



Black Warrior RIVERKEEPER®



B L A C K W A R R I O R R I V E R K E E P E R ' S N E W S L E T T E R

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RIVERKEEPER works to improve Moundville Lagoon

Black Warrior RIVERKEEPER recently filed notice of intent to sue the Moundville Lagoon (National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permit: AL0058122) in federal district court for **1,486 violations of the Clean Water Act** over the past five years. These violations occurred at the wastewater treatment lagoon located on Lagoon and Lock Road 9, in Moundville, Alabama near the city's public boat launch. The City of Moundville violated its wastewater permit by discharging improperly treated sewage frequently between January 2001 and July 2005.

Moundville is situated on the banks of the Black Warrior River in Tuscaloosa and Hale Counties. The Black Warrior and its tributaries provide habitat for many diverse fish species. However, Black Warrior Riverkeeper does not primarily exist to protect fish and other critters – we fight to protect water quality because cleaner water improves public health and strengthens our communities.

Home to 1,800 residents, Moundville is visited by thousands of people across the Southeast every year. The Moundville Archaeological Park, which overlooks the Black Warrior, is one of America's greatest archaeological sites. A National Historic Landmark, the 320-acre park preserves 26 pre-historic, Mississippian-era Indian mounds. Just downstream of the park, Moundville's public boat-launch is alarmingly close to the sewage discharge point.

Over the past weeks, Riverkeeper has been collaborating with concerned Moundville citizens. One of our members who lives and works near the lagoon has become substantially immersed in a dialogue with the City to reach a solution that does not involve litigation. He reports that Moundville has money for improvements that they have been sitting on. Our Notice of Intent to Sue and our member's actions have motivated Moundville to begin making those improvements. The City has to update their collection lines as well as the pipes leading from the lagoons to the river.



Moundville Lagoon had 1,486 sewage-related violations of the Clean Water Act. © Nelson Brooke (November 30, 2005) Flight provided by SouthWings.org.

DID YOU KNOW?

~Alabama, "the River State," contains more miles of navigable waterways than any other state.

~The Black Warrior River basin, covering 6,276 square miles, is the largest river system entirely contained within Alabama.



Our member is optimistic that the city is now headed in the right direction and will continue until the discharge problem is solved. Riverkeeper will not file suit if the City makes substantial efforts to fix both short and long-term problems. After all, Riverkeeper's only objective is to see the sewage problem cease.

For updates on Moundville Lagoon and Riverkeeper's other projects, please visit the "Legal Docket" in these newsletters or on our website: www.BlackWarriorRiver.org

Moundville Archaeological Park on the Black Warrior River. Just downstream, Moundville's public boat launch is precariously close to the discharge point of the City's sewage violations. © University of Alabama Museum of Natural History

The Coal Truth in Alabama

The Black Warrior River originates in the heart of the Warrior Coal Basin, which is the largest coal-producing area in the Deep South. Coal mining was a common practice in Alabama by the 1850s. By 1914 the Birmingham District had become the seventh largest coal producer in the nation. Coal was first discovered here in the 19th century. “Stonecoal” was mined by driving crowbars into river ledges while divers recovered falling minerals from the water. Expert navigators guided riverboats through the narrow passages of the free-flowing Black Warrior to haul the coal to market. The tales of these river captains became local legends.

Today the Black Warrior, dammed by the Corps of Engineers for easy navigation, is a silent giant in Alabama’s economy, serving as a major shipping route for coal, cotton, steel, wood chips and other products connecting Birmingham with Mobile Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. In the 1980s, Alabama coal had a market value of \$22 a ton. The market value is now well over \$100 a ton. As a result, Alabama is experiencing a resurgence in coal mining. New mines are being permitted throughout the Black Warrior watershed on almost a monthly basis. Currently there are about 150 active mines in the watershed. Coal is plentiful in the Black Warrior River watershed, which combined with Alabama’s ranking as dead last in the United States in environmental protection, adds up to tremendous water pollution.

Unfortunately, King Coal has already picked clean the richest and most accessible coal seams. Now, to remain profitable, these operations must dig deeper, at the expense of environmental laws and worker safety, to harvest coal that was previously unprofitable to mine. Black Warrior **RIVERKEEPER** is reviewing dozens of mining permits, monitoring mines by air and looking for Clean Water Act violators.

In the Black Warrior River watershed, operators use surface mining (strip mining) and underground mining to extract coal. Strip mining is the cheapest method of mining, and involves clearcutting the land and removing coal deposits from relatively shallow ground after the layer of earth above it has been completely removed. In underground mining, a cutting head moves back and forth across a panel of coal about 800 feet in width and up to 7,000 feet in length. The cut coal falls onto a flexible conveyor for removal. Underground mining is done under hydraulic roof supports (shields) that are advanced as the seam is cut. The roof in the mined out areas falls as the shields advance.

The Black Warrior is home to Jim Walter Resource’s Blue Creek Mine #5, which is the deepest vertical shaft underground mine in North America. At its deepest point the shaft dives 2,140 feet and sprawls under many square miles of Tuscaloosa County. This mine is a significant discharger into Daniel Creek, Hurricane Creek, and the Black Warrior River. Some mines have displaced families from their homes for years because of the

environmental and physical risks, as in the case of the Red Star Mine, which is owned by Cherokee Mining. Alabama-based Drummond Company’s Shoal Creek Mine currently crosses underneath the main stem of the river west of Birmingham. This company is pumping several million gallons of river water out of the mine each day. Water cascades down a bluff into the river. This waterfall is mistaken as a natural cascade. Black Warrior Riverkeeper has heard witness reports describing citizens swimming in this discharge!

Furthermore, acid mine drainage is a lingering problem long after the mines are abandoned, and has damaged many streams in the Black Warrior Basin. The Black Warrior River watershed has hundreds of abandoned mines, dozens of which are designated as acid mine drainage (AMD) sites. Many of these abandoned mines run underneath the major cities of Birmingham and Tuscaloosa. It will take millions of dollars to clean many of these up. Some tributaries of the Black Warrior, such as Daniel Creek and Cane Creek, have been rendered biologically dead due to reckless strip mining. The good news is that significant improvement is possible because rivers are dynamic systems that flush themselves if the biggest pollution sources are addressed. Black Warrior Riverkeeper will be vigilant for such opportunities to improve your water.



Birmingham is a barge loading facility on the banks of the Locust Fork of the Black Warrior River. This port is Birmingham’s gateway to Mobile Bay, providing for the transport of coal, asphalt, chemicals, wood chips, and steel. © Nelson Brooke
Flight provided by SouthWings.org



Tugboat “Alabama” motors its way down the Black Warrior with six loaded barges of coal.
© Nelson Brooke

RIVERKEEPER Legal Docket

VULCAN MATERIALS (JEFFERSON Co.)

The Administrative Law Judge (ALJ), on January 31, issued a proposed order granting summary judgment in favor of the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) and Vulcan Materials. This proposed order will go before the Environmental Management Commission (EMC) for approval. The ALJ recommended the grant of summary judgment based on two issues regarding standing of Black Warrior **RIVERKEEPER** to bring the request for hearing. The merits of our appeal were not discussed and have not been decided. If the EMC accepts the recommendation of the ALJ and grants the summary judgment then the merits of our appeal will not be heard by the ALJ, absent a successful appeal by us to the Circuit Court. The two issues which the ALJ decided against us were (1) that in order to pursue an administrative appeal of an administrative action by ADEM (the consent order in the Vulcan Materials case) one must have filed a timely written comment on the action and one must have suffered an injury to a legally recognized interest due to the administrative action, and (2) the injury to Riverkeeper's member for standing's legally recognized interest is not redressable by correction of the errors in the consent order we allege in our appeal. This first issue has been the subject of several other cases the EMC heard this past year.



Discharges from Vulcan Construction Materials' Bessemer Quarry, which had **465 CWA violations** at Fivemile Creek. © Nelson Brooke (July 28, 2005)



Sediment flows from Fivemile Creek into Valley Creek. Bessemer, Alabama (Jefferson County) © Nelson Brooke (January 28, 2006)

A plain reading of the statute indicates that anyone who files a timely written comment on an order assessing penalties is entitled to request and receive a hearing on the matter, regardless of whether or not the requester is "injured" by the order. Riverkeeper filed a timely written comment on the order and should have standing based on that. The statutory law requires them to consider the six penalty factors and to list findings of fact in the order which support the imposition of penalties. ADEM ignores that law and sets penalty amounts in secret without any explanation or rationale. Riverkeeper is confident we will ultimately prevail; the statutory law is clear and we will eventually get a ruling by a judge who understands the law.

DONALDSON CORRECTIONAL FACILITY'S WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT (JEFFERSON Co.)

Black Warrior **RIVERKEEPER** is working with the Attorneys General's office to make pollution information about the Donaldson Correctional Facility more available to the general public, possibly at a local library and other public places. Riverkeeper's actions have already resulted in improvements to the wastewater treatment plant — such as a new surge basin — which have, thus far, stopped violations.



Following Black Warrior Riverkeeper's notice to file suit for **1,060 CWA violations**, a new 100,000 gallon surge basin (foreground) was installed at Donaldson WWTP. © Nelson Brooke (November 15, 2005)

OTHER LEGAL ACTIONS



East Walker County Wastewater Treatment Plant **4,473 CWA Violations** © Nelson Brooke 2005

Black Warrior **RIVERKEEPER** is also addressing violations by the following: Sloss Industries (**over 500 violations**), East Walker County Wastewater Treatment Plant (**4,473 violations**), Cordova WWTP (**518 violations**), Moundville Lagoon (**1,486 violations**), and Cleveland WWTP. Over the past few years, **RIVERKEEPER** has addressed over 8,500 Clean Water Act violations through six legal actions. Please stay tuned to our newsletter and website for more information regarding these cases.



Cordova Wastewater Treatment Plant **518 CWA Violations** © Nelson Brooke (Nov. 29, 2005)

Nelson Brooke's RIVERKEEPER Patrol Log

Here is a chronological summary of just a few of the many activities that Nelson Brooke, your Black Warrior Riverkeeper, performed recently as watchdog and spokesman of the Black Warrior River watershed. To report pollution to Nelson, please call our office at (205) 458-0095 or e-mail: NBrooke@blackwarriorriver.org. For more information, visit www.BlackWarriorRiver.org

Dec. 1: Reported the Hanceville Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) to the Alabama Department of Environmental Management Decatur Field Office for an illegal discharge to Mud Creek in the Mulberry Fork watershed on Nov. 30th. The red-brown water was very visible entering Mud Creek as I flew over from 2,000 feet above.

Dec. 4: Where Burnt Cane Creek flows into the Mulberry Fork in Walker County, I spoke to the K-D Byrd community at their homeowner's association meeting. I talked about East Walker, Cordova, and Hanceville WWTPs. I told them we had been pressuring these sewage treatment facilities to clean up their discharges to the river. I also mentioned pollution coming from coal mines (i.e. Horse Creek Mine) and road construction (i.e. Corridor X) in the area. I told them about Pineview Sanitary Landfill, which I had just observed discharging a large amount of water from its runoff pond into Burnt Cane Creek upstream of their community on Nov. 29th. Additionally, I mentioned how to clean fish in order to remove the fatty tissue, which holds the majority of toxins, such as mercury. I also mentioned that they should diversify their diet so that fish did not comprise too much of their weekly intake. It is unfortunate that I should need to tell anyone that, but they all live within a crow's flight of Alabama Power Company's Gorgas and Miller Steam Plants.

Dec. 6: I took photos of ADEM's new lab construction site in Montgomery while down there for a file review. The best management practices in place were inadequate, and did not appear to have been maintained in quite some time. I photographed mud in street gutters and failing silt fences and hay bales allowing muddy water to enter a stormwater drain. This was amusing because if ADEM cannot keep a construction site in their own front yard from polluting, how on earth will they police the rest of the state? This was a small illustration of how ADEM does not take stormwater pollution seriously.

Dec. 15: Went out to Corridor X in Walker County and to the Birmingham Airport's expansion site. These are two habitual polluting locations: both were polluting on this day. I took photographs and reported them to the ADEM B'ham Field Office. I never get any feedback from them on either of these sites — what they think or have done, progress that has been made — nothing.

Jan. 11: Went on an inspection of Drummond Company's Shoal Creek Mine with Tommy White, the Alabama Surface Mining Commission's (ASMC) inspector for this mine. This inspection was in response to my request for an inspection under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA) of 1977. I requested an inspection due to my findings during an aerial flight on November 29, 2005. I observed gray-green colored discharges flowing into Big Shoal Creek and the Black Warrior River from two separate sediment ponds at the mine. Under SMCRA, if a citizen makes a complaint contending that a discharge is a threat to human health or the environment, they must conduct an inspection within approximately two weeks (and allow citizens to go along), and notify the complainant(s) of their findings and conclusions within 10 days of the inspection. I requested that Drummond put a sign where their discharge enters the river from sediment pond 014E because it looks like a natural waterfall when seen from a boat on the river. I have received calls that people are letting their children swim in this "waterfall." Dwight Hicks, Manager of Permitting & Regulatory Compliance, Reclamation & Environmental Control for Drummond Company, Inc., adamantly opposed this idea, stating that there was nothing wrong with their discharge water and that he would swim in it. I have received responses from the ASMC and the Office of Surface Mining (the federal regulatory branch for mining) stating that no violations were found at that no enforcement action will be taking place. My request for placing a sign at the waterfall was denied since SMCRA contains no requirements for the placement of signs.

Jan. 19: Attended the Watercress Darter (*right*) 5-Year Review at Samford University. This meeting of the minds put on by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service is required by the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to ensure that this endangered species' listing classification is still accurate, to review progress towards recovery of the species, to assess threats, and to identify steps that need to be taken. (See page 6 for more Watercress Darter info.)



© David Whiteside, 2002

Jan. 23: While performing my monthly Alabama Water Watch test on a tributary of Valley Creek in southwest Birmingham, I noticed that the water smelled like gasoline and that there were rainbow swirls dancing in the current. This was obviously coming from the bulk oil and gas terminal upstream – the reason I began testing there in the first place. I investigated and found a heavy sheen on the surface of the stream as it left the terminal site. I reported this to ADEM and Jefferson County's Stormwater Management Authority. They checked out the site, and I have been told that they could not figure out which supplier the spill came from. This site will now be on their watch list.

Feb 6: I went up to Cordova, a small town situated alongside the Mulberry Fork in Walker County. The Industrial Development Board was having a meeting on whether or not to strip mine a 255 acre piece of land near the river. They own the mineral rights and Drummond Company wants the coal. Citizens from nearby Doyertown however, want no part of it. The Cordova Improvement & Preservation Association www.cordovacipa.com has brought together hundreds of locals over the past three years to plan for the future of their community. They have a vision for the future, and protection of the river and responsible development are central themes. I went to support their cause and speak out against raping land along the river for coal. People want to enjoy this river, not exploit it.

RIVERKEEPER Nelson Brooke Patrols the Entire Black Warrior River by Plane

On November 29 and 30th, I took consecutive flights with SouthWings, a nonprofit organization providing free flights to environmental groups. They had perfect weather both days, making volunteer pilot Bob Keuhlthau very happy. The use of an airplane allows us to cover a large area of the watershed very quickly. To cover the area flown over these two days – the Black Warrior and some of its tributaries in Greene, Hale, Tuscaloosa, Fayette, Walker, Jefferson, Blount, and Cullman counties – would take close to a month on the ground.

On the 28th, north-central Alabama received its first rain in months, making this the optimal time for aerial surveillance. Operations unprepared for this rain were caught polluting the river, even though their permit under the Clean Water Act calls for them to be prepared for such rain events. Sediment is one of the most easily recognizable pollutants, especially from the air. Residential and commercial



Sediment spills into Bayview Lake from Village Creek on its way to the Black Warrior River's Locust Fork.
© Nelson Brooke November 29, 2005
Flight provided by SouthWings.org



The Mulberry and Locust Forks merge west of Birmingham, on the border of Jefferson and Walker Counties.
© Nelson Brooke November 29, 2005
Flight provided by SouthWings.org

developments, rock quarries, coal mines, logging and road building add massive loads of sediment to the Black Warrior and its tributaries each year.

In these two days I spotted 16 different operations that were discoloring the river with pollutants.

I documented all of these sites with my camera and alerted inspectors with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM). I have only heard back from one inspector at this point. With this lack of response from our environmental agency, we must take matters into our own hands. As a citizen-based group, we can address this issue by using the citizen suit provisions of the Clean Water Act.

RIVERKEEPER Addresses Jefferson County Flood Ordinance

In mid-January the Jefferson County Planning and Zoning Commission rightfully sent a proposed flood-plain ordinance back to the drawing board. The ordinance was written by a group primarily consisting of developers, who did not adequately address the significant flooding and conservation issues at stake. Flooding is a major environmental and safety issue throughout the Black Warrior River watershed. Polluted water from flooded creeks enters our homes and damages private property, while flooding in turn causes buildings and roads to release hydrocarbons and sewage into local waterways. When development fills the floodplain, houses previously untouched by flooding become susceptible to the many problems it brings.

Riverkeeper Nelson Brooke has shared comments about the ordinance at Jefferson County's January 12 public hearing, which will be posted on the county's website: www.jeffcointouch.com. He has studied this ordinance thoroughly so that he can submit comments that will hopefully help develop a management ordinance that offers the best protection for Jefferson County. By arguing against shortsighted development projects that offer no mitigation for floodplain filling, Black Warrior Riverkeeper is fighting not only for the protection of local waterways but also for home and business owners' private property. More than two-thirds of Jefferson County is in the Black Warrior River watershed. The remaining (eastern) portion of Jefferson County is in the Cahaba River Watershed. Our friends at the Cahaba River Society have been involved in this floodplain issue for years, as have many Jefferson County citizens, whose comments are also visible on the Jefferson County website.

Brooke's comments outline a multitude of flooding issues pertinent to the Black Warrior River basin in Jefferson County. Among his biggest concerns, particularly for communities around Five Mile, Village, and Valley Creeks, is the fact that the most recent ordinance offers no consideration of the following major floodplain factors: cumulative impacts of development, stormwater engineering and retention improvements, compensatory storage and mitigation for filling, benefits from wetlands and natural stream channels, and losses of recreation, wildlife habitat, endangered species, and water quality. Brooke's comments will soon be posted on the "Library" section of our website, www.BlackWarriorRiver.org. 5



If large floodplain areas are filled, there will be an increase in the land area needed to store flood waters. This means your home or business may be impacted.
© Association of State Floodplain Managers

Art Crenshaw's Village Creek Movie Premieres for **RIVERKEEPER**

Black Warrior **RIVERKEEPER** and Art Crenshaw held the *premiere* of Art's informative and star-studded Village Creek Documentary on February 9th. The documentary was shown on the Director's 15-foot, in-home screen. Riverkeeper will soon be selling DVD versions of Art's movie — to pre-order a copy, please email CScribner@BlackWarriorRiver.org or call 205-458-0095

Village creek runs through some of Birmingham's most impoverished and polluted areas, yet it still provides habitat for the beautiful Watercress Darter, as well as ample recreational opportunities. In the film, Robert F. Kennedy, Jr., Lorraine Bracco, Robert Klein, Dr. Mike Howell, Roald Hazelhoff, and several local experts visit this important creek. Village Creek was the original source of drinking water for Birmingham. Since then this major Black Warrior River tributary has become one of the most polluted bodies of water in Alabama. Those who cannot learn from history are doomed to repeat it.



Samford Biologist and Riverkeeper advisor Dr. Mike Howell discovered the Watercress Darter in Village Creek in 1965. Crenshaw's movie features the first video footage of this endangered species.
© Dr. Patrick O'Neil



Arthur Crenshaw (center) and Mark Martin (right) film Comedian/Actor Robert Klein (left) on Village Creek near Shady Grove in Jefferson County.
© J. David Tidwell (President of Black Warrior Riverkeeper)



Black Warrior Paddling Adventures, Part II: The Sam Howell Show

Please join Black Warrior Riverkeeper in mid-April at Birmingham Southern College's Southern Environmental Center, where Sam Howell will present an entertaining, educational, and free (!) slideshow/lecture about his 500 mile kayak trip from the Black Warrior River's Locust Fork all the way to Mobile Bay. BSC Conservancy will sponsor the event, which will be posted on the "Calendar" section our website, www.BlackWarriorRiver.org, as soon as we have a final date and time in April. Sam paddled for 27 days so that he could take time to observe all of the Locust Fork, Black Warrior, and Tombigbee Rivers' beauty and biodiversity.

Sam's presentation promises to be as dramatic as it is informative! Here is a preview from the adventurer himself: "As I paddled the last leg across open waters of Mobile Bay, I could see my final destination, Fort Morgan on the Alabama coast no more than a few miles in front of my kayak's bow. The conflict between joy and sadness in my head was in full swing. The odyssey was coming to an end. I reminded myself... all things pass... all things must come to and end. In this case, the journey that began 500 miles earlier at my house on the bank of Locust Fork of the Black Warrior River in Blount County was coming to and end... or was it?" Please contact CScribner@blackwarriorriver.org or (205) 458-0095 for more details about this exciting event.

Sam is President of Friends of the Locust Fork River (FLFR), a grassroots organization dedicated to preserving the integrity of the Locust Fork River in its natural free-flowing state. With scenic beauty unsurpassed in Alabama - jagged cliffs, waterfalls, whitewater, smooth flowing sections, and sandy beaches - this mountain stream flows freely through Etowah, Marshall, and Blount Counties to form the Black Warrior River in northwest Jefferson County. A mecca for kayakers and canoers, the Locust Fork river is listed in the top 2% of the nation's rivers with "outstandingly remarkable" values. The Friends of Locust Fork's website is <http://www.dease.net/flfr/>

A few days before Sam's paddling presentation at Birmingham Southern, come honor the Friends of the Locust Fork River's dedication to preserving this unique free-flowing river at its 15th Anniversary Celebration. Blount County native son, Dr. Doug Phillips, of Discovering Alabama fame is the guest speaker. Saturday, April 8, 2006; 5-8:00 PM, B.S. Lloyd Lodge at Palisades Park (Blount County). For more info, contact otebear@urisp.net



Sam Howell rests during his 500-mile kayak trip from Blount County to Mobile Bay. He will present a free slideshow of his Black Warrior paddling adventure in April at the Southern Environmental Center at Birmingham Southern College.
© Sam Howell, *Friends of the Locust Fork River*

A b o u t B l a c k W a r r i o r R I V E R K E E P E R

The Mission of Black Warrior RIVERKEEPER, Inc. (BWR) is to protect and restore the Black Warrior River and its tributaries. BWR is a 501(c)(3) tax-exempt non-profit organization that serves the needs of over 1.1 million people throughout sixteen counties in the heart of Alabama. Monitoring the river and holding industry accountable for their discharged pollutants has made BWR an important proponent of clean water and public health throughout the watershed. Founded in 2001 by Birmingham citizens, its three full-time employees include Nelson Brooke—Riverkeeper (patrolman and spokesman), Charles Scribner—Director of Development, and David Whiteside—Interim Executive Director. BWR also benefits greatly from the services of its in-house Chief Prosecuting Attorney, Mark Martin. Black Warrior Riverkeeper is governed by a board of directors and is a proud member of WATERKEEPER Alliance and the Nonprofit Resource Center of Alabama.

A b o u t W A T E R K E E P E R A L L I A N C E

The first Riverkeeper patrol boat was launched by fisherman and their friends who mobilized in 1966 to challenge polluters on the Hudson River. That Riverkeeper’s contributions to the Hudson’s amazing recovery has inspired the creation of 157 locally funded and controlled “Waterkeeper” organizations on waterways across the country and the world. Waterkeepers (including Alabama’s Choctawhatchee Riverkeeper, Hurricane Creekkeeper and Mobile Baykeeper) patrol local waterways, respond to citizen complaints, and enforce environmental laws. WATERKEEPER Alliance was founded in 2000 to connect and support local Waterkeeper organizations, while allowing them full control over their finances and administrative decisions. The Alliance offers legal, scientific, and administrative advice, provides networking opportunities, and often advocates for issues common to multiple local Waterkeepers (such as mercury pollution — a major issue in the Black Warrior River basin).

M E M B E R S H I P F O R M



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Black Warrior RIVERKEEPER®
712 37th Street South
Birmingham, AL 35222



NAME(S) - please list everyone in household, so they can all be members!

ADDRESS: _____

PHONE(S): _____

E-MAIL(S): _____

If you enjoy the Black Warrior, its tributaries, or its Sipsey, Mulberry and Locust Forks, please tell us how and where:

PLEASE CHECK A CATEGORY:

- _____ Speckled Darter.....\$10
- _____ Redfin Darter \$25
- _____ Warrior Darter \$50
- _____ Tuscaloosa Darter\$100
- _____ Watercress Darter \$250
- _____ Vermilion Darter \$1,000
- _____ Snapping Turtle.....\$5,000
- _____ Alligator Snapping Turtle.....\$10,000
- _____ OTHER (Please List)

Please make checks payable to: Black Warrior RIVERKEEPER

Black Warrior Riverkeeper, Inc. is a 501(c)(3) tax-exempt charitable organization.
Your contribution or membership is tax-deductible to the extent allowed by law.
No goods or services of monetary value will be provided in exchange for this contribution.



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Davy Jones, Joy Abbott, and Bill Trotter— Our newsletters have steadily improved with the printing assistance provided by these three EBSCO employees. Newsletters are a crucial tool for informing our members, without whom we could not succeed or even exist!

PRADCO— This division of EBSCO has donated many excellent fishing lures for Black Warrior RIVERKEEPER to auction at fundraisers and sell at Homewood's Red Rain Environmental Store and online at www.RedRainStore.com. PRADCO (www.LureNet.com), is America's largest manufacturer of fishing lures. Their original Smithwick lure won the 2005 Bassmaster Classic!



Knight & Hale— This EBSCO division donates hunting equipment and accessories to Black Warrior RIVERKEEPER for our frequent silent auctions. Black Warrior Riverkeeper believes that hunters, like fishermen, are often the environment's best stewards. We encourage you to enjoy the outdoors!