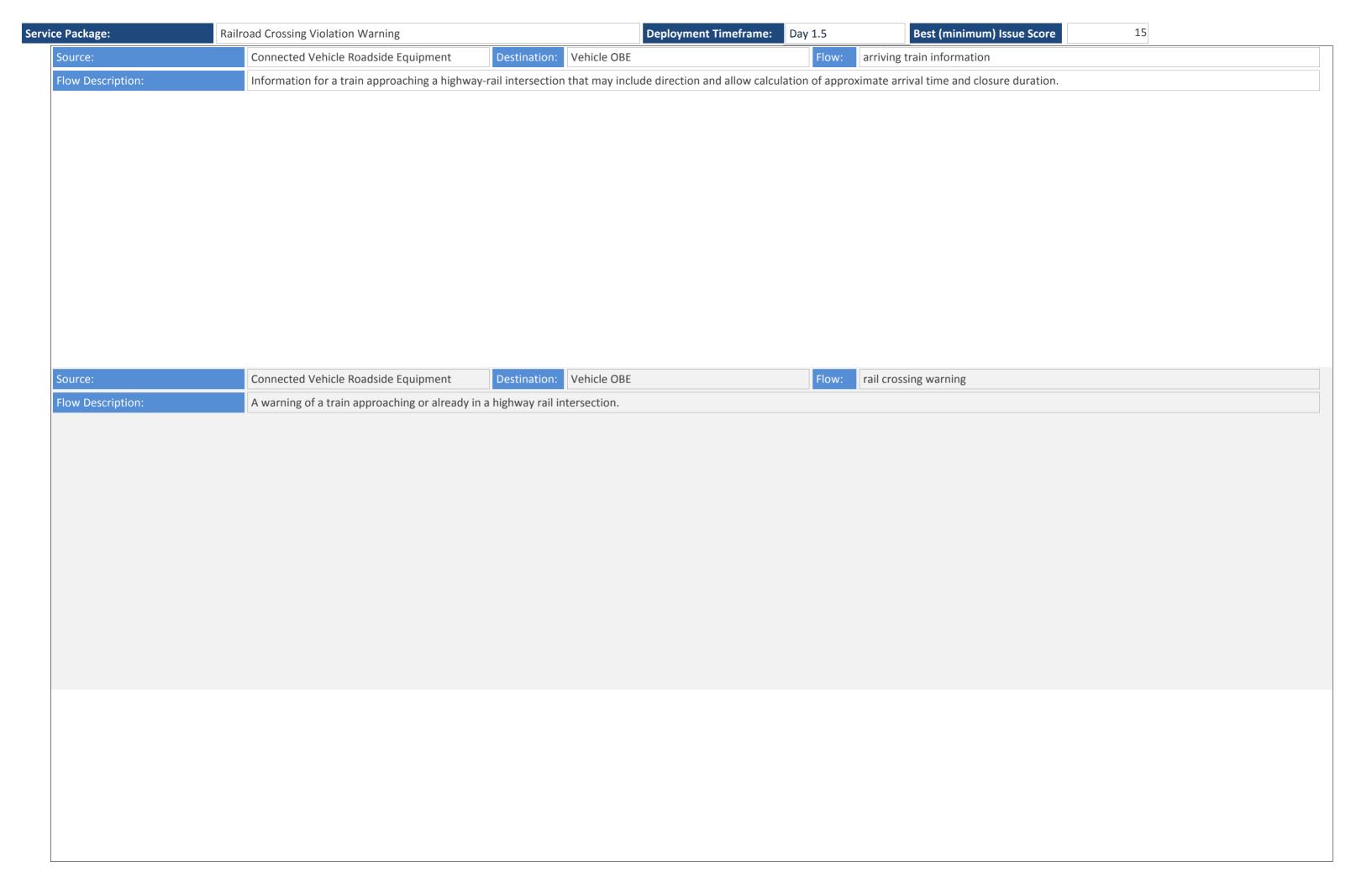


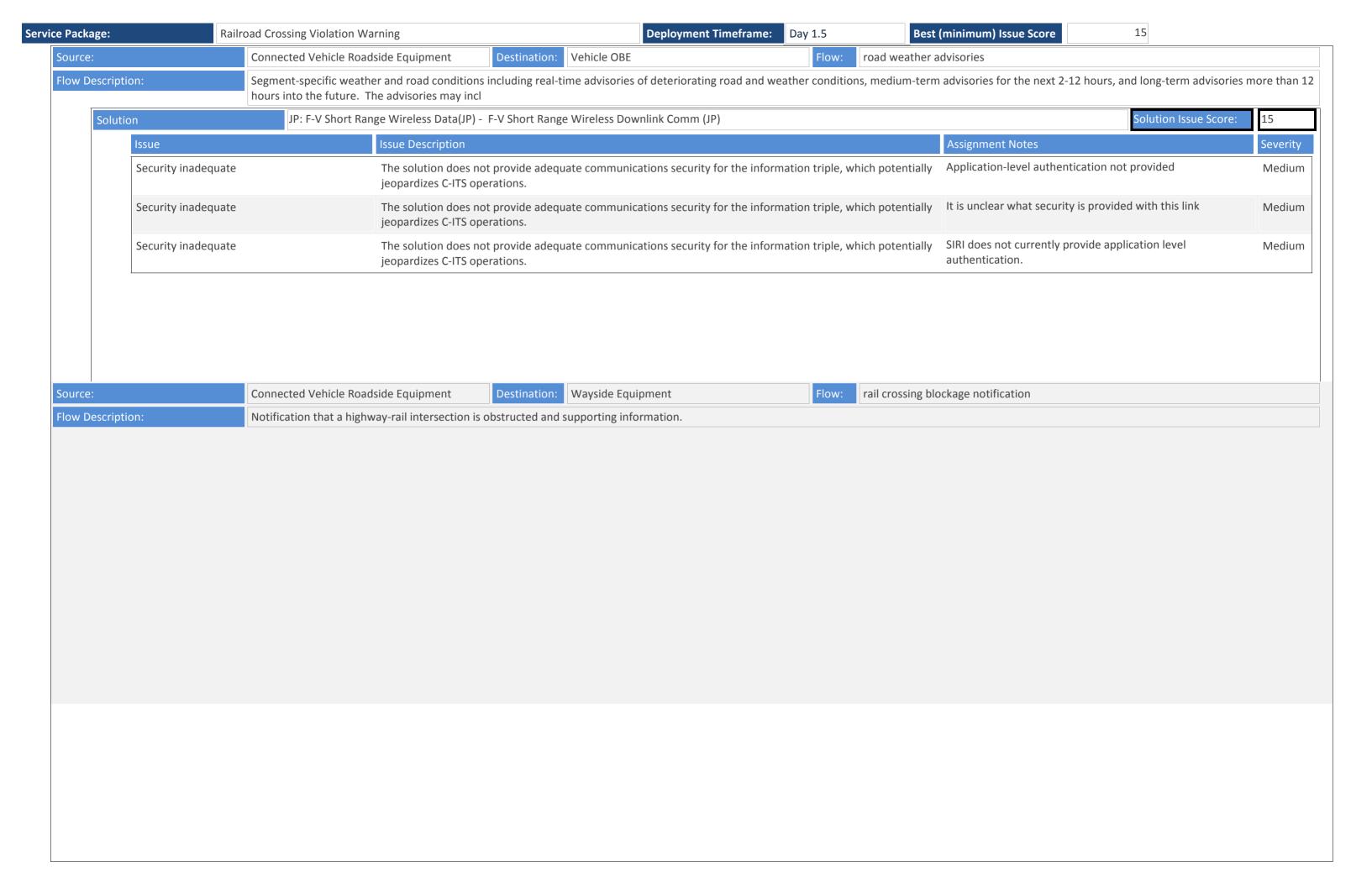
Service Package: Day 1.5 Best (minimum) Issue Score 15

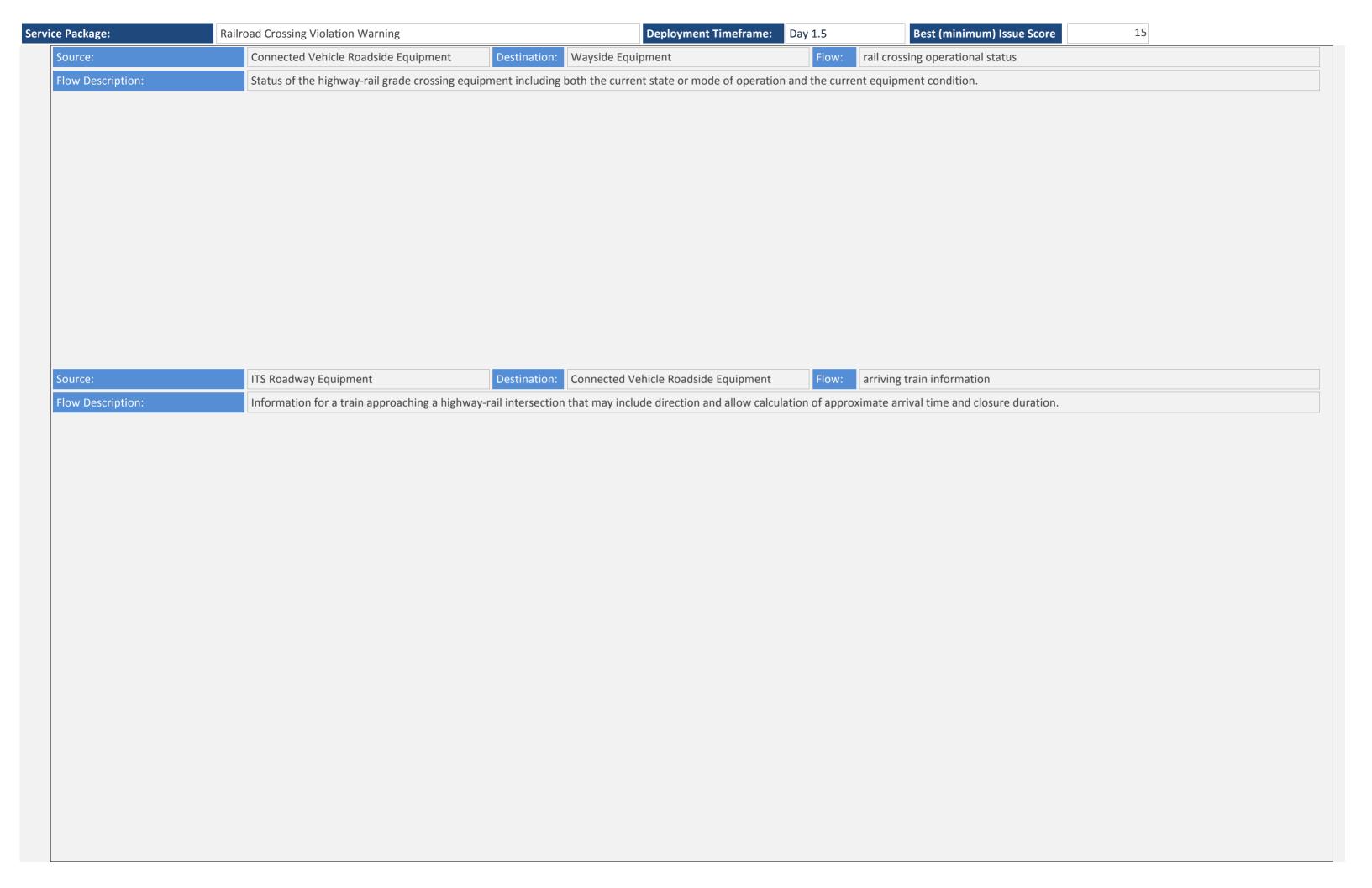
The Railroad Crossing Violation Warning (RCVW) application will alert and/or warn drivers who are approaching an at-grade railroad crossing if they are on a crash-imminent trajectory to collide with a crossing or approaching train. This will be achieved through the integration of both vehicle-based and infrastructure-based technologies. The RSE sends to the vehicle detailed geometric information about the intersection, as well as information about whether a train is approaching or blocking the intersection. The geometric information could be obtained from an RSE at the intersection, or obtained from an RSE at some earlier point in the vehicles trip. The information about the approach or presence of a train would be obtained from the infrastructure via a connection between the rail infrastructure and the RSE. The information received from the RSE at the intersection could also be augmented with road surface information or other weather-related data. A more advanced version of the application could provide train arrival information or information about the amount of time the Highway Rail Intersection (HRI) will be blocked by the train.

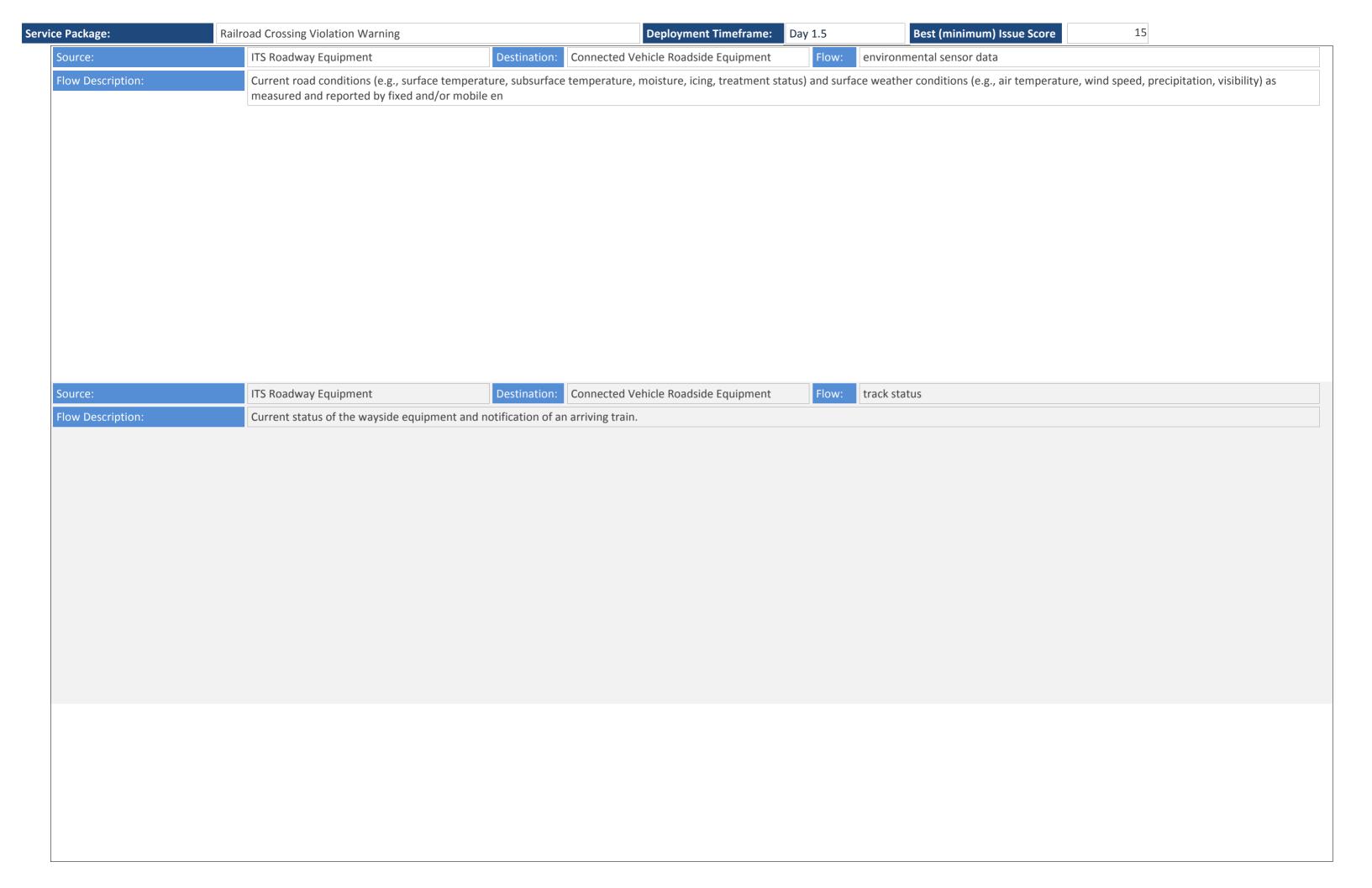


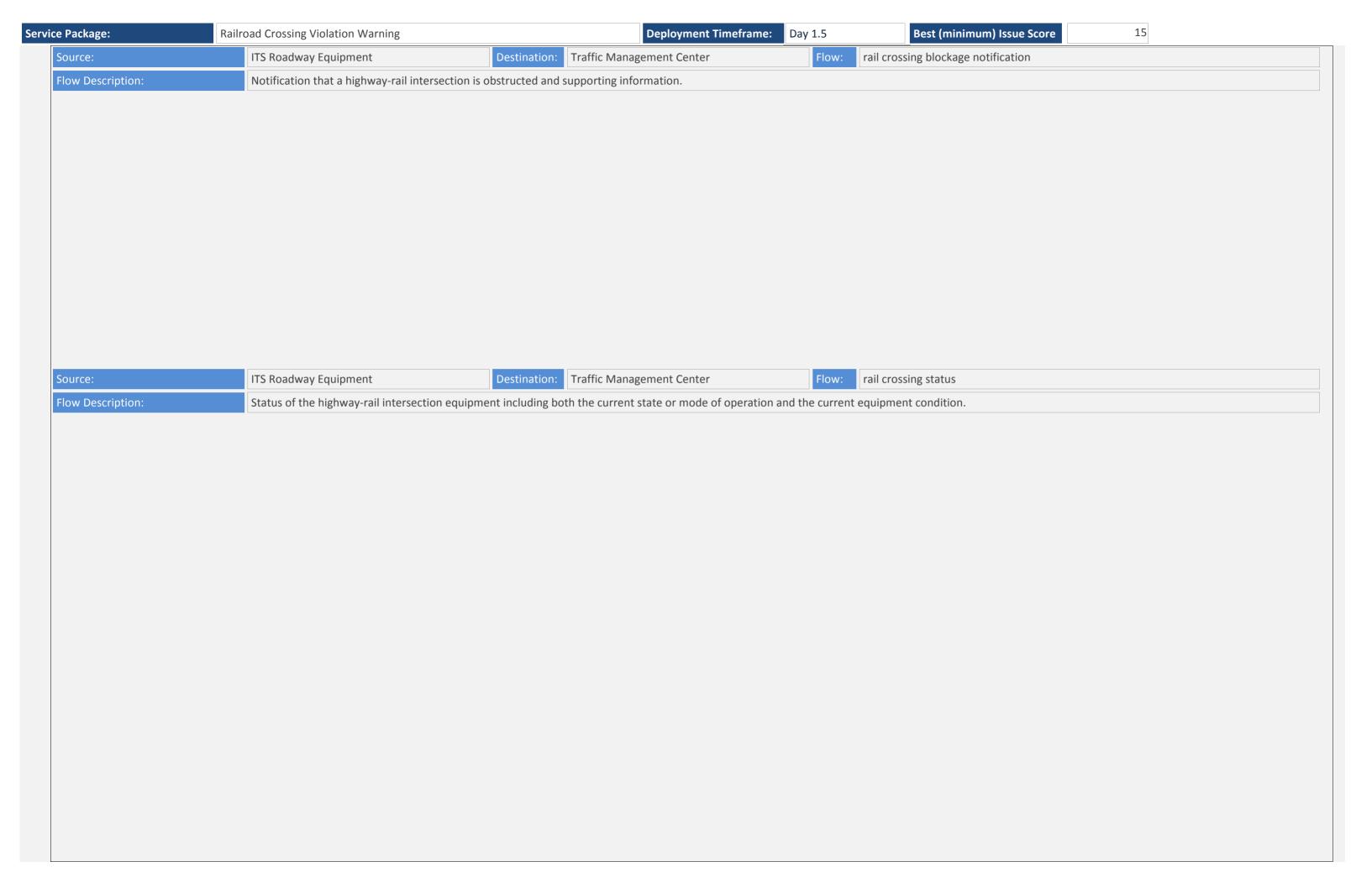


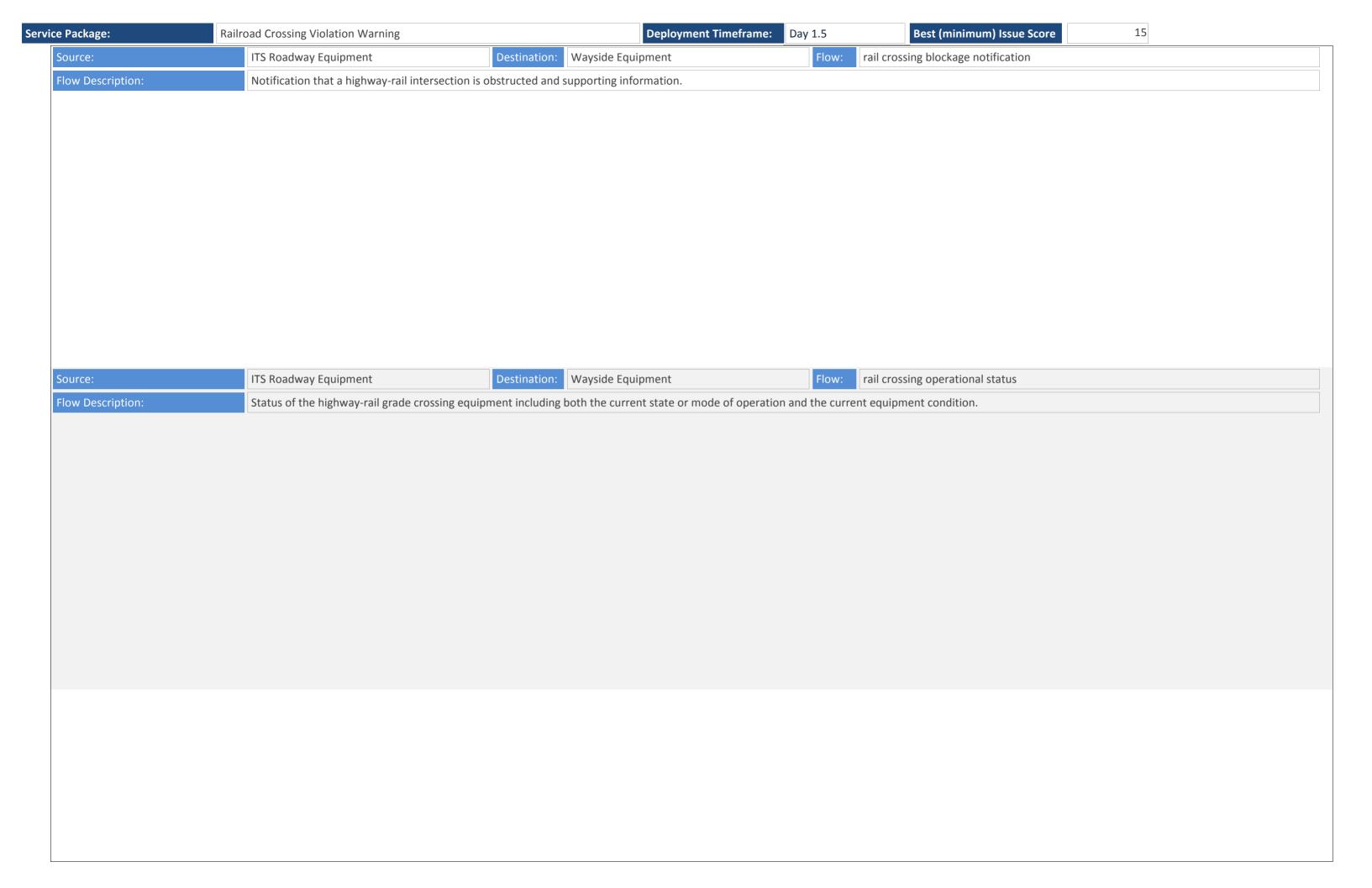


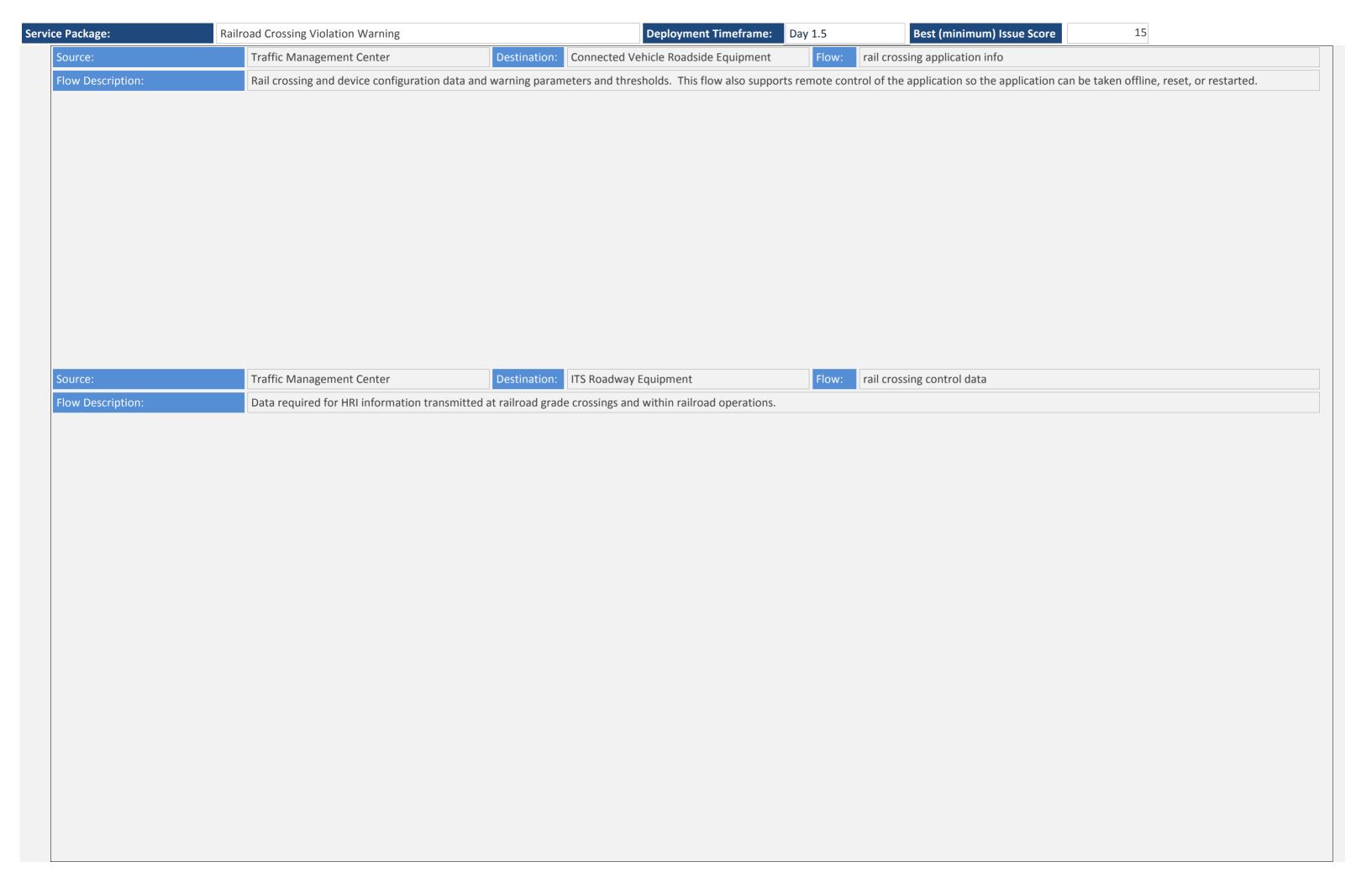


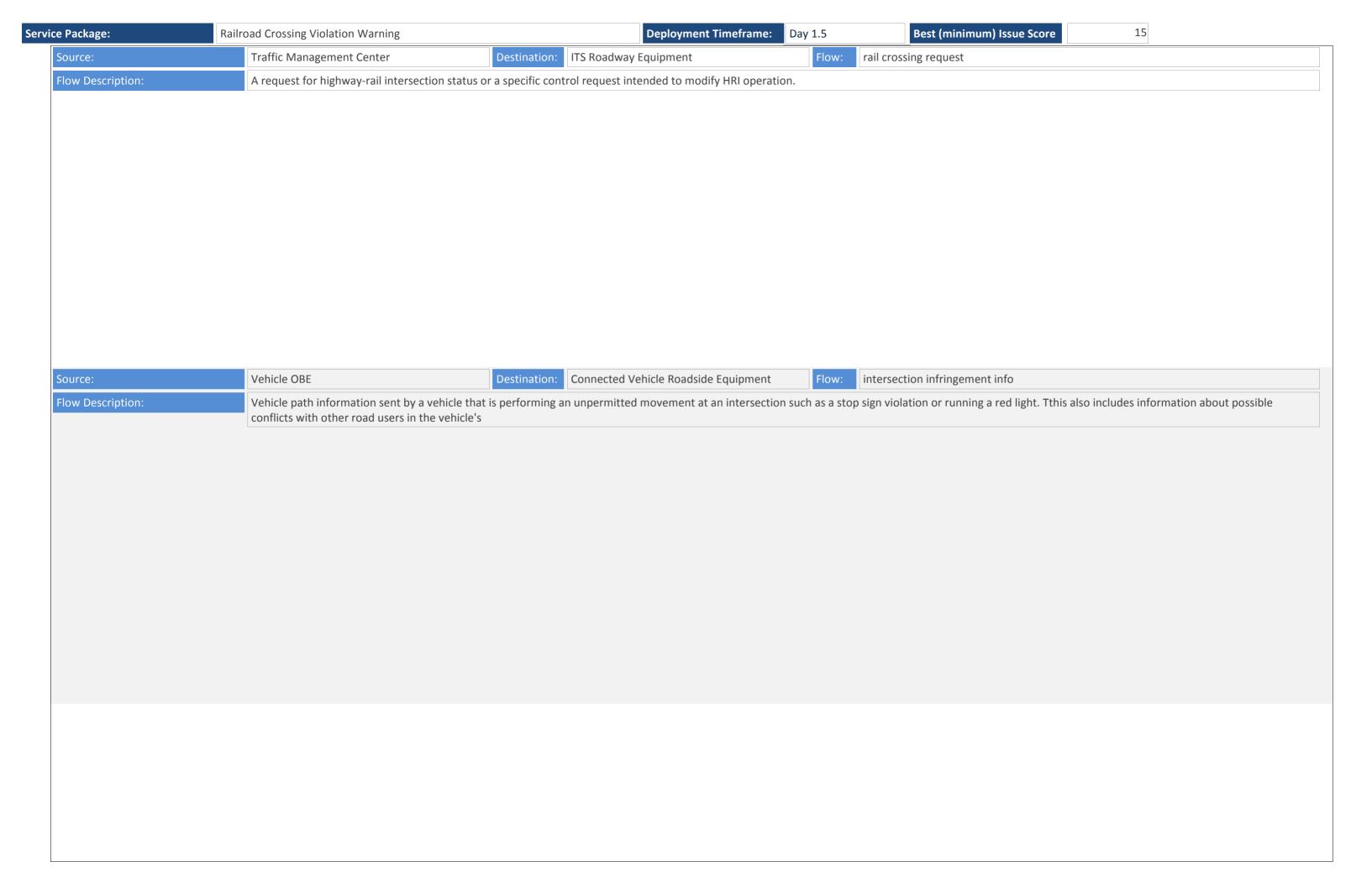


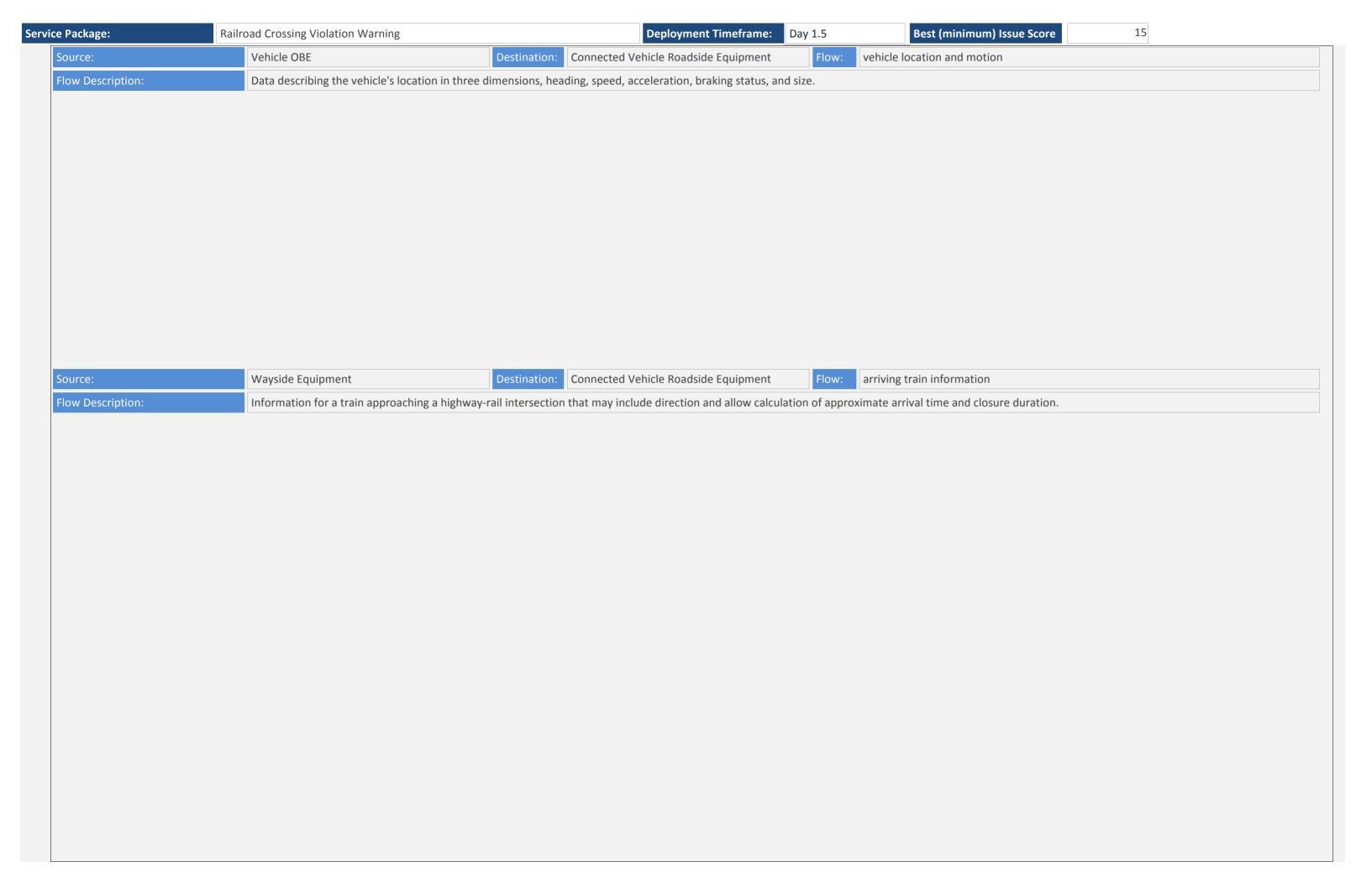


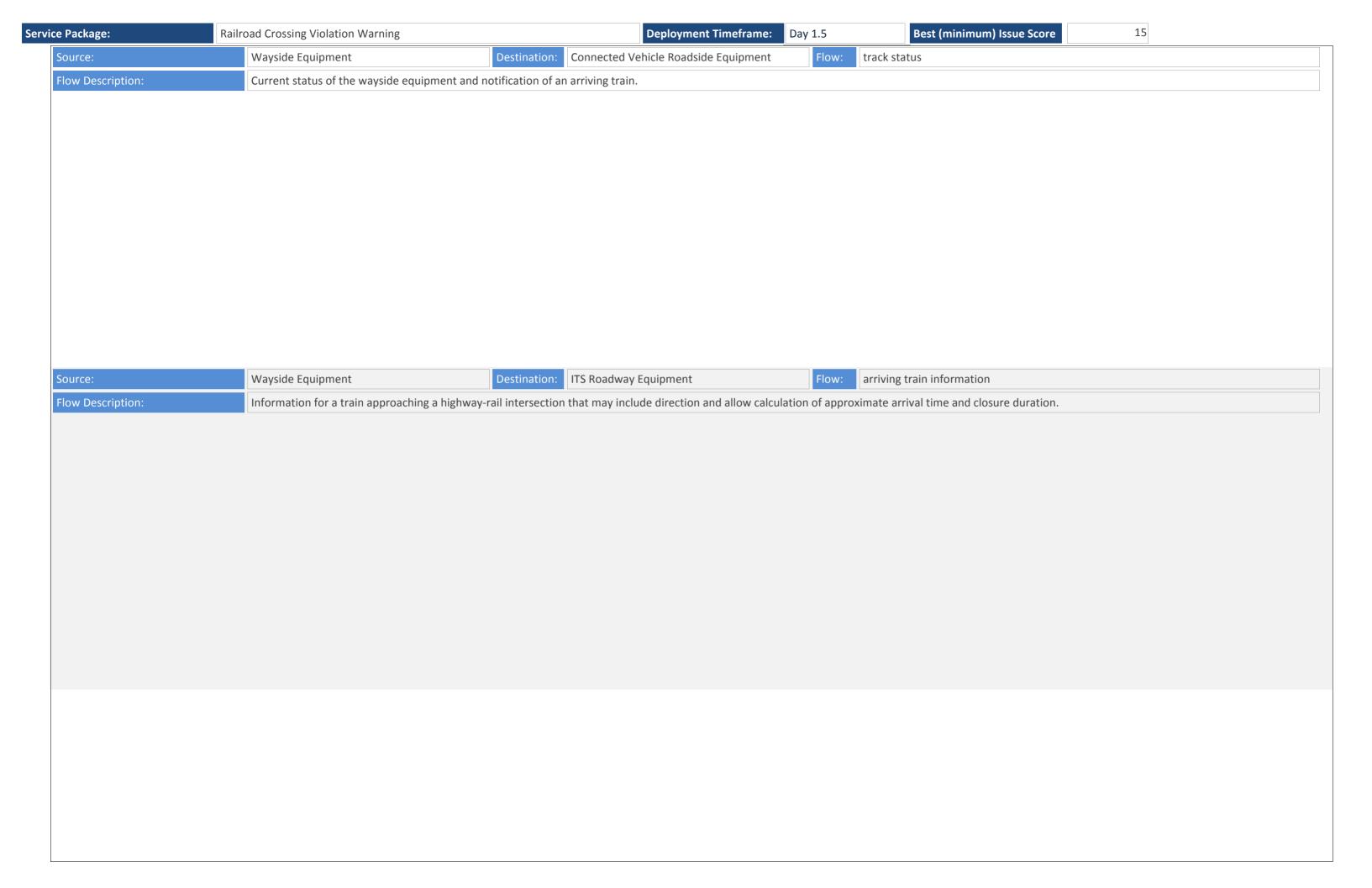






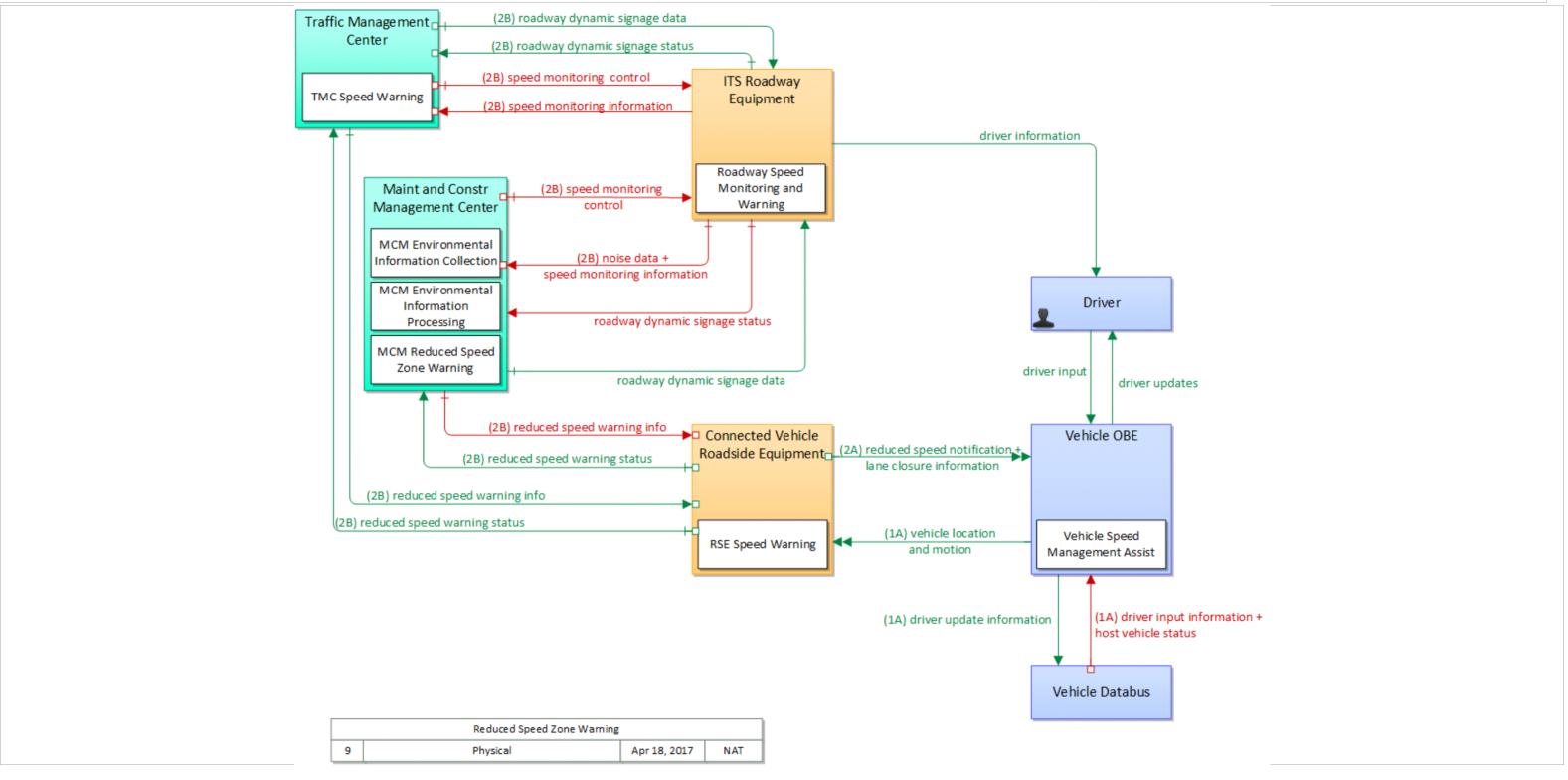


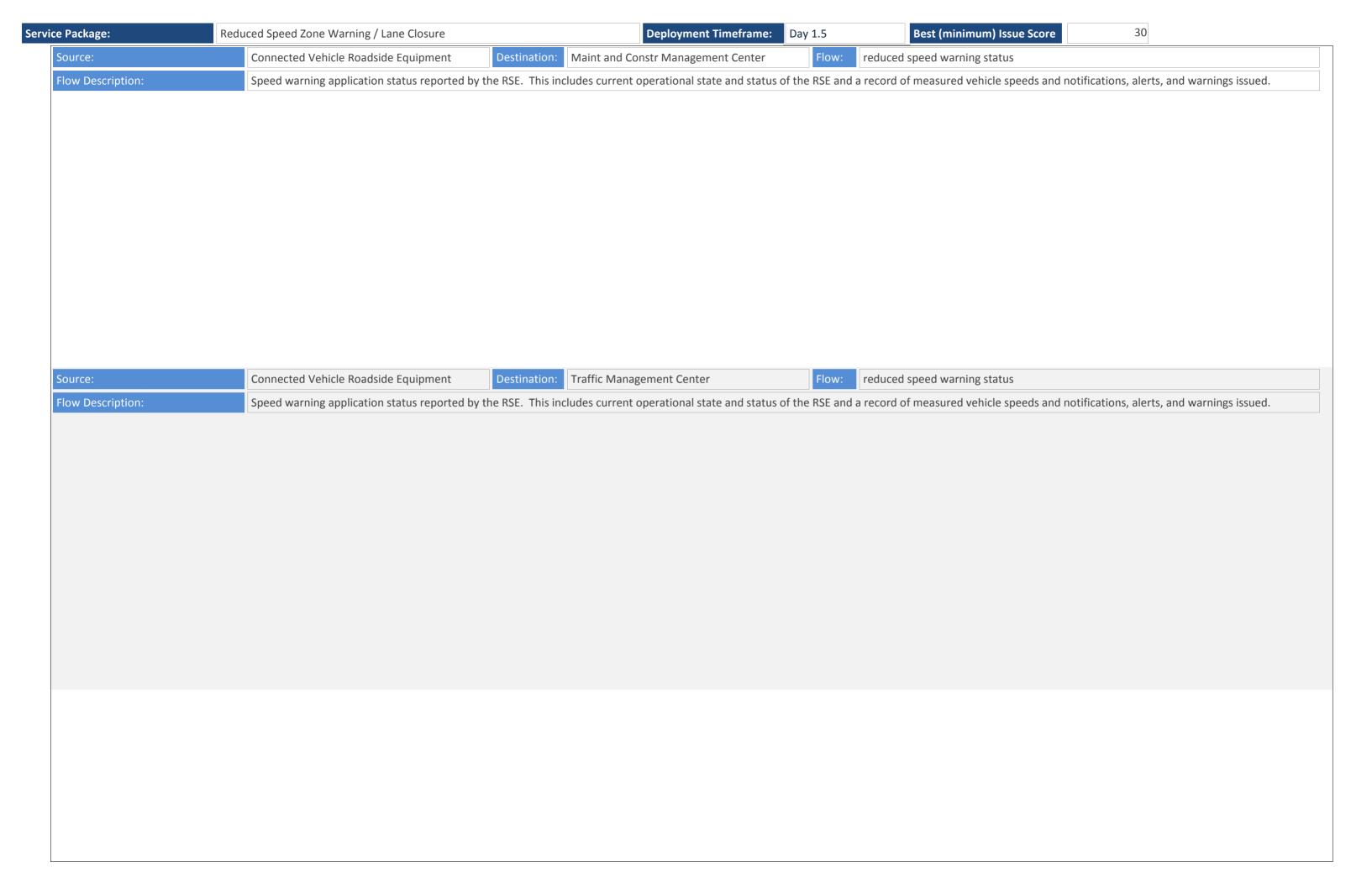


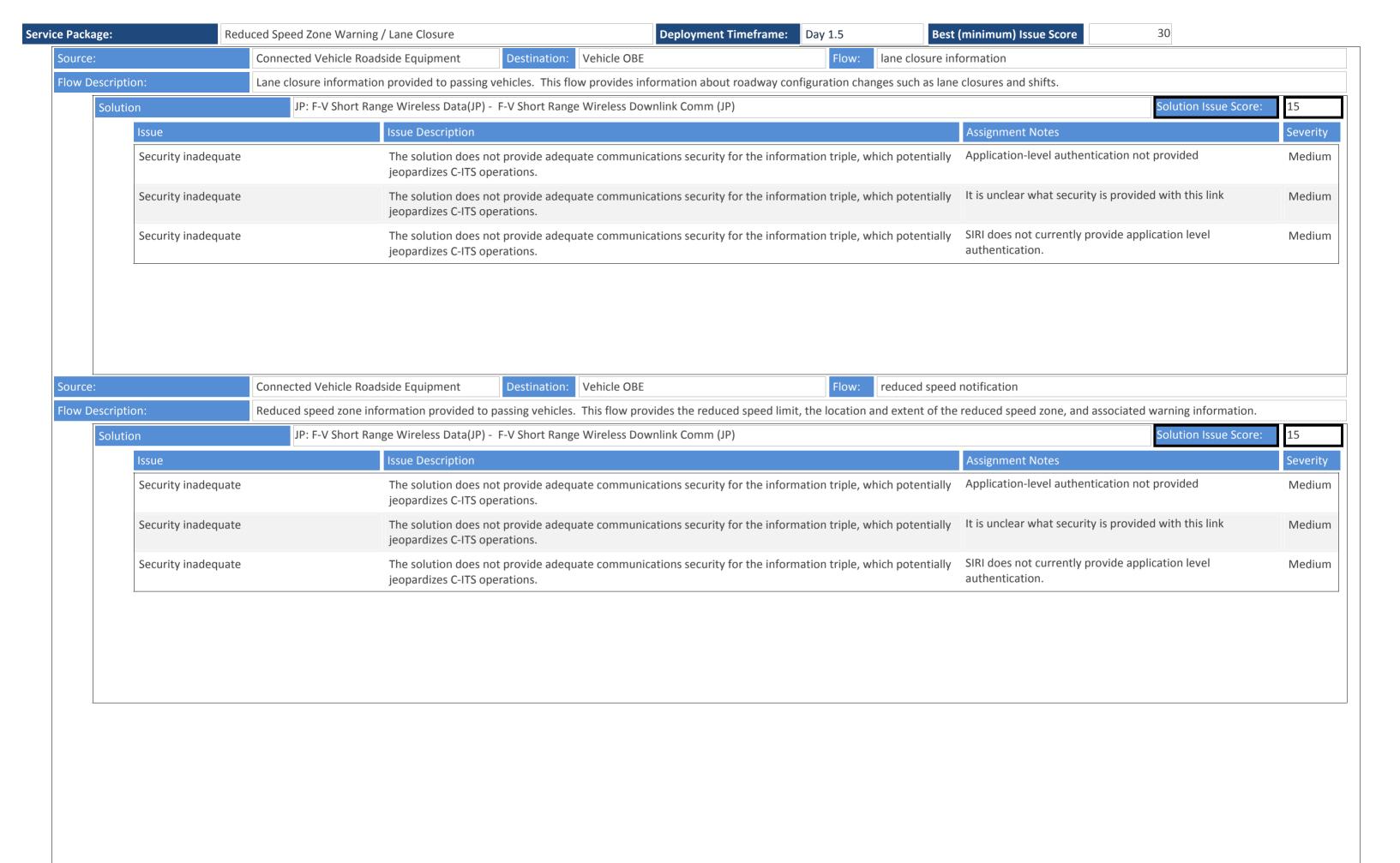


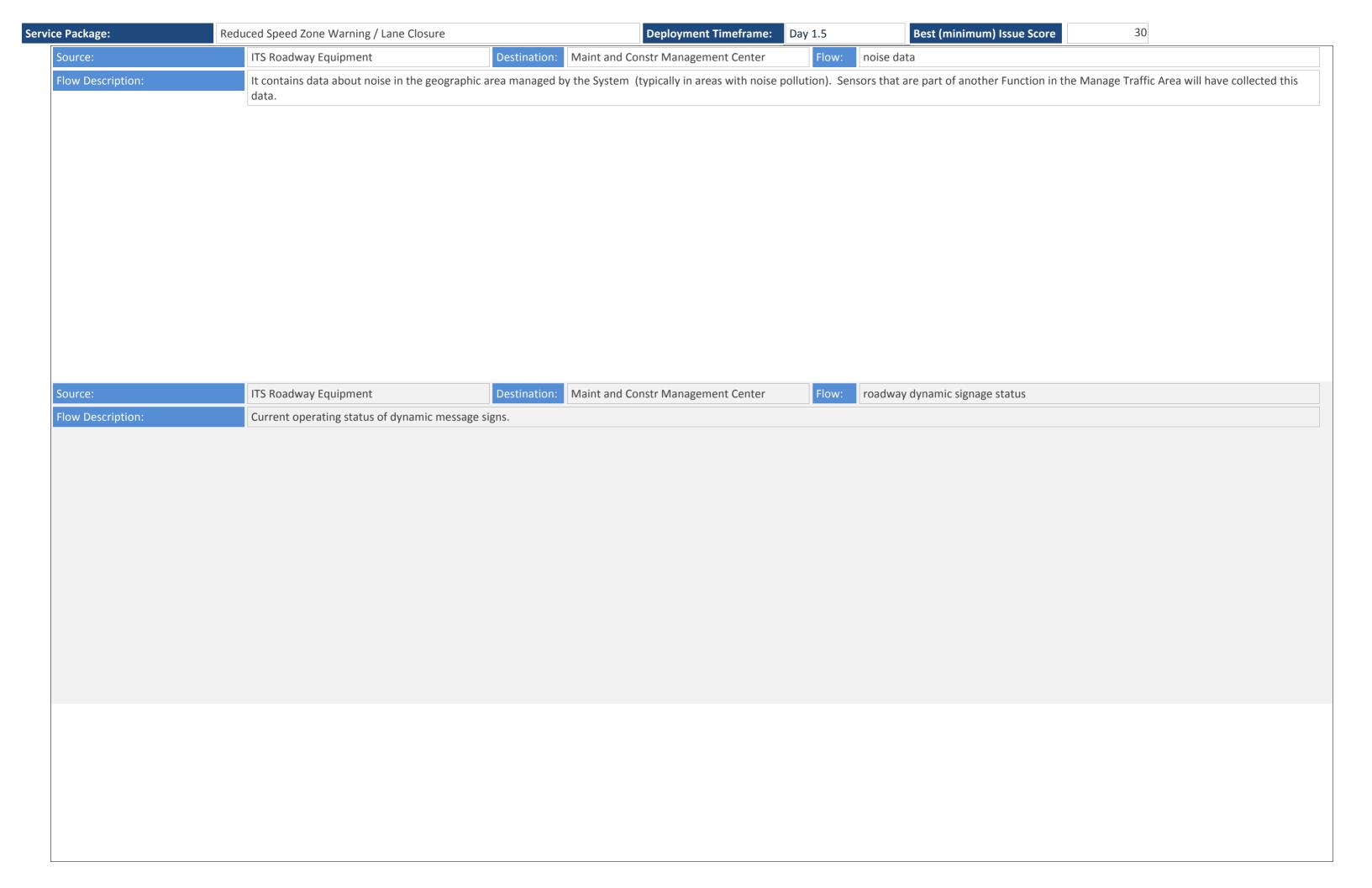
Service Package:	Railroad Crossing Violation Warning	De	eployment Timeframe:	Day 1.5	Best (minimum) Issue Score	15
Source:	Wayside Equipment	Destination: ITS Roadway Equi	pment	Flow:	track status	
Flow Description:	Current status of the wayside equipment and r	otification of an arriving train.				

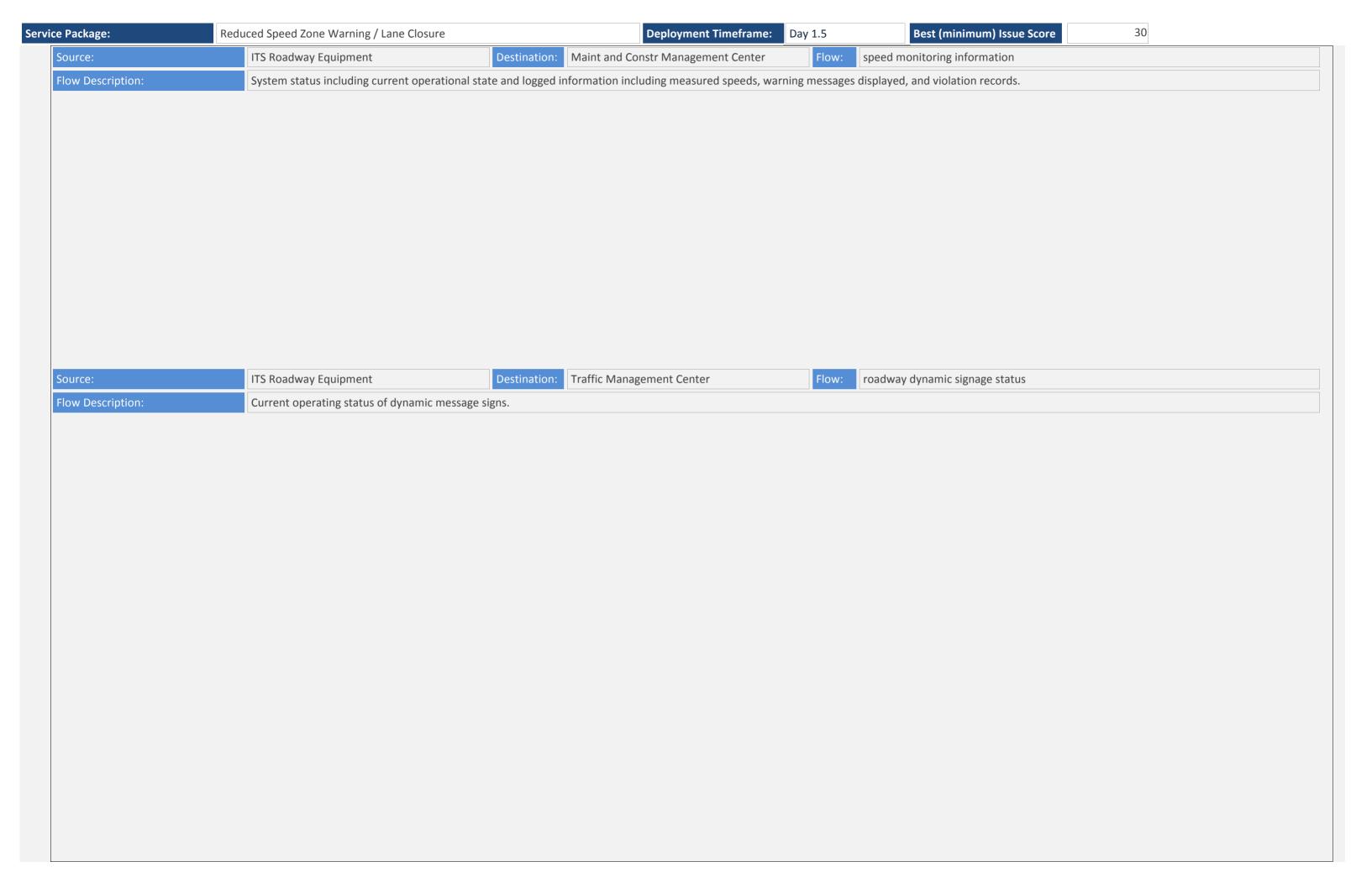
The Reduced Speed Zone Warning / Lane Closure(RSZW/LC) application provides connected vehicles which are approaching a reduced speed zone with information on the zone's posted speed limit and/or if the configuration of the roadway is altered (e.g., lane closures, lane shifts). Reduced speed zones include (but are not be limited to) construction/work zones, school zones, pedestrian crossing areas, and incorporated zones (e.g., rural towns). The RSZW/LC application inside the connected vehicle uses the revised speed limit along with any applicable changed roadside configuration information to determine whether to provide an alert or warning to the driver. Additionally, to provide warnings to non-equipped vehicles, infrastructure equipment measures the speed of the approaching vehicles and if greater than the reduced speed zone posted speed limit will provide warning signage. The application will provide an alert to drivers in advance when aggressive braking is required to reduce to the posted speed limit.

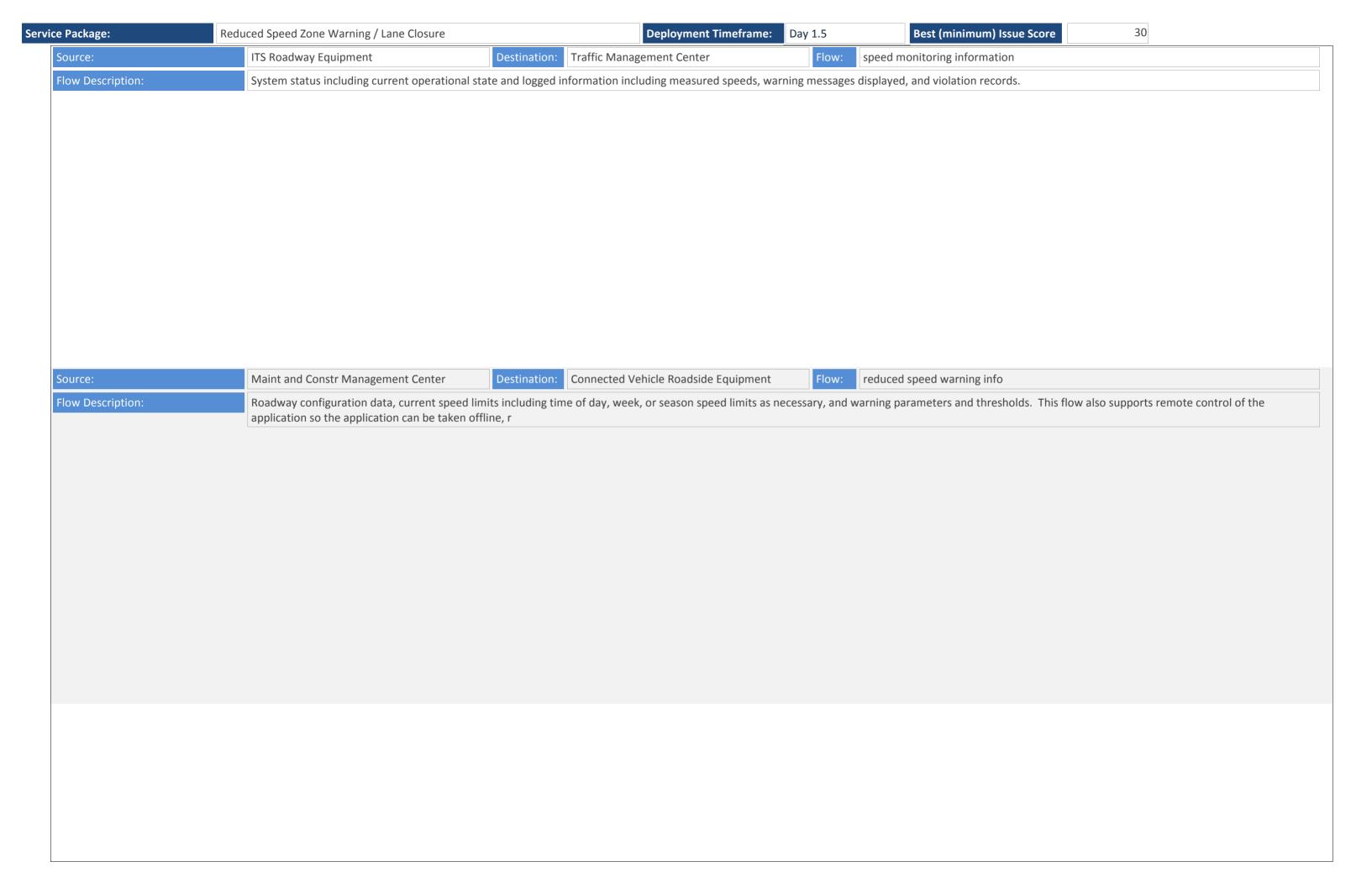


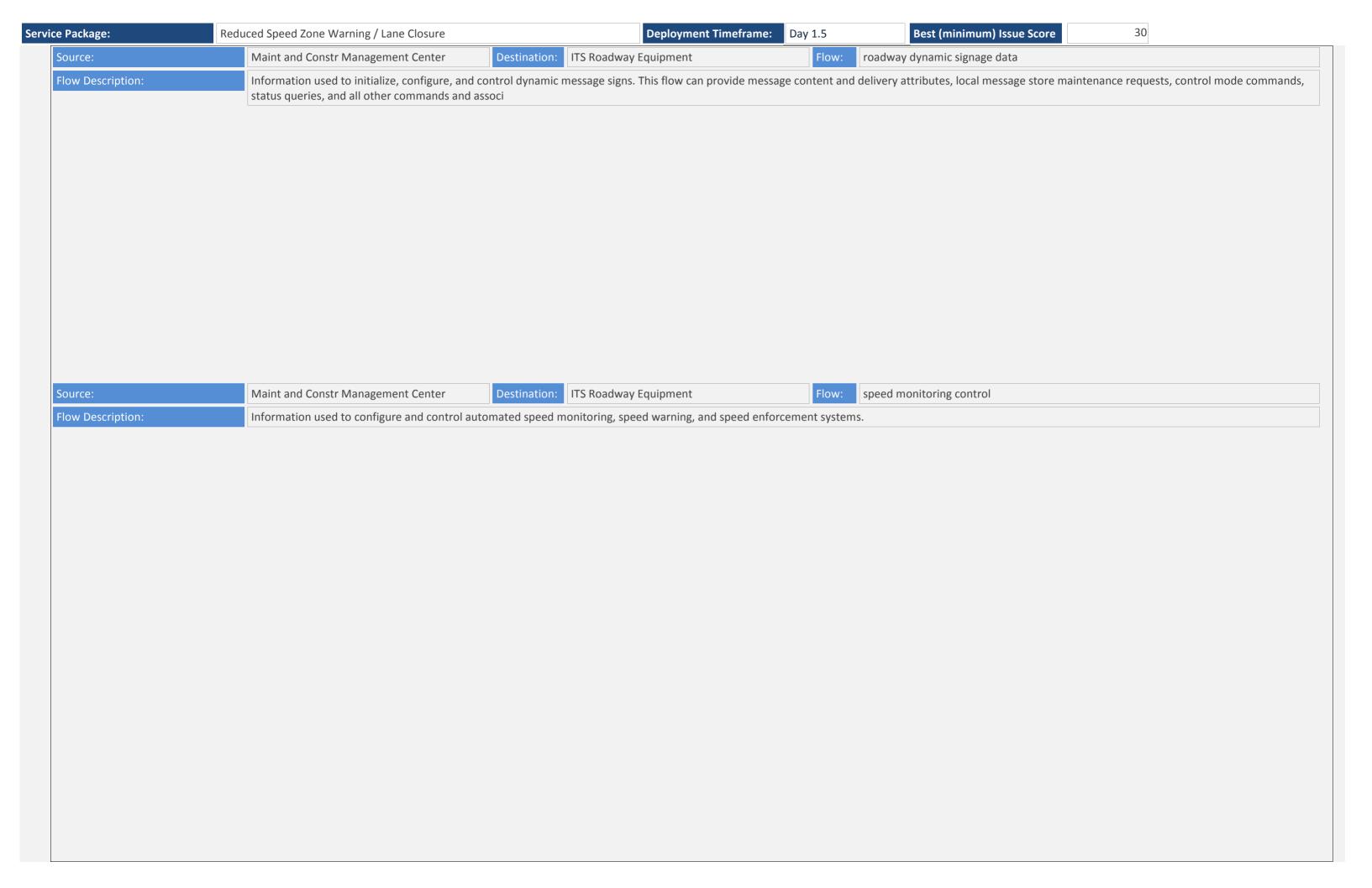


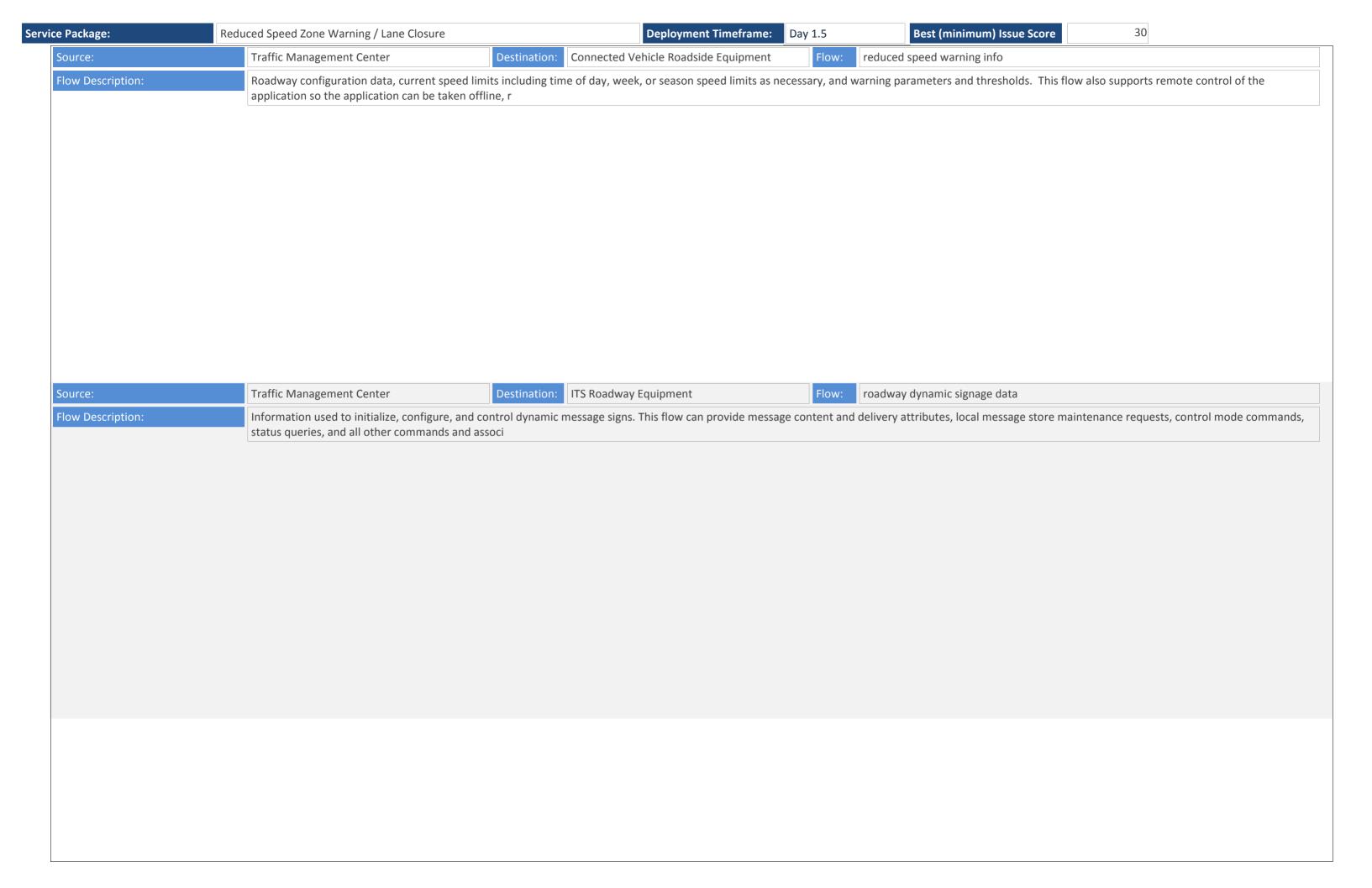


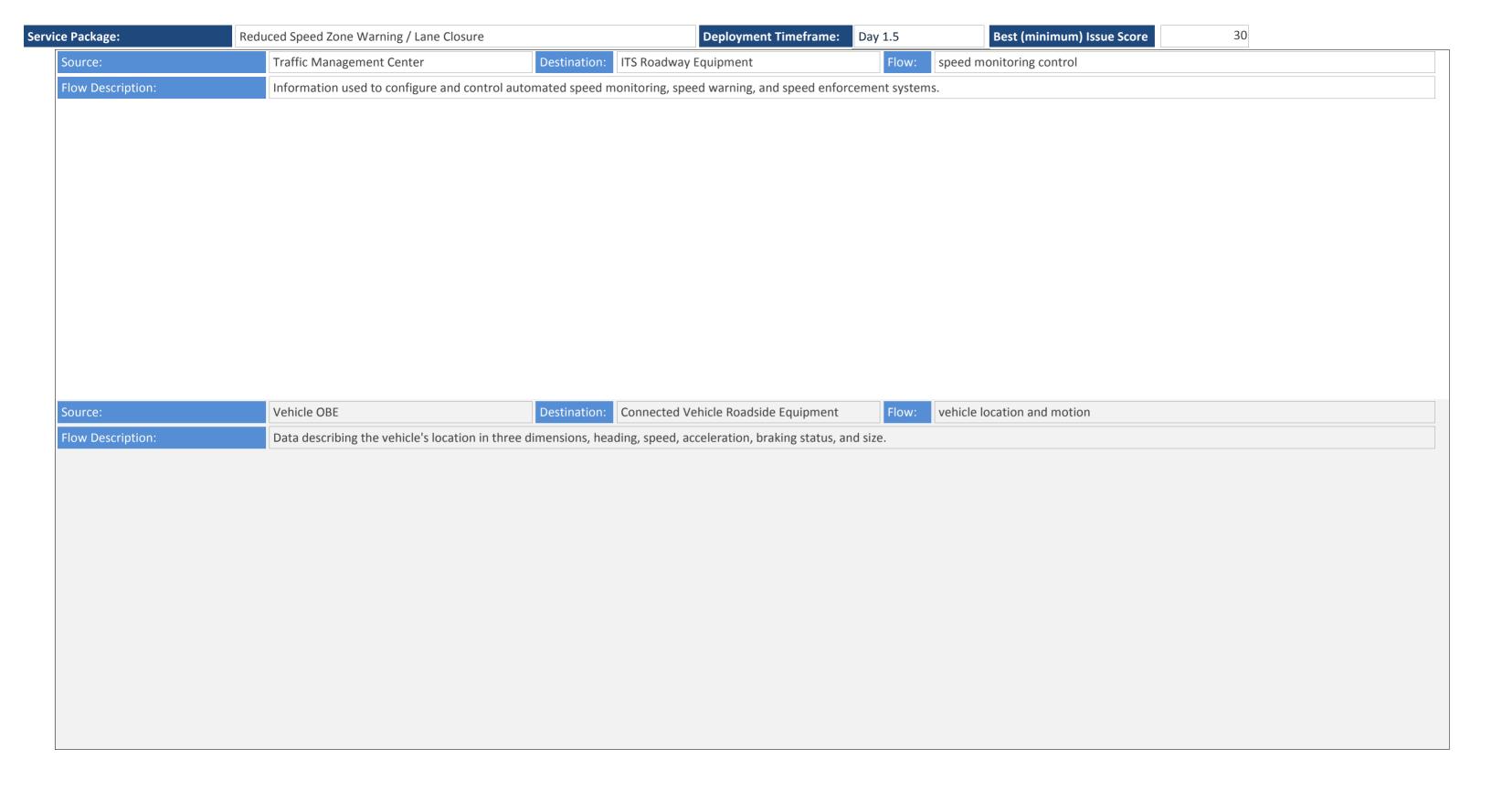






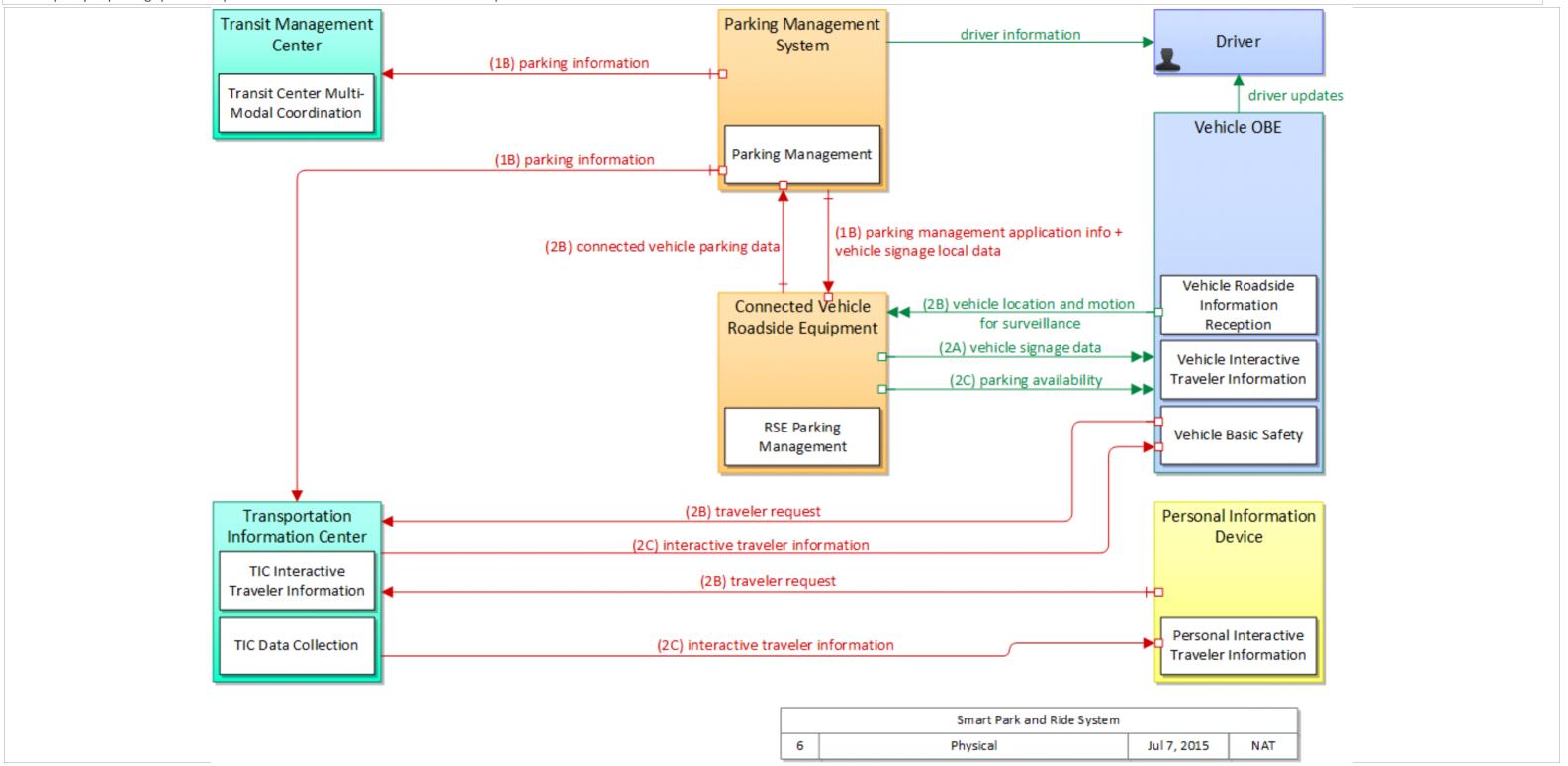


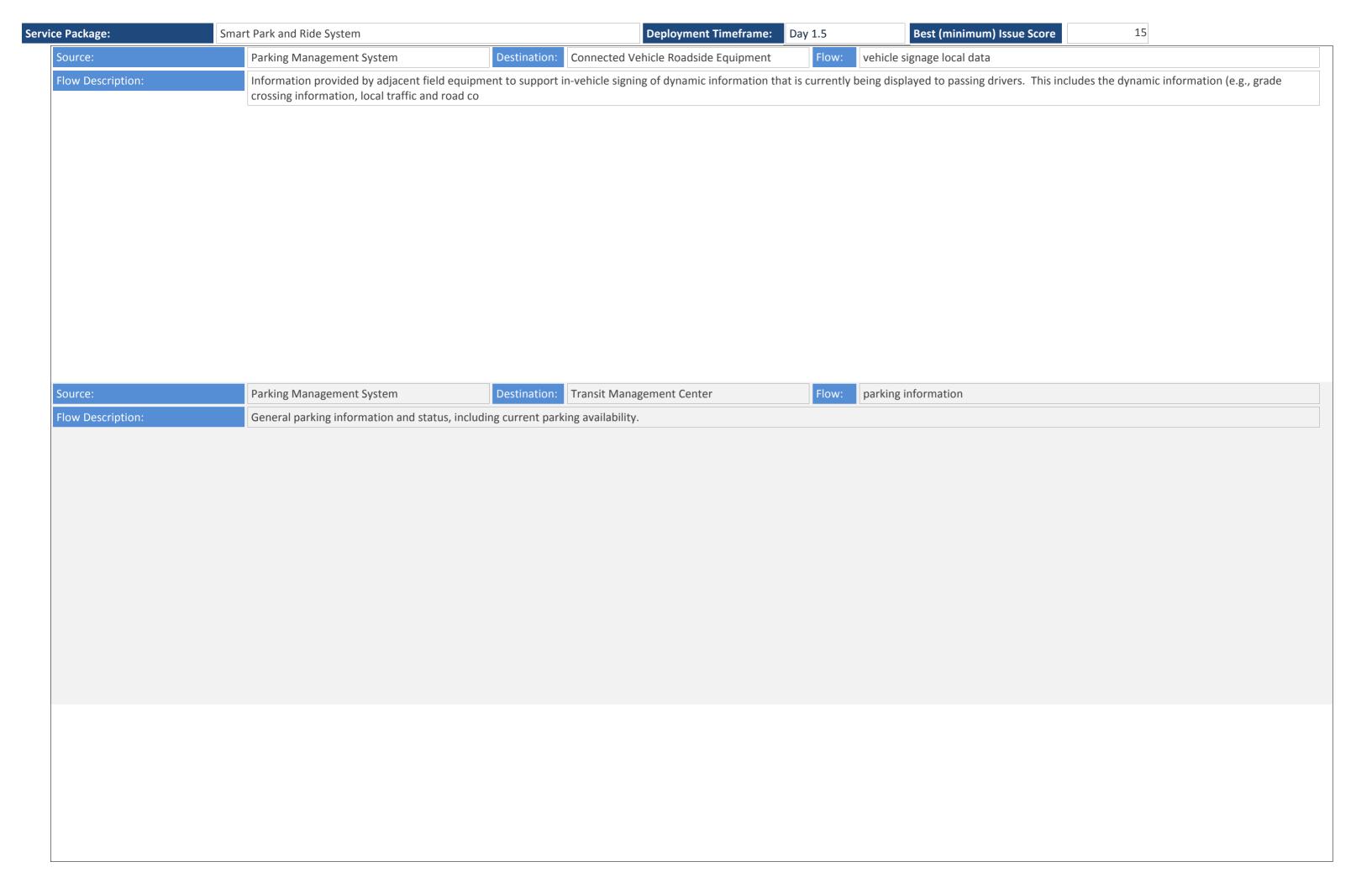


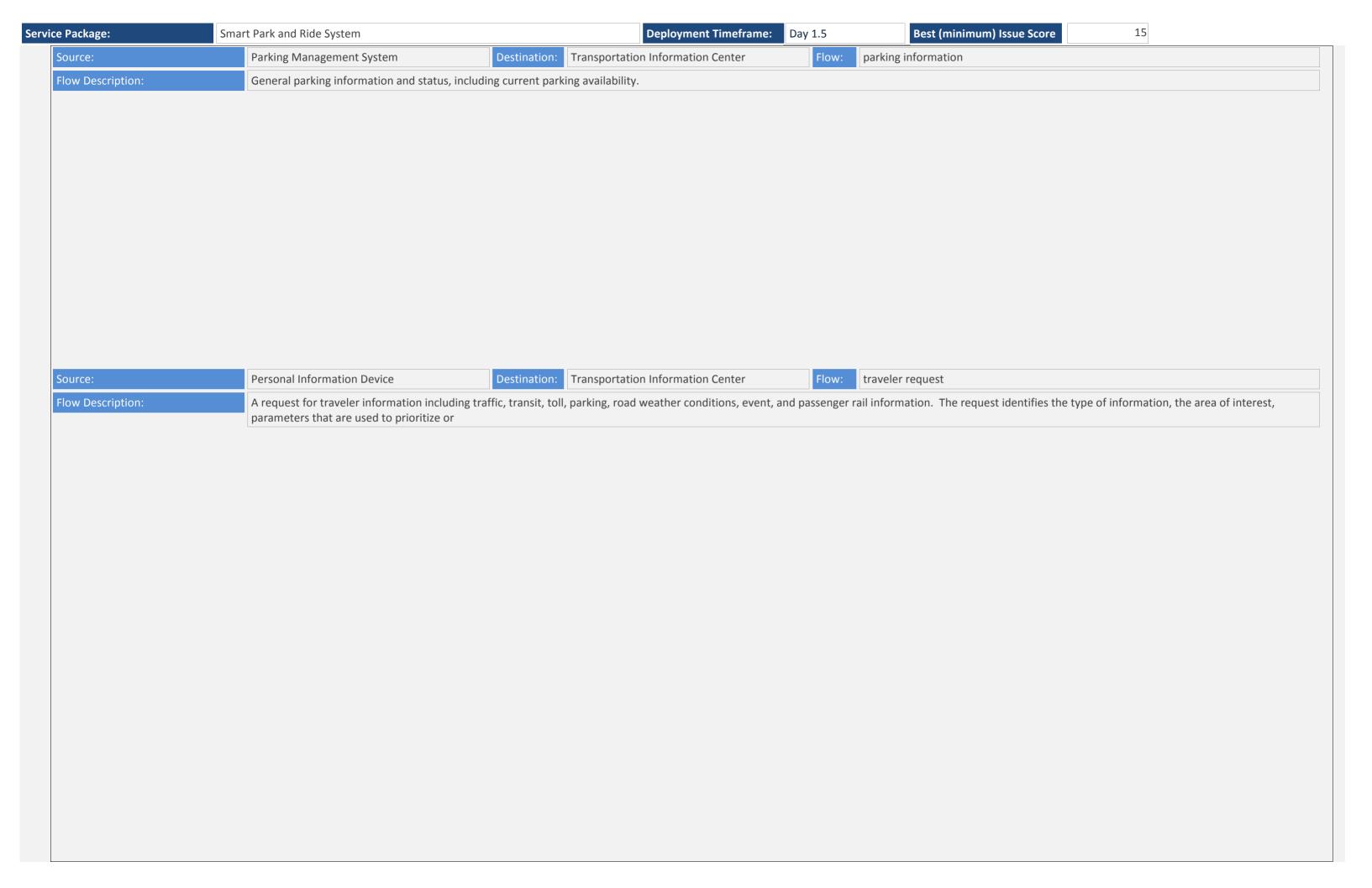


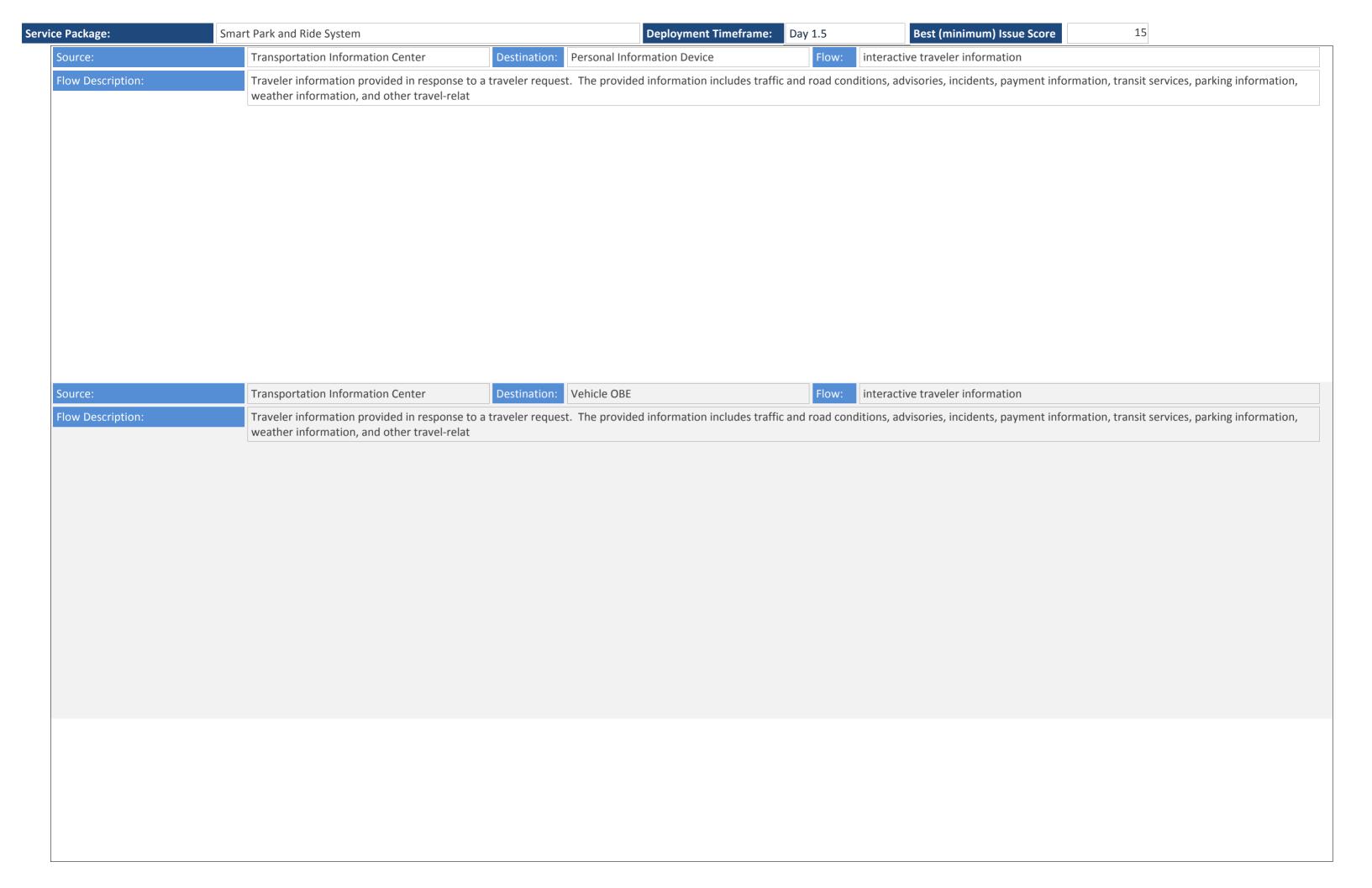
Service Package: Day 1.5 Best (minimum) Issue Score 15

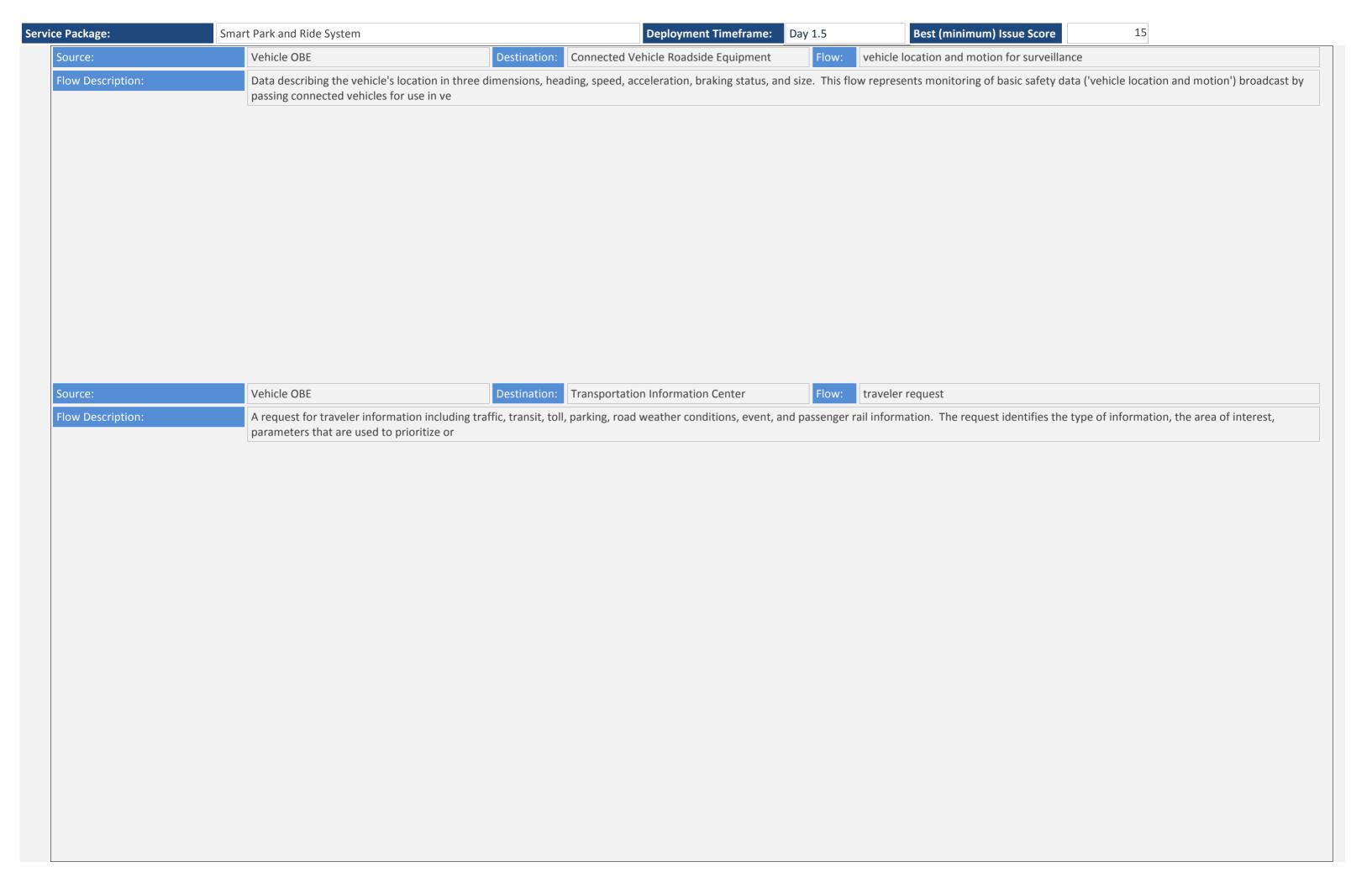
The Smart Park and Ride application provides real-time information on Park and Ride capacity and supports traveler's decision-making on where best to park and make use of transit alternatives. The application uses connected vehicles to monitor in real time the occupancy of parking spaces and provide the information to travelers via smartphones and to connected vehicles.

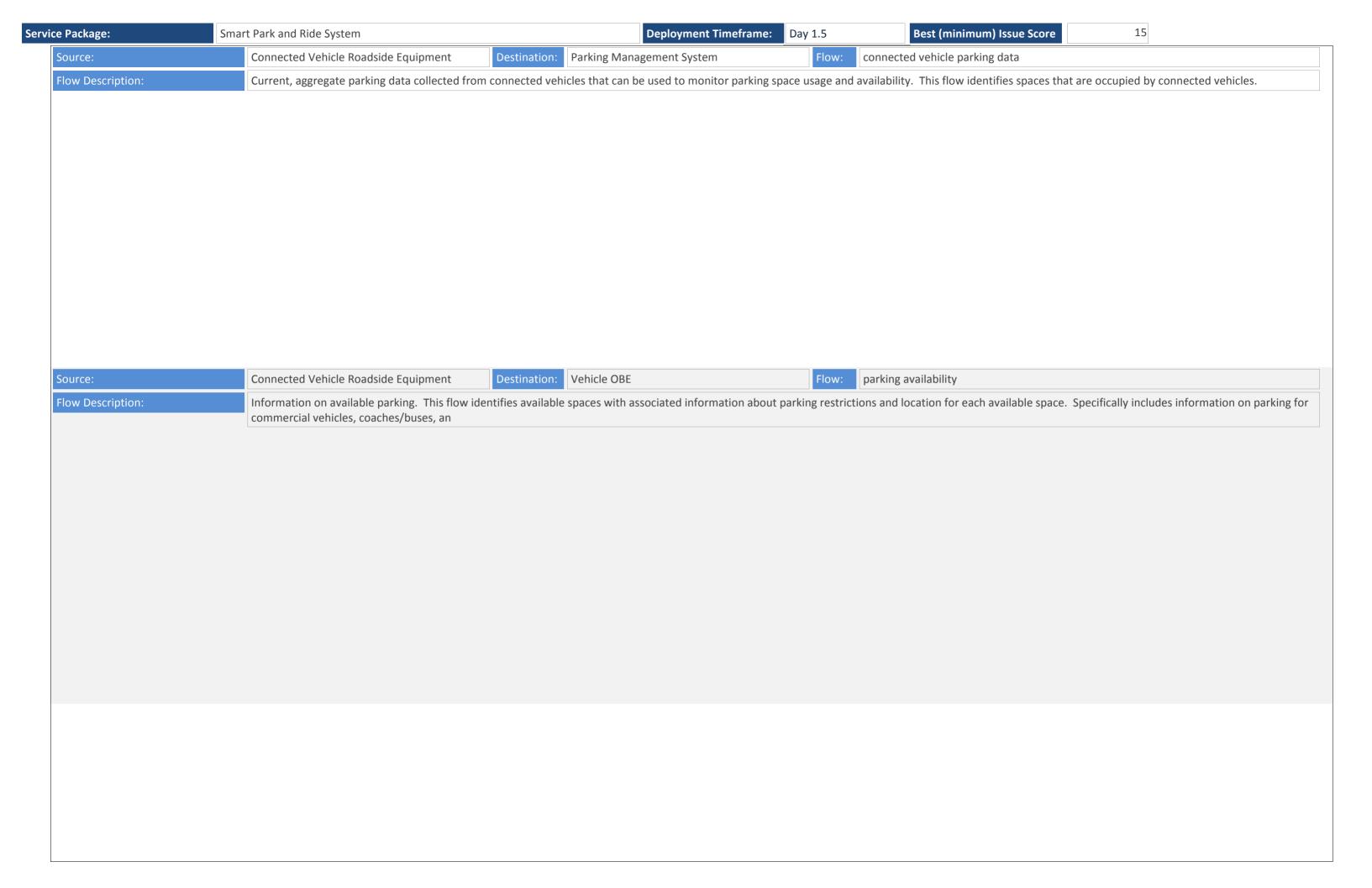


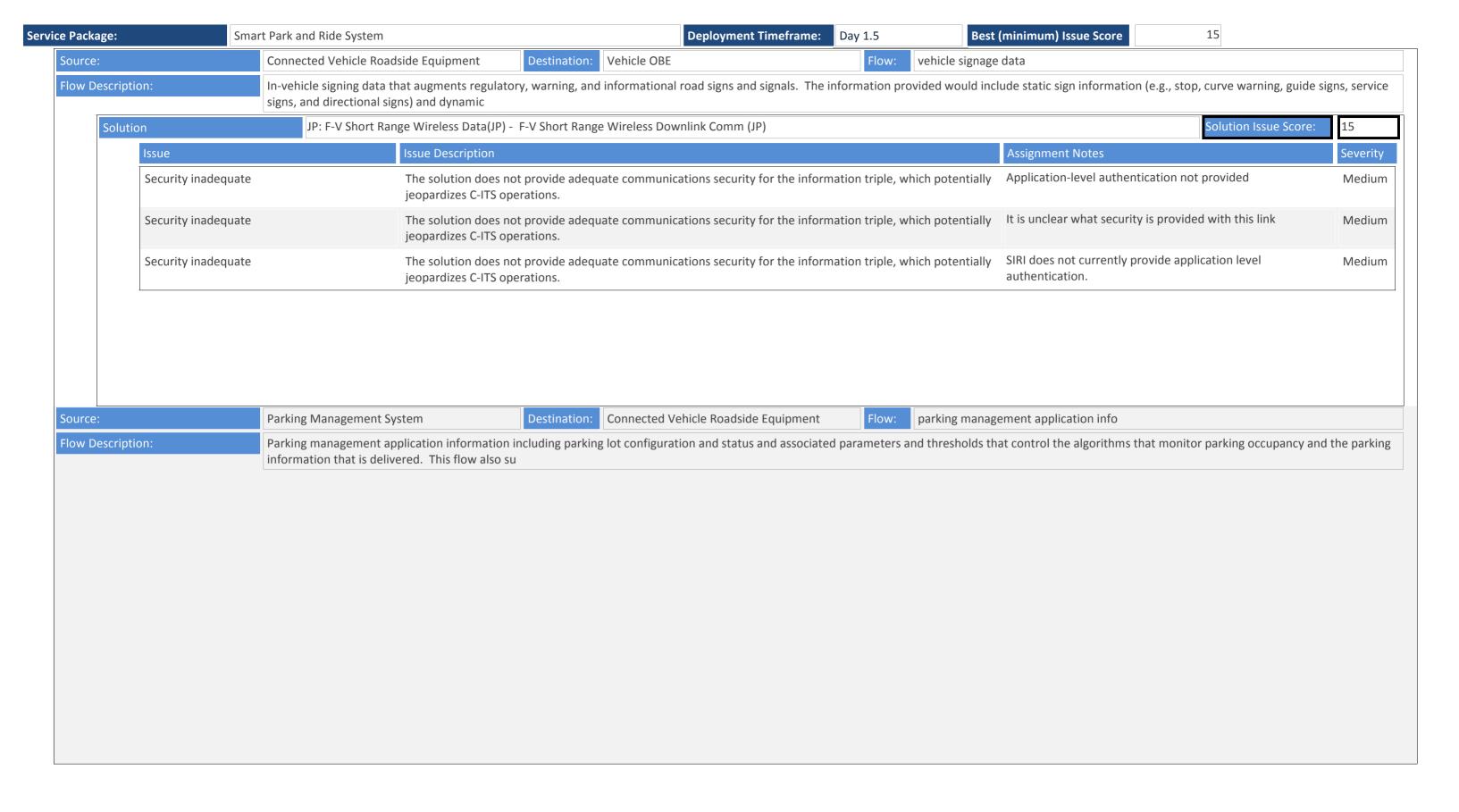






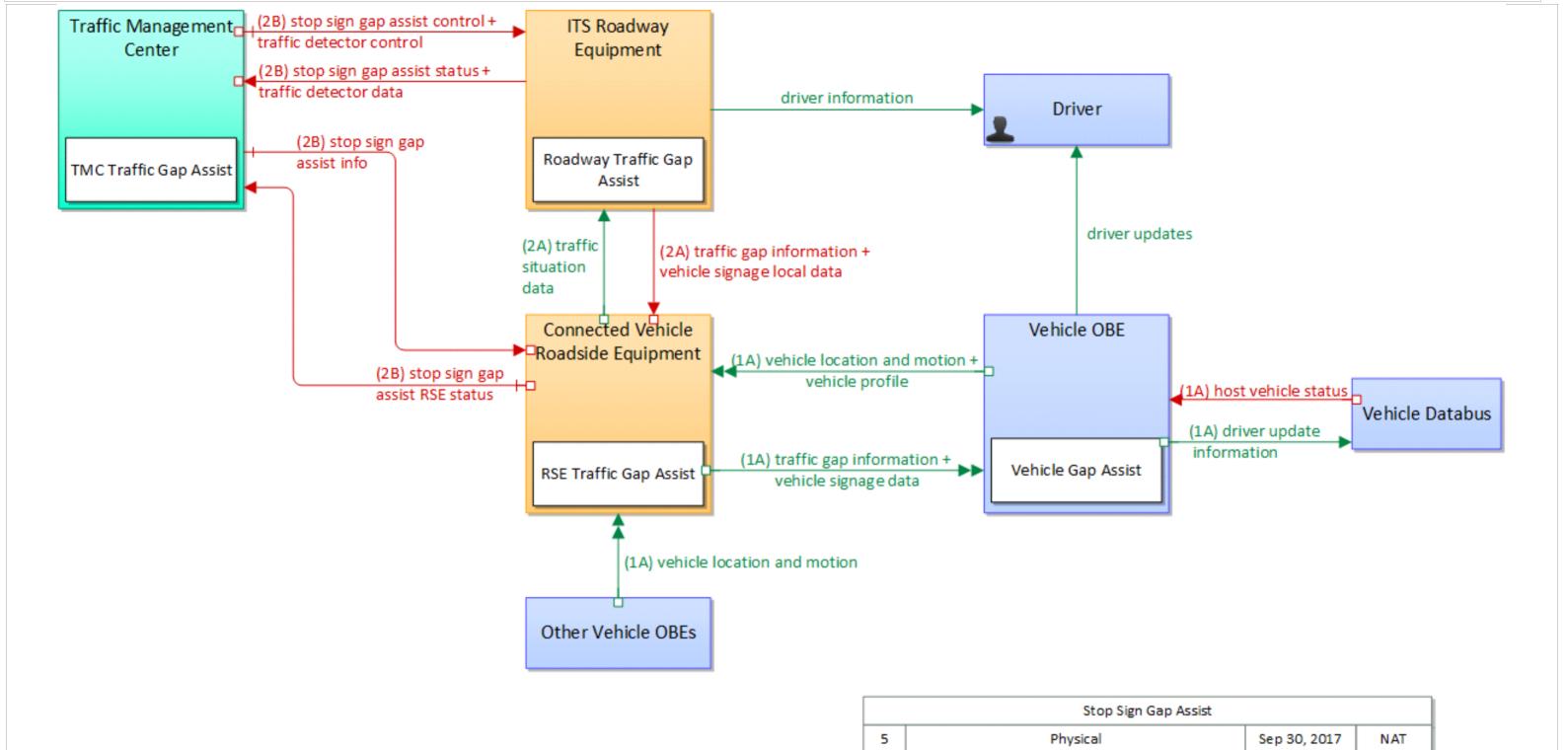


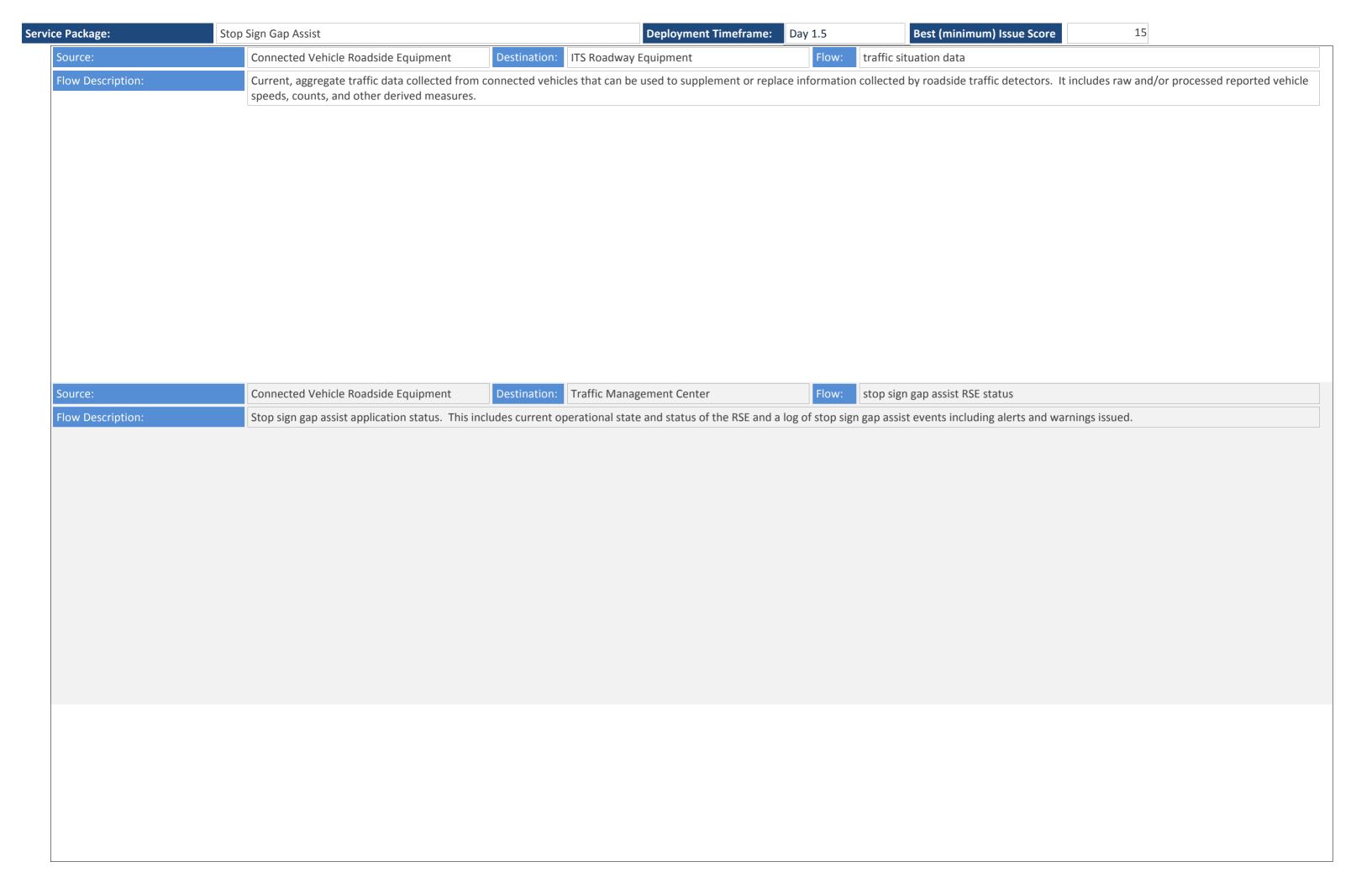


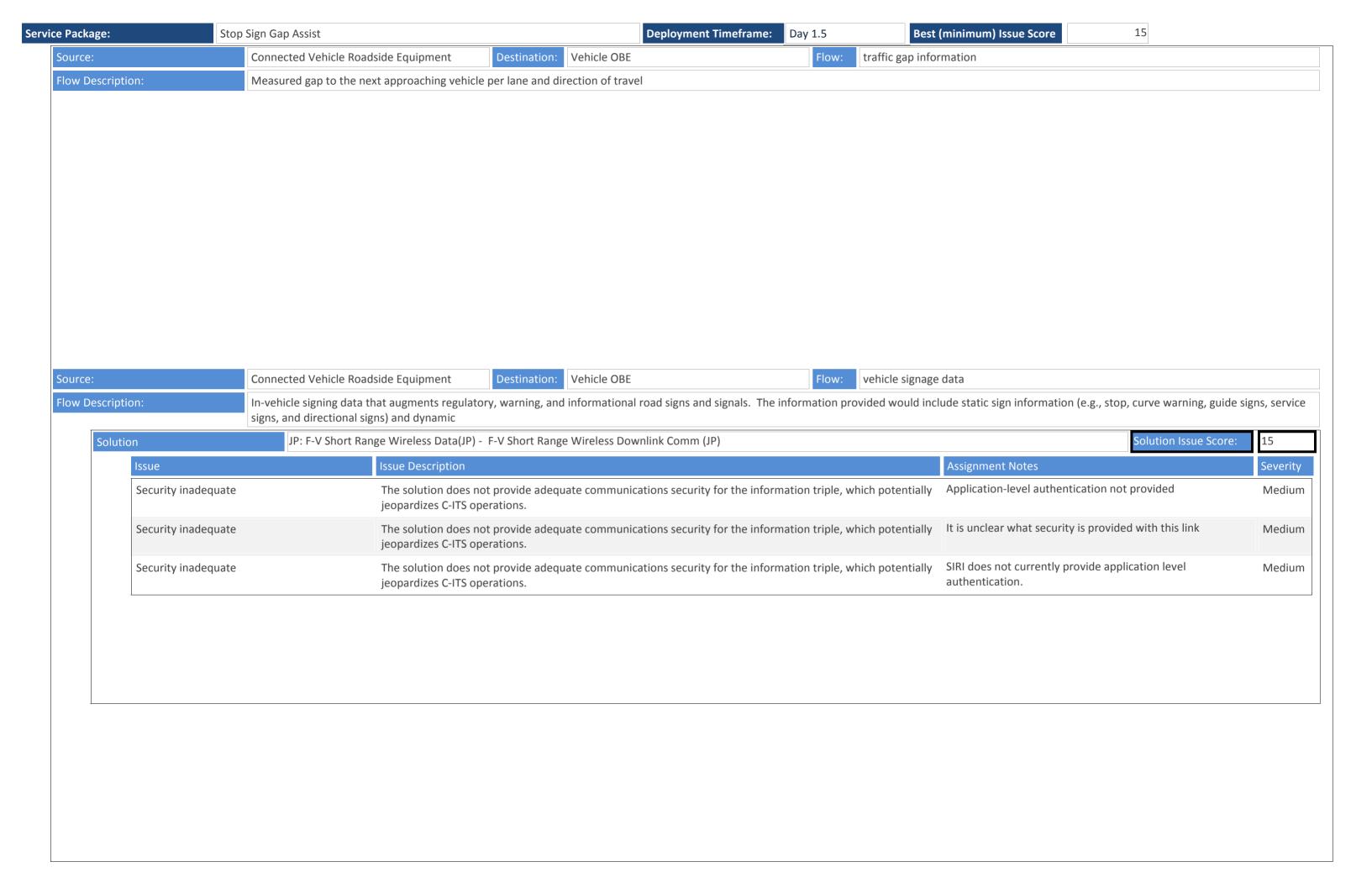


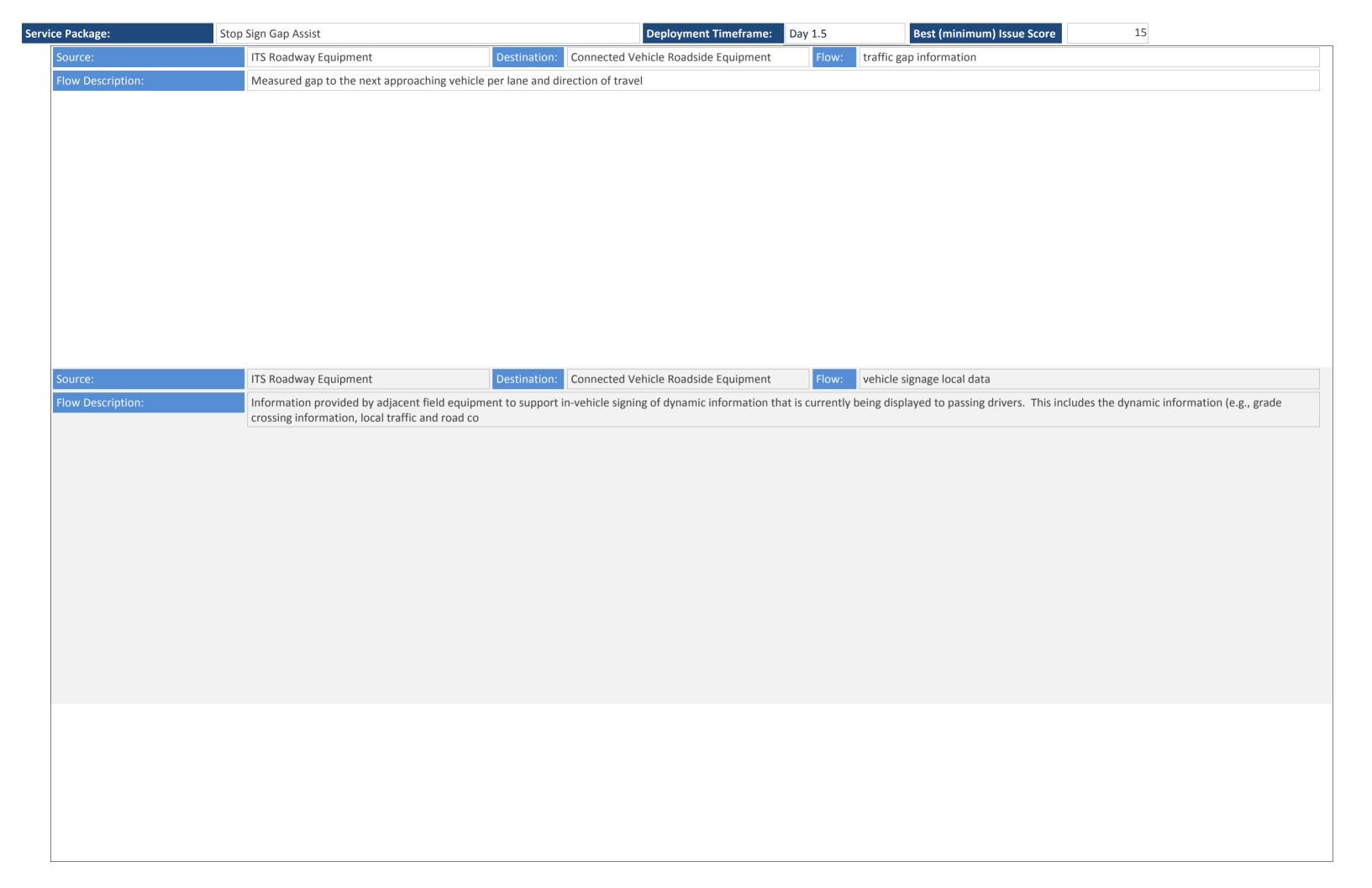
Service Package: Day 1.5 Best (minimum) Issue Score 15

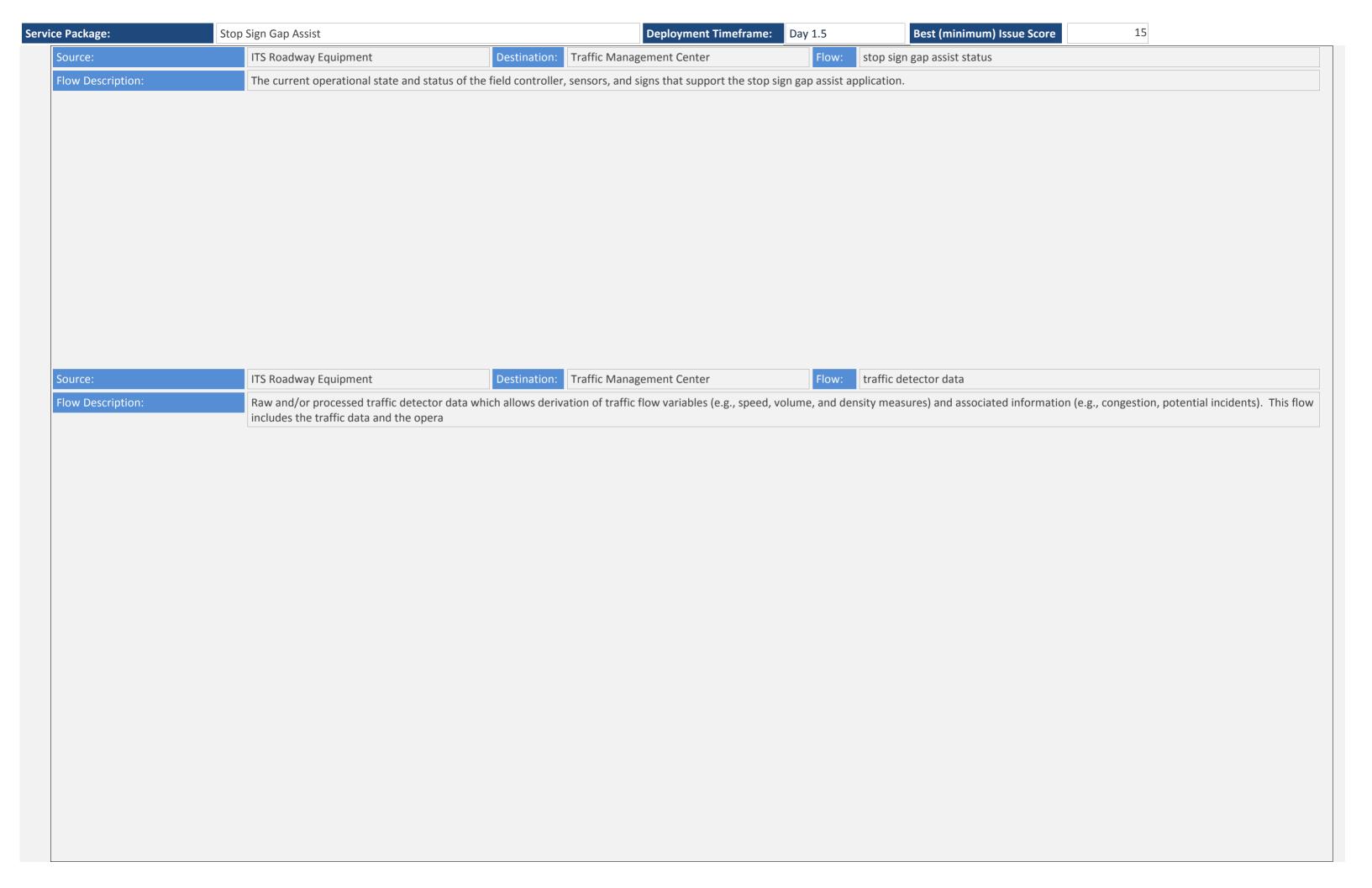
The Stop Sign Gap Assist (SSGA) safety application is intended to improve safety at non-signalized intersections where only the minor road has posted stop signs. This application includes both onboard (for connected vehicles) and roadside signage warning systems (for non-equipped vehicles). The application will help drivers on a minor road stopped at an intersection understand the state of activities associated with that intersection by providing a warning of unsafe gaps on the major road. The SSGA application collects all available sensor information (major road, minor road, and median sensors) data and computes the dynamic state of the intersection in order to issue appropriate warnings and alerts.

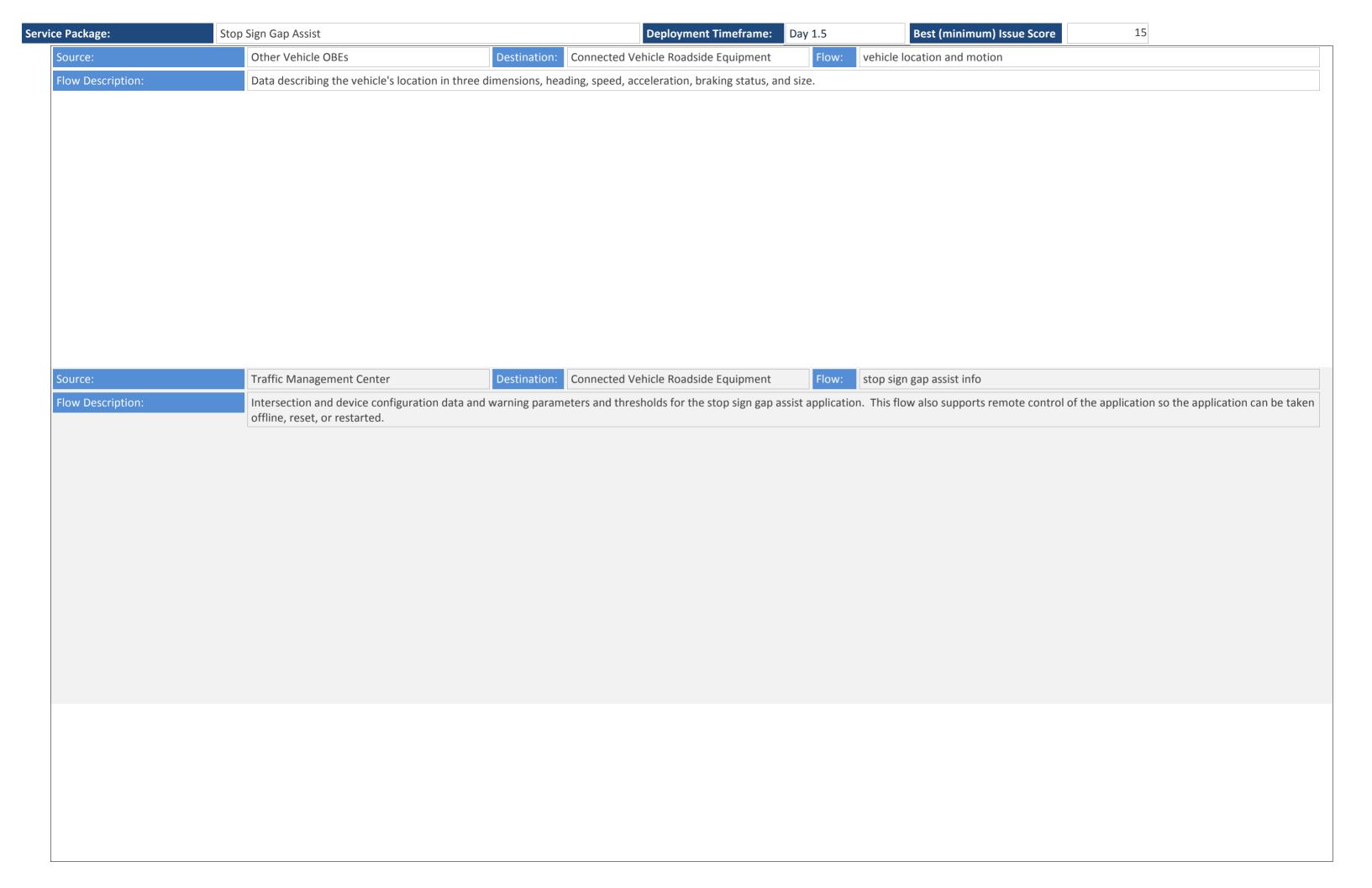


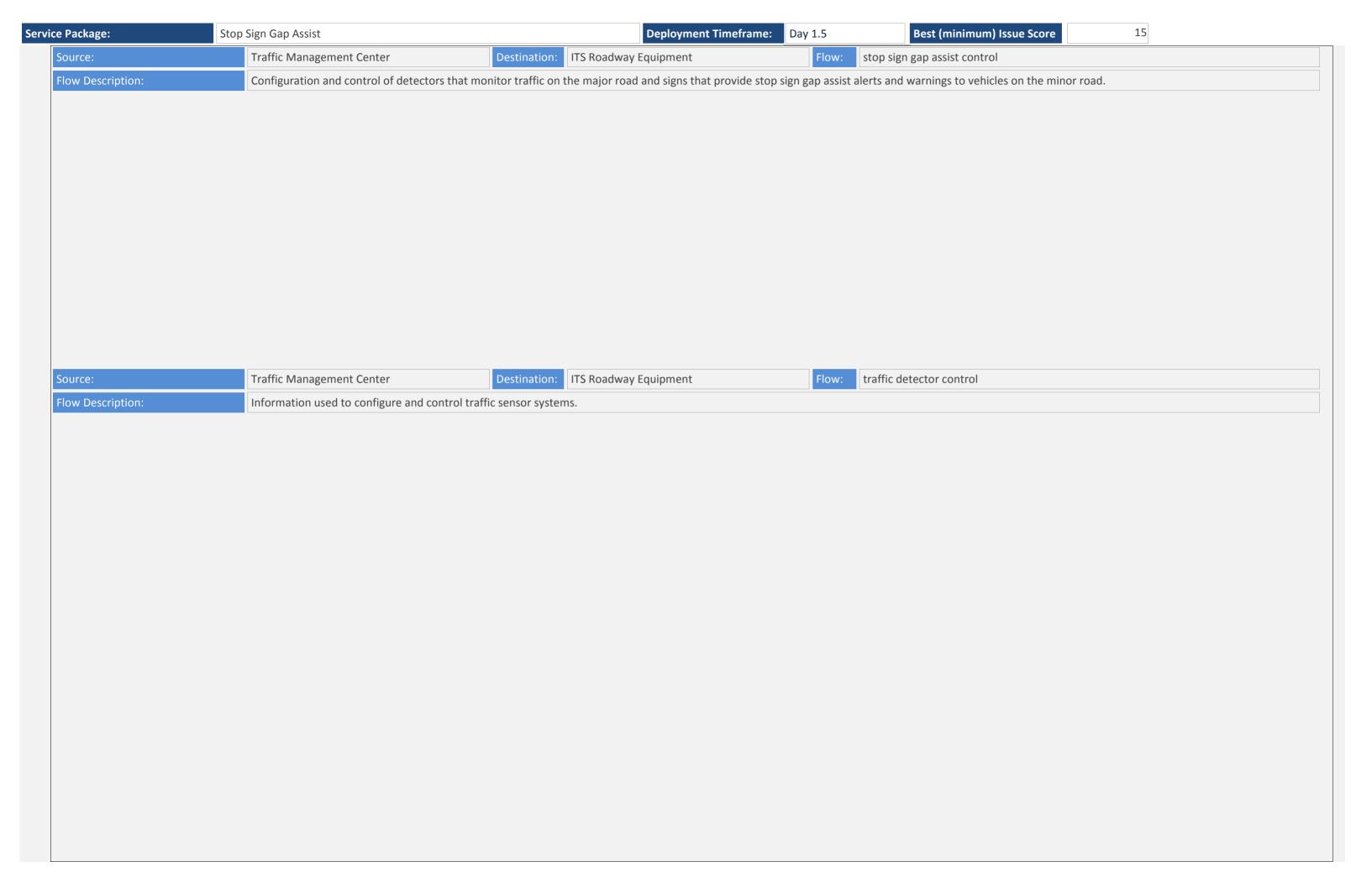


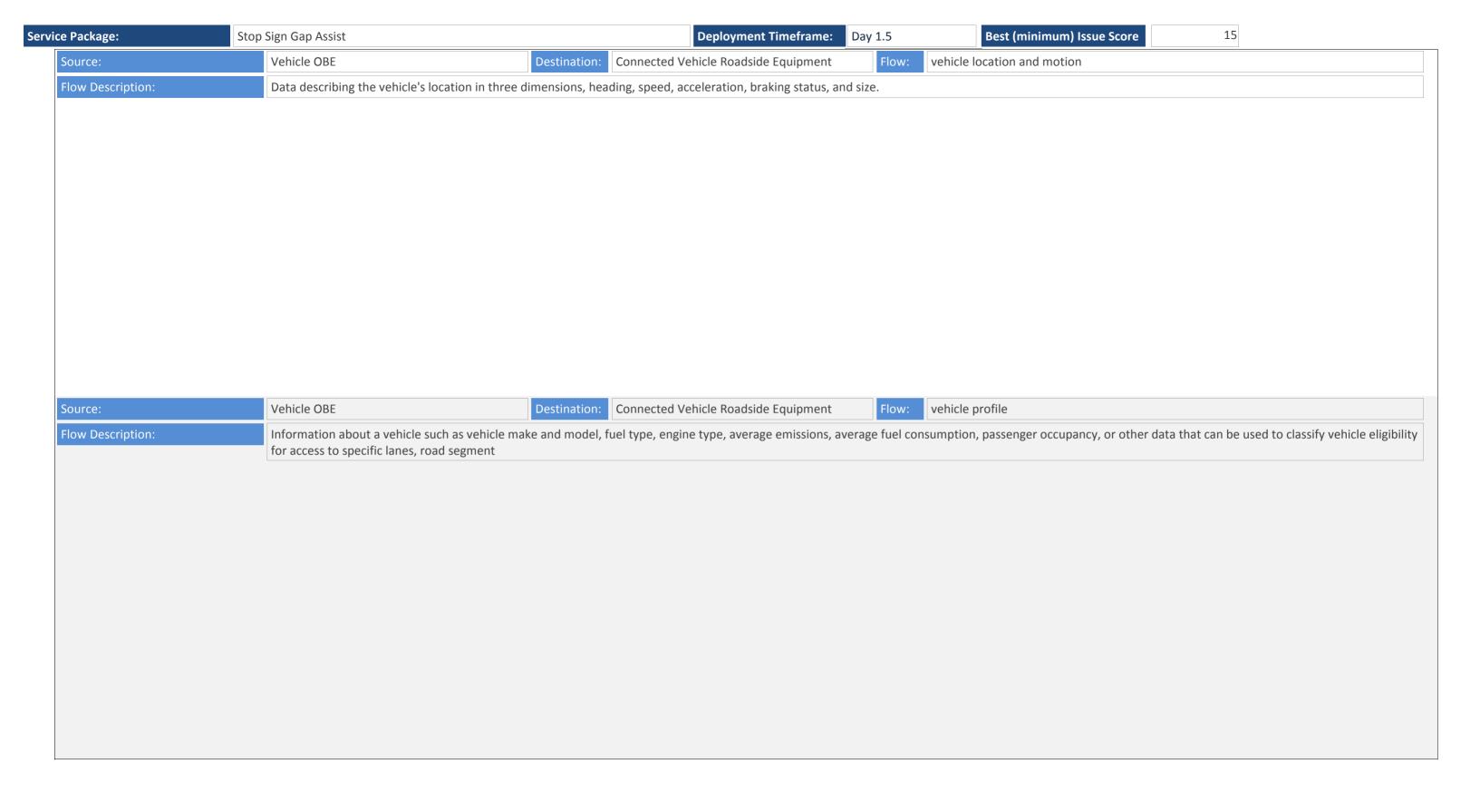






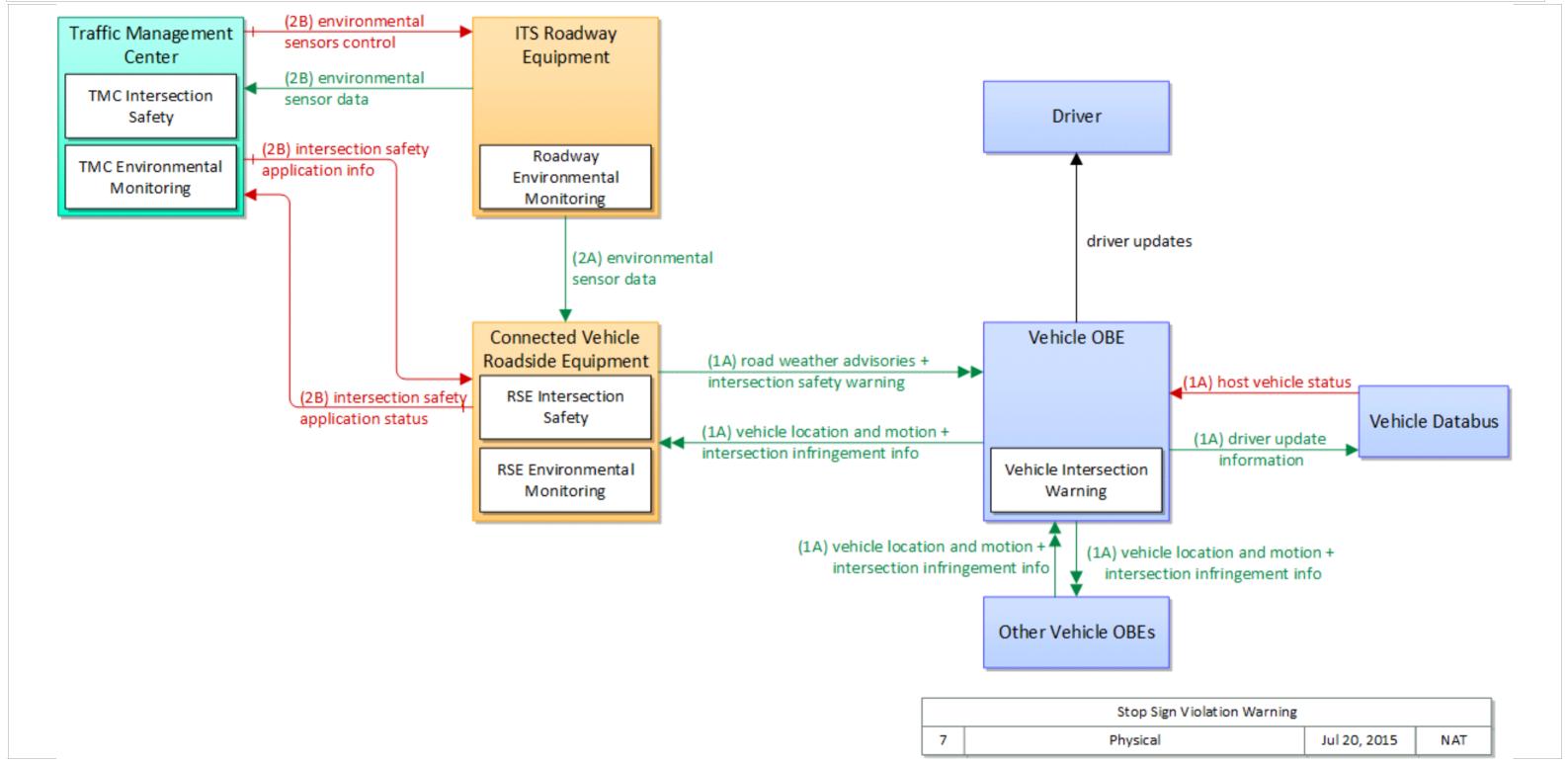


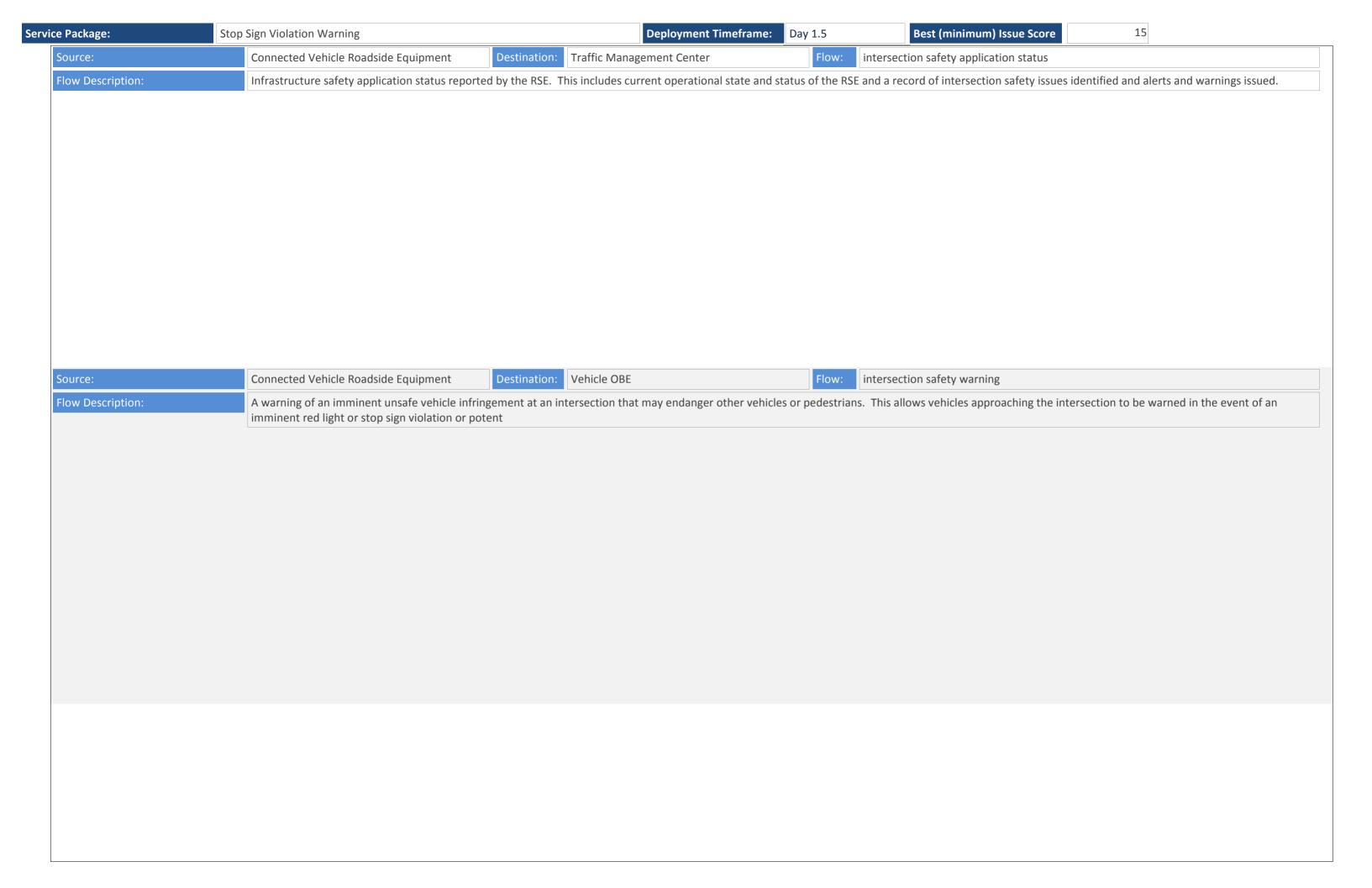


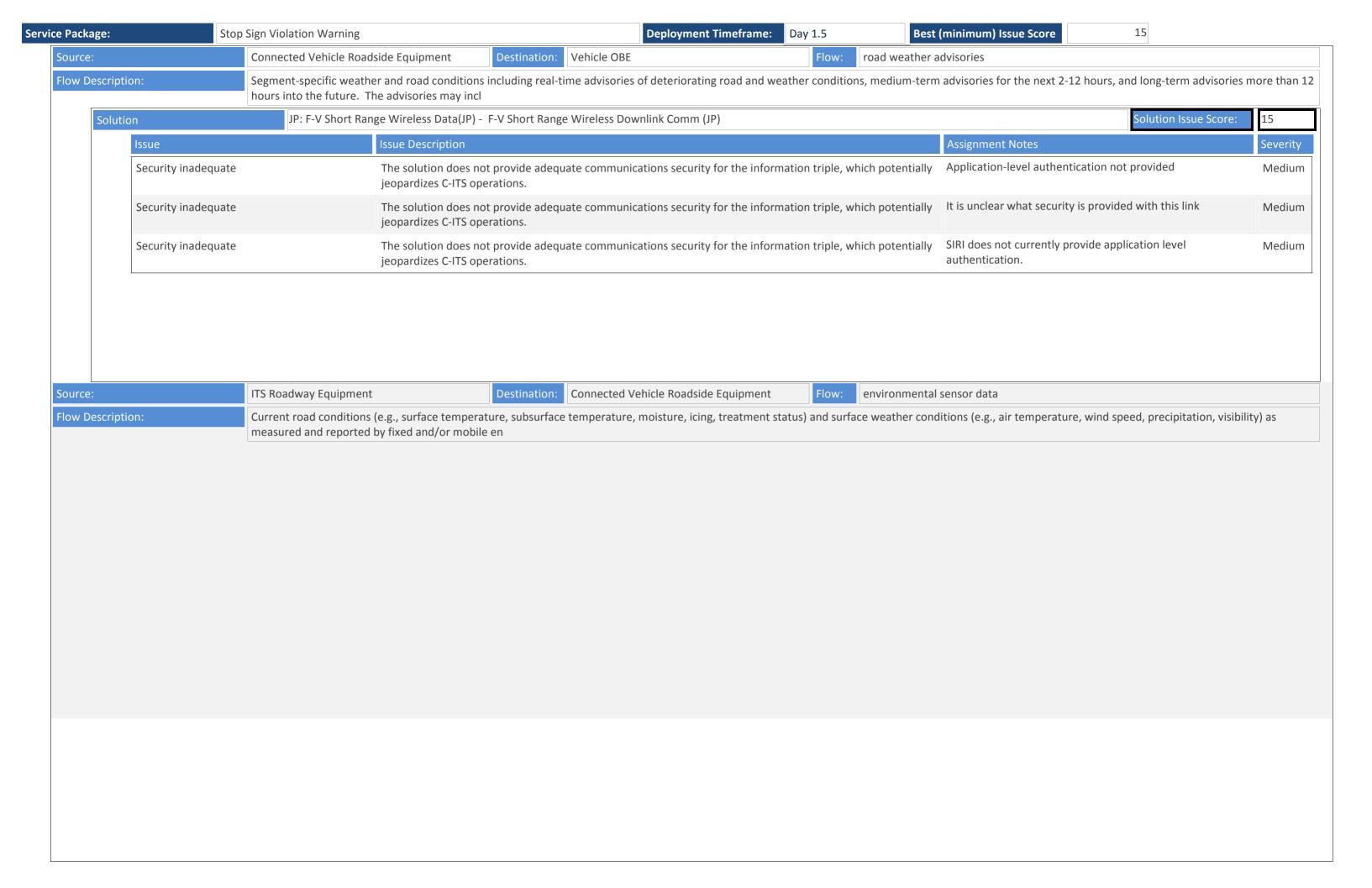


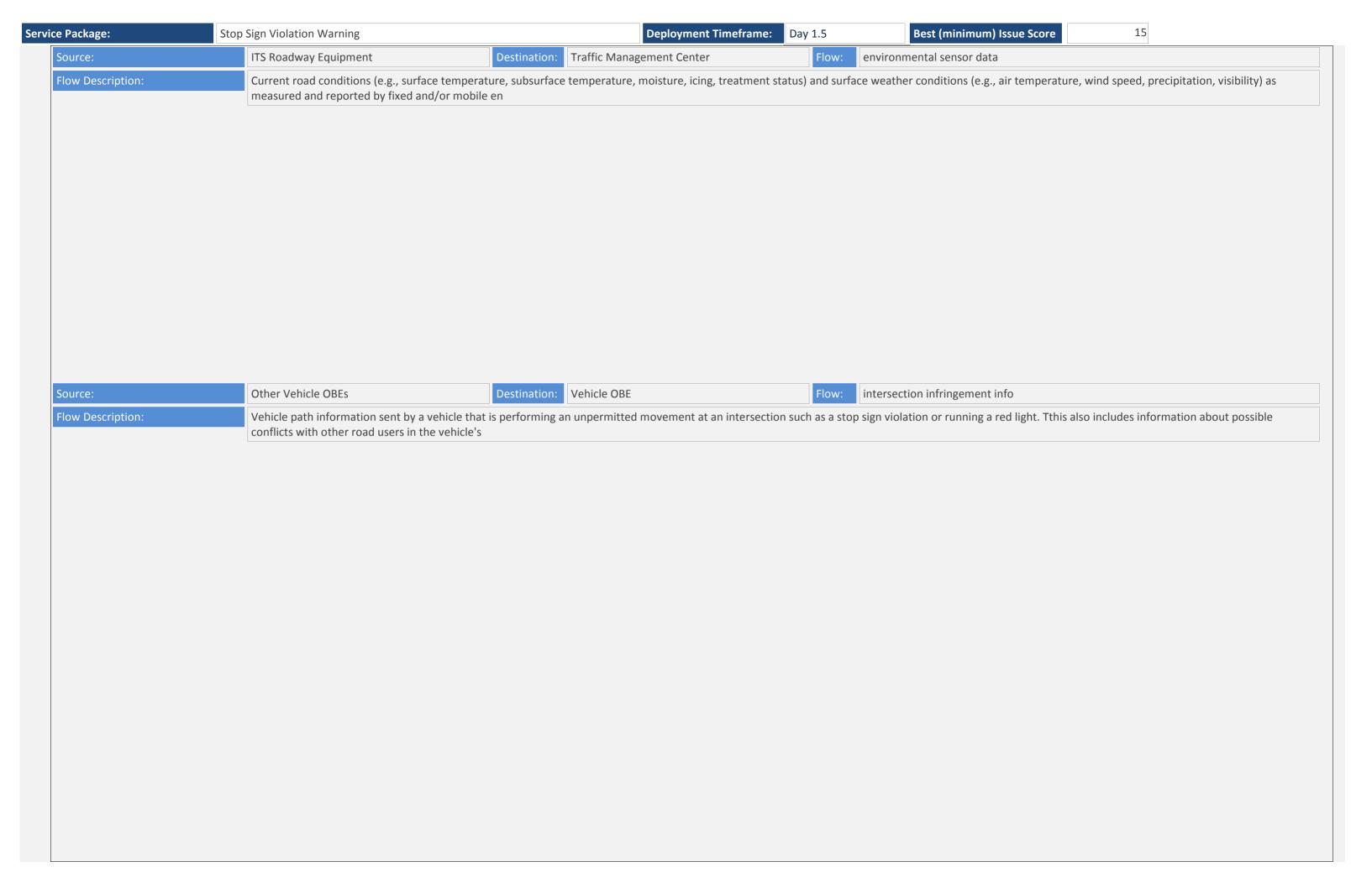
Service Package: Day 1.5 Best (minimum) Issue Score 15

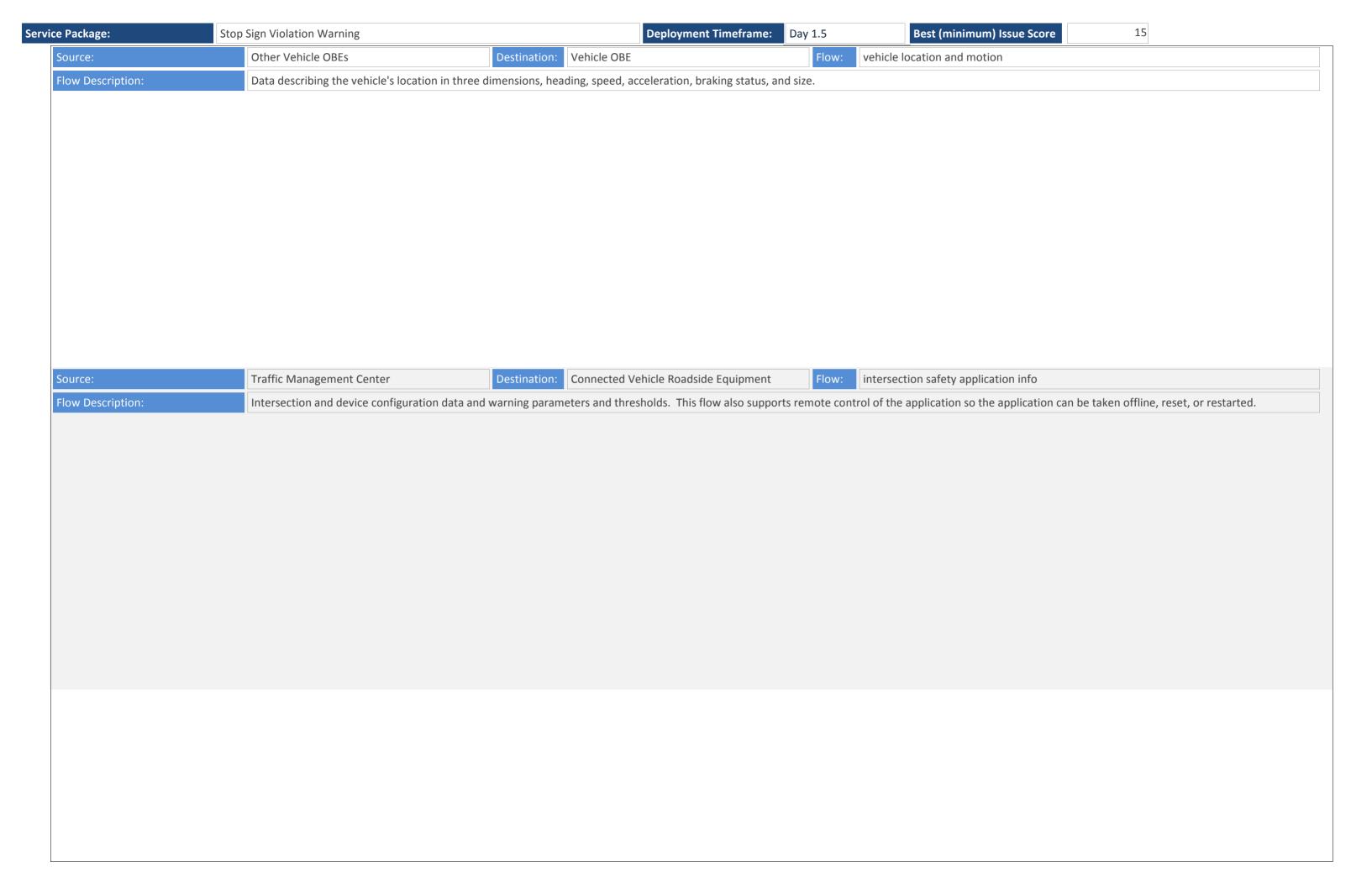
The Stop Sign Violation Warning (SSVW) safety application is intended to improve safety for at unsignalized intersections with posted stop signs by providing warnings to the driver approaching an unsignalized intersection. The application is designed to warn drivers that they may violate an upcoming stop sign based on their speeds and distance to the stop sign. In order for the application to operate the vehicle needs to have detailed geometric information about the intersection, which is used by the onboard portion of the application to determine if a stop sign violation is likely and to provide the driver a warning about the potential stop sign violation. The geometric information could be obtained from an RSE at the intersection, or obtained from an RSE at the intersection then it could be augmented with road surface information or other weather-related data.

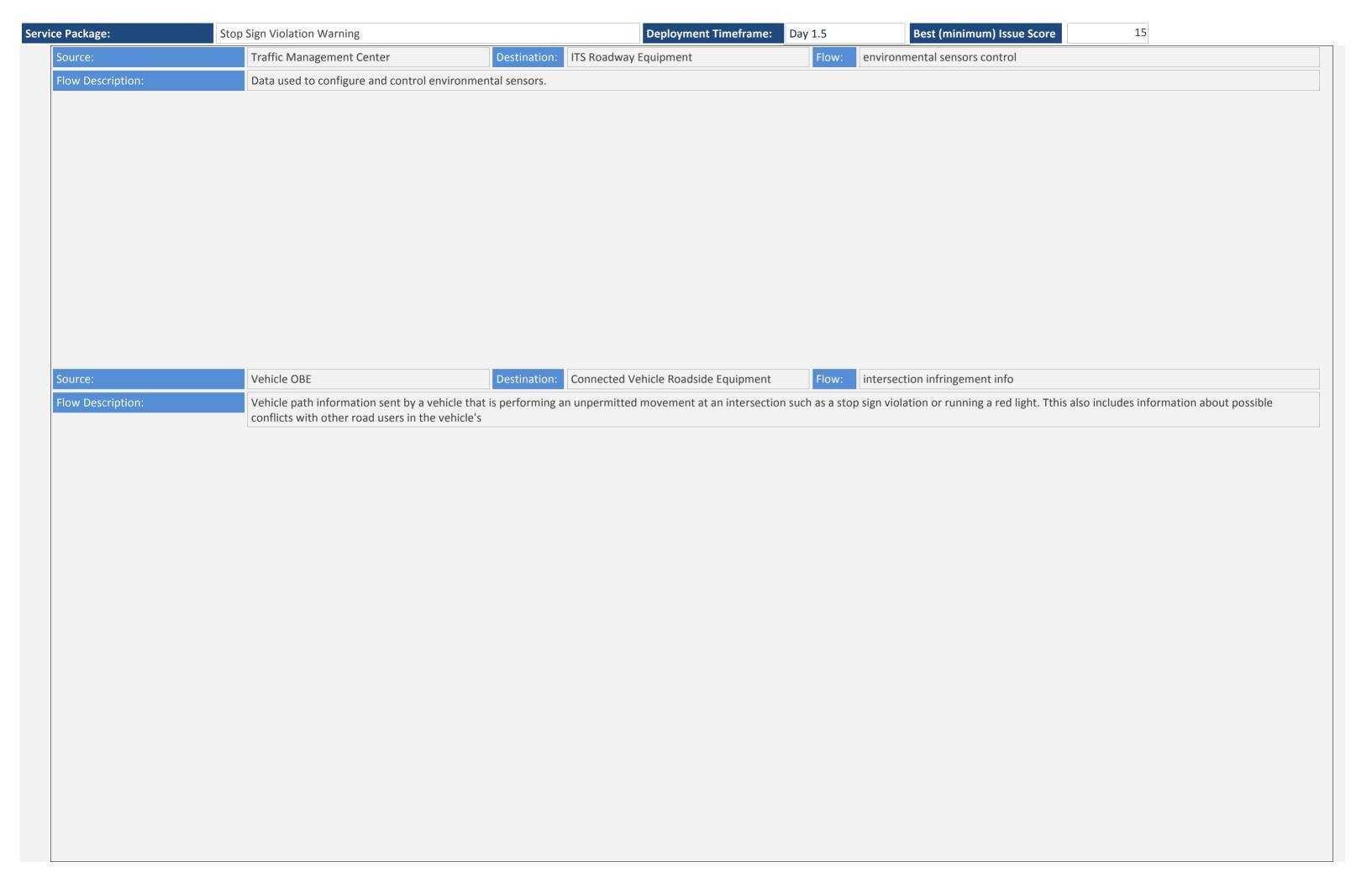


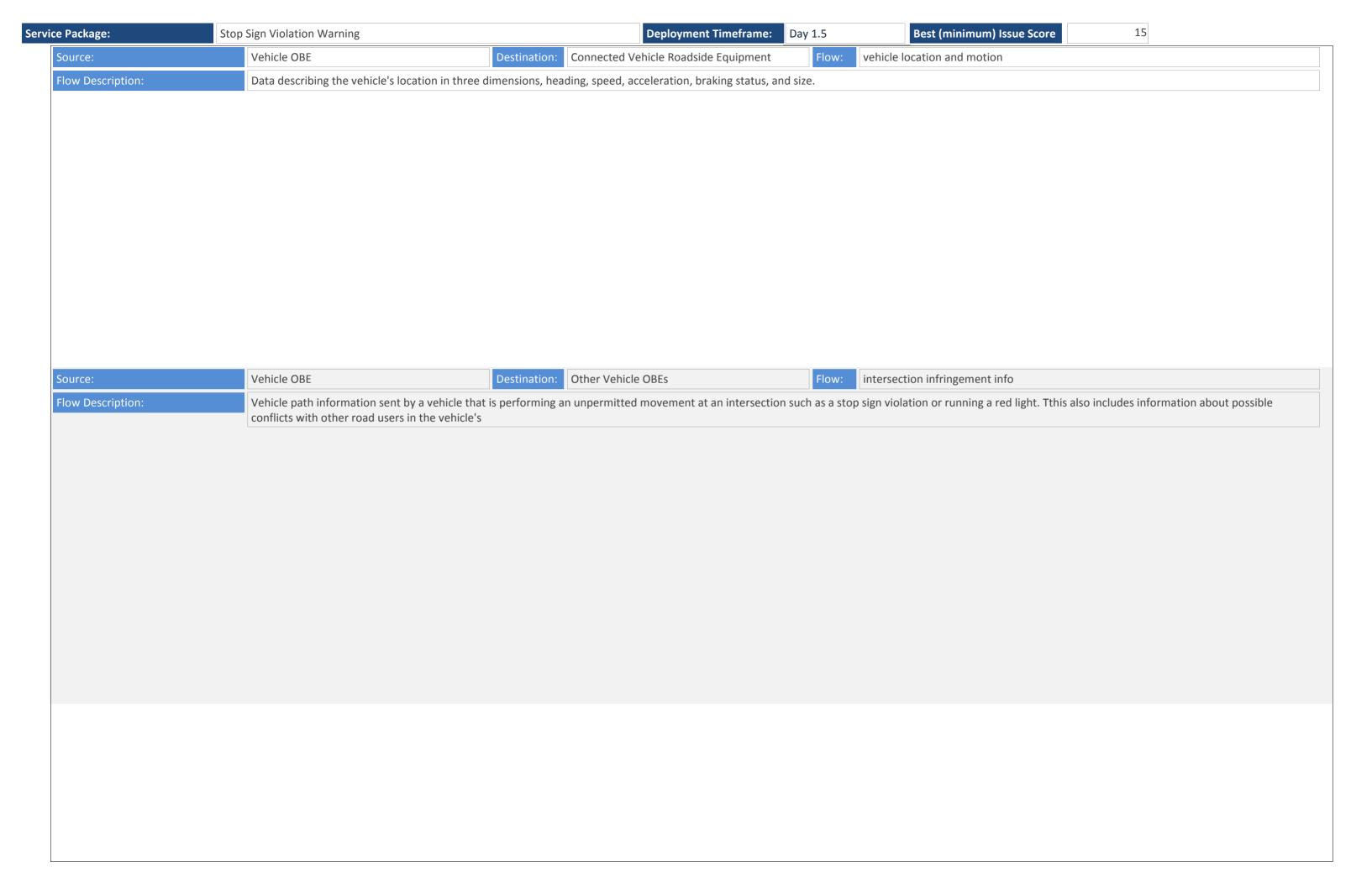


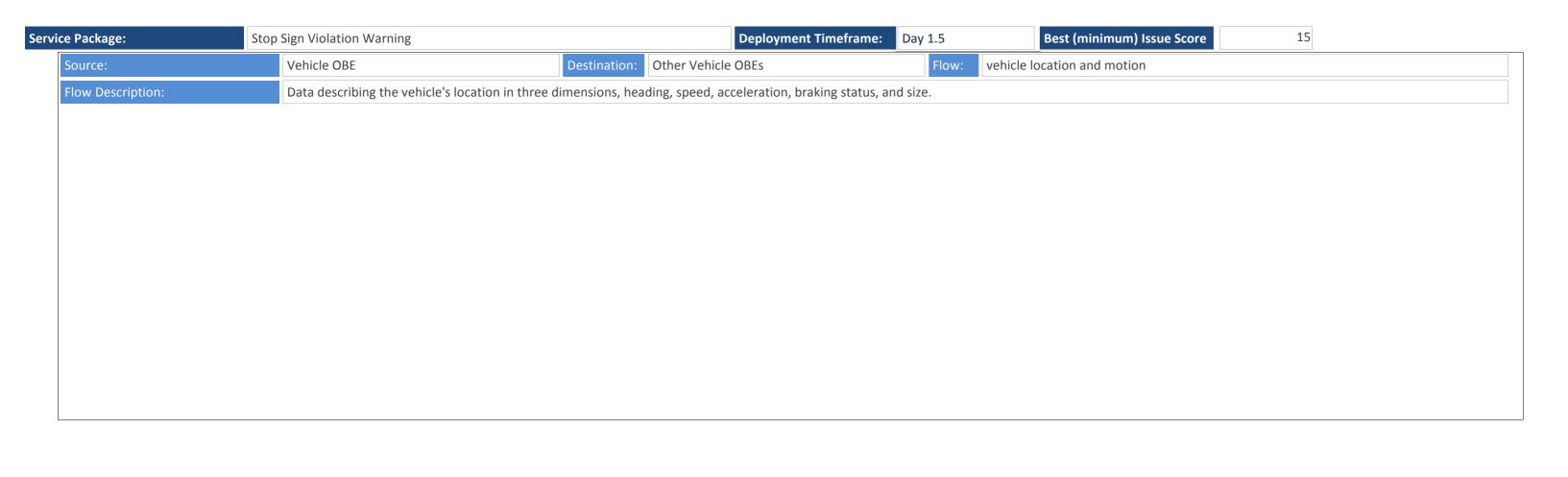












Service Package:	Traveler Information- Smart Parking	Deployment Timeframe:	Day 1.5	Best (minimum) Issue Score	15
The Traveler Information -Smart Parki	ing application provides users with real-time location, availability, type (e.g., street, g drivers to search for a parking space, which can have eco benefits such as reducing e	garage, AFV only), and the price	ce of parking. The parking	information can be provided via	DSRC or wide area communications. The
application reduces time required for	univers to search for a parking space, which can have eco benefits such as reducing e	emissions. The application also	o supports dynamic pricing	g or parking based on factors such	as demand, emissions, or venicle type.

