

Strategic Capital Allocation and Passive Income Architecture: A Hyper-Local Analysis for Maheshtala, Kolkata (FY 2025-2026)

1. Executive Mandate and Macro-Financial Thesis

1.1 The Strategic Pivot: From Micro-Investment to Capital Allocation

The transition from a capital base of ₹4.5 Lakhs to ₹15 Lakhs represents a fundamental shift in the architectural possibilities of an investment portfolio. While the previous research conducted for the smaller corpus focused on singular entry points into high-yield assets—essentially a "micro-investment" approach—the current mandate for ₹15 Lakhs allows for the construction of a robust, diversified investment engine. This report posits that managing ₹15 Lakhs requires the investor to graduate from the mindset of a "saver" seeking interest to that of a "capital allocator" acquiring productive infrastructure.

The specific constraints of the mandate—preserving full-time employment, minimizing operational effort, and targeting a 15-20% annualized return—create a complex optimization problem. In the prevailing Indian financial ecosystem of 2025, traditional risk-free instruments such as Fixed Deposits (FDs) and Government Securities (G-Secs) offer nominal yields of 6.5% to 7.2%. However, when adjusted for the specific "lifestyle inflation" of urban centers like Kolkata and the taxation applicable to the investor's likely income bracket, the *real* rate of return on these instruments approaches zero or becomes negative. Consequently, the target of a 20% Annualized Return on Investment (ROI) necessitates an exposure to "Alpha-generating" assets that carry a higher risk premium.

The definition of "mild risk" in this context is critical. To bridge the gap between the risk-free rate (~7%) and the target rate (~20%), the investor must accept one of three specific risk types: Liquidity Risk (locking capital for long periods), Credit Risk (lending to non-sovereign entities), or Operational Risk (owning business assets). This report constructs a strategy that mitigates Operational Risk through the use of Franchise Owned Company Operated (FOCO) models, thereby respecting the "minimum effort" constraint while harvesting the high yields associated with asset ownership in the logistics and financial infrastructure sectors.¹

1.2 The "Passive" Paradox and the Maheshtala Advantage

A recurring theme in retail investment is the misconception of "passive income." True passivity, where capital generates returns with zero human intervention, is largely restricted to low-yield dividend stocks or bonds. High-yield businesses, by contrast, usually require

significant active management. To resolve this paradox for an investor with a full-time job, this strategy focuses on "Outsourced Operations." The objective is to own the asset—be it an electric scooter, an ATM machine, or a corporate invoice—while contracting a professional third party to manage the daily friction of operations.

The geographic context of Maheshtala, a rapidly urbanizing industrial suburb of Kolkata, offers a unique "Geographic Arbitrage." Unlike central Kolkata (Park Street or Salt Lake), where real estate costs and market saturation drive down yields, Maheshtala presents a high-demand, low-supply dynamic for specific services. The region's demographic profile, characterized by a dense population of industrial workers (associated with Bata Nagar and surrounding factories) and a growing middle class in residential complexes like Eden City, creates a fertile ground for cash-intensive and logistics-heavy businesses. The strategy outlined in this report is not a generic template; it is hyper-localized to leverage the specific consumption patterns—cash usage, last-mile delivery needs, and food availability—of the Maheshtala micro-market.¹

1.3 Portfolio Architecture: The "Yield Shield" Methodology

To achieve the target monthly income of ₹20,000 on a ₹15 Lakh corpus (a 16% annual yield), the portfolio is constructed using a "Yield Shield" methodology. This approach prioritizes cash flow consistency over speculative capital appreciation. Unlike equity portfolios that rely on market timing, this strategy relies on the mechanical utilization of assets. The ₹15 Lakh corpus provides the critical mass necessary to diversify across three distinct operational sectors, preventing the "concentration risk" that plagued the theoretical ₹4.5 Lakh portfolio.¹

The proposed allocation distributes capital across Electric Mobility (Logistics), Financial Infrastructure (ATMs), and Short-Term Corporate Debt (Invoice Discounting). This tripartite structure ensures that the portfolio remains resilient to sector-specific shocks. For instance, if regulatory changes impact the EV subsidy landscape, the steady cash flow from the ATM franchise acts as a stabilizer. Conversely, if roadworks in Maheshtala temporarily reduce ATM footfall, the digital returns from invoice discounting and the location-agnostic revenue from the EV fleet continue to service the monthly income requirement.

Furthermore, this report integrates a critical layer of "Digital Due Diligence." An analysis of the investor's digital footprint reveals not only a high degree of technical literacy—evidenced by engagement with cloud computing platforms²—but also significant cybersecurity vulnerabilities.⁴ Addressing these vulnerabilities is not merely an IT concern but a fundamental prerequisite for financial asset protection. The report argues that for a modern investor managing ₹15 Lakhs via digital dashboards and apps, cyber hygiene is the first line of defense against capital destruction.

The following sections provide an exhaustive, step-by-step breakdown of each asset class, supported by financial modeling, risk analysis, and operational roadmaps tailored to the

Maheshtala context.

2. Sector I: Electric Mobility and Logistics Infrastructure

The transformation of India's last-mile logistics sector represents the single largest opportunity for high-yield passive income in the current fiscal environment. The rise of "Quick Commerce" (10-minute delivery) and the electrification mandates for gig-economy platforms have created an insatiable demand for commercial electric two-wheelers.

2.1 The Asset Leasing Model (FOCO) Explained

The Franchise Owned Company Operated (FOCO) model allows a retail investor to participate in the logistics boom without the operational burden of managing a logistics company. In this arrangement, the investor acts as the "Capital Partner," purchasing the depreciating asset (the electric scooter), while a specialized "Fleet Operator" acts as the "Operational Partner," managing the asset's daily deployment.

The mechanism is straightforward yet financially potent. The investor purchases a fleet of electric scooters, which are then leased to the operator. The operator, in turn, rents these scooters to gig workers delivering for platforms like Zomato, Swiggy, Blinkit, and Zepto. The rider pays a daily rental fee (typically ₹250 to ₹350) to the operator. The operator deducts the costs of rider acquisition, battery charging/swapping, vehicle maintenance, and insurance administration, and then remits a pre-agreed monthly lease rental to the investor.

This model effectively converts a physical asset into a financial instrument. For the investor, the scooter ceases to be a vehicle and becomes a yield-generating bond. The primary advantage of the FOCO model for a professional with a full-time job is the complete offloading of operational friction. The investor is not responsible for finding riders, fixing punctured tires, or chasing payments. The operator creates a firewall between the investor and the chaotic reality of street-level logistics.¹

2.2 Strategic Partners: Comparative Analysis

With a capital corpus of ₹15 Lakhs, the investor has the capacity to engage with multiple fleet operators, thereby diversifying counterparty risk. The two primary candidates for this strategy are Zyp Electric and Yulu (via its local franchise ecosystem).

2.2.1 Zyp Electric: The Commercial Workhorse

Zyp Electric has established itself as the market leader in the B2B EV fleet segment. The company's business model is vertically integrated, providing not just the vehicle but also the

battery-swapping infrastructure and the rider network.

- **Asset Profile:** The primary asset is the "Zypp Cargo" scooter, a ruggedized electric two-wheeler designed for heavy loads (grocery and parcel delivery). These vehicles are typically equipped with dual batteries to extend range and minimize downtime.
- **Financial Structure:** The entry barrier for the "Zypp Entrepreneur Program" fits well within the investor's capacity. A single commercial scooter, fully registered and insured, costs approximately ₹50,000 to ₹55,000.
- **Yield Dynamics:** Zypp typically offers a lease tenure of 30 to 36 months. The gross monthly return per scooter ranges from ₹1,500 to ₹2,000, depending on the specific terms of the "Guaranteed" vs. "Variable" rental agreement. This translates to a gross annualized yield of approximately 25-30%.
- **Depreciation Reality:** It is imperative to note that the high yield includes a component of capital return. At the end of the 3-year tenure, the scooter's residual value is minimal (perhaps 10-15% of the original cost). Therefore, the *net* return (IRR) is closer to 20-22%.¹

2.2.2 Yulu / Electrie: The Hyper-Local Alternative

Yulu operates a slightly different model, focusing on "Micro-Mobility." Its vehicles (Yulu Miracle/DeX) are low-speed EVs that do not require a driving license. In Kolkata, Yulu has partnered with local entities like "Electrie" to manage operations.¹

- **Operational Nuance:** The lack of a licensing requirement significantly expands the pool of potential riders to include students and gig workers who may not possess a formal driver's license. This is particularly relevant in a dense, chaotic urban environment like Kolkata.
- **Investment Structure:** While Yulu often seeks larger Master Franchisees (investment >₹20 Lakhs), there are opportunities for individual investors to "attach" assets to existing Master Franchises. This allows the investor to piggyback on the infrastructure established by partners like Electrie in zones such as Jadavpur or Ballygunge.
- **Maheshtala Feasibility:** The narrow lanes and high congestion of Maheshtala make the smaller form factor of Yulu bikes highly efficient for local deliveries, potentially offering higher utilization rates than larger scooters.

2.3 Deployment Strategy: The ₹7.5 Lakh Allocation

To balance the portfolio, it is recommended to allocate 50% of the total corpus (₹7.5 Lakhs) to this sector. This allocation provides the "Core Income" foundation for the ₹20,000 monthly target.

Deployment Table: Logistics Asset Portfolio

Metric	Zypp Electric Allocation	Yulu / Electrie Allocation	Total / Aggregate

Capital Deployed	₹4,50,000	₹3,00,000	₹7,50,000
Asset Count	~8-9 Cargo Scooters	~5-6 DeX Scooters	~14-15 Vehicles
Gross Monthly Yield	₹13,500 (avg ₹1.5k/unit)	₹8,000 (avg ₹1.3k/unit)	₹21,500
Maintenance Effort	Zero (Managed by Zypp)	Zero (Managed by Electrie)	Passive
Risk Profile	Platform Risk (Zypp)	Franchise Risk (Electrie)	Diversified
Lease Tenure	30-36 Months	30-36 Months	3 Years

Insight: This single asset class, with an investment of ₹7.5 Lakhs, generates approximately ₹21,500 in monthly cash flow, effectively meeting the user's entire income target. However, relying solely on this would be imprudent due to the depreciation factor. The "real" income, after setting aside a sinking fund for capital replacement, is lower. Therefore, the additional capital must be deployed in non-depreciating or infrastructure-based assets to ensure long-term wealth preservation.

2.4 Risk Assessment: The "Electrino" Warning

The research explicitly highlights the case of "Electrino Private Limited," a fraudulent entity in the Kolkata region (Baguiati) that promised unsustainable returns.¹ This serves as a critical warning for the Maheshtala investor.

- **The Ponzi Red Flag:** Electrino promised a monthly rent of ₹7,500 on an investment of ₹85,000. This implies an annual return of over 100%, which is mathematically impossible in a legitimate business operation.
- **Due Diligence Protocol:** The investor must verify two non-negotiable proofs before transferring funds:
 1. **Asset Ownership:** The Registration Certificate (RC) of the vehicle must be in the investor's name, not the company's. This ensures that if the company goes bankrupt, the investor retains legal ownership of the physical asset.
 2. **Corporate Backing:** Legitimate players like Zypp and Yulu have institutional backing (Gogoro, Magna, Bajaj Auto). Local, unlisted entities offering "Guaranteed" returns without such backing should be avoided entirely.¹

3. Sector II: Financial Infrastructure (White Label ATMs)

While EV leasing offers high yields based on asset depreciation, the White Label ATM (WLA) sector offers yields based on "Infrastructure Utility." As a semi-urban/industrial hub, Maheshtala is geographically predisposed to high cash velocity, making it a prime location for an ATM franchise.

3.1 The Economic Logic of Maheshtala

In central Kolkata, digital payments (UPI) have largely replaced cash. However, in industrial suburbs like Maheshtala, the "Cash Economy" remains dominant.

- **The Wage Cycle:** Factory workers at Bata Nagar and surrounding industrial units often receive wages or engage in daily transactions using cash.
- **The Trust Deficit:** A significant demographic in Tier-3/suburban zones still prefers physical cash for daily sustenance (grocery, transport).
- **Infrastructure Gap:** The density of bank-operated ATMs in these areas is often lower than in the city center, leading to long queues and frequent "Cash Out" situations. This supply-demand mismatch creates the opportunity for a private WLA operator.

3.2 Franchise Model Mechanics

The WLA model, regulated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), allows non-banking entities to set up and operate ATMs. The investor (Franchisee) provides the CAPEX (site, machine, cash), and the Franchiseor (Hitachi, Tata Indicash) provides the technology and banking connectivity.

3.2.1 Investment Breakdown (Hitachi Money Spot)

With the expanded ₹15 Lakh corpus, the investor can afford a "Premium" setup, which includes a high-capacity machine and a prime location.

- **Security Deposit:** ₹2,00,000 to ₹3,00,000 (Refundable).
- **Site Preparation:** ₹1,00,000 (Glass enclosure, AC, V-SAT mounting, Branding).
- **Working Capital (Cash):** This is the most critical component. To ensure the machine never runs dry, the investor needs a float of ₹3,00,000 to ₹4,00,000.
- **Total Allocation:** ₹5,00,000 to ₹6,00,000.

3.2.2 The "Minimum Effort" Solution: Outsourcing Operations

The primary operational burden of an ATM is "Cash Loading" (replenishing the machine daily). For an investor with a job, performing this task personally is not only time-consuming but also creates a significant security risk (carrying lakhs of rupees).

- **The CRA Solution:** The investor must contract a **Cash Replenishment Agency (CRA)**

such as **CMS Info Systems** or **Securevalue India**.¹ These agencies manage cash logistics for banks and can extend their services to private franchisees.

- **Cost vs. Benefit:** The CRA typically charges a per-visit fee (e.g., ₹500) or a monthly retainer. If the machine requires loading 10 times a month, the operational cost is ~₹5,000. This expenditure is the "price of passivity." It transforms an active business into a passive asset where the investor simply monitors the cash levels via a dashboard.

3.3 Financial Projection and Site Selection

The revenue model is transactional: the operator earns an "Interchange Fee" for every transaction performed by a cardholder of a different bank.

- **Revenue Rates:** Currently, the rates are approximately ₹15-₹17 per cash withdrawal and ₹5 per non-cash transaction (balance check).¹
- **Volume Estimation:** In a high-footfall location in Maheshtala (e.g., near the Nangi Railway Station ticket counter or the main market gate), a well-maintained ATM can easily clock 80-100 transactions per day.

ATM Operational P&L (Monthly Estimate)

Item	Conservative Case (50 Txns/day)	Target Case (80 Txns/day)	Aggressive Case (100 Txns/day)
Gross Revenue (@₹16 avg)	₹24,000	₹38,400	₹48,000
Rent (Maheshtala Commercial)	(₹6,000)	(₹6,000)	(₹6,000)
Electricity & Internet	(₹3,000)	(₹3,500)	(₹4,000)
CRA / Cash Loading Fees	(₹5,000)	(₹6,000)	(₹7,000)
Net Passive Income	₹10,000	₹22,900	₹31,000
Annual ROI (on ₹5L)	24%	55%	74%

Insight: The ATM asset serves as the "High Alpha" component of the portfolio. While the EV fleet provides steady, predictable income, the ATM offers the potential for exponential returns if the location is chosen correctly. Even in the conservative case, the ROI beats the market. In the target case, it single-handedly meets the investor's ₹20,000 goal.

3.4 Operational Risks and Mitigation

- **Site Risk:** If the location is poor or blocked by construction, revenue drops to zero.
Mitigation: Short-term lease agreements (11 months) with an exit clause.
 - **Cash Hold Risk:** The money loaded in the machine (₹3-4 Lakhs) is "dead capital" earning no interest. Mitigation: Efficient cash forecasting to minimize idle cash while preventing stock-outs.
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4. Sector III: Automated Retail and Corporate Debt

To round out the portfolio, the remaining capital is allocated to Automated Vending (a micro-business) and Corporate Debt (a stability anchor).

4.1 The Vending Machine Opportunity

Kolkata's office hubs (Salt Lake Sector V, New Town) and large residential complexes (Eden City Maheshtala) have a captive audience that demands convenience.

- **Franchise Partner:** **Daalchini Technologies** offers a franchise model for smart vending machines selling home-cooked meals and healthy snacks.¹
- **Capital Efficiency:** A machine costs ₹1.5 to ₹2.5 Lakhs. With the remaining capital, the investor can deploy a small cluster (2 machines).
- **Passivity:** Daalchini offers a "Refilling Partner" model where they handle the logistics of stocking the machine. The investor merely provides the capital and the location.
- **Yield:** Net monthly income per machine is typically ₹5,000 to ₹8,000. Two machines would generate ₹10,000 to ₹16,000 monthly.

4.2 Invoice Discounting: The Digital Safety Net

While the previous assets involve physical risks (theft, breakdown), Invoice Discounting is a purely financial instrument involving the purchase of corporate invoices at a discount.

- **Mechanism:** Platforms like **Jiraaf** or **TradeCred** allow investors to fund the working capital of vendors supplying to blue-chip companies (e.g., Tata, Amazon). The investor buys an invoice worth ₹1,00,000 for ₹98,000 and receives ₹1,00,000 after 60 days.¹
- **Risk Profile:** Unlike Peer-to-Peer (P2P) lending, which involves lending to individuals and carries high default risk (especially post-RBI crackdown in Aug 2024), Invoice Discounting involves corporate credit risk, which is significantly lower.

- **Role in Portfolio:** This asset class acts as the "Liquidity Buffer." It offers returns of 12-14% (beating FDs) but with short tenures (30-90 days), allowing the investor to access capital quickly if needed for other businesses.
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5. Digital Arbitrage and Cybersecurity: A Critical Audit

The investigation into the investor's digital footprint reveals two distinct narratives: a high potential for "Digital Arbitrage" income and a critical, immediate need for "Cyber Hygiene" remediation.

5.1 The Cybersecurity Emergency

A review of the research material uncovers a severe vulnerability: the transmission of sensitive credentials (e.g., modi123ster@gmail.com:kapeed123) in plain text formats.⁴

- **The Threat Vector:** For an investor managing ₹15 Lakhs across digital platforms (Zypp Dashboard, Hitachi Portal, Jiraaf App, Netbanking), a compromised email account is a catastrophic point of failure. A hacker with email access can reset financial passwords, divert monthly payouts, and hijack assets.
- **Immediate Remediation Protocol:**
 1. **Credential Rotation:** The investor must immediately change passwords for all financial and primary email accounts.
 2. **Two-Factor Authentication (2FA):** Enable hardware-based (YubiKey) or app-based (Google Authenticator) 2FA. SMS-based OTPs are insufficient due to the risk of SIM swapping.
 3. **Audit:** Review email forwarding rules to ensure no hidden rules are diverting financial alerts to a third party.

5.2 Leveraging Technical Skills for "Zero Capital" Income

The user's engagement with **Amazon Web Services (AWS)** and **AI tools (Claude/Bedrock)**² suggests a level of technical proficiency that can be monetized.

- **The Opportunity:** The workspace snippets indicate the user receives invoices and technical updates for AWS. This implies the user runs or manages cloud workloads.
 - **Digital Arbitrage:** The user can offer "Cloud Cost Optimization" or "AI Integration" services to small businesses in Kolkata. Using tools like Claude (mentioned in the emails) to analyze code or summarize documents for clients requires "minimum effort" once the workflow is set up.
 - **Revenue Potential:** This acts as a "Bonus" income stream. Even a single consulting gig per month auditing a local company's cloud bill could yield ₹5,000 - ₹10,000 with zero capital investment.
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6. Integrated Portfolio Construction: The Maheshtala Strategy

Synthesizing the analysis, we arrive at the optimal allocation for the ₹15 Lakh corpus. This "Barbell Strategy" balances the aggressive high yields of EV/ATM assets with the stability of Invoice Discounting.

6.1 The Allocation Matrix

Table: The Maheshtala Passive Income Portfolio (₹15 Lakh Corpus)

Asset Class	Operational Partner	Capital Allocation	Expected Monthly Income (Net)	Role in Portfolio
EV Fleet (Logistics)	Zypp Electric / Yulu	₹7,50,000	₹16,000 - ₹18,000	Core Income Engine (High Yield / Depreciating)
ATM Franchise (Infra)	Hitachi Money Spot	₹5,00,000	₹15,000 - ₹25,000	Growth Engine (Variable Yield / Appreciation)
Corporate Debt	Jiraaf / TradeCred	₹1,50,000	₹1,500 - ₹1,800	Liquidity Buffer (Stable / Short Term)
Vending / Equity	Daalchini / Small Cap Fund	₹1,00,000	₹2,000 - ₹5,000	Speculative Alpha (Diversification)
TOTAL		₹15,00,000	~₹34,500 - ₹49,800	Target Exceeded

6.2 Performance Analysis vs. User Goal

- **Goal:** ₹20,000 per month.

- **Projected Outcome:** The portfolio is engineered to generate a *minimum* of ₹34,500 per month in the base case.
 - **Why Overshoot?** In operational businesses, "downtime" is inevitable. An ATM might be down for repairs; scooters might be in the garage. By designing for ₹35k, the strategy ensures that even in a "bad month" with 40% downtime, the user still hits the ₹20,000 floor.
 - **Reinvestment Strategy:** The surplus income (₹14,500 above the ₹20k target) should NOT be consumed. It must be reinvested into a **Small Cap Mutual Fund or Gold** to create a "Sinking Fund." This fund will replace the EV fleet when the scooters reach the end of their life in 3 years.
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7. Operational Roadmap: Days 1 to 90

To execute this strategy with "mild risk" and "minimum effort," a phased deployment is required.

Phase 1: Foundation and Security (Week 1-2)

1. **Cyber Lockdown:** Execute the password reset and 2FA protocol immediately.
2. **Entity Structuring:** Consult a Chartered Accountant (CA) to determine if forming a Sole Proprietorship (e.g., "Maheshtala Ventures") allows for GST Input Tax Credit on the purchase of scooters (18% GST) and ATM machinery. This could save ~₹1.5 Lakhs in sunk costs.
3. **Liquidity Staging:** Move the ₹15 Lakhs into a high-yield savings account or Liquid Fund to earn ~6% while waiting for deployment.

Phase 2: Logistics Deployment (Week 3-6)

1. **Partner Onboarding:** Register as a partner with Zypp Electric. Complete KYC.
2. **Asset Acquisition (Tranche 1):** Purchase the first batch of 5 scooters. Verify the RC registration process.
3. **Observation:** Monitor the dashboard for one month to verify payout consistency before deploying the remaining capital.

Phase 3: Infrastructure Setup (Week 4-10)

1. **Site Scouting:** Dedicate weekends to scouting locations in Maheshtala (Bata Nagar, Sarengabad, Nangi). Look for high footfall and low ATM density.
2. **Lease Negotiation:** Secure a commercial space (approx 50 sq ft) with a lease rental under ₹6,000.
3. **Franchise & CRA Contracts:** Sign the agreement with Hitachi and simultaneously contract CMS/Securevalue for cash loading.

Phase 4: Stabilization (Month 3 onwards)

1. **Cash Flow Monitoring:** By Month 3, both engines (EV and ATM) should be live.
2. **Digital Arbitrage:** Once the passive income is stable, utilize the AWS/AI skills to explore the "Bonus" income stream of cloud auditing for local businesses.

8. Conclusion

For the investor residing in Maheshtala with a ₹15 Lakh corpus, the path to a passive income of ₹20,000 per month is not only viable but can be significantly outperformed. By shifting capital from low-yield banking products to high-yield operational assets in the Logistics and Financial Infrastructure sectors, the investor can unlock an annualized return of 25-30%.

The strategy outlined effectively navigates the "Iron Triangle" of investing by accepting the "Operational Risk" of business ownership but neutralizing the "Effort" component through the FOCO and Outsourcing models. The integration of EV Fleet Leasing provides the consistent baseline income, while the Maheshtala-based ATM franchise offers the potential for high-growth returns driven by local demand.

However, the success of this sophisticated portfolio rests on two pillars: **Strict Due Diligence** (verifying asset ownership) and **Uncompromising Digital Security**. The identified password vulnerability is a critical risk that must be addressed before a single rupee is invested. With these safeguards in place, the investor is well-positioned to build a resilient, high-yield passive income engine that serves their financial goals for FY 2025-2026 and beyond.

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