



2023

# TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT CENTER

---

Annual Report





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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.2 billion (UNESCO 2003).

There are many reasons for the increase in illiteracy. One of the reasons is that the population of the world is increasing rapidly. Another reason is that the number of people who are illiterate is increasing in many countries, especially in the developing countries. This is because of the lack of access to education and the lack of resources for education. In many countries, the government does not invest enough in education, and the quality of education is poor. This leads to a high number of people who are illiterate.

There are many ways to reduce the number of illiterate people in the world. One way is to increase the number of schools and to improve the quality of education. Another way is to provide more resources for education, such as books and computers. A third way is to provide more opportunities for people to learn, such as through community centers and adult education programs. These programs can help people to learn basic skills and to improve their literacy skills.

It is important to reduce the number of illiterate people in the world because illiteracy is a major barrier to economic development and social progress. Illiterate people are unable to read and write, which makes it difficult for them to find jobs and to improve their living standards. They are also unable to understand the news and to participate in the political process. Reducing the number of illiterate people can help to improve the quality of life for many people in the world.

There are many organizations that are working to reduce the number of illiterate people in the world. One of the most well-known organizations is UNESCO, which has a program called the Global Education Initiative. This program aims to improve the quality of education and to provide more opportunities for people to learn. There are also many other organizations, such as the World Bank and the International Labour Organization, that are working to reduce the number of illiterate people in the world.

It is important to continue to work to reduce the number of illiterate people in the world. This is because illiteracy is a major barrier to economic development and social progress. By providing more resources for education and by improving the quality of education, we can help to reduce the number of illiterate people in the world and to improve the quality of life for many people.

There are many ways to reduce the number of illiterate people in the world. One way is to increase the number of schools and to improve the quality of education. Another way is to provide more resources for education, such as books and computers. A third way is to provide more opportunities for people to learn, such as through community centers and adult education programs.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Iowa's Statewide Traffic Management Center (TMC) is a 24/7 center located in the Motor Vehicle Division building in Ankeny, Iowa. Iowa DOT uses the TMC to proactively monitor the transportation system in real-time, focusing mainly on the primary roadway system throughout Iowa. The highly-trained professional staff within the TMC coordinates with internal and external partners to detect disturbances to traffic flow and assist with implementing strategies that provide safe, quick clearance on the roadway. TMC staff monitors cameras and assists with state and local agencies and transportation industry stakeholders to keep travelers informed and on-scene responders protected. Tools such as 511, social media, and dynamic message signs allow broad and direct notification of incidents to those affected, aiming to reduce both traffic delay and secondary crashes.

The TMC is focused on :

**IMPROVING** travel time reliability.

**ELIMINATING** secondary crash conditions.

**OPTIMIZING** the function of the existing transportation system.

**DISSEMINATING** accurate, real-time traveler information to customers.

**TRACKING** winter weather and special events for situational awareness.

**MONITORING** traffic crashes, assisting partners with facilitating safe and quick clearance.

**COLLECTING** critical data for Traffic Incident Management and overall system improvement.

The TMC collects traffic data to support real-time decisions during traffic incidents and archives the information for future use. A monthly report is generated that describes the TMC trends, with the intent of making modifications to policies, practices, and procedures to counter undesirable trends. The 2023 Annual Report presents this collected data from the past year in areas including incidents, crashes, Highway Helper, freight, work zones, weather, and communication. Key performance indicators are presented in the 2023 Snapshot.

## 2023 SNAPSHOT

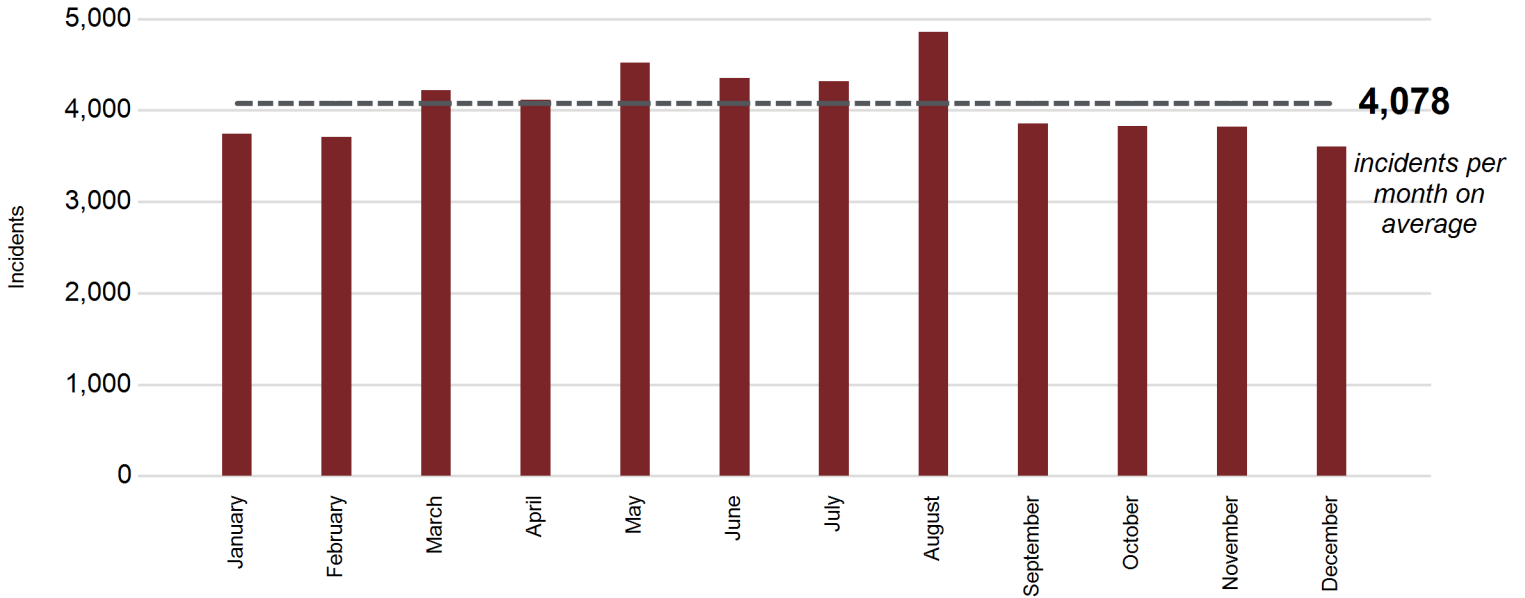
<b>INCIDENTS</b>	Number of incidents monitored by Iowa's Statewide TMC	<b>48,964</b>
<b>CRASHES</b>	Average crash clearance time	<b>1 hr 17 m</b>
<b>HIGHWAY HELPER</b>	Number of responses provided by Highway Helpers	<b>16,027</b>
<b>FREIGHT</b>	Average time to clear a lane blocking incident involving a tractor trailer	<b>2 hr 30 m</b>
<b>WORK ZONES</b>	Total work zone incidents	<b>261</b>
<b>WEATHER</b>	Total flooding events	<b>7</b>
<b>COMMUNICATION</b>	Total Emergency Incident Notification (EIN) email notifications sent	<b>19,155</b>



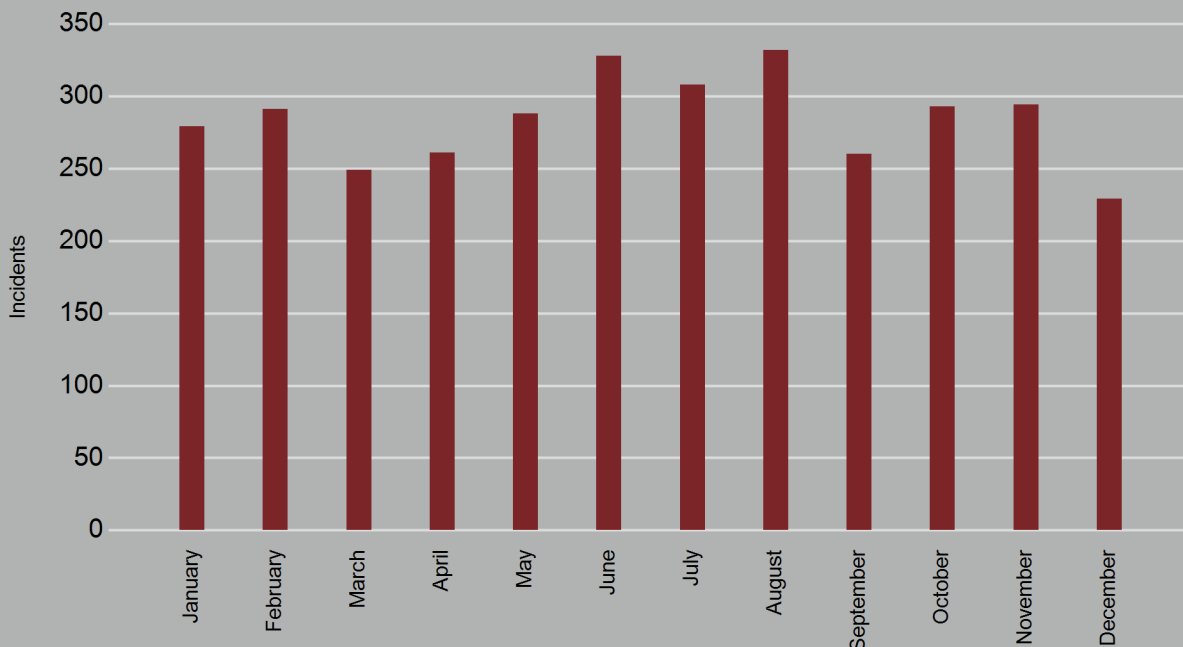
# INCIDENTS

Incidents are defined as any event on the roadway that affects or can affect normal traffic flow. The TMC is informed of incidents on the roadway through technology, data sources, and various personnel. These incidents are tracked, reported, and monitored by the TMC.

## Incidents monitored by TMC



## Incidents with lane blockage



"Incidents with Lane Blockage" refers to the total number of incidents that resulted in at least one blocked lane of travel.

48,533

TOTAL INCIDENTS

28%

INCIDENTS DETECTED BY CAMERA

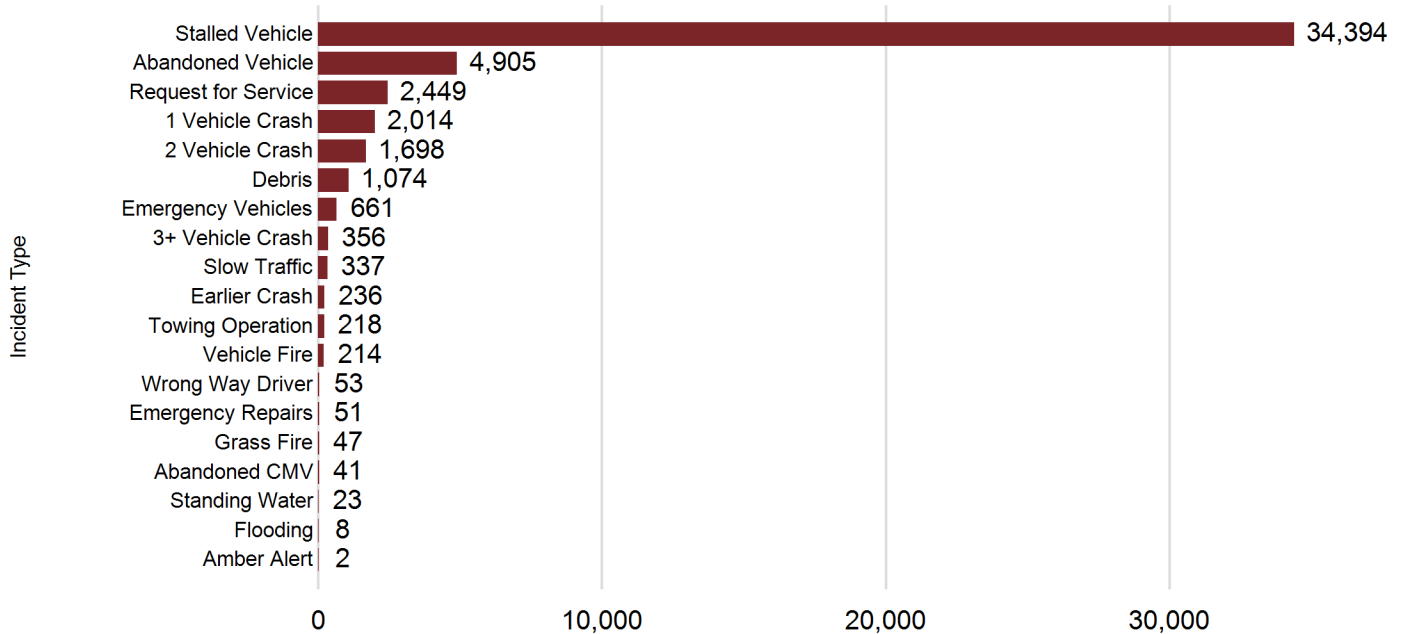
3,230

LANE BLOCKING INCIDENTS

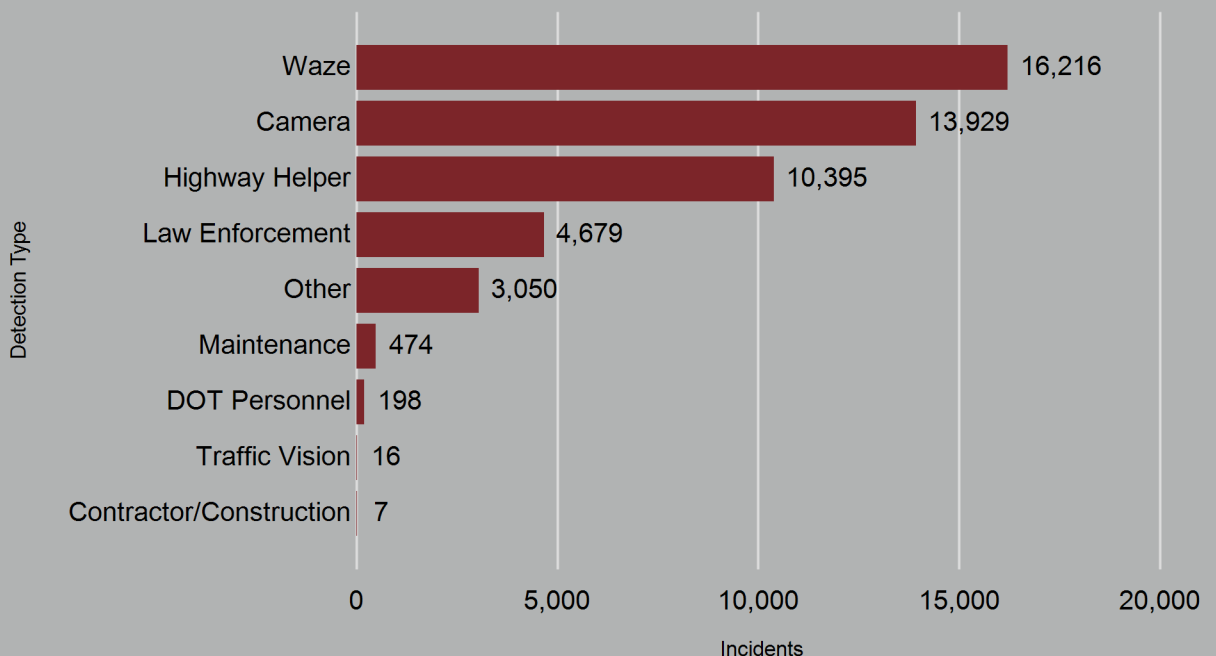
80

SECONDARY INCIDENTS REPORTED TO THE TMC

### Incidents by type



### Incidents by detection source



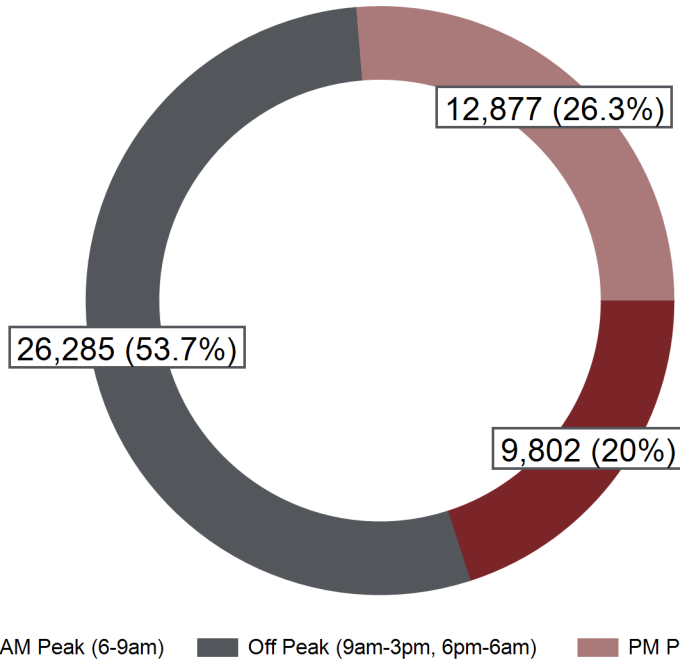
Incidents are detected by TMC operators through cameras, roadway detection, Waze alerts, or reported to the TMC through responders on the roadway.



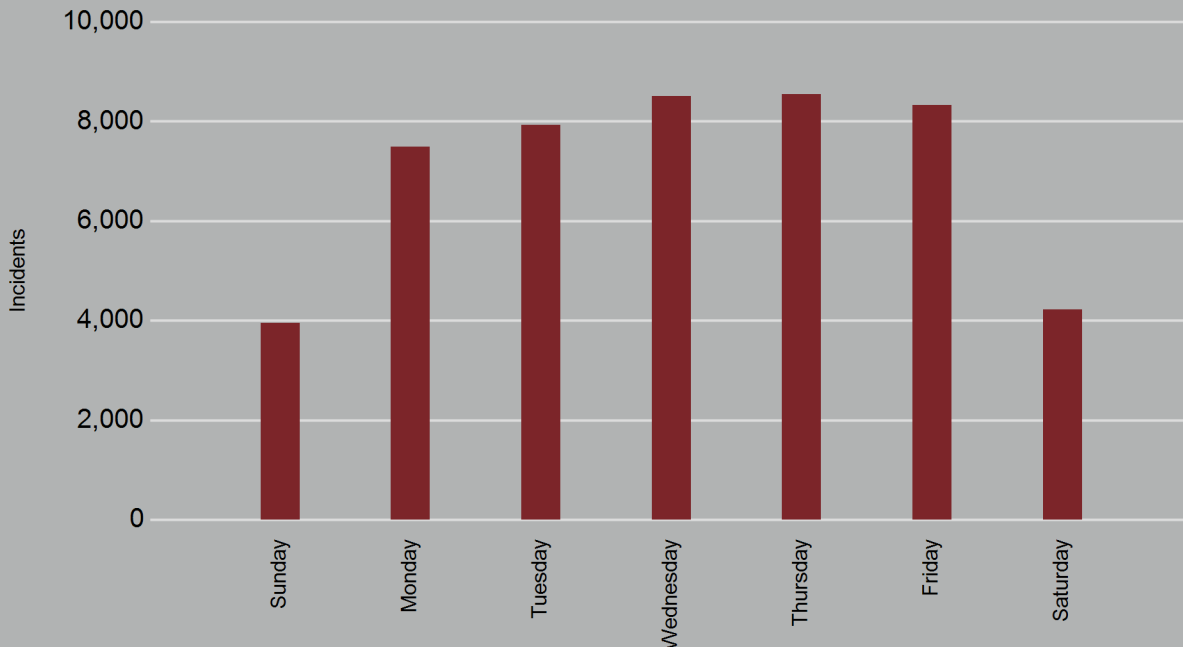
# INCIDENTS



## Incidents monitored during peak hours



## Incidents by day of the week



Incidents more frequently occur on weekdays versus weekends due to the volume of traffic on the roadway.



8,168

INCIDENTS OCCURRED ON WEEKENDS

1 hr 33 m

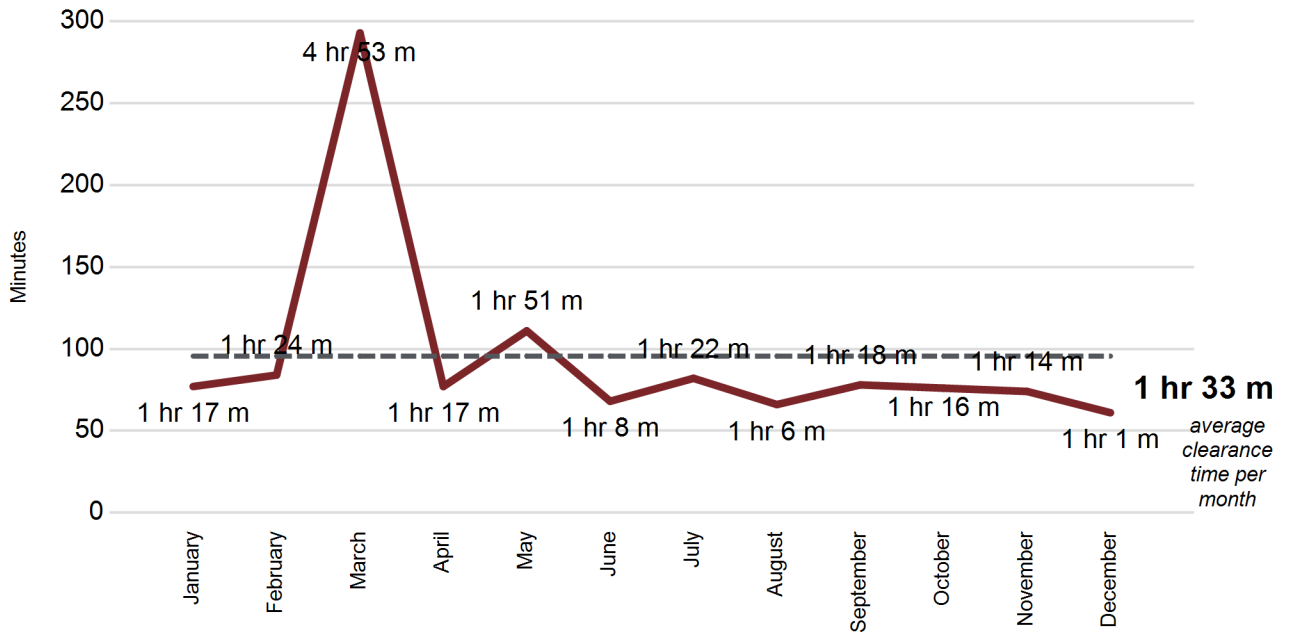
AVERAGE INCIDENT CLEARANCE TIME

187

INCIDENTS EXCEEDING THE CLEARANCE TIME STANDARD DEVIATION

26,285 OFF PEAK INCIDENTS

### Average clearance times for incidents



The incident clearance time begins at the first notification of the incident and ends when the last responder has left the scene. This includes all traffic incident types such as stalled vehicles, crashes, etc. Weather events such as flooding are excluded from this data.

### Incidents with excessive clearance times

Average incident clearance times are calculated by type each month. This table shows the number of incidents which exceed the average clearance time for that type by one standard deviation.

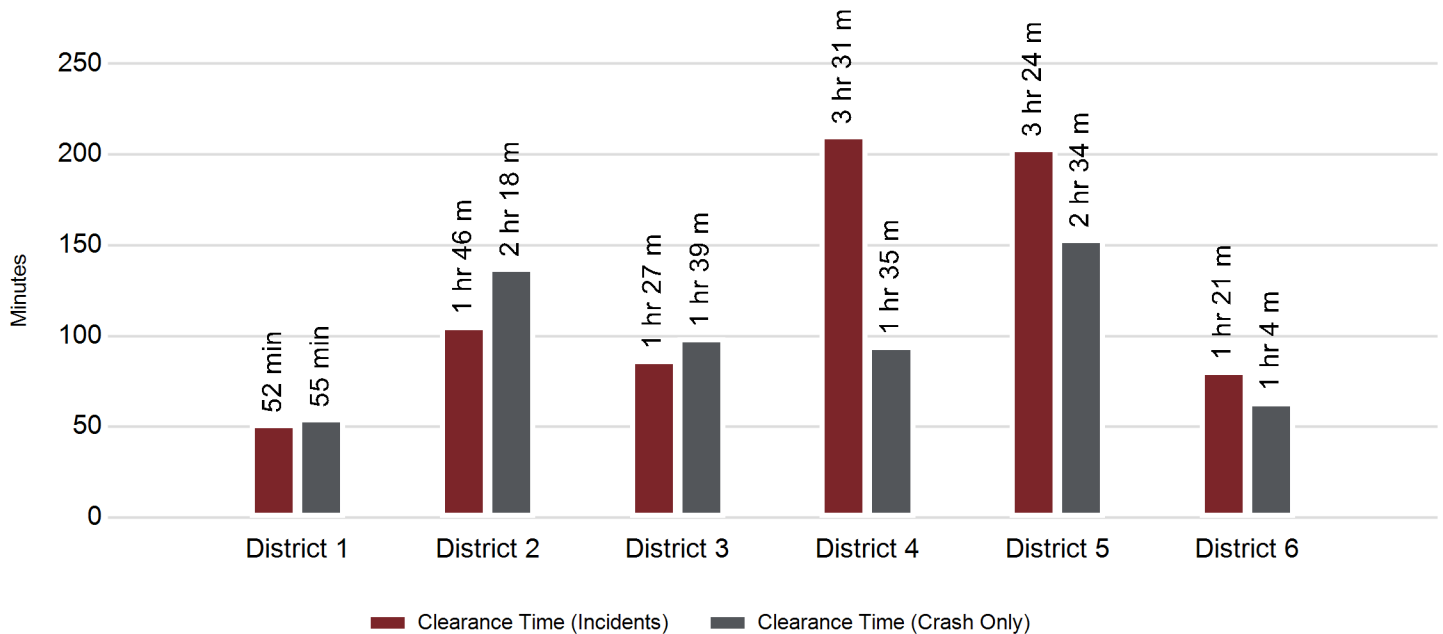
Type	# Events	Average Duration	# Semi	# Fatality
Request for Service	2	6 min	0	0
Debris	17	21 min	0	0
Abandoned Vehicle	2	22 min	0	0
Grass Fire	2	33 min	0	0
Stalled Vehicle	36	39 min	0	0
Vehicle Fire	13	51 min	0	0
Emergency Vehicles	16	1 hr 4 m	0	0
2 Vehicle Crash	41	1 hr 12 m	0	1
1 Vehicle Crash	28	1 hr 20 m	0	0
3+ Vehicle Crash	3	1 hr 28 m	0	0
Standing Water	1	3 hr 22 m	0	0
Towing Operation	23	4 hr 21 m	0	0
Emergency Repairs	2	1 day 13 hr 15 m	0	0



# CRASHES

Crashes are one specific type of incident reported in the "Incident" section. Clearance times are tracked and reported for all incidents as well as crashes separately. Some incident types may have long clearance time durations and therefore crash clearance time is a more appropriate indicator of the impacts of quick clearance initiatives.

## Average incident and crash clearance time by district



## Incident type by district

Type	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
1 Vehicle Crash	676	108	118	403	167	542
2 Vehicle Crash	891	71	82	165	88	401
3+ Vehicle Crash	201	16	10	28	15	86
Abandoned CMV	9	1	3	18	1	9
Abandoned Vehicle	2,248	71	100	644	78	1,764
Amber Alert	1	0	0	0	1	0
Debris	520	30	34	81	20	389
Earlier Crash	68	34	17	36	24	57
Emergency Repairs	12	6	3	6	12	12
Emergency Vehicles	343	18	30	58	30	182
Flooding	0	2	0	0	3	3
Grass Fire	20	2	5	8	1	11
Request for Service	723	309	371	271	243	532
Slow Traffic	202	3	6	37	0	89
Stalled Vehicle	15,936	1,308	614	4,137	611	11,788
Standing Water	9	1	5	3	3	2
Towing Operation	52	5	3	52	12	94
Vehicle Fire	93	13	9	31	12	56
Wrong Way Driver	9	2	0	2	3	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,013</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>5,980</b>	<b>1,324</b>	<b>16,054</b>
<b>% of all Incidents</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>33%</b>

The total number of incidents reported in Districts 1, 4, and 6 are greater than the other Districts due to additional incident tracking by the Highway Helper program as well as higher traffic volumes in those Districts.

184

RURAL CRASHES OVER 120 MINUTES

1 hr 17 m

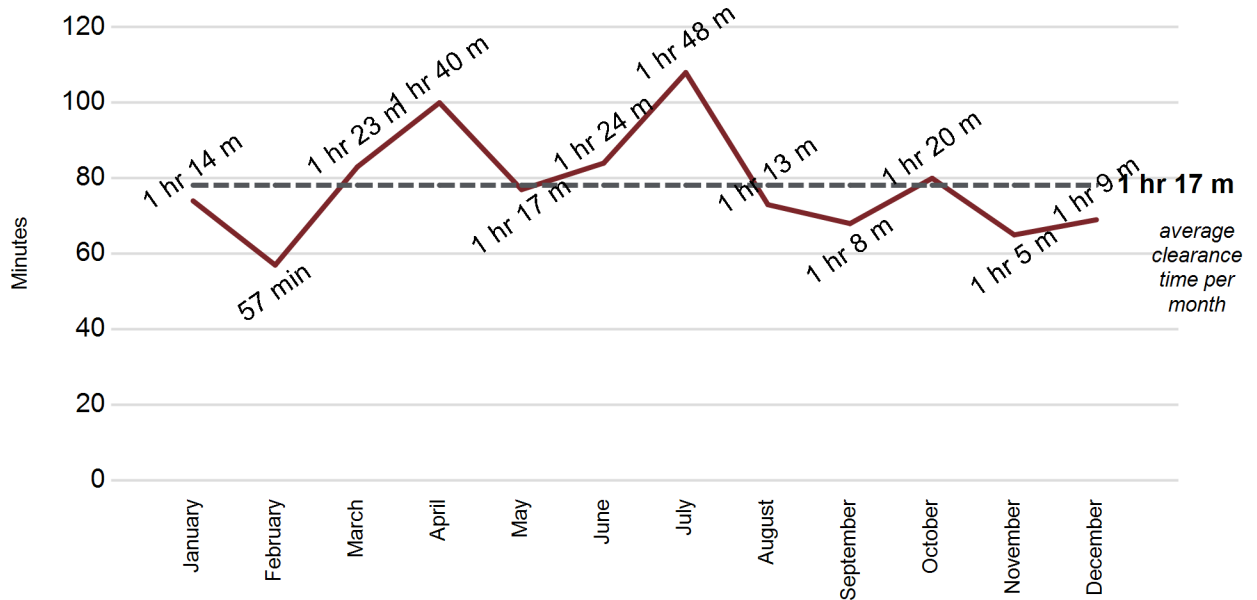
AVERAGE CRASH CLEARANCE TIME

4,068

CRASHES MONITORED

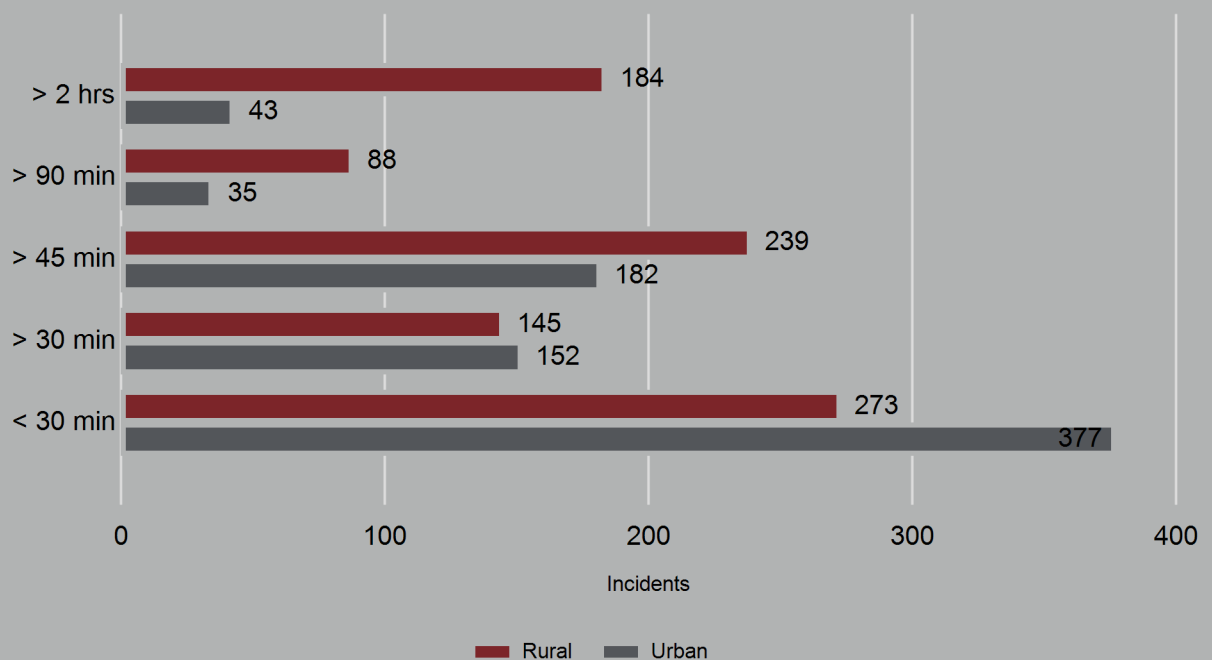
53 WRONG WAY DRIVER INCIDENTS

### Average clearance time for crashes



The crash clearance time begins at the first notification of the crash and ends when the last responder has left the scene. This includes only crashes and not other incident types.

### Crashes at 30, 45, 90, and 120 minute thresholds



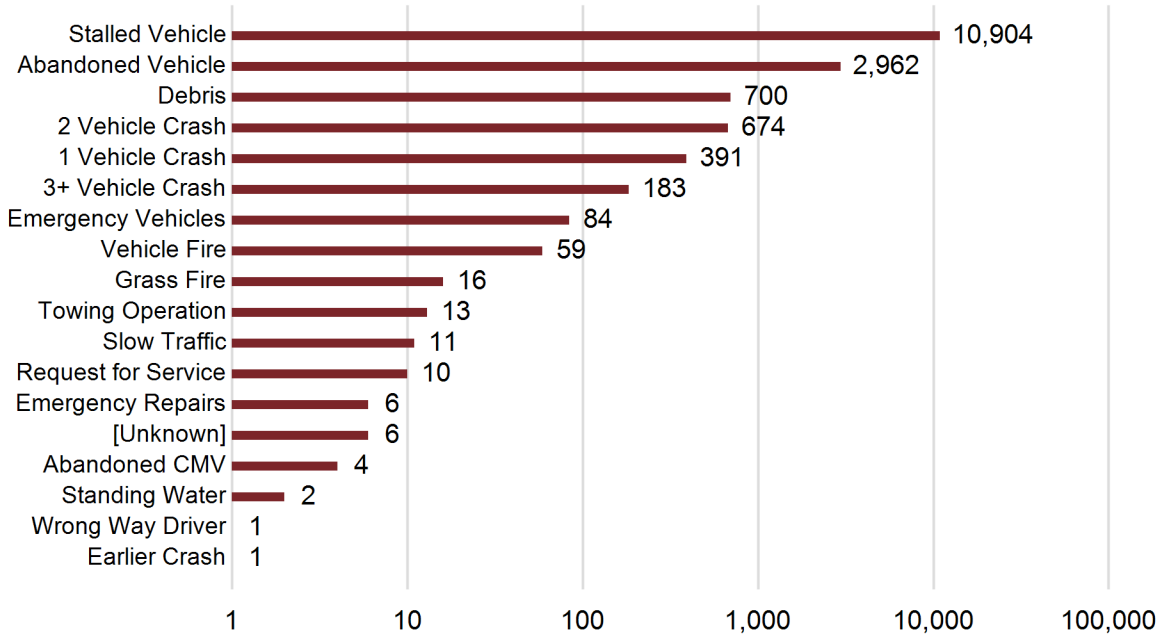
These performance measure thresholds were developed through the Joint Operations Policy Statement (JOPS), a collaboration between DOT & DPS.



# HIGHWAY HELPER

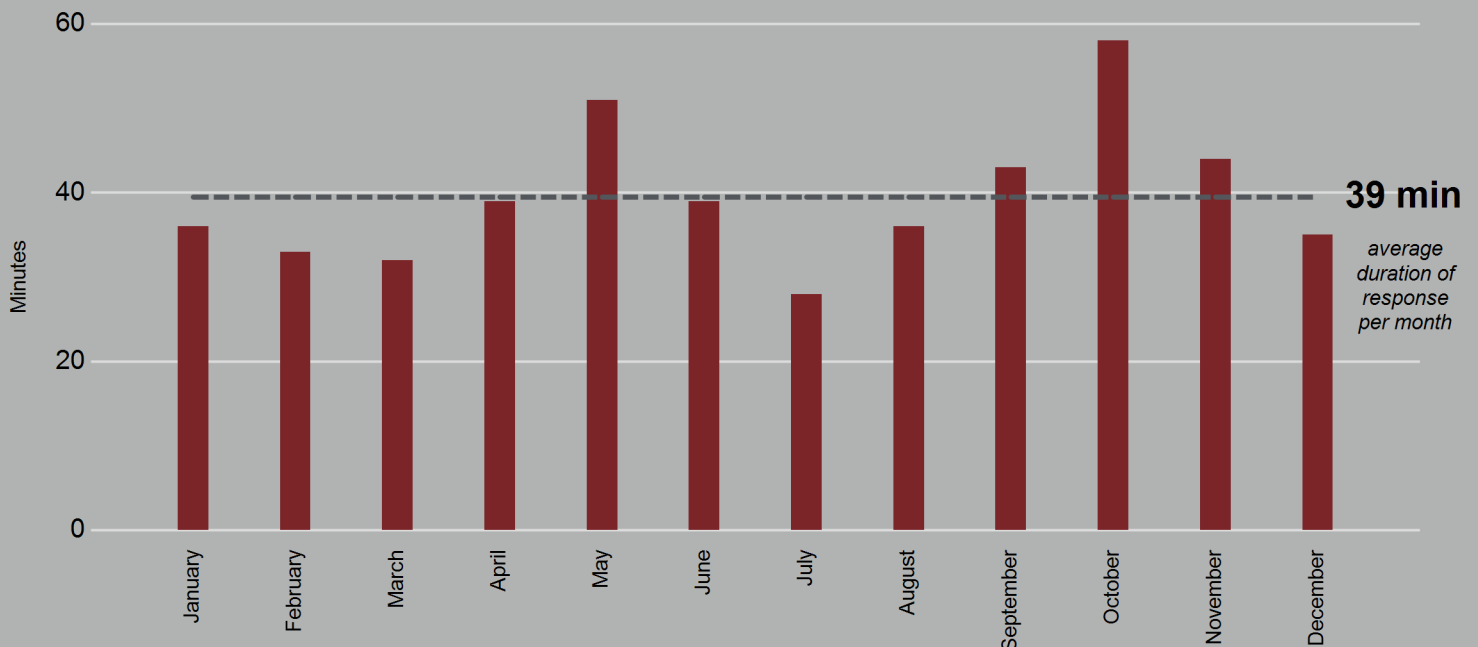
The TMC dispatches and tracks all Highway Helper activity. This section contains statistical and operational data of Highway Helper activities.

## Types of incidents responses



This chart provides an overview of the number and types of Highway Helper responses.

## Average duration of reponse



**BY THE NUMBERS**

**16,027**

HIGHWAY HELPER  
RESPONSES

**700**

DEBRIS REMOVAL  
RESPONSES

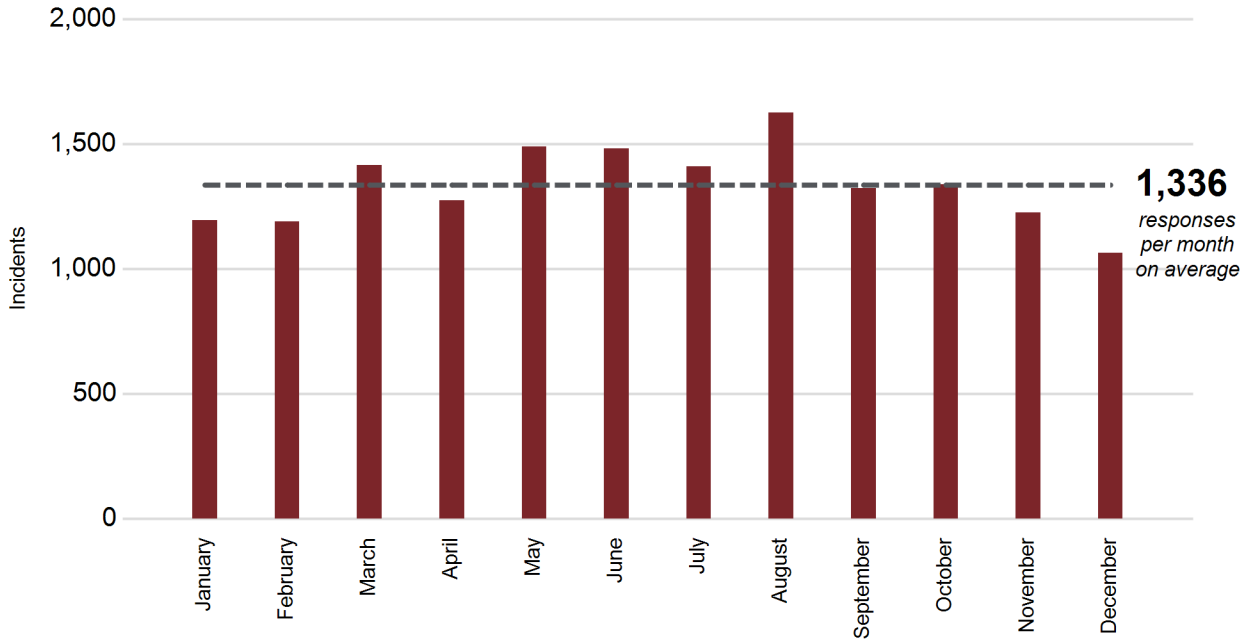
**2,252**

SERVICES PERFORMED  
FOR THE MOTORIST  
(FUEL, FLAT TIRE, JUMP START,  
DIRECTIONS, ETC)

**45%**

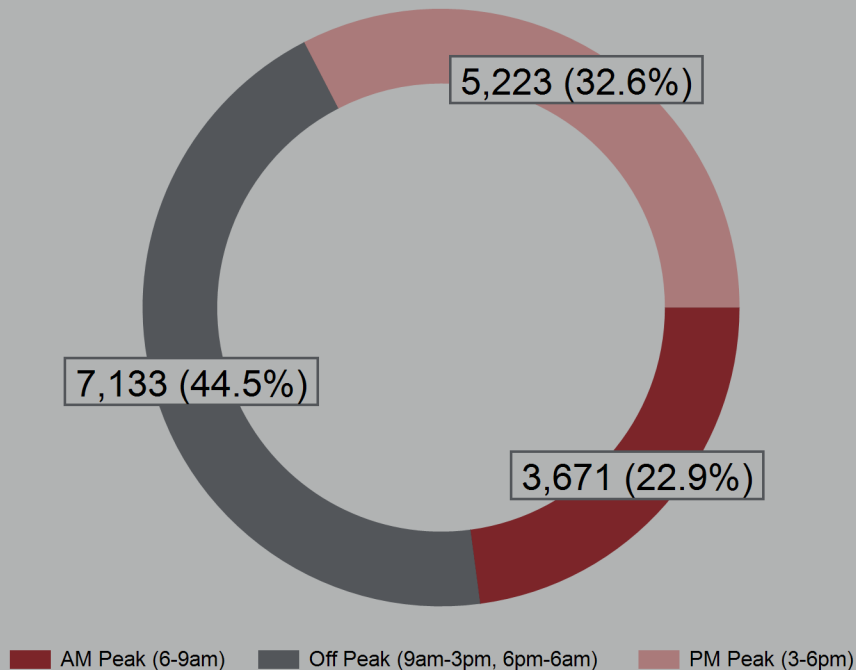
RESPONSES OCCURRED DURING OFF  
PEAK HOURS

**Responses by month**



The most Highway Helper responses during 2023 occurred in August.

**Responses by time of day**

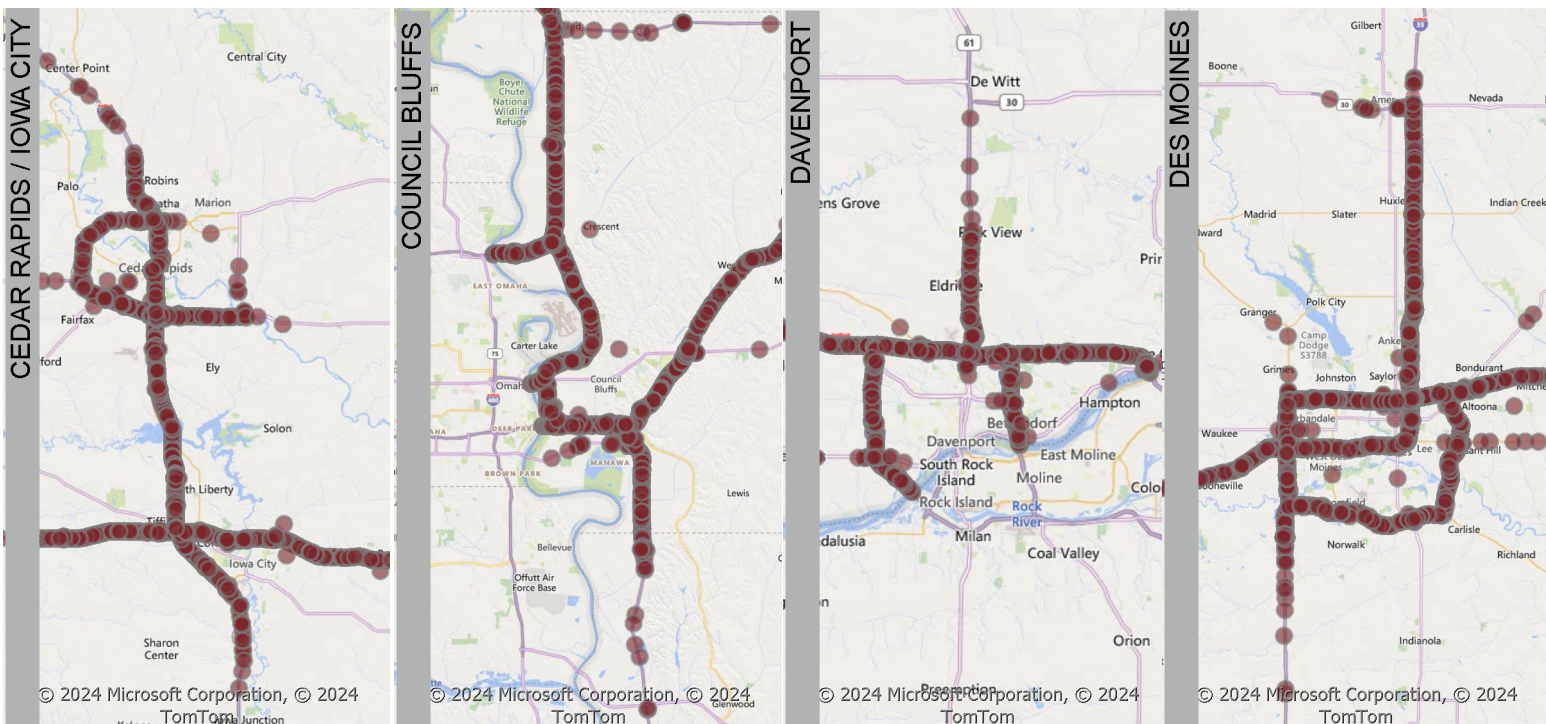




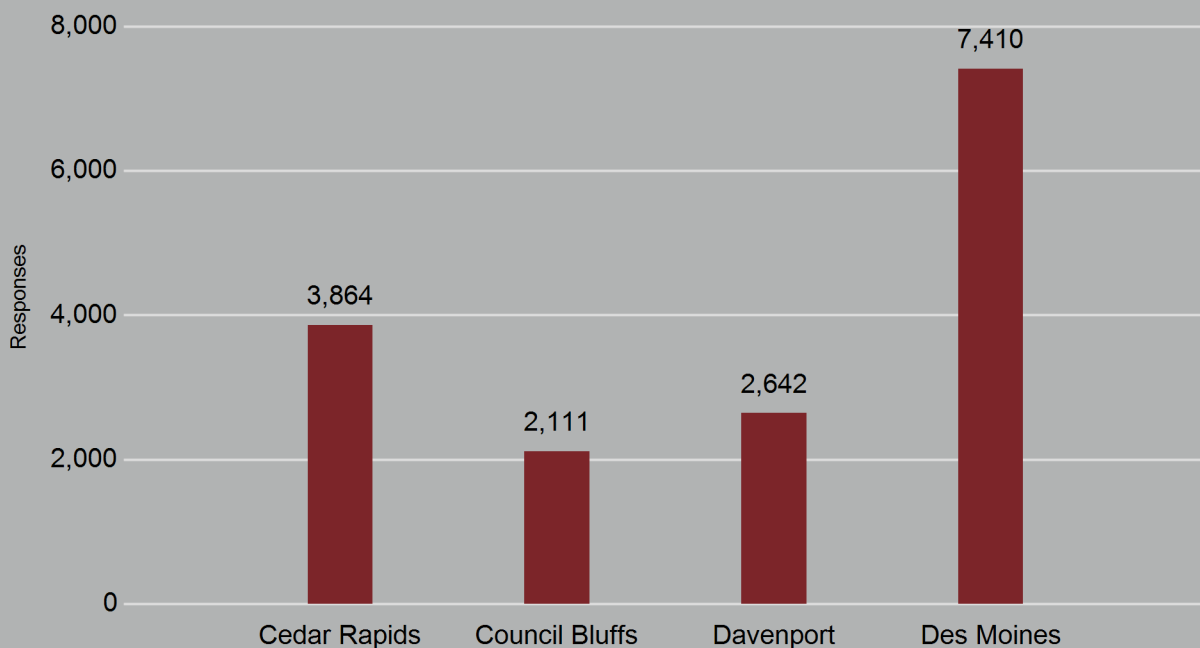
# HIGHWAY HELPER



## All responses by operational area



## All responses by operational area



Highway Helper trucks are dispatched in four operational areas from 5am to 9pm Monday through Friday and 10am to 6pm Saturday in Des Moines, including some holidays and special events.

BY THE NUMBERS

23%

RESPONSE DURING  
AM PEAK HOURS

33%

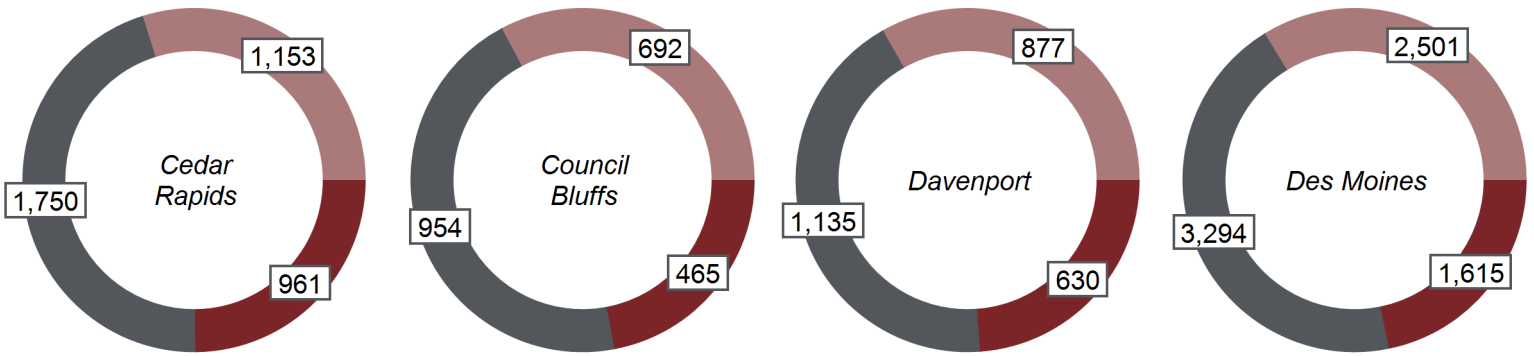
RESPONSE DURING  
PM PEAK HOURS

7,410

HIGHWAY HELPER  
RESPONSES IN DES MOINES

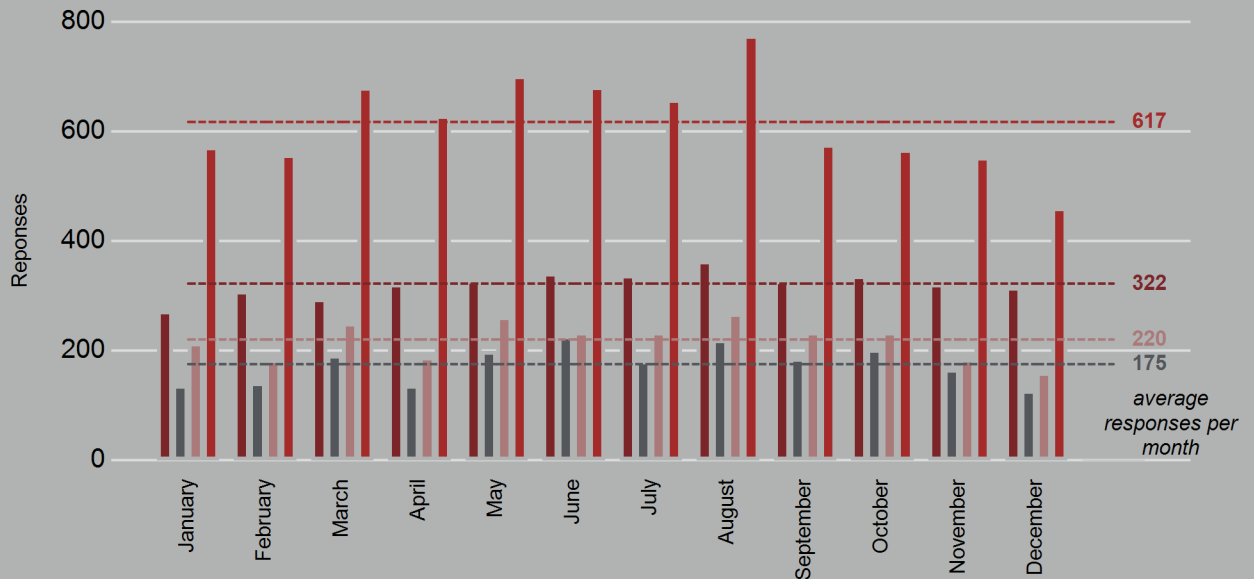
16,027 TOTAL RESPONSES IN 2023

All responses by time of day by operational area



AM Peak (6-9am) Off Peak (9am-3pm, 6pm-6am) PM Peak (3-6pm)

All responses by month by operational area

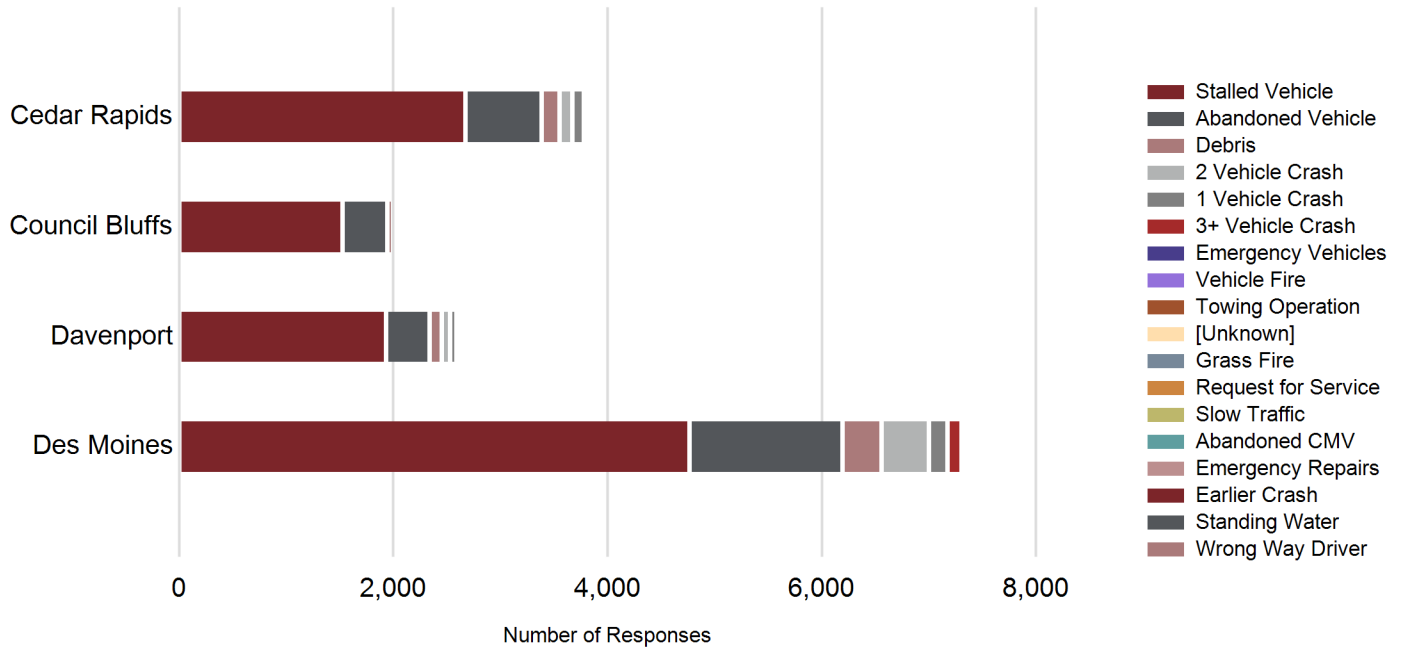


The Highway Helper service operates twelve months a year with higher responses during winter months. Additional service is provided for special events, such as the Iowa State Fair.

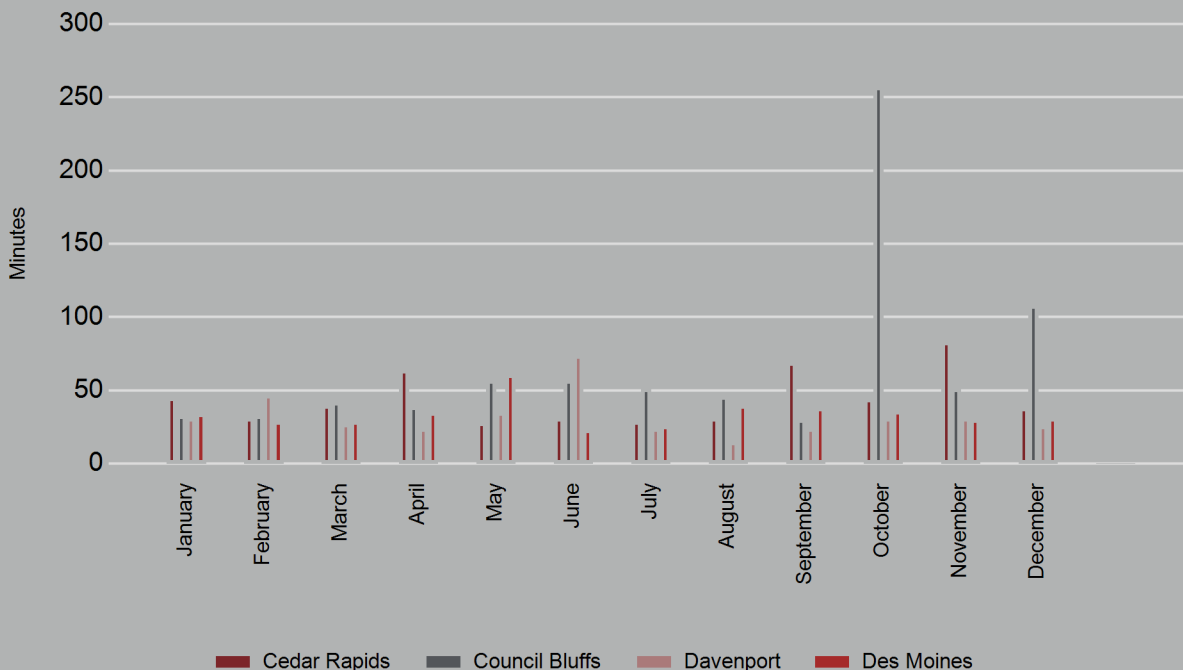


# HIGHWAY HELPER

## Types of incident response by operational area



## Average duration of response by operational area



The duration of the Highway Helper response is determined by tracking the time between when the Highway Helper truck arrived on scene to the time departed.



**BY THE NUMBERS**

**1,277**

RESPONSES TO  
LANE BLOCKING  
INCIDENTS

**40 min**

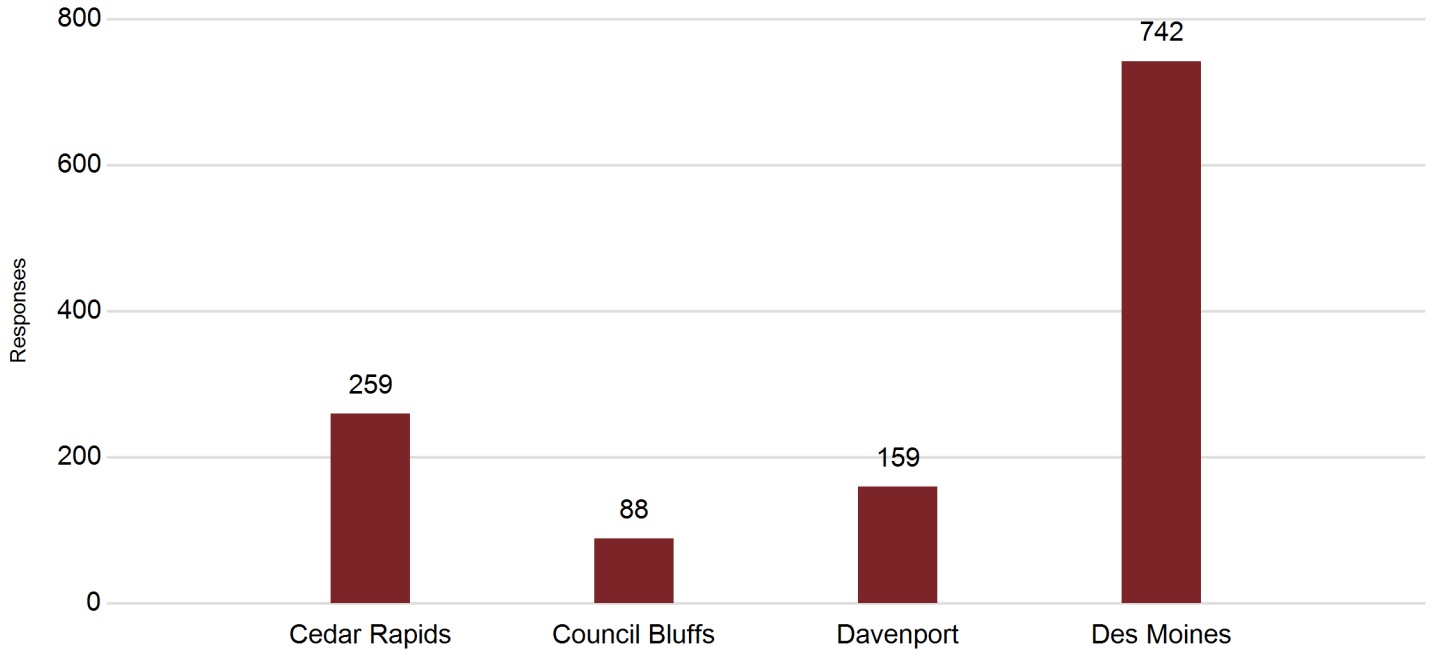
AVERAGE RESPONSE  
DURATION

**68%**

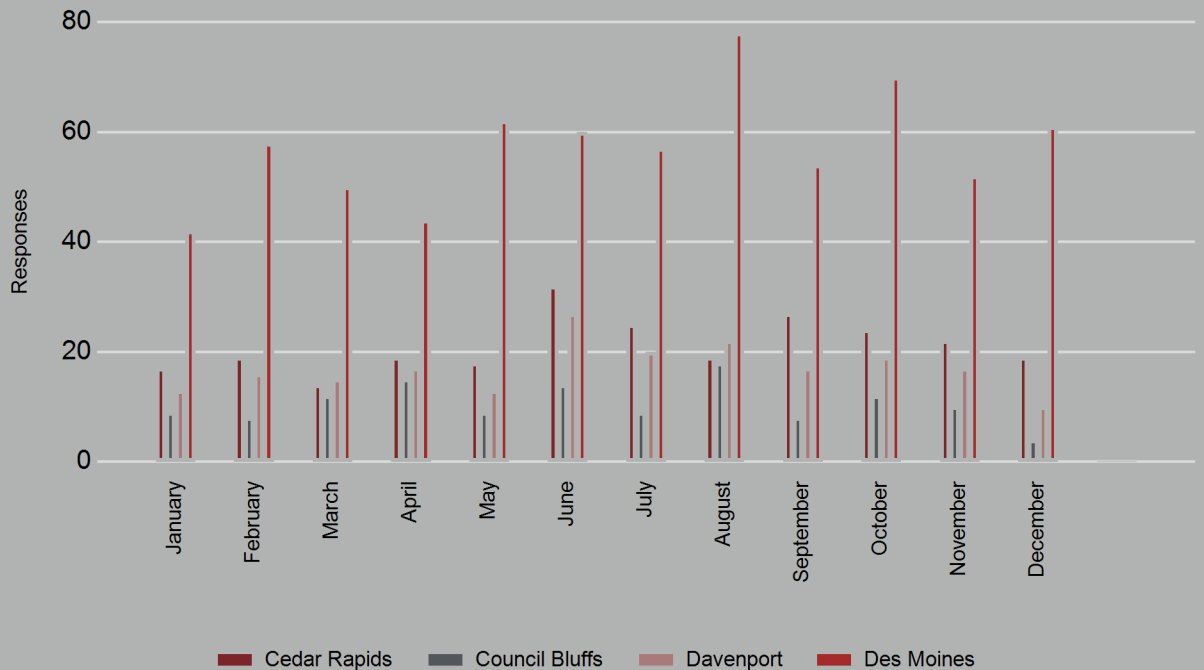
RESPONSES  
TO STALLED VEHICLES

**1,248** RESPONSES TO CRASHES

**Responses to crashes only by operational area**



**Responses to lane blockage incidents**



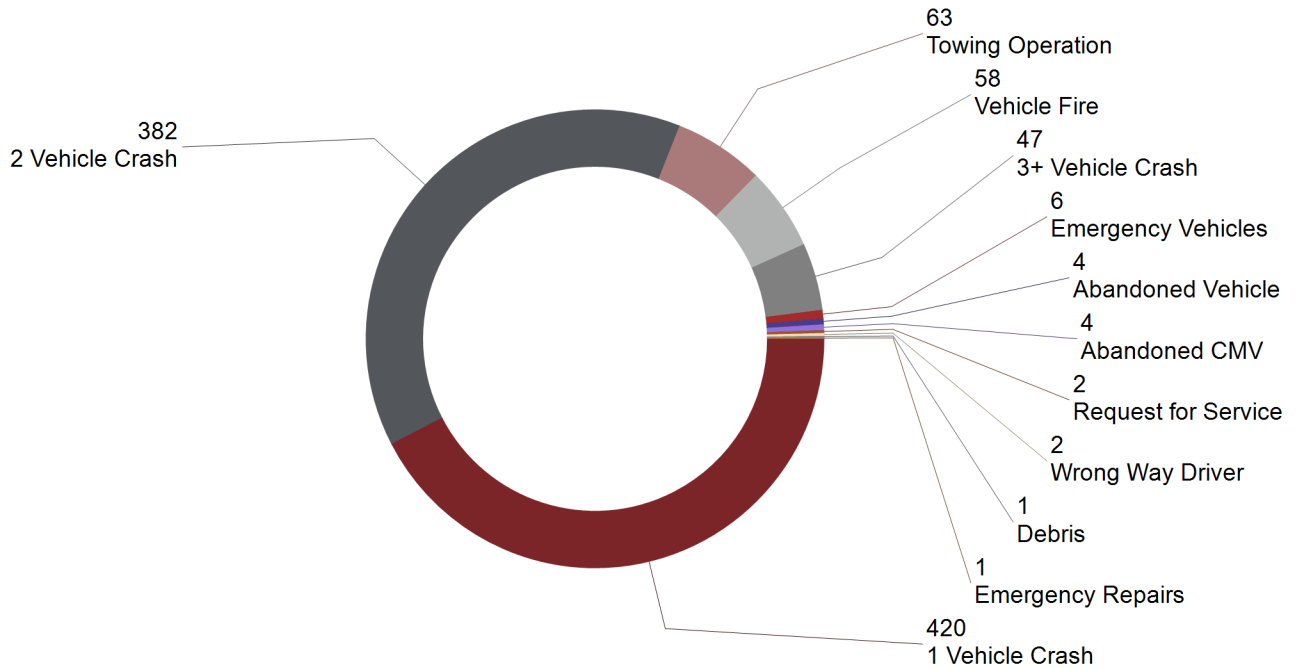
Highway Helpers assist with lane blockages to achieve faster clearance times and protect responders.



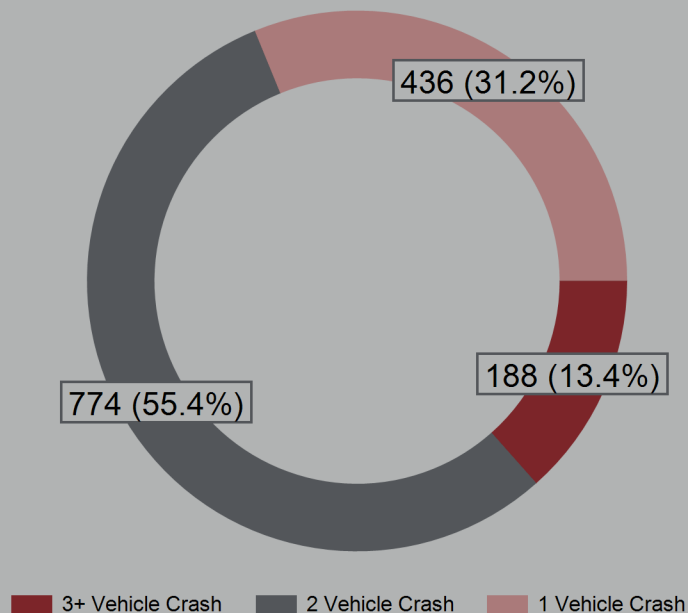
# FREIGHT

Incidents involving freight transportation are specifically tracked as they are reported to the TMC. This section contains statistical and operational data regarding freight.

## Types of incidents involving a semi



## Number of vehicles involved in semi related crashes



Incidents involving a semi have the potential to be more impactful on traffic since they are a larger vehicle which may take additional time to clear. The TMC specifically tracks when an incident or crash involves a semi to better understand these traffic impacts.

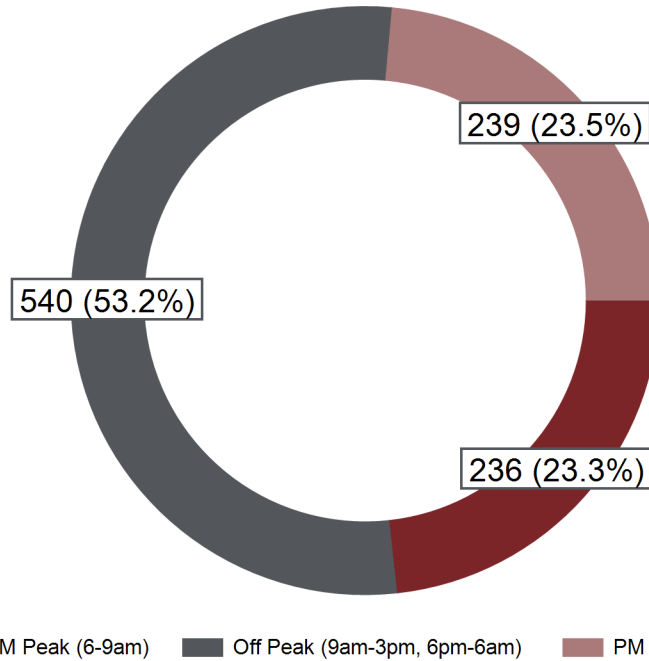
187  
RAIL INCIDENTS

90  
TRAIN DERAILMENTS

5 HAZMAT SPILLS

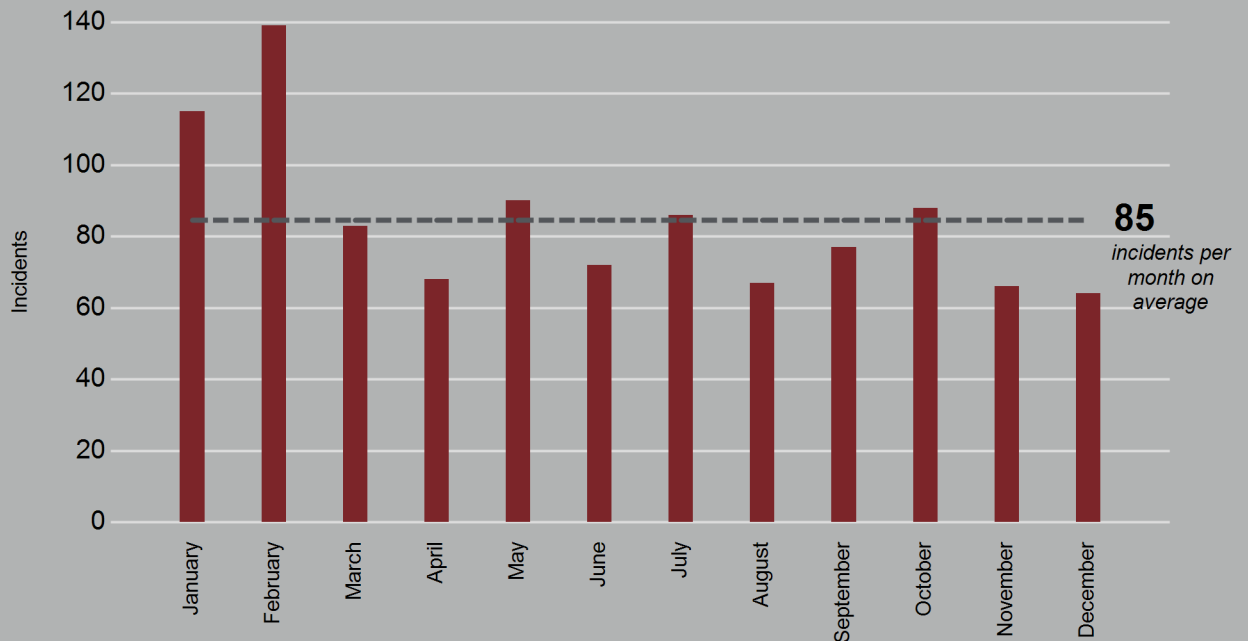
2 hr 5 m  
AVERAGE CLEARANCE TIME  
FOR LANE BLOCKING INCIDENTS  
INVOLVING A TRACTOR TRAILER

### Freight incidents by time of day



AM Peak (6-9am)   Off Peak (9am-3pm, 6pm-6am)   PM Peak (3-6pm)

### Freight incidents by month



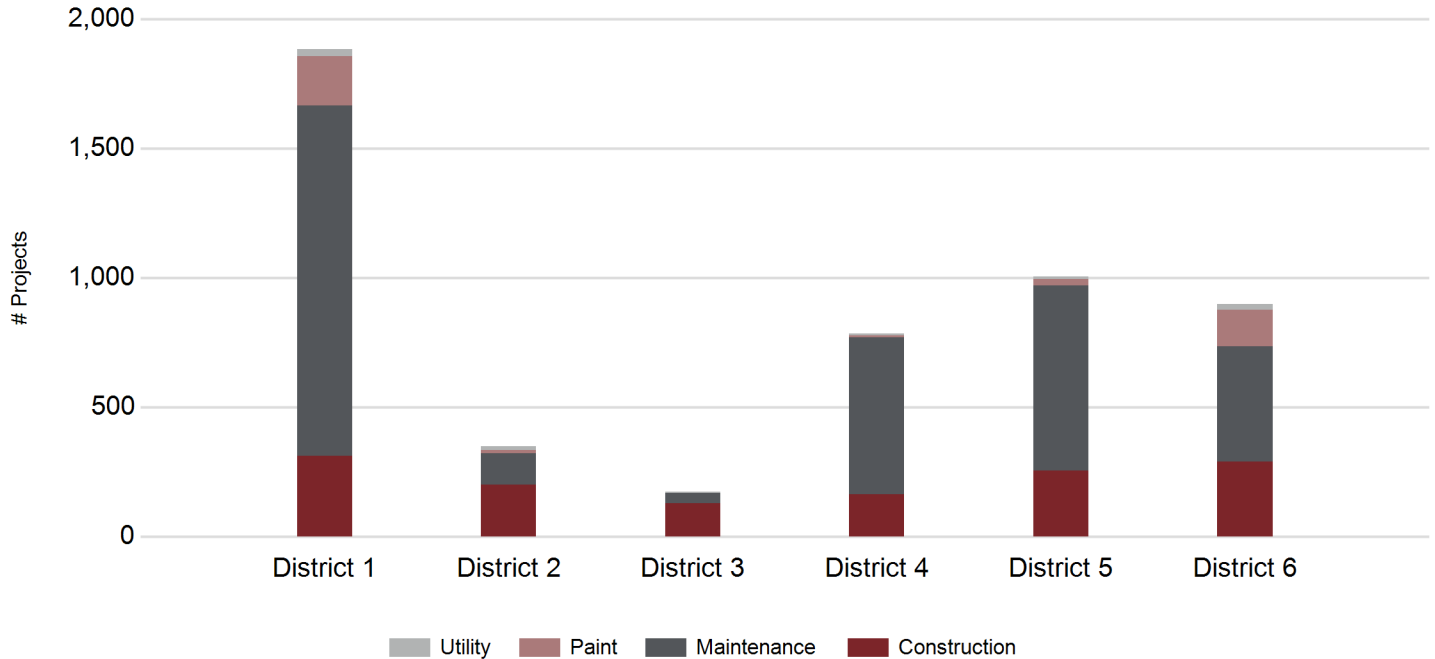
Freight incidents are incidents involving semis or railroads.



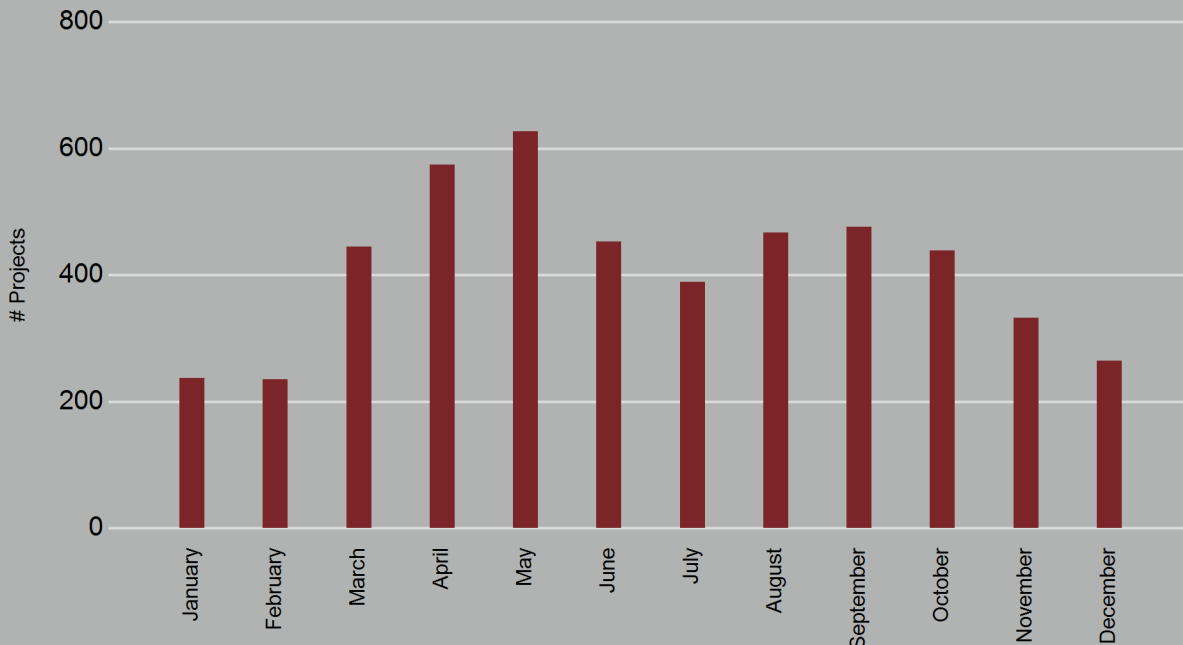
# WORK ZONES

Work zone activity is tracked by the TMC for each change in a work zone, not a project as a whole. An event is logged into the system for each work zone configuration change or lane closure on a project.

## Work zone events by district



## Number of work zone events by month



The data is used by the TMC to provide messages on the DMS, manage work zone contact information, and situational awareness.

261  
WORK ZONE  
INCIDENTS

51  
SLOWDOWNS  
DETECTED

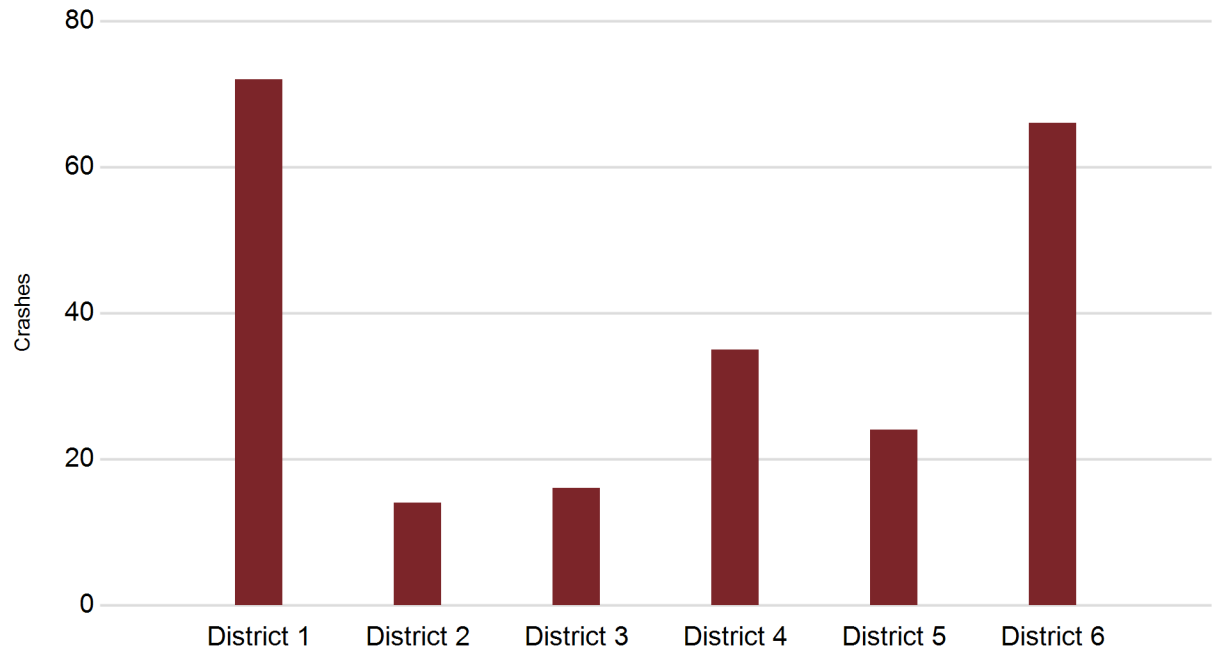
5,091  
TOTAL  
ROADWORK EVENTS

INTELLIGENT WORK ZONES

There were more work zone crashes reported in District 6 due to the I-80/380 construction project.

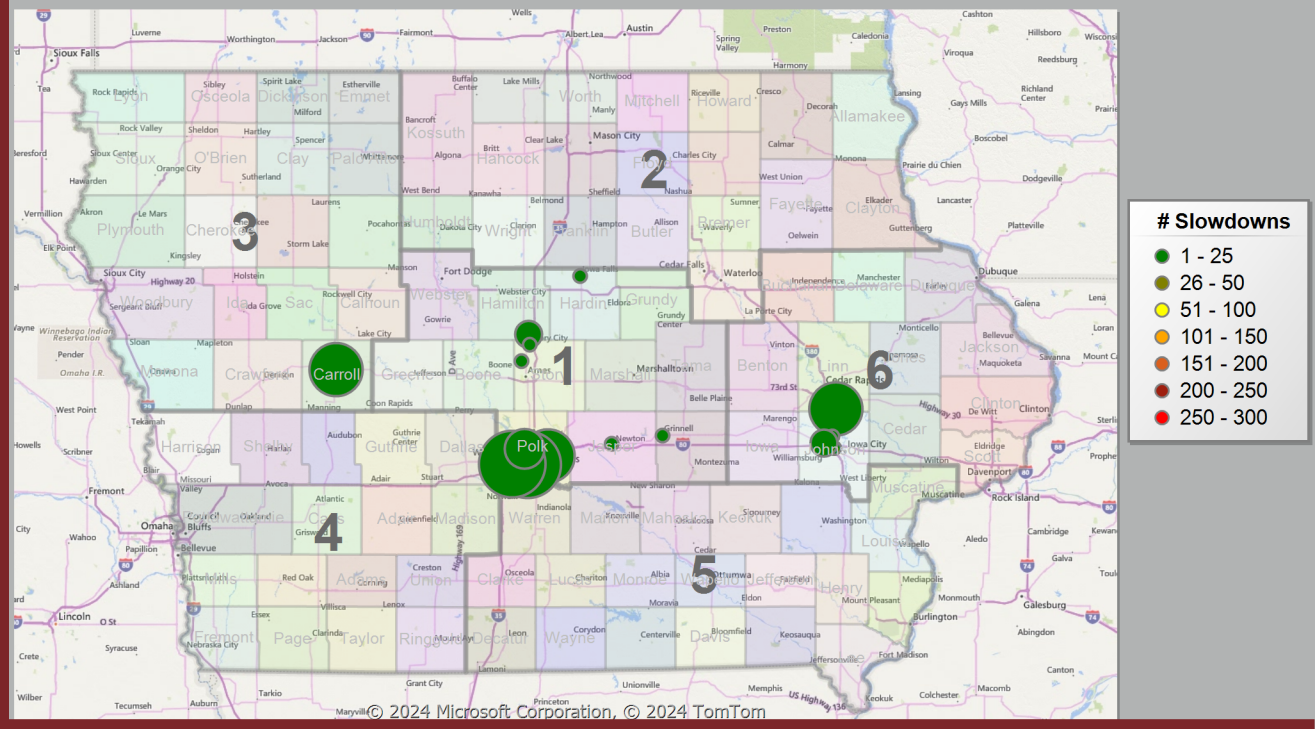
### Work zone crashes by district

\* As reported to the TMC



Construction slowdowns are tracked and measured by vehicle detection in intelligent work zones.

### Construction slowdowns

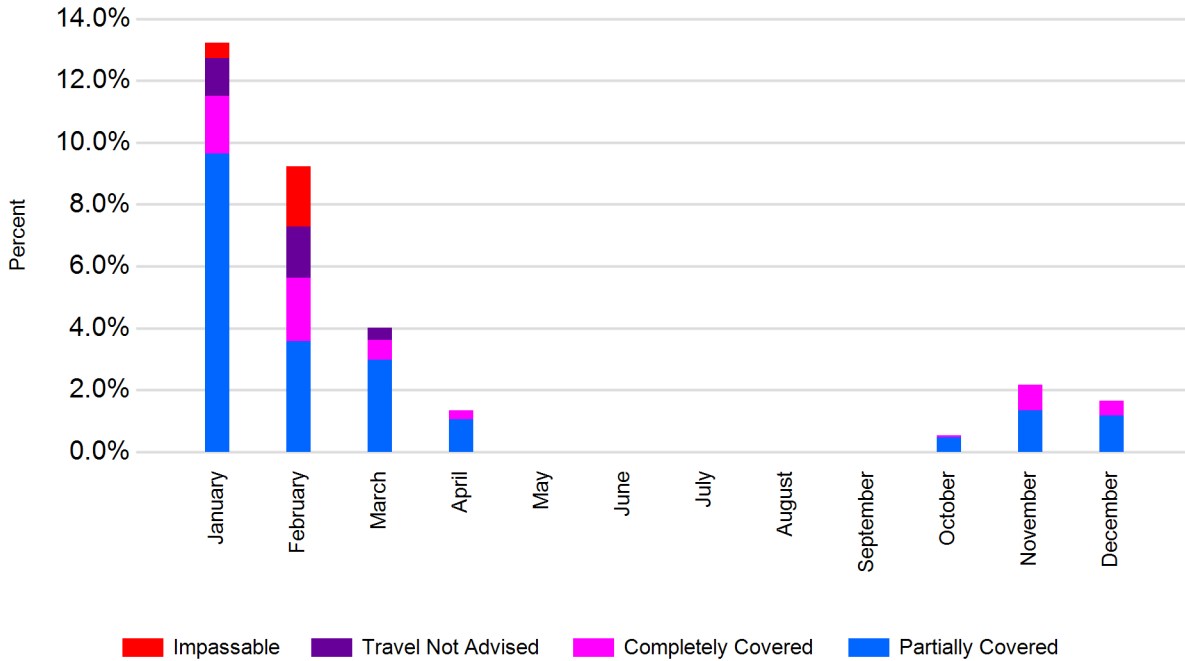




# WEATHER

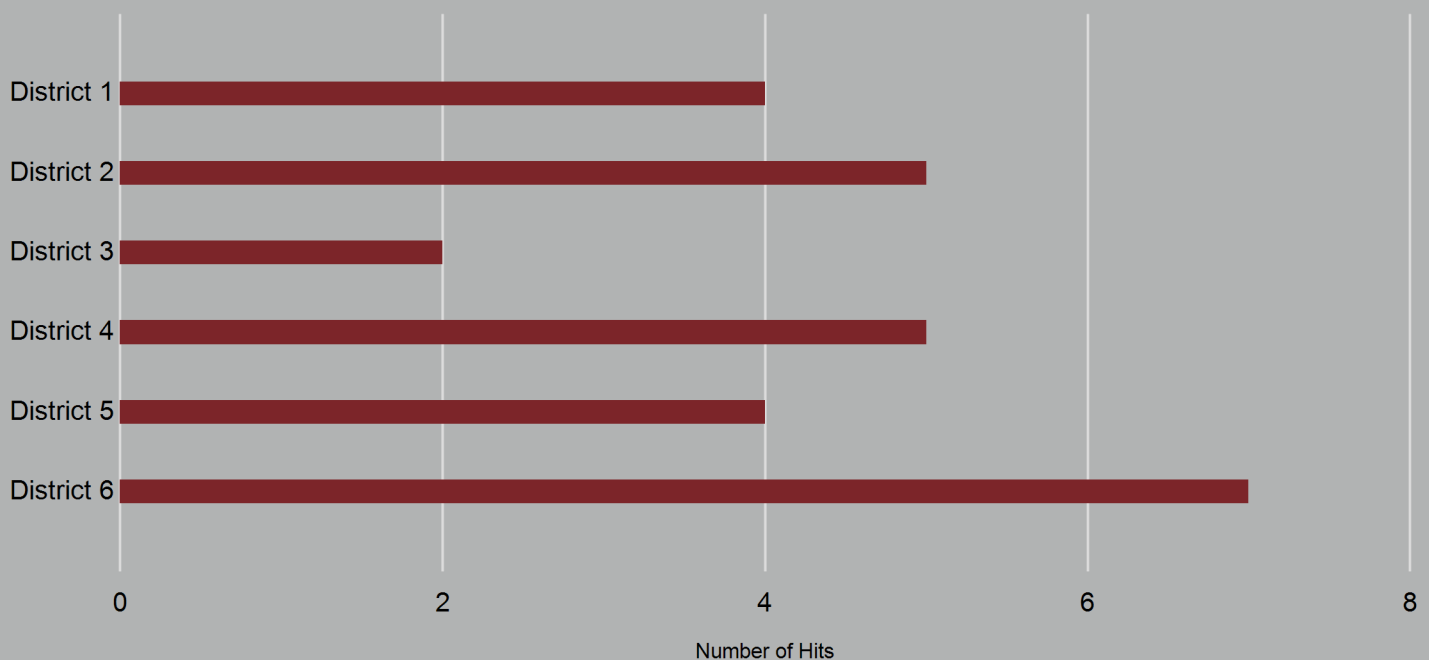
Weather can have a serious impact on the safety and mobility of roadway users. The TMC responds to dynamic conditions by using technology and communication tools to assist partners in restoring the transportation system to normal conditions.

## Road conditions by type



This chart displays the percentage of time during the month over all segments where adverse winter weather conditions were reported.

## Snow plow hits per district



21  
WINTER  
EVENTS

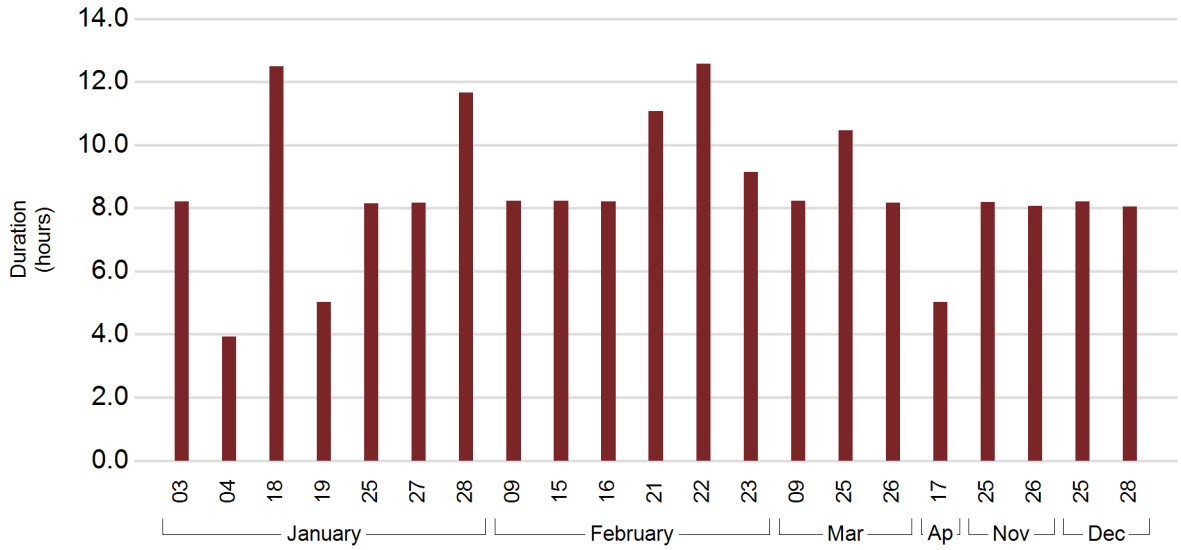
7  
FLOODING  
EVENTS

28  
SNOW PLOW HITS

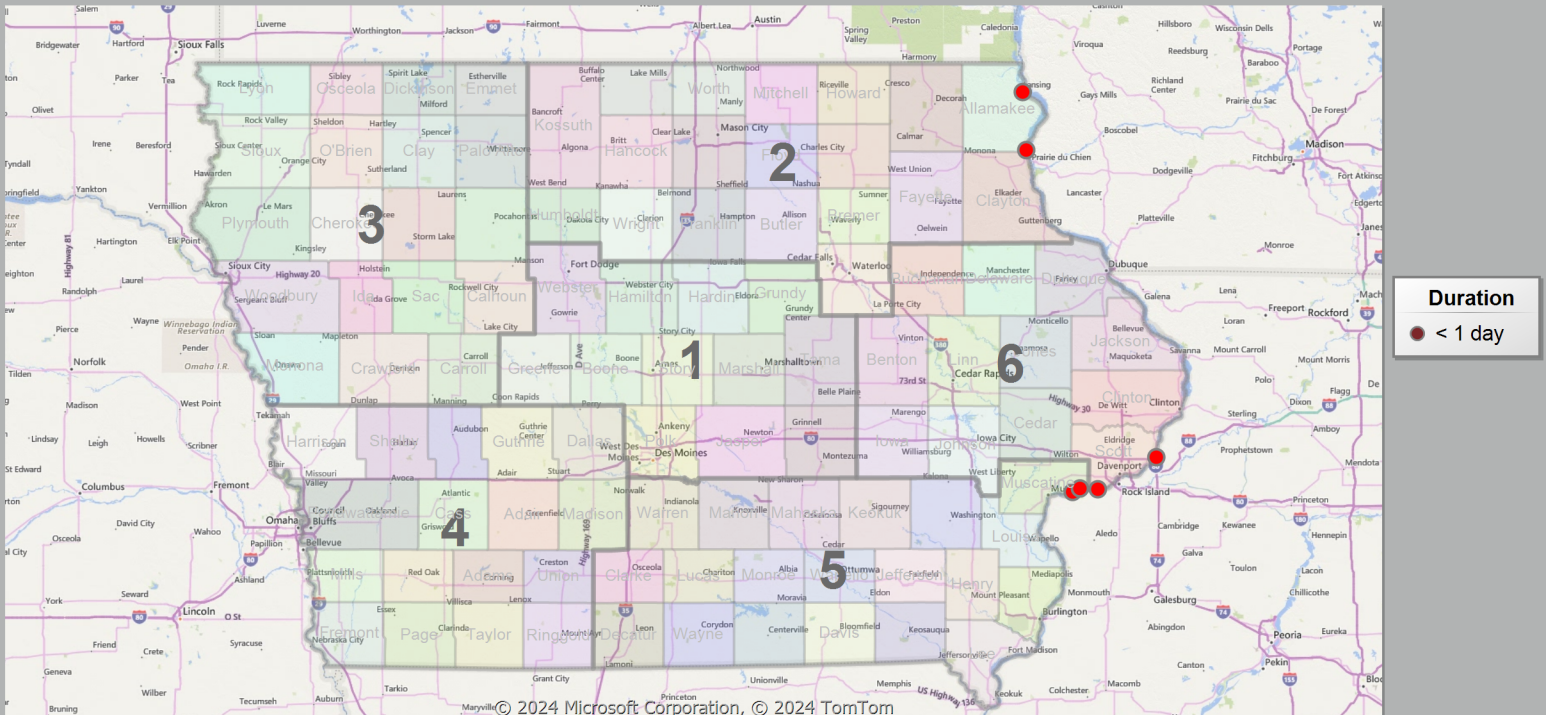
189 INCIDENTS DURING WINTER EVENTS

These winter events were determined based on a Winter Warning or Advisory where at least one crash has been reported to the TMC within the affected counties.

### Winter events



### Flooding events resulting in a lane closure

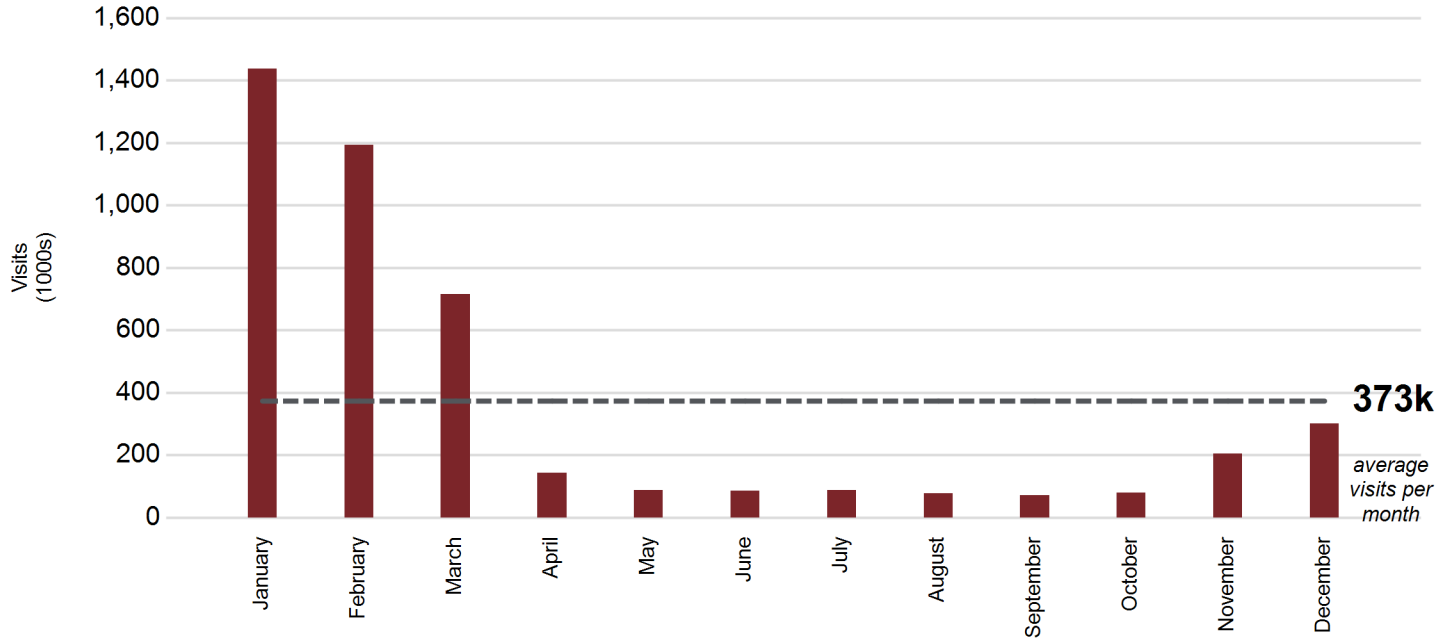




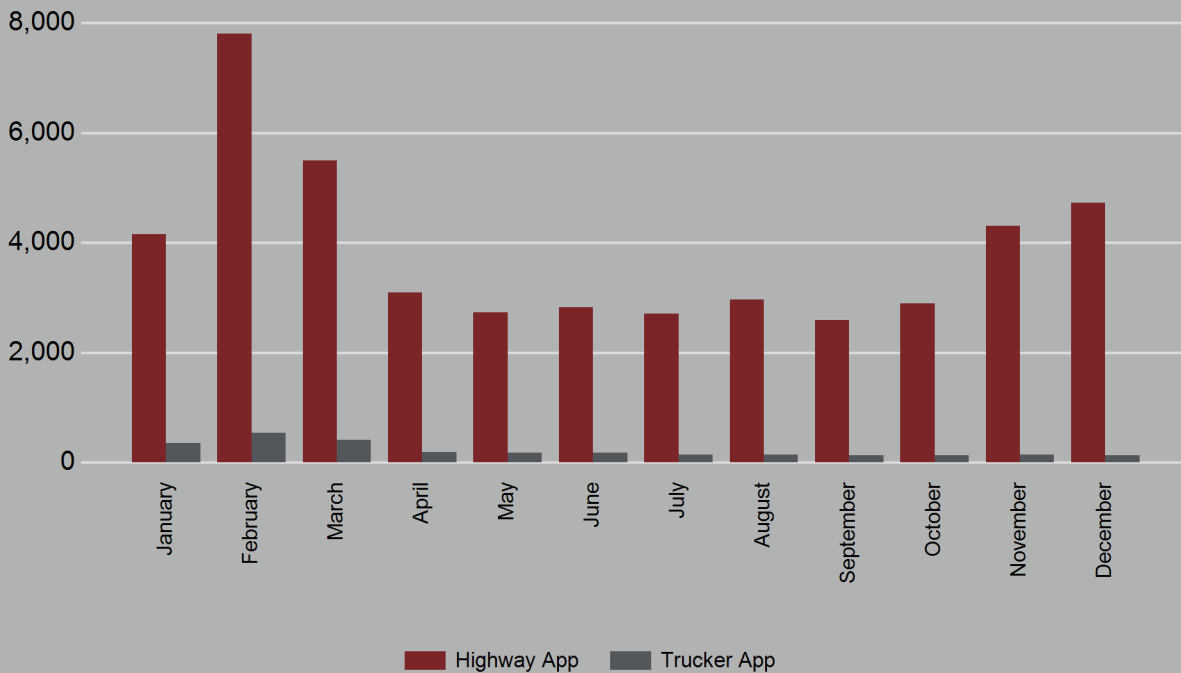
# COMMUNICATION

Communication technologies play a crucial role in traffic operations. Effective traffic management, largely stemming from the TMC, relies on efficient communications and information systems to provide accessible guidance to the traveling public.

## Visits to 511 website



## 511 mobile application downloads



Two separate 511 mobile applications are available for download. The Highway app includes traffic events, speeds, cameras, and winter road conditions while the Trucker app focuses on data pertinent to truck travel, such as weigh station locations and restrictions.



48,931

511 APP  
DOWNLOADS

109,271

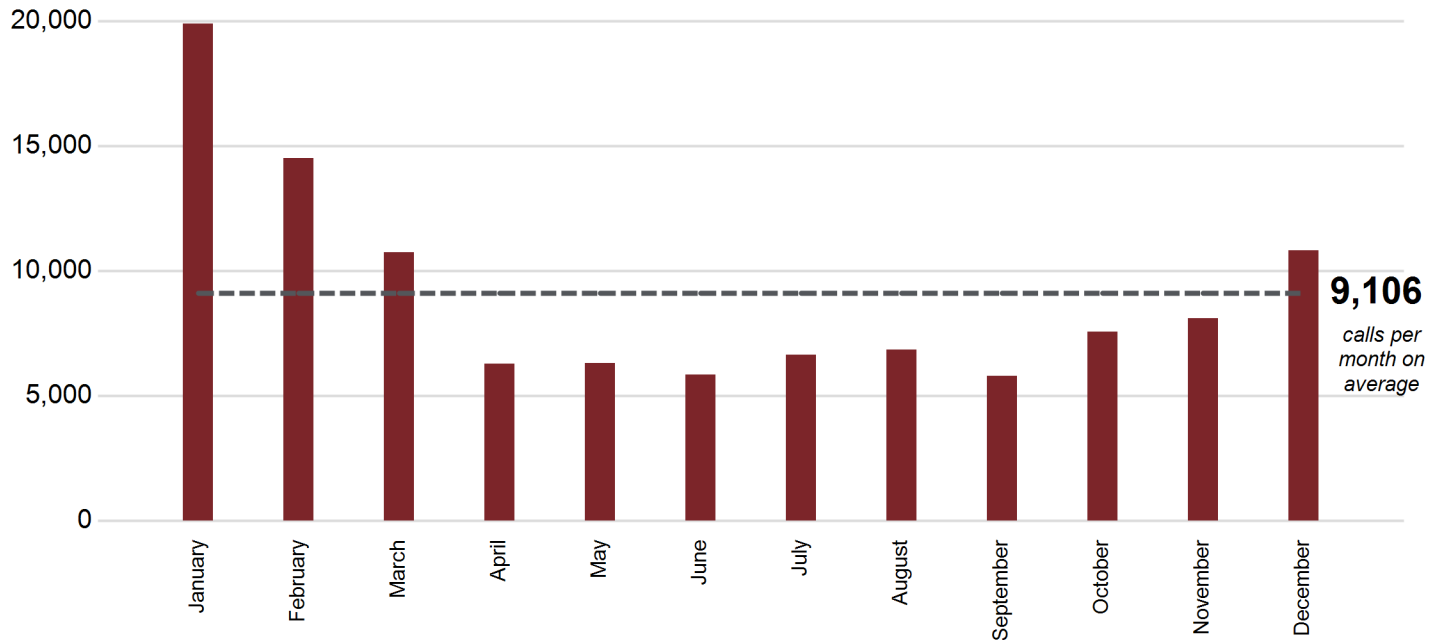
PHONE CALLS  
TO 511

4,479,847

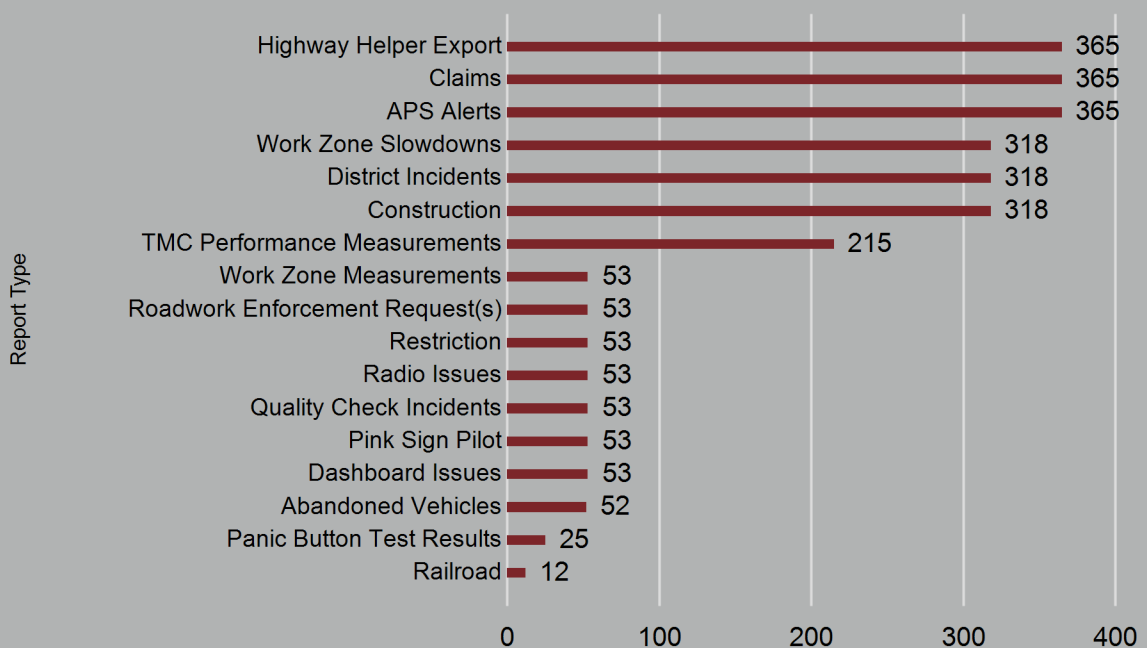
VISITS TO 511 TRAVELER  
INFORMATION WEBSITE  
(ALL VERSIONS)

2,724 TMC DATA REPORTS GENERATED

### 511 phone calls by month



### TMC data reports generated by type

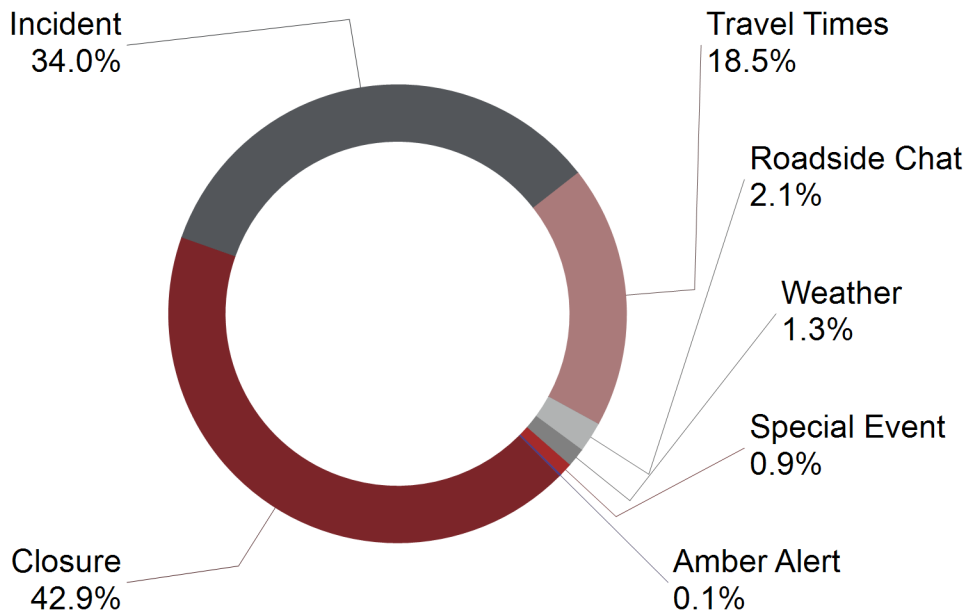


The information tracked by the TMC is shared through multiple reports with internal and external stakeholders.



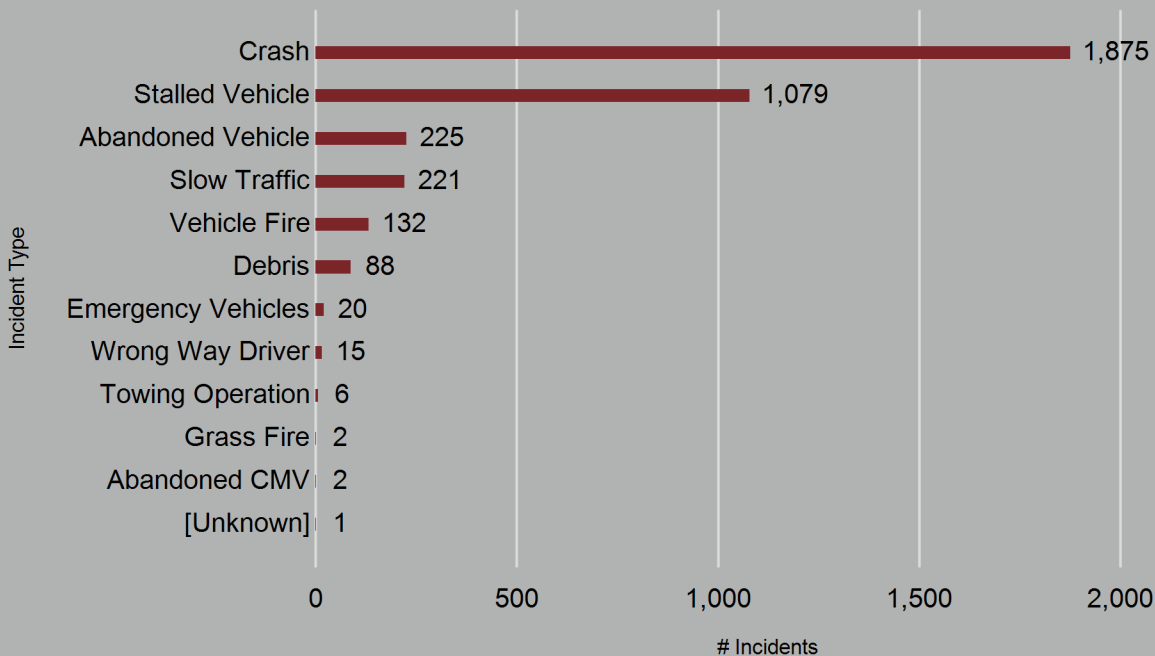
# COMMUNICATION

## DMS messages by type



Dynamic Message Signs (DMS) are operated by the TMC and the message content, duration and types are tracked.

## DMS messages by incident type



This chart provides an overview of the number of unique DMS messages posted for different incident types utilized by the TMC.

3,666

INCIDENTS  
UTILIZING  
DMS MESSAGES

19,155

EMAIL  
NOTIFICATIONS  
SENT

34%

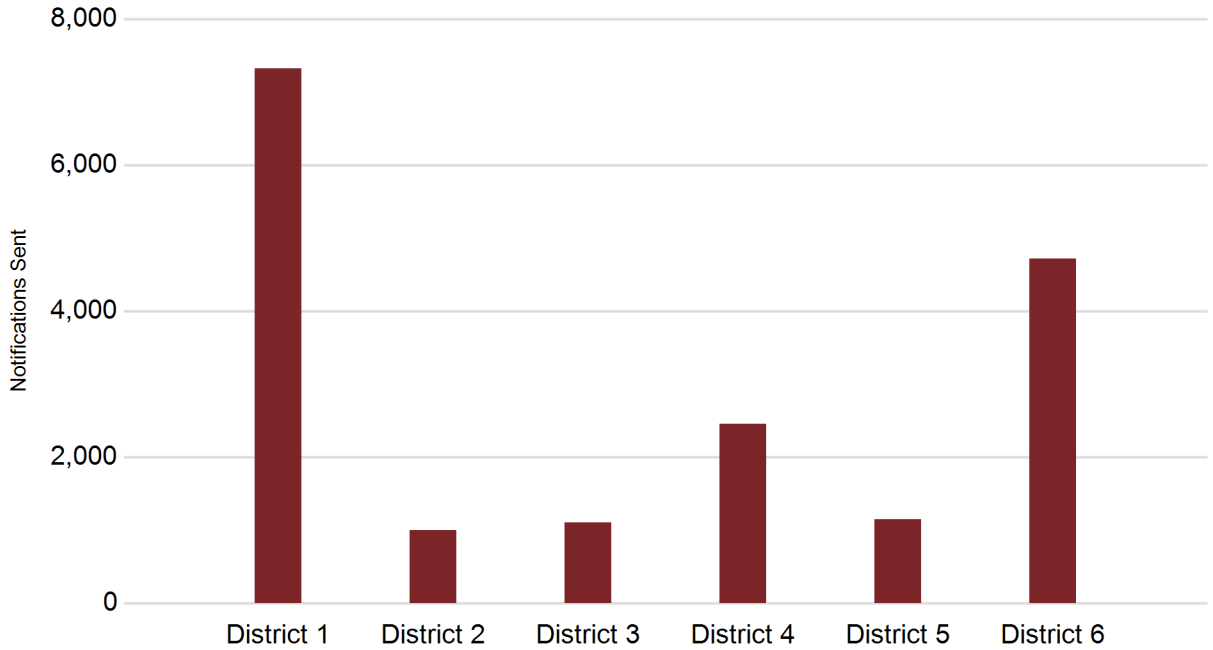
UNIQUE DMS MESSAGES  
RELATED TO INCIDENTS

81%

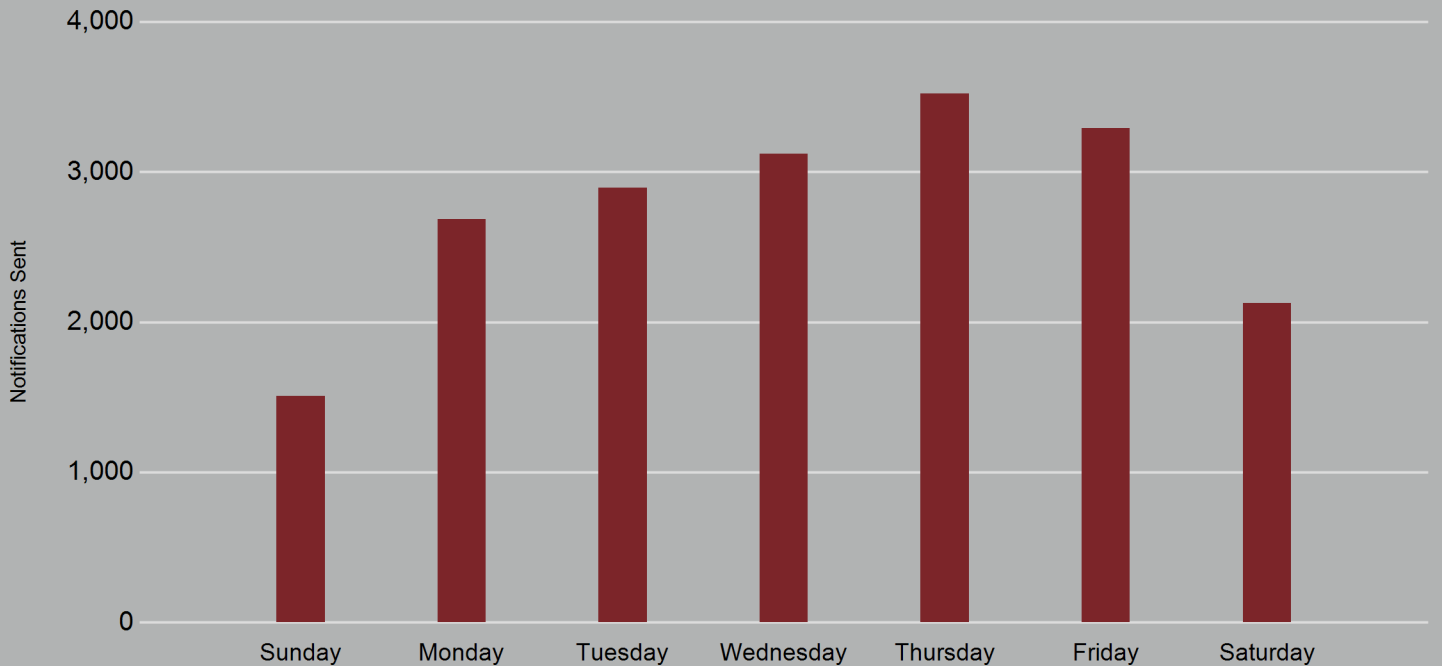
EMAIL NOTIFICATIONS SENT ON  
WEEKDAYS

Emergency Incident Notifications (EINS) are e-mail alerts sent by the TMC for more impactful events on the transportation system.

### Email notifications sent by district



### Email notifications sent by weekday



Developed for the:



800 Lincoln Way  
Ames, IA 50010  
(515) 239-1101  
[www.iowadot.gov](http://www.iowadot.gov)

By:

