



The Alamo City Rivermen

Babbler

Issue MMCCXLII

May 2003

The monthly newsletter of the Alamo City Rivermen

Padding the fine line between geek and Bubba.

Next Meeting

May 14, 2003, Barbeque Station, 1612 N.E. Loop 410, near the intersection with Harry Wurzbach. See the [linked map](#). 6:30 to 8:30.

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Club Officers

President Kathy Cusick
kmcusick@juno.com
830-885-5324

Vice President David Plylar
wavegrazer@lycos.com

Sec./Treas. Marie Searight
marie@wireweb.net
830-625-0604

Editor Kenneth Bennight
bennight@alumni.utexas.net
210-826-7071

Mailings Kevin Longin
kevin_longin@baxter.com
830-885-5324, ext. 5189

Medina River Clean-Up

The Alamo City Rivermen have been assigned Section 8 of the Medina River on cleanup day, May 10. The section runs from Ranger Crossing (first river crossing of Hwy. 16 upriver from Bandera) to Bandera City River Park (5.5 miles). This is an easy section that Kevin and I scouted last month. There were not sweepers or other obstructions in the river, and it was an enjoyable float. The river was flowing at 107cfs, and we had to walk a shallow section for only about 20 yards. This had a "wagon track" limestone shoal, so might be a bit tricky to walk if you have knee or ankle problems, but not really bad for the average person. There is also a spot where you can take out before this shoal if anyone needs to, just let me know and we can leave a vehicle there. For those of you who have not been on the Medina River, it is quite beautiful with good shade the entire way, resembling the upper Guad, but with very clear water.

Our group will meet at 10:00am after everyone has registered (see instructions) in the park to shuttle up to the put-in. This is only a few miles from the park, and will not take very long. There are a couple places along our stretch where we can pile stuff on the banks for pick-up.

A barbecue meal (and vegetarian alternative) will be served from 2-6 p.m. at the Bandera City River Park picnic area to all those who participate. All participants will also get monogrammed t-shirts. An interesting addition to this year's cleanup is a prize for the most unique piece of trash and one for the most outrageous piece of trash. The prizes will be awarded at 6 p.m. at the picnic area. Free camping will be available at the Bandera City River Park on May 9 and 10. This park runs about 1.5 miles along the river, and is not usually available for overnight camping.

Please let me know the names, phone numbers and/or email addresses of the persons volunteering for our section. You can send these to me a kmcusick@juno.com, or call 830-885-5324 and leave a message if I do not answer.

Thanks for helping conserve Texas rivers.

(continued on next page)

General Instructions for Paddlers:

(Medina Cleanup continued)

Check-in Upon Arrival at the entrance to Bandera City River Park: Hwy. 173 and Maple Street in downtown Bandera, across the street from Yogi Bear's Jellystone Park. You must **check in between 8 and 12 a.m.** The registration table is at the Maple Street entrance to the park, next to the river dam. You can see it from Hwy. 173. Free parking is available inside the park at the Maple Street entrance.

At the check-in point you should:

- Register by signing a waiver of liability (persons under 18 need parents' signatures).
- Pick up your allotment of trash bags.
- Pick up a t-shirt.
- Identify the section you are with and meet your section leader. (This meeting should be arranged with your section head in advance of cleanup so you can coordinate with him/her on the shuttle.)

Free Barbecue meal will be served on Saturday afternoon from 2-6 p.m. at the Bandera City River Park check-in location for all participants. **The cleanup ends at 5 p.m.** Many of you will finish before then. Just go to the park to report in when finished for your meal. We'd like to stop serving at 6 p.m. and award prizes for the "most unique" and "most outrageous" piece of trash. To enter the contest, simply bring your trash item to the registration desk and it will be labeled with your name. All entries must be in by 5 p.m.

Free Camping is available for those who wish to stay overnight either Friday or Saturday at the Bandera City Park. Find a camping spot at the park near a picnic table. Port-a-potties will be available as well as the restroom facilities at the entrance. For additional facilities other than camping, please contact Bob Brischetto at 830-612-3643.

Unless there are severe storms, the cleanup will go ahead as scheduled.

Safety Tips

- Canoes are preferred over kayaks for cleanup. If you are in a kayak, be sure you are working in conjunction with a canoe.
- Always WEAR a PFD. Helmets are recommended.
- Do not work alone. Stay together in a group of three or more. Coordinate your cleanup with your section head.
- Bring gloves (leather is preferable), sunscreen and sturdy, thick-soled shoes. Be prepared to get wet..
- Bring water for drinking or pick up bottled water at check-in table.
- Drop-off points for trash pickup are indicated on the river maps available for section heads at check-in point.
- Do not attempt to remove drums or containers that may contain toxic waste or items too heavy for your boat to carry. Report their location upon returning.
- Stay on the river bed and banks. Do not pick up on adjoining land that is privately owned.
- Report any accidents or injuries to your section head immediately. He/she will know how to report them.

The EMS for Bandera County has been alerted about the cleanup and can be reached at 911. QUESTIONS?: Call Bob Brischetto (830) 612-3643 or email him: brischetto@wireweb.net

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Upcoming Events

May 3-4, 2003	Llano River, car camp at Mason	hohlaus@prodigy.net , 493-7058
May 18, 2003	Mayfest Guadalupe Oompah Paddle	hohlaus@prodigy.net , 493-7058
May 14, 2003	Monthly meeting	Barbeque Station, 1612 N.E. Loop 410, near Harry Wurzbach, 6:30 to 8:00 P.M.
May 24-26, 2003	Possible day trip ????	AlamoChris@aol.com , 863-8622

June 11, 2003	Monthly meeting	Barbeque Station, 1612 N.E. Loop 410, near Harry Wurzbach, 6:30 to 8:00 P.M.
July 4-6, 2003	Llano River, either at Junction or at Llano	???????
July 9, 2003	Monthly meeting	Barbeque Station, 1612 N.E. Loop 410, near Harry Wurzbach, 6:30 to 8:00 P.M.
August 13, 2003	Monthly meeting	Barbeque Station, 1612 N.E. Loop 410, near Harry Wurzbach, 6:30 to 8:00 P.M.
September 20-28, 2003	Pecos or San Juan Rivers	GibGuy@compuserve.com , 822-8901



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Earth Day

The Rivermen's participation in the 2003 Earth Day celebration at Woodlawn Lake on April 19 went wonderfully. How much more fun can you have, really, than helping small children have fun? We gave 285 canoe rides to kids and parents and sold copious amounts of peach cobbler. There was live music, an assortment of foods and beverages, and interesting booths. I even found some horchata, which you don't see very often. As in the past, there were even free yard plants for those who got there in time. If you missed it, you missed out.

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Boats for Sale

Kayak: Competition ProExplorer, yellow, sit-on-top, 12'6", weight capacity 400 pounds, center storage dry hatch, includes 4 dive straps and high back deluxe seat. \$550.

Please respond either by email to riverheart@asapchoice.com, or call 512-657-9168.

Riot Kayak (model Savage). With sprayskirt & floatation bags. Red - price \$600.00

Ron, Mountain Sports On-the-Guadalupe
Hunt, Texas 78024, (830) 238-4400, Fax: (413) 771-6530
E-mail: mtnsports@quintanna.com,
<http://www.quintanna.com/mtnsports>

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Hidalgo Falls

Many of you will recall reading and hearing about the purchase of land near Hidalgo Falls on the Brazos River near College Station. Few are likely to have seen the area itself. Fraser Baker posted photos on the web, which let us all see the value of the access for paddlers that has been preserved. Below are a few of his pictures, an effort to give you a brief view of what you are missing.



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Mayfest Paddle & Oompah!

Join us for a Sunday morning paddle and the hundred year old traditional Mayfest celebration at Anhalt Dancehall. Mayfest is traditionally held on the third Sunday of May by the Germania Farmer's Verein, founded in 1870 to fend off Indians and discourage rustlers. Having pacified the frontier, they decided to have some fun and built Anhalt Dancehall in 1908. That is where we will end up after our paddle.

We will meet at the headquarters building of Guadalupe State Park at 9:00am Sunday morning, for our float down to Spring Branch Road takeout, about six miles. After our float, we will go over to Anhalt Dancehall to enjoy the afternoon German polka and waltz band music and dancing, if you dare. There is a traditional german pot roast lunch at noon if we make it in time. I will know about the lunch situation before the trip, so check with me on that. Country and western bands will take over later and carry on all night.

You'll have to pay your own fees to get in the park and Mayfest. Contact Randy Hohlaus at 210-493-7058 or hohlaus@prodigy.net so we can get you on the list and know that you are coming.

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Attention All You Racers—You Know Who You Are!

Be at the FREE FOR ALL non-motorized boat race, held in conjunction with LakeFest sponsored by the Jonestown Area Chamber of Commerce and the Northwest Rural Community Center. There is no entry fee, but you must register between 8am and 9:45am at the starting line near the western end of Jones Brothers Park. All non-motorized boats may participate, as long as they can start and finish on land and their draft is no more than 1 foot. (<http://www.members.aol.com/jonestownchamber/paddlefest.html>)

There are four categories : open (sails ok), solo - paddles only, tandem - paddles only, and three or more - paddles only. There is a \$250 prize for 1st place in each category - you may enter only one category.

Each participant is responsible for bringing personal floatation devices (a life preserver) and alarm devices (a whistle will do). You will also need to endorse an Acknowledgement of Risks. The course is about 9 miles long, and starts and finishes about 100 feet from shore. Racers have to go around Starnes Island for our spotters to verify progress.

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If a River Runs Through It, What Law Applies?

Boyd Kennedy; Staff Attorney, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

(<http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us/texaswater/rivers/navlawarticle.htm>)

(Note: The following are guidelines for interaction between prosecutors and law enforcement. You might want to save this article for reference in case you have any trouble in the future. The article will carry more weight than your own protestations about public rivers.)

It may start with a call from a deputy sheriff or the local game warden: "I just handled a trespass call from a landowner on the river. He wanted me to arrest a fisherman, or at least run him off. But the fisherman insisted that he had a right to be there, and wanted me to arrest the landowner. I ID'd them both, the fisherman moved on, and I left to talk to you." Or it may be a canoeist who wants to report that a fence has been erected in the river, and is a hazard to navigation. Or it may be a lakeside landowner, worried about vandalism and theft, who doesn't want fishermen coming around his dock in their boats.

Many prosecutors will eventually face questions like these, only to learn that they are often much more complex than they look. This article is an attempt to give [prosecutors] some working knowledge of the basic issues, and dispel some of the common misconceptions.

Along the way, you will see many citations to civil cases. The criminal offenses implicated here (trespass, sportsman harassment, obstructing a waterway, and hunting/fishing without landowner consent) often turn on whether or not the defendant (or complainant) had legal authority to be there. The civil cases are valuable because they help answer that question.

Q: What is considered a public stream?

A: In Texas a stream is public if it is "navigable in fact," or "navigable by statute." There is no precise test for whether a stream is navigable in fact. The term is based on the idea of public utility. One court has observed that "[w]aters, which in their natural state are useful to the public for a considerable portion of the year are navigable."¹

A stream is navigable by statute if it retains an average width of 30 feet from the mouth up.² It is important to understand that the entire stream bed is to be included in the width, not just the area covered by water on a given day. A navigable stream may be dry part of the year, but does not lose its character as a navigable stream.

To complicate matters, some Texas land titles originated with Spanish or Mexican land grants, and the law of Spain and Mexico did not distinguish public and private streams on the basis of navigability. Streams were valued primarily as a source of water for household use and for irrigation, rather than a way to move people and goods. So when the sovereign granted land, perennial streams were retained for public use, regardless of navigability, so as to make as much land as possible capable of settlement.³ A stream is perennial if it flows most or all of the year. In determining the rights of holders of title under Mexican grants, the laws of Mexico in effect when the grants were made control.⁴ So in counties that contain Spanish or Mexican land grants, there are an unknown number of perennial streams which are public streams, even though they may not be navigable.

Q: How do I determine the boundary of a streambed?

A: The Texas Supreme Court has stated that the bed of a stream is "that portion of its soil which is alternately covered and left bare as there may be an increase or diminution in the supply of water, and which is adequate to contain it at its average and mean stage during an entire year, without reference to the extra freshets of the winter or spring or the extreme drouths of the summer or autumn."⁵ "Not clear? Again, the Texas Supreme Court: The streambed is that land between the "gradient boundary" on each bank. The gradient boundary is defined as "a gradient of the flowing water in the stream, and is located midway between the lower level of the flowing water that just reaches the cut bank and the higher level of it that just does not overtop the cut bank."⁶ "Clear as mud? Blame it on those civil judges.

Q: What if the stream is dry?

A: A navigable stream does not lose its public character during periods of low water. A stream is navigable if the bed of the stream averages 30 feet wide from the mouth up, regardless of the actual water level on a given day.

Q: What is a public lake? What is a private lake?

A: The typical public lake in Texas was created by building a dam on a navigable stream. When a navigable stream is dammed, the resulting lake is a public lake, and the public may boat and fish on all of the lake's waters, not just that part directly above the streambed. Therefore, a property owner may not fence off any portion of such a lake.⁷ For other lakes, the test is whether the lake is navigable. Typically, the small natural lakes in Texas are held to be non-navigable, and therefore subject to private ownership and control. Manmade stock tanks and flood control ponds are usually non-navigable as well. The public has no right to boat, fish, or hunt in or on the waters of private lakes,⁸ and hunting or fishing without landowner consent is a crime.⁹ In order to encourage outdoor recreation, the legislature has limited the liability of landowners who allow the public to use their property for recreational purposes.¹⁰

Q: But doesn't the state own the waters of ALL lakes and flowing streams, plus the fish that live there?

A: Yes, the state does own the water of every lake and natural stream, and the fish that live there.¹¹ But that does not give the public the right to fish or boat in private lakes or streams.¹²

Q: Some landowners in my county have deeds to the riverbed. Can they exclude the public from their part of the river?

A: Not if the river is navigable. The policy of the government of Texas, expressed in statute since the days of the Republic, has been to retain the beds of navigable streams as public property.¹³ However, the state surveyors did not always adhere to this law, and some land grants purported to include the beds of navigable streams. To remedy this situation, in a 1929 law known as the Small Bill, the state relinquished to the adjoining landowners certain property rights in the beds of some navigable streams. However, this statute declared that it did not impair the rights of the general public and the state in the waters of the streams.¹⁴ So even if a landowner's deed includes the bed of a navigable stream, and taxes are being paid on the bed, the public retains its right to use it as a navigable stream.

It is a fairly common myth that a person boating along a "Small Bill" stream may not set foot on the streambed if the landowner forbids it. This is based on the notion that a person who steps into the streambed has entered onto private property within the meaning of the criminal trespass law.¹⁵ This may have some applicability when the waters of a stream leave its banks and a boater navigates out of the streambed and steps onto the adjacent private lands, or on coastal land when tide waters cover private property. But the general public has the right to walk within the boundaries of any navigable streambed, even if there are private ownership rights under the Small Bill.¹⁶

Q: What is it legal to do in a public lake/stream?

A: Texas courts have recognized that a member of the public may engage in a variety of lawful activities in, on, and along a public lake or stream. Besides boating, persons may swim, float, walk, wade, picnic, camp, and (with a license) fish.¹⁷ Hunting is also lawful in some situations. These activities must be confined to the waters of the lake or stream and the streambed. The public does not have the right to cross private property to get to or from public water.¹⁸ In fact, that can constitute criminal trespass, if the other elements of the offense are present.

Q: May a boater on a navigable stream lawfully go onto private land to check out or portage around an obstruction or hazard?

A: Navigable streams will sometimes have obstructions or hazards such as dams or log jams. For safety's sake, a boater must get out and scout to see if there is a safe route through. And sometimes it is necessary to portage the hazard or obstruction - carry the boat and gear around it on a reasonable, safe route. Navigation of the state's inland and coastal waters is one of several "public rights and duties" declared by the Texas Constitution.¹⁹ A right of portage has been recognized as a necessary part of the right of navigation in some other states, but there is no clear authority in Texas. The portage issue implicates the criminal trespass statute, and possibly the defense of necessity.²⁰

Q: How can I tell whether a stream/lake is public or private?

A: Texas courts have the final say over this question, and there have been several cases recognizing particular streams as navigable or perennial, and therefore public. But there is no master list. Somewhere in the courthouse there's probably a map showing the original surveys of your county. From this map you should be able to tell which if any land grants were made by Spain or Mexico. Within these grants, remember that all perennial streams are public, regardless of navigability. Also, if a survey stops at a stream's bank and does not cross it, this means the original surveyor believed that the stream was to remain public, as a navigable or perennial stream. The reverse is not true, however, since as mentioned above in many cases the surveyor failed to stop at the bank of a navigable stream even though the law directed him to do so. In regards to statutory navigability, for some streams it may be fairly straightforward to look in the vicinity of several stream crossings and estimate whether the streambed averages 30 feet or more in width. The sheriff, landowners, one of your predecessors, or a local game warden may know whether the body of water has historically been treated as public or private. You could also check with prosecutors upstream and downstream. Sometimes a state agency (like TNRCC, the General Land Office, or Parks and Wildlife) will have made some kind of determination of navigability as part of its responsibility to administer some law or program. Sometimes it's helpful to do a word search in the cases and A.G. opinions for the name of the stream. Although this is a state issue, the federal courts occasionally issue an opinion containing helpful information about a stream, so take a look at the federal cases too.

Q: Is it lawful to fence a stream?

A: That probably depends on whether the stream is public or private. Since the public has a general right to walk and boat in a public stream, a landowner has no right to erect or maintain a fence that interferes with those lawful activities.²¹ Additionally, it is a crime to obstruct a waterway to which the public has access so as to make passage impossible or unreasonably inconvenient or hazardous.²² It is easy to imagine situations where a fence in or across a public stream would do just that. But does this statute prohibit a landowner from putting a fence in or across a private stream? That sounds unlikely, since the public has no lawful access to a private stream without the consent of the owner of the streambed. So it seems to be lawful for a landowner to erect a fence in a non-public streambed.

Q: Is it legal to fish from a highway bridge, or in the highway right of way?

A: It is an offense to fish from the deck or road surface of any bridge or causeway on a road maintained by the Texas Dept. of Transportation.²³ However, no law prohibits fishing in public water from a highway right of way, or underneath a highway bridge. Keep in mind that, in private bodies of water, the owner of the bed controls the right to fish above his portion of the bed. But in some cases the state or county owns the right of way, which indicates that the public may lawfully wade and fish in the portion of the stream which lies

over the publicly-owned right of way. In other cases, the entity which built the road has only acquired an easement for road construction and maintenance, leaving the fishing rights with the landowner.

Q: Can a marina operator or lakeside landowner keep boaters away from his docks?

A: Not on public water. If a lake is public water, the public has the right to boat the entire lake, and to fish from a boat (subject to regulation by government entities).²⁴ A person who interferes with a lawful boater may be committing the crime of obstructing a waterway and/or harassment. Both are Class B misdemeanors.²⁵ By the same token, a boater who unreasonably obstructs access to or from a dock or boat slip may be guilty of obstructing a waterway.

Q: What agency/agencies have regulatory authority over activities that take place in and on the public streams of this state?

A: The legislature has retained much of this regulatory power for itself, and delegated out some functions in a piecemeal fashion. TNRCC regulates the building of dams and diversion of water.²⁶ The General Land Office regulates mineral development in public streambeds, and has some authority to remove unauthorized or dangerous structures from state-owned land.²⁷ Texas Parks and Wildlife Department regulates fishing and hunting, as well as the removal of sand and gravel from public streambeds.²⁸ Local government entities have some authority to regulate boating on public waters.²⁹

Q: What are the rules on the coast?

A: The seaward boundary of the State of Texas extends three marine leagues into the Gulf of Mexico from the coastline.³⁰ This is a distance equal to nine nautical miles, or 10.359 statute miles.³¹ Within this boundary, the state owns the water and the beds and shores of the Gulf of Mexico and the arms of the gulf, including all land which is covered by the gulf and the arms of the gulf either at low tide or high tide.³² It is well-settled that the public has a general right to boat and fish in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico within Texas, including all of its bays and arms.³³

Due to a variety of manmade causes (including subsidence, dredging, and the construction of levees and canals), some private land along the coast is covered intermittently or continuously by tide waters. The general rule in tidal waters is "if you can float it you can boat it," even though the land beneath the waters may be privately owned.³⁴ It is not settled whether a fisherman who wades in tidal waters on private land submerged by artificial means may be guilty of criminal trespass.³⁵

CONCLUSION

It is often difficult to determine whether a given body of water is public water, and if so, where the boundary lies between it and the adjacent private property. These issues are sometimes argued by landowners and outdoorsmen, and the potential for violence is very real. Hopefully, this will give you some of the basic concepts to begin analyzing these questions and helps you guide your local law officers and settle constituent confrontations. Next, bone up on the real estate laws of 19th century Spain and pick up some advanced land surveying techniques, and you will be on your way to becoming an expert.

ENDNOTES

1. *Welder v. State*, 196 S.W. 868 at 873 (Tex. Civ. App. - Austin 1917, writ ref'd)
2. Nat. Res. Code Sec. 21.001
3. *Motl v. Boyd*, 286 S.W. 458 (Tex. 1926)
4. *Manry v. Robinson*, 56 S.W.2d 438 (Tex. 1932)
5. *Motl v. Boyd*, 286 S.W. 458 at 467 (Tex. 1926)
6. *Diversion Lake Club v. Heath*, 86 S.W.2d 441 (Tex. 1935). For a thorough discussion of the history and development of the gradient boundary and the method of applying it on the ground, see "The Gradient Boundary - The Line Between Texas and Oklahoma Along the Red River" by Arthur A. Stiles, 30 *Tex. Law Rev.* 305 (1952)
7. *Diversion Lake Club v. Heath*, 86 S.W.2d 441 (Tex. 1935)
8. *Taylor Fishing Club v. Hammett*, 88 S.W.2d 127 (Tex. Civ. App. - Waco 1935, writ dismiss'd); *Reed v. State*, 175 S.W.2d 473 (Tex. Civ. App. - Eastland 1943, no writ)
9. Parks and Wild. Code Secs. 61.022 and 66.002
10. *Tex. Civ. Prac. and Rem. Code Ch. 75*

11. Water Code Sec. 11.021; Parks and Wild. Code Sec. 1.011
12. Taylor Lake Fishing Club v. Hammett, 88 S.W.2d 127 (Tex. Civ. App. - Waco 1935, writ dismiss'd)
13. Nat. Res. Code Sec. 21.012; State v. Bradford, 50 S.W.2d 1065 (Tex. 1932)
14. Tex. Civ. Stat. Art. 5414a
15. Penal Code Sec. 30.05
16. A.G. Op. S-208 (1956)
17. See Tex. A.G. Op. S-208 (1956) and cases cited therein
18. Diversion Lake Club v. Heath, 86 S.W.2d 441 (Tex. 1935)
19. Tex. Const. Art. XVI, Sec. 59
20. Penal Code Secs. 30.05 and 9.22
21. Port Acres Sportsman's Club v. Mann, 541 S.W.2d 847 (Tex. Civ. App.-Beaumont 1976, writ ref'd n.r.e.); A.G. Op. S-208 (1956)
22. Penal Code Sec. 42.03
23. Parks and Wild. Code Secs. 66.008 and 66.012
24. Diversion Lake Club v. Heath, 86 S.W.2d 441 (Tex. 1935)
25. Penal Code Sec. 42.03; Parks and Wild. Code Sec. 62.0125
26. Water Code Sec. 11.121
27. Nat. Res. Code Sec. 51.3021 and Ch. 52, Subch. C
28. Parks and Wild. Code Ch. 61 and Ch. 86
29. Parks and Wild. Code Sec. 31.092
30. U.S. v. Louisiana, 363 U.S. 1 (1960); Nat. Res. Code Secs. 11.012 and 11.013
31. Employers Mut. Cas. Co. v. Samuels, 407 S.W.2d 839 (Tex. Civ. App. - San Antonio 1966, writ ref'd n.r.e.)
32. Nat. Res. Code Sec. 11.012
33. See A.G. Op. M-1210 (1972)
34. A.G. Letter Op. 97-079 (1997); A.G. Op. DM-169 (1992)
35. A.G. Letter Op. 98-117 (1998)

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When trying to rhyme canoe
The mind will run to a gnu,
But the problem with that, at the very least,
Is that gnus are now called wildebeest.

Alamo City Rivermen

P.O. Box 171194 • San Antonio • Texas • 78217

ACA Paddle America
7432 Alban Station Blvd.
Suite B 232
Springfield, Virginia 22150

Dear Sir or Madam:

I am a member of the Alamo City Rivermen Canoe and Kayak Club and would like to take advantage of the club discount to become a member of ACA Paddle America. I enclose a check for an individual/family membership in the amount of \$15.00 (single) or \$20.00 (family).

Please use this name for your membership role: _____

Please send mail to the following address: _____

Happy Paddling. Thank you.

Member, Alamo City Rivermen Canoe and Kayak Club

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Alamo City Rivermen Mileage Log Sheet

Date: _____ River: _____ Put in: _____ Take Out: _____

Estimated Miles: _____ Comments: _____

Date: _____ River: _____ Put in: _____ Take Out: _____

Estimated Miles: _____ Comments: _____

Date: _____ River: _____ Put in: _____ Take Out: _____

Estimated Miles: _____ Comments: _____

Date: _____ River: _____ Put in: _____ Take Out: _____

Estimated Miles: _____ Comments: _____

Date: _____ River: _____ Put in: _____ Take Out: _____

Estimated Miles: _____ Comments: _____

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Estimated Miles: _____ Comments: _____

Date: _____ River: _____ Put in: _____ Take Out: _____

Estimated Miles: _____ Comments: _____

Date: _____ River: _____ Put in: _____ Take Out: _____

Estimated Miles: _____ Comments: _____

Alamo City Rivermen Membership Application

Name: _____

Address: _____

Email: _____

Home Telephone: _____

Business Telephone: _____

The Alamo City Rivermen try to keep their activities safe, but risk is inherent in water sports. We cannot and do not guarantee safety. The Alamo City Rivermen disclaim liability for accidental injury or death in any sponsored event. As a condition of membership and participation in club sponsored events, I release, acquit, and forever discharge the Alamo City Rivermen and its officers, agents, and members from all liability arising out of or relating to a sponsored event, even if negligence of the club or its officers, agents, or members is a cause, and even if I die or am injured. This release includes not only actual paddle trips but also all other club events and driving or riding to and from club events.

Date: _____

Signature: _____

Signature: _____

Membership dues are the same for an individual or a family. As a member of the Alamo City Rivermen, you are automatically entitled to our monthly newsletter, NOC Outfitter store discounts, a \$10 discounted membership in the American Canoe Association through the Paddle America Program, and subscription to our email list. Details on these benefits are available in our newsletter.

I prefer to receive the newsletter: (Please circle the one you choose)

Dues if newsletter sent by email \$15.00 Dues if newsletter sent USPS \$20.00

(Note: Newsletter copying and mailing has been our biggest expense; using email frees up money for other activities, including our website.)

Mail this completed form, together with a check, to:

Alamo City Rivermen Canoe Club
P.O. Box 171194
San Antonio, Texas 78217