

234692.1

Senator Mimi Stewart

RELATING TO TAXATION; INCREASING THE AMOUNT OF THE NEW
SOLAR MARKET DEVELOPMENT INCOME TAX CREDIT

SENATE BILL

58TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2027

INTRODUCED BY

DISCUSSION DRAFT

AN ACT

RELATING TO TAXATION; INCREASING THE AMOUNT OF THE NEW SOLAR
MARKET DEVELOPMENT INCOME TAX CREDIT.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

SECTION 1. Section 7-2-18.31 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2020,
Chapter 13, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-2-18.31. NEW SOLAR MARKET DEVELOPMENT INCOME TAX
CREDIT.--

A. For taxable years ending prior to January 1,
2032, a taxpayer who is not a dependent of another individual
and who, on or after March 1, ~~[2020]~~ 2027, purchases and
installs a solar thermal system, ~~[or]~~ a photovoltaic system or
a photovoltaic system with energy storage in a residence,
business or agricultural enterprise in New Mexico owned by that
taxpayer or by a federally recognized Indian nation, tribe or

.234692.1

underscored material = new
[bracketed material] = delete

1 pueblo and held in leasehold by that taxpayer may claim, and
2 the department may allow, a credit against the taxpayer's tax
3 liability imposed pursuant to the Income Tax Act in an amount
4 provided in Subsection C of this section. The tax credit
5 provided by this section may be referred to as the "new solar
6 market development income tax credit".

7 B. The purpose of the new solar market development
8 income tax credit is to encourage the installation of solar
9 thermal ~~[and]~~ systems, photovoltaic systems and photovoltaic
10 systems with energy storage in residences, businesses and
11 agricultural enterprises.

12 C. The department may allow a new solar market
13 development income tax credit of ~~[ten]~~ twenty-five percent of
14 the purchase and installation costs of a solar thermal ~~[or]~~
15 system, a photovoltaic system or a photovoltaic system with
16 energy storage.

17 D. The new solar market development income tax
18 credit shall not exceed ~~[six thousand dollars (\$6,000)]~~ fifteen
19 thousand dollars (\$15,000) per taxpayer per taxable year. The
20 department shall allow a tax credit only for a solar thermal
21 ~~[and]~~ system, a photovoltaic [systems] system and a
22 photovoltaic system with energy storage that are certified
23 pursuant to Subsection E of this section.

24 E. Subject to the limitation provided in Subsection
25 F of this section, a taxpayer shall apply for certification of

1 eligibility for the new solar market development income tax
2 credit from the energy, minerals and natural resources
3 department on forms and in the manner prescribed by that
4 department. Completed applications shall be considered in the
5 order received. The application shall include proof of
6 purchase and installation of a solar thermal ~~[or]~~ system, a
7 photovoltaic system or a photovoltaic system with energy
8 storage, that the system meets technical specifications and
9 requirements relating to safety, code and standards compliance,
10 solar collector orientation and sun exposure, minimum system
11 sizes, system applications and lists of eligible components and
12 any additional information that the energy, minerals and
13 natural resources department may require to determine
14 eligibility for the credit. A dated certificate of eligibility
15 shall be issued to the taxpayer providing the amount of the new
16 solar market development income tax credit for which the
17 taxpayer is eligible and the taxable year in which the credit
18 may be claimed. A certificate of eligibility for a new solar
19 market development income tax credit may be sold, exchanged or
20 otherwise transferred to another taxpayer for the full value of
21 the credit. The parties to such a transaction shall notify the
22 department of the sale, exchange or transfer within ten days of
23 the sale, exchange or transfer. The energy, minerals and
24 natural resources department shall provide the department
25 appropriate information for all certificates of eligibility in

1 a secure manner on regular intervals agreed upon by both
2 departments.

3 F. The annual aggregate amount of credits that may
4 be certified pursuant to Subsection E of this section in a
5 calendar year is ~~[as follows]~~ thirty million dollars
6 (\$30,000,000), and applications for certification received
7 after ~~[these limitations have]~~ this limitation has been met
8 shall not be approved.

9 ~~[(1) for calendar years 2020 through 2023,~~
10 ~~twelve million dollars (\$12,000,000) for each calendar year;~~
11 ~~provided that if this limitation has been met for any of those~~
12 ~~calendar years, an additional total of twenty million dollars~~
13 ~~(\$20,000,000) in credits may be certified for all of those~~
14 ~~calendar years; and provided further that credits certified~~
15 ~~pursuant to this paragraph shall be claimed only for taxable~~
16 ~~year 2023; and~~

17 ~~(2) for calendar years 2024 and thereafter,~~
18 ~~thirty million dollars (\$30,000,000) for each calendar year.]~~

19 G. A taxpayer may claim a new solar market
20 development income tax credit for the taxable year in which the
21 taxpayer purchases and installs a solar thermal ~~[or]~~ system, a
22 photovoltaic system or a photovoltaic system with energy
23 storage. To receive a new solar market development income tax
24 credit, a taxpayer shall claim the credit on forms and in the
25 manner prescribed by the department within twelve months

1 following the calendar year in which the system was installed
2 [~~provided that, for a taxpayer who receives a certificate of~~
3 ~~eligibility pursuant to Paragraph (1) of Subsection F of this~~
4 ~~section, the taxpayer shall apply to the department within~~
5 ~~twelve months following the calendar year in which the~~
6 ~~certification is made~~]. The claim shall include a
7 certification made pursuant to Subsection E of this section.

8 H. That portion of a new solar market development
9 income tax credit that exceeds a taxpayer's tax liability in
10 the taxable year in which the credit is claimed shall be
11 refunded to the taxpayer.

12 I. Married individuals filing separate returns for
13 a taxable year for which they could have filed a joint return
14 may each claim only one-half of the new solar market
15 development income tax credit that would have been claimed on a
16 joint return.

17 J. A taxpayer may be allocated the right to claim a
18 new solar market development income tax credit in proportion to
19 the taxpayer's ownership interest if the taxpayer owns an
20 interest in a business entity that is taxed for federal income
21 tax purposes as a partnership or limited liability company and
22 that business entity has met all of the requirements to be
23 eligible for the credit. The total credit claimed by all
24 members of the partnership or limited liability company shall
25 not exceed the allowable credit pursuant to this section.

1 K. A taxpayer allowed a tax credit pursuant to this
2 section shall claim the credit on forms and in a manner
3 required by the department.

4 L. The tax credit provided by this section shall be
5 included in the tax expenditure budget pursuant to Section
6 7-1-84 NMSA 1978, including the annual aggregate cost of the
7 tax credit.

8 M. As used in this section:

9 (1) "photovoltaic system" means an energy
10 system that collects or absorbs sunlight for conversion into
11 electricity; ~~and~~

12 (2) "photovoltaic system with energy storage"
13 means an energy system that collects or absorbs sunlight for
14 conversion into electricity and is paired with a stationary,
15 commercially available, customer-sited system, including a
16 battery that is capable of retaining, storing and delivering
17 electrical energy by chemical, thermal, mechanical or other
18 means; and

19 ~~[+2)]~~ (3) "solar thermal system" means an
20 energy system that collects or absorbs solar energy for
21 conversion into heat for the purposes of space heating, space
22 cooling or water heating."

23 SECTION 2. APPLICABILITY.--The provisions of this act
24 apply to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2027.

Proposal Summary

The proposal raises the new solar market development income tax credit from 10 percent to 25 percent of the cost of a qualifying system (purchase and installation), raises the per-taxpayer annual limit from \$6,000 to \$15,000, and extends eligibility to photovoltaic systems paired with energy storage. The \$30 million annual aggregate certification cap and the credit's existing sunset are unchanged.

The described purpose is to replace roughly half of the 30 percent federal residential solar credit terminated at the end of 2025 and to encourage the pairing of storage with customer-sited solar to lower utility costs, improve grid reliability, and increase renewable energy production. The act would apply to taxable year 2027 through taxable year 2031.

Issues

Refundability and New Definition. The new solar market development income tax credit is refundable: any portion exceeding the taxpayer's liability is refunded to the taxpayer, which makes the credit a direct general fund distribution to certain taxpayers in addition to a reduction in tax collected. Eligibility is certified in advance by the Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department (EMNRD), which considers applications in the order received and may not approve applications received after the \$30 million annual aggregate cap has been met. The draft adds a definition of “photovoltaic system with energy storage” covering a stationary, commercially available, customer-sited battery or comparable system capable of retaining, storing and delivering electrical energy, without specifying a minimum storage capacity.

End of the Federal Credit. The proposal responds to a specific and datable shock. The new solar market development income tax credit was created by Laws 2020, Chapter 13, and has operated alongside the federal residential clean energy credit, which supplied an additional 30 percent of system cost. U.S. Public Law 119-21 terminated that federal credit for systems placed in service after December 31, 2025. Combined federal and state support for a residential installation in New Mexico therefore fell from roughly 40 percent of system cost to the state's 10 percent in a single step.

Program data indicates a lower credit uptake rate with the end of the federal tax credit is visible in the 2026 certification volume. Per EMNRD’s dashboard figures, EMNRD approved \$7,985,134 in credits in calendar year 2024 and

Solar Market Development Income Tax Credit

**Sponsor(s): Senator Stewart,
Representative Szczepanski**

**202#: 234692.1
August 26, 2026**

**One-Year Cost
\$15.2 M to \$21.2 M**

**Five-Year Cost
\$75.8 M to \$105.8 M**

Impact by Fund (in millions)

Fund	1 Year	5 Year
General Fund (income tax)	(\$15.0) to (\$21.0)	(\$75.0) to (\$105.0)
General Fund (Tax Admin.)	(\$0.2)	(\$0.8)
Local government	0.0	0.0
Total	(\$15.2) to (\$21.2)	(\$75.8) to (\$105.8)

\$8,168,584 in calendar year 2025, but only \$1,433,118 through September 8, 2026 — roughly 80 percent below the prior full year with about three-fourths of the year elapsed.

Legislative History of the Proposal. Two closely related bills have been considered in the last two sessions. House Bill 211 in 2025 would have raised the credit to 20 percent for photovoltaic systems with at least 15 kilowatt-hours of storage capacity and raised the cap for those systems to \$12,000. Senate Bill 55 in 2026 would have raised the rate to 30 percent with the same \$15,000 per-taxpayer cap, the same \$30 million aggregate cap and the same sunset now proposed.

This proposal matches the Senate Bill 55 structure at a lower rate — 25 percent rather than 30 percent — while adding the storage eligibility House Bill 211 sought, and without House Bill 211's minimum capacity threshold.

Comparison to Approved Guidelines

The proposal met and exceeded committee guidelines in most of the submission criteria, an example of national best practices in tax policy design for most categories. Limited questions remain with respect to program design, measures of success, and behavior targeting.

With respect to program design, the proposal does not explain why a tax policy change is the right solution. The program could be offered as a direct rebate, an EMNRD grant or other form of direct appropriation, which may increase administrative burden but may allow for better targeting and the removal of cost barriers for lower-income individuals.

Finally, targeting is what separates a credit that buys the intended behavior from one that pays for activity that would have occurred anyway. Several features extend benefits that may be beyond the stated purposes: there is no income limit, so a larger credit delivers a larger absolute subsidy at higher incomes; certificates remain transferable at full value, allowing the benefit to be captured by parties other than the installing taxpayer; and eligibility extends to business installations though the affordability case is made for households. Evidence

1	Clearly Stated Purpose	Does the proposal identify the problem to be solved?	
		Does it explain why a tax policy change is the right solution?	
		If an economic development incentive, is the purpose included in the language of the proposal itself?	N/A
2	Theory of Change or Logic Model	Does the proposal explain how the tax change will achieve the intended outcome?	
		Does it identify the taxpayer behavior it is intended to influence?	
3	Measurable Goals and Targets	Does the proposal identify expected outcomes?	
		Does it identify affected populations or activities?	
		Does it explain how success will be measured?	
4	Fiscal Impact Analysis	Does the proposal estimate the impact on the general fund?	
		Does it estimate the impact on the local government and other funds?	
		Does it identify the impacts as recurring or nonrecurring?	
5	Expiration Date (Sunset)	Does the proposal include a delayed repeal?	
6	Expenditure Cap	If feasible, does the proposal include an annual or aggregate cap on total cost?	
7	Effective Targeting	Does the proposal clearly identify eligible taxpayers or activities?	
		Does it limit benefits to those populations or activities necessary to achieve the state purpose?	
8	Reporting Requirements	Does the proposal require sufficient reporting on utilization, cost, and outcomes?	
		Does it provide for data collection, sharing, and analysis?	
		Does it identify performance measures and targets?	

is needed with respect to the cost-per-outcome to see if this proposal has the most cost-effective impact on lowering consumer utility bills for those struggling to afford them, or on grid resiliency, or renewable energy production.

Fiscal Impacts

Staff estimates the proposal would reduce recurring general fund revenue by approximately \$15 million to \$21 million a year, with a five-year impact of roughly \$75 million to \$105 million. The range reflects uncertainty about installation volume uptake with an increased incentive and storage adoption rather than imprecision in the arithmetic. The figures are incremental: they represent credit granted above what current law would grant on the same installations, and at a cost above what is currently included in the revenue estimates. The impact is recurring. Administrative cost is additional and comparatively small.

Costs of Increasing Credits Already Under Caps. Fiscal impacts for credits subject to annual caps depend on how estimated costs enter the revenue estimate and the budgeting process. LFC and executive agencies reach agreement on the fiscal impact of a tax change, expressed either as a point estimate or as a range. That estimate becomes the basis for adjustments to subsequent revenue estimates and to general fund accounting and budgeting. As data on claims and costs becomes available, the consensus revenue estimating group updates the estimated cost of the credit in the revenue estimate, which in turn informs general fund accounting and budgeting.

When a tax change costs more than anticipated, revenue estimates are revised downward and less revenue is available for appropriation. When a tax change costs less than anticipated, the estimates are revised upward, increasing the revenue available for appropriation through the normal budgeting process. The latter sequence describes the experience of the New Solar Market Development Tax Credit.

Certifications for the existing credit have not approached the annual cap; approvals have run between roughly \$8 million and \$9 million a year against a \$30 million ceiling. Where claims fall below the cap, the difference is reflected in the consensus revenue forecast and becomes available to the budgeting process. Because the consensus revenue estimate incorporated observed claims of \$8 million to \$9 million rather than the \$30 million assumed at enactment, that difference was available for appropriation and was budgeted in the 2026 session. Increases in credit claims therefore represent an increase in cost to the general fund relative to the current forecast, and that increment is the basis for the fiscal impact estimated for this proposal.

The cap consequently limits the state's maximum annual exposure but does not offset the cost of expanding the credit within that limit. Estimates for this proposal should be understood as bounded by the \$30 million ceiling rather than as absorbed by the unused portion of the cap.

Methodology. The estimate uses TRD data showing an average credit of \$2,533 per claim over FY21 through FY25 and assumes approximately 3,430 claims a year. An average credit of \$2,533 at the current 10 percent rate implies an average eligible system cost of \$25,330; at 25 percent, the same system yields a credit of \$6,333, an increase of \$3,800 per claim. At the sponsor's assumed 40 percent storage attachment rate and \$12,000 incremental storage cost, extending eligibility to storage adds a further \$1,200 per claim. The sponsor's estimate of \$17.2 million is those amounts applied to 3,430 claims, which staff reproduces. The proposed \$15,000 per-taxpayer cap binds at a system cost of \$60,000, the same point at which the current \$6,000 cap binds, so the cap change is proportionate to the rate change and does not alter which claims are truncated.

Staff departs from the sponsor's estimate in two respects. First, the assumed 40 percent attachment rate is roughly double the 15 percent to 20 percent the sponsor reports as current experience. Holding attachment at the observed midpoint of 17.5 percent reduces the storage adder to \$525 per claim and the annual estimate to \$14.8 million, rounded to \$15 million as the low end of the range.

Second, the upper end of the range is set by statute rather than by assumption. The \$30 million aggregate cap is unchanged, and EMNRD may not approve applications received after the cap is met, so annual cost cannot exceed the cap less the credit that would have been certified under current law. Measured against the roughly \$9 million claimed

in FY25, that ceiling is \$21 million, the maximum figure reported in this analysis. An increase in claim volume above the historical average, which a credit two and a half times larger could be expected to produce, would push certifications toward the cap, at which point applications received later in the calendar year would be denied. The cap therefore limits fiscal exposure and is the principal safeguard in the proposal.

Administrative costs are modest but not zero. Analogous bills show administrative costs at EMNRD of \$150 thousand for rulemaking and application system changes and one-time implementation costs at TRD of approximately \$35 thousand.

The proposal has no impact on local government funds. The credit is claimed against the personal income tax, which is not shared with local governments, and no earmarked fund or other distribution is affected.

Other Considerations

Regulatory Considerations on Storage Qualification. The administrative burden falls mainly on EMNRD due to the energy storage provisions. The draft defines a qualifying photovoltaic system with energy storage as one paired with a customer-sited battery capable of retaining, storing and delivering electrical energy, without a minimum capacity, minimum duration or interconnection requirement. EMNRD must apply that definition on every application, and the absence of a quantitative threshold gives EMNRD responsibility to determine qualification. House Bill 211 included a 15 kilowatt-hour minimum; which could exclude typical residential systems in the 9 to 13 kilowatt-hour range. A threshold set low enough to include ordinary residential batteries but high enough to exclude nominal installations would give EMNRD an administrable standard.

Distributional Effects. TRD claims data by income would be required to describe the incidence of the credit in New Mexico directly. National data indicate that solar adoption remains concentrated among higher-income households, though less so than in earlier years. Berkeley Lab, analyzing 4.1 million residential systems installed through 2023, reports a median household income among solar adopters of \$115,000, compared with the median household income of \$75,000 for all U.S. households. Forty-four percent of 2023 adopters had incomes below \$100,000, and adopter median income has fallen from \$141,000 in 2010 in constant dollars, indicating a gradual broadening of the market.

Two features of the credit's design bear on its incidence. The credit requires the taxpayer to finance the full system cost and to recover a portion of that cost up to a year later, which is a meaningful barrier for moderate-income households. The credit is also available at all income levels with no means test, so raising the rate delivers a larger absolute subsidy to purchasers of the largest systems.

The transferability provision allows certificates to be sold, exchanged or otherwise transferred to another taxpayer for the full value of the credit. Provisions of this kind exist to allow taxpayers with insufficient liability to monetize a nonrefundable credit. Because this credit is already refundable under Section 7-2-18.31 NMSA 1978, transferability is largely redundant for that purpose while remaining available as a channel through which the benefit may be captured by installers or financiers rather than by the household. The committee may wish to consider whether transferability should be retained alongside refundability.

Potential Questions

Tax Policy Design

- Why is this incentive best designed as a tax credit and not a grant program? Could a grant or other rebate program provide for better targeting?
- What does success look like for this program? Is there a goal or target, that once reached, could indicate the program's successful completion?

Administration

- The draft defines a qualifying storage system without a minimum capacity, where House Bill 211 in 2025 required at least 15 kilowatt-hours. What threshold, if any, should apply, and has EMNRD been asked what standard it would administer?
- The credit is both refundable and transferable. Given that refundability already allows taxpayers without liability to realize full value, should transferability be retained at the full rate? Put another way, how much additional installation is spurred by allowing the benefit to be captured by installers and financiers or other tax credit purchasers?

Dear Chairman Lente and Committee Members,

Please find the Solar Market Development Tax Credit Increase Proposal below.

Solar Market Development Tax Credit Increase Proposal

Purpose

The residential/small commercial solar industry is a vibrant and growing business sector in New Mexico with 75 active companies that employ over 2,100 people, but it is still in its infancy with significant opportunity for growth. Unfortunately, this industry was dealt a serious blow at the end of 2025 by the sudden termination of the 30% federal tax credit from the passage of the One Big Beautiful Bill. This has resulted in the contraction of many local solar businesses and being forced to lay off workers. This has also resulted in the price of customer-sited solar being higher and therefore less accessible to moderate income New Mexicans. Also of importance, there is increasing interest locally and nationally to combine energy storage with customer-sited solar to provide resilience and enable these systems to be able to dispatch energy to the grid. This bill clarifies that energy storage paired with a Photovoltaic (PV) solar system qualifies for the Solar Market Development Tax Credit. This legislation also increases the tax credit from 10% to 25% to make up for half of the loss of the federal tax credit. The bill requires no change to the current annual allocation of \$30 million, which will sunset in 2032.

Theory of Change

More than 50,000 New Mexico homes and businesses have installed solar to help reduce their energy usage and save money. Since the federal action that eliminated solar tax credits, fewer people are able to justify the cost of solar at their homes and businesses. Yet there is still a tremendous opportunity to help even more New Mexicans save money on their energy costs.

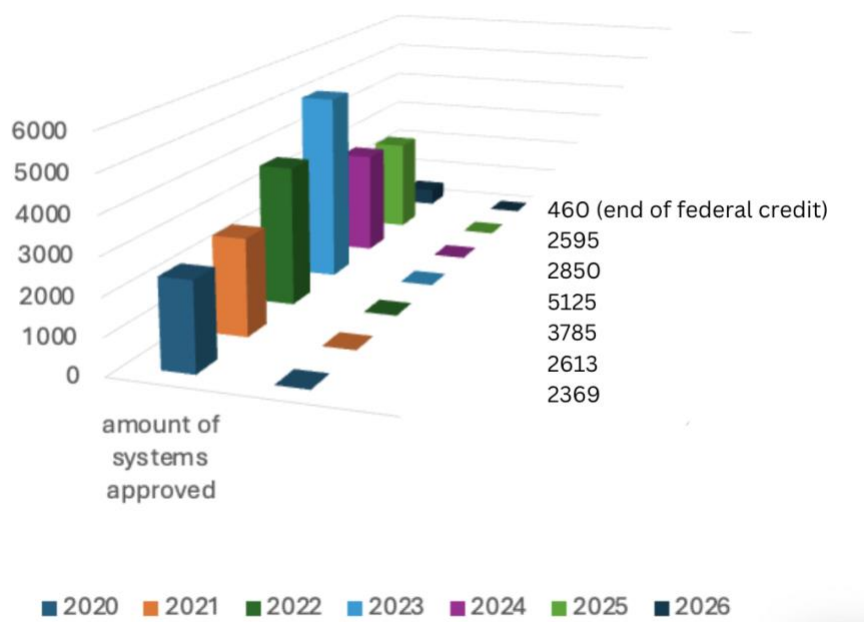
Electricity prices are increasing across the U.S. faster than inflation, with significant increases expected to continue due to factors like aging grids, increased demand, higher operational costs, and extreme weather events. Most Americans are seeing higher electric bills, and utilities are seeking substantial rate increases nationwide. At the same time, per capita energy use in the U.S. is increasing. Customer-sited solar remains a reliable way for customers to reduce their energy costs.

In addition to helping customers save money, customer-sited solar systems with energy storage are playing an important part in stabilizing the grid and preventing blackouts. Newer applications, like Virtual Power Plants (VPPs) can link decentralized energy resources, like home batteries, rooftop solar panels, electric vehicle (EV) chargers, and smart thermostats, to act as a single, coordinated energy generator which helps with energy affordability, reliability and resilience. To help VPPs be effective in New Mexico, as they have been in other states, we need to incentivize New Mexicans to install solar as well as storage, if possible.

Goals and Targets

The New Mexico state solar tax credit has been impactful in helping more New Mexicans access solar energy.

Systems Approved by EMNRD 2020-2026



According to the New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department dashboard, the estimated annual energy savings for these solar customers has been \$1,508 and tax credits have been granted to customers in every New Mexico county except Guadalupe County. It is important to note that if the 10% tax credit amount (which is currently capped at \$6,000) exceeds an individual's state income tax liability, the New Solar Market Development Tax Credit allows the applicant to receive the remaining balance as a direct cash refund from the state. This allows for lower and middle income New Mexicans to take advantage of this incentive program.

Fiscal Impact

The fiscal impact of the proposed legislation is \$17,150,000. The current credit payment of 10 percent averages \$2,533 per taxpayer. This fiscal impact calculation assumes the same amount of claims, 3,430 as specified in the fiscal impact for SB55 in the 2026 legislative session. It is calculated that increasing the tax credit from 10% to 25% would increase the average claim by \$3,800. Assuming that 40% of New Mexicans would add storage to their solar system at an average additional cost of \$12,000, this proposed 25% tax credit will increase the average claim amount by \$1,200. The calculation based on the above assumptions $(\$3,800 + \$1,200) \times 3,430$ would be \$17,150,000. The current attachment rate of solar with storage in New Mexico is estimated at 15 to 20%. A 40% attachment rate is double of this current attachment rate, because

the trends for attachments rates are expected to increase significantly. As a result, we believe that initially the actual claims, and the projected fiscal impact will be lower.

Expiration Date

In the current statute, that this proposed legislation seeks to amend, there is an expiration date of Dec 31, 2031. This proposed legislation would not change that.

Expenditure Caps

There is currently an expenditure cap in place in the existing statute of \$30 million and this will not change with the proposed legislation. In 2024, the total amount of credit approved by EMNRD was \$7,985,134 and in 2025 the amount of credits approved was \$8,168,584. So far in 2026 (as of 8/25/2026), only \$1,322,799 of credits have been approved. We attribute this significant drop off to two factors: people tend to wait to apply for their tax credits until during tax season and the downturn in the local solar industry due to the removal of the 30% federal tax credit.

Effective Targeting

Tax credits in the energy industry have been used to help accelerate the adoption of technology. We are now at a point where the quick growth of these technologies is critical to the reliability of electricity. Increased fuel costs, higher costs to build energy infrastructure and increased energy demand due to weather events (especially heatwaves) require a faster rate of conversion to these technologies. Though the price of solar technology has gone down, many New Mexicans still need a tax incentive or refundability incentive to access solar. The New Mexico solar industry will continue to focus its efforts on enabling more working families to have solar on their homes and businesses. Though solar installations were limited to certain areas of the state, data is showing that more people throughout New Mexico are installing solar to reduce energy costs. This is a trend we expect to continue.

Reporting Requirements The statute currently in place has robust reporting requirements through the application process and this will not change with this proposed legislation. Reporting data can be viewed at the EMNRD website <https://nm-emnrd.maps.arcgis.com/apps/dashboards/e882d2ccd57e4a99bc6d2a4314fcd3bb#>

Thank you for your time and consideration.