ELSAG SPEEDENFORCER™

ELSAG ALPR cameras are positioned at the entry and exit of a work zone, at least 1/4 mile apart.

Police car equipped with ELSAG SpeedEnforcer™ software waits for alarms to be generated from the ELSAG ALPR cameras, identifying speeding vehicles for immediate interdiction or the alarms can trigger a process to issue an automated ticket.

ELSAG Enterprise Operations Center receives and stores information from both cameras, including alarms, and communicates with the ELSAG SpeedEnforcer™ software, alerting officers of speed violations.

CATCH SPEEDERS EFFICIENTLY WITH ELSAG SPEEDENFORCER™ ENHANCED ALPR CAMERAS

Using a simple calculation for speed over time and distance, law enforcement agencies intent on making specific zones along roads safer, can now use ELSAG SPEEDENFORCER. This automatic license plate reader (ALPR) application identifies speeding vehicles between two fixed points and alarms officers ready to interdict or triggers an automatic ticketing process. This application is perfect for construction zones where law enforcement has difficulty enforcing lower speed limits or stretches of roadway where the speed drops but motorists keep traveling at the higher speed. ELSAG SPEEDENFORCER™ helps law enforcement create safer environments for everyone on the road.
ELSAG SpeedEnforcer is comprised of two ELSAG Mobile or Fixed Plate Hunter Automatic License Plate Recognition (ALPR) cameras per lane of coverage, a central server, and specially designed ELSAG SpeedEnforcer software. The first camera reads license plates as vehicles enter the zone. The second camera reads the same plates as vehicles exit. Cameras can be deployed in a variety of methods, including mounted to poles or concealed inside construction barrels.

ELSAG SpeedEnforcer calculates the speed of each vehicle traveling inside the zone, based on entry and exit times of the vehicle across a specified distance between the cameras. If that speed exceeds the speed threshold set for the zone, ELSAG SpeedEnforcer instantaneously sends alarms to nearby patrol cars ready to interdict, or triggers a process to send the data to a third party for automated ticketing. Each read taken by both cameras includes the license plate number, speeds, photos, date and time stamps, GPS coordinates and any alarms generated. This data is stored on the central server for future analysis.