VOL 40 / NO 4 OCTOBER–DECEMBER 2010

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
BULLETIN

Desert Conservation Plan Looks Promising



Greg Suba

CNPS is hopeful that the in-progress Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan will reduce impacts to desert flora and fauna, such as at this site in the Mojave Desert.

By Greg Suba

Federal and state agencies managing land and resources in California are preparing a landscape-level conservation plan in order to expedite the siting and development of renewable energy facilities across California's desert ecoregion. The purpose of the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan, or DRECP, is to protect desert wildlife and wildlands while expediting desert renewable energy production. Implicit to the success of the DRECP is the preservation of the ecological needs of desert plant species and vegetation communities.

To assist the DRECP process, CNPS has gathered and prioritized information relevant to the conservation of intact natural vegetation communities and rare plant populations within the desert planning area, and continues to work to ensure that the final plan provides adequate protections for sensitive habitat. CNPS's role in this planning process has been all the more critical, given the tendency for state and federal agencies to pay more attention to issues affecting wildlife than to plants. Yet as CNPS members know, it is the plants themselves that provide the underlying habitat values necessary to support desert wildlife.

For over a year, CNPS and others have advocated for more reliance on distributed renewable energy generation (e.g., rooftop solar) to complement properly sited large generation facilities. More rooftop solar generation would ease the pressure to build massive desert facilities and reduce impacts to desert flora and fauna. CNPS has also advocated for siting large solar energy generation facilities in locations that minimize negative impacts to desert wildlands.

(continued on page 6)

Keeping a Watchful Eye on Development Projects

Persistence of DKY Chapter results in a win for all

By Lori Hubbart

On December 1, 2009, the Dorothy King Young Chapter learned of a proposal to construct a cell phone tower on private land near Mendocino. The proposed site was within California's Coastal Zone, which generally extends at least 1,000 yards inland from the mean high tide line. Although the county neglected to send the full botanical report with the proposal, plant references in the supporting documents raised some red flags.

Clearly two rare trees, Mendocino cypress *(Hesperocyparis pygmaea)*, and Bolander pine *(Pinus contorta* ssp. *bolanderi)*, were present. Together they define a rare plant alliance called Mendocino Cypress Woodland (pygmy forest). This alliance is also specified as an Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area (ESHA) in Mendocino's Local Coastal Program (LCP), thanks to a 1983 Sierra Club lawsuit. (LCPs are planning tools used by local governments to guide use of land and water in the Coastal Zone, and must be approved by the California Coastal Commission.)

(continued on page 6)



From the Executive Director

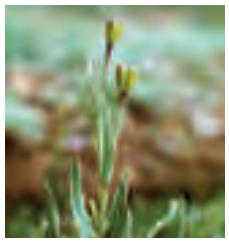
Rare plant treasure hunting on Walker Ridge

Most of you have heard about the popular Rare Plant Treasure Hunt. This is a new program developed by our Education Director Josie Crawford and former Rare Plant Program Director Nick Jensen that teams experienced botanists with amateurs to search for and validate old documented populations of rare plant species, or to find and document new ones.

As executive director, I'm usually preoccupied with the business affairs of CNPS, so it's a rare treat when an opportunity comes along for me to get out in the field with one of our botanical experts. Last month, when our Conservation Director Greg Suba was not able to attend a stakeholder tour of the Walker Ridge project area due to a conflict, I jumped at the chance to step in for him! Then UC Davis botanist Ellen Dean, also attending the tour, contacted me beforehand to see if I'd like to join her for some additional botanizing around the ridge afterwards. Following that amazing day, I can see how the Rare Plant Treasure Hunt has generated so much excitement.

Ellen Dean, who is a CNPS board member as well as director and curator of the Center for Plant Diversity herbarium at UC Davis, was a terrific guide both during and after the official tour. At one point during the day while others were discussing project specifics, she said, "That's sort of an interesting wash down there. Let's go check that out." After carefully sliding down a long hillside of loose soil and gravel to get to the bottom, what looked like a barren serpentine wash turned up a new unrecorded population of the delicate and rare adobe lily *(Fritillaria pluriflora)*.

It was simply an amazing day with breathtaking views of Bear Valley, the Sierras, Mount Shasta and Mount Diablo, and of course the incredible display of wildflowers! Ellen and I made several stops along the main access road, hiking off into the flora to see what special plants we might find there. And we found a lot, including mostly common, but lovely wildflowers like Mariposa lily *(Calochortus luteus)*, woolly sunflower *(Eriophyllum lanatum)*, and wallflower *(Erysimum capitatum)*, which were abundant in the ridge meadows and serpentine outcroppings. But among the colorful floral carpets we experienced that day, Ellen did show me two other CNPS List 4 plants—Mt. St. Helena morning glory *(Calystegia collina* ssp. *oxyphylla)* and serpentine milkweed *(Asclepias solanoana)*.



Tim Lowrey

The rare Adobe lily *(Fritillaria pluriflora)*.

Walker Ridge, standing above Bear Valley to the east and Indian Valley Reservoir to the west, is home to islands of serpentine dependent rare plants and vegetation communities. It is a special place in California and one that holds poignant memories for many CNPS members. Walker Ridge is also the proposed site of a large wind generation facility. CNPS is working with other stakeholders to propose more suitable locations for this technology.

Tara Hansen
Executive Director



Tara Hansen

Ellen Dean collecting the wooly-headed gilia *(Gilia capitata* ssp. *tomentosa)*.

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
2707 K Street, Suite 1
Sacramento, CA 95816-5113

Phone: 916-447-2677 Fax: 916-447-2727
Email: *cnps@cnps.org*
Website: *www.cnps.org*
CNPS Bulletin Email: *bhass@cnps.org*
Tara Hansen, Executive Director

2010 BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Brett Hall, President
Carol Witham, Vice President
Sarah Jayne, Secretary
Brad Jenkins, Treasurer
Lauren Brown (CC Rep),
Laura Camp, Ellen Dean,
Jane Hicks, Arvind Kumar,
Brian LeNeve (CC Rep), Vince Scheidt,
Alison Shilling

CHAPTER COUNCIL
Kevin Bryant, Chair
Larry Levine, Vice-Chair
Marty Foltyn, Secretary

CNPS BULLETIN
Bob Hass, Editor
Lisa Roth, Design
Diana Hickson, Arvind Kumar,
Joe and Doris Willingham, Proofreaders

MAILING LABEL CHANGES
Send to: *mmillett@cnps.org*

CNPS Grasslands Initiative

The California Native Plant Society (CNPS) is actively involved in categorizing, mapping, and conserving California's grassland vegetation. This research-focused initiative is especially timely on two counts.

First, we know less about upland grassland vegetation than any other major California ecosystem. As a result, most herbaceous uplands are carelessly labeled as "non-native grasslands." This is a misnomer since many grassland types contain a diversity of native plant and animal species.

Second, conservative estimates indicate we have lost over 90% of our grasslands, and they continue to disappear at an alarming rate. Strong measures are needed to conserve and restore remaining grassland habitats.

In the first phase of our project, we have begun amassing and analyzing the current body of existing literature, data, and research on California grassland systems. We have data on more than 30 new upland and mesic (moist) herbaceous alliances, including annual types such as white-tip clover swales *(Trifolium variegatum)* and popcorn flower fields *(Plagiobothrys nothofulvus)*, recently described in the second edition of *A Manual of California Vegetation*. However, many unique grassland habitats remain unsampled and undescribed.

Recent funding through CNPS, private donations, The Nature Conservancy, and Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has enabled us to begin the second phase of our initiative: conducting additional inventories to categorize the diversity of grassland types throughout the state. Over the next two years, with additional NRCS grant support, we will also investigate how annual plant communities vary over time by revisiting and resampling field sites.

This fall, we will analyze new and existing data to develop a more comprehensive classification of grassland vegetation. Through this project, we plan to publish information about new herbaceous vegetation types such as Spanish-clover fields *(Lotus purshianus)* and common monolopia fields *(Monolopia lanceolata)*.



Jennifer Buck-Diaz

Efforts are moving forward to analyze and describe new herbaceous vegetation types such as popcorn flower fields *(Plagiobothrys nothofulvus)*, shown here on Tejon Ranch.

Future actions will involve collaboration with partners to conserve and restore a representation of California grasslands, and education of landowners and the public about the values of grassland habitats. For more information, visit our website at *http://cnps.org/cnps/vegetation/grassland.php*, or contact Jennifer Buck-Diaz at jbuck@cnps.org.

Jennifer Buck-Diaz
Vegetation Ecologist

Aaron Sims New CNPS Rare Plant Botanist

We are very fortunate to have found Aaron Sims to fill the Rare Plant Botanist position at CNPS. Aaron was able to come on board a couple of weeks before the departure of Nick Jensen this past June. Nick and his wife Rachel are now pursuing a long-standing dream to travel through Southeast Asia and new Zealand, before moving to Idaho to attend graduate school.



Shannon Still

Aaron Sims

Aaron comes to CNPS with experience working in environmental consulting and as a biologist for California State Parks on the Central Coast, where he performed rare plant and vegetation surveys, aided in prescribed fire management, and produced a multitude of maps pertaining to sensitive resources, in addition to various other tasks. Aaron also monitored nesting seabirds for USFWS on a remote island off the coast of Alaska during the summer of 2008.

Aaron was the main contributor and map producer for the *San Luis Obispo Coast District North Coast Acquisitions Natural Resource Inventory* (Walgren et al. 2008) and author of the *Atlas of Sensitive Species of the Morro Bay Area* (2010), a collaborative project between California State Parks and the Morro Bay National Estuary Program. He holds a B.S. from Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo, in ecology and systematic biology with an emphasis in botany. In addition to his enthusiasm for field botany, Aaron enjoys hiking, backpacking, snowboarding, photography, travel, and ceramics.

Tara Hansen
CNPS Executive Director

CHAPTER NEWS

MONTEREY BAY CHAPTER:
A well-organized weed bashing program

Beginning in January 2003 and continuing to the present time, the Monterey Bay Chapter of CNPS began hosting an unbroken string of "weed bashes" three times a month at three high-priority restoration sites. They include Point Lobos State Reserve (east of Highway 1), the popular Soberanes Point and Rocky Ridge Trail that winds through the Soberanes Creek Watershed, and Carmel River State Beach. By returning monthly for eight consecutive years, CNPS volunteers and California State Parks staff have been trying to be as persistent as the invasive weeds.



Bruce Delgado

Volunteers and State Parks staff remove cape ivy from Soberanes Point.

The little-known portion of Point Lobos State Reserve east of Highway 1 boasts a beautiful Monterey pine forest, maritime chaparral, and a rare pygmy forest of Gowan cypress and bishop pines that were threatened by French broom and other invasives. The popular Rocky Ridge Trail that leads inland from Hwy 1 about 6.5 miles down the Big Sur coast here supports cape ivy and sticky eupatorium, which together threatened to choke Soberanes Creek and carpet the north facing slopes of the watershed. The coastal scrub on the breathtaking ocean side of Hwy 1 at Soberanes Point and its historic Whalers Knob, as well as Carmel River State Beach, were also threatened by cape ivy.

All sites are on track to have the target weeds eradicated. An average of 4 and as many as 20 volunteers participate in the weed bashes. It is amazing what a relatively small but persistent group of volunteers can do, and we're looking forward to celebrating our 100th set of weed bashes in April 2011.

Bruce Delgado
Invasives Coordinator

NAPA VALLEY CHAPTER:
Invasive plant control in a vernal pool meadow

In 1986 I was called to visit a property about five miles northeast of Napa to help a landowner named Sandy Ivey. She knew that her 40-acre parcel was situated in a special botanical landscape and she fully expected I would help her prove that.

Over the course of several months, I assembled a list of the over 250 species I found on and near the property. Specimens of one particular species were sent to Dr. Alva Day in Washington D.C., an expert on the genus *Navarretia*, who determined it to be few-flowered navarretia (*Navarretia leucocephala* ssp. *pauciflora*), a rare species otherwise known from populations in Lake County, over 30 miles away. Six other species proved to be rare in California or of limited distribution according to CNPS.

Sandy and her husband Doug decided they wanted to protect the rare plants on their property. When they moved out of the area, they left behind two properties with conservation easements held by the Land Trust of Napa County. In 2004 Sandy wrote up an 18-page management plan for a 20-acre parcel on one of the properties and created a $15,000 reserve fund to be used by the Napa Valley Chapter for invasive plant removal.

The chapter is currently focusing its control efforts on removing yellow star thistle in the vernal pool meadow where the few-flowered navarretia occurs. The funds are expected to cover at least 15 years of exotic weed removal as no more than $1,000 can be spent in any one year.



Jake Ruygt

The few-flowered navarretia *(Navarretia leucocephala* ssp. *pauciflora)*, Mead Ranch, Napa County, May–June 2010. This beautiful rare plant is now thriving thanks to Napa Valley Chapter members.

Jake Ruygt
Rare Plant Coordinator

Volunteer Recognition Awards

CNPS regularly recognizes members for outstanding contributions to the preservation and appreciation of California's native flora through its Volunteer Recognition Award. CNPS is grateful for all these volunteers have done.

Janet Fanning has served the Alta Peak Chapter of CNPS in many roles since 1992, during some very difficult times. While president from 1994 to 2004, she expanded the scope of its conservation focus by working with agencies responsible for large areas of open space, including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

Her continuing chapter involvement has included responsibility for the chapter's fall native plant sale; serving as membership chair, treasurer, and outreach chair; and helping to restore native vegetation and wildlife habitat in many areas, including on her own property. The common sense, enthusiasm, and positive attitude she has brought to this work has inspired other chapter members.

CNPS members are encouraged to submit award nominations to blairce@verizon.net through—or with the concurrence of—their chapter presidents.

Charles Blair, Chair
Volunteer Recognition Committee



Lori Dawn Isley

Janet Fanning

In Appreciation: Dr. Janice Barry

CNPS supporters come from all walks of life

Dr. Janice Barry is proof that some of CNPS's most dependable supporters are not botanists, biologists, or landscaping professionals. A general practice MD, Dr. Barry's love for California native plants began when she moved to Marin County in 1974. A knowledgeable neighbor named Marjorie Sommer invited her on a hike in Woodacre that June and pointed out all the plants along the way.

"I came home and wrote down everything I could remember," she said. That fateful hike sparked an interest that continues to this day and one that she instilled in her four children. In the late 1970s or early 1980s, Dr. Barry and her husband Peter began to take hikes with Marin County's well-known naturalist Bob Stewart and CNPS's own Wilma Follette. It was Wilma Follette who introduced Dr. Barry to the California Native Plant Society and prompted her to become a member.

Dr. Barry believes that anyone living in California should appreciate the variety of native landscapes throughout the state. When asked why she was such an enthusiastic CNPS supporter, she replied:

"I am grateful that CNPS exists, not only for its protection of the flora of California, but because it is one of the few venues that allows amateur scientists and students of nature to explore and contribute rather as they did in Darwin's time. Without a PhD in botany, anyone with an appreciation for the flora can find expert teachers and mentors; one can learn to their heart's delight, become quite expert, and hope to make an original contribution. This [outdoor] world is open to anyone and while walking in lovely California!"

CNPS is grateful to Dr. Barry's continuing generosity and the example she sets in her community through her appreciation of California's native plants and her belief that they must be protected.

Stacey Flowerdew
Membership and
Development Coordinator



Hillary Barry

Janice Barry

Desert Plan

(from page 1)

A panel of independent science advisors recently released their report with recommendations as to what the final DRECP should contain. The report sets as a priority the gathering of additional data needed to address current information gaps faced by the plan, and specifically identifies the need to invest in completing an up-to-date, high-resolution vegetation map for the Mojave Desert as soon as possible. The lack of a dependable vegetation base map hinders the ability of planners to predict the plan's effects on target species and communities, and to identify appropriate conservation actions.

The report advocates using "no regrets" strategies in the near term—such as siting developments only in already disturbed areas—in order to move forward with projects while more information becomes available to make course corrections and guide more difficult decisions in the plan over time.

CNPS supports recommendations of the Independent Science Advisors where their recommendations promote least-impact development of renewable energy generation facilities in California's deserts.

The Science Report and other plan information are available on the DRECP webpage at *www.DRECP.org.*

Greg Suba is CNPS Conservation Director.

Watchful Eye

(from page 1)

The DKY Chapter sent a letter to the Mendocino County Planning Commission explaining that this forest type qualifies as ESHA and dispelling the common, erroneous belief that non-stunted cypresses and pines somehow invalidate the rarity status of Mendocino Cypress Woodland.

When the Planning Commission approved the project despite our very thorough letter, the chapter appealed the project to the Coastal Commission. An appeal removes a project from the purview of the local government and puts it in the hands of the Coastal Commission.

The project was placed on the Coastal Commission's February agenda to determine if a "Substantial Issue" existed (i.e., whether it conformed to Coastal Act requirements). The project proponent, Verizon Communications, had the right to defer this hearing, and did so. As we pondered our next move, the landowner reached out to us with an invitation to visit the site.

Teresa Sholars, DKY rare plant coordinator and leading authority on Mendocino Cypress Woodland, and I toured the site on January 23. Mendocino Cypress Woodland was indeed present, but there was also an alternative project site on the land that was outside of the ESHA.

Working with Bob Merrill, director of the Coastal Commission's office in Eureka, we were able to arrange a subsequent site visit that included Mr. Merrill and two of his staff, county planning personnel, the project's consulting botanists, and several Verizon representatives.

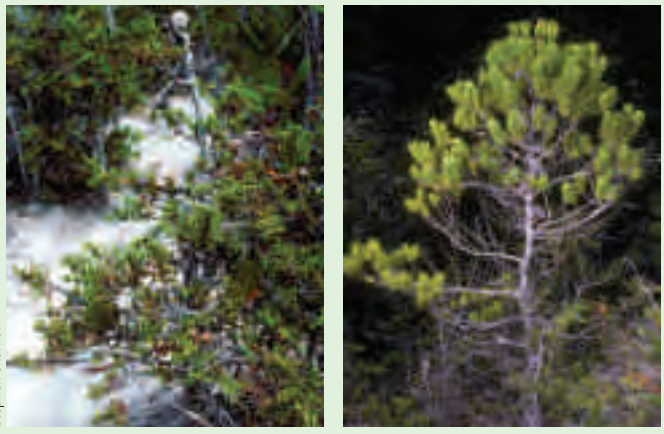
As we tromped through the forest, we located yet another site that was already partly cleared and had an unpaved access road. Out came the measuring tapes to confirm that this spot was indeed 100 feet from the ESHA boundary. The landowner much preferred this new project site, too.

Teresa was able to provide the group with critical information that helped them better understand the ecology of the pygmy forest and the scientific basis for determining when a plant community is considered rare.

Merrill thanked her for the information, and subsequently urged the Verizon representatives to prepare an amendment to their proposal, relocating the communications tower to the clearing we had identified.

After the Coastal Commission received the amended proposal, staff recommended denying the project as originally sited, and approving the project at the new tower location. At its public meeting on July 7, Merrill presented an excellent PowerPoint summary of the staff recommendations. His clear explanation of the issues resulted in the Commissioners voting unanimously to approve the project.

We wish it happened more often that stakeholders with differing interests and points of view would work together for a solution to a conservation issue that is satisfactory to all. Our experience demonstrates the importance of attempting to do so.



Stephen Sharnoff

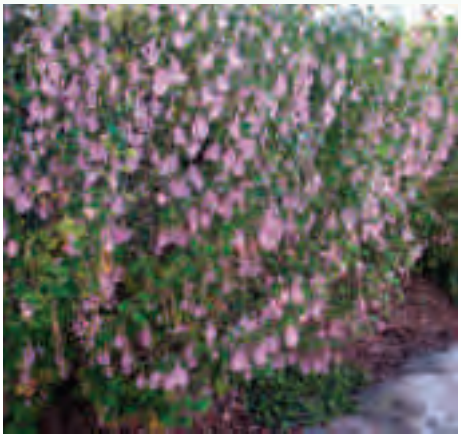
Two rare trees commonly found in pygmy forest habitat, Mendocino cypress (left) and Bolander pine (right), which were threatened by a proposed cell phone tower.

Lori Hubbart lives in Point Arena, Mendocino County, and is conservation chair for the Dorothy King Young (DKY) Chapter. She has served as president for DKY, for the Santa Clara Valley Chapter, and as CNPS State President from 1996 to 1998. Her participation in the Organization of Regional Coastal Activists (ORCA) has been invaluable for dealing with the California Coastal Act.

Winter Blooming Natives

By Greg Rubin

If you've thought that "nothing blooms in winter," then think again. There is an amazing array of native plants that can add cheerful color to a garden during the short days of solstice. In fact, for many natives, which emerge from summer dormancy in late fall, winter is the true start of spring—the time when they really begin to hit their stride.





Left: Greg Rubin , Right: Richard Halsey

Left: The pink flowering currant *(Ribes sanguineum glutinosum)* puts on a winter show of color like no other. Right: Some of the earliest harbingers of a colorful spring are winter blooming ceanothus *(C. tomentosus* and *C. verrucosus).*

Manzanita

Some of our grandest winter bloomers are in the genus Arctostaphylos, or the manzanitas. It is not uncommon to see a manzanita start setting flowers in November, and to continue blooming right into February or March. Many species appear as equal parts flower and foliage. Their white to pink blooms are often held in clusters that give the shrubs a tidy appearance, highlighted by their satiny red limbs and evergreen foliage.

Manzanitas come in all shapes, sizes, and colors, from groundcovers to trees. Lower-growing varieties include 'Pacific Mist,' 'Carmel Sur,' 'Radiant,' the extinct (but available) Franciscan manzanita *(A. hookeri franciscana)*, Arroyo de la Cruz manzanita *(A. cruzensis)*, and the brilliantly colored 'John Dourley.' Medium-sized forms are represented by the aptly named, colorful 'Sunset,' plus 'Howard McMinn,' 'Louis Edmunds,' 'Ian Bush,' rainbow manzanita *(A. rainbowensis)*, and Adams manzanita *(A. glandulosa adamsii)*. More upright/screening selections would include refugio manzanita *(A. refugioensis)*, 'Sentinel,' 'Ghostly,' big berry manzanita *(A. glauca)*, 'Mama Bear,' and 'Baby Bear.' Finally, if you are after a small patio tree, prune up 'Dr. Hurd' (like a small madrone) or 'Austin Griffith.'

Ribes

The other great group of winter flowering natives would have to be the currants and gooseberries in the genus Ribes. Evergreen currant *(R. viburnifolium)* is a low, evergreen, fragrant currant that loves the company of oaks. So do many upright forms like pink-flowered currant *(R. sanguineum glutinosum)* and white flowering currant *(R. indecorum)*. Hundreds of flower clusters may hang on each of these by January or February. The golden currant *(R. aureum gracillimum)* is a yellow winter flowering shrub that likes full sun and is covered in colorful, sweet berries by early spring. The fuchsia flowering gooseberry *(R. speciosum)* is a show stopper with its red fuchsia flowers hanging vertically from arching spiny stems (gooseberries have spines, currants do not). It also has edible jewel-like fruits.

Ceanothus

Many species of wild lilac are actually late winter bloomers. Species like wart-stemmed ceanothus *(C. verrucosus)*, woolly leaf lilac *(C. tomentosus)*, and hairy ceanothus *(C. oliganthus)* are lighting up the chaparral around January. Low-growing varieties like 'Snowball,' 'Joyce Coulter,' 'Yankee Point,' and maritime ceanothus *(C. maritimus)* are often in full bloom by February. Interestingly, these selections contrast with the magnificent lakeside or San Diego ceanothus *(C. cyaneus)*, whose large flower clusters do not begin to show until May and which can still be found as late as August in some areas.

Salvia

Surprisingly, there are sages that are winter blooming. The island black sage *(S. brandegei)* is one, as is black sage *(S. mellifera)*, and especially the creeping variety *(Salvia mellifera repens)* with light blue flowers and 'Point Sal' *(S. leucophylla)*.

Other Winter Flowering Natives

Winter bloom is not just limited to the preceding genera. Coast sunflower *(Encelia californica)* generally covers itself in flowers by January or February and can continue right into summer. Redbud *(Cercis occidentalis)* usually blooms during February and March. And two colorful, long-blooming perennial shrubs, San Diego County viguiera *(Viguiera laciniata)* and desert mallow *(Sphaeralcea ambigua)* can start blooming in February.

Greg Rubin is a landscape designer/contractor, and before that was an aerospace engineer. He discovered the joy and importance of California natives back in the mid-eighties, and has never looked back. His book on landscaping with California natives is due out from Timber Press in June 2011. He is a member of the San Diego Chapter of CNPS.

Organizational Memberships

Do you work for an agency, consulting firm, or nursery? If so, we invite your organization to join at or upgrade to one of these membership levels to enjoy additional benefits:

Blue Oak: $150
- 2 membership cards
- 1 Fremontia subscription
- 10% Fremontia ad discount and more!

Suggested for organizations of up to 3 employees

Gray Pine: $500
- 5 membership cards
- 2 Fremontia subscriptions
- Web listing
- 15% Fremontia ad discount and more!

Suggested for organizations of 4–6 employees

White Fir: $1,000
- 10 membership cards
- 3 Fremontia subscriptions
- Web listing
- 20% Fremontia ad discount
- 10% workshop discount
- 50% workshop discount for 1 student, and more!

Suggested for organizations of 7–10 employees

Coast Redwood: $2,500
- 10 membership cards
- 3 Fremontia subscriptions
- Web listing
- 25% Fremontia ad discount
- 10% workshop discount
- 50% workshop discount for 3 students, and more!

Suggested for organizations of 11 or more employees

Support CNPS. Upgrade to a level that's right for your organization. To learn more, visit:

www.cnps.org/join

Next Chapter Council Meeting

(Details available at: *http://cnps.org/cnps/admin/cc/*)

DEC 11–12, 2010 – SAN FRANCISCO STATE UNIVERSITY
HOST CHAPTER: YERBA BUENA

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY BULLETIN
2707 K STREET, SUITE 1
SACRAMENTO, CA 95816-5113

The California Native Plant Society is a statewide, nonprofit organization of amateurs and professionals with a common interest in learning about and preserving California's native plants and plant communities. Membership is open to all. Visit cnps.org

Printed on 50% recycled paper containing 25% post-consumer waste, processed chlorine-free.

NONPROFIT ORG
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
A.M.S.