





20TRANSPORTATION 24SYMPOSIUM

Truck Parking: The Challenge and Meeting the Challenge

Marie Tucker& Ronald Meyer

FDOT Traffic Engineering and Operations Office FDOT Freight and Rail Office



OBJECTIVES

- Provide overview of FDOT Truck Parking needs and initiatives
- Share challenges, successes, and lessons learned from system design and deployment experiences







20TRANSPORTATION 24SYMPOSIUM

Truck Parking:

Toolbox and Implementation Strategies

Marie Tucker

FDOT State Traffic Engineering and Operations Office



THE TRUCK PARKING CHALLENGE



98% of truck drivers report problems finding safe parking, costing drivers more than **56 minutes** of drive time. That wasted time is estimated to cost drivers **\$5,500** per year – roughly a **12%** pay cut. (American Transportation Association and Owner Operator Independent Drivers Association)

58% of drivers say they have parked in unauthorized places at least **three** times a week.

(American Transportation Research Institute)





SOLVING ALIGNS WITH FDOT'S PRIORITIES

SAFETY: Parking shortage forces drivers to park in unauthorized locations that creates hazards for themselves and others.

COMMUNITIES: Lack of truck parking forces drivers to park on local roads in residential communities.

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT: Providing parking facilities for truck drivers attracts industry which increases economic opportunities.

RESILIENCY: Truck parking sites can be used during disaster recovery to stage crews and equipment, or provide space for rapid debris removal.

TECHNOLOGY: Technology is allowing us to provide real-time safe parking availability information to drivers.

ROBUST SUPPLY CHAIN: Time is money for drivers. Lost time looking for parking wastes fuel, increases maintenance costs, and eventually leads to higher prices for consumers.



HOW FDOT IS MEETING THE CHALLENGE

FDOT TRUCK PARKING TOOLBOX includes the

following implementation approach to strategically

meet the critical demand for additional truck

parking spaces



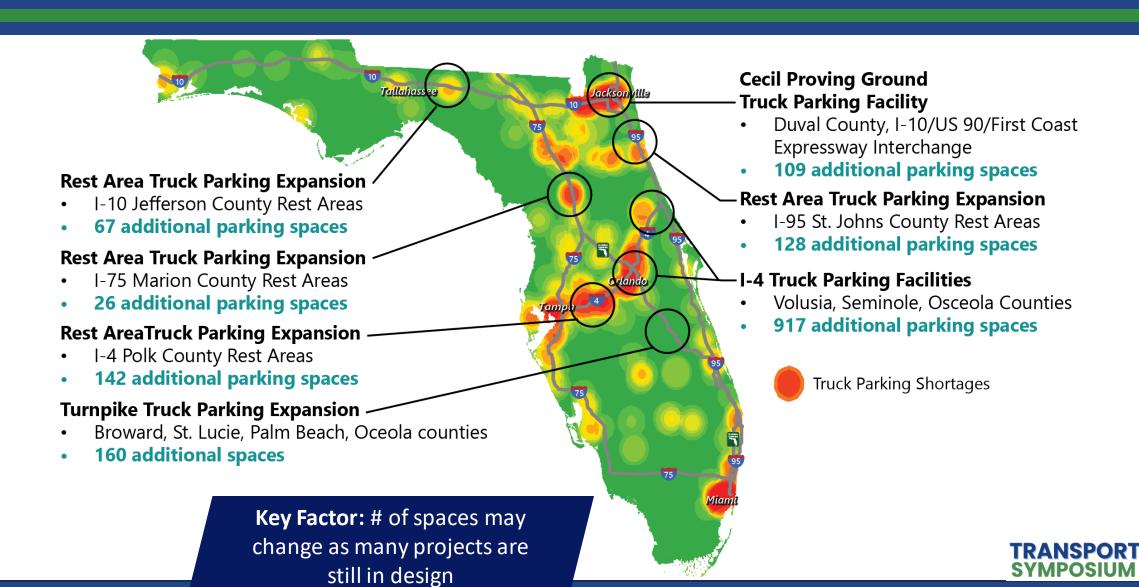
Add **Capacity**

Leverage **Technology**

Enhance **Policies**

Build **Partnerships**

SPOTLIGHT TRUCK PARKING CAPACITY



SPOTLIGHT PROJECT

West Central Florida I-4 Truck Parking Facility





- 120 truck parking spaces expandable to 250 in future phases
- · Bi-directional facility
- · Restroom facilities
- Picnic shelter

Pedestrian Safety and Connectivity

- New connections to on-site and local amenities
 - Sidewalks
 - Crosswalks
 - Bike lanes
 - Pedestrian refuge islands



Roadway Improvements

- Add left turn lane from the I-4 EB off-ramp
- Add turn lanes, one left and one right, on the I-4 WB off-ramp
- Reduce radii and add truck aprons to slow vehicular turns while accommodating trucks
- Reconfigure lanes along County Line Road to reduce truck delay and improve mobility



Add **Capacity**

SPOTLIGHT PROJECT







the highest unmet truck parking demand in the state of Florida with only 36 existing public truck parking spaces.

917 TOTAL SPACES ADDED

2024-2025 2024-2026 2026-2028

DESIGN

ROW

CST

TRANSPORTATION SYMPOSIUM



Add **Capacity**

SPOTLIGHT TRUCK PARKING TECHNOLOGY



Leverage **Technology**

OPERATIONS INNOVATION

FDOT implemented the Truck Parking Availability System (TPAS) in 2017. This statewide program gives information about the number of available spaces at Florida weigh stations, rest areas, and Welcome Centers via FL511.

2,719 state-owned truck parking spaces monitored by TPAS



NEXT STEPS

Technology to automate detection of over-parking and provide continuous/real-time utilization data for all state-owned facilities

SPOTLIGHT POLICIES & PARTNERSHIPS

Initiate a statewide communications and outreach campaign

Formalize a statewide truck parking program (TPIP) and working group for a consistent approach to implementation

Incorporate alternative parking solutions in FDM









Identify funding opportunities for capacity concepts









Enhance **Policies**







LATEST OBJECTIVES



Improve truck parking utilization at Motor Carrier Size and Weight (MCSAW) weigh station facilities

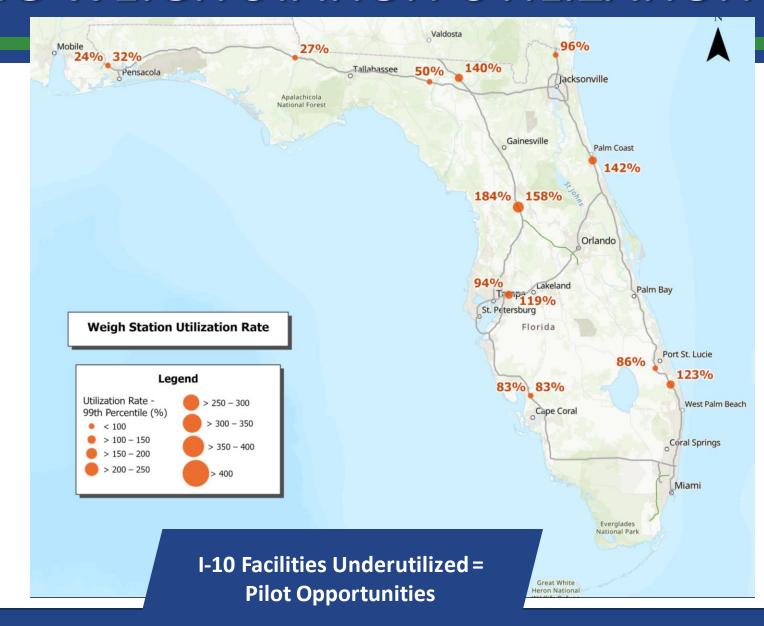


Increase truck parking capacity at state-owned rest areas, welcome centers, and weigh stations



Identify innovative uses of FDOT right-of-way for truck parking

INCREASING WEIGH STATION UTILIZATION





ENHANCED AMENITIES & IMPROVED SIGNAGE

Provide WiFi and vending machines at underutilized facilities

I-10 corridor pilot projects

Include supplemental signage that communicates available amenities at all facilities

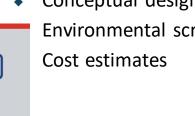
Provide clearer messaging that truck parking is available

Change "Comfort Station" to "Truck Parking"



WEIGH STATION CAPACITY PROJECT CONCEPTS

- Concepts were developed to increase capacity at facilities experiencing significant overutilization including Flagler, White Springs, Seffner, and Wildwood
- Low, medium, and high right of way (ROW) impact concepts were developed for each identified site that included:
 - Conceptual design Environmental screening

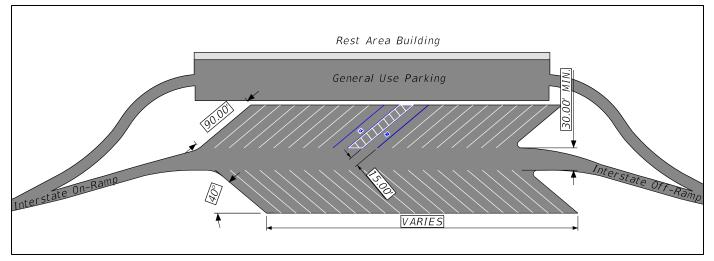


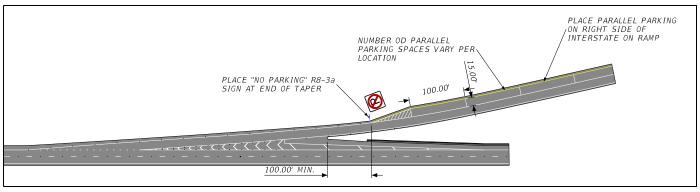




REST AREAS — ADDITIONAL CAPACITY

- Design considerations and FDM standards developed for back-in, parallel, and ramp parking strategies
- Back-in parking can provide up to 30% more capacity and requires less ROW compared to pull-through design
- Parallel and ramp parking utilize existing roadways, ramps, and shoulders to increase parking and should consider:
 - Distance from gore area
 - Sight line
 - Clear zone
 - Safety
 - Innovative pavement solutions











REST AREAS – ADDITIONAL CAPACITY



Restriping:

In this example, an FDOT rest area was re-configured to include 30% more truck parking spaces by switching to a back-in parking layout.



Repurposing:

In this concept an existing picnic loop is repurposed to accommodate parallel parking



ALTERNATIVE ROW CONCEPTS



Rehabilitating:

This concept was developed using the footprint of a closed rest area and utilizes a back-in parking strategy.

Median Parking:

This concept was developed to increase truck parking capacity utilizing available space in medians.









20TRANSPORTATION 24SYMPOSIUM

Truck Parking: TPAS Technology and Deployment Experiences

Ronald Meyer

FDOT Traffic Engineering and Operation Office Traffic Engineering Research Laboratory (TERL)



ROLE OF THE TERL

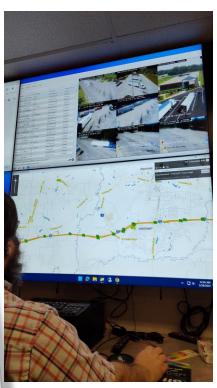
- Approved Products List (APL)
- Florida Statutes 316.0745, Uniform signals and devices
- Evaluation of new products and technologies





TERL TPAS ACTIVITIES

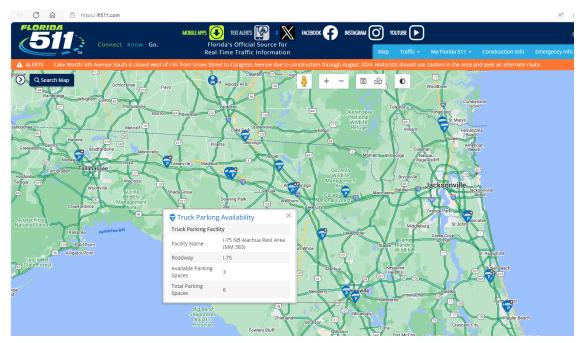


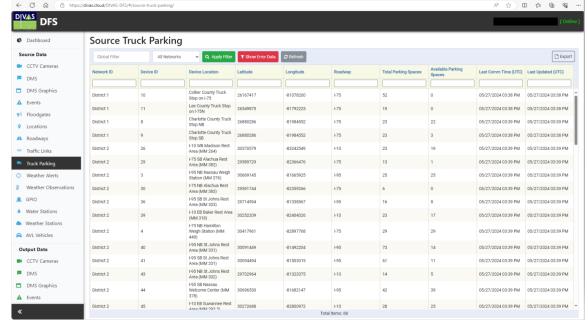


- Support evaluation and use of new technologies by FDOT Districts
- Preliminary system evaluations
- Developmental Specifications
- Support for ongoing SunGuide development and enhancements, including Truck Parking Subsystem

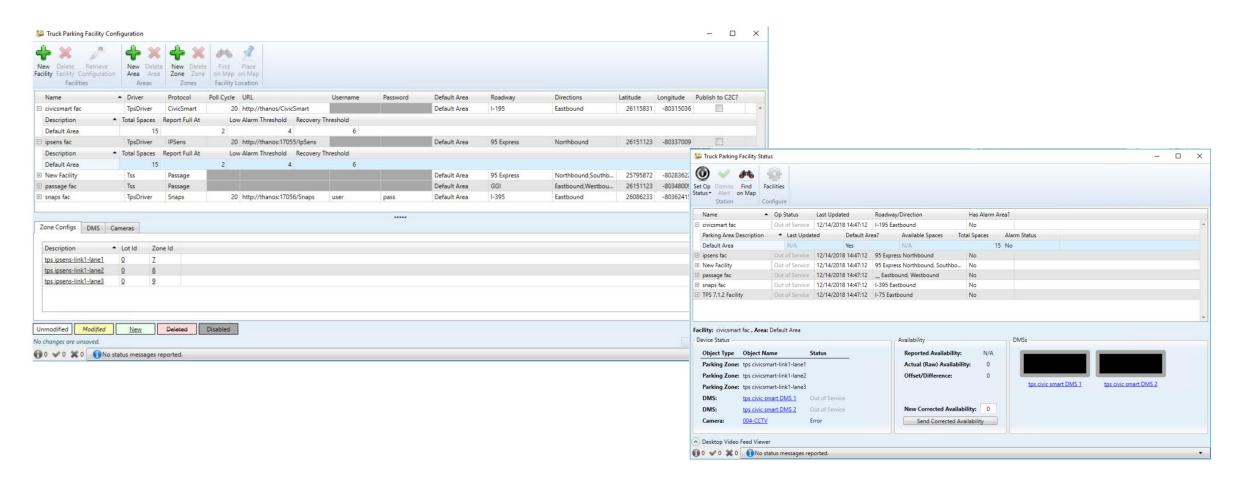


TPAS GOALS AND USE OF OTHER FDOT SYSTEMS





TPAS GOALS AND USE OF OTHER FDOT SYSTEMS



TPAS DETECTION SYSTEM ARCHITECTURES





Count In / Count Out

- Works best with tightly controlled truck entry and exit points
- Unable to provide additional data (e.g., individual space utilization, etc.)

Per Space

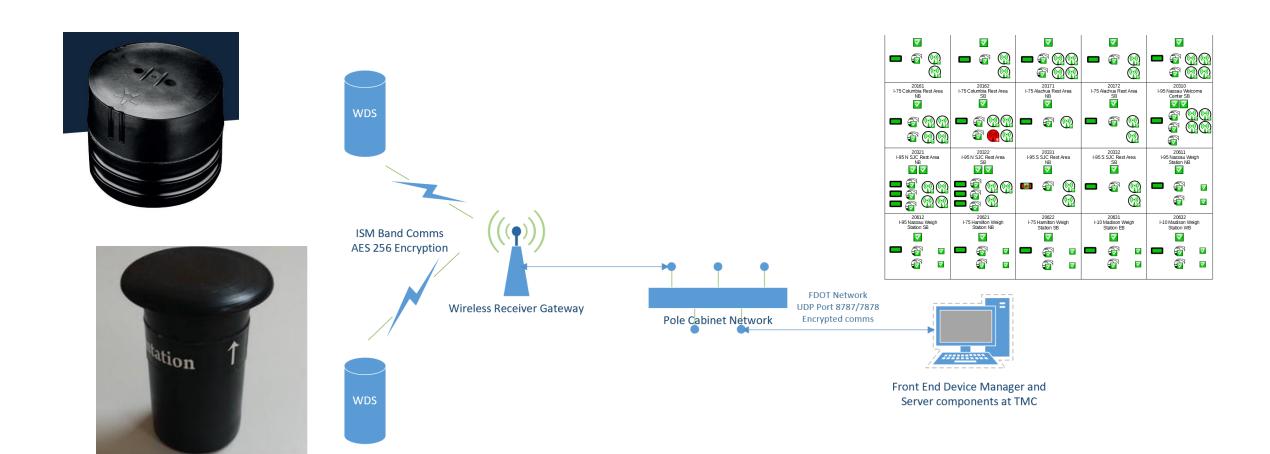
 Can provide additional operational information besides overall counts (e.g., space utilization metrics, overstay, etc.)

"COUNT-IN / COUNT-OUT" SYSTEMS



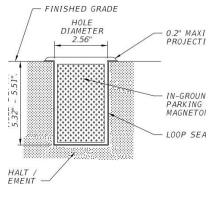
- Not as easy as you may think
- Needs dedicated ingress/egress for best accuracy
- Expect the unexpected
- Count detectors are imperfect
- Human intervention often required

"PER SPACE" SYSTEMS (WIRELESS DETECTORS)



"PER SPACE" SYSTEMS (WIRELESS DETECTORS)



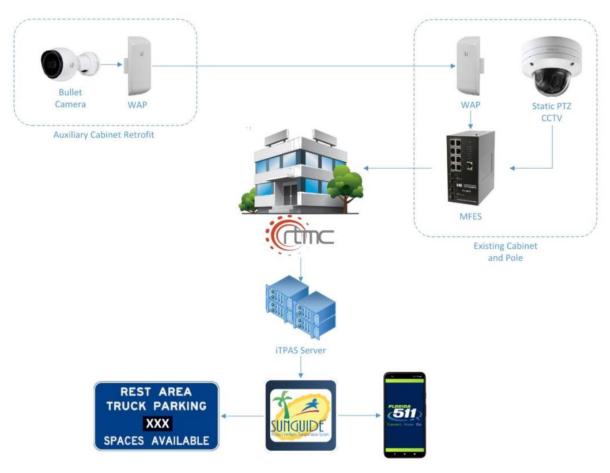


ROUND SENSOR INSTALLATION DETAIL

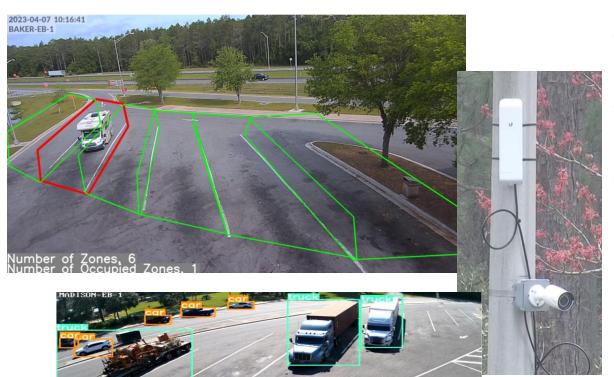


- Significant detector failures
- Frequent site visits and repairs needed to keep operational
- Supply chain issues with replacement pucks
- Cost of hardware removal/replacement
- Software licensing costs

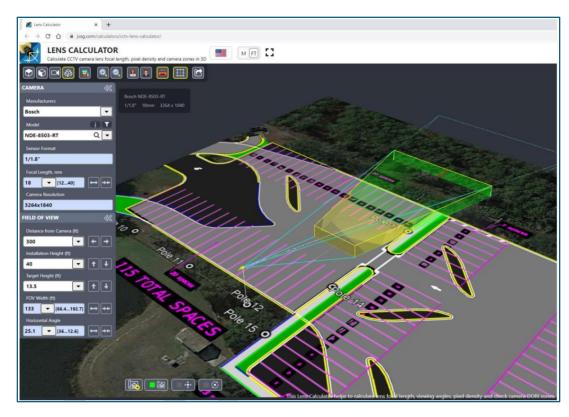




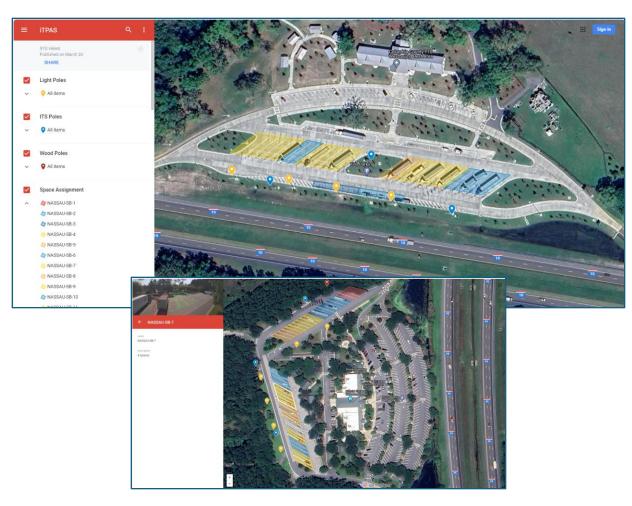
- Cameras capture images of parking areas at regular intervals
- Images are sent to a server for realtime analytics
- Computer vision algorithms process the latest image to determine occupied and available spaces
- Counts from multiple images are aggregated, displayed with images for confirmation, and timestamped count data is made available to SunGuide.



- Fixed camera retrofit on existing light pole
- Poles are often positioned adjacent to travel lanes for angle parking, etc.
- Low cost camera and wireless system can be used (only requires power connection at pole).
- Sample image shows typical field of view with camera at 20' height.
- Images processed by YOLOv5 detection module



https://www.jvsg.com/calculators/cctv-lens-calculator/



Real-Time Truck Parking Data

17

18

Madison I-10 WB Rest Area

Baker I-10 EB Rest Area



Percent Occupied

26%

Camera Status

5/5 cameras online

Last Updated

Wed Aug 16 10:38:12 2023

Wed Aug 16 10:38:22 2023

Total Spaces

23

25



TPAS ARCHITECTURES AND FUTURE DIRECTION



TPAS Architecture Capability Matrix		
Function	Support	
	Count in/out	Per Space
Total count of vehicles in lot	Yes	Yes
Duration of stay (e.g., overstay alerts that warrant occupant health/safety checks)	Yes*	Yes
Duration of stay per space	No	Yes
Handicapped space utilization	No	Yes
Parking behavior (e.g., identifying preferred spaces, space selection/use trends)	No	Yes
Space utilization by vehicle class (e.g., tractor-trailer, bus, RV)	No	Yes**
Detection of vehicles parking outside of designated spaces	No	Yes**

^{*}Only supported if counting system is also capable of unique vehicle ID (e.g., license plate recognition at ingress/egress)

^{**}Generally requires use of systems that rely upon video analytics

TPAS ARCHITECTURES AND FUTURE DIRECTION



TPAS Architecture Capability Matrix			
Function	Support		
	Count in/out	Per Space	
Total count of vehicles in lot	Yes	Yes	
Duration of stay (e.g., overstay alerts that warrant occupant health/safety checks)	Yes*	Yes	
Duration of stay per space	No	Yes	
Handicapped space utilization	No	Yes	
Parking behavior (e.g., identifying preferred spaces, space selection/use trends)	No	Yes	
Space utilization by vehicle class (e.g., tractor-trailer, bus, RV)	No	Yes**	
Detection of vehicles parking outside of designated spaces	No	Yes**	

^{*}Only supported if counting system is also capable of unique vehicle ID (e.g., license plate recognition at ingress/egress)

^{**}Generally requires use of systems that rely upon video analytics



Thank You!





Questions?

- Marie.Tucker@dot.state.fl.us
- Ronald.Meyer@dot.state.fl.us
- Holly.Cohen@dot.state.fl.us



