Macroliability

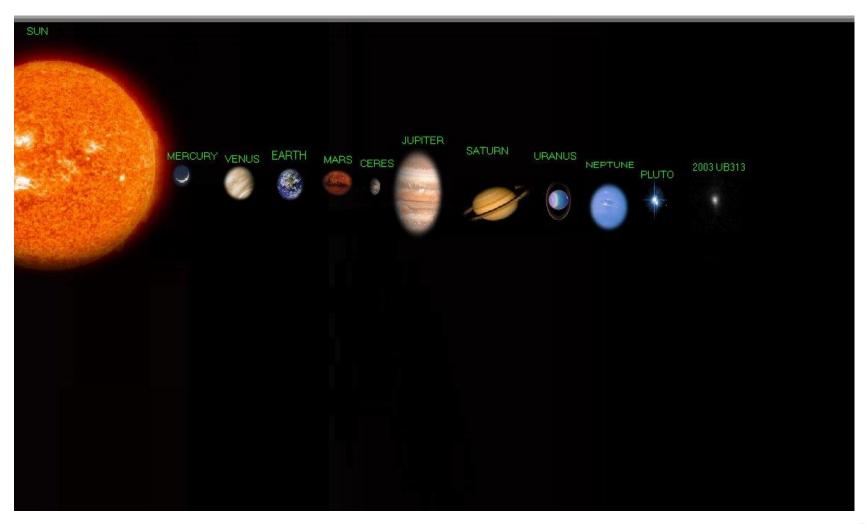
Bryant Walker Smith

Assistant Professor
University of South Carolina School of Law
and (by courtesy) School of Engineering

Affiliate Scholar Center for Internet and Society at Stanford Law School



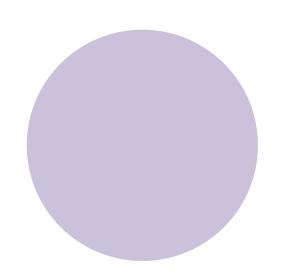
The charts that follow are not to scale.





Crashes without automation

Crashes with automation?







> 30,000 fatal crashes 1,600,000 injury crashes 5,500,000 police-reported crashes 11,000,000 total crashes (...)

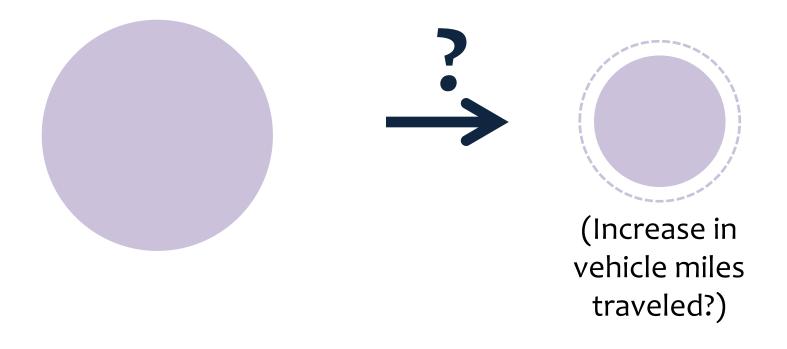
every year in the United States alone

This has yet to be demonstrated (notwithstanding frequent claims to the contrary)



Crashes without automation

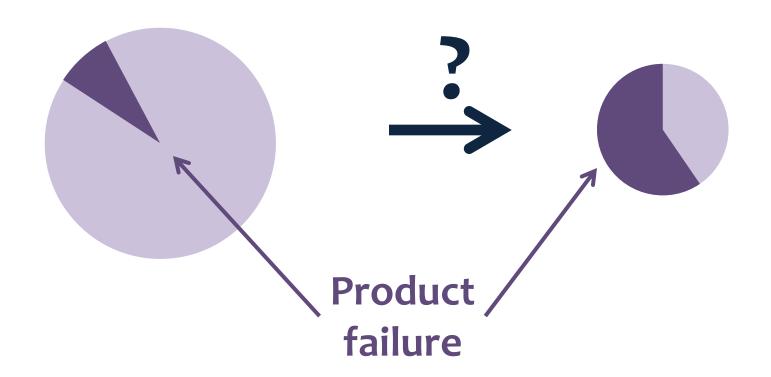
Crashes with automation?





Crashes without automation

Crashes with automation?





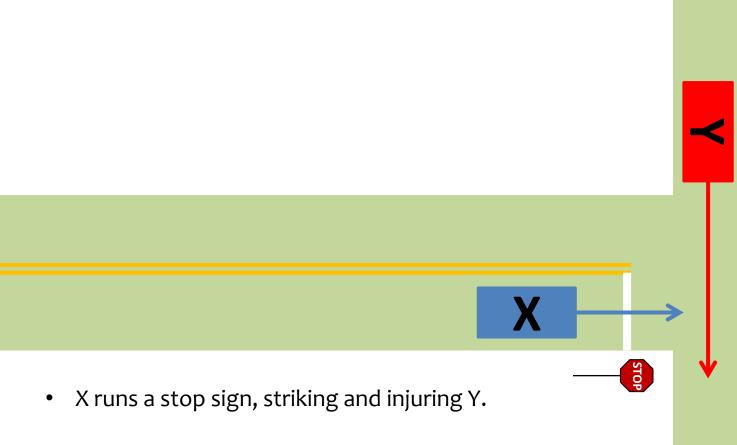
Crashes with automation: Some types of product failure

The automated driving system ...

- ... performed worse than a human
- ... performed worse than a better system
- ... interacted poorly with the user
- ... interacted poorly with other systems
- ... used bad data
- ... supplied bad data
- ... facilitated a security breach
- ... degraded ungracefully

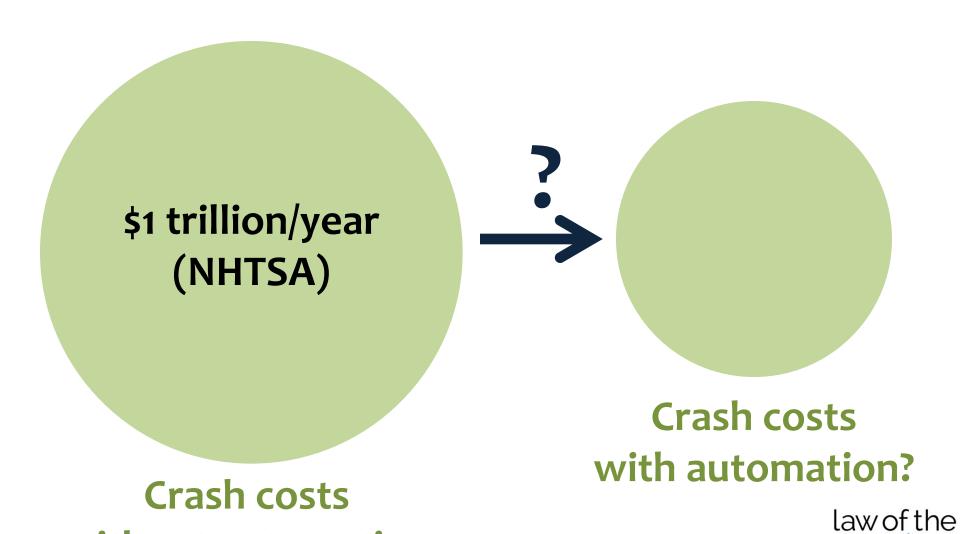






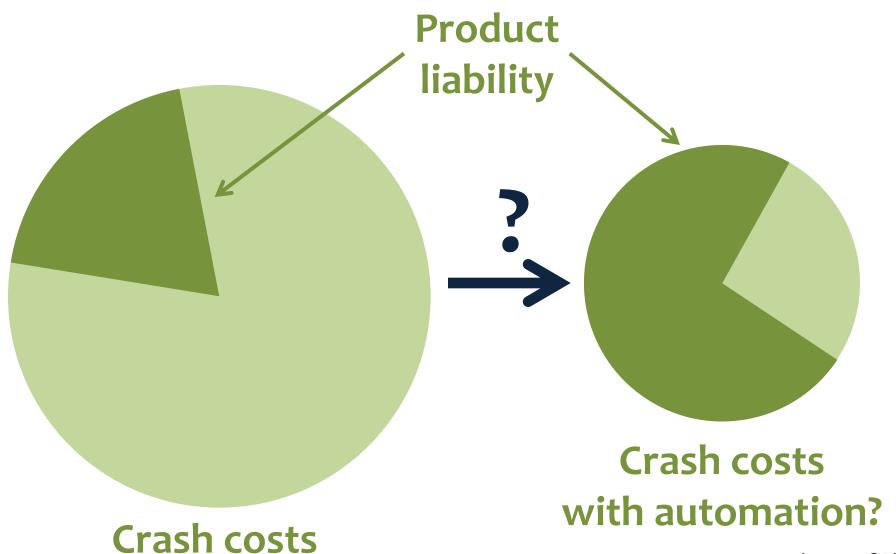
- X is likely liable to Y.
- If Y is in an automated vehicle, its manufacturer may also be liable to Y (if its vehicle could have anticipated and avoided the crash).





without automation

Pewly

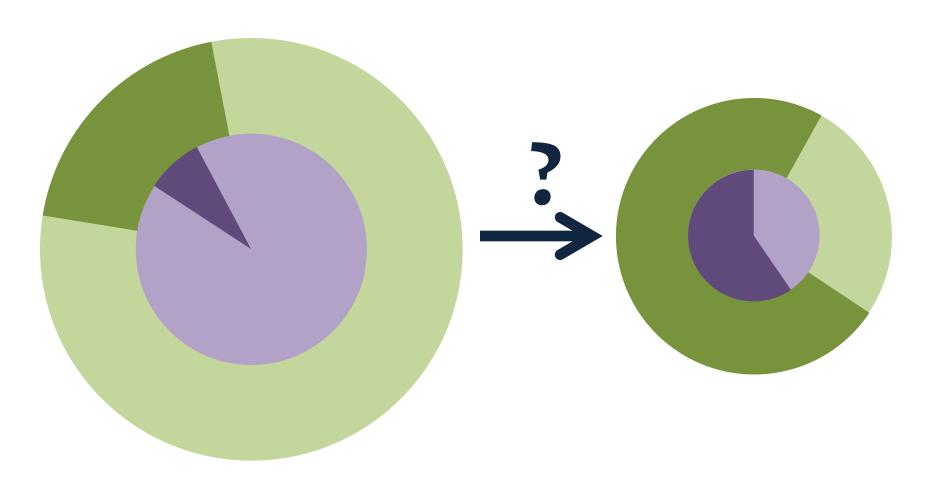


without automation

law of the Pewly Possible

Without automation

With automation?





Product liability

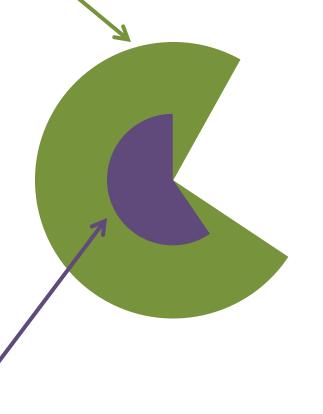
Compared to individual drivers, manufacturers ...

... may face higher jury awards

... may be more likely to be solvent

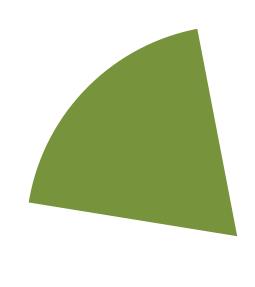
... may pay more through J&S liability

Product failure





Product liability tomorrow



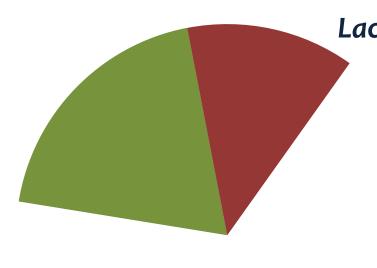
Product liability without automation



Product liability with automation?



Product liability tomorrow



Lack of automation as the defect

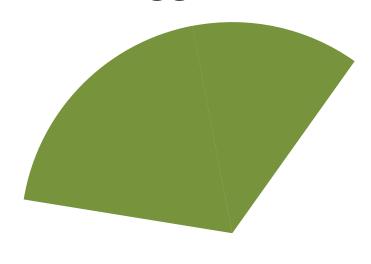


Product liability without automation

Product liability with automation?



Product liability tomorrow: A bigger slice of a smaller pie (of liability)?



Product liability without automation





Product liability with automation?



Who cares?

 People who are injured in crashes (Compensation rationale of product liability)

 People who could be injured in crashes (Safety rationale of product liability)



Who might care?

Developers Consumers Society Liability uncertainty? Slower deployment? Slower adoption? Liability exposure? Higher cost? Slower adoption?

Is this testable?



"The prospect of liability for catastrophic accidents resulting from a failure of AVCS will likely deter entities from becoming involved with AVCS and impede its development unless the federal government adopts some or all of the legislative [limits on liability]."

Advanced Vehicle Control Systems:
Potential Tort Liability for Developers
(prepared for FHWA in 1993)



So what happened?

• 1993 report's recommendations were not adopted

Automakers released many of the technologies

Many companies investing heavily in R&D

Several have "accepted" current liability regime



Others also "accept" liability





https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/59/DHL-BX08KLD.jpg

What could and should happen?



Proximity-Driven Liability 102 Geo. L.J. 1777 (2014)



Regulation and the Risk of Inaction

Autonomous Driving in the Road Transport of the Future

newlypossible.org



How Governments Can Promote Automated Driving



Technology and Liability

(forthcoming 2016)

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