



## **Related Points of Information**

1) Presently, with the Robert Moses gorge parkway intact, there are many points of interest accessible by vehicle along the gorge: the Gorge Discovery Center (Geological Museum); the Aquarium of Niagara; the future Underground Railroad Interpretive Center; Whirlpool State Park; DeVeaux Woods State Park; Devil's Hole State Park; the Power Authority Access Road to the lower gorge; the Power Vista; Niagara University (and the Castellani Art Museum); and Art Park. These are ten points of interest in six miles. WITH THE GORGE PARKWAY REMOVED ALL OF THESE LOCATIONS WOULD STILL BE VEHICLE ACCESSIBLE.

2) There exist multiple alternative north-south routes for commuters presently using the gorge parkway: the 190, Military Road, Hyde Park Boulevard, Lewiston Road, Hyde Park--Highland Avenue to 11th Street-Portage, Hyde Park-Lockport Road. As road removal projects across the country demonstrate, commuters fan out to utilize such alternative routes. Parkway traffic counts reveal it to be "significantly underutilized," carrying, for example, only about 25 % of the traffic that Hyde Park B. does on a daily average basis. THE EXPENSE OF MAINTAINING THE PARKWAY FOR THIS LIMITED USE IS ECONOMICALLY FOOLISH.

3) With the gorge parkway gone, city residents would have access to the gorge rim, to trails for walking and bicycling, accommodating to the wheelchair user and the handicapped, through young forests being established and long-grass wildflower meadows, and this without climbing fences and worrying about parkway traffic, or being distracted by it once there. For those who wished to arrive at the entry points to these landscapes by vehicle, that would also be possible at various locations: Gorge Discovery Center, Whirlpool, Devil's Hole.

4) Parkway removal would put hundreds of people to work (truck drivers, carpenters, ironworkers, laborers, electricians, cement finishers, pipefitters, bricklayers) and, when projects related to and made viable by removal are considered, for over a span of many years. A greenhouse constructed over the lanes currently passing over the Power Plant, for example (where heat generated by the turbines, currently released to the atmosphere, could be captured for use), is a concept that would involve public and private enterprise, a showcase for area nurseries, a research facility where native plants could be grown for gorge and gorge rim restoration, where participation of educational institutions, Niagara County Community College, Niagara University and other horticultural programs, would attract attention nationally and internationally, easily becoming a must-see tourist stop. This facility should include a restaurant, refreshment stand, and souvenir shop for hikers, bicyclists, and other tourists and visitors.

5) The claim from the Northtowns that the gorge parkway is their economic "life line," while dramatic, is an assertion unsupported by evidence of any kind. Common knowledge recognizes but one entrance to the gorge parkway north (technically three, with Findlay Drive and Devil's Hole added, but envisioning tourists utilizing these in any number is fantasy). Niagara Falls' residents who wish to drive to Lewiston, for example, unless they live within a mile of this downtown entrance, probably already use an alternate route to get there. Tour drivers undoubtedly go out of their way to use that parkway entrance because using the

parkway is convenient, a detour around city streets. If they have booked a Fort Niagara tour or stop, for example, they want to get there as fast as possible. Time is money. Well, time is money to Niagara Falls, as well. Niagara Falls would like tourists to spend more time in the city. Perhaps it is time for new tours to be created that include other possibilities. Tour operators employ the fiction of "scenic route" because on the surface it sounds good and seems reasonable, and they may actually believe it themselves, but a reality check indicates it might not be so scenic after all. We suggest that tours booking for Fort Niagara or the Fatima Shrine, or Jet Boat, for examples, if the parkway were removed, would continue to do so, and these locations would continue to prosper. **ALTERNATE ROUTES EXIST FOR TOUR DRIVERS, AS WELL.**

6) The "scenic route" myth: it can be argued there are two wonderful views from the parkway and they are from the top of the Whirlpool Bridge Overpass and from the face of the Power Project itself. The top of the overpass does provide a magnificent view of the Falls themselves, the falling water framed by the Rainbow Bridge to Canada. This is a view that lasts for about fifteen seconds. The view of the gorge from the face of the Power Project is secondary to the view that can be had from Lewiston Road, running parallel just above it--the higher elevation actually providing a better view. Some of the "scenic view" fiction might be derived from the stretch between Whirlpool State Park and Devil's Hole State Park, proceeding north. Here the visitor on tour can catch through the vehicle windows glimpses of the top edge of the Canadian gorge rim as seen through trees as they ride along. This at least involves a natural scene they might expect to see at Niagara, though brief, about sixty seconds, and blurred. Imagination supplies the rest, what they have seen of the gorge from the railing at Whirlpool should the tour have allowed them some time there. If the loss of the overpass view is so crucial, NHP suggests a nearby city-street construction of a tower with an elevator and observation deck would be far superior to the fleeting view the overpass provided, giving visitors time to take photographs, and so on. **LESS THAN TWO MINUTES OF DISPUTABLE "SCENIC VIEW" AS A DRIVE-BY EXPERIENCE (DURING A TOURIST SEASON THAT LASTS ABOUT 100 DAYS OUT OF THE YEAR) DOES NOT JUSTIFY PARKWAY RETENTION.**

7) As an estimate, it costs about a quarter of a million a year to maintain the gorge parkway. This is for grass mowing, herbicide spraying, snow plowing, salt spreading, and so on. NHP respectfully requests that these costs be projected at least 50 years into the future and then be added to the cost of parkway replacement--which will eventually be necessary, a price-tag that might be in the hundreds of millions--and then that total be compared to the estimated costs of maintaining natural landscapes. This analysis should be part of this scoping procedure. We suspect maintaining natural landscapes will be the far more economical choice.

8) The list of organizations in support of total gorge parkway removal (on the NHP website) represent over a million in membership. They are telling us what they would like to see here along the gorge rim, restored natural landscapes with hiking and bicycle trails. It is an informal survey of populations who could be directly marketed to spend time on the Niagara Frontier. (Over 4000 individuals have also signed petitions--2000+ online--in favor of total gorge parkway removal.)

9) The gap in the gorge wall, through which the Power Authority access road passes, should be bridged, restoring to the public that portion of Devil's Hole that has been amputated by it. NHP suggests that steel girders presently part of the parkway Whirlpool Bridge overpass might be reused here. Further, if Hyde Park Landfill has been genuinely remediated as it is classified, the plugs should be removed in drainage conduits and the water flow to Devil's Hole on gorgeside reestablished to nourish the botanical communities there that flourished for centuries in those moist environments.

10) The State Parks maintenance garage on the gorge rim near the Whirlpool Bridge should be relocated and the area restored to natural parkland. The public has been denied the wonderful gorge views from this location for over a half century because of this unsightly, inappropriate, and unacceptable use.

11) State Parks has documented 231,768.75 tons of carbon emissions annually from vehicles using the gorge parkway. When this is added to the residues from herbicide spraying and salt spreading used in routine parkway maintenance, that are carried by over five miles of pavement sheet-water runoff into the botanical communities of the gorge rim, gorge, and eventually the river itself, it represents a toxic assault on ecological systems--that would be eliminated with total gorge parkway removal.

12) There are questions about the readiness of State Parks to formulate policies that preserve gorge rim and lower gorge botanical populations of uniqueness and diversity as evidenced by recent rock-scaling actions threatening plants "of concern," in efforts to render inner gorge trails "safe," by the introductions of non-native species into the park system, and by attitudes that suggest ecotourism involves "getting millions of people into the gorge" (paraphrase). This approach has the potential to threaten the flora that makes the gorge plant communities special to start with and should actually be discouraged or at the very least carefully managed. (According to the NY National Heritage Program, there are 14 populations of 9 species, including the state-threatened green gentian at Whirlpool State Park alone.) NHP believes that embarking on the large-scale restoration made necessary by total gorge parkway removal would encourage State parks to formulate policies needed to best accomplish such a task in ways that would require cooperation with other agencies, botanists, and social scientists. This would have the potential to establish perceptions and practices that would survive administrative changes, and we therefore encourage it. **TOTAL REMOVAL OF THE GORGE PARKWAY WOULD BE A GIANT STEP IN ESTABLISHING A LEGACY WITH FAR-REACHING POSITIVE BENEFITS BEYOND THE OBVIOUS.**

13) The Old Growth Forest at DeVeaux Woods State Park is a rare marvel just a stone's throw from city streets. Many who value it see the old growth as comprised by parkway lanes, restricted to the west from normal forest-edge growth by severe lawn mowing and the pavement itself. It should be permitted, even encouraged, to move toward Whirlpool State Park where a few older trees that may have once been part of this forest still exist. Some of the new trees, by natural regeneration or restoration efforts, will be our Old Growth 170 years from now. More is required than parkway removal and that is discussed in P.M. Eckel's

authoritative "Flora of DeVeaux College Woods, Niagara Falls, New York," posted on the NHP website, originally published in the Clintonia, Magazine of the Niagara Frontier Botanical Society, Supplement to Issue 1, January 5, 1986. Of special significance in this context is Eckel's "Trees Along the Crest of the Niagara River Gorge from Devils' Hole to DeVeaux (Whirlpool) Steps in New York State." (Also posted by NHP and at Res Botanica, a Missouri Botanical garden Web Site, <http://ridgewaydb.mobot.org/resbot/index.htm> November 7, 2004. TOTAL GORGE PARKWAY REMOVAL IS A COMPONENT OF PRESERVING THE VALUABLE WOODS AT DEVEAUX AND THE INTEGRITY OF FLORA OF THE GORGE RIM.

14) Parkway removal might provide the impetus for Niagara County municipalities to explore the possibility, in cooperation with OPRHP, for the creation of topsoil creation via composting for use on the gorge rim. Cut grass clippings, leaves, wood chips, and other tree products of our municipalities, instead of taking up space in a landfill (at taxpayer expense), could be turned into soil at a central location, or perhaps some percent on site. The process would require proper scientific monitoring, testing, so that the proper PH, nutrients, absence of plant disease, pesticides, etc could be assured. Organizations such as the Soil Ecology Society or other professionals could provide help with this.

15) It should be noted that anything less than total removal (all four lanes) of the Robert Moses gorge parkway between Niagara Falls and Lewiston, New York would eliminate all of the positive benefits derived from total removal. To document that assertion more fully, further details and rationale have been included here: "No Compromise" and "Benefits Assessment: Pilot Project."

16) A road-removal initiative and restoration project of this magnitude, in a world-recognized location, would command national and international attention for years. The popular press would begin coverage, followed by special features, magazine articles, Internet notices, film documentaries and photographic records of the process, inclusion in books, scholarly articles, entries in scientific journals, original research. Olmsted devotees would have an interest, as well as ecologists, botanists, hydrologists, environmentalists, nature clubs, habitat groups, high school teachers and college professors--scores of those interested in the natural sciences and the natural world. The project would have the potential to give rise to a repeat visitor market of those who would wish to see the progress firsthand, to witness new forests being born.

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Thoughtfully organized, the project would invite groups and individuals to contribute to a tree-planting fund, which would permit the sponsoring of trees or a tree, where in years to come, people would be bringing children or grandchildren to see "their tree," the tree planted in memoriam, their contributions to this restoration of the natural world.

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Recently a friend asked if I could imagine the gorge rim with the parkway gone. "Can you see the young trees growing," she asked, "the wildflowers in the grassy areas, butterflies floating in the sunshine, the birds singing, and imagine the people walking through this beautiful, quiet place?"

"Yes," I said, "I can."

"Now," she said, "can you imagine us fighting to put a highway through it?"

That I couldn't imagine.

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Bob Baxter  
Conservation Chair  
Niagara Heritage Partnership  
[erbaxter@aol.com](mailto:erbaxter@aol.com)