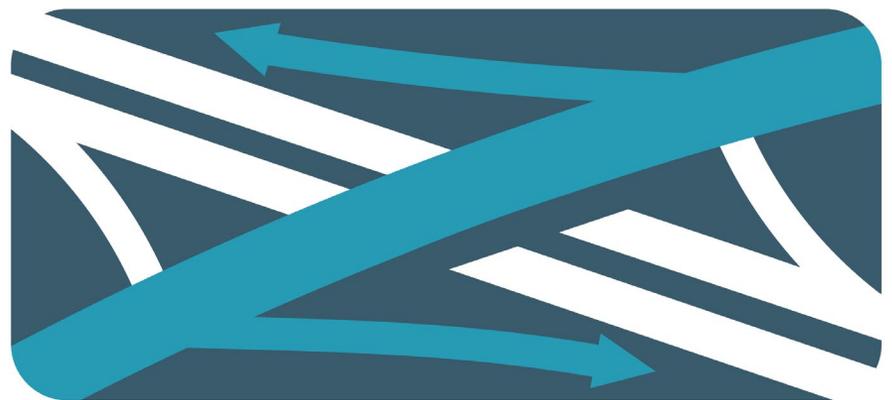


# Tudor Road



# INTERCHANGE

## Tudor Road Interchange

Interchange Planning Workshop

November 12, 2025



# Project Team - Introductions

## **DOT&PF**

Galen Jones PE, Project Manager

## **DOWL**

Steve Noble PE, Project Manager

Sam Tyler PE, Project Engineer

Jovie Garcia, Public Involvement

Morgan McCammon, Public Involvement

## **Sunrise Transportation Strategies**

Brian Ray, Interchange Planning

## **Lounsbury & Associates**

Joseph Taylor PE, Project Engineer

## **Kinney Engineering**

Jeanne Bowie, Regional Modeling

## **RRR**

Rory Redick, Utility Coordination

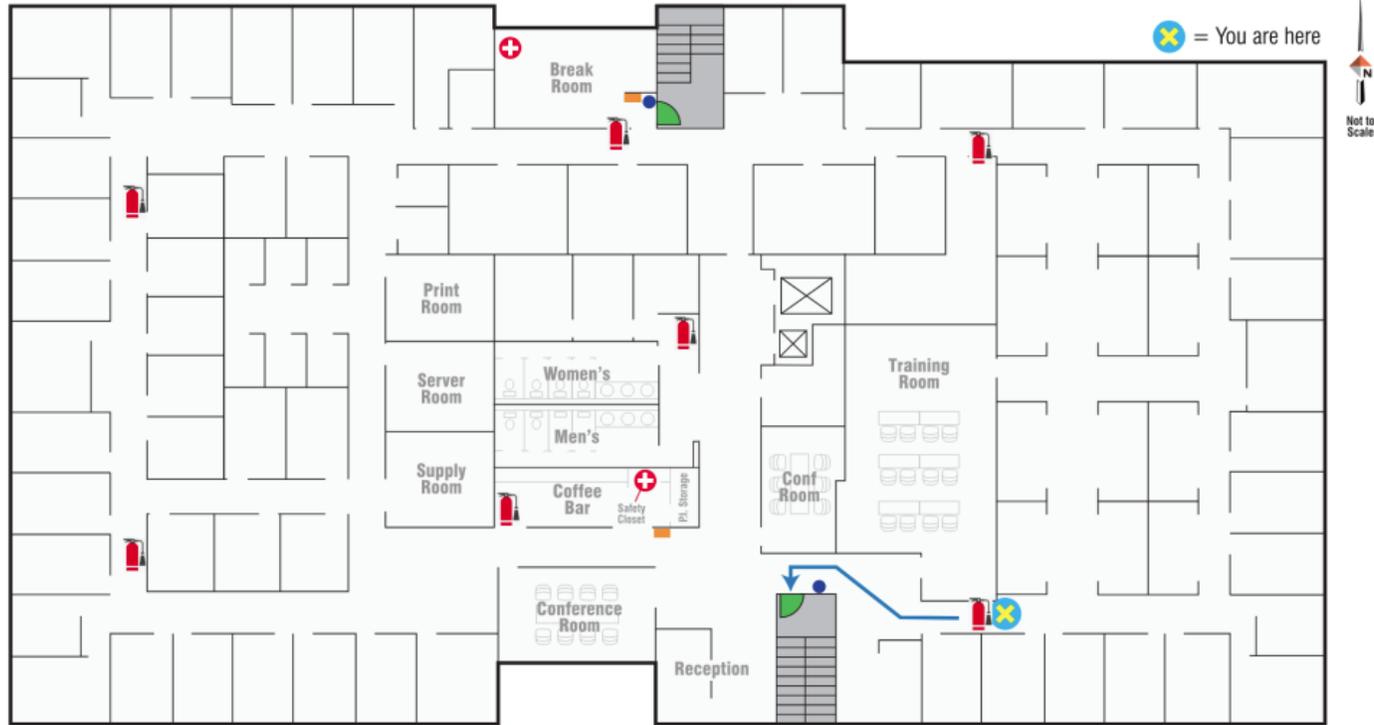
Ryan Redick, Utility Coordination



# Participant- Introductions

- Alaska Trucking Association
- Anchorage Chamber of Commerce
- Anchorage School District (ASD)
- Emergency Management
- Fire Department
- Police Department
- DOT&PF
- Municipality of Anchorage (MOA)
- Anchorage Metropolitan Area Transportation Solutions (AMATS)
- Midtown Community Council
- Tudor Area Community Council
- Campbell Park Community Council
- Assembly District 13
- Assembly District 14
- Alaska State Senate District G
- MOA Public Transportation
- Bike Anchorage

# SAFETY MINUTE



After hours/Emergency: Call 907-865-1500 or 911

	<b>5015 Business Park Boulevard, Suite 4000</b> <b>Evacuation Route Map</b>	Fire Extinguisher	Exit Door
		AED	Fire Alarm
		First Aid Kit	Exit Route



# Project Purpose and Need



## Purpose

- Replace the Tudor Rd. overcrossing to meet current design standards
- Reduce crash risk and increase comfort for all users
- Improve operations and mobility for all users



## Need

- Raise the Tudor Rd. bridge and maintain through access from the ramps
- Enhance active transportation facilities
- Reduce vehicle queueing and accommodate 36th Ave Interchange future access needs

# Project Area









# Funding & Schedule

## Funding

Design	\$5M
ROW	\$4M
Construction	\$30M
Utilities	\$2.5M

All funding is Federal, except \$1M in State design funds, out of the National Highway Performance Program (NHPP), at 93.4% with a State match of 6.6%

## Project Schedule

Task	Date
Public Involvement	Ongoing
Preliminary Design & Environmental	2025 - 2026
Final Design, Permitting, & ROW Acquisition (if required)	2027 - 2029
Construction	2030 – 2032 (dependent on available funding)

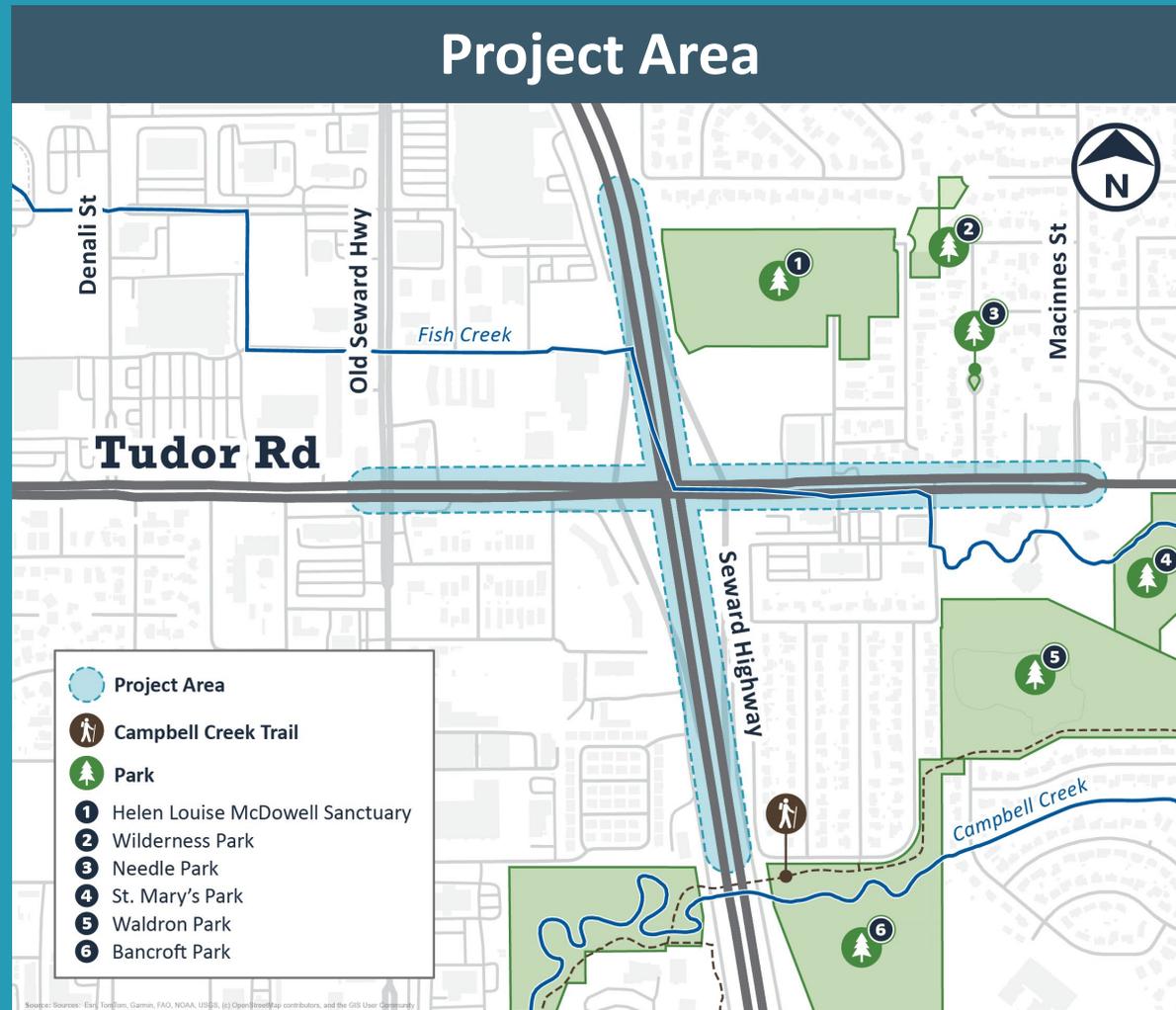
# AGENDA

- Workshop Goals
- Interchange Background
- Existing Conditions
- ROW, Utilities, Environmental Compliance, and Emergency Response
- Interchange Brainstorming
- Next Steps



# WORKSHOP GOALS

- Understand project need
- Evaluate potential interchange configurations
- Understand constraints and implementation issues
- Obtain input to support decision making



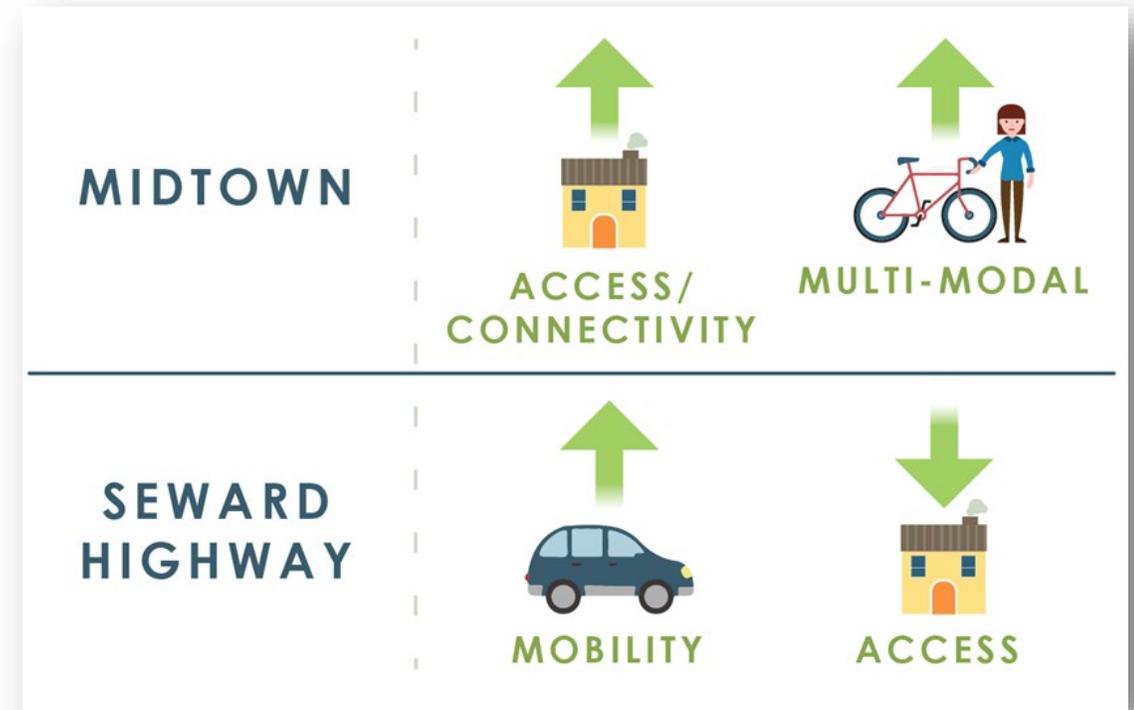
# Integrating with the 36<sup>th</sup> Avenue Interchange

## Midtown Congestion Relief (MCR)

- Planning and Environmental Linkage (PEL)
  - April 2020
- Project Limits: Seward Hwy. between Tudor Rd. and 20th Ave.

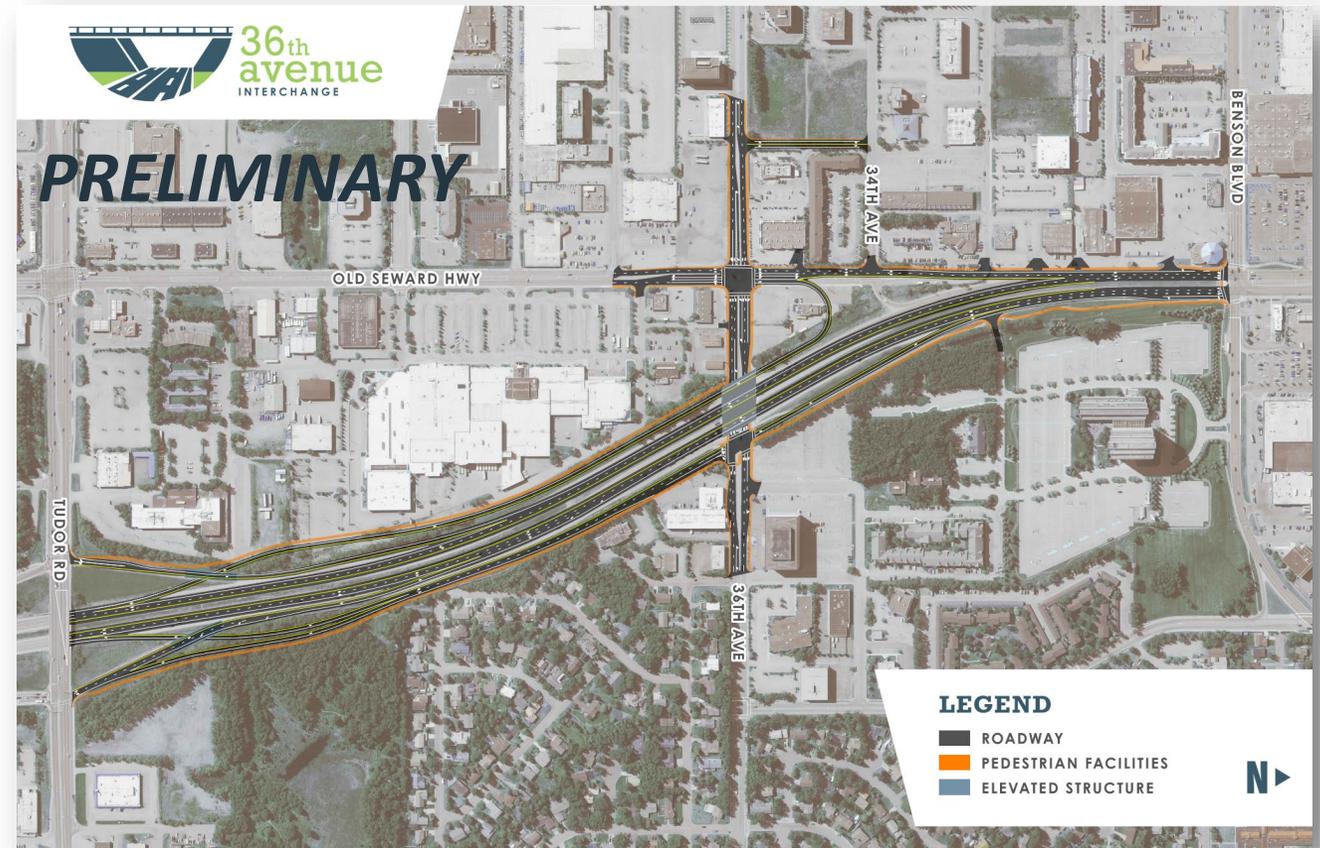
## 36th Avenue Interchange

- Preliminary Engineering Report (PER)
  - April 2024
- Project Limits: Seward Hwy. between Tudor Rd. and Benson Blvd.



# Integrating with the 36<sup>th</sup> Avenue Interchange

- The future E. 36th Ave. interchange includes a northbound connection from Tudor Rd.
- The connection occurs in a constrained area east of the Seward Hwy.
- Some Tudor Rd. interchange forms:
  - Are more compatible with a desirable narrow footprint
  - Make it easier to connect to the 36th Ave. ramp connections



# Interchange Background



# Interchange Background

## Tudor Road

- Connecting Old Seward Hwy. and Lake Otis Pkwy.

## Seward Highway

- Non-existent

## Old Seward Highway

- Primary highway in Anchorage

## Tudor Interchange

- Non-existent

## City Population

- 82,833 (1960)
- 284,259 (2025) 343% increase

## Project Area History: 1960



# Interchange Background

## Tudor Road

- Significant arterial connecting Minnesota Dr., Seward Hwy., and Glenn Hwy.

## Seward Highway

- Takes over as a primary N-S highway in Anchorage
- Homer Dr. and Brayton Dr. serve as parallel frontage roads

## Old Seward Highway Intersection

- Influences traffic to/from Tudor interchange

## Tudor Interchange

- Reflective of design approaches of the 1970s
- Compressed diamond with minimal pedestrian/bicyclist facilities



# Interchange Background

## Tudor Road

- Increased number of development and driveways

## Seward Highway

- Dowling Rd. and 36th Ave. interchanges influence Tudor ramp designs

## Old Seward Highway Intersection

- Development along corridor increases
- Continues to influence traffic to and from the Tudor interchange

## Tudor Interchange

- Surrounded by dense, multi-use development
- Limited sidewalks and no bicycle lanes
- Vertical clearance of Tudor bridge does not meet current standards and has a history of strikes

## Project Area History: Current



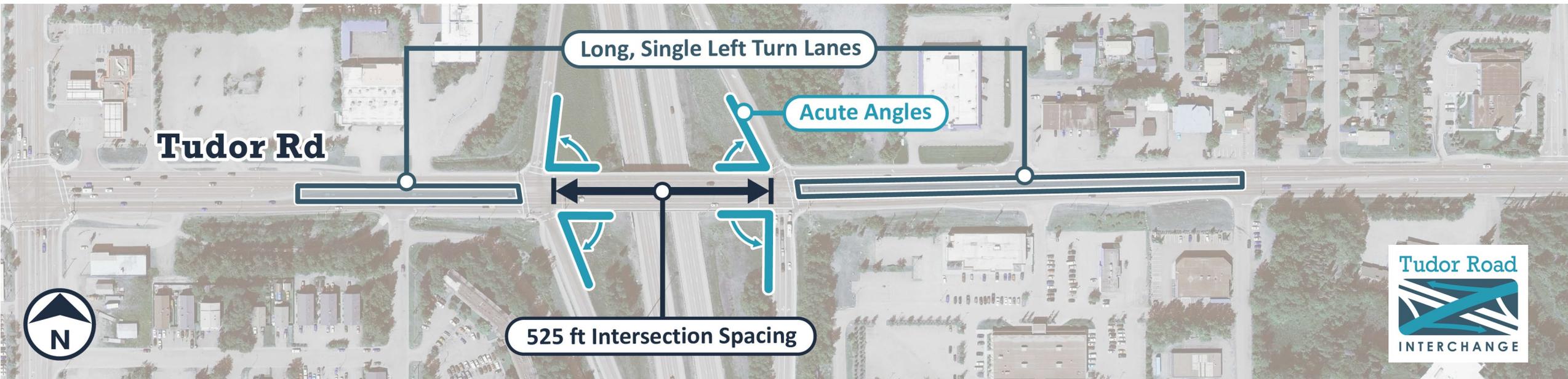
# Current Interchange Issues

## “Compressed” Diamond

- Intersections typically 500’-700’ apart
- Signalized (3-phase)
- Suburban Area 1950’s/60’s Design
- Medium Capacity

## Issues:

- Difficult to coordinate signals
- Traffic platoons break down
- Queuing between ramp terminal intersections
- Acute ramp intersection angles degrade vehicular flow (especially trucks)



# Existing Conditions



# Existing Conditions Topics:

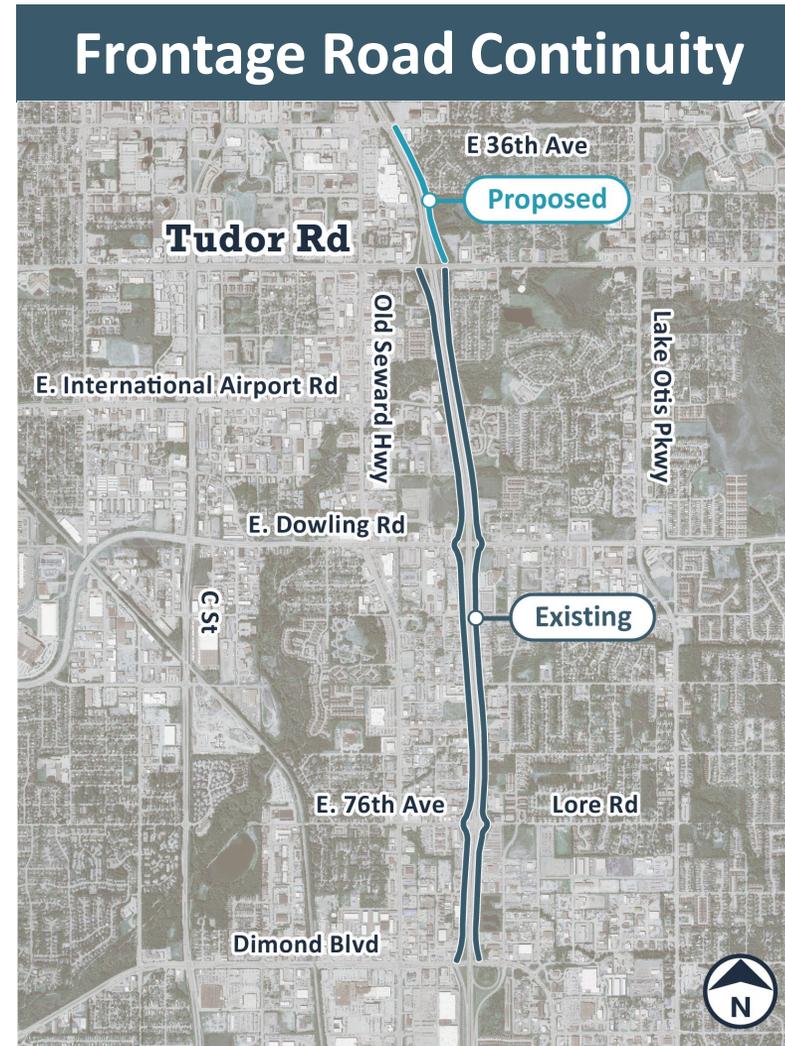
- Network Considerations
- Active Transportation
- Transit and Lighting
- Oversized Vehicles
- Safety Performance
- Traffic Operations

# Network Considerations

## Frontage Road Continuity

- Continuous frontage roads are provided from Dimond Blvd. to Tudor Rd. (2.5 miles)
- Connectivity will continue northbound to East 36<sup>th</sup> Ave. (3.0 miles total)

The Anchorage roadway network **benefits** from this resiliency and redundancy

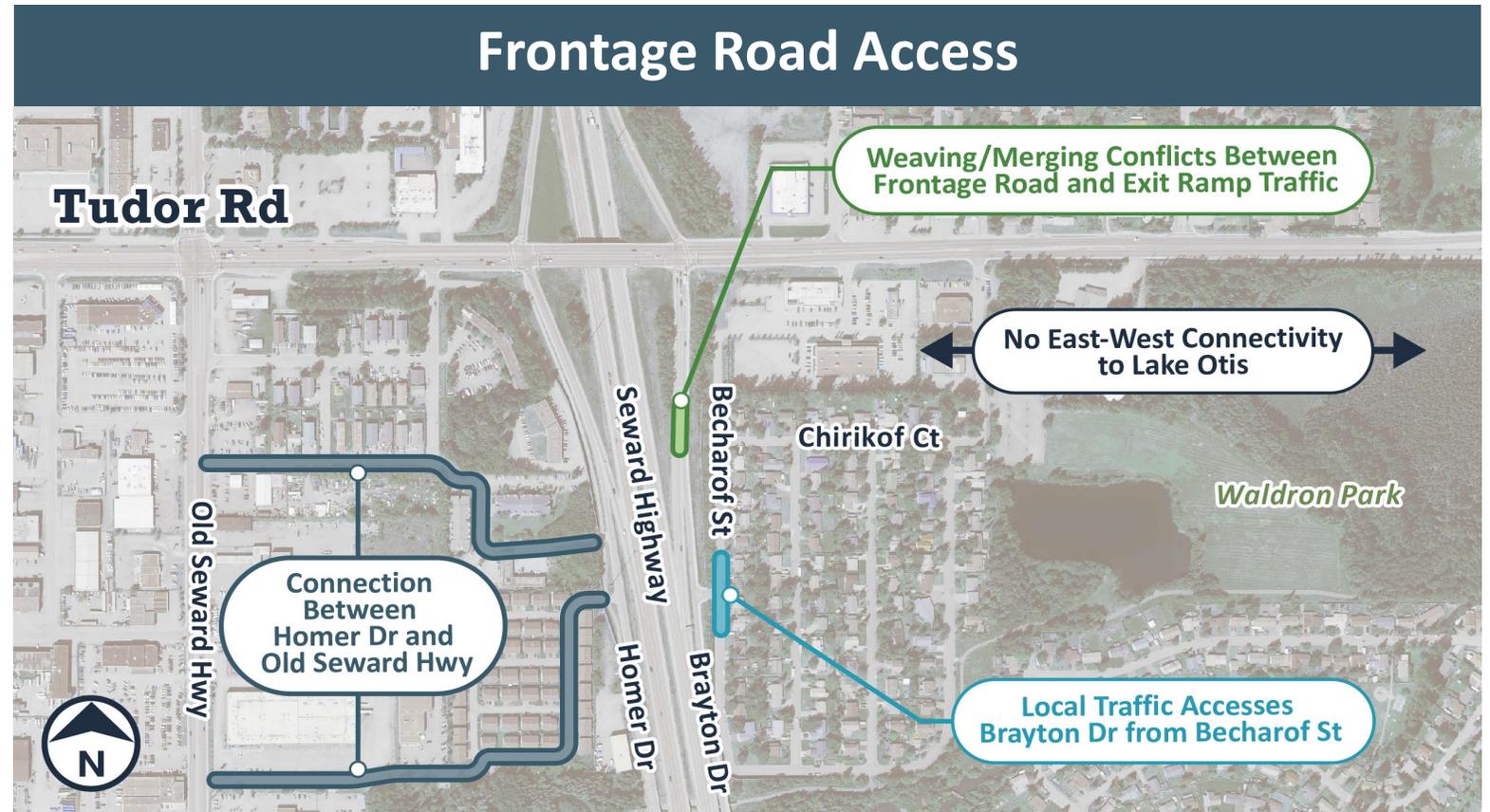


# Network Considerations

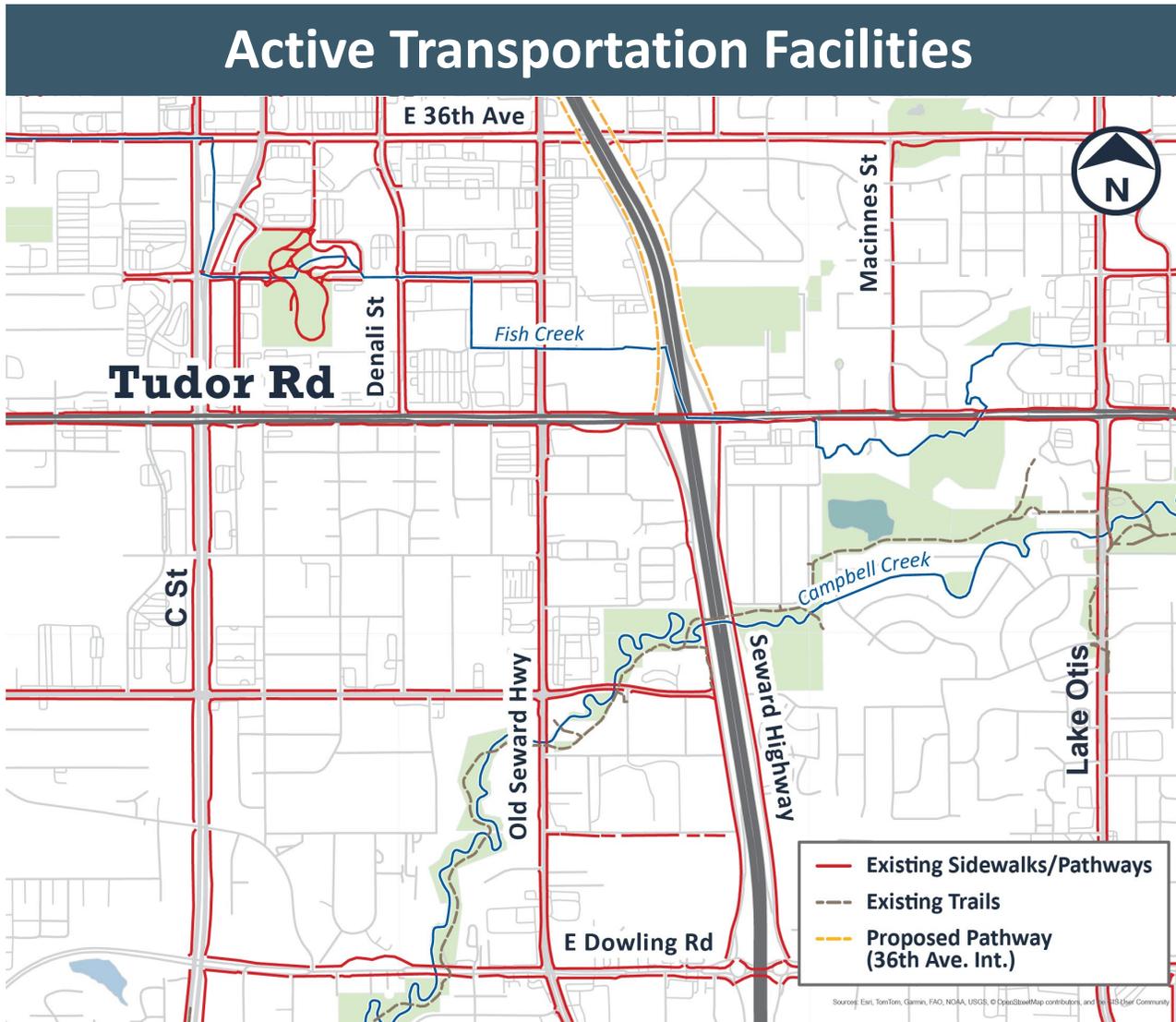
## Frontage Road Access

- East-West Access provided to SB frontage Homer Dr. from Old Seward Hwy.
- East-West connectivity on east side of highway is lacking, encourages drivers to access the NB exit ramp

Reducing local trip reliance on the frontage roads **maximizes the value** of reconstructing the interchange

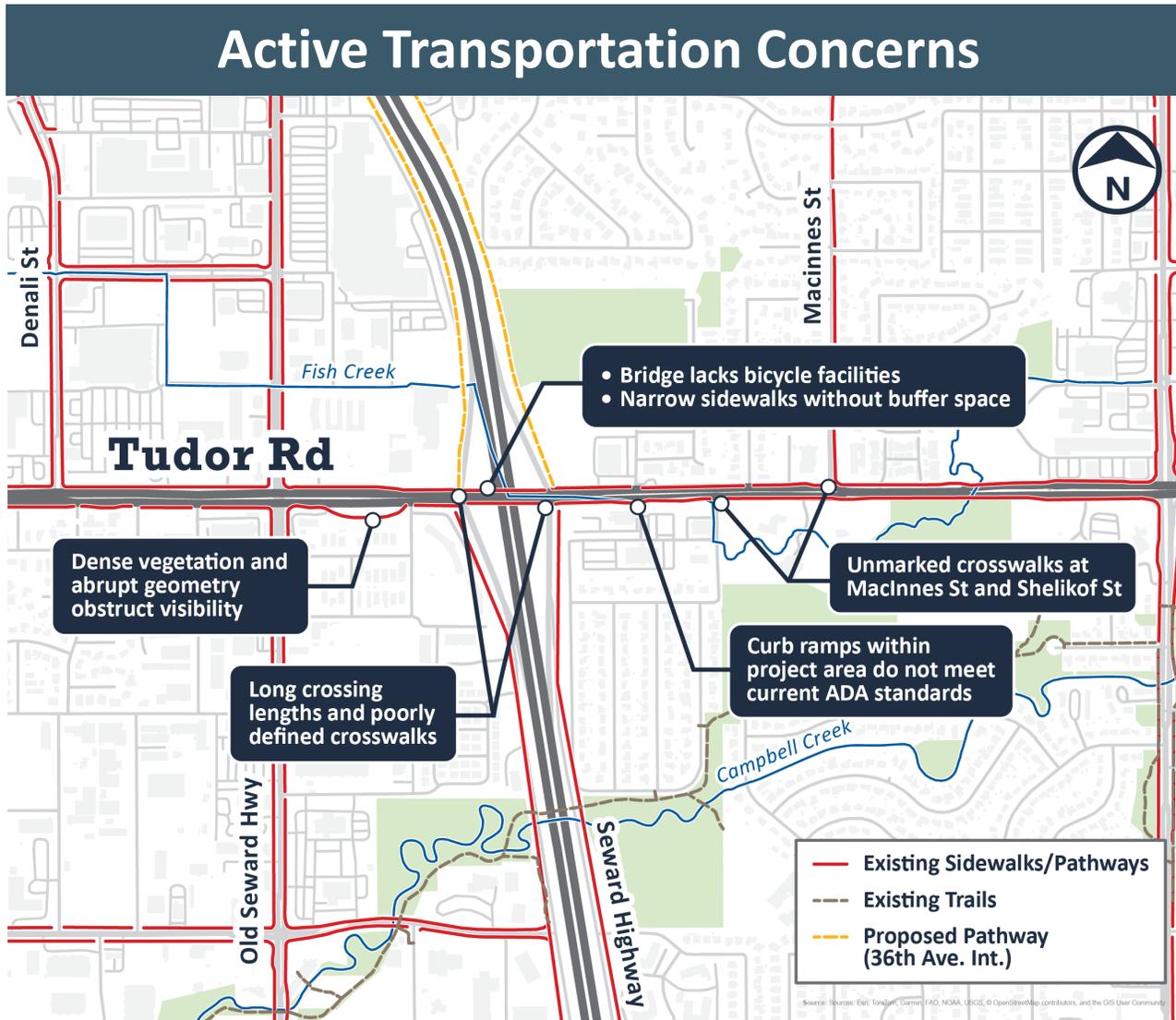


# Active Transportation Considerations



- Tudor Rd. serves as the main east-west connection for active travelers in this area
- Nearest Seward Hwy. Crossings
  - E 36th Ave. ½ mile away
  - Campbell Creek Tr. ⅓ mile away
  - E Dowling Rd. 1 mile away
- Tudor Rd. links many N-S paths
  - The proposed pathway north of Tudor Rd. provides a connection to 36th Avenue and links Campbell Creek Trail and Chester Creek Trail

# Active Transportation Considerations



# Transit and Lighting Considerations

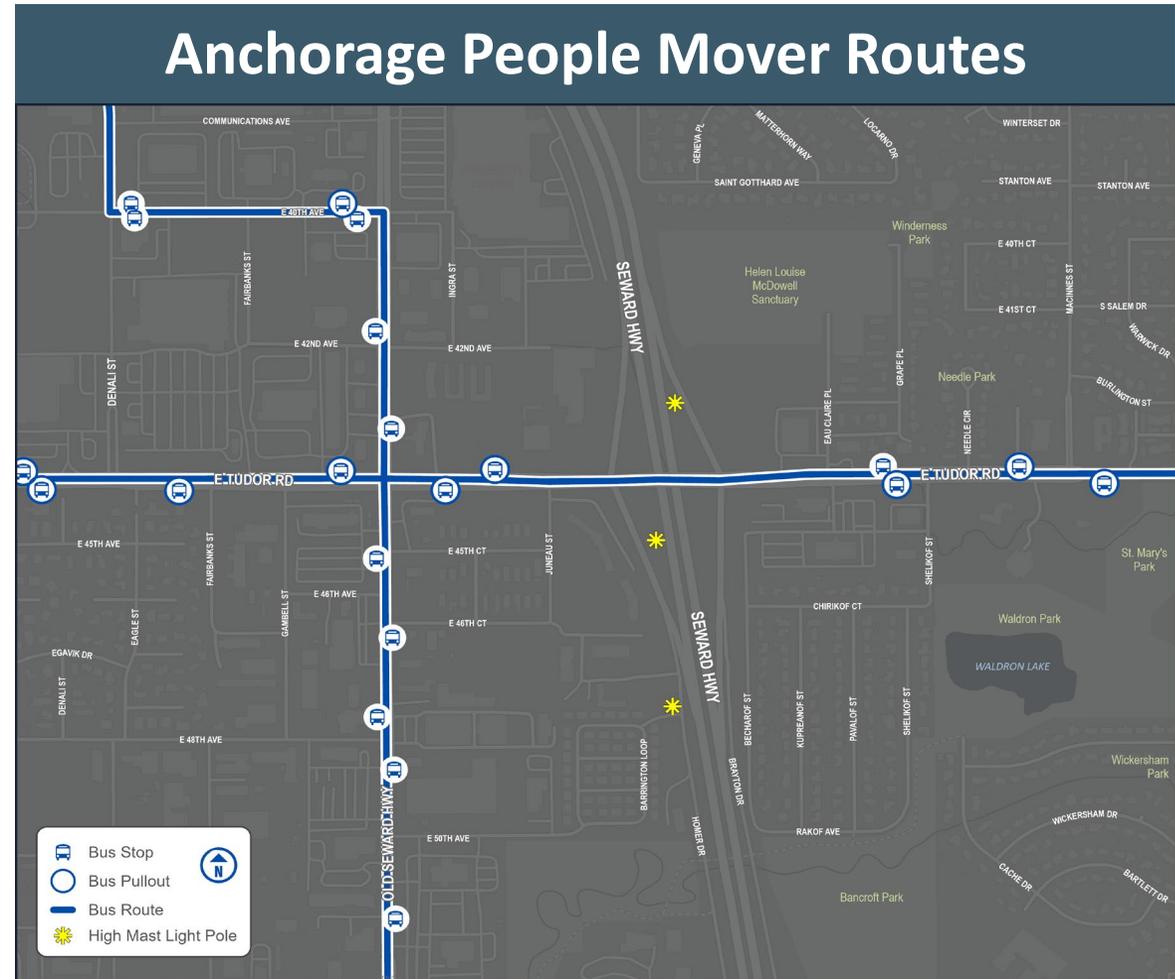
## Transit Stops

- EB and WB bus pull outs at Old Seward Hwy. and MacInnes St.
- EB bus pull outs at Shelikof St.

## Tudor Lighting

- No pedestrian-oriented lighting
- High mast lighting in the Seward Hwy. interchange area

Interchange reconstruction should include features that improve the quality of service for active transportation users



# Oversized Vehicles

## Oversized and Permitted Routes

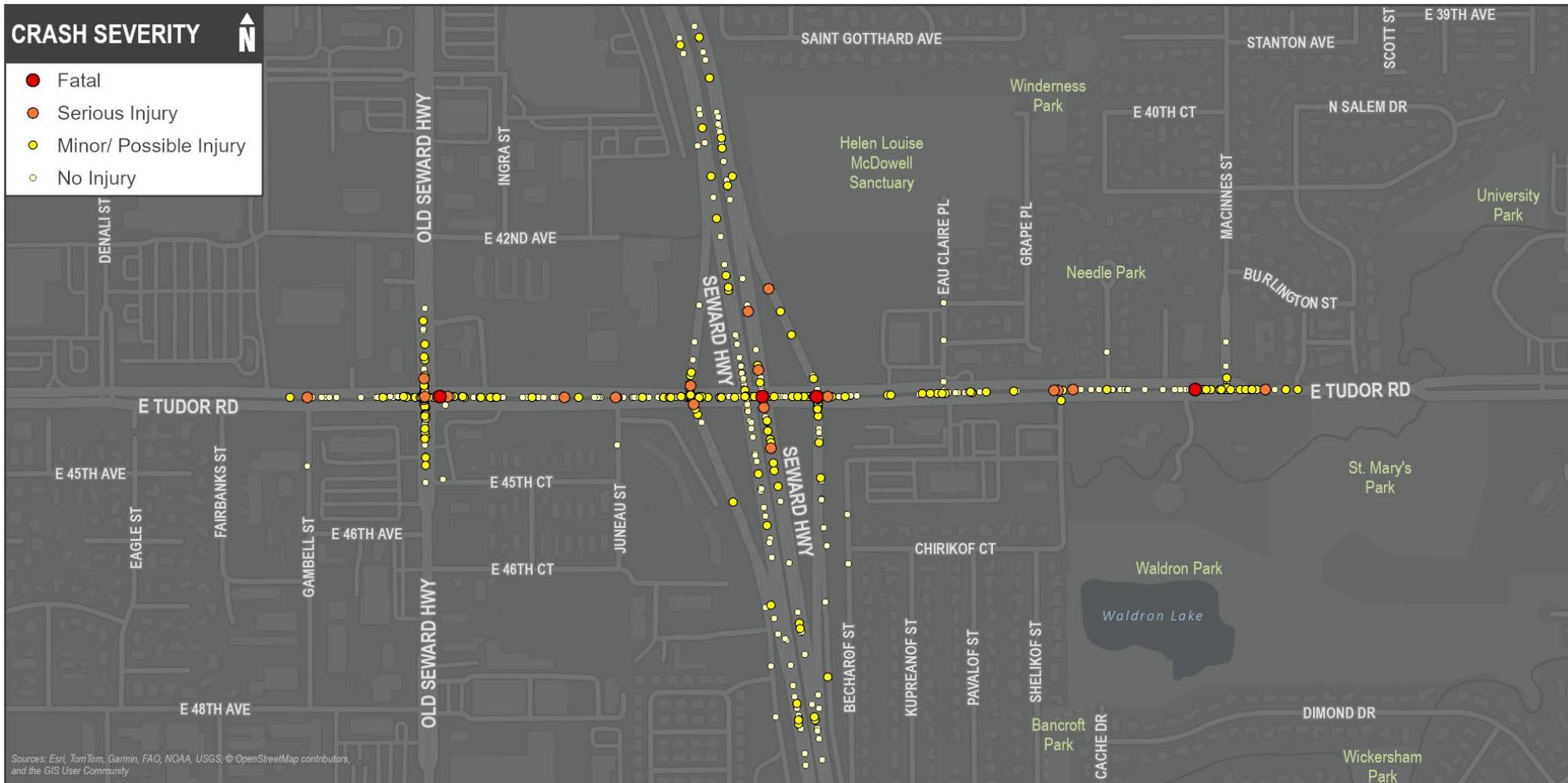
- ~4,500 Overheight permits awarded per year for routes along the Seward Hwy.
- NB routes exit at Tudor Rd. and then proceed along Tudor Rd./Muldoon Rd. to the Glenn Hwy.
- Overweight routes travel from Tudor Rd. to the Glenn Hwy. since the Boniface Pkwy. overpass cannot accommodate heavy loads

## Influence on Interchange Form

- Ramp-to-ramp connections are needed to serve Overheight/Overweight trucks
- Provide 18 ft vertical bridge clearance over Seward Hwy.
- Structure capable of handling heavy axle weights



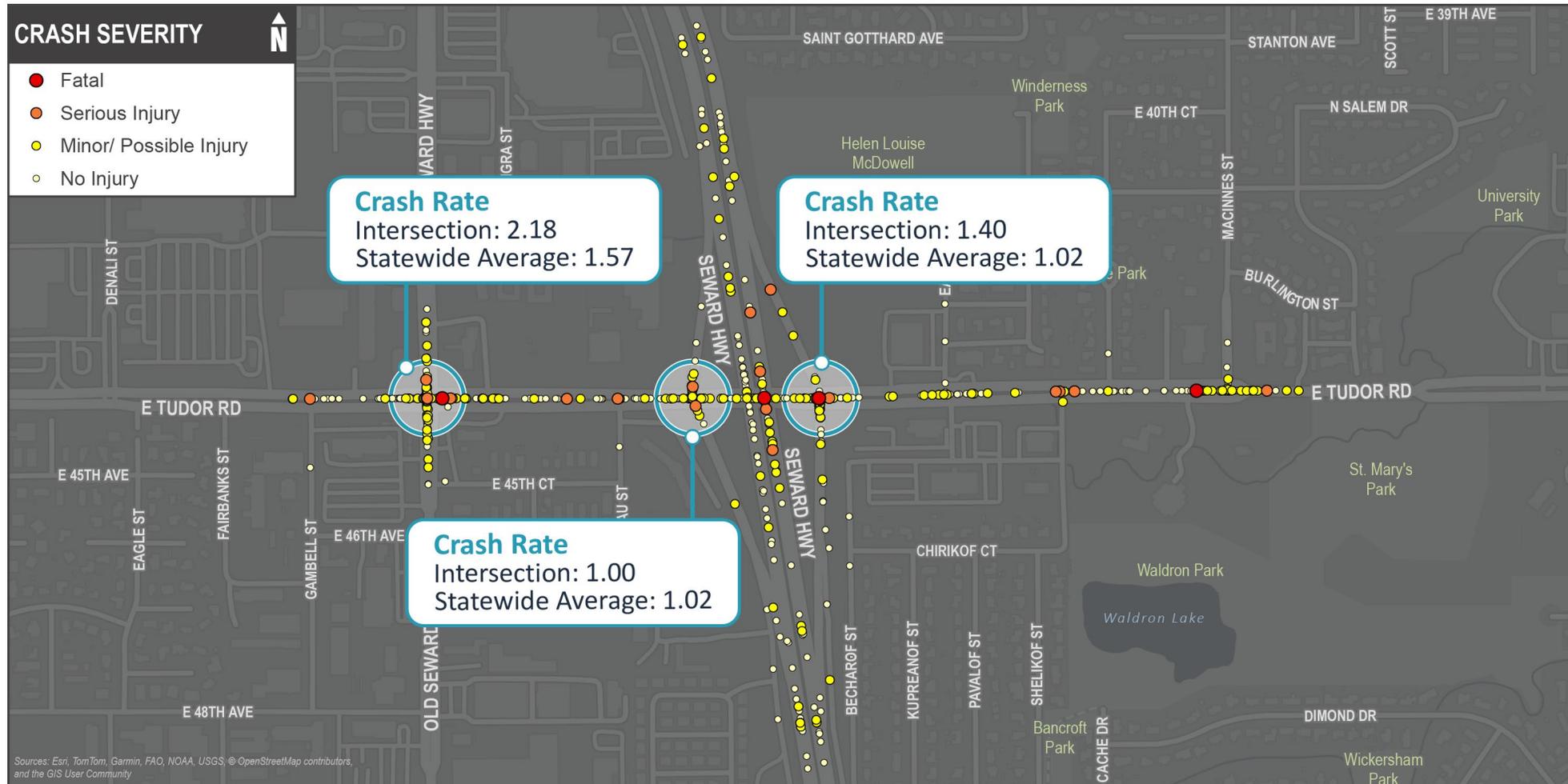
# Safety Performance: All Crashes (2014-2023)



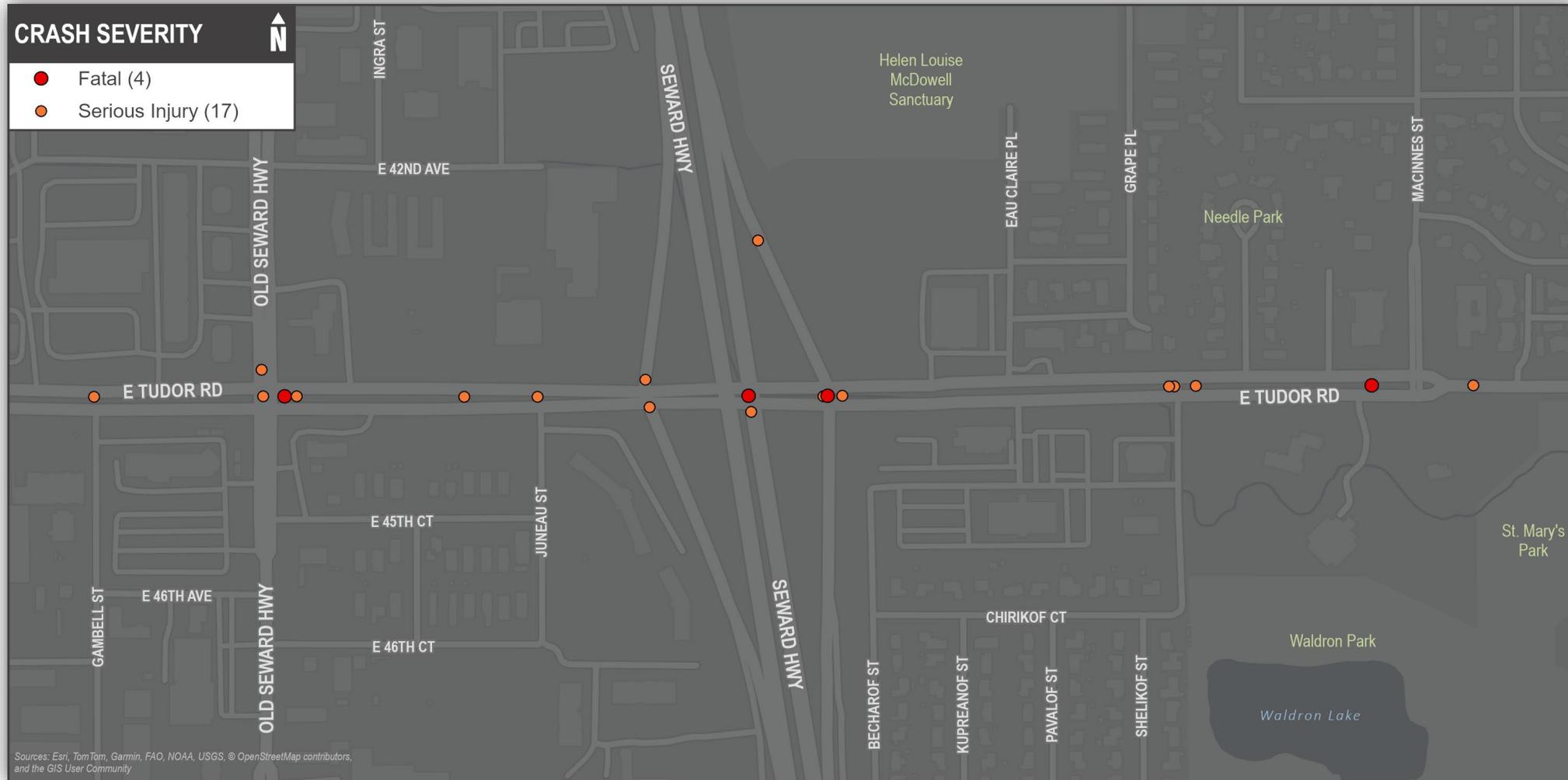
Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

# Safety Performance: All Crashes (2014-2023)

## Intersection Crash Rates that are near or Exceed Statewide Averages



# Crashes with Serious and Fatal Injury (2014-2023)



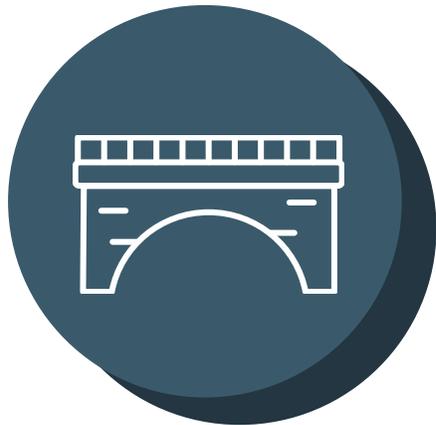
Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

# Non-Motorized Crashes (2014-2023)



Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

# Traffic Operations: Overview



Project catalyst is replacing the bridge and improving safety



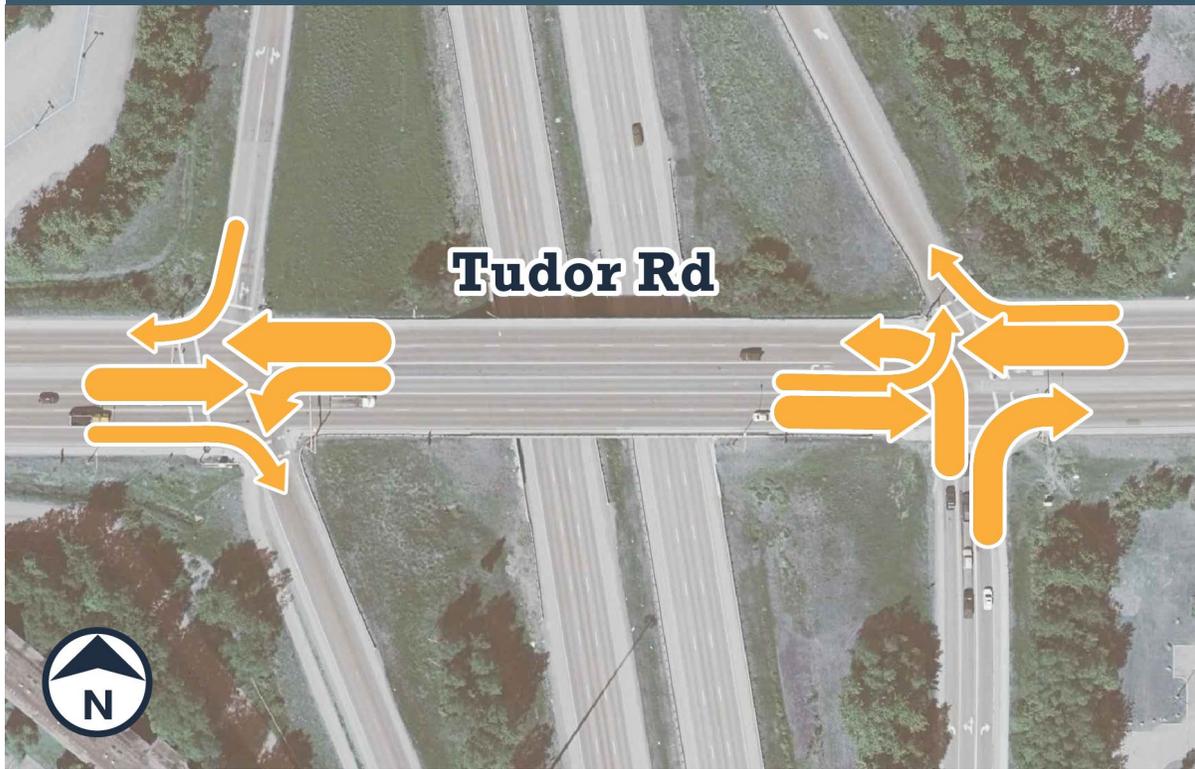
Opportunity to improve traffic flow to maintain Tudor Road and Seward Highway's network roles



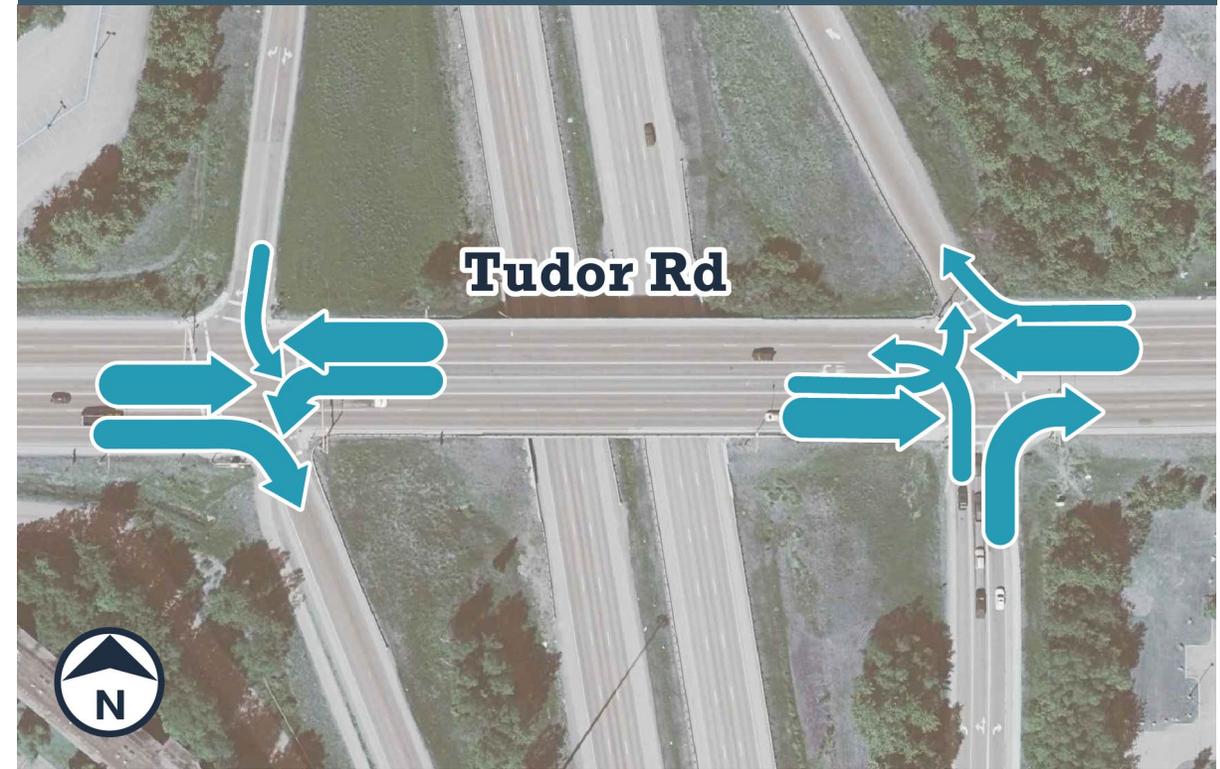
Serving active transportation modes is a key outcome

# Traffic Operations: Major Movements

AM Peak Hour (7:30 – 8:30 AM)



PM Peak Hour (4:30 – 5:30 PM)



# Traffic Operations: Performance Analysis

## Level of Service (LOS) and Volume/Capacity Ratio Analysis

Tudor Road Interchange	AM Peak Hour					PM Peak Hour				
	(7:30 – 8:30 AM)					(4:30 – 5:30 PM)				
	Existing		Future 2050			Existing		Future 2050		
	v/c Ratio*	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	v/c Ratio*	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
<b>Signalized</b>										
Old Seward Highway	0.49	C		D		0.67		D		D
Seward SB Ramp	0.52	B		A		0.64		B		B
Seward NB Ramp	0.73	C		C		0.67		C		C
Lake Otis Parkway	0.64	D		D		0.72		E		D
	v/c Ratio*	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	v/c Ratio*	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS
<b>Stop Controlled</b>										
Shelikof Street	0.01	20.80	C	20.40	C	1.14	>300	F	>300	F
MacInnes Street	0.88	<b>146.40</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>156.0</b>	<b>F</b>	1.93	<b>&gt;300</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>&gt;300</b>	<b>F</b>
<b>Bold and Red</b> indicates a delay/LOS below the state threshold										

All delay times shown in seconds

\*Max movement v/c ratio used for stop-controlled intersections

# Traffic Operations: Queueing



# Traffic Operations: Queueing

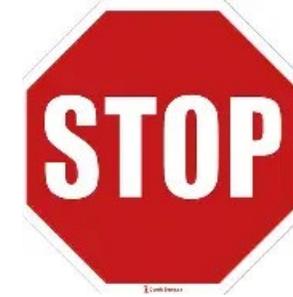


# Traffic Operations: Queueing



# Traffic Operations: Traffic Control Strategies

- Once interchange form is established, we consider “traffic control strategies”
  - *Stop*
  - *Yield (roundabouts)*
  - *Signalized*
- Initial traffic operations evaluations at the ramp terminal intersections show **three-lane roundabouts are needed** to serve forecasted traffic.
- Roundabouts with three circulatory lanes would not provide the same level of safety and operational performance benefits as roundabouts with fewer lanes.
- Roundabouts would require enhanced ped/bike crossings (Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacons (RRFB) or Pedestrian Hybrid Beacons (PHB), further degrading traffic operations.



# Traffic Operations: Traffic Control Strategies

- Roundabouts are not a practical consideration at the ramp terminal intersections.
- Consider roundabouts and other control strategies at Shelikof St. and MacInnes St. to support U-turns and reduce delay
- Consider a signal at MacInnes to support emergency services:
  - Anchorage Fire Engine 4 is located at MacInnes St and a signal there allows pre-emption
  - Signalized U-turns could be allowed at MacInnes St.



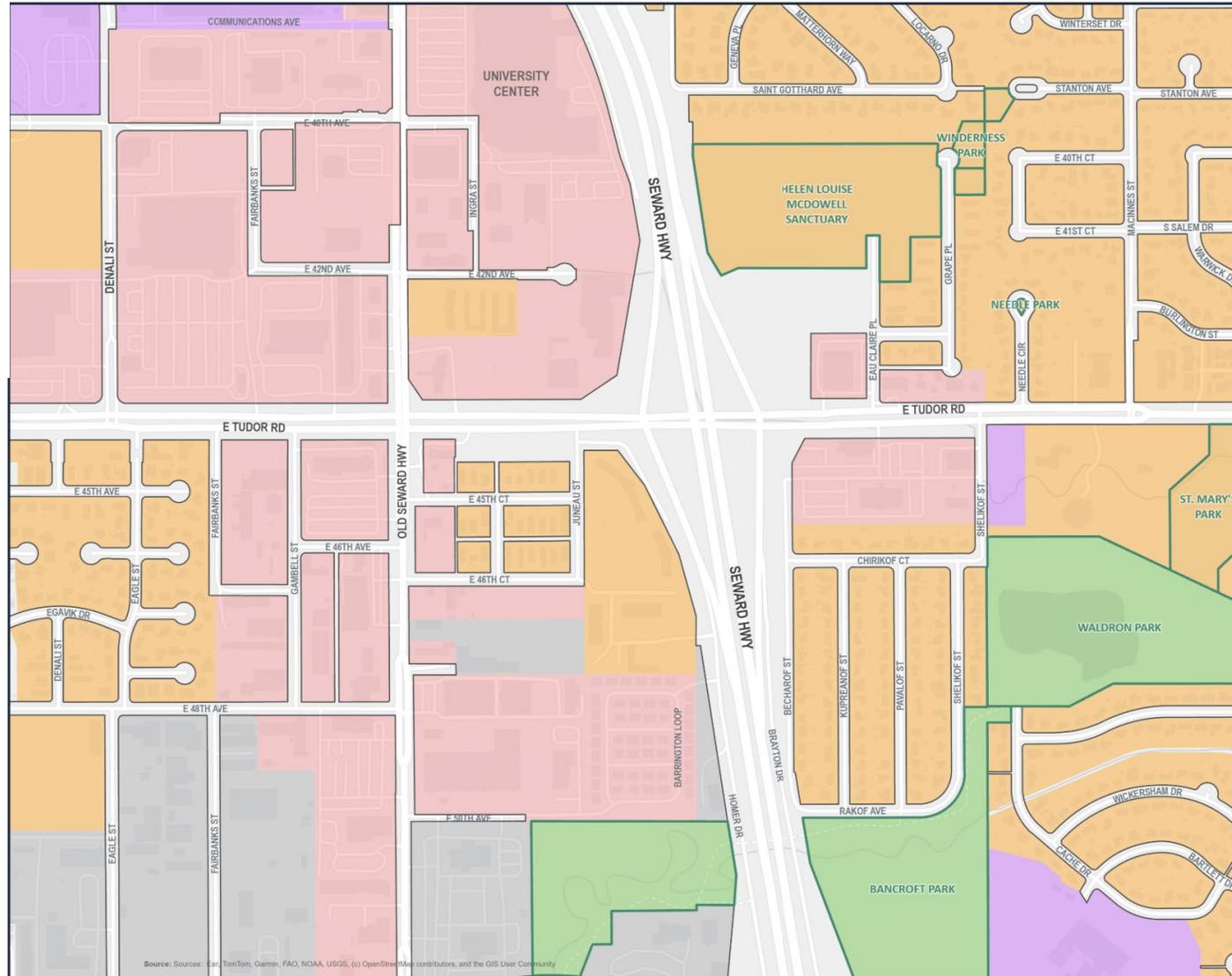
# Right-of-Way, Utilities, Environmental Compliance, Emergency Response, and Access Management



# Right-of-Way and Land Use

Right-of-Way  
 MOA Park  
**General Zoning Designation**  
 Commercial  
 Industrial  
 Public Lands & Institution  
 Parks  
 Residential





Source: Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

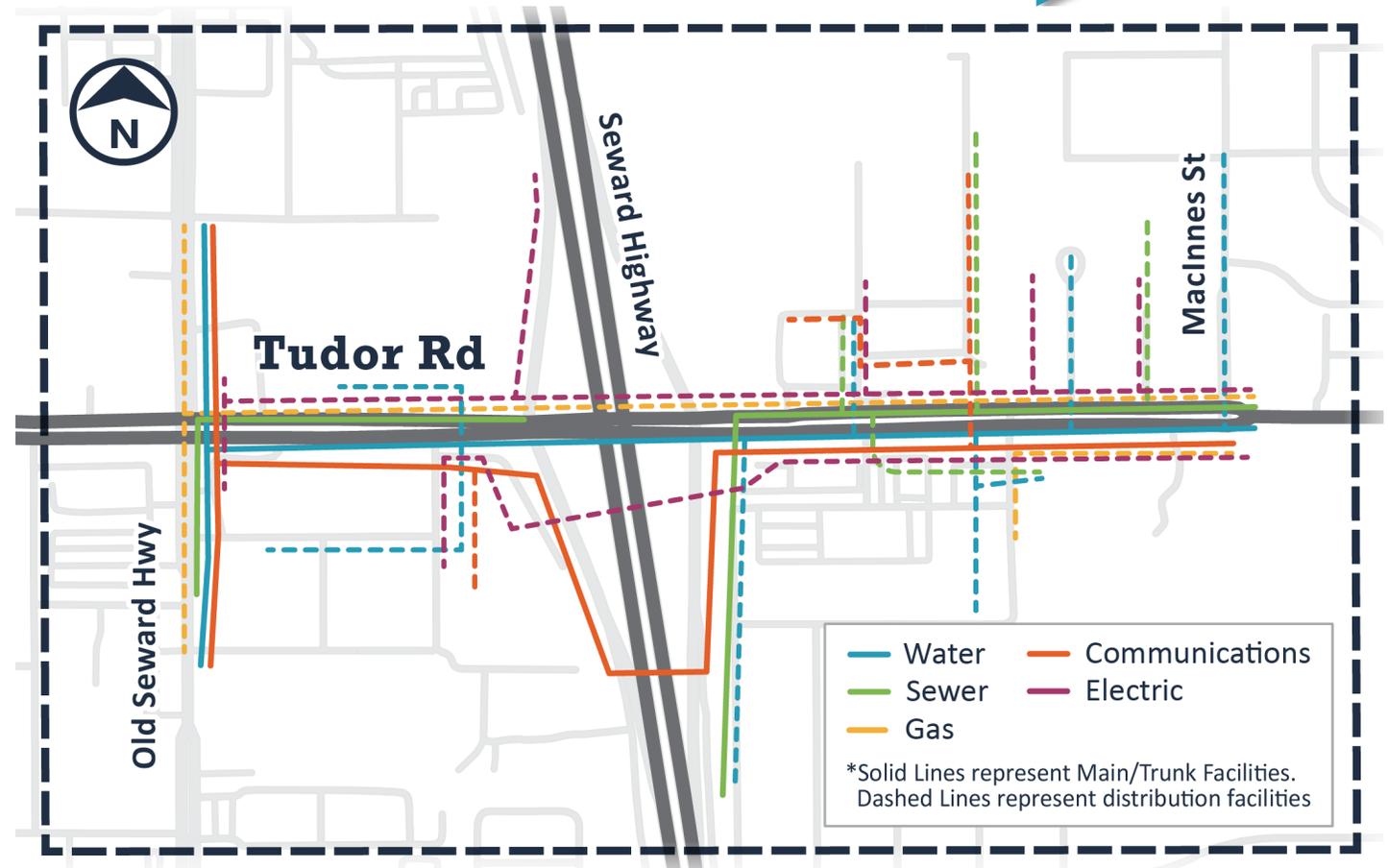
# Utilities

## Main Facilities

- AWWU
  - 20" Concrete Water Main
  - 16" AC Sewer Main
- ACS
  - Fiber and Copper

## Distribution Facilities

- ACS
- AWWU
- CEA/ML&P
- ENSTAR
- GCI



Utility impacts are similar across alternatives

# Environmental Compliance

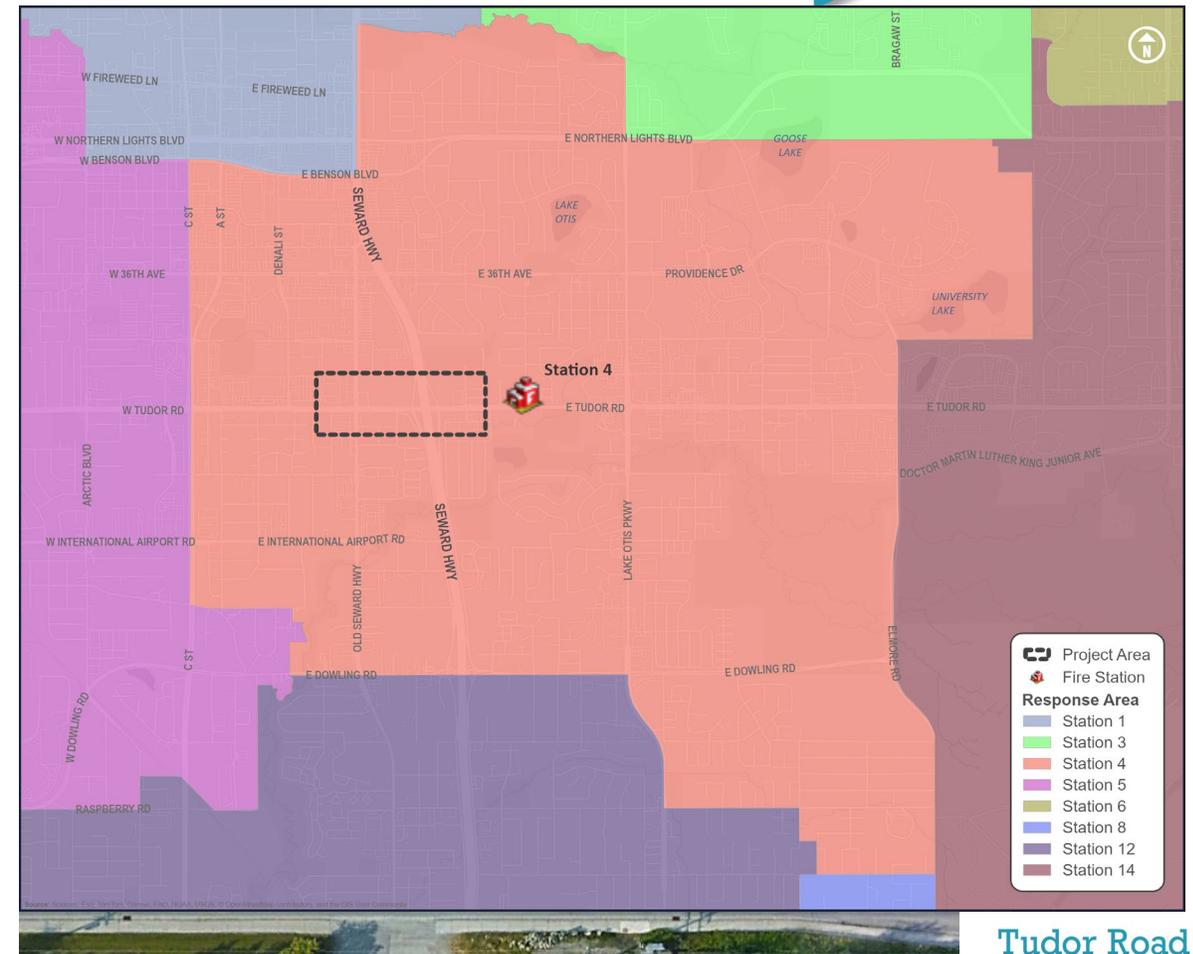
- Categorical Exclusion (Anticipated Summer 2026)
- Endangered Species Act Consultation: Not needed
- Section 106 Consultation (National Historic Preservation Act)
  - Fieldwork completed
  - Cultural Resources Report (anticipated February 2026)
- Noise Analysis: In Progress
- Hazardous Materials: None
- Wetland Delineation: Completed
  - Impacts will be minor
- Bald Eagle Nests: None
- Floodplain
  - Location Hydraulic Study (anticipated February 2026)

**Environmental impacts are similar across alternatives**



# Emergency Response

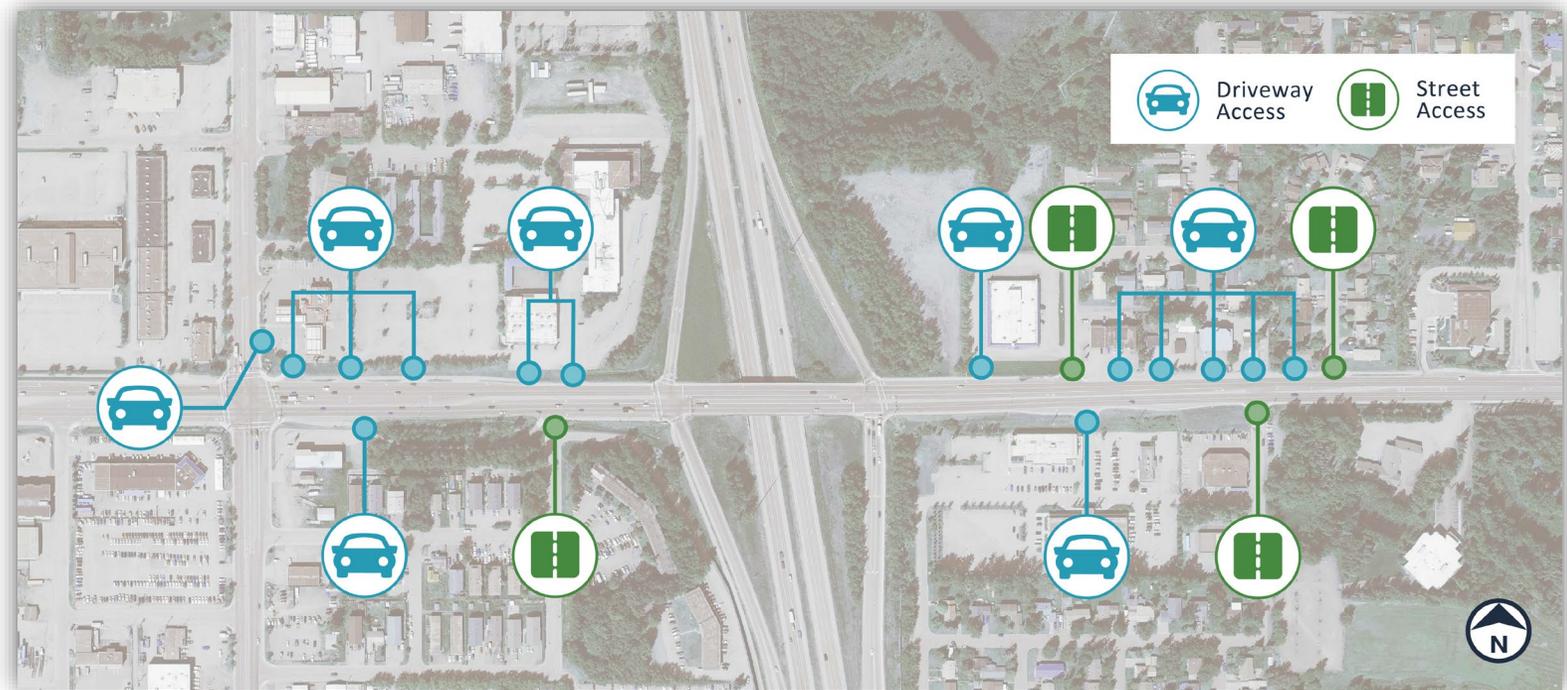
- Anchorage Fire Station 4 is located at MacInnes St. and Tudor Rd.
- Station 4 serves areas west of the Seward Hwy
- The reconstructed interchange will better serve east-west travel
- Intersection forms and control options at MacInnes St. must efficiently serve Fire Station emergency and non-emergency operations
- Signalized forms at MacInnes St. support signal pre-emption and mid-block non-motorized crossing
- Maintaining access during construction



# Access Management and Circulation

- Numerous driveways increase crash risk for all users
- Driveways degrade traffic operations for Tudor Rd. traffic
- Some public and private access points must be modified as part of interchange reconstruction

The DOWL team will identify access management and traffic circulation opportunities to **maximize the value** of the interchange capital investments.



# Discussion



**Break**



# Interchange Brainstorming



# Interchange Brainstorming Topics:



- Interchange Types
- High-Capacity Diamonds
- Interchange Concepts
- Compatibility Assessment
- Screening Alternatives

# Interchange Types

## System interchanges:

- Freeway-to-freeway connections

## Service interchanges:

- Highways to roads and arterials
- Applicable to project interchange

## Interchange Selection:

- Tudor Rd. is a critical east-west arterial in the Anchorage network
- Right-of-way constraints preclude interchanges with loop ramps
- Focus will be **high-capacity diamond** forms

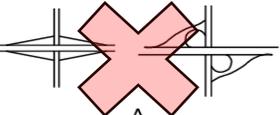
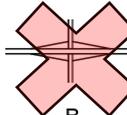
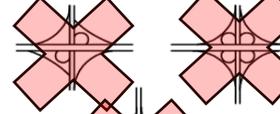
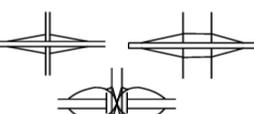
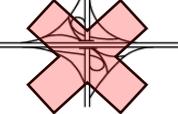
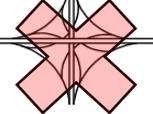
TYPE OF INTERSECTING FACILITY	RURAL	SUBURBAN	URBAN
LOCAL ROAD OR STREET 	 - A -		 - B -
COLLECTORS AND ARTERIALS 	 - C -		 - D -
FREEWAYS 	 - E -		 - F -

Figure 10-45. Adaptability of Interchanges on Freeways as Related to Types of Intersecting Facilities

# High-Capacity Diamonds

## A. Tight Diamond

- Allows ramp-to-ramp connection
- Easy to construct and maintain
- Pedestrians/bicyclists: Low crash risk

## B. Single Point Diamond

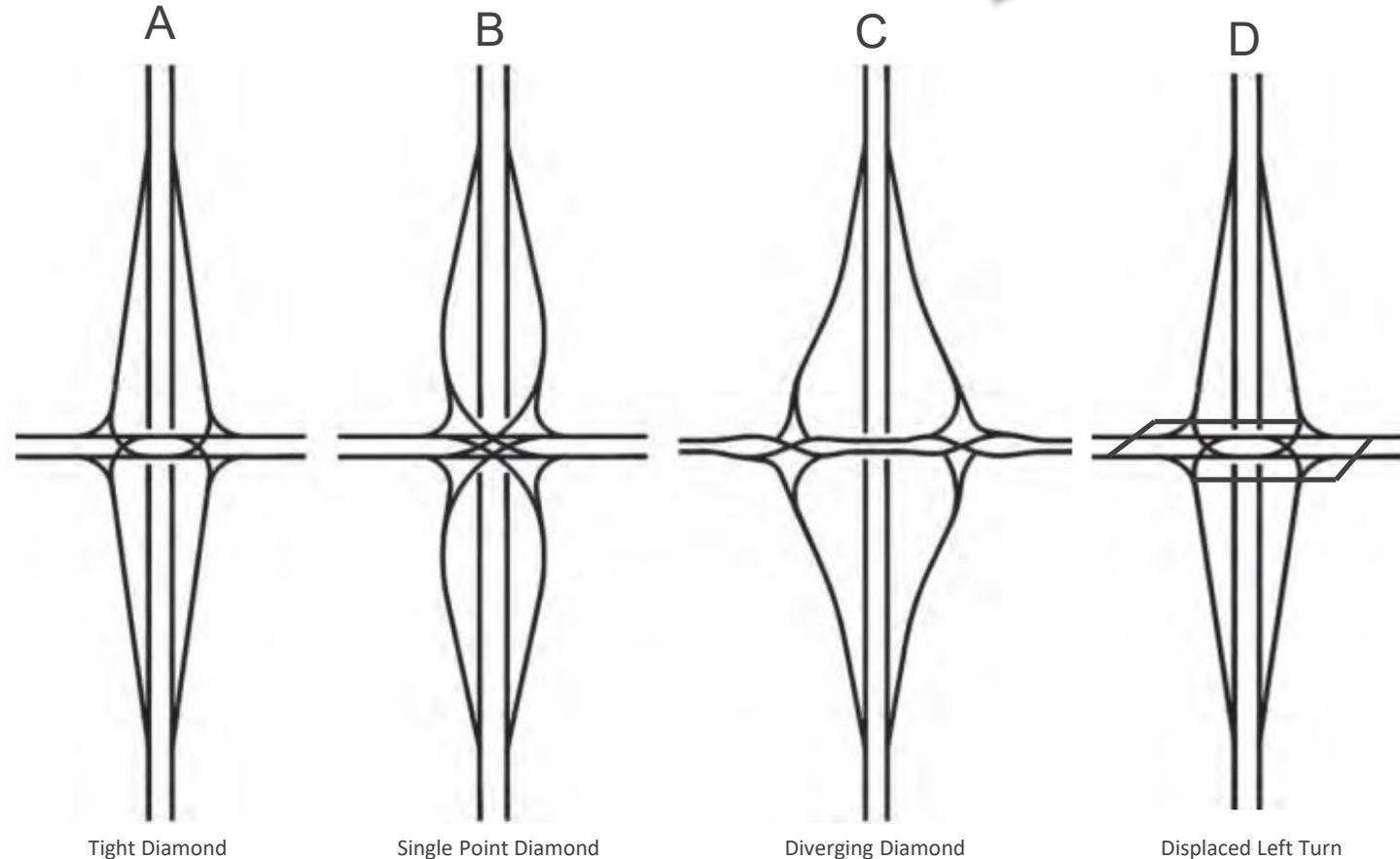
- Precludes ramp-to-ramp connection
- Difficult construction and expensive
- Pedestrians/bicyclists: High crash risks

## C. Diverging Diamond (DDI)

- Largest footprint
- Precludes ramp-to-ramp connection when signalized
- Pedestrians/bicyclists: High crash risk

## D. Displaced Left Turn (DLT)

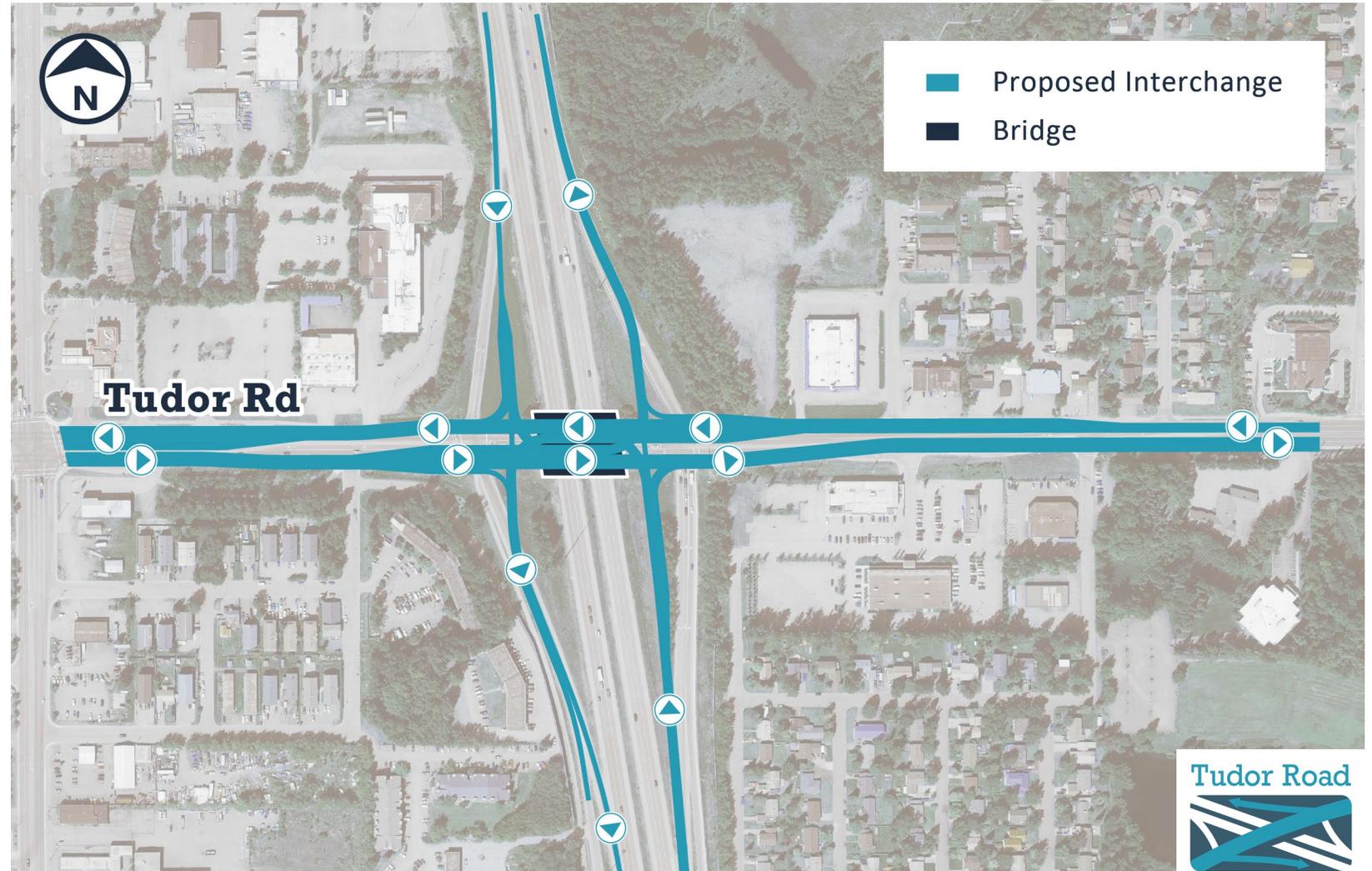
- Similar footprint as DDI
- Allows ramp-to-ramp connection
- Pedestrians/bicyclists: High crash risk



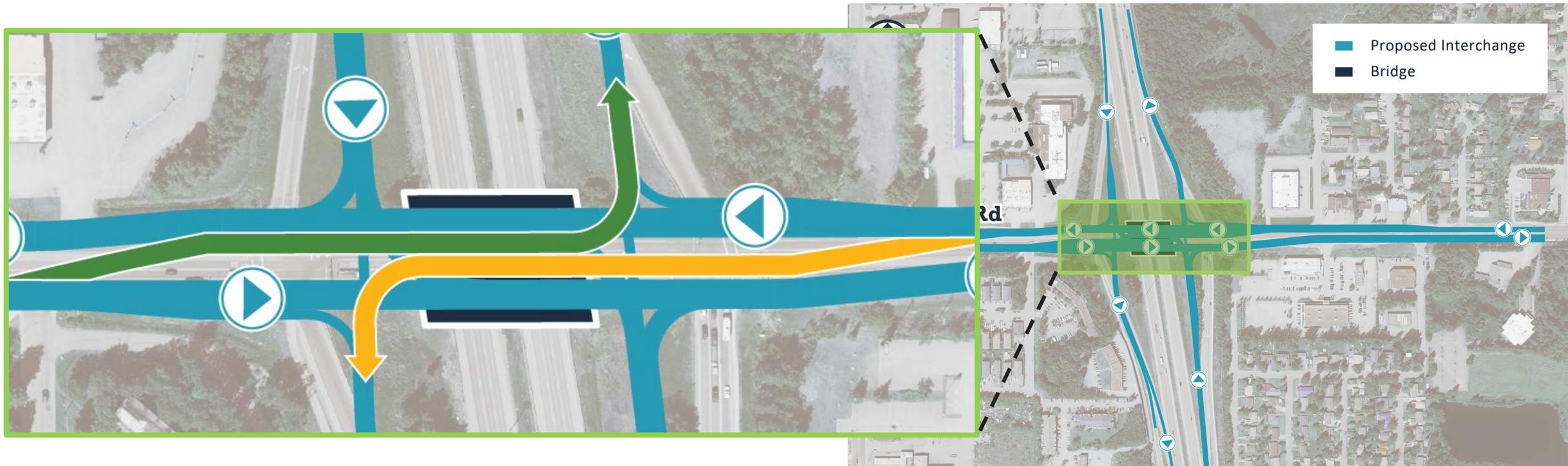
# Tight Diamond

Considerations	Capacity	●
	Footprint	●
	Active Transportation Suitability	●
	Allows ramp-to-ramp Movements	●
	Compatible with 36th Ave Interchange	●
	Constructability	●

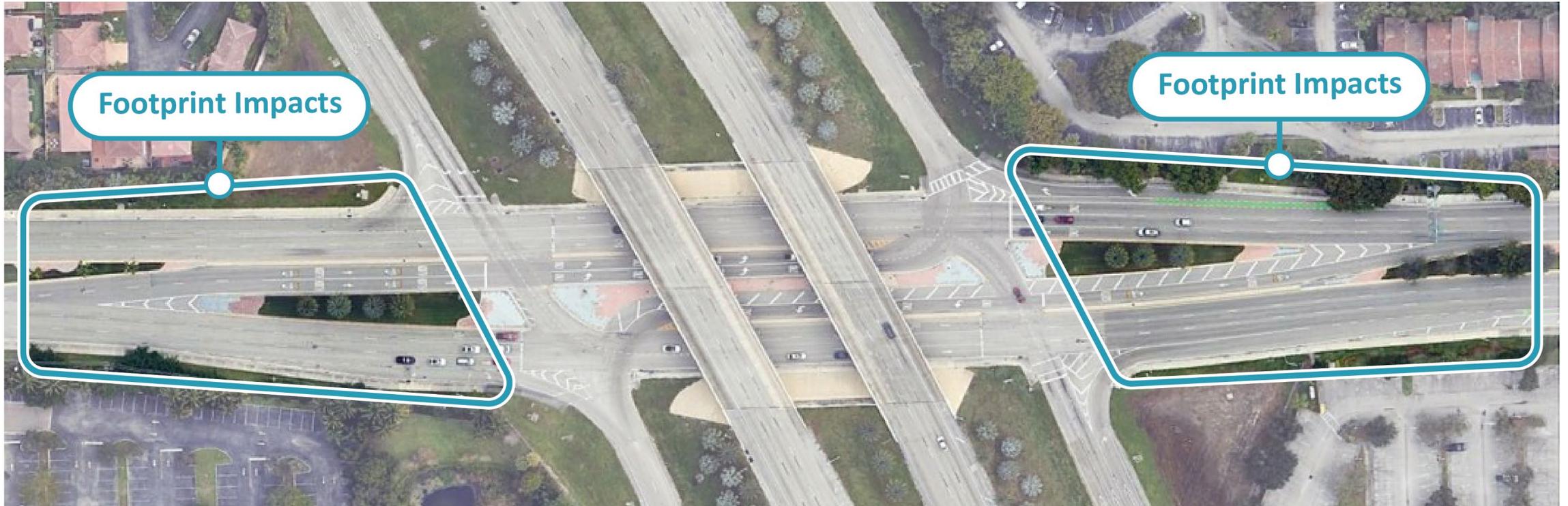
● Optimal   ● Fair   ● Poor



# Tight Diamond Variant – Contra Flow Left Turns



# Tight Diamond Variant – Contra Flow Left Turns

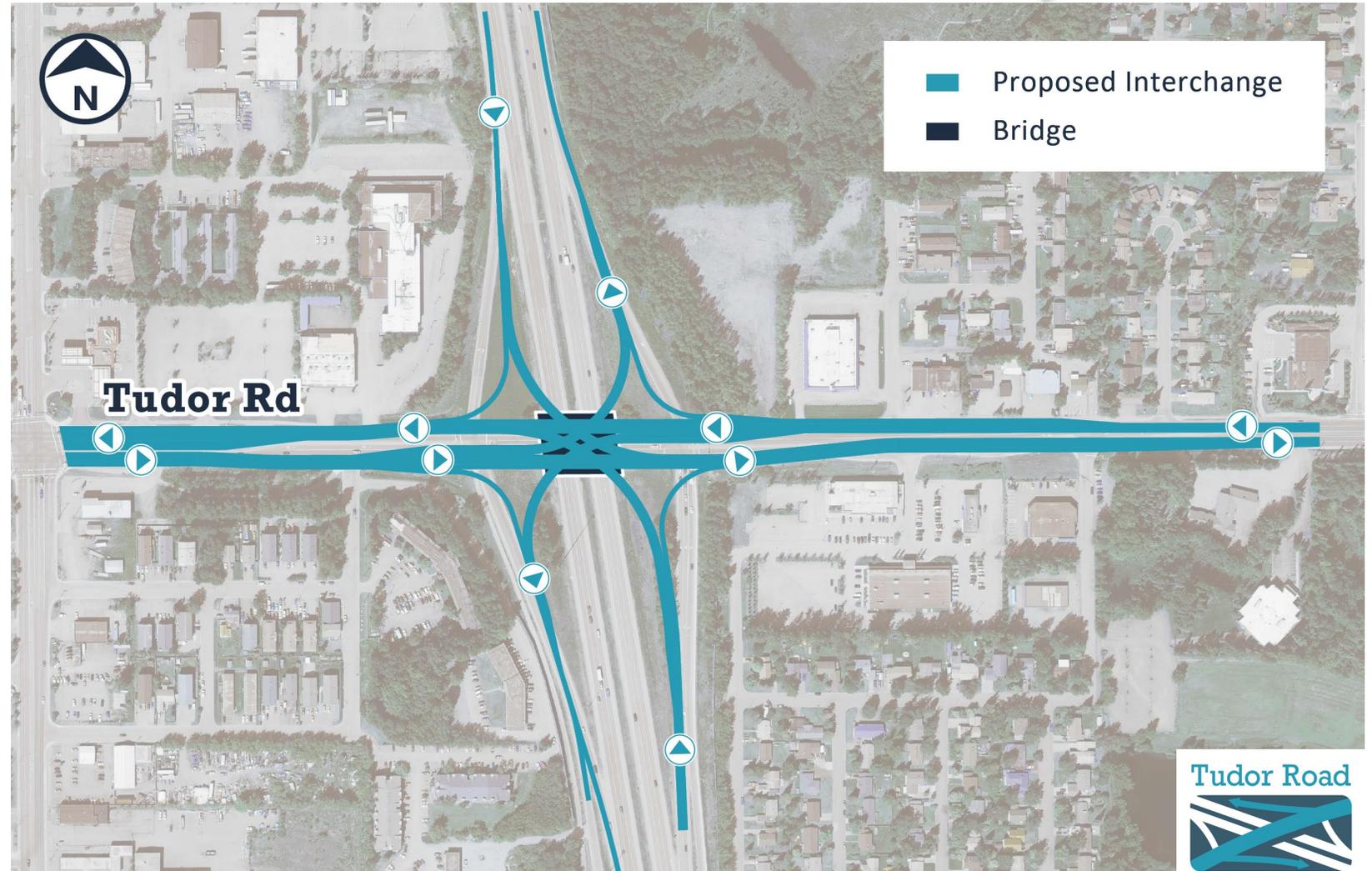


Example: Lyons Road/Sawgrass Expressway, Pompano Beach FL

# Single Point Diamond

Considerations	Capacity	Optimal
	Footprint	Optimal
	Active Transportation Suitability	Fair
	Allows ramp-to-ramp Movements	Poor
	Compatible with 36th Ave Interchange	Poor
	Constructability	Poor

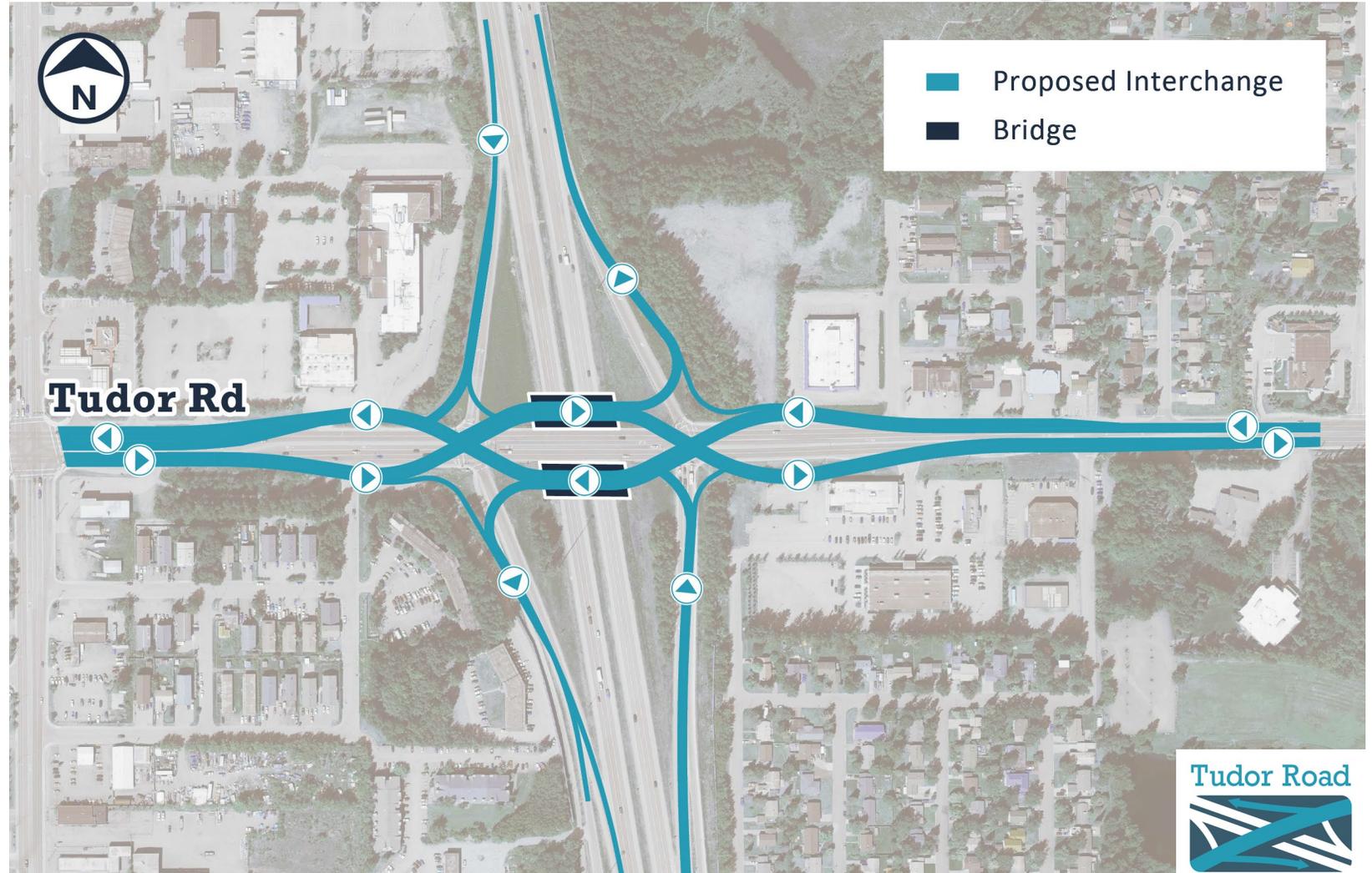
● Optimal   
 ● Fair   
 ● Poor



# Diverging Diamond

Considerations	Capacity	Optimal
	Footprint	Poor
	Active Transportation Suitability	Fair
	Allows ramp-to-ramp Movements	Poor
	Compatible with 36th Ave Interchange	Poor
	Constructability	Optimal

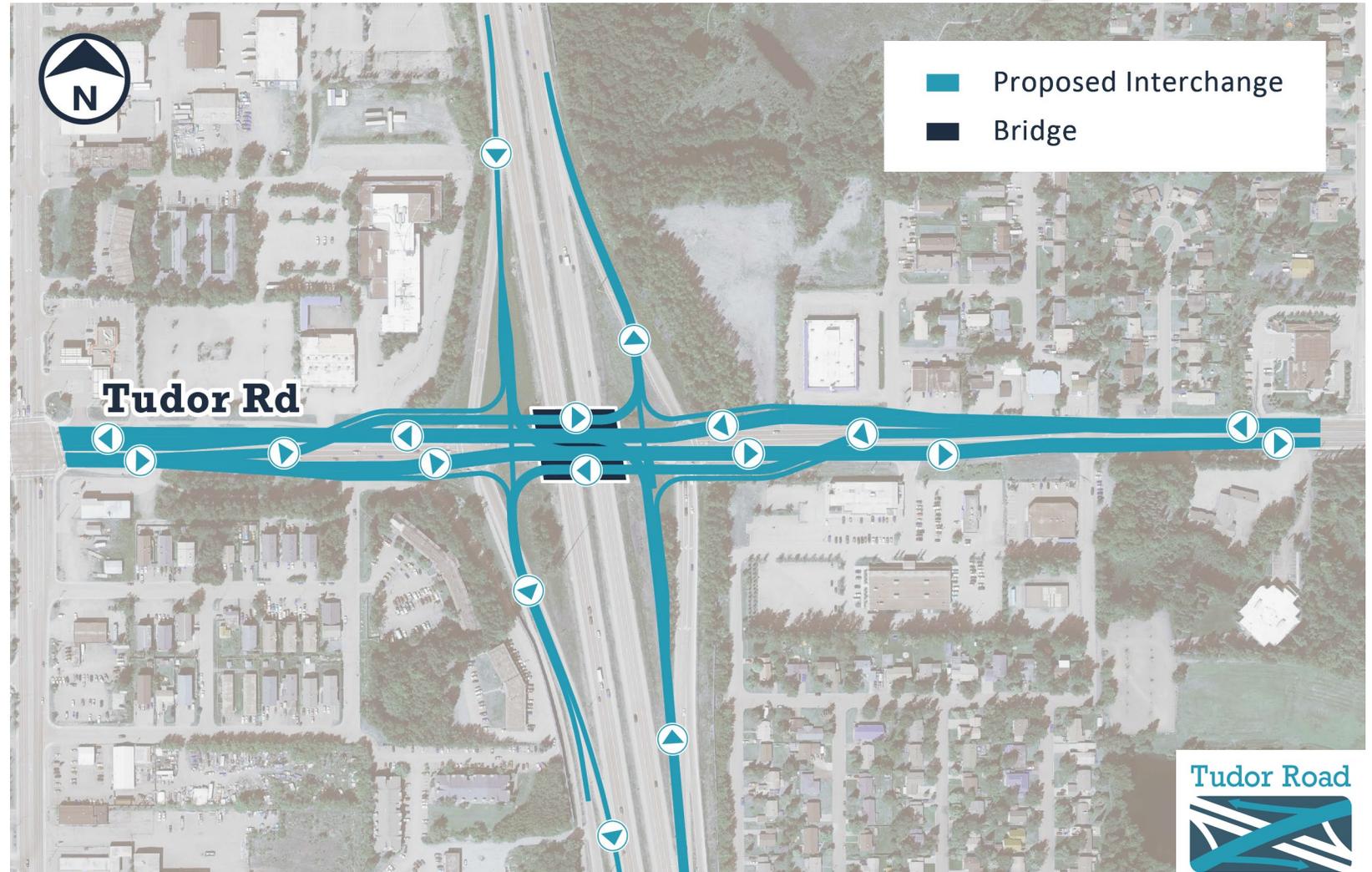
● Optimal   
 ● Fair   
 ● Poor



# Displaced Left Turns

Considerations	Capacity	●
	Footprint	●
	Active Transportation Suitability	●
	Allows ramp-to-ramp Movements	●
	Compatible with 36th Ave Interchange	●
	Constructability	●

● Optimal   ● Fair   ● Poor



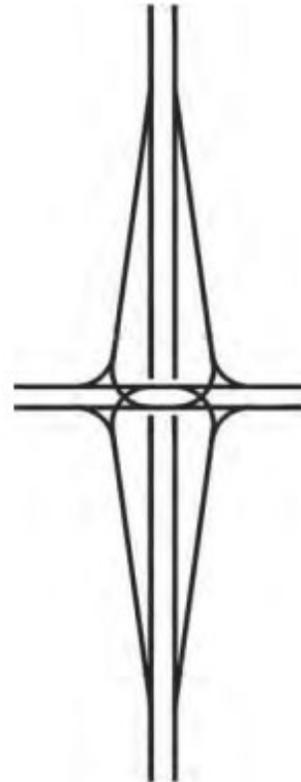
# Compatibility Assessment

		Diamond Forms			
		Tight Diamond	Single Point	Diverging Diamond	Displaced Left
Considerations	Capacity	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal
	Footprint	Optimal	Optimal	Poor	Poor
	Active Transportation Suitability	Optimal	Fair	Fair	Fair
	Allows ramp-to-ramp Movements	Optimal	Poor	Poor	Optimal
	Compatible with 36th Ave Interchange	Optimal	Poor	Poor	Optimal
	Constructability	Fair	Poor	Optimal	Fair

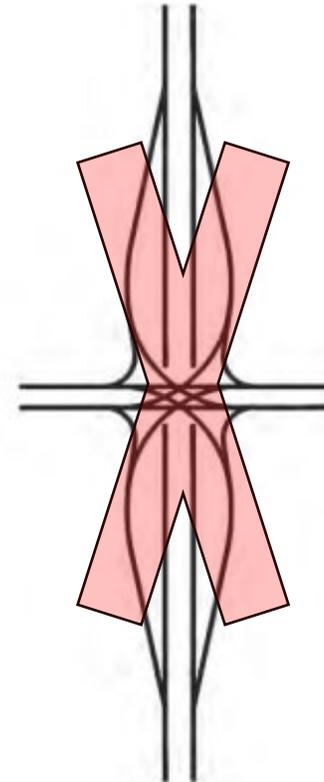
 Optimal
  Fair
  Poor

# Screening Alternatives - Team recommendations

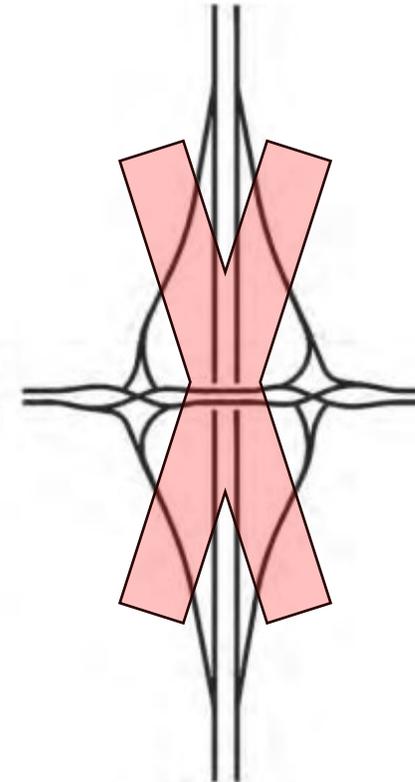
- Drop Single Point, Diverging, and Displaced Left turn Interchanges
- Advance the Tight Diamond form
- Assess value and impacts of the Contra flow left-turn treatment variant
- Assess intersection forms at Shelikof St. and MacInnes St.
- Identify safety treatments at Old Seward Hwy.
- Assess access management opportunities and emergency response needs



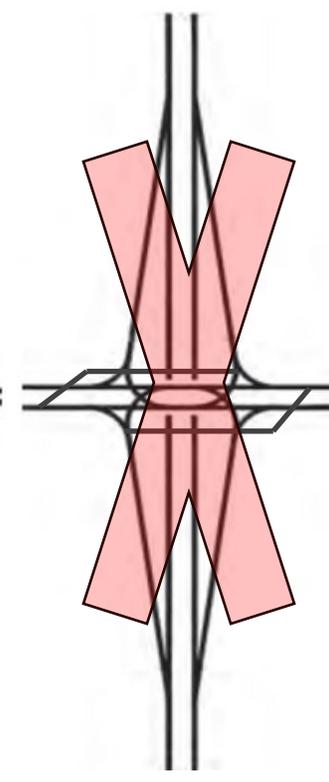
Tight Diamond



Single Point Diamond



Diverging Diamond



Displaced Left Turn

# Discussion



# Next Steps



# Next steps

- Incorporate participant feedback into interchange alternatives analysis
- Advance the Tight Diamond form
- Identify strategies at Old Seward Hwy for reducing crash risk
- Identify how to improve active transportation facilities
- Explore intersection control options at Shelikof and MacInnes Streets
- Consider and address access management opportunities and needs
- Document emergency response needs and connections
- Identify network connection opportunities

# Next steps

## Project Schedule

Task	Date
Public Involvement	Ongoing
Preliminary Design & Environmental	2025 - 2026
Final Design, Permitting, & ROW Acquisition (if required)	2027 - 2029
Construction	2030 – 2032 (dependent on available funding)

## Upcoming Events

Event	Date
Open House	December 10, 2025, 4:30 – 6:30 PM Loussac Library Atrium

# Thank you for your time today!



## **DOT&PF**

Galen Jones PE, Project Manager

## **DOWL**

Steve Noble PE, Project Manager  
Jovie Garcia, Public Involvement

## **Sunrise Transportation Strategies**

Brian Ray, Interchange Planning

## **Lounsbury & Associates**

Joseph Taylor PE, Project Engineer

## **Kinney Engineering**

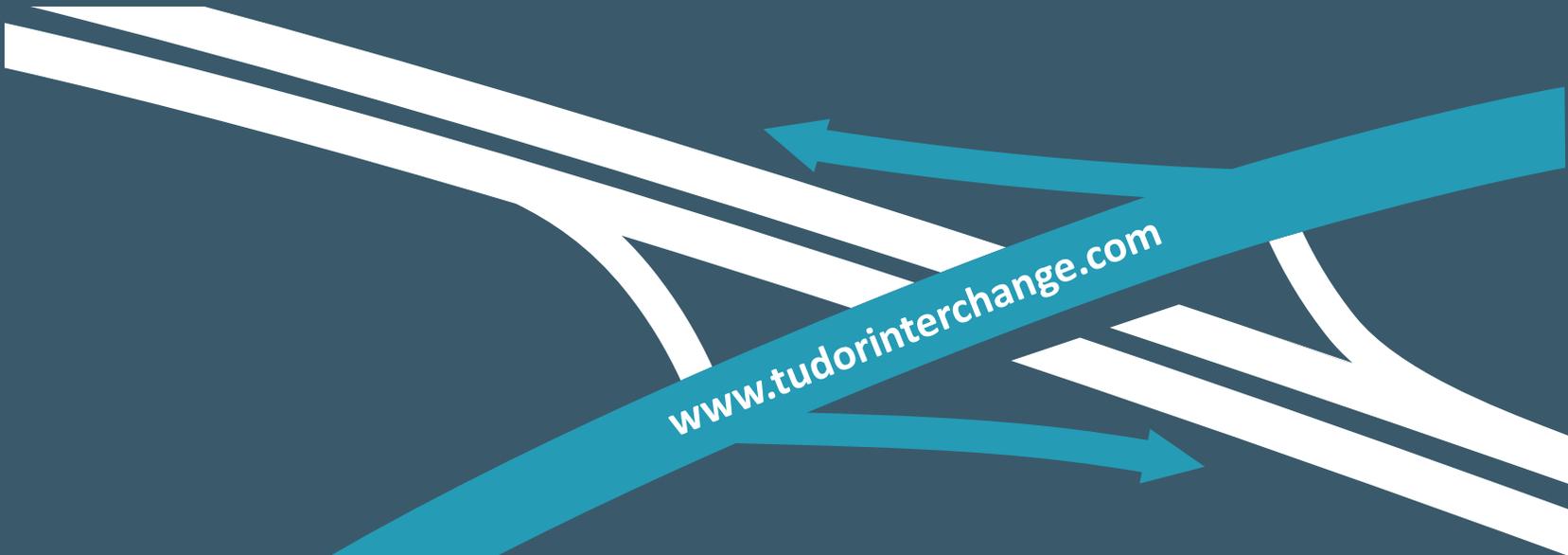
Jeanne Bowie, Regional Modeling

## **RRR**

Rory Redick, Utility Coordination  
Ryan Redick, Utility Coordination

## **Project Email**

TudorInterchange@dowl.com



[www.tudorinterchange.com](http://www.tudorinterchange.com)