



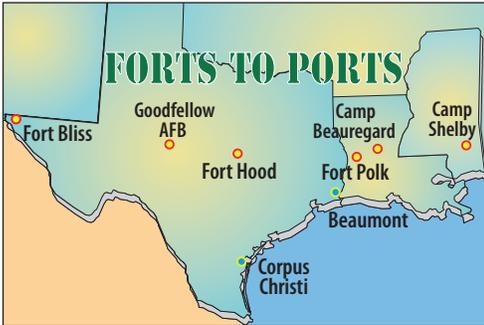
Gulf Coast Strategic Highway Coalition

Connecting U.S. Army Facilities and Texas Strategic Ports

www.gulfcoaststrategichighway.org

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Expanding the Multi-State Designation of I-14



- In 2015 Congress designated the Central Texas Corridor as future Interstate 14. The first 25-mile section of I-14 -- connecting Fort Hood and Killeen to Interstate 35 -- was added to the Interstate Highway System in 2017. It became America's newest interstate highway.
- The Central Texas Corridor begins in West Texas and runs through Killeen, Bryan/College Station, Huntsville, Livingston, the Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas Reservation, Woodville and Jasper before crossing into Louisiana at the Sabine River near Fort Polk.
- Community leaders in Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi are seeking congressional approval of a multi-state expansion of the Interstate 14 designation.
- This three-state corridor concept grew out of the efforts of local governments to improve the east-west highways and bridges linking the central parts of the three states. Further, it would upgrade the infrastructure which carries military equipment, cargoes and personnel from military bases in these states to the Strategic Deployment Ports along the Gulf of Mexico. For more than a decade this concept has been described as a "Forts-to-Ports" strategic highway system.
- The expanded designation would run across Central Louisiana starting at the Sabine River and generally following LA 8, LA 28 and US 84 through Leesville, Fort Polk, Alexandria, Pineville, Camp Beauregard and Vidalia where it would cross the Mississippi River.
- In Mississippi it would generally follow US 84 from Natchez to Brookhaven and east to a terminus with Interstate 59 at Laurel and, to the south, Camp Shelby.
- The 2015 designation of the Central Texas Corridor includes a stretch of US 190 running to Pecos County in West Texas. A priority route to be added to the Central Texas Corridor would run west from Brady on US 87 through San Angelo and Goodfellow AFB, to Sterling City and finally terminating at Interstate 20 at Midland-Odessa. From there I-20 connects to I-10 leading to El Paso and Fort Bliss, completing the linkage between six military facilities across three states.
- In Texas the corridor would include sections of US 96, US 69 and US 83 as future interstate connectors providing improved access to Strategic Deployment Ports at Beaumont and Corpus Christi.
- Completing I-14 across Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi will provide the strategic benefit of better connecting four significant U.S. Army facilities to each other and to deployment seaports. The expanded corridor will provide greater efficiency in the movement of freight in each state and nationally. It will bring economic development opportunities to communities in all three states. It will provide an important high-elevation alternative to storm vulnerable sections of Interstate 10 and will provide greater hurricane evacuation capacity for growing coastal populations. Expanding the route to include San Angelo and Midland-Odessa will provide significant connectivity benefits for these growing population and commercial centers. It will also provide an all-freeway route connecting West Texas energy producing regions with manufacturing centers and global shipping connections on the Texas Coast.