## GDOT INTERSECTION CONTROL EVALUATION (ICE) TOOL

ICE Version 2.15 Revised 07/01/2019

GDOT PI # (or N/A): Request By: Lowndes County	2022	Fxisting	Data Ye	ear	2022	2 Existin	g Year Vol			N	
County: Lowndes GDOT District: 4 - Tifton		,	Opening			1099 (10	079) [25600	US 41/SR	Anı	nual Grov	vth Rate: 1.1%
Sounds Sounds	Contract of the Contract of th	•	Design \		(0)	(1)	(905) (173)	JS 4	,		Factor*: 9%
Major (State) Road: US 41/SR 7 Speed Limit: 55 mph	2042	riojeci	Design	l eai	0		1,037 60	SB 7			. Factor . 976
Minor (Crossing) ST: Val Del Rd Speed Limit: 55 mph			EB Val			44	1 #	Peds	0	(0)	[002
		80	(4)	5	Ð		ersection Daily Volume (est):	1000 mil	167	(87)	(2) [9
Major ST Direction: North/South Area Type: Suburb/Transition		80 (64) [1900]	(15)	2	<b>⇒</b>	7,000	4,000	<b>(=</b>	10	(7)	578 (282) [9700]
Intersection Control: Signal (turn lanes on mainline)		[1900	(45)	73	4			F	401	(188)	25
		2	(0)	0	Peds	Ġ,	Û P	Ţ Peds	WB Val	Del Rd	
Prepared By: SEI Analyst: JPS	Pes	ak Hour	% Truc	ke	NB US 41/SR	35	751 104	0	Lege	nd:	
Date: 2/4/2022 Project ID: NA	EB	WB	NB	SB	JS 4	(102) (	1136) (400	(0)	000	= AM Pe	eak Approach Vol
Date. 274/2022 Project ID. INA	0%	0%	0%	0%	NB	890 (16	38) [30800]		(000)	= PM Pe	eak Approach Vol
Project Purpose: Traffic Signal Modification	0%	0%	0%	0%					[000]	= ADT \	/olume (Estimate)
Froject Fulpose.							Approac	h Splits: U	JS 41/SR	7 - 0.82	/ Val Del Rd - 0.18
2022 Opening Year Volumes					204	2 Desigi	Approac n Year Vol	100	JS 41/SR	7 - 0.82	/ Val Del Rd - 0.18
2022 Opening Year Volumes					204		10.00	ımes	JS 41/SR	7 - 0.82	/ Val Del Rd - 0.18
2022 Opening Year Volumes					<b>204</b> (0)	1131 (1	n Year Vol	ımes	JS 41/SR	7 - 0.82	/ Val Del Rd - 0.18
2022 Opening Year Volumes						1131 (1	n <b>Year Vol</b> 134) [26800	ımes	JS 41/SR	7 - 0.82	/ Val Del Rd - 0.18
2022 Opening Year Volumes  1099 (1079) [25600]  (0) (1) (905) (173)  (0) 2 1,037 60 88 1			FR Val	Del Rd	(0)	1131 (1	n <b>Year Vol</b> 134) [26800 (905) (228	SB US 41/SR samr	JS 41/SR		
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Introduction: In 2005, SAFETEA-LU established the Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) and mandated that each state prepare a Strategic Highway Safety Plan (SHSP) to prioritize safety funding investments. Intersections quickly became a common component of most states' SHSP emphasis areas and HSIP project lists, including Georgia's SHSP. Intersection Control Evaluation (ICE) policies and procedures represent a traceable and transparent procedure to streamline the evaluation of intersection control alternatives, and further leverage safety advancements for intersection improvements beyond just the safety program. Approximately one-third of all traffic fatalities and roughly seventy five percent of all traffic crashes in Georgia occur at or adjacent to intersections. Accordingly, the Georgia SHSP includes an emphasis on enhancing intersection safety to advance the Toward Zero Deaths vision embraced by the Georgia Governor's Office of Highway Safety (GOHS). This ICE tool was developed to support the ICE policy, developed and adopted to help ensure that intersection investments across the entire Georgia highway system are selected, prioritized and implemented with defensible benefits for safety towards those ends.

Tool Goal: The goal of this ICE tool is to provide a simplified and consistent way of importing traffic, safety, cost, environmental impact and stakeholder posture data to assess and quantify intersection control improvement benefits. The tool supports the ICE policy and procedures to provide traceability, transparency, consistency and accountability when identifying and selecting an intersection control solution that both meets project purpose and reflects overall best value in terms of specific performance-based criteria.

Requirements: An ICE is required for any intersection improvement (e.g. new or modified intersection, widening/reconstruction or corridor project, or work accomplished through a driveway or encroachment permit that affects an intersection) where: 1) the intersection includes at least one roadway designated as a State Route (State Highway System) or as part of the National Highway System; or 2) the intersection will be designed or constructed using State or Federal funding. In certain circumstances where an ICE would otherwise be required, the requirement may be waived based on appropriate evidence presented with a written request. (See the "Waiver" tab to review criteria that may make a project waiver eligible and for instructions to submit a waiver request to the Department). An ICE is not required when the proposed work does not include any changes to the intersection design, involves only routine traffic signal timing and equipment maintenance, or for driveway permits where the driveway is not a new leg to an already existing intersection on either 1) a divided, multi-lane highway with a closed median and only right-in/right-out access or 2) an undivided roadway where the development is not required to construct left and/or right turn lanes (as per the Driveway Manual and District Traffic Engineer).

Two-Stage A complete ICE process consists of two (2) distinct stages, and it is expected that the respective level of effort for completing both stages of ICE will correspond to the Process: magnitude and complexity of the intersection. Prior to starting an ICE, the District Traffic Engineer and/or State Traffic Engineer should be consulted for advice on an appropriate level of effort. The Stage 1 and Stage 2 ICE forms are designed minimize required data inputs using drop-down menu choices and limiting text entry. All fields shaded grey include drop down menu choices and all fields shaded blue require data entry. All other cells in the worksheet are locked.

Stage 1: Stage 1 should be conducted early in the project development process and is intended to inform which alternatives are worthy of further evaluation in Stage 2. Stage 1 serves Screening as a screening effort meant to eliminate non-competitive options and identify which alternatives merit further considerations based on their practical feasibility. Users should Decision use good engineering judgement in responding to the seven policy questions by selecting "Yes" or "No" in the drop-down boxes. Alternatives should not be summarily Record eliminated without due consideration, and reasons for eliminating or advancing an alternative should be documented in the "Screening Decision Justification" column.

Stage 2: Stage 2 involves a more detailed and familiar evaluation of the alternatives identified in Stage 1 in order to support the selection of a preferred alternative that may be advanced Alternative to detailed design. Stage 2 data entry may require the use of external analysis tools to determine costs, operations and/or safety data that, combined with environmental and Selection stakeholder posture data, form the basis of the ICE evaluation. A separate "CostEst" worksheet tab helps users develop pre-planning-level cost estimates for each Stage 2 Decision alternative evaluated, and a separate Users Guide has been prepared to give guidance on Stage 1 and Stage 2 data entry. Once all data is entered, each alternative is scored Record and ranked, with the results reported at the bottom of the Stage 2 worksheet to inform on the best of the intersection controls evaluated for project recommendation.

Documentation: A complete ICE document consists of the combination of the outputs from either a completed and signed waiver form or both Stage 1 and Stage 2 worksheets (along with supporting costing and/or environmental documentation), to be included in the approved project Concept Report (or equivalent) or as a stand-alone document.