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# ACCOMMODATING LAW ENFORCEMENT IN WORK ZONES



2002 Roadway Work Zone  
Safety Conference and  
Exhibition  
December 6, 2002



# The Problem....

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- Enforcement areas often eliminated
- Legislation hampers enforcement efforts

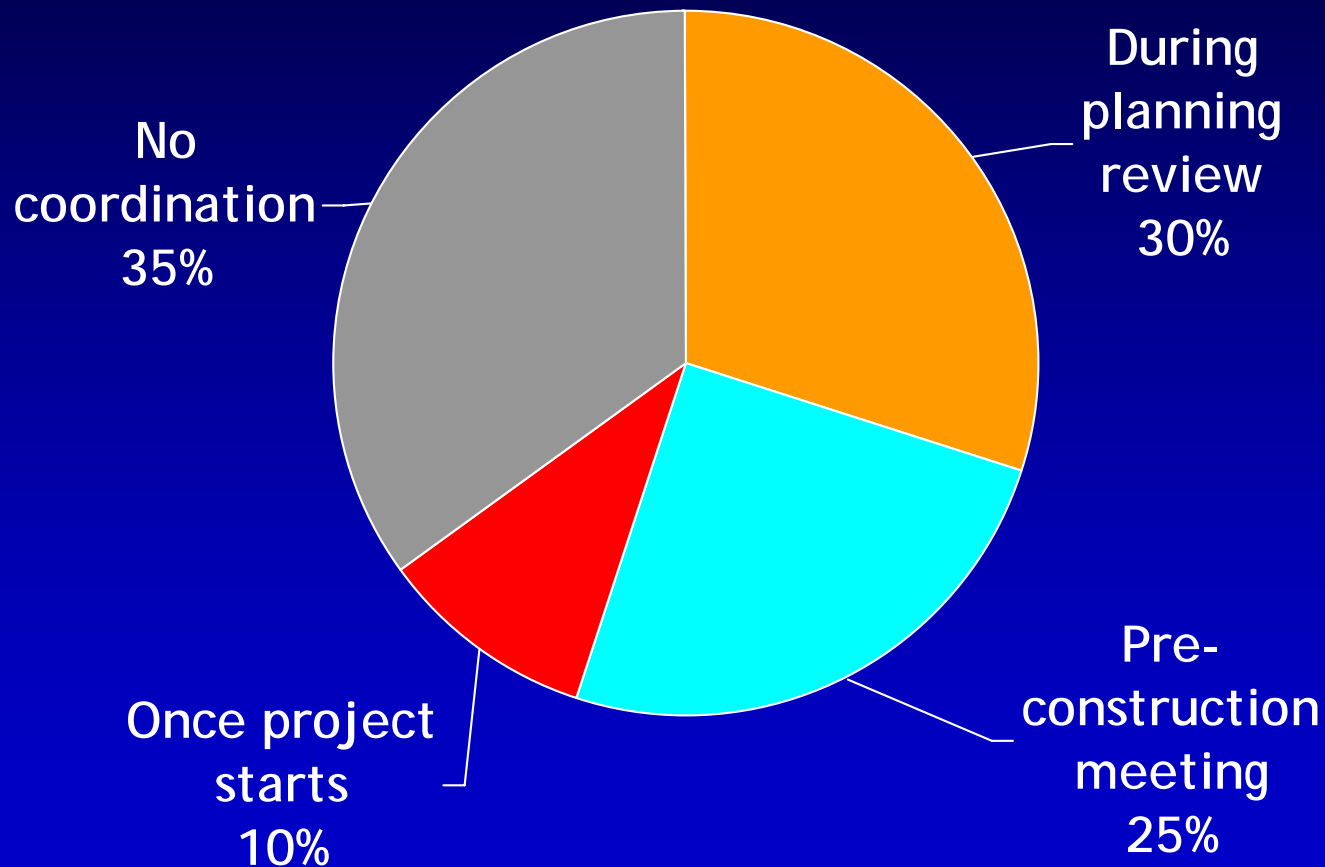
# What Can Be Done?

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- Better DOT/enforcement coordination during planning/design/construction
- Better use of technologies
- Better enforcement-friendly designs

# When Does Coordination Begin?

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# Innovative Arrangements

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- NJ State Police Construction Unit
  - *OSHA-certified officers*
  - *Traffic control plan training*
  
- South Dakota DOTCOP
  - *Officers hired as DOT employees*
  - *Special DOT vehicles*
  - *Authority limited to work zones*

# Supporting Technologies

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- Providing “real-time” information
- Automated speed enforcement (ASE)



# Simple “Real-Time” Signing



# Standard ASE Technologies

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- High DOT/contractor/enforcement interest
- Requires legislative changes to transportation code
- Significant public/political opposition to ASE systems in the U.S.



# Modified ASE?

Speed:	-71 MPH	Threshold Speed:	65	Time:	14:55:55	Operator:	Schrock
Range:	896 FT	Posted Speed:	70	Date:	28Nov2000	File #:	7d0b1c0e37380b42000-03
Location:	Highway 21	Media ID:	TMS				

- Use in a real-time, remote mode
- Move enforcement activity outside of work zone



# Technically Feasible?

- 85-88% of vehicles correctly identified 0.5 to 1.5 miles downstream
- Wireless transmission of up to two images per minute



# Is It Practical?

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- Legal/political challenges
  - *Continuous vehicle tracking*
  - *Visual verification of a violation*
  - *"Speed trap" perceptions*
- Financial challenges (ASE \$50,000+)
- Deployment/maintenance challenges

# “Enforceable” Work Zone Designs

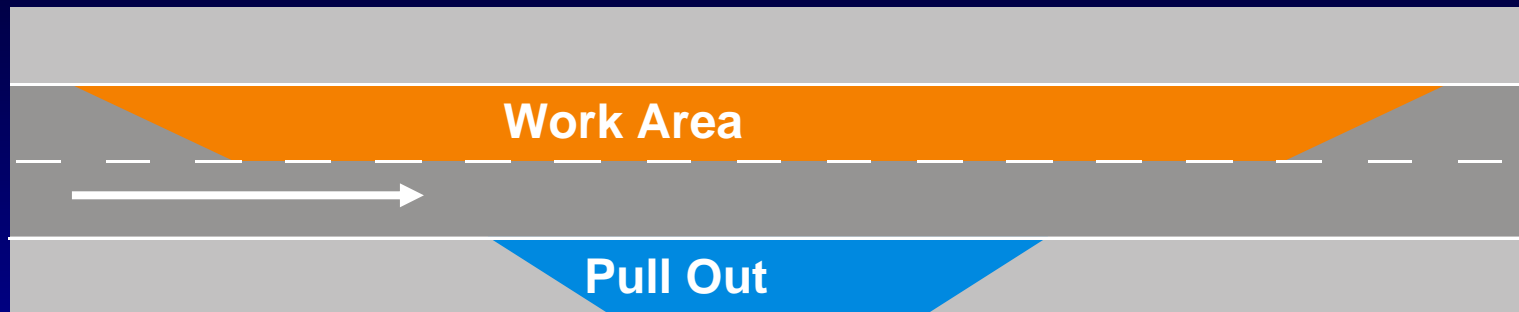
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- Limit allowable work zone lengths
- Elevated pads
- Enforcement pull-out areas



# Enforcement Pull-Out Areas

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- How long?
- How far apart?
- How best to incorporate?

# Pull-Out Area Length

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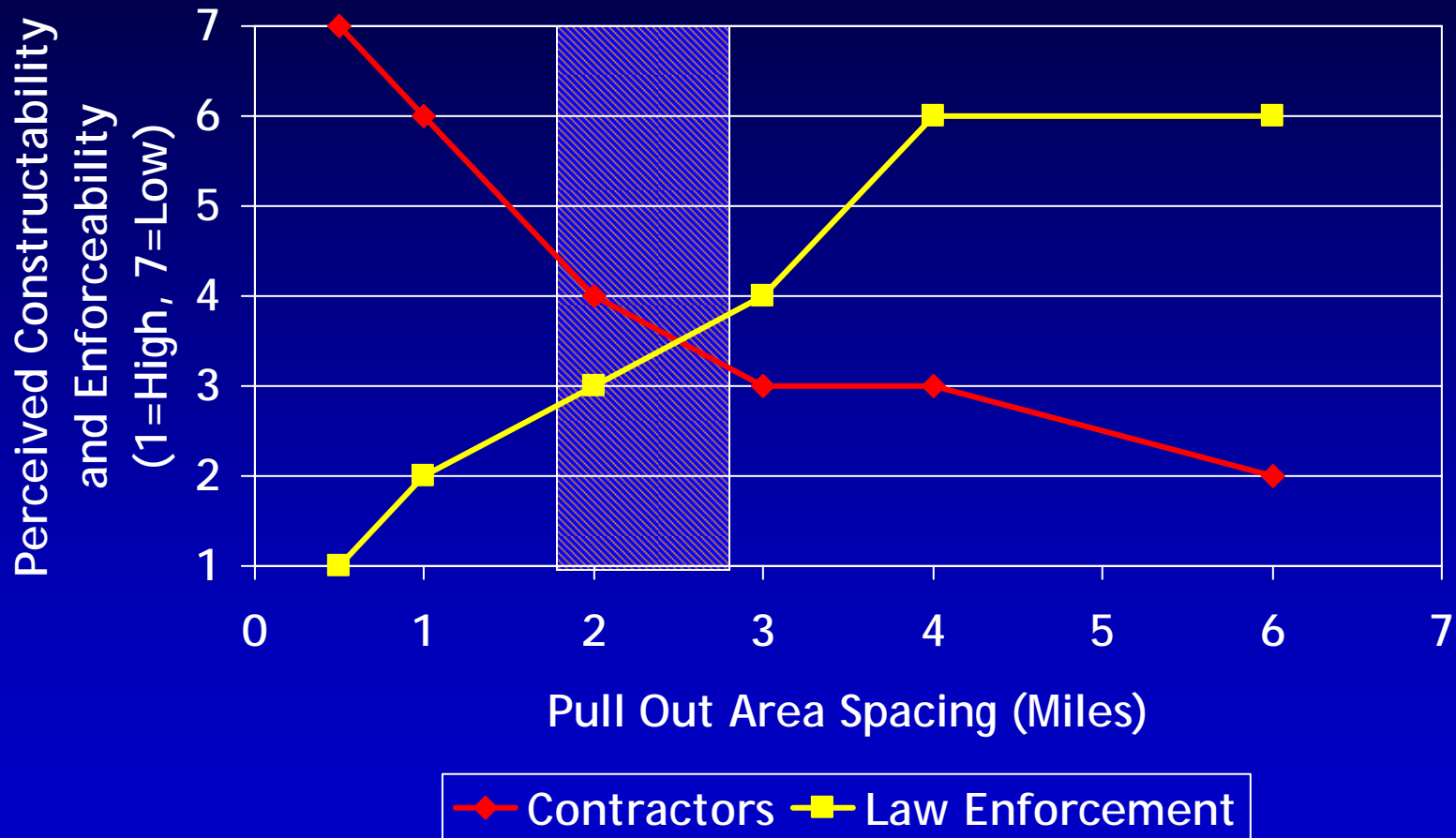
- AASHTO HOV Design Guide
- Typical driver deceleration/acceleration values
- Observed driver behavior after receiving a citation
- Conclusion:
  - *Pull out areas should be ¼ mile long on high-speed facilities*

# Pull Out Area Spacing

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- Direct MOEs and costs difficult to assess
- General hypothesis:
  - *Not too closely spaced (constructability)*
  - *Not too widely spaced (enforceability)*

# Building a Consensus





# Other Considerations

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- Enforcement buy-in on each project
- Provide appropriate sight distance
- Look for ways to incorporate into standard construction phasing