

# Lane Closure Policy Development, Enforcement, and Exceptions: A Survey of Seven State Transportation Agencies



## Interim Report February 2007

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<b>16. Abstract</b> <p>Traffic volume increases and an aging infrastructure create the need for reconstruction, rehabilitation, and maintenance of existing facilities. As more motorists feel that delays should be minimal during highway renewal projects, lane closures that reduce capacity through the work zone should not create unreasonable delays. In order to facilitate the determination of when a lane closure is permitted during the day, some state transportation agencies (STAs) have developed lane closure policies, or strategies, that they use as guidance in determining daily permitted lane closure times. Permitted lane closure times define what times of the day, week, or season a lane closure is allowed on a facility and at a specific location or segment.</p> <p>This research addresses the lane closure policies of several STAs that were reputed to have good lane closures policies or strategies and that were selected by the project advisory committee for further research. These agencies include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)</li> <li>• Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT), Region 1 and Region 6</li> <li>• Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT)</li> <li>• Minnesota Department of Transportation (Mn/DOT), Metropolitan District</li> <li>• Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT)</li> <li>• Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT)</li> <li>• Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT)</li> </ul> <p>A survey was sent to each STA to help determine its actions with respect to the undocumented mechanics of the policy and to find some common ground for policy comparison.</p>			
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# **LANE CLOSURE POLICY DEVELOPMENT, ENFORCEMENT, AND EXCEPTIONS: A SURVEY OF SEVEN STATE TRANSPORTATION AGENCIES**

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February 2007**

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- Dan Sprengleler, Iowa Department of Transportation
- Tracy Scriba, Office of Operations, Federal Highway Administration

We also appreciate the contributions received from the state transportation agencies that participated in our survey and patiently answered our many questions. These respondents are identified throughout the text.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

Traffic volume increases and an aging infrastructure create the need for reconstruction, rehabilitation, and maintenance of existing facilities. As more motorists feel that delays should be minimal during highway renewal projects, lane closures that reduce capacity through the work zone should not create unreasonable delays. In order to facilitate the determination of when a lane closure is permitted during the day, some states have developed lane closure policies, or strategies, that they use as guidance or as a “final rule” in determining daily permitted lane closure times. Permitted lane closure times define what times of the day, week, or season a lane closure is allowed on a facility and at a specific location or segment.

Some state transportation agencies (STA) have developed lane closure policies or strategies. We have researched the policies and strategies of a few STAs, reputed to have good lane closures policies or strategies, that were selected by the project advisory committee for further research. These agencies included the following:

- California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)
- Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT)
- Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT)
- Minnesota Department of Transportation (Mn/DOT), Metropolitan District
- Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT)
- Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT)
- Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT)

Many of these agencies have documentation available to the general public that introduces and describes the state’s lane closure policy. Others only provide the documentation, which may be limited in nature, to staff within the agency. Through examination of these available documents, it was discovered that these STAs’ lane closure policies are each unique in their components. Furthermore, the range in available information provided in each document make some STAs appear to have very intricate policies while others’ seem very simplistic by comparison.

Many questions were raised after looking into these policies, generally concerning the lane closure and permitted lane closure time development, exceptions to the policy, and enforcement of the policy and lane closure times (i.e., mechanics of the development and enforcement of the policy). A survey was sent to each state to help determine each STA’s actions with respect to the undocumented mechanics of the policy—beyond what was stated in each agency’s respective written policy or strategy—and to find some common ground for policy comparison.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

In order to understand the mechanics of each STA's lane closure policies, surveys were developed and distributed to the following STAs:

- Caltrans
- CDOT, Region 1 and Region 6
- INDOT
- Mn/DOT, Metropolitan District
- MoDOT
- ODOT
- WisDOT

All transportation agencies responded except Region 6 of the Colorado Department of Transportation. However, CDOT Region 1 and Region 6 lane closure strategies are similar in theory, and Region 1 provided extensive documentation within their strategy.

The survey consisted of a series of questions dealing with the topics of lane closure policy development, exceptions to the lane closure policy, and lane closure policy enforcement.

The surveys were distributed after we (the researchers) tried to answer many of the questions ourselves using the written documents that were available on the STAs' websites. Based on the available policy documents, we developed written descriptions of each agency's policies; however, many nuances of these policies could not be determined strictly from the available documentation. The written descriptions that we developed were sent to representatives of each STA to review, make changes, and expand on the answers. Each representative was also asked to provide a description of what the state usually does for each activity that we had questions over.

The survey respondents contacted from each state transportation agency are as follows:

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### **3. OVERVIEW AND INTRODUCTION TO EACH POLICY OR STRATEGY**

The survey distributed to the state transportation agencies included questions on the specific components of the policy or lane closure developmental process. To understand how these components fit into the overall process and even the policy, a general overview is needed. Each state's policy is unique and needs to be differentiated, on both the overall and component levels. It is also important to understand what the final product is and how it is presented to the field personnel wishing to close lanes. Through the survey, it was determined that while some states may perform similar tasks, such as developing the permitted lane closure times, they may not perform that task at the same "step" in their respective lane closure review/developmental process. To understand the motivation for the lane closure policy development, the following sections provide both a general overview of each STA's policy documentation and a graphical representation of how the permitted lane closure times are presented to the user.

#### **3.1 California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)**

The California Department of Transportation documents the use of work zone Transportation Management Plans and the plans' components in the Deputy Directive 60, *Transportation Management Plan Guidelines (I)*. The major lane closure approval process identified within this policy consists of three major components:

- Threshold criteria for lane closures requiring the approval of the District Lane Closure Review Committee
- Procedures for the review and evaluation of lane closure operations
- Contents of the post-closure evaluation statement

The output of a lane closure request is the lane closure chart, shown in Figure 1. The chart shows the lane requirements and work hours for the project for which the request was submitted. In the Figure 1 example scenario, the facility has three through lanes in the northbound direction. The hourly breakdown shows how many lanes need to be open to through freeway travel and when work is permitted. The charts specify the number of lanes that are required to be open and not the number of lanes that can be closed.



Chart No. A Lane Requirements and Hours of Work																											
Location: Northbound Route 710 at Pacific Coast Highway																											
FROM HOUR TO HOUR	a.m.												p.m.														
	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Mondays through Thursdays	1	1	1	1	1	2	S					S	S	S	S							S	S	2	2	2	1
Fridays	1	1	1	1	1	2	S					S	S									S	S	2	2	2	2
Saturdays	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	2	2	2	2
Sundays	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	2	2	2	1
Working day before designated legal holiday	1	1	1	1	1	2																					
Designated legal holidays																											
<b>Legend:</b>																											
1	Provide at least one through freeway lane open in direction of travel																										
2	Provide at least two through freeway lanes open in direction of travel																										
S	No lane closure permitted; work permitted anywhere that does not require freeway lane closure																										
	No lane closure permitted; no work permitted on northbound roadway																										
REMARKS: Number of Through Traffic Lanes - 3																											

**Figure 1. Caltrans Lane Requirements and Hours of Work chart example (2)**

The Lane Requirements and Hours of Work charts are developed within the lane closure reporting and requesting process, which is performed through the Lane Closure System (LCS). The LCS also allows Caltrans to share lane closure information statewide with all 12 districts through the internet. The information is shared with Caltrans personnel, contractors, and public utilities that impact or are impacted by a lane closure. The LCS is designed to facilitate the following lane closure–related actions (2):

- Lane closure requests
- Review (Requested lane closure is checked against lane requirement charts.)
- Checks for possible conflicts with other closures
- Approval or Rejection
- Status change of a lane closure
- Lane closure information dissemination to the public

There are two levels of a lane closure request submittal—the requestor and the inspector. The requestor must have the request reviewed by a Construction, Maintenance, or Permits Supervisor first. The inspector-level personnel or a higher level manager (e.g., Field Supervisor) can submit a request directly to the District Traffic Manager (DTM) for review (3).

The roles and responsibilities of each user level are displayed in the User Role and Permission summary matrix (see Figure 2) and the following sections will further describe the user roles within the process (4). In Figure 2, listed across the top of the matrix are positions within the district, and along the left side of the matrix are tasks associated with a lane closure decision. Where a cell is colored inside the matrix, it means that the individual with that title has the authority to make decisions regarding that task. For example, a DTM can perform all tasks while a Traffic Management Center Operator can only view lane closure reports.

		USER ROLES							
		DTM	DTM REVIEWER	Field Supervisor ("RE")	INSPECTOR	REQUESTOR	TMC Dispatcher	TMC Operator	Viewer
TASK RIGHTS	CREATE, EDIT, FORWARD & DELETE LANE CLOSURE REQUESTS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	REVIEW, APPROVE, OR REJECT LANE CLOSURE REQUESTS	Yes	Yes	Review	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	EDIT CLOSURES AND CREATE EMERGENCY CLOSURES	Yes	Yes	Edit	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	STATUS CLOSURES (10-97, 10-98, 10-22)	Yes	Yes	10-22 only	10-22 only	10-22 only	Yes	Yes	Yes
	ACCESS REPORTS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	CREATE USER ACCOUNTS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

**Figure 2. LCS user roles and permissions chart (4)**

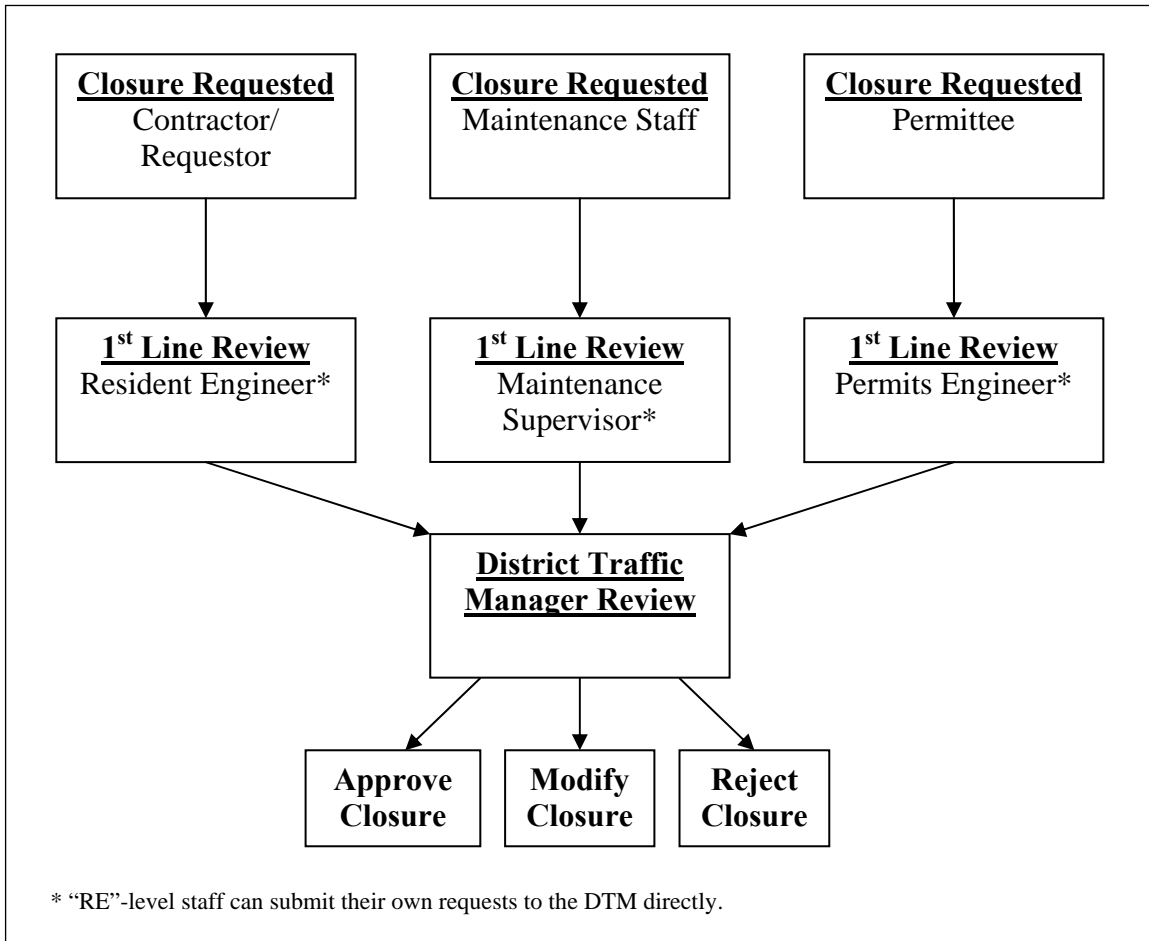
In Caltrans’s system, those who can create lane closure requests include the following (4):

- Field Supervisors (“RE”-level staff), including Resident Engineers, Maintenance staff, and Permits staff
- Inspectors
- Requestors (Construction, Maintenance, Permits)
- Contractors, Utility Companies, etc.
- District Traffic Manager (DTM)
- DTM Reviewer/staff
- Transportation Management Center staff (only if a closure is necessary in an emergency situation)

It should be noted that contractors and external partners can create requests only if they are given a User ID by the appropriate Caltrans Field Supervisor and submit the request through that Supervisor.

After the lane closure is requested, it must be approved, modified, or rejected. The LCS provides a single location where all statewide lane closures can be reviewed. Figure 3 displays the general LCS approval process overview. The following points elaborate on the process intricacies (3):

- The system allows the District Traffic Manager (DTM) or DTM Reviewer (authorized by the DTM) to review all lane closures submitted for the purposes of construction, maintenance, permits or traffic control.
- The system allows the DTM to either approve or reject the request electronically.
- The system notifies the requestor in the case of rejection—if the requestor has specified that notification is desired.
- The system allows all district users searching for potential conflicts to see which lane closure requests have been approved.



**Figure 3. Graphical representation of the LCS process (3)**

Other functions that specified users have within the Lane Closure System include canceling a closure request and changing the status of a closure (4). The LCS allows the Transportation Management Center staff to electronically review the status of a lane closure request and change the status of the request after DTM approval. Field staff members are responsible for calling in to the Traffic Management Centers to provide opening and closing status of the lane closure. The change status includes

- “10-97”—notification when the first cone is placed to close the lane,
- “10-98”—notification when the last cone is picked up to open the lane, and
- “10-22”—notification that the closure request has been cancelled.

As shown in Figure 2, Field Supervisors, Inspectors, and Requestor-level staff only have the ability to cancel the closure request. The other two status change identifications can be called in by Field staff. This allows the Transportation Management Center staff to keep the lane closure status in their database updated in real time.

To complete the LCS process for a lane closure, the following reports are filed and can be accessed through this program (4):

- Daily Planned Lane Closure Detail Report
- Delay Category (identifies delay indicated on request form)
- Early Recording (a report of all approved planned closures in a district that reported a date/time that was earlier than the approved time)
- Late Recording (a report of all approved planned closures in a district that reports the date/time of closure that were later than the approved time)
- Full Closure Report
- Lane Closure Logs
- Tracking Reports
- Transportation Permits

The Caltrans Lane Closure System is somewhat confusing to the new observer, partially due to the intricate request-and-approval process and all the staff identified in that process. However, due to the size of California’s STA and of the state itself, the documents must and in fact do describe this process and staff responsibilities in great detail. When compared to other states, the Lane Requirements and Hours of Work charts are slightly different in nature. For instance, the Caltrans charts indicate times when no work can be performed on a roadway in a direction—even work that does not require a lane closure. Overall, the LCS is beneficial to the entire process because of the large number of lane closures within a given district and because it allows for system-wide coordination to avoid conflicting lane closures.

### 3.2 Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT)

The Colorado Department of Transportation has developed lane closure strategies by regions within the state. (Regions in Colorado correspond to districts in other states.) Each region is responsible for developing its own policy or strategy due to the difference in motorists’ expectations throughout the state. The regions are shown in Figure 4.

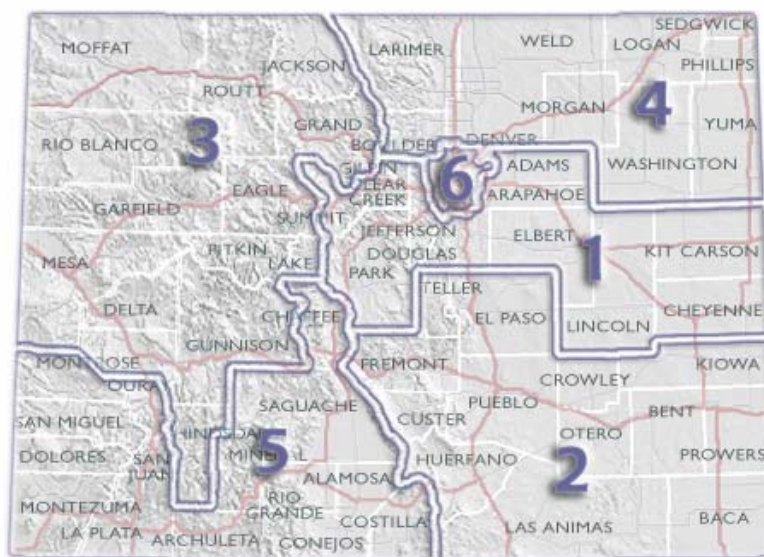


Figure 4. Colorado Department of Transportation regions map (5)

### *3.2.1 Colorado Department of Transportation Region 1*

The CDOT Region 1 Lane Closure Strategy was jointly developed by the Region 1 Traffic Section and an outside consultant in May of 2004 (6). The Strategy is used to provide “uniform criteria and authoritative guidance for scheduling lane closures” (6).

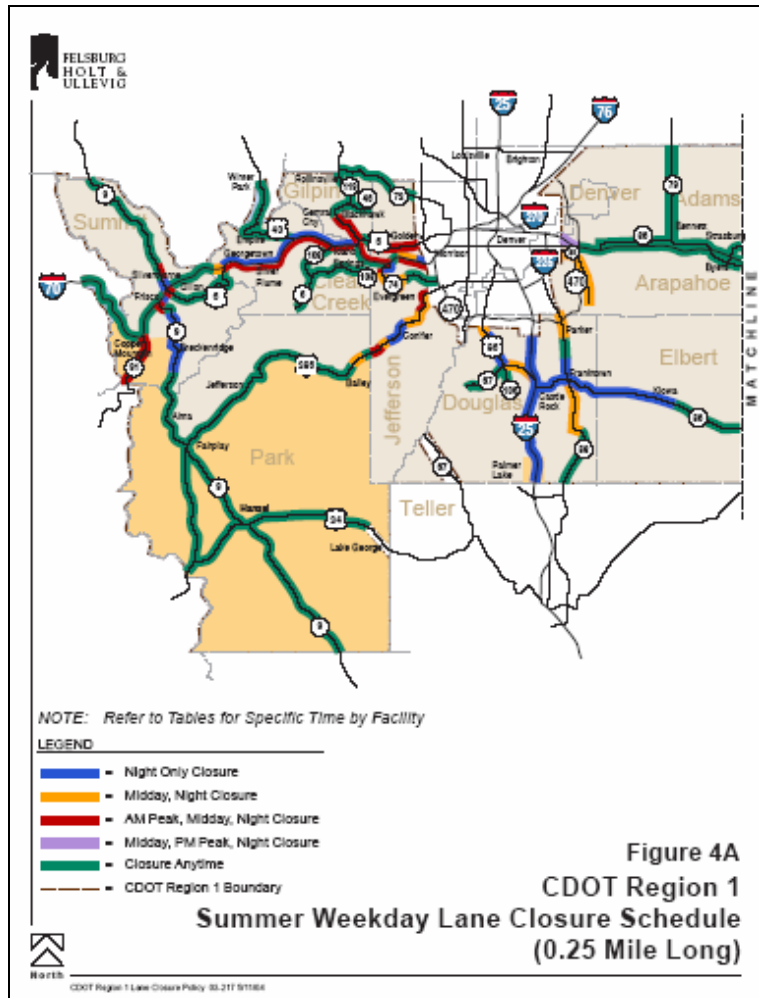
The Strategy provides weekend and weekday permitted lane closure times for two-lane and multi-lane facilities within Region 1. The outputs of the analyses are spreadsheets included in the Strategy appendices and a graphical map representing permitted lane closure times for work zones of two typical lengths. A ¼-mile length was selected as the typical length for short work zones and one mile was selected for typical length of long work zones. Thus, ¼ mile and one mile were used to calculate delay at a specific location and—based on the expected resulting delay—a short or long work zone closure would or would not be permitted. The appendices of the lane closure strategy include spreadsheets of the seasonal schedules for Region 1 and regulations for when roadways not impacted by large seasonal differences in traffic could have one or more lanes closed:

- Tabulated summer closure schedules
- Tabulated spring/fall closure schedules
- Tabulated winter closure schedules
- E I-70 mountain corridor closure schedules
- Two-lane closure schedules
- Interstate interchanges within Region 1

A quick overview of the spreadsheets is represented in map form, showing the permitted lane closure times for major roadways in CDOT Region 1 (see Figure 5). The map distinguishes which facilities have documented permitted lane closure times, and approximate lane closure times are displayed, generalized for specific periods during the day. The generalized, permitted lane closure times displayed on the map are as follows:

- Night-Only Closure
- Midday and Night Closure
- AM Peak, Midday, and Night Closure
- PM Peak, Midday, and Night Closure
- Closure Anytime

As stated on the map, the user should refer to the tables (spreadsheets) in the lane closure strategy’s appendix for the exact lane closure times. This map shows the variety of permitted lane closure times throughout the region on different facilities, providing a good example of how the varied traffic conditions depend on location and use by motorists.



**Figure 5. Example of a CDOT Region 1 permitted lane closure map**

The other components of the Region 1 Lane Closure Strategy are documented in conjunction with the survey findings in the Survey Results section of this report. These components include data collection methods of traffic volumes, the analysis approach, and discussion of results for both two-lane and multi-lane facilities. Also included are strategies for dealing with the closure implementation process, special events, emergency situations, and updates to the strategy.

### 3.2.2 Colorado Department of Transportation Region 6

Similar to the Lane Closure Strategy (LCS) developed for Region 1, the CDOT Region 6 LCS (A Congestion Management Initiative) was jointly developed by a consultant and the CDOT Region 6 Traffic and Safety Section (7). The current version of the Region 6 LCS, published in July 2005, is the second edition. The Strategy includes permitted lane closure times for both freeways and arterials within the region.

The outputs of the Region 6 strategy include permitted lane closure tables (spreadsheets) and generalized permitted lane closure times displayed graphically for both the two typical work

zone lengths (1/4- and one-mile closures). The lane closure tables are located in the appendices of the LCS, differentiated into the following categories:

- Single-lane closure schedules
- Two-lane closure schedules for freeways
- Seasonal lane closure schedules for freeways

The Region 6 lane closure graphical representation is similar to that of Region 1 in that it provides generalized permitted lane closure periods. The maps also include permitted lane closure periods for weekday and weekend closures on state freeway (see Figure 6) and arterial (see Figure 7) facilities. Because the lane closure periods are generalized on the maps, the specific lane closure times should be determined from the tables in the strategy’s appendices.

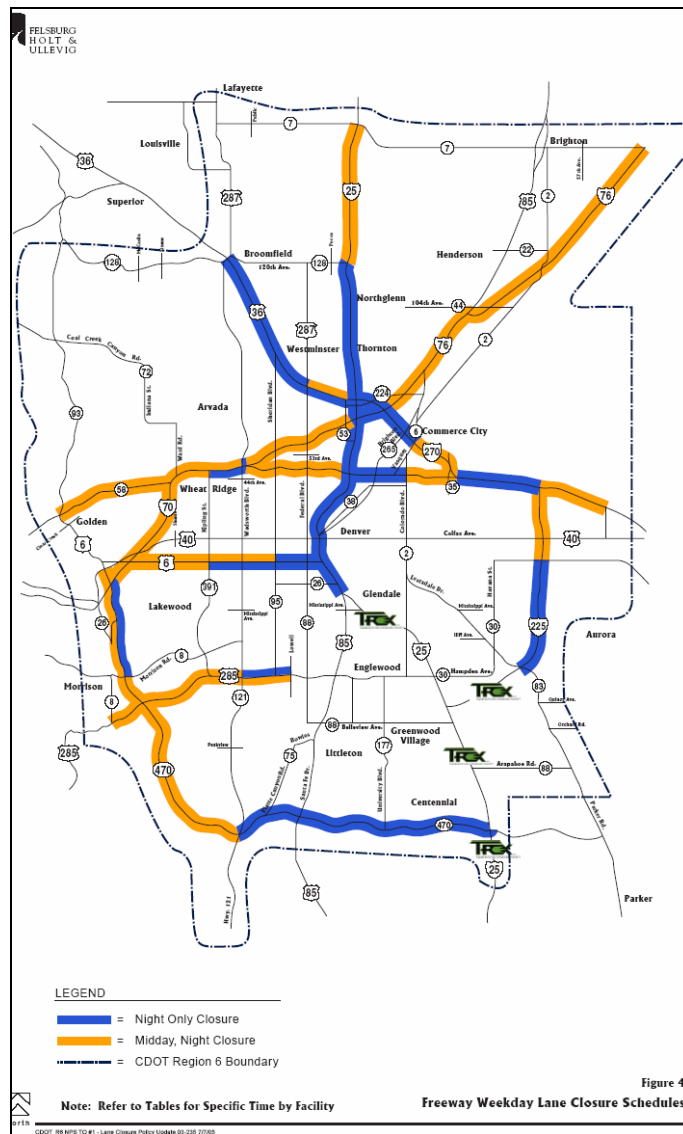
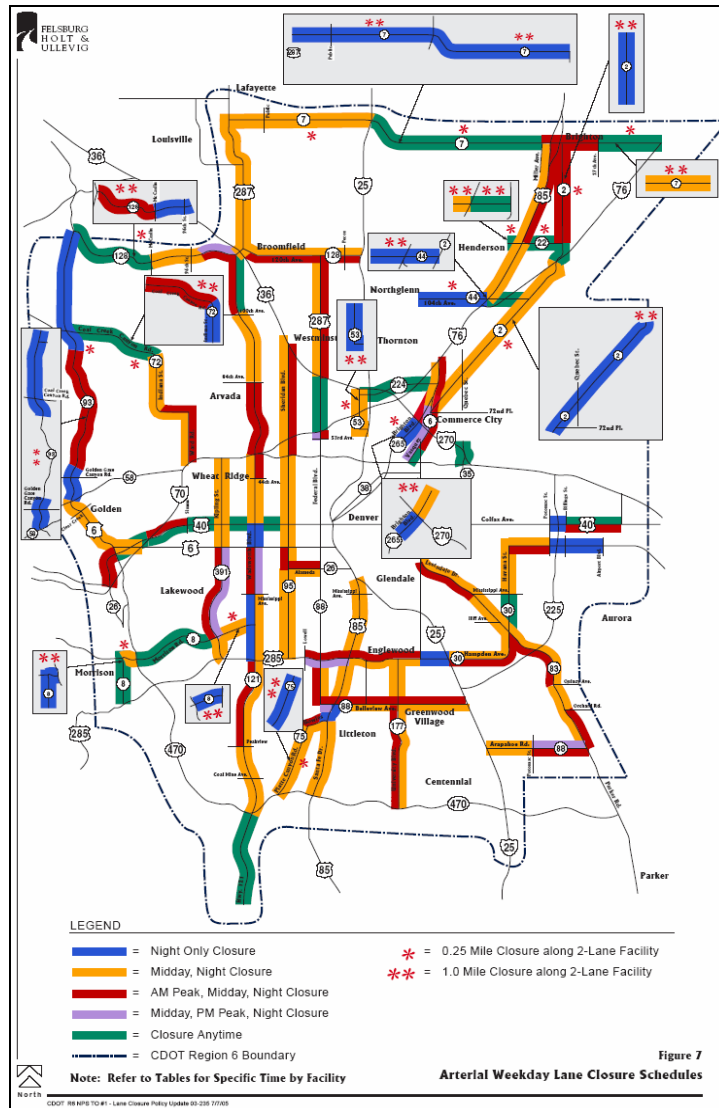


Figure 6. Example of a CDOT Region 6 freeway weekday lane closure schedule (7)



**Figure 7. Example of a CDOT Region 6 arterial weekday lane closure schedule (7)**

One difference between the Region 1 and Region 6 Strategies' freeway permitted lane closure times is that in the Region 6 LCS, the lane closure periods were reduced from five periods to three periods covering freeway facilities only. In contrast, Region 1 does not allow freeway closures during the AM or PM peak. The difference is graphically shown in the legends of Figure 5 and Figure 6 and a comparison is listed below. The reduction in permitted freeway closure period in the urban area of Region 6 (Metro Denver) is due to CDOT research indicating that (1) crashes and delays were more likely if freeway lane closures were initiated during the weekday AM or PM peak hour and (2) the likely increase of crashes and delays outweighs the benefits of more efficient maintenance and construction activities.

- Region 1 Permitted Lane Closure Times
  - Night-Only Closure
  - Midday and Night Closure
  - AM Peak, Midday, and Night Closure



- PM peak, Midday, and Night Closure
- Closure Anytime
  
- Region 6 Permitted Lane Closure Times
  - Night-Only Closure
  - Midday and Night Closure
  - Closure Anytime

The other components of the Region 6 Lane Closure Strategy are documented in conjunction with the survey findings in Section 4 of this report. These components include data collection methods of traffic volumes, the analysis approach, and discussion of results for both freeway and arterial (multi-lane and two-lane) facilities. Also included are strategy use specifications, guidelines for dealing with special events, emergency situations, and updates to the strategy, as well as a lane closure decision tree and example scenarios of the lane closure scheduling process.

The CDOT Region 1 and Region 6 Lane Closure Strategies are very detailed resources for determining permitted lane closure times. The clear lane closure maps provide a quick, generalized reference of these times as allowed on various facilities. If specific permitted lane closure times are needed, the tables are accessible to users in the same document. Furthermore, the process of how the permitted lane closure times are developed is documented. One of the benefits of both Colorado regional strategies is the accommodation of weekend and seasonal travel, a consideration which will be discussed further in following sections.

### **3.3 Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT)**

The Indiana Department of Transportation Interstate Highways Lane-Closure Policy used currently became effective in January 2004 (8). INDOT is currently in the process of changing the existing policy, so the survey results include both the policy effective in 2004 and the policy in development. The policies are similar in nature, but deviations between the two are noted in the text.

The existing and future lane closure policy includes a statewide lane closure map and four maps of urban areas. The maps graphically depict lane closure restrictions on interstate highways in the state. The four metro area maps include Indianapolis, the Calumet area, Fort Wayne, and the Falls City area (the Indiana portion of the Louisville metropolitan area). Two of the metro area maps are shown in Figure 8.

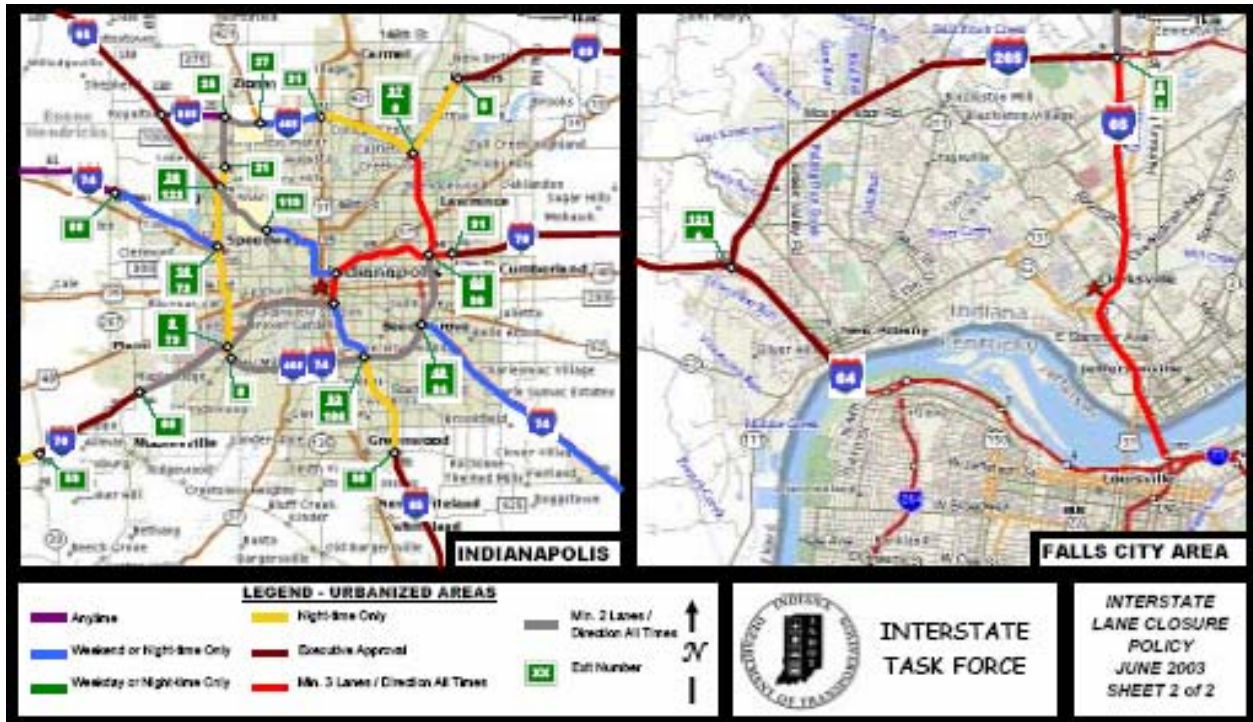


Figure 8. Indianapolis and Falls City area permitted lane closure map (8)

On the maps, there are seven time designations:

- Anytime—Lane closures are permitted at any time.
- Weekend or Nighttime Only—Unlimited lane closures are permitted between Friday 9:00 PM and Monday 6:00 AM and on weekdays from 9:00 PM to 6:00 AM, along routes with significant commuter traffic.
- Weekday or Nighttime Only—Unlimited lane closures are permitted, except from Friday 6:00 AM to Sunday 9:00 PM. Pertains to routes which experience significant increases in traffic during the weekends.
- Nighttime—Lane closures are permitted any day from 9:00 PM to 6:00 AM Generally pertains to routes with heavy traffic where queues less than one mile long can be expected during daylight hours.
- Executive Approval—Only the heaviest-traveled (Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT)>50,000 vpd) rural four-lane routes require this approval level. Except for conditions designated as Emergency, an approved request by the Chief Engineer (Design Division—developed projects) or Deputy Chief of Highway Operations (district-developed projects) is required before any lane closure takes place.
- Minimum 2 Lanes/Direction—Roads fitting this designation are generally six-lane urban interstate with AADT<100,000 vpd. A minimum of two lanes per direction shall be open at all times.
- Minimum 3 Lanes/Direction—Urban routes with eight lanes or greater meet this designation. A minimum of three lanes per direction shall be open at all times.

Also included in the Interstate Highway Lane-Closure Policy are the policy compliance process, guidelines for using the permitted lane closure map times, and an explanation of what happens when an operation may be non-map compliant. Exceptions to the permitted lane closure times for emergencies and routine district maintenance are also described, along with the allowable circumstances for the respective exceptions. The implementation of Traffic Management Plans (TMP) for construction projects and the queue analysis process are also documented. These components of the policy are further described in the Survey Results section of this report.

The INDOT Highway Lane-Closure Policy has benefits from the simplicity of the document. The lane closure maps have broken the permitted lane closure times into seven periods that are understandable. However, the hourly volumes are not included in the document, so any allowed deviations from the permitted lane closure periods are done blindly by asking for an exception.

### 3.4 Minnesota Department of Transportation (Mn/DOT), Metropolitan District

The Minnesota Department of Transportation, Metropolitan District, has developed a Lane Closure Manual, effective October 2003 (9). The facilities are broken into segments, and analysis is performed on each segment to determine the impacts of a lane closure (see Figure 9). The map in Figure 9 provides an index for locating the appropriate closure tables for a particular facility.

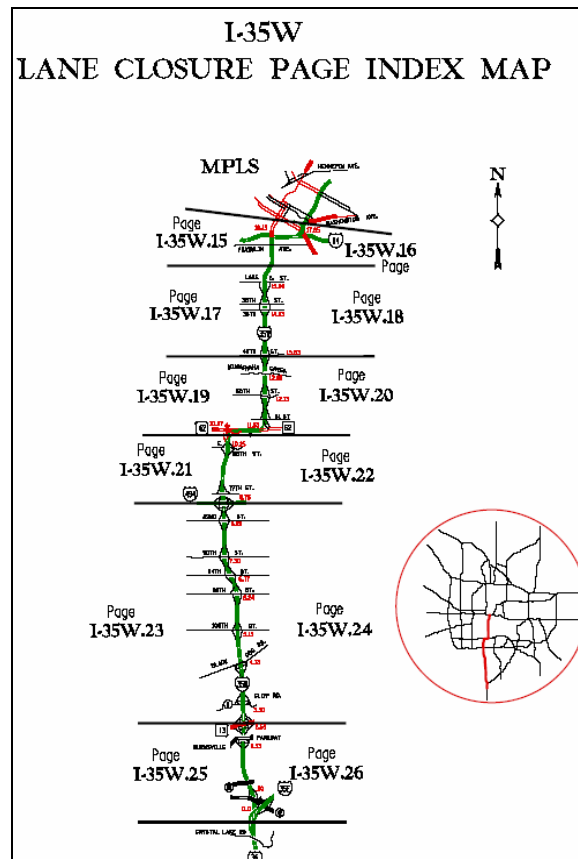


Figure 9. I-35W Lane closure page index map for the Mn/DOT Metro District (9)

The manual provides tables indicating the permitted highway lane closure times and the number of allowable lanes that may be closed. Average hourly volumes are provided on the table as well as the times where different levels of lane closures are allowed (indicated by shading). In the example of I-35W SB (shown in Figure 10) the facility is four lanes, and—based on hourly volumes—the number of lanes permitted to be closed (ranging from zero to three lanes) is indicated on the table for all days of the week and times of the day.

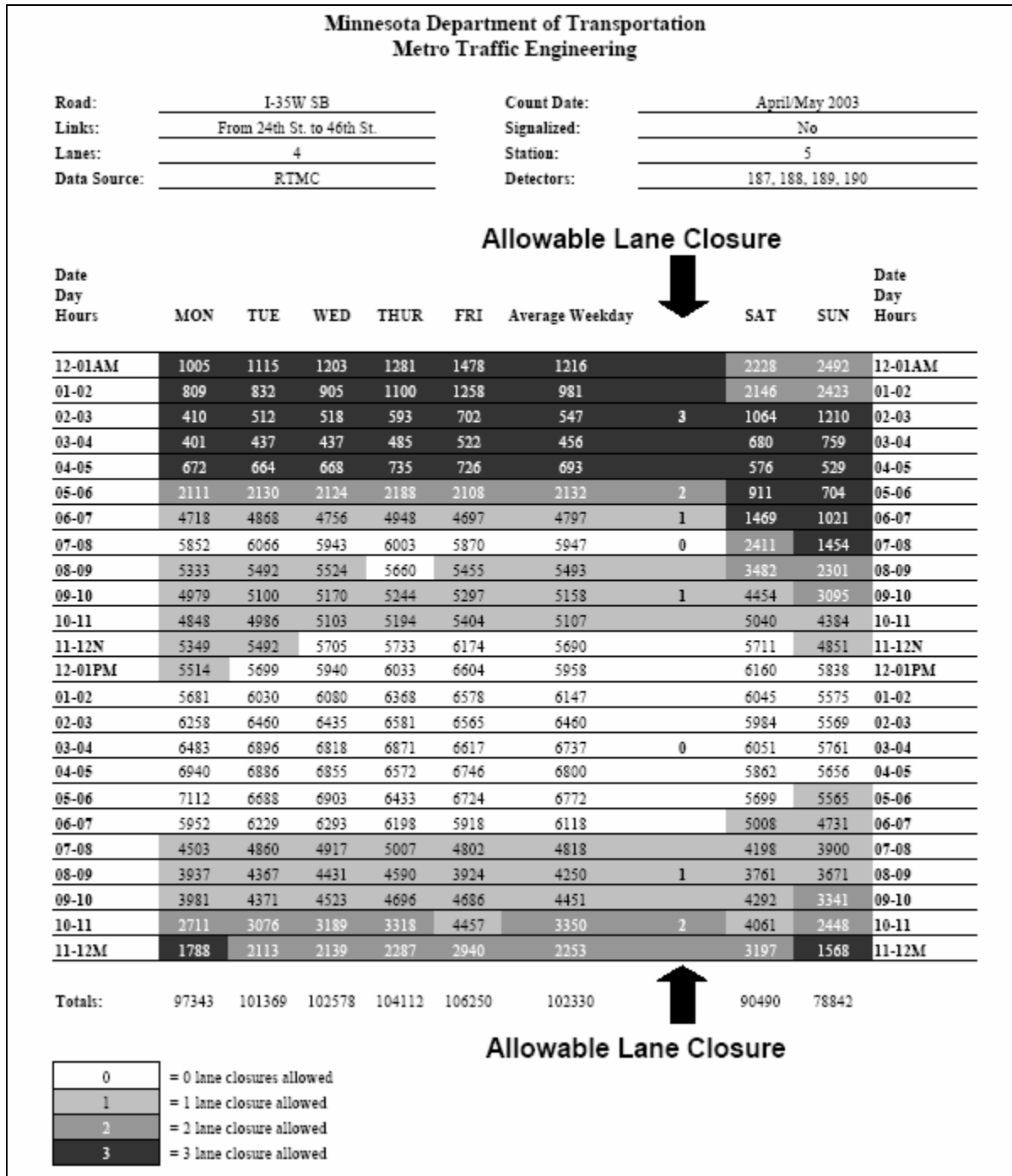


Figure 10. Mn/DOT allowable lane closure chart example (9)

The other components of the Lane Closure Manual include a general explanation of the lane closure determination process (using deterministic queuing) and possible exceptions to the permitted lane closure times. These are explained in the respective survey results sections. The manual also has an example of the determination and how to read the tables.

A benefit of the Mn/DOT Metro Lane Closure Manual is the identification of the number of lanes that can be closed throughout the day. Instead of simply stating a period of time that a lane can be closed, specifying the number of lanes closed can help with project scheduling and sequencing by indicating to users when more than one lane closure is allowable (e.g., two lanes closed on a facility with four lanes in each direction). The lane closure determination is a simplistic process, and an example of the determination of a permitted lane closure analysis is provided in the manual to allow users to understand the process.

### **3.5 Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT)**

The Missouri Department of Transportation documents work zone challenges and opportunities to improve work zone performance in their Work Zone Guidelines (10). The document describes strategies to reduce motorists' delays (such as working during off-peak hours) and speed limits that reflect current work zone conditions. MoDOT has state and district work zone coordinators to coordinate all lane closures throughout the state. The statewide work zone coordinator oversees and coordinates lane closures statewide and across district boundaries and also considers lane closure impacts. The district coordinators handle lane closure issues within their respective districts, including maintenance, commercial utility work, and permit work.

Prior to the award of a project, the Project Core Team determines if MoDOT is taking appropriate actions to reduce work zone impacts on the public, and the project manager conducts a traffic analysis to determine if traffic impacts are minimized. Work Zone Guidelines also describes the theory behind lane capacity analysis and explains when traffic volume-reducing strategies should be applied for freeways, interstates, multi-lane roadways without medians, and two-lane roadways. A roadway capacity table is included that should be used to compare with hourly volume tables (which are acquired from the district work zone coordinator) to determine if lane closures should be allowed and if volume reduction strategies should be applied. This table is shown in the Survey Results section of this report.

### **3.6 Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT)**

The Ohio Department of Transportation's Lane Closure policy is described within the Policy for Traffic Management in Work Zones Interstate and Other Freeways (11). The policy, effective July 2000, was developed to promote continuous movement of traffic through all work zones by eliminating or reducing delays. The policy consists of (1) Organization and Responsibilities and (2) Policy Compliance Process. The Organization and Responsibilities section outlines the responsibilities of the District Work Zone Traffic Managers, County Managers, Multi-Lane Coordinators, Office of Traffic Engineering, and the Maintenance of Traffic Exception committee. The Policy Compliance Process outlines the process used to ensure that lane closures follow the policy. This process includes directions for the analysis of queues (required when a

lane closure is needed outside of the permitted lane closure policy), the Maintenance of Traffic plan, information on the submittal of a Traffic Management Plan, and an explanation of required implementation and evaluation procedures. Many of these components are further explained in the Survey Results section of this report.

The policy appendices include the list of the capacity thresholds for queuing to begin and their use in the queue (delay) analysis. The method of analysis (the computer program QUEWZ-92) is also described. The methodology of the analysis is explained later in the survey results. Also included is a list of possible strategies to help reduce congestion and increase mobility. This list is in table format that includes the pros and cons of each strategy, suggested times when each strategy should be used, and the cost of applying each strategy. Finally, the appendices include a list of potential project stakeholders, the Maintenance of Traffic in Construction Work Zones checklist for the Project Communications Plan, and the Project Communication Manual, which details the communications plan.

The lane closure component of the policy includes an internet application, the Permitted Lane Closure Map (PLCM), where a user can search for permitted lane closure times on select interstate and freeway segments within a district (12). The user searching for permitted lane closure times inputs the following information: year of the last Average Daily Traffic (ADT) count collected, district number, county, route, and the section of that route. The search yields a table—similar to the screenshot in Figure 11—showing the permitted lane closure times.

District: 3	County: RIC	Route: IR-71	DIR: BOTH	Calculation Year: 2006	Section: SR 97 to SR 39
BEGIN LOG 7.120	Calculation Method: D	ADT using statewide distribution		ATR#: 0	Seasonal Traffic Adjustment
END LOG 13.660	Road Class: RURAL (Urban or Rural)			ADT Year: 2003	Weekday Weekend
	Terrain: LEVEL			Percent Trucks: 37	ADT 49435 56784 Construction
	Lanes per direction: 2			Annualized ADT: 42020	ADT 38200 42878 Non-Construction
				Capacity: 1330	per lane
<p>There shall be no lane closures on Holidays or Holiday weekends. The following are considered holidays: Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Years, Easter. No lane closures are allowed after 12 noon on the day preceding a holiday. For holiday weekends no lane closures are allowed after 12 noon on the day preceding the Holiday weekend until 6 am the day after the holiday weekend. Ex: Holiday falls on a Monday then no lane closures from 12 noon on Friday until 6 am Tuesday</p>					
Ratio of Lanes: 2:1			Traffic Volume per open lane		Ratio of Lanes: 2:0
Season	Construction Weekday	Construction Weekend	Non-Const., Weekday	Non-Const., Weekend	Season
Hour of the Day	Mon-Thu	Fri-Sun	Mon-Thu	Fri-Sun	Hour of the Day
0-1AM	395	454	306	343	0-1AM
1-2AM	321	369	248	279	1-2AM
2-3AM	272	312	210	236	2-3AM
3-4AM	272	312	210	236	3-4AM
4-5AM	346	397	267	300	4-5AM
5-6AM	544	625	420	472	5-6AM
6-7AM	915	1051	707	793	6-7AM
7-8AM	1236	* 1420	955	1072	7-8AM
8-9AM	1236	* 1420	955	1072	8-9AM
9-10AM	1261	* 1448	974	1093	9-10AM
10-11AM	* 1335	* 1533	1031	1158	10-11AM
11-12PM	* 1359	* 1562	1051	1179	11-12PM
12-1PM	* 1409	* 1618	1089	1222	12-1PM
1-2PM	* 1458	* 1675	1127	1265	1-2PM
2-3PM	* 1607	* 1845	1242	* 1394	2-3PM
3-4PM	* 1755	* 2016	* 1356	* 1522	3-4PM
4-5PM	* 1854	* 2129	* 1433	* 1608	4-5PM
5-6PM	* 1755	* 2016	* 1356	* 1522	5-6PM
6-7PM	* 1359	* 1562	1051	1179	6-7PM
7-8PM	1088	1249	840	943	7-8PM
8-9PM	915	1051	707	793	8-9PM
9-10PM	816	937	630	707	9-10PM
10-11PM	692	795	535	600	10-11PM
11-12AM	544	625	420	472	11-12AM

**Legend**

\* = Lane Closure(s) Not Permitted

2:1 : Ratio Of Lanes  
2 : Available Lanes  
1 : Lanes Open

Season	Period
Construction	April 1 - Nov 30
Non Construction	Dec 1 - March 31

Last Updated : 1/17/06 2:17 PM

Figure 11. ODOT permitted lane closure chart example (12)

The times of the day that lane closures are not permitted are indicated by the shaded hours for the different periods of days during the week, for construction and non-construction seasons. The table also includes the lane capacity used when determining if a lane closure is permitted. These capacities vary from facility to facility. This is further explained in the respective Survey Results section of this report.

The PLCM application based on the internet is a convenient way to find lane closure times for certain facilities. The lane closure capacities are adjusted based on conditions of the facility, so a better approximation of the lane capacity is applied; hopefully these adjustments can help eliminate unnecessary lane closure restrictions that could otherwise be caused by a statewide blanket lane capacity. The ODOT policy is widely accepted as a model policy dealing with work zones, especially as states attempt to meet the requirements of the national Final Rule of Work Zone Safety Mobility policy.

### **3.7 Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT)**

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation has only minimal information available on their lane closure policy, because it is still under development. The recommended lane closures are available for only the highest volume freeways, typically in urban areas including the Milwaukee area. Future goals for the lane closure policy include expanding the permitted lane closure times to other regions of the state and implementing a lane closure reporting system similar to that of Caltrans.

## **4. SURVEY RESULTS**

In order to understand the intricacies of certain states' lane closure policies, or strategies, a survey was administered to each of the subject STAs (list previously). The survey consisted of three parts: (1) Policy Development, (2) Exceptions to the Policy, and (3) Policy Enforcement. The responses to each question are discussed in a section below and the responses are organized by question and summarized in a table. Often, STA representatives provided extensive responses to some questions, either through the survey or in their respective lane closure manual. This section includes results of the survey, combined with material from written documents, to reveal the mechanics of the application of each state's lane closure policy. While some of these strategies were quite extensive, well-developed, and well-documented, others were in an embryonic state and undergoing development.

### **4.1 Lane Closure Policy Development**

The analysis methods used as a basis for lane closure policies development varies from STA to STA. Each STA begins with the identification of facilities each policy or strategy includes (e.g., only Interstate highways or all Interstates and multi-lane highways) and the expected outcome, or objective, of that policy. Some STAs use performance measures as a method to determine how well the state is achieving satisfactory results based on the expected outcomes of the policy. The survey includes relevant evaluation methods and procedures used by each state. The process of determining permitted or non-permitted lane closure times includes various inputs and the analysis used to support the determination process. STAs differ in the variables used to estimate work zone lane capacities (e.g., some include terrain, lane width, and truck percentage in their capacity analysis) and the methods used to determine these capacities (e.g., values derived from the Highway Capacity Manual or values derived from field collected data). The analysis methodologies used to make lane closure determinations are generally standard methods used to estimate queue lengths and delays. The analyses are typically based on microscopic simulation models or spreadsheets or traffic operations models such as QUEWZ or Quick Zone that use deterministic queuing models. The inputs to these models usually include the traffic volume approaching a work zone during a certain time of day and day of the week, but the models many also require a calculation of trucks and recreational vehicles to be input, permitting the calculation of passenger-car equivalents. Volumes estimates used vary from recent hour-of-the-day and day-of-the-week counts collected from nearby Automatic Traffic Recorder (ATR), to rough hourly estimates derived from applying hourly factors, to an estimated AADT. Hourly volumes are used to better distinguish when peak travel periods occur and what those volumes are; thus, lane closure times are usually given in hourly increments. The objective of the first section of the survey is to understand the components that each STA uses in developing its lane closure policy or strategy.

#### *4.1.1 Facility Inclusion in Policy or Strategy*

The following surveyed STAs have developed lane closure policies, covering the specific facilities listed below:



- Caltrans—State highway system
- CDOT Region 1—All state highways and interstate highways within Region 1
- CDOT Region 6—All state highways and interstate highways within Region 6, excluding those maintained by the Cities of Denver and Aurora and portions of I-25 affected by Denver’s Transportation Expansion Project
- INDOT—Interstate highways
- Mn/DOT Metro—Interstate and state highways in the Metro District
- MoDOT—Interstate and state highways
- ODOT—State-maintained interstates and freeways
- WisDOT—High-volume urban-area freeways (Statewide lane closure times for freeways and expressways are currently in development.)

#### *4.1.2 Expected Outcome of Policy*

The expected outcomes, or purposes, of the lane closure policies are generally similar for all states questioned. The stated reasons were related to improving safety and mobility through the work zone:

- Caltrans—To minimize motorist delays, through the use of delay-minimizing strategies, without compromising public or worker safety or the quality of the work being performed (1).
- CDOT Region 1—“To establish uniform criteria and authoritative guidance for scheduling lane closures in Region 1.... The Strategy was formulated in order to strike an appropriate balance between delays to the traveling public in the work zone and the cost of construction and maintenance” (6). Through the survey, Clark Roberts noted that the Strategy is a tool to help the Project Engineer in Construction select the allowable hours to set up lane closures that will result in the least amount of delays to the traveling public, with the greatest benefits being improved safety and mobility.
- CDOT Region 6—“To establish uniform criteria and authoritative guidance for scheduling lane closures in Region 6.... Strategy was formulated in order to strike an appropriate balance between delays to the traveling public in the work zone and the cost of construction and maintenance” (7).
- INDOT—“To minimize the impacts on the traveling public resulting from the implementation of the work zone” by eliminating or reducing delays (and road user costs) in order to maintain continuous traffic movement through all work zones (8).
- Mn/DOT Metro District—“To provide information useful for advance planning of lane closures that will minimize traffic impacts and motorist delays while promoting safety for work crews and the traveling public for planned lane closures” (9).
- MoDOT—According to the survey response of Scott Stotlemeyer, “Proper application of the guidelines results in less congestion, delay and driver frustration during peak travel times; thereby, providing a safer work and driving environment.”

- ODOT—To provide continuous traffic movement through all work zones by eliminating or reducing traffic delays and by minimizing impacts on the traveling public (11). Survey respondent Mack Braxton added that the department strives to provide the same number of lanes during construction as before construction. If an engineering design cannot reduce the delay, the state will implement strategies to mitigate the length of time the area of construction causing the delays will be in operation.
- WisDOT—To “reduce Congestion and crashes associated with work zone lane closures,” according to Tom Notbohm’s survey response.

Some STAs indicate that their manual or strategy is not a standalone document. Mn/DOT Metro District, CDOT Region 1, and CDOT Region 6 indicated that the manual or strategy should only be used as a reference guide and in conjunction with relevant available information or other manuals and policies in place. As an example, the Mn/DOT Metropolitan District Lane Closure Manual is intended to be used as a reference guide when making decisions regarding planned lane closures. The purpose of the manual is to help determine when a lane closure is appropriate, while other documents are used to determining the appropriate method and rationale for the closure.

#### 4.1.3 Formal Performance Measures

In order to evaluate the effectiveness or determine whether the expected outcomes of the lane closure policies were met, some STAs have developed formal performance measures. Table 1 indicates which STAs have formal performance measures, what the performance measures are, and how agencies evaluate compliance with their performance goal.

**Table 1. Formal performance measures summary**

Agency	Yes/No	Formal Performance Measures and Evaluation
Caltrans	Yes	Delays or lane closures that extend beyond permitted time (Post-Closure Evaluation)
CDOT Region 1	No*	—
INDOT	No*	—
Mn/DOT Metro	No*	—
MoDOT	Yes	Mobility aspects of work zone and overall safety performance (Reported in quarterly MoDOT’s <i>Tracker</i> )
ODOT	Yes	Queue length (Operational Performance Index reviews)
WisDOT	Yes	30-minute maximum additional delay

\*Personnel still monitor work zone traffic conditions to provide feedback and updates

Caltrans has a formal process of measuring the performance of a lane closure when a lane is closed beyond the allowed time or when a lane closure creates delays greater than 30 minutes beyond typical traffic delays (1). When a project exceeds the expected delay or runs outside of the closure window, the policy dictates that a Post-Closure Evaluation statement be submitted to the headquarters’ Traffic Operations Program, Office of System Management Operations. This statement must be submitted by the functional unit performing the lane closure within five days of a lane closure exceeding the threshold criteria. The statement explains

- the cause and impact of delays,
- either the actions taken or yet to be taken in order to avoid or mitigate an occurrence or recurrence,
- reason the expected delay was exceeded and/or why it was necessary to exceed the closure window, and
- insight for avoiding a future recurrence of the situation.

Through the survey, it was found that Caltrans is in the process of developing other performance measures—such as showing the frequency of lane closures removed after the time the lane(s) were supposed to be opened—but still additional performance measures are yet to be determined.

MoDOT reports measures of performance quarterly in their performance measurement tracking system, Tracker (13). The objective of Tracker is to assess how well the agency delivers services and products to the public, its customers. One of the measured areas is in regards to the mobility and safety aspects of work zones. MoDOT staff use a formal inspection worksheet that evaluates mobility through the work zone by analyzing various factors affecting traffic flow in, around, and through the work zone. Each factor is assigned a pass or fail (or not applicable) rating, and the results are compiled quarterly. Through November 2006 of the 2006 calendar year, work zones received a 97% satisfaction rating for work zone traffic flow, which is an improvement from the 2005 satisfaction rating of 88%.

ODOT is another STA that has an extensive performance measuring process called the Operational Performance Index (OPI). In Appendix A of the policy, the allowable queue thresholds are noted. Unacceptable conditions thresholds occur when queues are longer than 0.75 mile for more than two hours or longer than 1.5 miles for any period of time. The project engineer contacts the District Work Zone Traffic Manager if these thresholds are exceeded. The District Work Zone Traffic Manager performs on-site studies to determine what the problem is and why it is occurring.

The ODOT Central office reviews the OPI to evaluate and rate every day for selected night interstate and interstate look-alike project. Each work zone is rated and videotaped in each direction. The reviews include a staff member from the Office of Traffic Engineering, Central Office Construction; the District Work Zone Manager of the district under review; and a Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) representative. A score from one to six is given to each project being reviewed, with six being exceptional and one being unacceptable. If a project is given a score of three or below on the review, an in-depth project review covering project design and construction is performed to determine what issues are causing the unacceptable situations.

Currently, WisDOT uses a 30 minute maximum delay guideline for their statewide freeway policy. This means that, when motorists experience delays in excess of 30 minutes, measures must be taken to minimize the likelihood of a repeat occurrence. WisDOT staff is currently discussing policy revisions to decrease tolerance to work zone delays by designating a shorter maximum delay guideline.

#### 4.1.4 Mechanics of Permitted/Refused Lane Closure Determination

State transportation agencies can use various methods to determine when and where a lane closure is or is not permitted. The procedure generally consists of the following tasks: (1) obtaining current hourly traffic volumes where the work zone will be located, (2) determining a work zone lane capacity, (3) determining the impacts on traffic caused by a work zone, and (4) using these components to determine whether or not a lane closure will be permitted. Commonly used methods include either a computer analysis (using CORSIM, QUEWZ, QuickZone, Synchro/Simtraffic, etc.), static volume thresholds (ADT or hourly), or both. Some policies have very detailed analysis steps and procedures while others simply state a method with little instruction or discussion (see Table 2).

**Table 2. Mechanics of permitted/refused lane closure determination summary**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>How Traffic Volumes are Obtained</b>	<b>Thresholds for Allowing or Not Allowing a Lane Closure</b>	<b>Method Used (and comments)</b>
Caltrans	N/A	Road user delay time: 30 minutes or delay threshold set by District Traffic Manager, whichever is less Checked against other conflicts	Highway capacity; lane capacity (accounts for truck percentages)
CDOT Region 1	ATR Hourly Counts; AADT & assumed hourly distributions	Lane capacity: 1600 vphpl minus other factors 1100 vphpl for certain mountainous regions	Highway Capacity Manual (accounts for surface grades and truck percentages)
INDOT	Recorded volumes within 3 years	Queue length and road user delay time: Queue >1 mile for longer than 2 hours, Queue >1.5 miles for any period of time, or 10 minute road user delay	Traffic simulation programs (Quickzone, Quewz-92, Synchro/Simtraffic, Corsim, etc.)
Mn/DOT Metro	RTMC* detectors for daily and hourly volumes; tube counts	Lane capacity: 1800 vphpl	Highway Capacity Manual
MoDOT	N/A	Lane capacity: 1240 vphpl for one of two lanes open 1430 vphpl for two or three lanes open	Hourly volumes
ODOT	ATR Hourly Counts; hourly percentage applied to AADT if no ATR (percentage from nearby ATR or statewide distribution)	Lane capacity and queue length: 1000–1490 vphpl (varies by truck percentage and terrain) Queue > 0.75 miles for longer than 2 hours Queue > 1.5 miles for any period of time	Highway Capacity Manual or Microscopic Models (Quewz; accounts for terrain and truck percentage)
WisDOT	N/A	Lane capacity: Generally 1500–1600 vphpl Limited to 1200–1300 vphpl in certain regions	Highway Capacity or Simulation (calculations performed in spreadsheet, Corsim, etc.)

\*RTMC is the Regional Traffic Management Center

#### 4.1.4.1 Traffic Volumes

The predominant source of hourly traffic counts is through Automatic Traffic Recorders (ATRs). ATRs provide hourly volumes to determine the hours that lane closure should not be permitted. While ATRs can provide timely and continuous data, they are not located throughout a system. Therefore, some state transportation agencies have developed methods to estimate daily and hourly volumes from readily available data. CDOT Region 1 uses AADT data on these sections and applies assumed hourly distribution factors to find the daily traffic volumes. CDOT Region 6's strategy uses a general comparison method, relying on hourly data from a nearby segment with similar orientation, direction of travel, and close proximity. Not all state highway segments in CDOT Region 6 have weekend volume counts; CDOT has developed an expression which estimates weekend volumes as a function of the road AADT. Also, Saturday traffic volumes are sometimes used to represent weekend conditions, because Saturday traffic is consistently higher than Sunday traffic in the Region.

ODOT has ranked, in order of preference, each method they have available for estimating hourly volumes:

1. When an ATR is located within a roadway segment containing the planned work zone, the hourly ATR volumes are used.
2. When the ATR is located upstream or downstream of the segment on the same route, hourly car and truck percentages are used.
3. On locations that are similar to another route with an ATR, hourly percentages (from the ATR) are applied to segment AADT.
4. Proportions of the AADT are distributed to hours using the statewide hourly distribution developed for planning purposes.

The ATRs used for the Permitted Lane Closure Map must have bi-directional counts for every Thursday, Friday, and Saturday that falls between the first and the twentieth day of the month, during the months of August and December.

When hourly percentages are used, such as for method number two, the statewide percentages are composite percentages calculated from ATRs on interstate and freeway facilities. Statewide sample counts are taken for 24 or 48 hours for each facility functional class, and the percentage of car and truck distribution is recorded by hour of the day. These hourly percentages were applied to AADT counts at a specified location to estimate hourly volumes used in the Permitted Lane Closure Map.

#### 4.1.4.2 Threshold Values

Thresholds describe the maximum traffic volume allowed in a lane that will still be able to maintain an acceptable level of queues and delays. If conditions at the work zone exceed this threshold value, then unacceptable delays generally result. STAs vary in their descriptions of threshold values. Some rely solely on lane capacity values, while others use their lane capacity values to estimate a maximum queue length or amount of delay a vehicle experiences while traversing the work zone. For the researched states, the lane capacity values ranged from 1,800

vehicles per hour per lane (vphpl) (Mn/DOT Metro) to 1,000 vphpl (ODOT), depending on the reduction factors used. The acceptable amount of delay also varied between the STAs that used maximum delay as a criterion for determining whether a closure would be permitted. Maximum permitted delay varied from 10 minutes in Indiana up to 30 minutes California.

As an example, the freeway capacity rates for some typical operations are documented in the Caltrans Freeway Operations Department Report No. 69-3. Table 3 summarizes these rates.

**Table 3. Freeway capacity rates for some typical operations (14)**

<b>Number of Lanes in One Direction of Travel (Normal Operation)</b>	2	3 and 4	4
<b>Number of Lanes Open in One Direction</b>	1	2	3
<b>Type of Operation</b>	<b>Vehicles per Hour</b>		
Median Barrier or MBGR* Repair	1500	3200	4800
Pavement Repair or Pavement Grooving	1400	3000	4500
Striping or Resurfacing	1200	2400	4000
Pavement Markers Installation	1100	2400	3600
Middle Lanes for Any Reason	—	2200	3400

\*Metal beam guard rail

Caltrans uses road user delay as the method of determining if a lane closure will be permitted or not. For construction and permits projects, Caltrans uses an average of 1,500 vehicles per hour per lane (vphpl). Caltrans specifies that a traveler’s trip should not be increased by more than 30 minutes due to a planned work zone (this excludes emergency work). District Traffic Managers (DTM) may set a lower maximum in their respective district if they feel that 30 minutes is too long of a delay. Because of the lifestyle diversity between Districts in California, one district may view 20 minutes of delay as completely unacceptable, while another may find 20 minutes of delay acceptable. The lesser of these delay limits is the maximum delay threshold allowed. Only the District Lane Closure Review Committee (DLCRC) can approve a higher delay threshold for a project.

The CDOT Region 6 Strategy states that no freeway lane closures are to be initiated during weekday morning or evening peak travel periods. The hours between 5:30 and 8:30 AM are designated as the morning peak period, while the evening peak period occurs between 3:00 and 6:00 PM (7). Due to traffic volumes and patterns, some freeway lane closure schedules may be more restrictive than simply avoiding these peak hours; the extended hours are displayed on lane closure charts.

The Missouri Department of Transportation includes roadway capacities for work zones in their Work Zone Guidelines (10). These capacities, shown in Table 4, include various lane configurations in terms of open and closed lane possibilities. Lane closures and capacities are provided in terms of the number of lanes remaining open, given 2, 3, 4, or 5 lanes in one direction. MoDOT also list identifies lower volumes (below the capacity); caution should be used when closing lanes at this lower volume, because traffic flow may break down at these volumes, resulting in queuing. These volumes are compared to the hourly volumes to determine if a lane closure is permitted.

**Table 4. MoDOT roadway capacities (10)**

Interstate & Freeway Lane Conditions		Capacity Restrictions		Cautionary Zone	
Total Lanes	Open Lanes	Vehicles per Hour per Lane	Total Capacity in Open Lanes	Vehicles per Hour per Lane	Total Capacity in Open Lanes
3	1	960	960	750	750
2	1	1240	1240	1000	1000
5	2	1320	2640	1000	2000
4	2	1420	2840	1100	2200
3	2	1430	2860	1100	2200
4	3	1480	4440	1100	3300

In order to determine if a lane closure is allowed, the lane capacity through the work zone needs to be determined. The Ohio Department of Transportation uses the percentage of trucks on the facility and the terrain type to determine the lane capacity, as shown in Table 5 below. The theoretical lane capacity table is based on Highway Capacity Manual (HCM) 2000 Formula 22-1 (15). The equation has been simplified from the formula in the HCM to only include terrain and percentage trucks in total volume (12). Truck percentages are estimated each year using the average from the roadway traffic counts. The adjustment factors for work zone intensity and work zone ramp location are both assumed to be zero vphpl.

**Table 5. Lane capacity accounting for terrain and truck percentage (12)**

Terrain	Work Zone Capacity (vphpl) Truck Percentage		
	< 15%	15% ≤ x < 30%	≥ 30%
Level	1490	1390	1330
Rolling	1310	1100	1000
Custom	Contact PLC administrator for use of custom capabilities. These should only be used in unique situations.		

For Ohio, Appendix A of the Traffic Management in Work Zones Interstate and Other Freeways Policy describes the queue lengths and durations allowed. The queues are modeled through traffic operations models (with emphasis) or using a microscopic simulation model and the work zone lane capacities displayed in Table 5. The ODOT thresholds for queue lengths are as follows:

- Acceptable work zone impacts
  - Queues less than 0.75 miles
  - Queues between 0.75 miles and 1.5 miles, if queue duration is less than two hours
  - Additional advanced work zone warning signing should be specified for queues expected to exceed 0.75 miles for any period of time
- Unacceptable work zone impacts
  - Queues greater than 0.75 miles for more than two hours
  - Queues greater than 1.5 miles for any period of time
  - Alternate strategies should be considered

The Indiana Department of Transportation also uses maximum queue length as a threshold for determining whether to permit a lane closure (8). These threshold lengths and resulting actions from the project queue analysis are similar to those of Ohio:

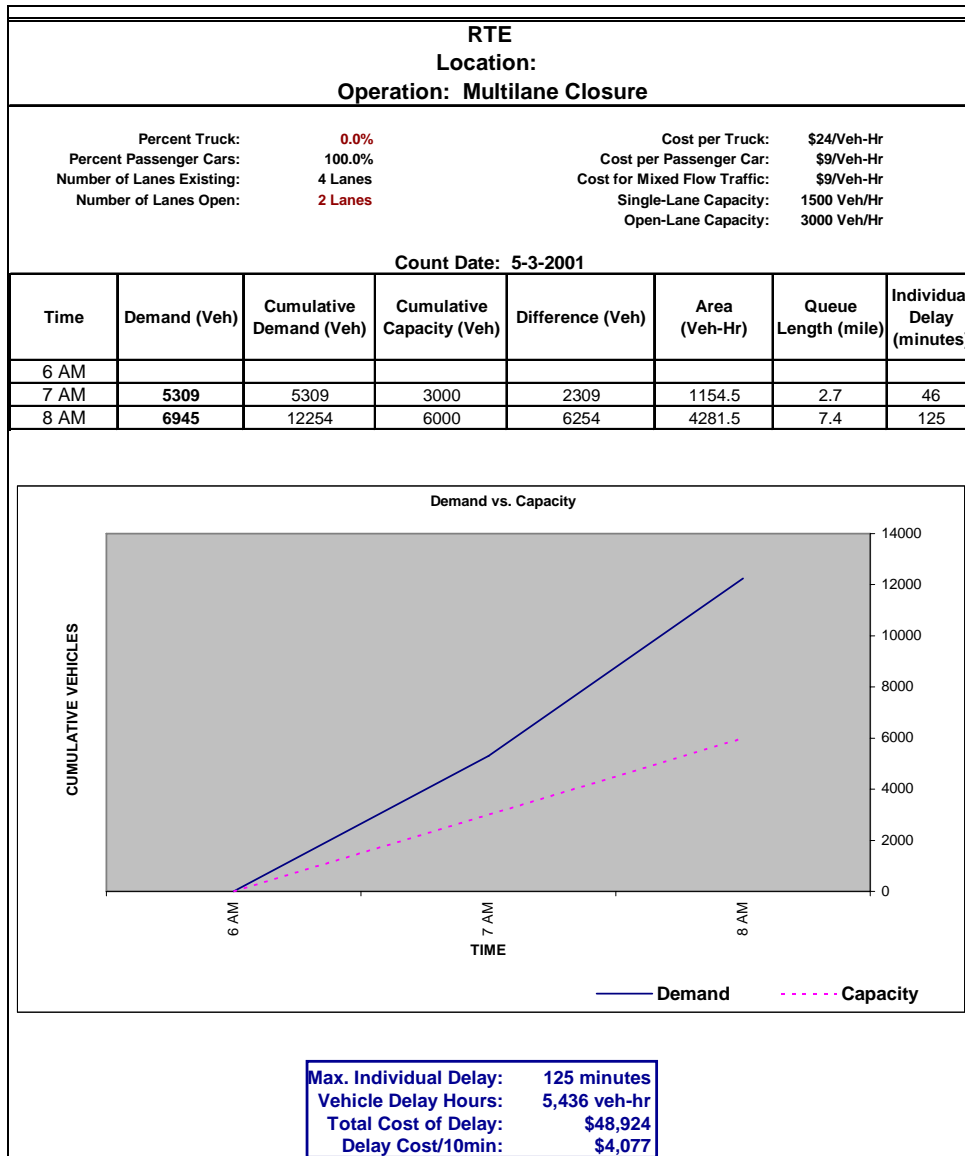
- Acceptable work zone impacts
  - Queues less than 1 mile
  - Queues between 1 mile and 1.5 miles, if queue duration is less than two hours
  - Additional advanced work zone warning signing should be specified for queues expected to exceed 1 mile for any period of time
- Unacceptable work zone impacts
  - Queues greater than 1 mile for more than two hours
  - Queues greater than 1.5 miles for any period of time
  - Alternate strategies should be considered

#### 4.1.4.3 Tools Used to Determine Lane Closure Times

State transportation agencies use various methods when determining the times that lane closures should be permitted for work activities on the facilities specified by the STA's respective policy/strategy. When determining the times lane closures are permitted, the lane capacity and existing volumes need to be known or determined, as explained in the previous two subsections. After determining theoretical lane capacity and the facility volumes, the analysis outputs typically include delay time or queue lengths. Through the survey results, it was found that the most common method used to determine when lane closures are permitted was deterministic queuing methodology. The Highway Capacity Manual (HCM) uses deterministic queuing methodology when analyzing lane capacity reductions in short- and long-term work zones. Most of the STAs that use the HCM calculations decrease the lane capacity value through reduction factors, such as terrain and the percentage of hourly volume that consists of truck traffic. STAs also use deterministic queuing programs (e.g., Quewz and Quickzone), which are based on similar HCM methodology, to simulate impacts at and impacts caused by a work zone. The other common programs used were microscopic simulation models, including CORSIM, Synchro, and SimTraffic.

Figure 12 shows a sample of the calculations used by Caltrans when determining permitted lane closures (2). Outputs of the delay calculations include the maximum individual delay, total vehicle delay hours, the total cost of delay, and the delay cost per every ten minutes.





**Figure 12. Sample of Caltrans delay calculations spreadsheet (2)**

The Ohio Department of Transportation lists the process of determining lane closure times on their permitted lane closures website (12). In order to determine if a lane closure is permissible, the hourly volumes are determined and compared to the work zone capacities. If the hourly volumes exceed the work zone capacity, no closure is permitted. In Ohio, weekday closures for rural locations are defined as Monday through Thursday, and weekday closures for urban locations are defined as Monday through Friday. Weekday permitted closure times for the construction season are determined using the calculated lane capacity, along with the seasonally adjusted Thursday ADT in August (for rural locations) or the seasonally adjusted Friday ADT in August (for urban locations). For the non-construction season, the seasonally adjusted Thursday ADT in December is used for rural locations, the seasonally adjusted Friday ADT in December is used for urban locations, and the calculated lane capacity is used in either location to determine permitted weekday closures. If the segment in question uses an ATR, the maximum

Thursday or Friday ADT volume is selected from August or December (excluding Christmas week).

Weekend permitted closure times for the construction season are determined comparing the calculated lane capacities and the seasonally adjusted Friday ATR volumes in August for rural locations and the seasonally adjusted Saturday ATR volumes in August for urban locations; for the non-construction season, the seasonally adjusted Friday ADT in December is used for rural locations and the seasonally adjusted Saturday ADT in December is used for urban locations. If the segment uses an ATR, the maximum or Friday ADT volume is selected from August or December (excluding Christmas week). Finally, district staff members are asked to provide any additional information they have regarding the highway section in question; for example, special events (e.g., a professional football game) might result in not permitting a lane closure.

#### 4.1.5 Frequency of Lane Closure Traffic Condition/Volume Updates

One issue encountered when lane closure times are determined for individual facilities is the potential of changed traffic conditions. The permitted lane closure times may not reflect actual traffic conditions, due to changes in traffic. For instance, if the delay or travel time is too long on a facility, motorists will find alternate routes to complete a trip in less time. A traffic volume count taken during periods of delay may be lower, reflecting some traffic diversion. Some facilities may have been improved since the last volume counts were taken, yielding higher actual traffic volumes than the last traffic counts suggest. Consequently, volumes may increase on the improved facility while decreasing on a nearby parallel route.

State transportation agencies update their traffic volume counts and/or models to represent actual traffic conditions on a facility as they feel necessary. Our survey found that the surveyed STAs updated their counts on varying schedules, as summarized in Table 6.

**Table 6. Lane closure policy/strategy update frequency summary**

<b>STA</b>	<b>Frequency of Lane Closure Policy or Strategy Updates</b>
Caltrans	Uses most current volumes for each work zone analysis
CDOT Region 1	Approximately every 5 years
CDOT Region 6	Approximately every 5 years
INDOT	Volumes used should be within 3 years
Mn/DOT Metro	Approximately every 2 years
MoDOT	Every 2 years
ODOT	Every 3 years (non-ATR counts) Continuously (ATR counts)
	Yearly for Permitted Lane Closure Map
WisDOT	As needed if congestion occurs at location in question

Caltrans evaluates each work zone individually and does not use a predetermined permitted lane closure map. Therefore, to model a work zone accurately, the most recent traffic volumes are used in the analysis.

The Indiana Department of Transportation uses historical volumes, no more than three years old, for queue analysis using simulation models (discussed in previous section) to ensure that the analysis reflects current regional traffic patterns and accounts for seasonal traffic surges that may occur during construction (8). For traffic counts a couple of years old, volumes should be expanded to construction year levels using appropriate growth factors, as determined by INDOT.

#### *4.1.6 Communication of Lane Closure Policy*

For a lane closure policy to be applied consistently, offices throughout the transportation agency need to understand the lane closure policy. For example, even though the lane closure policy may have been mainly created for the purpose of regulating closures due to roadway reconstruction, district maintenance managers must take into account lane closure policies when scheduling maintenance-related lane closures. For roadway facilities where local governmental agencies or utilities may schedule lane closures, the policy needs to be communicated with these external organizations so that they can make plans in compliance with the policy. Thus, the application of the policy requires communications and training across offices within the transportation agency but also with relevant external organization (see Table 7).

**Table 7. Summary of policy/strategy communication to DOT staff and external forces**

STA	External access to policy: Information available*	Other Communication Techniques of the Policy to	
		Internal forces (STA)	External forces**
Caltrans	No: Lane Closures are Reported Electronically over Statewide LCS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distributed Department wide through Transportation Management Plan Guidelines</li> <li>• District level training of construction, maintenance and permits personnel</li> <li>• Traffic Operations Lane Closure System</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constant communication between Project Managers and local agencies</li> <li>• Permits staff handles utility requests submitted through LCS</li> </ul>
CDOT Region 1	Yes: Electronic Copy of Strategy	Maintenance given hard copies for use during planning stages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access/Permits Office handles all State Highway work, which requires a permit</li> <li>• Traffic Control issues handled during permit review</li> </ul>
INDOT	Yes: Interstate Highways Lane Closure Policy	Maintenance provided hard copies and receives verbal training	Located on website under Contractor and Designer Information
Mn/DOT Metro	Yes: Lane Closure Manual	Located on website	Referenced in all permits and contracts for state roads
MoDOT	Yes: Work Zone Safety & Mobility Policy	Staff provided with a hardcopy	Lane closure times specified through contract specifications
ODOT	Yes: PLCM and Traffic Management in Work Zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• External and Internal forces must follow Traffic Engineering Manual</li> <li>• Note included in plans concerning PLCM</li> </ul>	
WisDOT	No: Located on internal website	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30-minute delay guideline published in project design manual</li> <li>• Lane closure restrictions communicated to contractors through project special provisions</li> </ul>	Plans to develop an online lane closure permitting system in future

\*Refers to external access via the internet.

\*\*Contractors, utilities, etc.

#### 4.1.7 Official Authorization of the Lane Closure Policy

In order to make the lane closure policy or strategy official, each state needs an official or an official body to authorize the lane closure policy. The authorizing officials for the researched STAs are summarized in Table 8.

**Table 8. Lane closure policy/strategy approval**

<b>STA</b>	<b>Authority Granting Approval</b>
Caltrans	Chief Deputy Director
CDOT Region 1	Regional Transportation Director
INDOT	Deputy Commissioner, Highway Management*
Mn/DOT Metro	Metro District Traffic Engineering office
MoDOT	Chief Engineer
ODOT	Director of Transportation
WisDOT	Statewide Administrators/bureau managers

\*New policy in development will be approved by this official.

#### *4.1.8 Variations to the Policy Due to Local Special Traffic Conditions*

Traffic can vary based on unique local conditions. Peaks in traffic can create unreasonable queues and delays. Local conditions that can cause traffic to vary can include special events (e.g. concerts, sporting events), weather (e.g., storms, blizzards), seasonal variances where volume can increase in one direction of travel due to tourism (e.g., traffic heading into the mountains on Fridays and returning on Sundays), or holiday traffic. Often, these variations in traffic patterns are unique to the area or region but should be taken into account in the lane closure policy. Table 9 identifies how the states in our survey took these unique traffic volume variations into account in their lane closure policy or strategy, and more detailed accounts of the policy variations follow.

**Table 9. Formal variations described in policy/strategy**

<b>STA</b>	<b>Yes/No</b>	<b>Types of Variations Described</b>
Caltrans	Yes	Each lane closure is reviewed individually to account for variations, specific holidays
CDOT Region 1	Yes	Special events, seasonal, weekday/weekend, emergency situations
CDOT Region 6	Yes	Special events, seasonal, weekday/weekend, emergency situations
INDOT	Yes	Seasonal, regional patterns
Mn/DOT Metro	No	*
MoDOT	No	**
ODOT	Yes	Seasonal, holidays
WisDOT	Yes	Holidays, special events, seasonal

\*Next edition will account for seasonal variations.

\*\*Variations are considered in hourly volume reviews.

Due to heavy travel to and from the front range of the Rocky Mountains for recreational activities and special events occurring in and around the Denver area, Region 1 of the CDOT (the Region surrounding Denver on the south, east, and west) has created specific policies to deal with unique traffic volumes created by local traffic patterns (6). The CDOT Region 1 Strategy states that when a special event is known to create high traffic volumes, lane closures are not allowed from two hours before the event begins to one hour after the event ends. Traffic patterns also vary seasonally due to seasonal mountain recreation activities. High directional traffic volumes occur on I-70 prior to and at the end of the weekend, due to travel to and from the

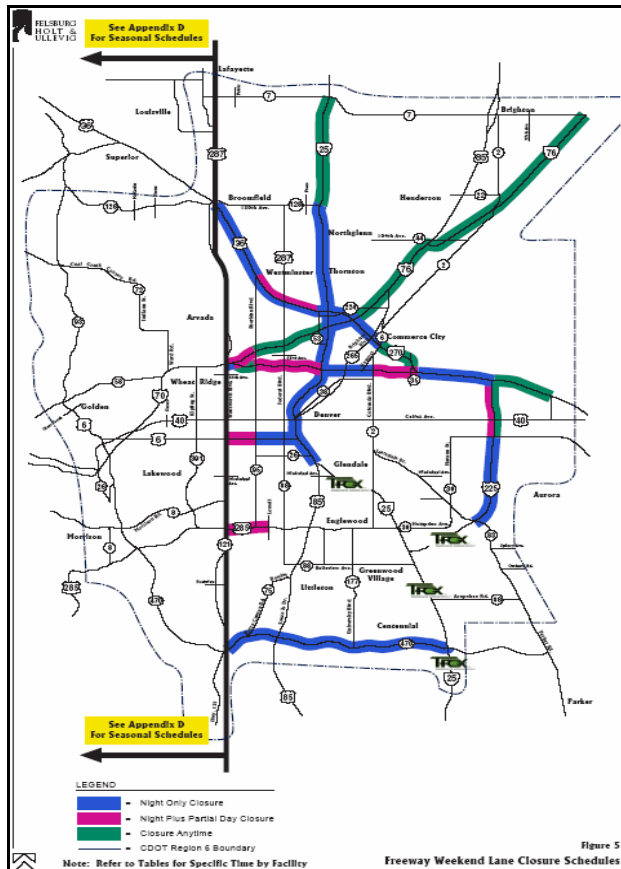
mountains. Therefore, CDOT Region 1 has developed permitted lane closure schedules by seasons and days of the week. They include the following:

- Summer weekday
- Spring/fall weekday
- Winter weekday
- Summer Saturday
- Spring/fall Saturday
- Winter Saturday
- Summer Sunday
- Spring/fall Sunday
- Winter Sunday

The months are classified by the following seasonal categories:

- Summer—June, July, August
- Spring/fall—April, May, September, October, November
- Winter—December, January, February, March

CDOT Region 6 (the Denver Metro area) uses seasonal schedules similar to Region 1, but Region 6's strategy only takes into account seasonal volume variations on road segments in the western part of the Region—those roads that are oriented towards the mountain areas west of Denver. An example is shown in Figure 13 (7).



**Figure 13. Location of Wadsworth Boulevard (SH 121) in Denver metro area (7)**

With regards to special events within CDOT Region 6, Appendix E of the Strategy outlines their procedures (7). The appendix has a table of four facility segments and four special event locations (Invesco Field, Pepsi Center, Coors Field, and Downtown Denver). When an event occurs at a venue with attendance greater than 10,000, the table defines whether a lane closure will be allowed during an event (the period of time from two hours before the event to one hour after the event).

In Ohio, ODOT accounts for seasonal variations by differentiating between the construction season and non-construction season, as follows (12):

- Construction season—April 1 through November 30
- Non-construction season—December 1 through March 31

Seasonal Adjustment Factors (SAFs) are used to adjust the ATR short-term traffic volume counts—24 or 48 hours in duration, as described in the ODOT Traffic Volumes subsection—to an average daily traffic volume. The adjustment factors are used to account for tourism and other seasonal traffic patterns throughout the state, accounting for the seasonal traffic volumes during the construction and non-construction seasons. The output includes monthly averages by day of the week by functional class.

#### 4.1.9 Exempt Activities

Some state transportation agencies exempt specific activities from restrictions placed on their lane closure policies (see Table 10). For example, all states surveyed exempted emergency lane closures involving public safety, and some organizations treat maintenance lane closures differently than construction lane closures. While some of the states surveyed specify activities that are exempt or represent special cases, others handle circumstances on a case-by-case basis. In addition to closure for public safety, emergency repairs are most commonly excluded from official lane closure strategies. As an example, the Indiana Department of Transportation defines emergency repairs as activities resulting from pavement or bridge deck failures, bridge structure impact damage, damage to roadside appurtenances, or loss of slope stability.

**Table 10. Exempt construction or maintenance activities**

STA	Yes/No	Activities Exempt or Differing from Lane Closure Policy
Caltrans	Yes	Construction and maintenance differ
CDOT Region 1	Yes	Public safety emergencies and certain construction activities (e.g., rock blasting, temperatures for material placement)
CDOT Region 6	Yes	Public safety emergencies
INDOT	Yes	Emergency repairs and routine district maintenance
Mn/DOT Metro	Yes	Emergency repairs and “case by case” projects
MoDOT	Yes	Emergency work, permanent lane closures
ODOT	No	*
WisDOT	Yes	Long-term construction with necessary congestion mitigation strategies

\*Exception is given reluctantly if no other options are possible.

The survey response indicates that the Caltrans lane closure approval process applies to all work conducted on the state highway system, both for moving and static lane closures. System criteria are slightly different for construction and maintenance activities. Lane closure charts are used to identify days and times that construction work is allowed. These charts are typically developed for construction activities using roadway geometrics and historical traffic volumes, based on zero delay. The lane closure charts are developed for maintenance work based on 5–15 minutes of delay. As stated before, Caltrans sets a maximum delay of 30 minutes, but a DTM may lower that delay maximum as seen necessary in his/her respective district. Unlike construction work, maintenance work is usually done by Caltrans’ own staff members. Thus, the lane closure can be picked up quickly, and maintenance work is not assessed as a violation of lane closure policies if the closure is picked up at the Department’s request.

The Indiana Department of Transportation addresses the routine district maintenance exemptions in the District Maintenance Interstate Lane Closure Policy, which was developed by the Districts and Operation Support Division (8).

#### 4.2 Exceptions to the Policy

Exceptions to the lane closure policies are sometimes needed to complete work in a timely and cost-effective manner. Many policies state what typical exceptions can potentially be granted—



such as emergency repairs or other work deemed necessary that will extend a lane closure—and describe the exception-granting process. This includes identification of an exception, criteria used to determine if a lane closure is permitted beyond a predetermined time, how the lane closure request is submitted, and who has final approval. For example, it may be necessary to determine policy exceptions in the field in instances such as early lane closure removal or initiating a lane closure earlier than scheduled. Sometimes surges of traffic may increase volumes beyond capacity, thus requiring a removal of the lane closure to alleviate the unexpected congestion. Similarly, prior to closing a lane, a period of time that typically experiences volumes exceeding capacity of the facility with a lane closure may not be experiencing typical volumes; an exception may be granted to close the lane sooner than scheduled in order to take advantage of an extended work period.

#### *4.2.1 How Exceptions are Identified and Granted*

While the policies provide rules or guidance regarding when a lane can be closed to perform construction work, there are occurrences when exceptions need to be analyzed and possibly granted. The agencies surveyed first define the situation that may require an exception. Generally, an exception is requested when it becomes too costly to remove the lane closure(s) in terms of construction costs. Some of the agencies surveyed have criteria or a formal process in place to help determine if an exception can be permitted (see Table 11). The final step in the exception process is granting the exception.

**Table 11. Summary of exceptions (identification, criteria, and exception-granting process)**

<b>STA</b>	<b>When Exceptions are Needed</b>	<b>Criteria for Exception to be Permitted</b>	<b>How Exceptions are Granted (Submittal and Approval)</b>
Caltrans	When lane closure delays >30 min	If TMP* measures can reduce delay to <30 min. or within threshold	Exceptions sent to DLCRC** to approve higher delay threshold
CDOT Region 1	Project has unique characteristics that require deviation	Unique characteristics of the project require that work must be performed during non-permitted lane closure times	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requests are submitted.</li> <li>• Interstate: Approval from Region 1 Traffic Engineer or designee.</li> <li>• Other State Highways: Traffic Resident Engineer</li> </ul>
INDOT	When operation will restrict or extend lane closure outside of allowable times	Cost of work is less than cost of additional effort of keeping lane(s) open. Facilities that require approval for ANY type of work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Request submitted by designer/planner includes quantitative traffic analysis and TMP.</li> <li>• Deputy Commissioner of Highway Management approves exceptions for contract work. Director, Division of Highway Operations, approves others</li> </ul>
Mn/DOT Metro	If activity requires that a lane closure occur outside of allowable ranges	When projects must close more lanes than allowable to perform necessary work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Metro Traffic Engineering should be notified of exception.</li> <li>• Metro Traffic Engineering grants exceptions</li> </ul>
MoDOT	District staff determines if an exception is needed prior to beginning work	No formal criteria. Taken into account: type of work, the needed temporary traffic control, work schedules, and past experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exceptions approved by Senior Management for Broad Undertakings (e.g., Smooth Roads Initiative projects).</li> <li>• District Staff exempts individual projects.</li> </ul>
ODOT	When lane closures are planned to occur outside of plan note times (district analyzes proposed lane closures)	<p><i>Contract Work:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analyzed queue within thresholds, exception permitted.</li> <li>• If queue exceeds threshold, alternatives/recommendations must be submitted by district.</li> </ul> <p><i>Maintenance Work:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If queue exceeds threshold, alternatives/recommendations must be submitted by district.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Submitted to Work Zone Traffic Manager and Highway Management Administrator; copy to Roadway Services Manager for maintenance work, Construction Engineer for construction work</li> <li>• Exceptions granted by Maintenance of Traffic Exception Committee, which includes Assistant Director of Planning and Production, Assistant Director for Highway Management, and Deputy Director of Highway Operations</li> </ul>
WisDOT	Identified by project engineer	If there is no other way to accomplish the work at a reasonable cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Degree &amp; method of evaluation varies</li> <li>• Exception approved by Project Engineer/Supervisor in consultation with Regional Operations or Project Development Manager</li> </ul>

\*TMP is Transportation Management Plan

\*\*DLCRC is the District Lane Closure Review Committee

#### 4.2.1.1. How Exceptions are Identified

The exception identification criteria are similar at all the transportation agencies surveyed. The need for an exception is identified when a work activity requires that a lane closure occur during a non-permitted time. There are always ways to avoid reducing highway capacity due to a lane closure; however, the costs of maintaining capacity on the facility may be unacceptably high or might delay the overall project. For example, an alternative to closing lanes (and thus reducing capacity) may be to build temporary lanes or a temporary structure. Although building temporary facilities may be a reasonable solution for a long-term project, it may be cost prohibitive for a short-term project.

#### 4.2.1.2. Criteria for Exceptions to be Permitted

Because many projects could utilize non-permitted lane closure times to reduce project duration and costs but would result in unacceptable road user delays, some STAs have established criteria to help determine when an exception should be considered and possibly granted. For example, the CDOT Region 1 Strategy listed unique circumstances that could warrant the closure of lanes during non-permitted times (6). Many of these possible exceptions involve reasons why work performed at night would be costly or infeasible:

- Nighttime temperatures that make it infeasible to perform roadwork at night (such as the cold nighttime mountain temperatures)
- Noise restrictions that make it infeasible to perform roadwork at night (based on adjacent land use or town ordinances)
- Limits on material supplies that would make conducting work during permitted time costly or unfeasible.
- Nature of construction required (e.g., blasting allowed during daylight hours only)
- Special events
- Seasonal events
- Permitted-time lane closure strategies that might involve restrictions for oversize vehicles

Similarly, the Indiana Department of Transportation provided examples in their survey response of when exemption from the lane closure policies might be warranted. Such cases will require approval before closing lanes, but typical exceptions include the following:

- When work being conducted during non-permitted times costs less than the cost of additional effort to keep the lane(s) open
  - Generally applicable to INDOT forces completing short-duration maintenance activities and closures that will only violate the lane closure policy at the lowest volume times (i.e., avoiding peak periods)
  - Covers locations where it would require a significant or unreasonable degree of effort to avoid non-permitted land closure time
- Activities that cannot be performed without closing a lane (e.g., resurfacing)

- For such activities, still specified when lane closure can occur with reduced impact, usually nighttime
- Significant penalties assessed if times are not followed

#### 4.2.1.3. How Exceptions are Granted

The exception-granting process varies between the surveyed state transportation agencies. While most agencies have an exception request process, systems for processing and analyzing these requests vary by agency.

The exception submittal process for Caltrans can be reviewed at one or at three levels of review, depending on the severity of the lane closure policy violation:

1. District Traffic Manager
2. District Lane Closure Review Committee
3. Headquarters Lane Closure Review Committee

For each lane closure application, the District Traffic Manager reviews and makes a recommendation regarding the closure. The survey response expands on the three levels of review and process. The District Lane Closure Review Committee reviews and formulates recommendations if a lane closure is expected to result in major delays. On significant projects (such as the San Francisco Oakland Bay Bridge Project) where delays may exceed the allowable limit, the district committee may request a meeting with the Headquarters Lane Closure Review Committee to discuss options and to inform executive management of the selected alternative. Only the District Lane Closure Review Committee can approve a higher delay threshold for a project. The district committee decides whether or not to request review by the agency-wide Lane Closure Review Committee. The district-level committee determines when a lane closure application is sent to the Headquarters Lane Closure Review Committee for approval, and generally requests review by the headquarters committee when requests have impacts that are inter-regional, statewide, environmental, or sensitive in nature. The headquarters committee is comprised of the Program Managers for Construction, Maintenance, Design, and Traffic Operations along with the Headquarters Public Information Officer and a representative from the California Highway Patrol. The headquarters committee may review the closure or defer back to the district committee for reconsideration and review if the decision is not deemed to require headquarters-level review.

Through the survey, it was found that Colorado Department of Transportation Region 1 builds upon prior experiences to determine if an exception can be granted. When a lane closure is occurring outside of the permitted time, CDOT Region 1 records information of the experience which can be used for future projects that may require a deviation from the recommended lane closure times and for Strategy updates. If the lane closure experience was better than anticipated (e.g., queue lengths were less than the analysis estimated) a similar lane closure could be used on other projects requiring similar types of work.

Through the survey, it was found that the Indiana Department of Transportation policy is in the process of being modified to accommodate a new organizational structure and subsequent

employee title changes. In the current policy, a request for an exception is submitted by the designer/planner (8). The request includes a designer/planner–performed quantitative analysis and traffic management plan (TMP) specific to the project. For contract work, the analysis should be completed during the planning process, after the pavement recommendation has been formulated and/or bridge work has been determined. In all cases, the analysis for contract projects occurs before scoping of the final design begins. For design-build projects, the TMP is completed, approved, and reflected in the scope of services. Analysis of work zone impacts is evaluated prior to the implementation of any lane restriction for permit work or work performed by the STA’s own work force.

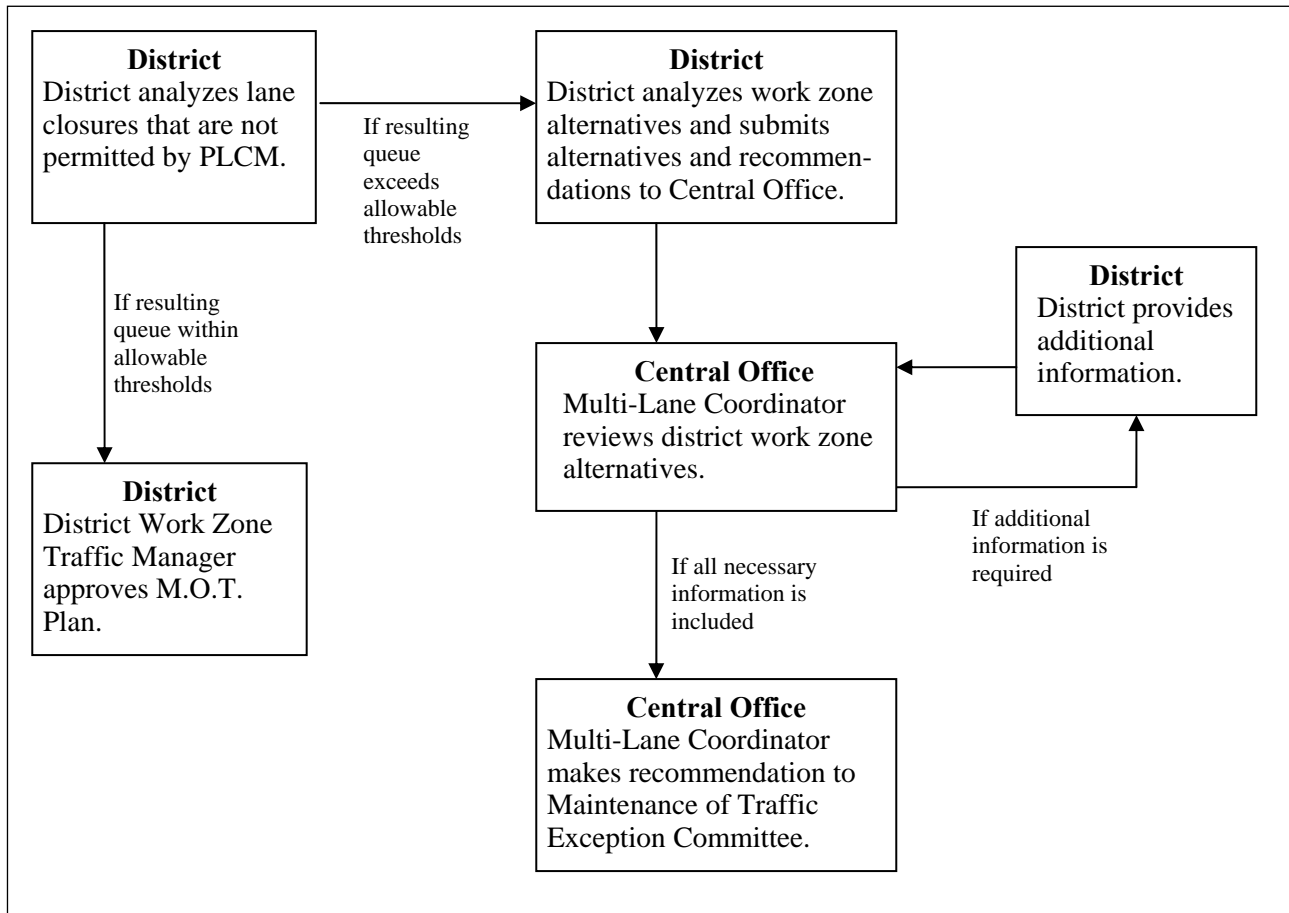
The INDOT Headquarters Office Engineering Assessment Section, Design Division or District Development office, analyzes the impact on the motoring public of any proposed lane closure not permitted by the lane closure policy. The quantitative analysis is performed to determine the queues (generated by the proposed lane closure) that would occur outside of the allowable times.

- If the projected queue is less than thresholds, which are queues that either exceed 1 mile for more than two hours or exceed 1.5 miles for any length of time, the final development process may continue. Documentation of the analysis must be retained on file. Any chosen work zone strategy that will result in impacts less than the allowable delay thresholds but increases the project cost by 20% (or \$1 million) is submitted to the Chief Engineer for approval.
- If the projected queue exceeds thresholds, an exception request is submitted to the Chief Engineer or Deputy Commissioner of Highway Operations. The exception request will identify the alternative selected as the preferred option and the reasoning for the selection. The exception request will also address the impact on the current Indiana Statewide Transportation Improvement Program, if the request is denied.

Many of the named offices in the Indiana Department of Transportation policy are not included in INDOT’s new organization; thus, the names of the offices and titles of individuals performing functions will change. The duties are still being accomplished but under the new office names. Currently, INDOT has two policies—one for construction contracts (let under the construction letting process) and one for all other work on the interstate (INDOT maintenance forces or local contractor work not awarded thru the construction letting process). The new policy will combine the two policies into one. The Deputy Commissioner of Highway Management approves exceptions for contracts (for the construction letting process), and the Division of Highway Operations Director approves all other exceptions. A simplified method of analyzing traffic flow to requesting a waiver is being included in the new policy (For a closure of one out of two lanes, where the volume in passenger car equivalent is less than 1,400 vehicles per hour, the waiver will be automatically approved.)

The Ohio Department of Transportation policy states that the affected district analyzes all lane closures on interstates and freeways that are not permitted by the Permitted Lane Closure Map (PLCM). If the queues are found to be less than the thresholds specified in the PLCM, the District Work Zone Traffic Manager will approve the Maintenance of Traffic (M.O.T.) Plan. However, if the queues are greater than the threshold, alternatives and recommendations to alternatives are prepared at the district level and submitted to the Multi-Lane Coordinator for

review. The Multi-Lane Coordinator and other Central Office staff, as required, review the submitted work zone alternatives. If additional information is needed on these alternatives, they are given back to the district, which provides the additional information. If all information is included, a recommendation of the lane closure is made by the Multi-Lane Coordinator to the Maintenance of Traffic Exception Committee. A detailed flowchart of the ODOT exception process for contract work is shown in Figure 14.



**Figure 14. ODOT contract work exception process (11)**

#### 4.2.2 Frequency of Policy Exceptions

The state transportation agencies surveyed were asked how commonly exception requests are granted. One of the respondents provided a quantitative response, while the others did not have a specific, measurable answer but rather provided a qualitative response (see Table 12).

For all states surveyed, a common response was that exceptions are granted fairly infrequently. The only agency that stated that there were frequent exceptions granted from its lane closure policy was the Missouri Department of Transportation. This is due to their Smooth Roads Initiative, a statewide resurfacing program that requires a large amount of work be completed in a short period of time and with limited resources available for work zone mitigation. However,

Scott Stotlemeyer from MoDOT indicated that “this is in stark contrast to the direction we were heading prior to [the Smooth Roads Initiative], and hope to return to after, returning to a somewhat normal program.” In general, exceptions are infrequently granted, because a lane closure during a non-allowed time is usually the last option considered when planning a project; alternative solutions are exhaustively examined before such an exception is granted. For some projects, however, it is not financially feasible to complete the project during allowed lane closure times, thus necessitating an exception. When violating a lane closure policy, agencies often attempt to reduce the impact on road users. For example, when ODOT approves an exception, the district must provide some strategy that will mitigate the effects of the lane closures, such as innovative contracting to accelerate construction or motorist information dissemination via ITS.

**Table 12. Frequency of granted exceptions**

STA	Frequency of Granted Exceptions
Caltrans	Infrequent
CDOT Region 1	Uncommon, only when required
INDOT	11 for Construction Contracts; 2 for Maintenance Crews*
Mn/DOT Metro	Infrequent
MoDOT	Frequent for Smooth Roads Initiative;** exceptions infrequent for other projects
ODOT	Infrequent
WisDOT	6–10 projects per year statewide

\*This count covers January–August 2006.

\*\*The Smooth Roads Initiative is a statewide resurfacing program.

#### 4.2.3 Deviation from Permitted Times for Lane Closure Setup or Removal

As described in previous sections, when determining permitted lane closure times, an analysis is performed to determine if a lane reduction would create a queue at the merging point. The length of queue or time span of delay is analyzed to see if it exceeds the predetermined thresholds. However, unexpected traffic conditions can sometimes create significant queues and unreasonable delays that were not planned through the recorded volume analyses. Often, the recorded traffic volumes may be up to two or three years old and do not account for new development and the resulting higher traffic volumes. On the other hand, volumes experienced during the times that lane closures are disallowed may actually allow for a lane closure. This traffic volume reduction could be due to capacity improvements in a parallel route which reduced travel times and caused a traffic shift from one facility to the improved facility. Recorded traffic volumes that are several years old would not account for this shift in volumes, and field observations may suggest a re-analysis of the work zone lane closures.

Our survey asked the STAs how deviations from the permitted lane closure times were analyzed and handled when unexpected traffic conditions were experienced, both in terms of increased and decreased volumes.

As means to be flexible, given the changes in traffic patterns that can occur on a specific days, some agencies (1) have created methods to measure delays and queues in the field and (2) require the opening of a lane when delays or queue lengths become unreasonable (see Table 13), similar to the thresholds determined through lane closure schedule analysis (shown in Table 2). Caltrans, CDOT Region 1, INDOT, MoDOT, and ODOT can require the lane(s) to be reopened if the delays or queues experienced are unacceptable and if it is reasonable or feasible to interrupt the project and re-open the lanes. Certain construction tasks (e.g., concrete placement, lane reconstruction) do not allow for an immediate lane opening. However, as noted in the CDOT Region 1 strategy, tasks such as striping or guardrail work allow the contractor to pick up the lane closure, clear the queues, and begin work again at a later time as traffic volumes allow. Region 1 also noted other criteria that can incite the removal of a lane closure, such as intense rain or snow, or a queue that extends beyond the traffic control or around a blind corner (in canyons). WisDOT stated that unacceptable queues and/or delays are noted and analyzed to determine if the lane closure time periods need to be adjusted. However, a time reduction usually requires additional compensation be paid to the contractor, so the costs of delay and contractor compensation need to be compared when making the allowable lane closure time reductions.

**Table 13. Deviations from permitted lane closure times (removal and setup)**

STA	Removing Lane Closure	Setting Up Lane Closure	
	Criteria for Ending Closure Earlier than Scheduled	Criteria and Approval for Early Closure	Criteria for Postponing Lane Closure Setup
Caltrans	Excessive delay criteria	Delay criteria; District Traffic Manager	No criteria defined
CDOT Region 1	Queues; Project Engineer's discretion	Delay Criteria; Project Engineer	No criteria defined
INDOT	Delays, queue lengths	No criteria defined	No criteria defined
Mn/DOT Metro	No formal criteria	No criteria defined	No criteria defined
MoDOT	Queues are noted; no formal criteria	No formal criteria; at project staff discretion	No formal criteria; project staff's discretion
ODOT	Queue development	No formal criteria defined	No criteria defined
WisDOT	Queues are noted; no formal criteria	As deemed necessary by Project Engineer	No criteria defined

Another exception to a lane closure policy or strategy can occur when actual traffic volumes are lower than the counted or predicted volumes used in the permitted lane closure time determination. Publicity and traveler information may be effective in reducing traffic volumes, thus alleviating the need to restrict lane closures. Reduced volumes could result in relaxed lane closure restrictions that allow crews to utilize longer continuous lane closures and possibly reduce overall construction duration. Some STAs have a formal (Caltrans and CDOT Region 1 both utilizing delay criteria) or informal (MoDOT and WisDOT both noting queue development and length) criteria for determining when a lane closure restriction can be modified. (Criteria are considered informal when the decision is left up to the Project Manager or other approved project staff based on their observations and/or past experience.) However, traffic volumes may be unusually high when a lane closure is scheduled to be implemented, thus preventing the lane closure implementation because it would create unacceptable queue lengths and/or delay. While



all surveyed STAs stated that they did not have any formal criteria for such a scenario, this type of situation could be handled according to the criteria for ending a lane closure earlier than scheduled. If a lane closure causes or is going to cause an unacceptable queue, the lane closure should not be implemented or an existing closure should be removed.

### **4.3 Enforcement**

Enforcement of the policy is important in maintaining consistent lane closures throughout a STA's highway system. The enforcement aspect of the policies include monitoring the lane closure initiation and removal times, monitoring permitted exceptions, monitoring traffic volumes during a closure by measuring queue lengths or delay, and instituting fines or penalties for noncompliance.

#### *4.3.1 Policy Enforcement and Monitoring of Permitted Exceptions*

The methods of enforcement vary from agency to agency. Either the policy is formally stated by contract and enforced by the project manager or the compliance of internal forces (e.g., maintenance crews) is expected and communicated through training on the lane closure policy or strategy. Apart from the general contract language regarding permitted lane closure time enforcement, exceptions may be granted to implement a lane closure during non-permitted times. Table 14 lists the lane closure enforcement mechanism used by each agency.

**Table 14. Policy enforcement and monitoring of permitted exceptions**

STA	Enforcement	
	Where language is specified Policy monitor Methods of enforcement or reporting	Monitoring of Exceptions
Caltrans	Department personnel training No answer regarding who monitors the policy Work with counterparts or bring issue to higher level if necessary	Through Lane Closure System and Field and Transportation Management Center Reports
CDOT Region 1	Construction: Lane closure hours provided in project specifications Monitored by Project Engineer and Resident Engineer No answer regarding methods of reporting and enforcement	Construction: Same as enforcement
	Maintenance: No answer regarding where language is specified Monitored by Maintenance Foreman No answer regarding methods of reporting and enforcement	Maintenance: Requires final report*
	Access and Permits: No answer regarding where language is specified Monitored by Region 1 personnel on project No answer regarding methods of reporting and enforcement	Access and Permits: No answer
	INDOT	Lane closure language included in contract Monitored by Project Engineer/Supervisor All interstate projects reviewed twice a year for traffic control
Mn/DOT Metro	Lane closure language included in contract No answer regarding who monitors the policy No answer regarding methods of reporting and enforcement	Staff observations
MoDOT	Lane closure language included in contract Monitored by district staff for both construction and maintenance No answer regarding methods of reporting and enforcement	Staff observations to report travel times to motorists
ODOT	No answer regarding where language is specified Monitored by District Work Zone Traffic Manager Reviewed through Operational Performance Index (OPI) reviews	Office of Traffic Engineering observations and evaluation through OPI reviews
WisDOT	Lane closure language included in contract Monitored by Project Engineer/Supervisor No answer regarding methods of reporting and enforcement	Project Engineer assesses field conditions

\*Final report includes typical delay times during lane closure and a general evaluation of the likely impacts

Several STAs stated that violations to lane closure policies are not very common. Caltrans noted in the survey response that department personnel training has fostered improved cooperation between all divisions, which has created a common understanding that the goal of the agency is to reduce delay. If an exception does occur and the policies are not followed, staff will work with their construction counterparts to solve the issue; if this does not work, the issue may be brought to a higher level as a last resort. The Standard Special Provision (SSP) 12-220 includes the process a contractor must follow if a lane closure is not opened to traffic by the specified time. If the work is suspended and the lane is reopened, the contractor must submit a work plan ensuring that future closures will be reopened to public traffic at the specified time. Until the work plan is

accepted, the contractor shall not implement any other lane closures. INDOT noted that the public does a good job of encouraging enforcement of the lane closure policy. Often, major deviations are reported by motorists and the media.

In regards to exception enforcement, special provisions or monitoring methods may be required. While most agencies use staff observations or similar methods to monitor the work zone and enforce compliance with exceptions, CDOT Region 1 also requires an exception report that includes the typical delay times that occurred during the lane closure as well as a general description of how the operation functioned. Additionally, MoDOT noted that staff members do not usually monitor “permitted” lane closure exceptions for the adjustment of the lane closure itself; however, the lane closure exceptions are monitored in order to communicate travel times to motorists.

#### 4.3.2 Penalties or Fines for Non-Compliance

Some STAs include monetary penalties or fines in the contract language to keep the contractor mindful of non-compliance issues with the lane closure policy (see Table 15). Contractors could incur penalties by beginning a lane closure too early or removing the closure too late; in either scenario, a lane closure exists outside the permitted lane closure times.

**Table 15. Penalties for non-compliance of lane closure policy/strategy**

STA	Early Start	Late Removal	Penalty Amount Determination
Caltrans	No	Yes	Based on roadway geometrics, traffic volumes, and delay time
CDOT Region 1	Yes	Yes	Based on number of incidents and Standard Special Provisions table
INDOT	Yes	Yes	\$2,000 per hour lane is blocked (amount in recent contract)
Mn/DOT Metro	Yes	Yes	Depends on contract language
MoDOT	Yes*	Yes*	User costs
ODOT	Yes	Yes	Liquidated damages as specified in Construction and Materials Specification
WisDOT	Yes*	Yes*	Percentage of the estimated user delay cost per hour of lane closure

\*Occurs in limited number of contracts

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

Lane closure policies have beneficial results. They can be a valuable component of a state transportation agency's overall safety and mobility objectives, reducing work zone-induced congestion by preventing lane closures when traffic demand would exceed the resulting capacity.

The outputs of the lane closure policies are quite extensive in some states. Ohio has an internet-based Permitted Lane Closure Map and Caltrans has an internet-based lane closure reporting system, while other states—such as CDOT Regions 1 and 6, INDOT, and Mn/DOT Metro—have permitted lane closure times either graphically displayed or provided in charts. Graphical representation allows for a quick determination of general time periods when lane closures are permitted, while actual hourly breakdowns offer a more precise beginning and ending time. Similarly, systems that generalize any lane closure during the week (Monday–Friday) as a “weekday closure” do not depict actual conditions as well as those systems that specify permitted lane closure times based on specific days of the week. While different options are available, the level of precision used to determine acceptable lane closure windows is established by each STA through its policy and the resources available to conduct traffic counts.

In terms of lane closure policy development, all states have similar processes, but the extensiveness of work zone impact analysis—in particular, analysis of the congestion created by a lane closure—differs between states. The methods of analyzing a queue range from simple deterministic queuing theory using a spreadsheet to microscopic modeling through SimTraffic or CORSIM. While each method is only an estimation of what will happen around the work zone, each provides a basis for evaluation of lane closure times. The extensiveness of this analysis also varies between agencies. Many states simply use the work zone lane capacity and compare it to the expected volumes. If the demand exceeds available capacity, the lane closure is not permitted. Other states report their threshold criteria in terms of delay (Caltrans) and/or queue length (ODOT, INDOT). While these states also use a work zone lane capacity, the work zone impact is reported in a manner that people can relate to and visualize.

The methods of collecting or estimating facility traffic volumes vary between states as well. While Automatic Traffic Recorder (ATR) counts are the most accurate (since they count traffic continuously), they are not always located extensively throughout a state. Therefore, estimated AADT (deriving from routine traffic counts) or interpretations of ATR counts (for segments between ATRs) are also used. Using volumes collected over a short period of time (i.e., a few days) as a basis for determining lane closure times is not very accurate, but it does provide insight into actual conditions. When spot counts are applied to a facility analysis, using a seasonal factor and then an hourly factor, the resulting volumes generally do not accurately portray true segment volumes. However, many STAs indicate that this might be the only traffic information available to determine permitted lane closure times, and they stress that engineering judgment in the field is invaluable when finalizing and adjusting times.

Variations to the policy are important to include; if not accounted for, the level of congestion and delay could become unacceptable. Many states have developed special charts or maps that account for seasonal variations. Similarly, some states account for other variations such as

holidays, special events and emergencies. To avoid unacceptable delays, it is also important to identify special circumstances that require deviations from the lane closure policy, whether long term (seasonal) or short term (event). Overall, the surveyed states were fairly consistent in their identification of the circumstances and events that require identification and subsequent lane closure variation.

Exceptions to the permitted lane closure times are sometimes needed based on the type of work being performed or the urgency with which the project needs to be completed. All states indicated that lane closure time exceptions involve truly exceptional circumstances compared to the vast majority of lane closures in their state. However, because exceptions are sometimes necessary, the surveyed STAs have implemented criteria and processes that provide a clear understanding of how exceptions are granted. Many states indicated in their policy the flexibility provided to the field engineers in regards to unexpected traffic conditions. When higher than expected traffic volumes are encountered, it is beneficial to be able to remove a lane closure to avoid unacceptable traffic congestion. Similarly, flexibility is also needed in implementing a lane closure (e.g., delaying a lane closure due to unexpectedly high volumes or allowing a lane closure to be placed earlier than anticipated due to unexpectedly low volumes). This sort of flexibility strikes a balance between reducing immediate road user costs and attempting to maximize the lane closure time for construction—an activity that reduces overall project road user costs due to shorter project durations.

The enforcement of a lane closure policy is important for reducing congestion and maintaining the overall integrity of the policy. The surveyed state transportation agencies have exception-granting policies in place, allowing them to work with contractors to strike a balance between the road users and the project. Therefore, when a schedule is set to establish when lane closures are allowed, it should be followed. Other strategies put in place by STAs to reduce congestion—such as demand management strategies or the use of information technology systems to help motorists decide on a commute time or route—rely on the determined and documented times of lane closures. When nighttime construction is utilized, lane closures are usually picked up before the morning commute. The morning peak begins very quickly, and the demand on the facility is quite sudden. Therefore, if the lane closure is not picked up by the time the peak demand begins, long queues and delays will form almost immediately. As a deterrent to overextended lane closures, the surveyed agencies institute monetary penalties based on the user delay costs of the resulting conditions. However, most states indicated that enforcement issues are rare, and that most contractors and other counterparts needing a lane closure understand the importance of reduced congestion and cooperate.

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