



North Albuquerque Acres Community Association

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President's Message

NAACA Neighbors,
Fall has arrived and we're reminded of hot air balloons, chile harvest, football, and cooler weather. Here are a few updates to share with you:

I would like to invite all our NAA neighbors to the **NAACA Annual Community Meeting on 11/15/2022 @ 6:00 pm at Sandia Presbyterian Church.** Come and hear the latest news affecting our community, ask questions, discuss concerns, and hear special guest speakers, (including crime prevention specialists). Members will elect 2023 Board of Directors.

The NAACA Board are volunteers and your neighbors. We research issues such as: sector plan protection, zoning, issues with drainage (AMAFCA), and road conditions. We work closely with city, county, and state offices when necessary to protect our neighborhood and neighbors. We petition government for Capital improvement funds for roads and infrastructure, sponsor community engaging events such as Annual Spring Clean-up, and publish a community oriented bi-annual newsletter.

We are **currently seeking a 2023 Treasurer** to join our Leadership Board. Please visit our website for more information: NAACA.info. A note of THANKS to Len Bugge' for serving as our current Treasurer and providing 12 years of volunteer service to our Board/NAA Community! We wish him a well-deserved and restful retirement!!

Your membership counts and we rely on membership funds collected to protect our neighborhood. Please encourage your NAA neighbors to join us! Annual dues are only \$25/year! For new members, or existing members to bring your membership current and to pay 2023 dues, please visit our website at NAACA.info to make your **secure online payment by credit card or bank draw.**





NAACA

ANNUAL COMMUNITY MEETING

TUESDAY
NOVEMBER 15TH
6PM

AT

SANDIA
PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH

10704 Paseo del Norte NE

(Cont. from page 1)

Please be sure to continue to review our website at **NAACA.info** for current community resources and updates.

On 9/28/22, A few of our Board Members and neighbors met with **PNM Government and Community Relations Staff**. They wanted to get feedback on what went wrong between PNM and the NAA neighbors as well as with PNM’s appointed “Community Working Group”, regarding the proposed Palomas Substation. PNM took notes and suggestions but did not divulge any significant information on revisiting the Palomas substation location plan. The NAACA made it clear that we are not backing down from protecting our NAA sector plan!! We will keep our members informed when we are provided with any new significant information.

Best Regards,
David Neale, President NAACA
President@NAACA.info



Balloon Fiesta (Dass Ascension)



**NAA
NEIGHBOR
SPOTLIGHT**

Len Buggé



We are very grateful to Len for his 12 years of volunteer service on the NAACA board and to our NAA community. He has served in several capacities including Newsletter Secretary, Membership Secretary, Director at Large and as Treasurer. We sincerely appreciate his hard work and dedication to our neighborhood.

THANKS LEN!!



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Buzzing Beasts

By
Richard Shackley & Steve Shackley

If you have spent time patrolling the Foothills trails, exploring the Petroglyphs, gazing upon the expanse of the Volcanoes, wandering among the tall trees of the East Mountains, walking under the shade of the Cottonwoods in the Bosque, or just working in your garden, you have probably heard a “buzzing” sound in the leaf litter, under a Juniper tree, or in an outcrop of rocks. The sound could have been the rustling of leaves in the wind, or the singing of the cricket-like Cicada. But more likely the buzzing sound was from the ultra-fast shaking tail of a Rattler, or Rattlesnake.

Snakes have been slithering through forests, deserts, grasslands, jungles, and swamps for over 160 million years, but the Rattlesnake is a more recent critter to emerge on the snake family tree, having first rattled its tail some 4 million years ago. There are about 36 known species of Rattlesnakes with between 65 and 70 subspecies, and are found only in the Americas. From the southern tip of Argentina to southern Canada, and from the Eastern Seaboard to the California coast, you can hear the familiar rattle in a variety of ecosystems, but the Rattlesnake is most common in the Southwestern United States and Northern Mexico.

In New Mexico, there are 9 species of Rattlesnakes but only 4 are found in Bernalillo County and Albuquerque. The Western Diamondback Rattlesnake (*Crotalus atrox*) can be found throughout the greater Albuquerque area (and throughout most of New Mexico); the Prairie or Western Rattlesnake (*Crotalus viridis*) found mostly on the West Mesa (widespread throughout the Midwest); the Northern Black-Tailed Rattlesnake (*Crotalus molossus molossus*) more common in high elevation settings; and the less common Desert Massasagua (*Sistrurus catanatus edwardsii*).



Western Diamondback-Elena Gallegos Trail 342



Prairie



Northern Black-Tailed-Domingo Baca Trail (8,200 Ft. elev.)



Massasagua

Rattlesnakes are peculiar not only for their rattle (made of Keratin, like your fingernails), and that they are in a group of just a few reptiles that give “live birth”, but for their combination of hunting skills and physical attributes. Rattlesnake are ambush predators and like all pit vipers, they have two organs that can sense radiation, and a set of heat-sensing "pits" below their eyes that help them locate prey and move towards it, based on the prey's heat signature. Their tongues collect scent molecules helping to guide the snake's blindingly fast strike. But don't fret, they aren't people hunters! People do get bitten by Rattlesnakes but fatalities are rare, and with proper and immediate medical attention, full recovery can be expected.

If you come across a Rattlesnake, don't be too alarmed. They won't chase you, they won't hypnotize you, and they usually won't bite you unless you are careless enough to stick your hands or feet in places in which you can't see. Just be careful when scrambling through the outback and if you come across a Buzzing Beast, give it a wide berth, watch your step, and respect the awesome critter you have encountered.



These two western diamond-backed rattlesnakes were encountered this month by the authors on trails off Cibola National Forest Road 333 showing the variability in coloration common in New Mexico. Like most reptiles they can slowly change color based on their environment when they shed their skin.

Richard and Steve Shackley are Trail Watch Volunteers for Albuquerque Open Space



Recycling Resources and Etiquette
 Contributed by Amber Logan

With our curbside recycling and convenient recycling drop-off locations in NAA, choosing to recycle is easier than ever. Still, it is super frustrating to see bags of garbage mixed in with the recyclables.

Recycling mistakes often result in contamination of otherwise recyclable materials, which means that the materials end up being sent to the landfill anyway.

This is where the rules of recycling etiquette can help. Below are some basics:

- Focus on the most valuable materials – clean bottles, cans, paper, and cardboard. If you’re not sure whether something is recyclable, throw it in the garbage.
- Do not put glass in your curbside recycle bin. Glass can be recycled in the designated yellow bin at Eagle Rock or a nearby drop off location (e.g., Albertsons at Ventura/Paseo).
- Do not bag recyclables. They must be loose in the bin! No plastic bags, film, or flexible packaging.
- Not everything made from plastic is recyclable. No garden hoses, rope, leashes, wire, or string. No dirty diapers. No cups with plastic or wax coating. No polystyrene foam or plastic.
- Keep items clean and dry. No food waste. No soiled paper towels, napkins, and tissues. No greasy pizza boxes.

Please check out the following website sources for more detailed information and recycling expert tips:

<https://www.bernco.gov/public-works/public-works-services/trash-recycling/>

<https://theeverydayenvironmentalist.com>



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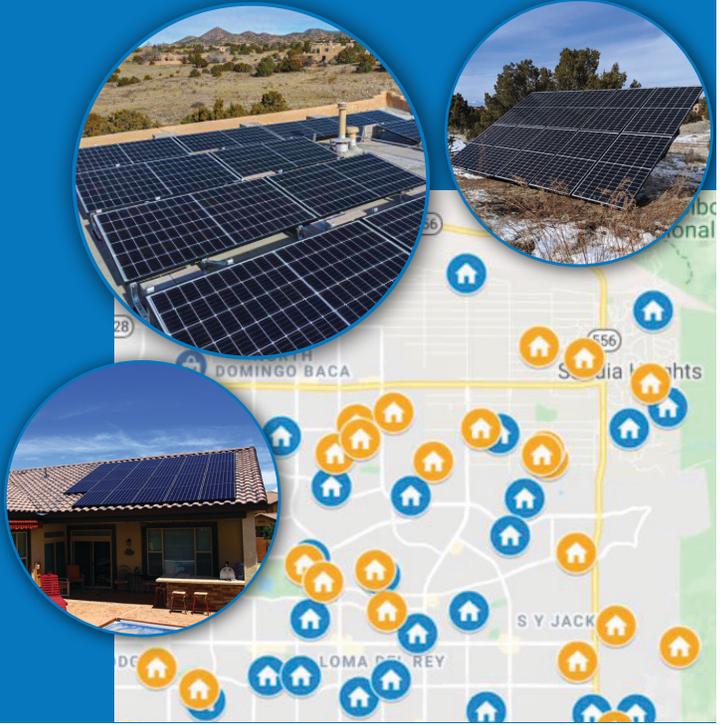
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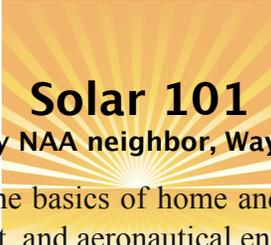


Doortech Garage Door Technician

Mike Garcia
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Solar 101

Contributed by NAA neighbor, Wayland K. Adams

Hi, and welcome to Solar 101 covering the basics of home and business solar systems. After retiring from a long career as a fighter pilot, airline pilot, and aeronautical engineer, I got interested in solar systems, first for myself, then my neighbors and now the community as a whole.

I am often asked about the pros and cons of going solar and the viability of such systems. Done right, solar can be a huge benefit in reducing your energy costs, great for the environment, and good for your home or business value. But what are the basics of a solar system. Solar energy (or solar power) is the energy we generate from sunlight. Through a process known as the **photovoltaic effect**, energy from the sun is converted into electricity for use in our home or business. This conversion process is accomplished by a solar system.

The three major components of a solar system are:

1. Solar Panels – Used to convert sun energy to DC power. Can be roof mounted or ground mounted.
2. Inverter(s) – Converts the DC power from the panels to AC power for consumption in your home or business.
3. Racking – Used to mount the solar panels on your roof or ground.

For purposes of this discussion, it is assumed the solar system is tied to the power grid (utility lines). Typically, a solar system will produce more power than needed during the daylight hours so there needs to be a way to store the excess power for later use. The primary way to do this is by putting the excess power out on the grid, and then drawing from the grid when power is needed. This can also be done using batteries if desired or a combination of the two. If the system is not tied to the grid, there are other considerations not covered in this article.

Pros and Cons of a solar system.

Pros:

- Renewable: Sunlight is an infinite resource.
- Lower Electric Bills: A properly sized system can drop your electric bill to \$0 except for a small service charge from the utility company.
- Improve Property Value: Homes with solar systems sell for \$14,329 more on average.

Cons:

- High up-front cost: Even small systems cost a few thousand dollars, and full-scale systems for a family home can reach a 5-figure price tag. Though it pays for itself in the long run, it can be prohibitively expensive to get started. (See discussion on financing further on.)
- Location and Weather Dependent: Solar panels don't like shade, snow, clouds, and other obstacles which block the sun.
- Takes up space: Solar panels are over 3 feet wide and 6-7 feet tall making space a consideration.
- Reliance on the grid: A straight up solar system will not operate if grid (utility) power is lost. Backup, if needed, can be provided by batteries or a generator.

Steps to planning a solar system. This is generally done in conjunction with a solar contractor.

1. Sizing the system. The size of the system needed is calculated by looking at the amount of power used for a one-year period. This information is from the power bills. The system size is set to produce the same amount of power over a one-year period recognizing that a solar system will produce more power in the summer and less in the winter. For example, if 12,000 kWhrs (kilo watts hours) are used in a year, it would take a 7600-watt system to produce that amount of power in a year here in the Albuquerque area. A 7600-watt system could be made of up of 19 400-watt panels.

2. Determining a location. Typically, the panels are installed on the roof or can be ground mounted. The solar contractor will design the layout of the panels and prepare a bill of materials.
3. At this point, the system can be quoted, and an agreement reached on installing the system.
4. Applications. An application will need to be made to PNM and the building authority (city, county, or state) for the given location.
5. Once the applications are approved, the system can be installed and tested.
6. Final inspections are done by the building authority and PNM. Once those are completed, the system can be operated.

Those are the very basics of a solar system. Here are some other questions that are often asked:

1. How does billing work with a solar system installed?

Answer – The electric meter records the amount of electricity used. For each billing period, meter readings are taken, and the amount of electricity used during the period is determined and billed. With a solar system installed, the same thing happens but with a major difference. During daylight hours, the solar system will typically produce more power than is used. This excess power is put on the grid which turns the meter backwards. During times, such as night, power is being taken from the grid which turns the meter forward. When the meter readings are taken, the difference between the electricity taken from the grid minus the electricity supplied to the grid is determined. In other words, the net electricity used for the billing period which can be a negative number. This is called net metering. When the net electricity used is a negative number, a credit is issued which can be used for subsequent billing periods to offset positive net electricity used.

2. Are there government rebates for installing a solar system?

Answer – yes, in the form of tax credits when filing a tax return. The federal tax credit is 30% good from now through 2032. The NM state tax credit is currently 10%. For example, if the solar system total cost is \$20,000, the federal tax credit will be \$6,000, the state tax credit will be \$2,000, yielding a net cost of \$12,000 for the solar system.

3. What are the options for financing a solar system?

Answer - There are four common approaches to secure financing for your solar system. In order from highest to lowest value, they are:

- Cash
- Personal or Home Equity Loan
- Solar Lease
- Solar PPAs (Power Purchasing Agreements)



Cash is the most straight forward. Typically, there would be a payment of half at the time installation begins and a final payment when the project is completed. The tax credits are claimed by the owner at the time tax returns are filed.

A **home equity loan** will typically have the lowest interest rate over a personal loan. Taking out a loan to buy the system means you own the system and can claim the tax credits for going solar. That 40% credit when you file your taxes can help you pay back your loan ahead of schedule.

Under a **solar lease** agreement, the solar installer builds a system on your property, but they still own the equipment. It is the installer (not you) who gets to claim tax credits. The installer leases the equipment to you for a monthly fee, and you get to use 100% of its production regardless of how much power it generates.

Power Purchasing Agreements (PPAs) are similar to leases. The solar installer builds a system on your property and claims the tax credits. The only difference is that instead of leasing the equipment, you pay a flat rate for the power you use. There are variations in specific PPAs and leases which should be completely understood before entering such agreements. It is most important to understand what happens in the event you decide to sell your property. Both PPAs and leases fall behind cash and loans in terms of lifetime value. But they do offer the ability to get a solar system with no upfront costs.

4. How long will a solar system last?

Answer – The life of a solar system is normally considered to be 25 plus years. Most manufacturers guarantee under warranty that their panels will be at least 80% efficient for 25 years. This means that over the life of a solar panel, efficiency will degrade to some extent but the panels will continue to operate for 25 years and beyond.

Warranties for other components of the system, may have shorter periods. However, experience has shown that solar systems are extremely reliable. You should clarify with your installer on the warranties associated with your solar system.

5. Does a solar system require batteries?

Answer – For a solar system tied to the grid (utility company), batteries are optional. These optional batteries are used for backup in case utility power is lost. For solar systems not tied to the grid, batteries are required. Batteries are an expensive part of the system and options should be discussed with your installer.

Solar systems can be very advantageous and deserve your consideration. I hope this article has helped clarify some of the basics. Please feel to reach out to me by phone, text, or email. I am always happy to help answer questions and explain solar systems in more detail. **Wayland K. Adams, wayland@adamsfinesolar.com, (505) 353-2255**



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BEE AWARE!!



PESTICIDES KILL BEES

Many of our NAA neighbors are beekeepers and are sadly experiencing the loss of some of their hives because of local pesticide use. **Please do not use pesticides.**

Use a natural alternative for weed killing. A mixture of white vinegar, salt and liquid dish soap is effective. You can reference the internet for other natural spray mixtures that can be used for fruit trees and flowering bushes. Please help protect and save our honey producing bees.



TULAREMIA & PLAGUE

Unfortunately there have been cases in North Albuquerque Acres of Plague and Tularemia, also known as Rabbit Fever. Because Tularemia is a reportable disease, the test kit has to be ordered from the state and vets don't usually order this blood test.

This disease is **highly transmittable**, with several ways that it can be transmitted **to pets as well as to humans**. Without immediate proper treatment, there can be severe illness and can be fatal! Please monitor your pets including avoiding exposure to rabbit feces that can be disease transmitting even without ingestion.



Poached Fish Recipe & Seafood Watch Contributed by Peg Valencia

4, 4-6oz fish (fresh or thawed and patted dry) - **1 Quart broth** (low-sodium chicken, beef or vegetable); you may also use a white wine - **2 medium lemons** (1 zested and juiced, the other sliced thin) - **1 bunch of Italian flat leaf parsley**- chopped - **4 pats butter** (1/2 tablespoon each) - **Salt and pepper** to taste

1. Choose a skillet with a tight fitting lid and sized to fit pieces of fish without crowding.
2. Pour in broth, zest and juice of lemon, ¼ cup of parsley, salt, pepper and bring to gentle simmer. Note: level of liquid should come up half way the depth of the piece of fish (don't totally submerge fish).
3. Once simmering, carefully place each piece of fish (skin side down) into poacher. To each piece add salt, pepper, pat of butter, and layer lemon slices.
4. Cover and simmer for 10-15 minutes. At 10 minutes, open lid and check for doneness (opaque color and flakiness). Add more cooking time if needed.
5. Once done, remove from poacher and onto serving plate.
6. Consider simmering poaching liquid until reduced ½ volume, add several pats of butter and incorporate. Serve sauce over fish and top with fresh parsley.
7. Serve with rice/noodles and vegetables.

<p>Your Choices Matter</p> <p>Many of the fish we enjoy are in trouble due to destructive fishing and farming practices.</p> <p>You can make a difference for our ocean by making responsible seafood choices.</p> <p>Use these recommendations for popular seafood when dining and shopping.</p> <p><small>Printed on 100% recycled paper, using a process that is 100% carbon neutral.</small></p>	<p>Take Action</p> <p>ASK "Do you sell sustainable seafood?" Let businesses know it is important to you.</p> <p>BUY Best Choices first.</p> <p>CHOOSE Good Alternatives if you can't find a Best Choice and visit SeafoodWatch.org for the full list.</p> <p></p> <p>SeafoodWatch.org</p>	<p>Seafood Watch</p> <p>The Monterey Bay Aquarium Seafood Watch program helps consumers and businesses choose seafood that's fished or farmed in ways that support a healthy ocean, now and for future generations.</p> <p></p> <p>Monterey Bay Aquarium</p> <p><small>The seafood recommendations in this guide are credited to the Monterey Bay Aquarium Foundation ©2022. All rights reserved.</small></p>	<p></p> <p>Monterey Bay Aquarium</p> <p>Seafood WATCH</p> <p></p> <p><small>TILAPIA</small></p> <p>Southwest Consumer Guide</p> <p>Sept. 2022 - Feb. 2023</p>
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<p>BEST CHOICES</p> <p>Arctic char (farmed) Bass (US farmed) Catfish (US) Clams (farmed) Cockles Cod: Pacific (Alaska) Crab: King, Snow & Tanner (Alaska) Lionfish (US) Lobster: Spiny (Mexico) Mussels (farmed) Oysters (farmed) Rockfish (Alaska, California, Oregon, & Washington) Sablefish/Black cod (Alaska) Salmon (New Zealand) Scallops (farmed) Seaweed (farmed) Shrimp (US farmed) Sole (US) Squid (CA) Swordfish (handlines, harpoons) Tilapia (Canada, Ecuador, Peru, & US) Trout (US farmed) Tuna: Albacore (trolls, pole and lines) Tuna: Skipjack (Pacific trolls, pole and lines)</p>	<p>GOOD ALTERNATIVES</p> <p>Clams (US & Canada wild) Cod: Pacific (Canada & US) Crab: Southern king (Argentina) Lobster: Spiny (US) Mahi-mahi (US) Oysters (US wild) Sablefish/Black cod (Canada wild) Salmon: Atlantic (Faroe Islands & Maine farmed) Salmon (California, Oregon, & Washington) Shrimp (Canada & US wild, Ecuador, Honduras, & Thailand farmed) Squid (Chile & Peru) Squid: Jumbo (Chile, China, & Peru) Swordfish (US, trolls) Tilapia (Colombia, Honduras, Indonesia, Mexico, & Taiwan) Trout (Canada & Chile farmed) Tuna: Albacore (US longlines) Tuna: Skipjack (free school, imported trolls, pole and lines, US longlines) Tuna: Yellowfin (free school, trolls, pole and lines, US longlines)</p>	<p>AVOID</p> <p>Bass: Striped (US gillnet, pound net) Basa/Pangasius/Swai Branzino (Mediterranean farmed) Cod: Atlantic (gillnet, longline, trawl) Cod: Pacific (Japan & Russia) Crab (Asia & Russia) Halibut: Atlantic (wild) Lobster: Spiny (Belize, Brazil, Honduras, & Nicaragua) Mahi-mahi (imported) Octopus Orange roughy Salmon (Canada, Chile, Norway, & Scotland) Sharks Shrimp (other imported sources) Squid (Argentina, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, & Thailand) Swordfish (imported longlines) Tilapia (China) Tuna: Albacore (imported except trolls, pole and lines) Tuna: Bluefin Tuna: Skipjack(imported purse seines & Indian Ocean) Tuna: Yellowfin (imported longlines, purse seines, & Indian Ocean)</p>	<p>How to Use This Guide</p> <p>Most of our recommendations aren't on this guide and exceptions exist. Visit SeafoodWatch.org for the full list.</p> <p>Best Choices Buy first; they're well managed and caught or farmed responsibly.</p> <p>Good Alternatives Buy, but be aware there are concerns with how they're caught, farmed or managed.</p> <p>Avoid Take a pass on these for now; they're caught or farmed in ways that harm marine life or the environment.</p>
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NM State Fair Blue Ribbon Carne Adovada

Contributed by Peg Valencia



Use Crock pot - overnight is best on low (8-9 hours) and awake to garlicky yumminess!

Prepare Chiles:

12-18 Medium sized dried red chile pods dusted (wiped clean with damp paper towel). Lay out in single layer on cookie sheet and broil (lightly toast) each side (do not burn!) You may use a comal and toast on stove top instead. Take off stem and deseed by splitting pods open. Soak (submerged) in boiling water (1-2" in a shallow pan) for 15 minutes or more.

Prepare Pork Roast (3-4lbs):

Using a deep skillet on medium high, add 2-3 Tbs of canola oil. Generously salt all sides of pork roast and brown each side. Place browned pork roast in crockpot and finish making red chile.

Red Chile Sauce:

In a blender, place peeled garlic (up to a whole bulb) and enough hot water to cover (let it "stew the rawness out" for a few minutes while getting other ingredients ready).

To blender, add: 1-2 Tbs of canola oil, 1-2 Tbs kosher salt

Carefully, add soaked chile pods and enough of the soaking liquid to cover 1-2".

Blend on high for 5 minutes. Add more chile soaking liquid to consistency of a milk shake. Blend for 2 more minutes. Taste for salt and oregano.

Pour blended chile sauce (save 1/2 cup in fridge for later) over pork roast. It will seem like too much sauce, but it won't be. Cook on low over night...or cook on high 6-7 hours. Shred meat with forks...add the saved chile sauce if it seems too dry. Enjoy!



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Contributed by Becky Perry

Local Market Update for September 2022

A Research Tool Provided by the Greater Albuquerque Association of REALTORS®



North Albuquerque Acres Area – 20

East of Ventura St NE / Holbrook St NE, South of Elena Dr NE, West of Tennyson St NE, North of San Antonio Dr NE

Single-Family Detached	September			Year to Date		
	2021	2022	Percent Change	Thru 9-2021	Thru 9-2022	Percent Change
Key Metrics						
New Listings	17	6	- 64.7%	164	110	- 32.9%
Pending Sales	10	7	- 30.0%	122	84	- 31.1%
Closed Sales	17	7	- 58.8%	127	79	- 37.8%
Days on Market Until Sale	19	19	0.0%	23	16	- 30.4%
Median Sales Price*	\$803,500	\$808,158	+ 0.6%	\$693,000	\$775,000	+ 11.8%
Average Sales Price*	\$761,559	\$796,900	+ 4.6%	\$748,624	\$880,673	+ 17.6%
Percent of List Price Received*	98.7%	96.6%	- 2.1%	99.1%	100.8%	+ 1.7%
Inventory of Homes for Sale	29	15	- 48.3%	--	--	--
Months Supply of Inventory	2.2	1.7	- 22.7%	--	--	--

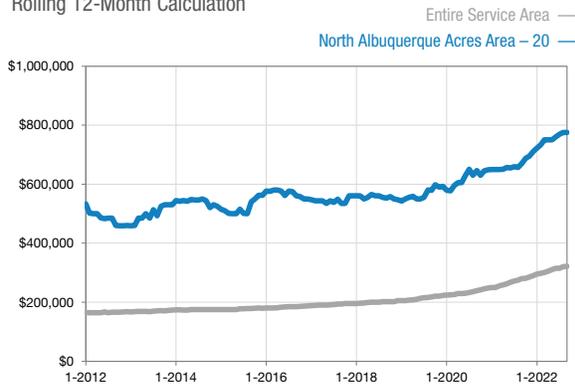
* Does not account for sale concessions and/or downpayment assistance. | Percent changes are calculated using rounded figures and can sometimes look extreme due to small sample size.

Single-Family Attached	September			Year to Date		
	2021	2022	Percent Change	Thru 9-2021	Thru 9-2022	Percent Change
Key Metrics						
New Listings	0	0	0.0%	1	0	- 100.0%
Pending Sales	0	0	0.0%	1	0	- 100.0%
Closed Sales	0	0	0.0%	1	0	- 100.0%
Days on Market Until Sale	--	--	--	9	--	--
Median Sales Price*	--	--	--	\$300,000	--	--
Average Sales Price*	--	--	--	\$300,000	--	--
Percent of List Price Received*	--	--	--	100.0%	--	--
Inventory of Homes for Sale	0	0	0.0%	--	--	--
Months Supply of Inventory	--	--	--	--	--	--

* Does not account for sale concessions and/or downpayment assistance. | Percent changes are calculated using rounded figures and can sometimes look extreme due to small sample size.

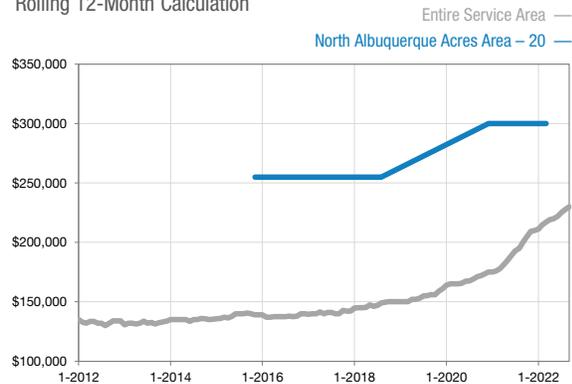
Median Sales Price - Single-Family Detached

Rolling 12-Month Calculation



Median Sales Price - Single-Family Attached

Rolling 12-Month Calculation



A rolling 12-month calculation represents the current month and the 11 months prior in a single data point. If no activity occurred during a month, the line extends to the next available data point.

Current as of October 5, 2022. All data from the Southwest Multiple Listing Service. Report © 2022 ShowingTime.

PLEASE CONTINUE TO WATCH FOR AND REPORT ILLEGAL DUMPING IN NAA

(See Resource Link at [NAACA.info](http://www.NAACA.info))

Bern Co Planning & Development Services Department - (505) 314-0310

City of Albuquerque - 311

State of New Mexico - (866) 428-6535

<https://www.bernco.gov/planning/lets-talk-trash/>

NAA street pothole (3 day repair response)

(505) 848-1503



We are your neighbors, volunteering on your behalf, to help protect our beautiful North Albuquerque Acres neighborhood.

We invite our members to participate and volunteer with us.

Email president@NAACA.info

To bring your membership current and to pay 2023 dues, please visit our website at NAACA.info to make your secure online payment by credit card or bank draw.

NAACA is communicating via electronic mail. Please send any updated contact and email address info or any membership questions to: membership@naaca.info



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