

State	Minimum Distance Requirement for Trucks	Legality of Platooning and Pending Legislation
<b>Alabama</b>	300 feet per ALA. CODE § 32-5A-89	Platooning is permitted if the platoon is engaged in electronic brake coordination and other requirements imposed by the Department of Transportation. The statute’s intent is to “allow both commercial platooning deployment and activities to provide research for truck platooning technology and to exempt the trailing trucks from receiving a citation for following too closely.” ALA. CODE § 32-5A-89(d).
<b>Alaska</b>	“Sufficient space” per 13 AAC 02.090	Platooning is not permitted and there are no pending bills regarding platooning.
<b>Arizona</b>	“Sufficient space” per ARIZ. REV. STAT. § 28-730	Platooning is not permitted, but pending House Bill 2684 (2019) relates to autonomous vehicles, although not specific to platooning.
<b>Arkansas</b>	200 feet per ARK. CODE ANN. § 27-51-305	<p>Platooning is permitted for trucks equipped with “driver-assistive truck platooning systems”, defined as “technology that integrates sensor array, wireless communication, vehicle controls, and specialized software to synchronize acceleration and braking between two (2) or more vehicles while leaving each vehicle's steering control and systems monitoring and intervention in the control of its human operator.” ARK. CODE ANN. § 27-51-305(c)-(d).</p> <p>House Bill 1561, enacted in March 2019, includes more definitions and terms such as “fully autonomous vehicle” and “operational design domain” and adds an Emergency Clause stating that autonomous vehicle and fully autonomous vehicle testing and operation is necessary.</p>
<b>California</b>	300 feet per CAL. VEH. CODE § 21704	Platooning is only permitted pursuant to Assembly Bill 669, which extended the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) platooning test pilot program to 2020 after it had initially been set to expire in 2018.
<b>Colorado</b>	“Sufficient space” per COLO. REV. STAT. § 42-4-1008	Platooning is not permitted and there are no pending bills regarding platooning, but in 2017, Colorado enacted Senate Bill 213 which allowed autonomous vehicles to operate within the state.

<b>Connecticut</b>	“Reasonable and prudent” per CONN. GEN. STAT. ANN. § 14-240	Platooning is not permitted, and Senate Bill 425, which related to autonomous vehicles although not specific to platooning, failed in January 2019.
<b>Delaware</b>	300 feet per DEL. CODE tit. 21, § 4123	Platooning is not permitted and there are no pending bills regarding platooning, but in September of 2017, Governor John Carney signed Executive Order No. 14 establishing an Advisory Council tasked with developing recommendations to prepare the state for connected and autonomous vehicles.
<b>Florida</b>	300 feet per FLA. STAT. ANN. § 316.0895	House Bill 725, which recently passed and will be effective October 1, 2019, defines “platooning” in regard to assistive truck platooning technology pilot project and exempts the operator of a nonlead vehicle in a platoon from provisions relating to following too closely.
<b>Georgia</b>	“Sufficient space” per GA. CODE § 40-6-49	Platooning is permitted, so the state FTC statute does not apply to the operator of any “non-leading vehicle traveling in a coordinated platoon.” GA. CODE § 40-6-49(e).
<b>Hawaii</b>	“Reasonable and prudent” per HAW. REV. STAT. § 291C-50	Platooning is not permitted, but pending House Bill 1183 (2019) relates to testing of autonomous vehicles in the state, although not specific to platooning.
<b>Idaho</b>	“Reasonable and prudent” per IDA. CODE § 49-638	Platooning is not permitted and there are no pending bills regarding platooning, but in 2018, Governor C.L. Otter signed Executive Order No. 2018-01, which called for the creation of a Committee devoted to autonomous vehicle testing.
<b>Illinois</b>	“Sufficient space” per 625 ILL. COMP. STAT. 5/11-710	Platooning is not permitted, but House Bills 4050 (2018) and 4654 (2018) both sought to amend the Vehicle Code to define platooning and exempt platooned vehicles from the following too closely code. Both bills halted in January of 2019. More generally, House Bill 2575, introduced in February 2019, creates the Autonomous Vehicle Act, but leaves out platooning.
<b>Indiana</b>	300 feet per IND. CODE § 9-21-8-15	Platooning is permitted as an exception for vehicles traveling within the same vehicle platoon to the state’s FTC statute. IND. CODE § 9-21-8-15(a).  “Vehicle platoon” is defined as “a group of motor vehicles that are traveling in a unified manner under electronic coordination at speeds and following distances that are faster and closer than would be

		reasonable and prudent without electronic coordination.” IND. CODE § 9-21-8-0.5(3).
<b>Iowa</b>	300 feet per IOWA CODE § 321.308	Platooning is not permitted, but Senate Bill 428 (2019) seeks to amend the current statute’s distance requirements to exclude “any motor vehicle following another motor vehicle in a sequence of two vehicles using technology and equipment that electronically coordinates the speed and brakes of the following vehicle with the speed and brakes of the lead vehicle.” This bill is still pending.
<b>Kansas</b>	“Sufficient space” per KAN. STAT. § 8-1523	Platooning is not permitted, and House Bill 2605 (2018), which proposed an exemption for platooned vehicles on four-lane divided highways, failed to pass. There has been no proposed platooning legislation since.
<b>Kentucky</b>	250 feet per KY. REV. STAT. § 189.340	Platooning is permitted, so the state’s FTC statute requiring truck drivers to provide at least 250 feet of space when following another vehicle does not apply to “trailing commercial motor vehicles involved in a platoon. KY. REV. STAT. § 189.340(9)(c).  “Platoon” is defined as a group of “two (2) individual commercial motor vehicles traveling in a unified manner at electronically coordinated speeds.” KY. REV. STAT. § 281.010(39).
<b>Louisiana</b>	400 feet per LA. STAT. § 32:81	Platooning is permitted, provided that the platoon operator’s operational plan is approved by the several state agencies. However, the statute further provides that no operation of a platoon can be authorized on a two-lane highway. LA. STAT. § 32:81(D)-(F).
<b>Maine</b>	150 feet per ME. REV. STAT. tit. 29-A, § 2066	Platooning is not permitted and there are no pending bills regarding platooning specifically. House Bill 1204 (2018) was recently enacted and establishes a commission on autonomous vehicles and allowing the testing, demonstration and deployment of automated driving systems. House Bill 135 (2019) is still pending, but would fund \$15 million dollars to the Maine Technology Institute to allow municipalities to invest in smart and connected infrastructure including but not limited to autonomous vehicle projects.
<b>Maryland</b>	“Enough space” per MD. CODE, TRANSP. § 21-310	Platooning is not permitted and there are no pending bills regarding platooning. Two proposed bills, HB 1013 (2017) and HB 902 (2017), would have established a “safe autonomous vehicle project” authorizing manufacturers of autonomous and

		connected vehicles to supervise the driving of these vehicles on state highway, but both failed.
<b>Massachusetts</b>	200 feet per 720 MASS. CODE REGS. 9.06	Platooning is not permitted, but there are multiple bills regarding autonomous driving pending, although none specific to platooning.
<b>Michigan</b>	“Reasonable and prudent” or 500 feet per MICH. COMP. LAWS § 257.643	Platooning is permitted, so Michigan’s FTC statute requiring drivers to not follow other vehicles “more closely than is reasonable and prudent” and for vehicles with a gross weight in excess of 5,000 pounds to provide at least 500 feet between preceding vehicles do not apply to vehicles in a platoon. MICH. COMP. LAWS § 257.643(4).
<b>Minnesota</b>	500 feet per MINN. STAT. § 169.18	Platooning is not permitted, and previous bills in 2017 and 2018 to create exceptions for platooning failed to pass. However, pending bills HF 1995 and Senate Bill 2177, both introduced in March 2019, would amend the current statute to allow a platooning system if a plan has been approved.
<b>Mississippi</b>	300 feet per MISS. CODE § 63-3-619	Platooning is permitted but only after the platoon operator files a plan for approval of general platoon operations with the Department of Transportation. MISS. CODE § 63-3-619(3).
<b>Missouri</b>	300 feet per MO. REV. STAT. § 304.044	Platooning is not permitted, and previous efforts to legalize platooning have all failed. In 2016, Governor Jay Nixon vetoed House Bill 1733, which would have permitted it. In the most recent legislative session, Senate Bill 186 and House Bill 748, which would create an exception to the state’s statute for platooning, both failed to pass.
<b>Montana</b>	“Sufficient space” per MONT. CODE § 61-8-329	Platooning is not permitted and there are no bills pending, although Montana did pass a joint resolution in 2017 to study whether laws were needed to accommodate autonomous vehicles
<b>Nebraska</b>	“Sufficient space” per NEB. REV. STAT. § 60-6140	Platooning is not permitted and there are no pending bills regarding platooning. Legislative Bill 1122 (2018) would have permitted platooning, but it failed to pass, although Legislative Bill 989, which allowed for automated vehicles to operate on public roads subject to certain conditions, has passed.
<b>Nevada</b>	500 feet per NEV. REV. STAT. § 484B.127	“Driver-assistive platooning technology” is exempted from the FTC statute. NEV. REV. STAT. § 484B.127(4).  It is defined as: “technology which enables two or more trucks or other motor vehicles to travel on a

		highway at electronically coordinated speeds in a unified manner at a following distance that is closer than would be reasonable and prudent without the use of the technology. The term does not include “an automated driving system”. NEV. REV. STAT. § 482A.032.
<b>New Hampshire</b>	“Sufficient space” per N.H. REV. STAT. § 265:25	Platooning is not permitted and there are no pending bills regarding platooning. In 2018, Governor Chris Sununu vetoed House Bill 314 which sought, in part, to establish an automated and “connected vehicle” testing and deployment commission.
<b>New Jersey</b>	100 feet per N.J. STAT. § 39:4-89	Platooning is not permitted, but there are multiple bills regarding autonomous driving pending, although none specific to platooning.
<b>New Mexico</b>	300 feet per N.M. STAT. § 66-7-318	Platooning is not permitted, and the most recent legislative effort to allow for it, Senate Bill 332 (2019), failed to pass.
<b>New York</b>	“Sufficient space” per N.Y. VEH. & TRAF. LAW § 1129	Platooning is not permitted, but there are multiple bills regarding autonomous driving pending, although none specific to platooning.
<b>North Carolina</b>	“Sufficient space” per N.C. GEN. STAT. § 20-152	Platooning is permitted for any “non-leading commercial motor vehicle traveling in a platoon on any roadway” as authorized by the Department of Transportation. N.C. GEN. STAT. § 20-152(c).
<b>North Dakota</b>	“Sufficient space” per N.D. CENT. CODE § 39-10-18	Platooning is now permitted. House Bill 1199 amended the state’s FTC statute to create an exception for a “non-lead vehicle in a platoon”. The bill defined “platoon” as “a group of vehicles using vehicle-to-vehicle communications to travel in a unified manner at close following distances on a multilane, limited-access, divided highway.” Section two (2) of HB 1199 also permitted motor vehicle platoons as long as an operational plan is submitted by a platoon technology provider or commercial motor vehicle operator and approved by the department. The bill was enacted on April 8, 2019.
<b>Ohio</b>	“Sufficient space” per OHIO REV. CODE § 4511.34	Platooning is not permitted and there are no pending bills regarding platooning, but House Bill 669 (2018), which would specify the requirements for operating an automated commercial motor vehicle, is pending with the House Transportation and Public Safety Committee.

<b>Oklahoma</b>	“Sufficient space” per OKLA. STAT. tit. 47, § 11-310	Platooning is permitted. Senate Bill 189 (2019), which was approved on April 30, 2019 and became effective on July 1, 2019, amended the state’s FTC statute such that it would not apply to “a non-lead vehicle in a platoon” or “the operator thereof, as long as the platoon consists of not more than two motor vehicles.” “Platoon” is defined in the bill as a group of vehicles “traveling in a unified manner at electronically coordinated speeds at following distances that are closer than would be reasonable and prudent without such coordination.”
<b>Oregon</b>	“Sufficient space” per OR. REV. STAT. § 811.485	Platooning is permitted to any “person operating a vehicle that is part of a connected automated braking system” defined as “a system that uses vehicle-to-vehicle communication to electronically coordinate the braking of a lead vehicle with the braking of one or more following vehicles.” OR. REV. STAT. § 811.485(3).
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	“Sufficient space” per 75 PA. C.S.A. § 3310	Effective April 22, 2019 in Pennsylvania, platooning will be permitted, but “each vehicle in a platoon must be marked with a visual identified on the power unit” and there are multiple restrictions: (1) three or fewer vehicles in the platoon; (2) the platoon may only travel on limited access highways or interstate highways, unless otherwise permitted; (3) the platoon’s movement may be restricted for “operational of safety reasons; and (4) there must be a driver in each vehicle. 75 PA. C.S.A. § 3317(a)-(d). Finally, in order to operate a platoon on a highway, a plan must be filed with the state for review, but if the plan is not rejected within 30 days after the plan is received, the individual may operate the platoon. 75 PA. C.S.A. § 3317(e).
<b>Rhode Island</b>	“Reasonable and prudent” per 31 R.I. GEN. LAWS § 31-15-12	Platooning is not permitted and there are no pending bills regarding platooning.
<b>South Carolina</b>	“Sufficient space” per S.C. CODE § 56-5-1930	Platooning is permitted for vehicles, “subject to Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations and traveling in a series of commercial vehicles using cooperative adaptive cruise control or any other automated driving technology.” S.C. CODE § 56-5-1930(d).

<b>South Dakota</b>	“Sufficient space” per S.D. COD. LAWS § 32-26-41	Platooning is not permitted and there are no pending bills regarding platooning.
<b>Tennessee</b>	300 feet per TENN. CODE § 55-8-124	Platooning is permitted as an exception to the state’s FTC statute. TENN. CODE § 55-8-124(d).
<b>Texas</b>	“Sufficient space” per TEX. TRANSP. CODE § 545.062	Platooning is permitted for an “operator of a vehicle equipped with a connected braking system that is following another vehicle equipped with that system may be assisted by the system to maintain an assured clear distance or sufficient space as required” by the FTC statute. “Connected braking system” is defined as “a system by which the braking of one vehicle is electronically coordinated with the braking system of a following vehicle.” TEX. TRANSP. CODE § 545.062(d).
<b>Utah</b>	“Reasonable and prudent” and allowing at least two seconds to elapse per UTAH CODE § 41-6a-711	Platooning is permitted, so the state requirement for all vehicles to follow at a distance that is reasonable and prudent and “so that at least two seconds elapse before reaching the location of the vehicle directly in front of the operator’s vehicle” does not apply to the operator of a vehicle that is (1) part of a connected platooning system and (2) not the lead vehicle. UTAH CODE § 41-6a-711(3)(b).  “Connected platooning system” is defined as a “system that uses vehicle-to-vehicle communication to electronically coordinate the speed and braking of a lead vehicle with the speed and braking of one or more following vehicles.” UTAH CODE § 41-6a-711(1).
<b>Vermont</b>	“Sufficient space” per VT. STAT. tit. 23, § 1039	Platooning is not permitted and there are no pending bills regarding platooning, although in 2017, House Bill 494 passed, which included a provision for the State Secretary to monitor “activities in other states” and “industry trends related to the development and rollout” of automated vehicles.
<b>Virginia</b>	“Reasonable and prudent” per VA. CODE § 46.2-816	Platooning is not permitted and there are no pending bills regarding platooning.
<b>Washington</b>	“Sufficient space” per WASH. REV. CODE § 46.61.145	Platooning is not permitted and there are no pending bills regarding platooning, but in 2018 House Bill 2970 passed, which created a committee to develop policy recommendations to address the operation of autonomous vehicles on public roadways.
<b>West Virginia</b>	200 feet per W. VA. CODE § 17C-7-10	Platooning is not permitted and there are no pending bills regarding platooning.

<b>Wisconsin</b>	500 feet per Wis. STAT. § 346.14	Platooning is permitted as an exception to the state's FTC statute. Wis. STAT. § 346.14(2)(c).  "Platoon" is defined as a "group of individual motor vehicles traveling in a unified manner at electronically coordinated speeds". Wis. STAT. § 346.14(1b).
<b>Wyoming</b>	"Sufficient space" per WYO. STAT. § 31-5-210	Platooning is not permitted and there are no pending bills regarding platooning.