

Mobility interventions to protect supply chain workers during pandemics

Presenter: Kevin Gingerich

Co-authors: Elanakayon Annalingam, Erik Nevland, Peter Park

2022 I-NUF Conference

May 26, 2022

Objectives

Truck Parking (rest stop) supply

- identify long-haul HCV rest stop parking locations
- Classify HCV parking locations
- Estimate total (legal) parking supply

Connect rest stops with distribution centers

- Identify major distribution centers (DCs)
- Link observed trips between rest stops and DCs
- Prioritize rest stops for resources during a pandemic

Background

TRANSPORTATION

From closed rest areas to drive-thru testing limitations, truck drivers face rough road during coronavirus pandemic

By Mary Wisniewski
Chicago Tribune • Jun 24, 2020 at 2:10 pm



Truck driver Brenda Echols of JKC Trucking Inc. at Summit Cold Storage in Summit, May 15, 2020. Echols drives between Illinois and Texas. (Antonio Perez / Chicago Tribune)

Background

- **Fatigue** is cited as a contributing factor to freight collisions.
- **Hours of Service (HOS) Laws** have been enacted with the intent of reducing driver fatigue.
- **Electronic Logging Device** mandates:
 - The United States began mandating **ELDs** in 2017
 - Canada implemented a similar **ELD** mandate in 2021; enforcement expected in June 2022



Background

Caledon illegal trucking operator hit with \$1M fine

✓ PREFERRED REGION ⓘ Latest News

By [Ryan Rumbolt](#)

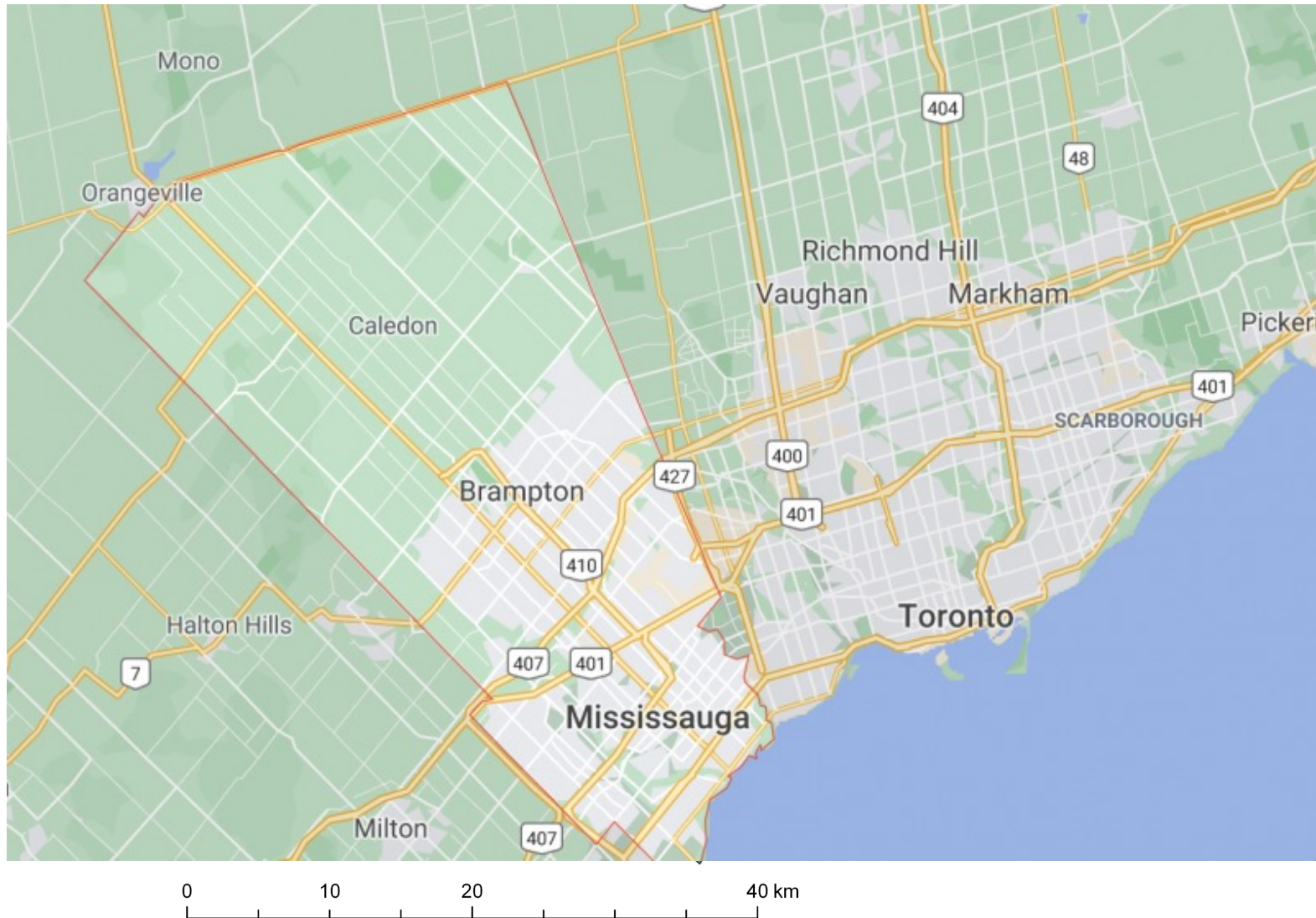
Published December 10, 2021 at 5:09 pm



Identify Parking Locations

- **Truck GPS data** for 2014 was used to identify long-haul HCV stop locations:
 - ~27 million stop events
 - ~3.3 million trips in North America
- Rest stops are identified when a vehicle is stopped for 2 hours or longer in the middle of a trip

Parking Activities: Region of Peel



Classification Scheme

Notable Truck Parking Characteristics:

1. **Legality** – is a parking space legal or unauthorized?
2. **Accessibility** – is a parking space open or limited access?
3. **Ownership** – is a parking space publicly or privately owned?
4. **Dedication** – is parking the dedicated function of the location?
5. **Roadside** – is the parking space a roadside?

Classification Scheme

Authorized Parking Locations



① Public Rest Areas and Gas Stations



② Weigh Stations



③ Open Access HCV Parking



④ Limited Access HCV Parking



⑤ Authorized Roadside Parking

Unauthorized Parking Locations



⑥ Unauthorized Roadside Parking



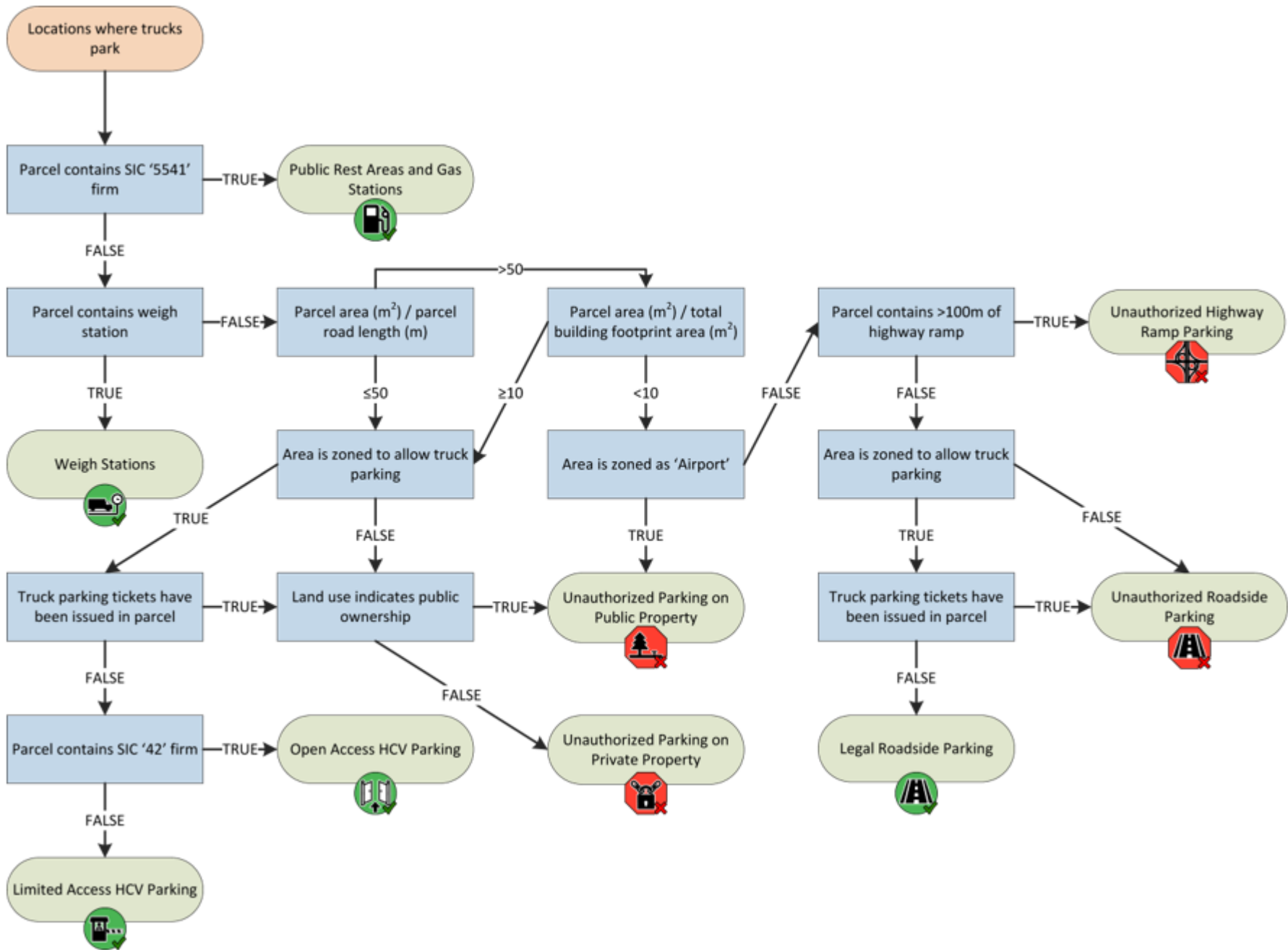
⑦ Unauthorized Highway Ramp Parking



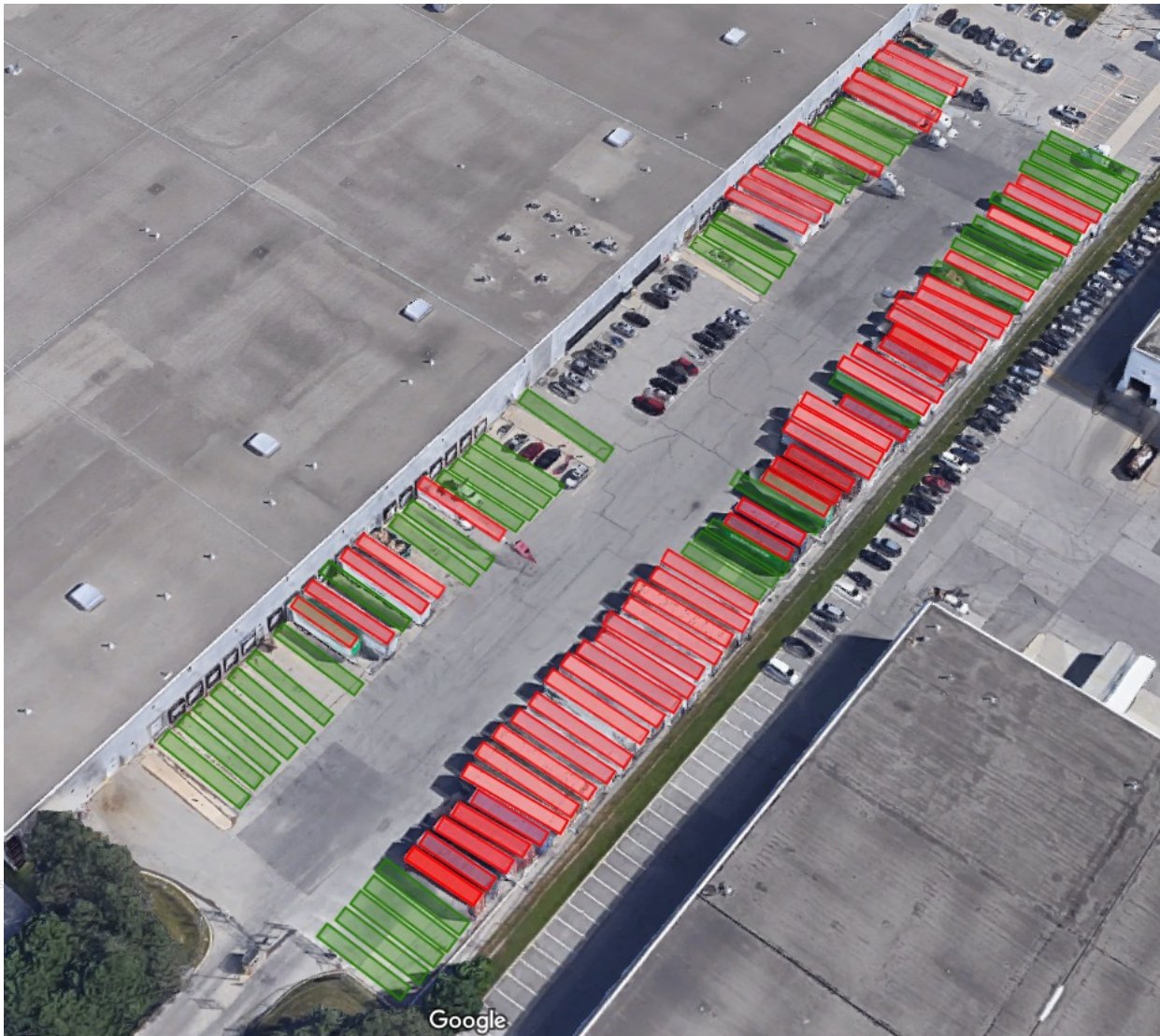
⑧ Unauthorized Parking on Public Property



⑨ Unauthorized Parking on Private Property

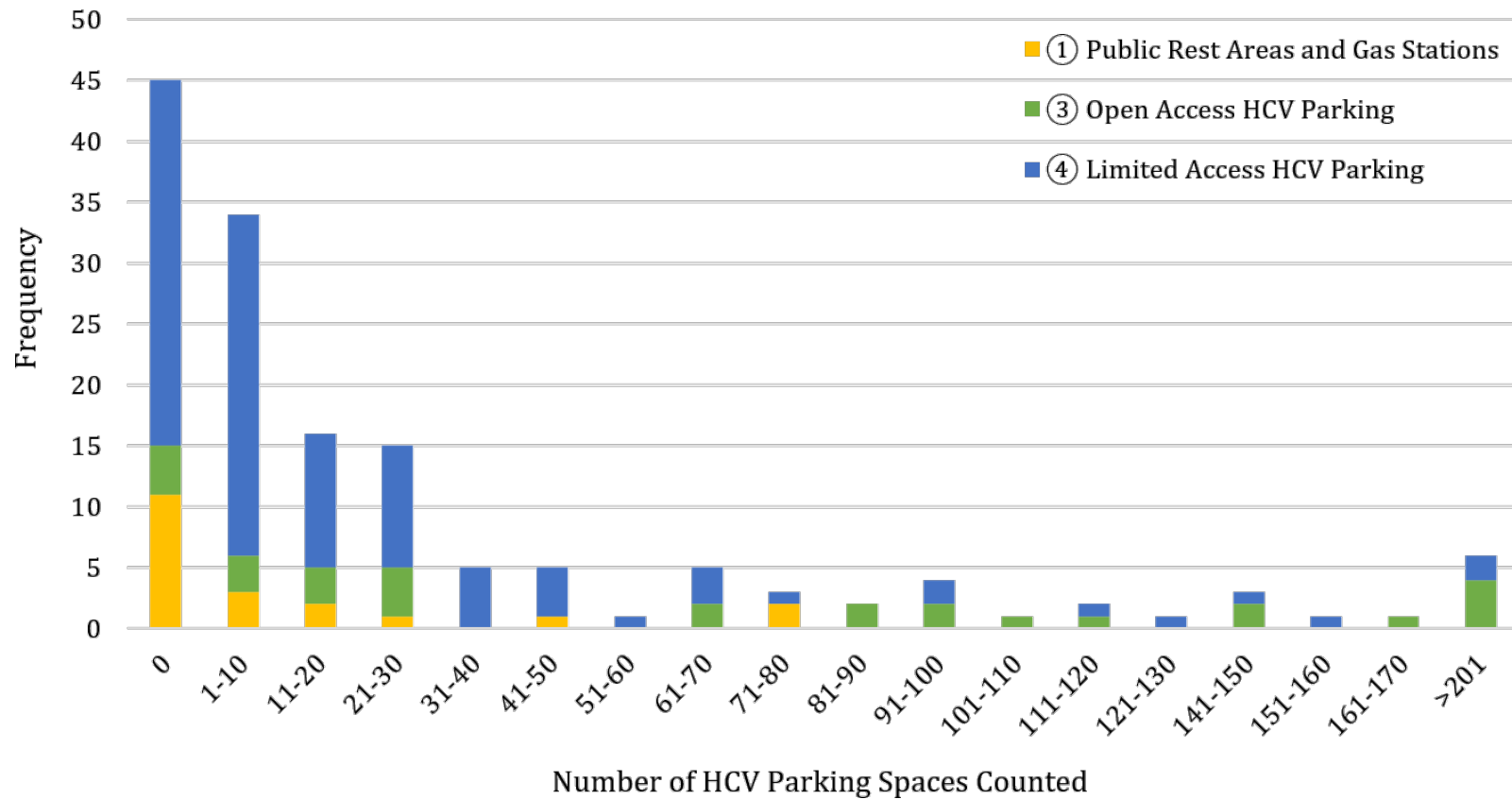


HCV Parking Supply



Image

Parking Supply – Manual Counting



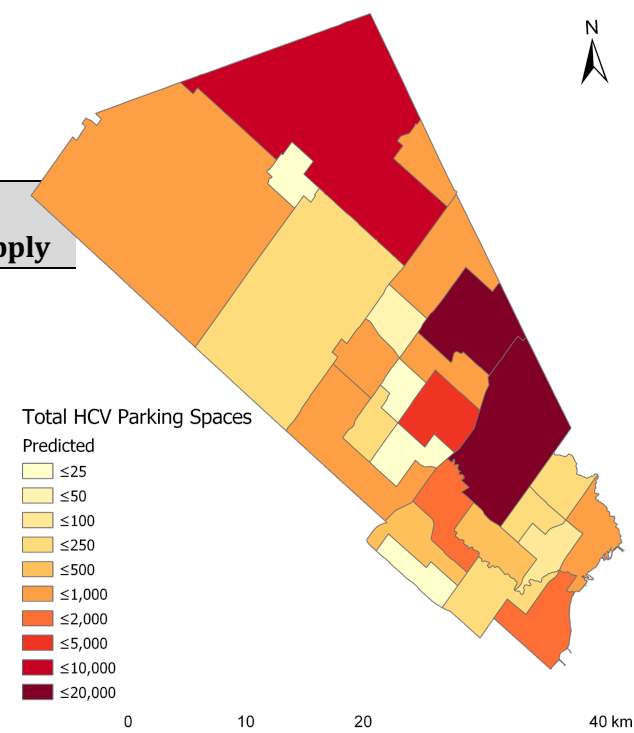
Parking Supply – Model Results

Variable	Negative Binomial						Zero-Inflated Negative Binomial					
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4		Model 5		Model 6	
	β	p	β	p	β	p	β	p	β	p	β	p
Intercept	1.49	<0.001***	2.27	<0.001***	0.89	0.014**	2.07	<0.001***	2.76	<0.001***	1.77	<0.001***
Perimeter _i	1.96	<0.001***			2.19	<0.001***	1.56	<0.001***			1.62	<0.001***
Rural _i			1.48	0.051**	-0.35	0.659			2.25	<0.001***	0.87	<0.001***
Perimeter _i × Rural _i	-2.63	0.001***					-1.91	<0.001***				
Area _{paved,i}			53.04	<0.001***	82.90	0.005***			38.25	<0.001***	40.32	<0.001***
Perimeter _i × Area _{paved,i}					-49.46	0.025**					-20.67	<0.001***
Class _{open,i}	1.02	0.006***	0.57	0.139	0.60	0.111	0.97	<0.001***	0.54	<0.001***	0.67	<0.001***
Class _{rest,i}	-0.12	0.781	-0.44	0.322			0.50	<0.001***	0.10	0.184		
IND _{59,i}	-2.13	0.007***	-2.17	0.006**	-2.04	0.009***	-1.80	<0.001***	-2.17	<0.001***	-1.98	<0.001***
Zero-Inflated Variables												
Intercept							0.14	0.664	0.32	0.923	0.11	0.744
Area _{paved,i}							-163.07	0.003***	-124.72	0.005***	-156.99	0.004***
Perimeter _i × Area _{paved,i}							68.40	0.051*	69.31	0.024*	37.76	0.055*
Data												
Removed Outliers	3		1		2		3		1		2	
n	127		129		128		127		129		128	
k	5		5		6		5 + 2		5 + 2		6 + 2	
df	121		123		121		118		120		118	

(***), (**), (*) represent statistical significance to 99%, 95%, or 90% respectively

Parking Supply – Model Estimates

City of Mississauga		City of Brampton		Town of Caledon	
TAZ	Estimated Supply	TAZ	Estimated Supply	TAZ	Estimated Supply
1	736	1	16	1	523
2	1,242	2	792	2	216
3	187	3	3,931	3	0
4	165	4	0	4	7,423
5	19,588	5	195	5	886
6	259	6	939		
7	90	7	973		
8	136	8	10,067		
9	449	9	37		
10	0	10	645		
11	1,206				
Total	24,058	Total	17,594	Total	9,049
Region of Peel Total: 50,701					



Prioritization of Rest Stops

- GPS data is used next to identify trips between overnight rest stops and distribution centers (DCs)

GPS Data Statistics

- GPS Data in the Region of Peel
 - obtained from Transport Canada and the Smart Freight Centre

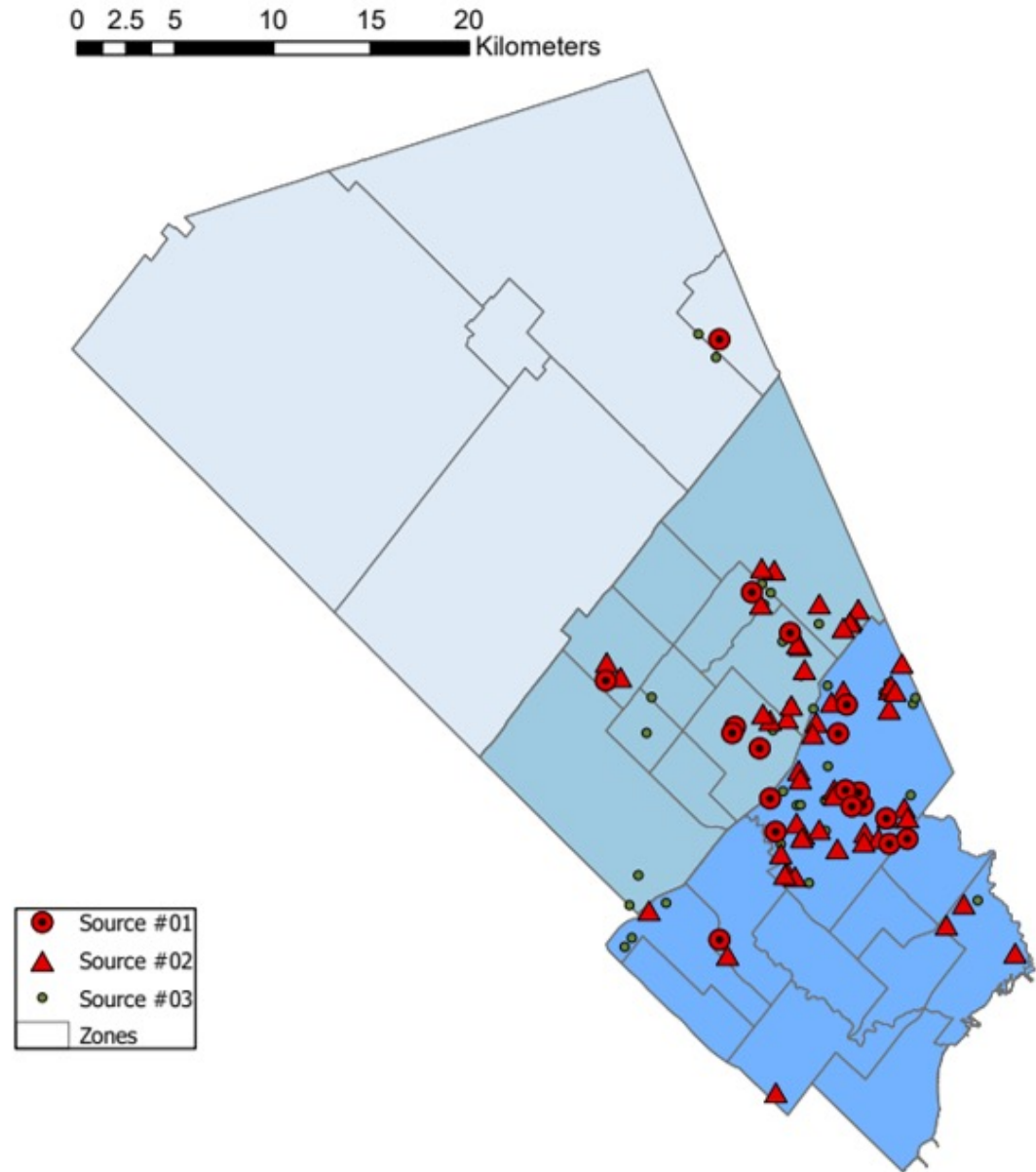
Description	1 st dataset received	2 nd dataset received
Time Frame	February 1, 2020 to July 31, 2020	January 1, 2019 to Dec 31, 2019
Raw data file size	109,372,246 data records	50,415,327
Data fields	Truck ID, date/time, latitude, longitude	Truck ID, date/time, latitude, longitude
Study Area	Region of Peel	Region of Peel
Number of unique trucks (based on power ID)	117,537	43,736

- Trips identified for trucks:
 - resting overnight for at least 2 hours: 9 pm to 6 am period
 - Traveling to a distribution center (DC) in the morning

Identifying Distribution Centres (DCs)

Source	Name	Description
1	McMaster Institute of Transportation & Logistics report (MITL, 2014)	A list of firms that attract or generated significant freight activity in the Greater Toronto-Hamilton Area.
2	DMTI Enhanced Points of Interest	Businesses filtered by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes using SIC4225 (i.e., warehouses).
3	ATRI GPS data	Locations with a high concentration of parking were individually verified.

DC Locations



Optimization

- P-Median used to determine impact of available open/closed rest stops
- Assign closest open rest stop to the DC for each trip
- Travel cost based on AM morning travel times
- Demand based on observed trips to DCs

$$\text{Minimize } \sum_i \sum_j D_j c_{ij} x_{ij}$$

Subject to:

$$\blacksquare \sum_i x_{ij} = 1 \quad \forall j$$

$$\blacksquare \sum_i Y_i = p$$

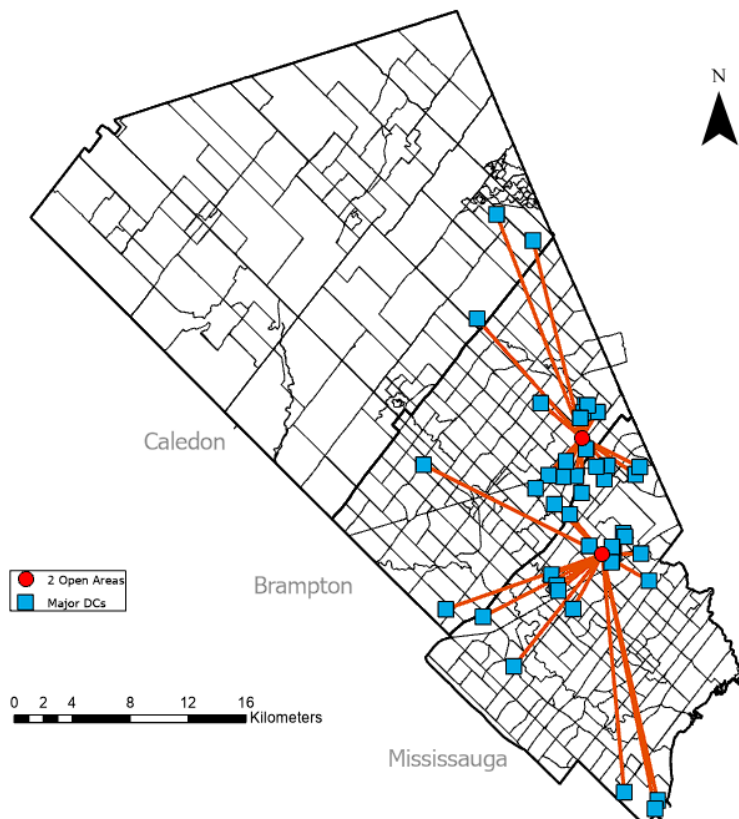
$$\blacksquare x_{ij} \leq Y_i \quad \forall i, j$$

$$\blacksquare x_{ij} \in \{0,1\} \quad \forall i, j$$

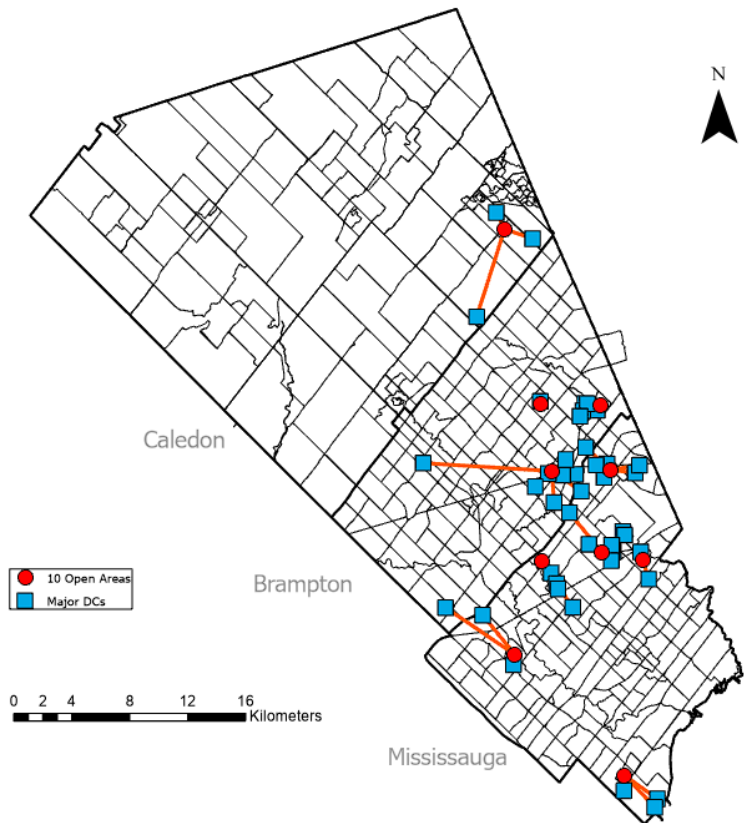
$$\blacksquare Y_i \in \{0,1\} \quad \forall i, j$$

Trip Rest Stops to DCs

- How does opening more rest areas help change travel time between major freight facilities?

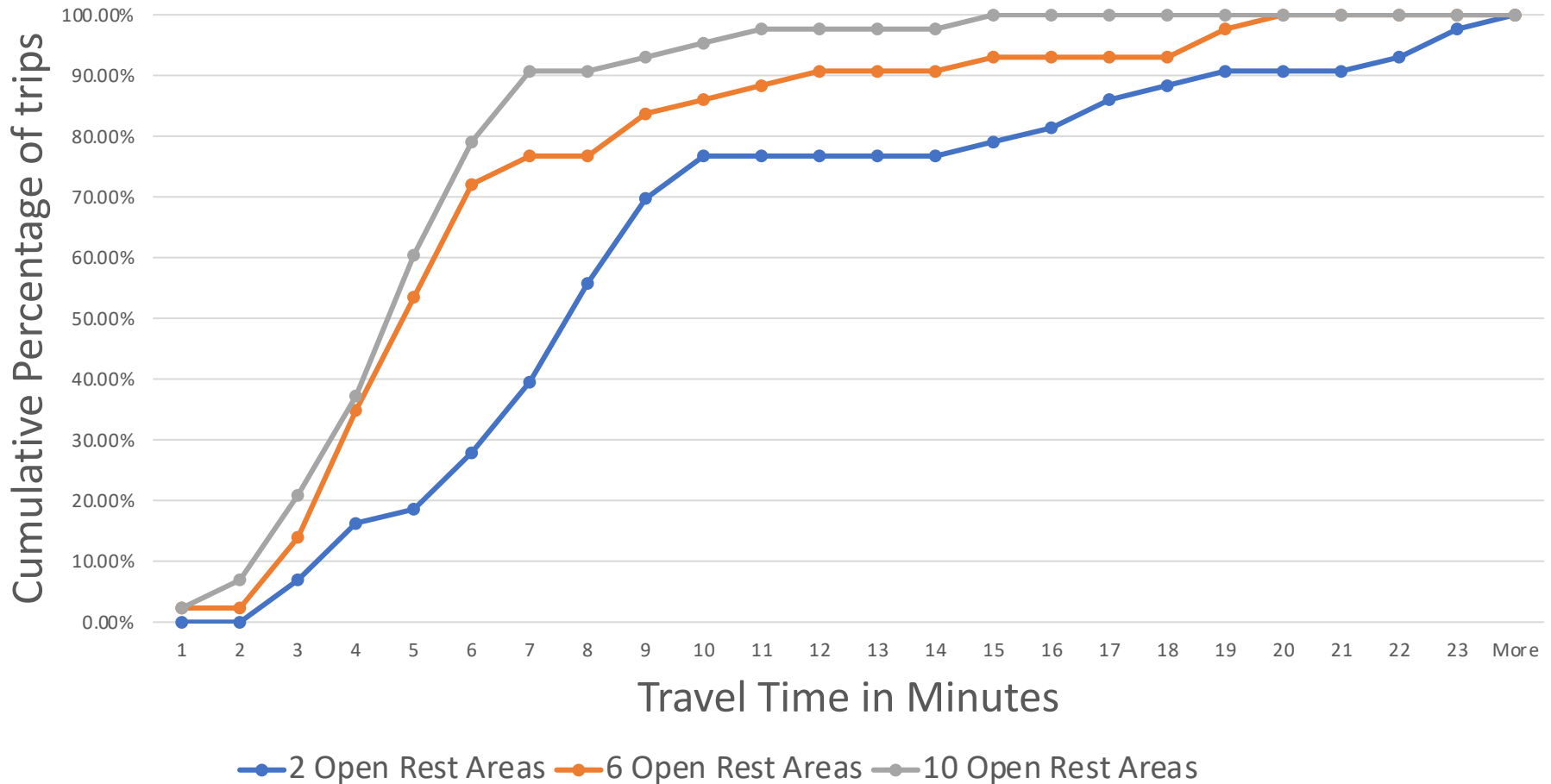


P = 2; Two available rest stops for parking



P = 10; Ten available rest stops for parking

Travel Time Results



Conclusions – Next Steps

- Optimization testing is still in progress
- Optimization can benefit from:
 - Expanded data beyond sample values
 - Capacity constraints based on parking supply
 - Substitution patterns with other potential parking locations
- Further research expected on illegal truck parking

Acknowledgements

- NSERC
- Region of Peel
- Transport Canada
- Additional data providers