The New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation: Green Infrastructure, Green Infrastructure Funding, and Smart Growth

CDRPC,NYS DEC and NYS EFC: MS4 Stormwater Design Manual & Green Infrastructure Workshop

William J. Sanford Library - Colonie, NY

October 4, 2010

Green Infrastructure Overview

GIGP 2010:

- Background and Overview
- Program Goals
- Grant Types
- Program Requirements
- Application

Green Innovation Grant Program (GIGP)

- Internal Program Review
- US EPA funded Post Program Analysis by Syracuse University Environmental Finance Center
  - Analysis of program data
  - Spatial and demographic analysis
  - Survey of applicants
- Lessons Learned

SU EFC Findings - Lessons Learned

- Need outreach and education to build green capacity/ knowledge
  - Lack of understanding in survey responses as evidenced in GIGP applications
- Need better guidance and clear requirements upfront
  - ARRA was confusing for many applicants
- Need design grants to help develop knowledge base/ projects for future implementation
- Grant cap for construction grants would be supported

GIGP 2010

- Separate Application process from SRF base program
- Call for Applications in September 2010
- Only $15 Million program allocation available
- Davis Bacon Act and Federal DBE Program requirements continue to apply
- Must be committed/under contract by September 2011

GIGP 2010 Eligibility

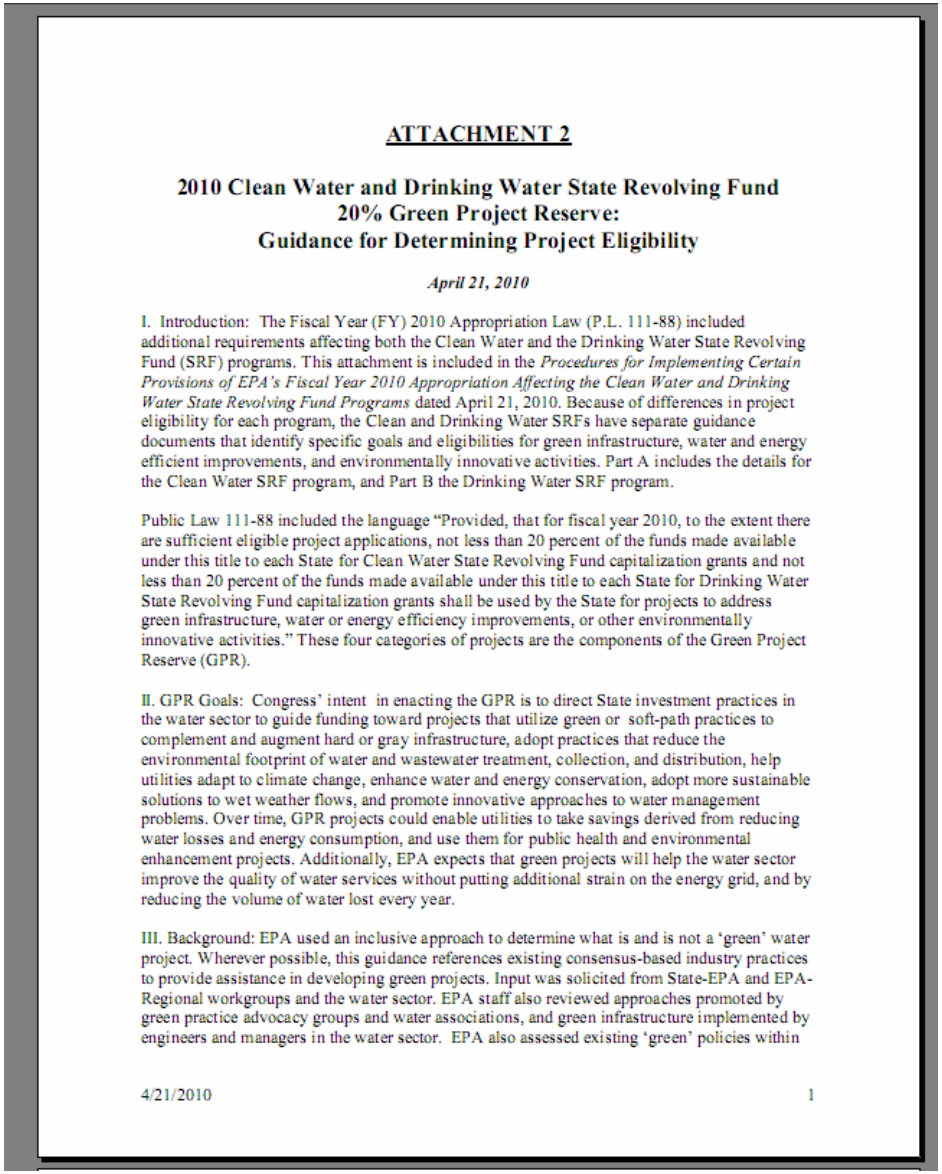
- **Must** be eligible under SRF
- **Must** be eligible under US EPA SRF 2010 Green Project Reserve requirements
- **Meet** all applicable NYS design standards
- Demonstrate the capacity to own, operate, and maintain the proposed project

- Applicants eligible for a GIGP grant include municipalities, school districts, private or not-for-profit organizations, individuals, firms, partnerships, associations, and soil and water conservation districts.
- In accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations governing the CWSRF, projects defined as **point source projects under Section 212** of the Clean Water Act (CWA) need to be **municipally-owned**….

2010 EPA Green Project Reserve (GPR)

- Categorically eligible projects
- Gives examples of projects requiring a business case
- US EPA list is very inclusive
- Guidance available at www.nysefc.org/gigp
- Q:\Divisions\TAS\Green Reference Documents\US EPA\GPR 2010

2010 EPA GPR



ATTACHMENT 2

2010 Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund
20% Green Project Reserve:
Guidance for Determining Project Eligibility

April 21, 2010

I. Introduction: The Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 Appropriation Law (P.L. 111-88) included additional requirements affecting both the Clean Water and the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) programs. This attachment is included in the *Procedures for Implementing Certain Provisions of EPA's Fiscal Year 2010 Appropriation Affecting the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Programs* dated April 21, 2010. Because of differences in project eligibility for each program, the Clean and Drinking Water SRFs have separate guidance documents that identify specific goals and eligibilities for green infrastructure, water and energy efficient improvements, and environmentally innovative activities. Part A includes the details for the Clean Water SRF program, and Part B the Drinking Water SRF program.

Public Law 111-88 included the language "Provided, that for fiscal year 2010, to the extent there are sufficient eligible project applications, not less than 20 percent of the funds made available under this title to each State for Clean Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants and not less than 20 percent of the funds made available under this title to each State for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants shall be used by the State for projects to address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements, or other environmentally innovative activities." These four categories of projects are the components of the Green Project Reserve (GPR).

II. GPR Goals: Congress' intent in enacting the GPR is to direct State investment practices in the water sector to guide funding toward projects that utilize green or soft-path practices to complement and augment hard or gray infrastructure, adopt practices that reduce the environmental footprint of water and wastewater treatment, collection, and distribution, help utilities adapt to climate change, enhance water and energy conservation, adopt more sustainable solutions to wet weather flows, and promote innovative approaches to water management problems. Over time, GPR projects could enable utilities to take savings derived from reducing water losses and energy consumption, and use them for public health and environmental enhancement projects. Additionally, EPA expects that green projects will help the water sector improve the quality of water services without putting additional strain on the energy grid, and by reducing the volume of water lost every year.

III. Background: EPA used an inclusive approach to determine what is and is not a 'green' water project. Wherever possible, this guidance references existing consensus-based industry practices to provide assistance in developing green projects. Input was solicited from State-EPA and EPA-Regional workgroups and the water sector. EPA staff also reviewed approaches promoted by green practice advocacy groups and water associations, and green infrastructure implemented by engineers and managers in the water sector. EPA also assessed existing 'green' policies within

2010 EPA GPR

- Green Wet Weather Infrastructure:
  - Maintain and restore natural hydrology by infiltrating, evapotranspiring, harvesting and using stormwater
- Water Efficiency:
  - Reuse, Conserve or Improve Water Efficiency
- Energy Efficiency:
  - Reduce Energy Consumption or Produce Clean Energy
- Environmental Innovation:
  - Manage Water Resources to Prevent or Remove Pollution in more Sustainable Way

Green Infrastructure

1.2 Categorical Projects

1.2-1 Implementation of green streets (combinations of green infrastructure practices in transportation rights-of-ways), for either new development, redevelopment or retrofits including: permeable pavement[2], bioretention, trees, green roofs, and other practices such as constructed wetlands that can be designed to mimic natural hydrology and reduce effective imperviousness at one or more scales. Vactor trucks and other capital equipment necessary to maintain green infrastructure projects.

1.2-2 Wet weather management systems for parking areas including: permeable pavement[2], bioretention, trees, green roofs, and other practices such as constructed wetlands that can be designed to mimic natural hydrology and reduce effective imperviousness at one or more scales. Vactor trucks and other capital equipment necessary to maintain green infrastructure projects.

1.2-3 Implementation of comprehensive street tree or urban forestry programs, including expansion of tree boxes to manage additional stormwater and enhance tree health.

1.2-4 Stormwater harvesting and reuse projects, such as cisterns and the systems that allow for utilization of harvested stormwater, including pipes to distribute stormwater for reuse.

1.2-5 Downspout disconnection to remove stormwater from sanitary, combined sewers and separate storm sewers and manage runoff onsite.

1.2-6 Comprehensive retrofit programs designed to keep wet weather discharges out of all types of sewer systems using green infrastructure technologies and approaches such as green roofs, green walls, trees and urban reforestation, permeable pavements and bioretention cells, and turf removal and replacement with native vegetation or trees that improve permeability.

1.2-7 Establishment or restoration of permanent riparian buffers, floodplains, wetlands and other natural features, including vegetated buffers or soft bioengineered stream banks.

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[2] The total capital cost of permeable pavement is eligible, not just the incremental additional cost when compared to

Water Efficiency

2.2 Categorical Projects

- 2.2-1 Installing or retrofitting water efficient devices, such as plumbing fixtures and appliances
  - 2.2-1a For example -- shower heads, toilets, urinals and other plumbing devices
  - 2.2-1b Where specifications exist, WaterSense labeled products should be the preferred choice (http://www.epa.gov/watersense/index.html).
  - 2.2-1c Implementation of incentive programs to conserve water such as rebates.
- 2.2-2 Installing any type of water meter in previously unmetered areas
  - 2.2-2a If rate structures are based on metered use
  - 2.2-2b Can include backflow prevention devices if installed in conjunction with water meter
- 2.2-3 Replacing existing broken/malfunctioning water meters, or upgrading existing meters, with:
  - 2.2-3a Automatic meter reading systems (AMR), for example:
    - 2.2-3a(i) Advanced metering infrastructure (AMI)
    - 2.2-3a(ii) Smart meters
  - 2.2-3b Meters with built in leak detection
  - 2.2-3c Can include backflow prevention devices if installed in conjunction with water meter replacement
- 2.2-4 Retrofitting/adding AMR capabilities or leak detection equipment to existing meters (not replacing the meter itself).
- 2.2-5 Water audit and water conservation plans, which are reasonably expected to result in a capital project.
- 2.2-6 Recycling and water reuse projects that replace potable sources with non-potable sources,
  - 2.2-6a Gray water, condensate and wastewater effluent reuse systems (where local codes allow the practice)
  - 2.2-6b Extra treatment costs and distribution pipes associated with water reuse.
- 2.2-7 Retrofit or replacement of existing landscape irrigation systems to more efficient landscape irrigation systems, including moisture and rain sensing controllers.

Energy Efficiency

3.2 Categorical Projects

3.2-1 Renewable energy projects such as wind, solar, geothermal, micro-hydroelectric, and biogas combined heat and power systems (CHP) that provide power to a POTW. (http:///www.epa.gov/cleanenergy). Micro-hydroelectric projects involve capturing the energy from pipe flow.

3.2-1a POTW owned renewable energy projects can be located onsite or offsite.

3.2-1b Includes the portion of a publicly owned renewable energy project that serves POTW's energy needs.

3.2-1c Must feed into the grid that the utility draws from and/or there is a direct connection.

3.2-2 Projects that achieve a 20% reduction in energy consumption are categorically eligible for GPR[4]. Retrofit projects should compare energy used by the existing system or unit process[5] to the proposed project. The energy used by the existing system should be based on name plate data when the system was first installed, recognizing that the old system is currently operating at a lower overall efficiency than at the time of installation. New POTW projects or capacity expansion projects should be designed to maximize energy efficiency and should select high efficiency premium motors and equipment where cost effective. Estimation of the energy efficiency is necessary for the project to be counted toward GPR. If a project achieves less than a 20% reduction in energy efficiency, then it may be justified using a business case.

3.2-3 Collection system Infiltration/Inflow (I/I) detection equipment

3.2-4 POTW energy management planning, including energy assessments, energy audits, optimization studies, and sub-metering of individual processes to determine high energy use areas, which are reasonably expected to result in a capital project are eligible. Guidance to help POTWs develop energy management programs, including assessments and audits is available at http://www.epa.gov/waterinfrastructure/pdfs/guidebook_si_energymanagement.pdf.

Green Innovation

4.2 Categorical Projects

4.2-1 Total/integrated water resources management planning likely to result in a capital project.

4.2-2 Utility Sustainability Plan consistent with EPA's SRF sustainability policy.

4.2-3 Greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory or mitigation plan and submission of a GHG inventory to a registry (such as Climate Leaders or Climate Registry)

4.3-3a Note: GHG Inventory and mitigation plan is eligible for CWSRF funding.

4.2-3b EPA Climate Leaders: http://www.epa.gov/climateleaders/basic/index.html

4.2-5b All building costs are eligible, not just stormwater, water efficiency and energy efficiency related costs. Costs are not limited to the incremental additional costs associated with LEED certified buildings.

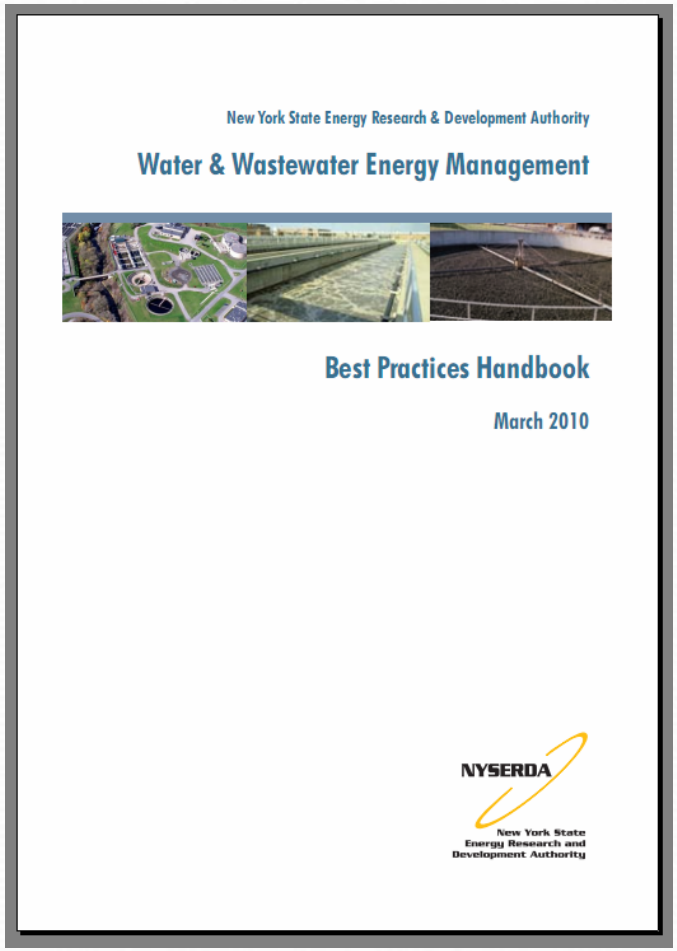
4.2-5c U.S. Green Building Council website http://www.usgbc.org/displaypage.aspx?CategoryID=19

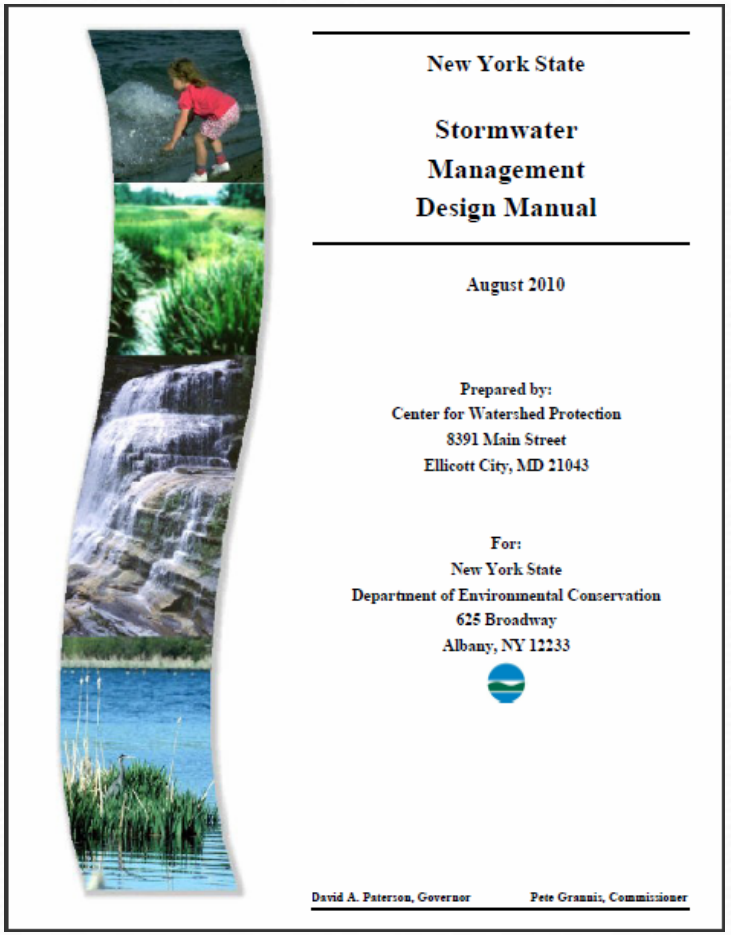
4.2-6 Decentralized wastewater treatment solutions to existing deficient or failing onsite wastewater systems.

4.2-6a Decentralized wastewater systems include individual onsite and/or cluster wastewater systems used to collect, treat and disperse relatively small volumes of wastewater. An individual onsite wastewater treatment system is a system relying on natural processes and/or mechanical components, that is used to collect, treat and disperse or reclaim wastewater from a single dwelling or building. A cluster system is a wastewater collection and treatment system under some form of common ownership that collects wastewater from two or more dwellings or buildings and conveys it to a treatment and dispersal system located on a suitable site near the dwellings or buildings. Decentralized projects may include a combination of these systems. EPA recommends that decentralized systems be managed under a central management entity with enforceable program requirements, as stated in the *EPA Voluntary Management Guidelines.* http://www.epa.gov/owm/septic/pubs/septic_guidelines.pdf

4.2-6b Treatment and Collection Options: A variety of treatment and collection options are available when implementing decentralized wastewater systems. They typically include a septic tank, although many configurations include additional treatment components following or in place of the septic tank, which provide for advanced treatment solutions. Most disperse treated effluent to the soil where further treatment occurs, utilizing either conventional soil absorption fields or alternative soil

Design Excellence





GIGP 2010 Objectives

- Protects water quality and other environmental resources with a measurable impact on water quality;
- Builds green capacity locally and throughout NYS;
- Spurs green innovation;
- Feasibility of transferring new technology / activities to other NYS water quality issues;
- Provides outreach and educational opportunities;
- Regional distribution of projects;
- Compliance with state and federal laws, rules and regulations; and

GIGP 2010 Objectives (Continued)

- Leverages co-funding;
- Greens-up existing infrastructure / fixes existing facilities first;
- Supports community revitalization / advances a project in a municipal center;
- Land recycling / retrofit / infill;
- Reduces Greenhouse gas emissions;
- Improves air quality;
- Reduces dependence on oil / produces renewable energy;
- Supports economic development;
- Applicant commitment to asset management / operation and maintenance.

GIGP 2010 Grant Types

Construction Grants

- 90% grant
- Maximum grant of $750,000 per project
- Require with application:
  - Treatment Plant Projects - Complete Engineering Report
  - Green Infrastructure / NPS (319 or 320 projects) - Concept plan and Feasibility Report
- Eligible planning, design and construction costs can be covered

GIGP 2010 Grant Types:

Design Grants

- 50% grant
- Maximum $50,000 per project
- For the development of an Engineering Report, SWPPP, or equivalent document for a specific green demonstration project
- Require with application:
  - Treatment Plant Projects - Complete Feasibility Study
  - Green Infrastructure / NPS (319 or 320 projects) - Concept plan and Feasibility Report

GIGP 2010 Application

PART A - GRANT ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

The proposed project must be Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) and Green Project Reserve (GPR) eligible in order to qualify for a Green Innovation Grant Program (GIGP) 2010 grant.

1. Do you believe your project is CWSRF eligible? ☐ Yes

2. Do you believe you are an eligible applicant? ☐ Yes

3. a) Do you believe that your project is GPR eligible? ☐ Yes

   b) Please provide the GPR citation(s) for your project:

4. Please indicate which type of grant you are applying for. Choose one; if none or both are selected your application will not be considered.

   ☐ Construction ☐ Design

GIGP 2010 Application

PART B – APPLICANT INFORMATION

1. Name of Applicant:

2. Applicant Mailing Address (No. & Street):

City , NY

Zip Code: County:

3. Primary Contact Name:

Contact Title:

4. Phone: Fax:

E-mail Address:

GIGP 2010 Application

5. Primary Contact Mailing Address (if different from applicant):

No & Street:

City

State: Zip Code: County:

6. Federal Employer ID No.:

7. Type of Applicant:

☐ Municipal

☐ Non-Municipal, please specify the type:

☐ Joint Application

8. Legislative Districts of the Applicant:

US Congress:

NY Senate:

NY Assembly:

GIGP 2010 Application

PART C – PROJECT LOCATION

1. Project Name:

2. Project Mailing Address (No. & Street):

City

New York Zip Code: County:

3. Coordinates (GPS) For Project Location:

Latitude: Longitude:

4. Population of City, Town or Village where project is located:

Source and Date:

5. Legislative Districts for the Project Location:

US Congress:

NY Senate:

NY Assembly:

GIGP 2010 Application

PART D – PROJECT CATEGORY & METRICS

1. a) Please list the waterbody or waterbodies that your project will impact and include a map with your application package:

b) If the proposed project wholly or partially includes a wastewater treatment facility, please provide the facility's SPDES permit number if applicable:

SPDES Permit #:

GIGP 2010 Application

2. Based on your CWSRF and GPR eligibility as determined in Part A 'Grant Eligibility Criteria,' please check the boxes below for all categories that apply to the proposed project.

☐ Water Efficiency: This is a project that provides for water efficiency or water reuse in compliance with EPA's 2010 Green Project Reserve guidance Part A, section 2.0 "Water Efficiency"

	Gallons / Year Potable Water Saved
	Gallons / Year Reused
	Million Gallons per Day of Wastewater Eliminated / Conserved

GIGP 2010 Application

☐ Energy Efficiency: This is a wastewater treatment plant project that meets or exceeds the energy management "Best Practices" in the *NYSERDA Water and Wastewater Energy Management Best Practices Handbook* (March 2010).

	Kilowatt hours / Year Saved
	Kilowatt hours / Year Produced
	Gallons / Year Fuel Oil or Natural Gas Saved

GIGP 2010 Application

☐ Green Infrastructure: This is a redevelopment or retrofit project which meets, exceeds, or demonstrates an innovative and new application of the green infrastructure design requirements / practices found in the *New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual* (August 2010).

Waterbody Pollutant Load Reduction Estimates (cumulative if more than one waterbody impacted)

	Tons / Year Sediment
	Lbs / Year Road Salt
	Lbs / Year Phosphorous
	Lbs / Year Nitrogen

GIGP 2010 Application

Wetlands, Streambanks, Shoreline Protected/Restored

	Planned acres of wetlands restored
	Planned acres of wetlands created
	Planned linear feet of streambank/shoreline protected
	Planned linear feet of stream channel stabilized

☐ Environmental Innovation: This project meets EPA's 2010 Green Project Reserve guidance for innovation, Part A, section 4.0 "Environmentally Innovative"

What makes your project environmentally innovative and how many similar projects are there in the county? In the State? In the country?

GIGP 2010 Application

PART E – PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. Please provide an Executive Summary of your proposed project in the space provided.
2. How will your project spur green innovation in New York State?
3. How will your project build green capacity locally and throughout New York State?
4. How will your project facilitate green technology transfer?
5. Describe your plan for outreach and educational opportunities as it relates to your project.
6. a) How will you provide for long-term operation and maintenance for the project?

   b) How will you address the repair or replacement (if needed) for the first five years of operation?

GIGP 2010 Application

7) From the list below, please indicate if your project provides for any of the following additional benefits:
   - Leverages co-funding
   - Green-up existing infrastructure (fix it first)
   - Supports community revitalization / advances a project in a municipal center
   - Land recycling / retrofit / infill
   - Reduces greenhouse gas emissions
   - Improves air quality
   - Reduces dependence on oil / produces renewable energy
   - Supports economic development
   - Other

GIGP 2010 Application

PART F – PROJECT SCHEDULE AND BUDGET – Design Grant

1. a) Project Conceptual Site Plan Completed
1. b) Feasibility Study Completed
2. Applicant approval of final project plans & specs
3. Issue Notice to Award
4. Issue Notice to Proceed
5. Construction Commencement Date
6. Anticipated Construction Completion Date

GIGP 2010 Application

PART F – PROJECT SCHEDULE AND BUDGET – Construction Grant

1. a) Completed Project Engineering Report
1. b) Completed Project Conceptual Plan
2. Applicant approval of final project plans & specs
3. Issue Notice to Award
4. Issue Notice to Proceed
5. Construction Commencement Date
6. Anticipated Construction Completion Date

GIGP 2010 Application

Project Budget

Total Construction Costs:	$
Total Engineering Costs: (= planning + design + other costs):	$
Planning Costs:	$
Design Costs:	$
Other Costs, please specify:	$
Administrative Consulting Services:	$
Equipment:	$
Legal:	$
Administrative Force Account:	$
Technical Work Force Account:	$
Miscellaneous (please specify):	$
TOTAL COSTS:	**$**

GIGP 2010 Application

PART G – PROJECT FUNDING

Please provide the following information for the respective grant for which you are applying.

Funding Request for Construction Grants (90/10):

GIGP request (**Maximum** $750,000. **May not exceed** 90% of total project cost):	$
Local Match:	$
Other funding sources:	$
Total Project Costs:	**$**

The applicant is required to fund a minimum of 10% of the project costs through local or state funds. Successful applicants will be required to document the source of local funding and all other sources of funding.

Funding Request for Design Grants (50/50):

GIGP request (**Maximum** $50,000. **May not exceed** 50% of total project cost):	$
Local Match:	$
Other funding sources:	$
Total Project Costs:	**$**

GIGP 2010 Application

- **PART H – ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEWS / PERMITTING (Construction Grants Only)**
  - **Section 1. SEQR/SERP/SHPO**
  - **Section 2. Project Permits and Approvals**

GIGP 2010 Application

- **PART I – CERTIFICATION AS TO TITLE OF PROJECT**
- **PART J – MINORITY AND WOMEN BUSINESS ENTERPRISE - EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM (MWBE-EEO)**
- **PART K – ENFORCEMENT STATUS**
- **PART L – CERTIFICATION**

GIGP 2010 Application Checklist

<u>Every Application</u> Must have (1) hardcopy AND (1) electronic copy (CD or DVD) of the following:

- Signed completed Application Form
- Map that depicts the impacted waterbody or waterbodies
- M/WBE Work Plan
- Attached response to Part E Question # 7

The following as applicable:

- W-9 Form for (non-municipal applicants only)
- Calculations of metrics provided for the answers in Part D
- Business Case for Part D
- Copy of the enforcement instrument for Park K

GIGP 2010 Construction Grants:

<u>Every Construction Grant Application</u> Must have (1) hardcopy AND (1) electronic copy (CD or DVD) of the following:

212 Projects: Engineering Report

OR

319 or 320 Projects: Conceptual Site Plan **<u>and</u>** Feasibility Study

GIGP 2010 Design Grants:

<u>Every Design Grant Application</u> Must have (1) hardcopy AND (1) electronic copy (CD or DVD) of the following:

212 Projects: Feasibility Study

319 and 320 Projects:

Conceptual Site Plan

OR

Feasibility Study

GIGP 2010 Evaluation Criteria

- **Protects water quality and other environmental resources with a measurable impact on water quality;**
- Spurs green innovation;
- Builds green capacity;
- Feasibility of transferring new technology / activities to other NYS water quality issues;
- Provides outreach and educational opportunities;
- Regional distribution of projects;
- Compliance with state and federal laws, rules and regulations; and

GIGP 2010 Evaluation Criteria

- Leverages co-funding;
- Greens-up existing infrastructure / fixes existing facilities first;
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- Land recycling / retrofit / infill;
- Reduces Greenhouse gas emissions;
- Improves air quality;
- Reduces dependence on oil / produces renewable energy;
- Supports economic development;
- Applicant commitment to asset management / operation and maintenance.

Multi-Agency Panel

NYS EFC	NYS Environmental Facilities Corporation
NYS DEC	NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
NYSERDA	NYS Energy Research and Development Authority
NYS DOS	NYS Department of State

GIGP 2010 Schedule

Application Available	September 29, 2010
Application postmarked by	December 3, 2010
Award Grants	**(TARGET)** *February 2011*
Grant Agreement Signed	September 30, 2011

State Smart Growth Public Infrastructure Policy Act

New York State's New Smart Growth Law

Purpose

" … to augment the state's environmental policy by declaring a fiscally prudent state policy of maximizing the social, economic and environmental benefits from public infrastructure development through minimizing unnecessary costs of sprawl development…."

Requirements

- No Infrastructure Agency Approval Unless Consistent with Relevant Criteria to Extent Practicable
- CEO of Infrastructure Agency Shall Attest that Projects Meet Smart Growth Criteria
  - If Not, Detail in a Statement of Justification
- Create a Smart Growth Advisory Committee to Advise the Agency and Conduct the Review
  - Consult with Representatives of Affected Communities
- Became Effective Late September

Who's a State Infrastructure Agency?

- Departments of Transportation, Education, Health, State, Environmental Conservation
- **Environmental Facilities Corporation**
- Housing Finance Agency and Housing Trust Fund
- Dormitory Authority, Thruway Authority, Port Authority
- Empire State Development Corporation
- Urban Development Corporation
- All Other NY Authorities

What are the Smart Growth Criteria?

- Advances Existing Infrastructure
- Advances Projects in Municipal Centers
- Advances Projects in Developed Areas
- Protects Natural, Scenic and Historic Resources
- Fosters Mixed Land Uses

Smart Growth Criteria Continued

- Provides Mobility Through Transportation Choices
- Coordinates State, Local and Regional Planning
- Participates in Community Based Planning
- Ensures Predictability in Building/Land Use Codes
- Promotes Sustainability

What is a Municipal Center?

- An Area of Concentrated and Mixed Land Uses that Serves as a Center for Various Activities, Including:
  - Central Business District
  - Main Street
  - Downtown
  - Brownfield Opportunity Area
  - Downtown Local Waterfront Revitalization Area
  - Transit-Oriented Development
  - Environmental Justice Area
  - An Area Adjacent to a Municipal Center
  - A Future Municipal Center

Implementation At EFC

Just Starting….

- Balance Need to Protect Water Resources
- Working with Governor's Smart Growth Cabinet
- Creation of Smart Growth Committee
- Development of Smart Growth Checklist
  - EFC Staff Complete File Review
  - Applicant Asked for Missing Information/Confirmation
  - More Information Coming in IUP

Thank you!

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