# BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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In the Matter of

Request for submission of : 5 proposals for Relay Service :

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beginning in June 2000, for : the hearing and speech impaired, and other implementation matters in : compliance with the Florida :

Telecommunications Access :

System Act of 1992.

DOCKET NO. 991222-TP



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PROCEEDINGS: SPECIAL AGENDA CONFERENCE

BEFORE: COMMISSIONER J. TERRY DEASON COMMISSIONER SUSAN F. CLARK

COMMISSIONER E. LEON JACOBS, JR.

Tuesday, January 11, 2000 DATE:

TIME: Commenced at 9:30 a.m. Concluded at 10:10 a.m.

Betty Easley Conference Center PLACE:

Room 148

4075 Esplanade Way Tallahassee, Florida

KIMBERLY K. BERENS, CSR, RPR REPORTED BY:

FPSC Commission Reporter

FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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4	CINDY MILLER, FPSC Division of Policy
5	Analysis & Intergovernmental Liaison.
6	MARSHA RULE, AT&T Communications of the
7	Southern States, Inc.
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#### PROCEEDINGS

(Hearing convened at 9:30 a.m.)

COMMISSIONER DEASON: We'll call this special agenda conference to order. Staff.

MR. TUDOR: Good morning, Commissioners.

What I'd like to do is just briefly run through the recommendation for you this morning and then take questions. First, I just wanted to briefly describe the process to bring us up to date.

The advisory committee met to discuss revising the RFP on August 27th, and at the October 5th agenda you met and we finalized the RFP. At that agenda we made a couple of changes that were requested at the agenda and then the RFP was released October 7th. We had a subsequent agenda on October 19th to consider extending the date for filing proposals but we did not make any changes at that time so the RFP stood as originally issued.

Proposals were filed on this on

November 10th and at that point then we began the scoring. There were about 28 items that were scored on a pass/fail basis. And then there were about 25 items that were scored on a point rating system. That gave -- these were items that bidders could differentiate themselves on and a score of anywhere

from 25 to 200 points could be awarded depending upon the item.

Following the technical evaluation and the pass/fail evaluation, the price proposals were opened December 13th and the next step will be to select a provider today who will begin providing service

June 1st. The scoring was done by --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Mr. Tudor, let me interrupt for just a second. Is Staff aware of a request to have this matter realtime transcribed?

MR. TUDOR: Yes, sir. I heard that that request was made this morning by a representative of AT&T.

commissioner deason: Is it permissible to hear from AT&T on this matter or is that not permissible? I'm inclined to deny that request because it's just not possible given the short-term nature of the request. It was just received. It takes special accommodations which we are not at this time prepared to have. So that is my inclination. If Staff thinks it's advisable to hear from AT&T, I'm just looking to Staff for some guidance because this is a rather unique situation and parties are normally not allowed to participate.

MR. TUDOR: Let me distinguish. I believe

you talked about two things there together and I want to make sure which one we're talking about. The request for realtime captioning would simply be a screen where the text from a court reporter would show and it would just be the discussion.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: That's correct.

MR. TUDOR: And that's separate from any request to speak.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Right. But what I was going to say is, it was their request to have the realtime captioning. Would it be permissible for them to address that request or is that also not permissible?

MR. TUDOR: Oh, I'm sorry. Okay. I'll defer to Cindy on that, if I may.

MS. MILLER: I don't see any concern with that. Our concern in general with allowing the bidders to speak is that they not be able to amend their proposal. So that would clearly not be effecting that.

commissioner deason: Okay. Ms. Rule, can you come forward and limit whatever comments to the request for realtime captioning.

MS. RULE: This is Marsha Rule for AT&T. If it was available we would certainly like it, but it's

nothing important enough to hold up the proceeding.

There is an interpreter available and that's absolutely acceptable. Thank you.

with the necessary personnel to see if we go can make that accommodation. I'm informed that the only way to do that would be to delay this proceeding probably until noon or afterwards to have that done, and so AT&T is not requesting a delay in today's proceeding.

So, having addressed that then, Mr. Tudor, please continue with your presentation.

MR. TUDOR: Okay. Thank you. The scoring that was done on the proposals was done by a combination of staff members and TASA advisory committee members. In the process the pass/fail items were scored first. And to the extent those were considered minor in nature, the bidder was allowed to correct the items.

AT&T had -- AT&T, Hamilton and Sprint all had items that we considered minor irregularities and they were allowed to correct them.

In addition, AT&T, Sprint, and Hamilton, each filed a bid bond which had a problem with it in terms of the amount of the bond. And each of them were given an opportunity to correct that. Hamilton

and Sprint made an amendment that would comply with the RFP. AT&T did not agree to make that change, but after the fact -- because their bid bond was based on a formula approach, and after the fact, after we opened the price proposals, it was clear that that formula approach would produce the \$500,000. So while they did not agree to make the change, in fact, after prices were opened, it turns out that it would be in compliance.

In addition, AT&T's proposal contained a defect that was identified during the pass/fail portion of the scoring related to liquidated damages. AT&T could not agree to the RFP's requirement and instead proposed to change the cap on the -- or change the RFP to limit the liability under that clause.

Vista also had a major defect in that it did not file a bid bond at all and that was related more to the fact that they had a disagreement with the performance bond that would be filed if they were the winning bidder.

Those major defects in AT&T and Vista's proposals resulted in the Staff not considering them in the final ranking. I do want to mention, so that you're aware, that if we were looking at price alone, AT&T had the lowest price, about 4.3% lower than the

next lowest bidder. And that Vista's price was -they requested it be treated confidential, but it was
at a level that they would not have been able to be
selected even if they did not have this major defect
in the bond issue.

Sprint's bid was second lowest and if you were to look at a one year period, the number of minutes over a one year period, we would be paying AT&T about \$7.6 million over a year's time and Sprint about \$7.9 million. So that would be about the difference in the prices. Of course, price is not the sole criteria in selecting a provider.

And, in addition, bidders all had a period of 72 hours in which they could protest the contents of the RFP if they had concerns or problems and felt there were changes needed in those. As I mentioned earlier, some of those were raised at the agenda and we made a couple of changes at the agenda, but in addition, after the release of the RFP there was a 72 hour period that identified as both in the statute and in the RFP itself, that time frame.

Taking the two bidders that filed compliant proposals and considering their technical scores and their price proposals, Sprint had the highest overall ranking.

Just a couple of highlights of Sprint's proposal; they have 11 centers and so that will provide some excellent opportunity for backup capability in the case of a hurricane or some other emergency that might cause the Florida center to be shut down.

Another aspect of Sprint's proposal is that they propose to make one communications assistant available each day from 8:00 to 2:00 to handle French and Creole calls. Of course the RFP requires, of course, English and Spanish relay, but in addition, there's that proposal to have a limited amount of French and Creole relay available.

In our recommendation we identified four provisions which we would include in the contract, and we can discuss those if you like, individually. But based on our evaluation we're recommending that the Commission issue a letter of intent to award the contract to Sprint Communications Company. With that, I'd be glad to take questions.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Thank you.

Commissioners, questions?

**COMMISSIONER CLARK:** I really have no questions.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. I have a few,

but I will defer to Commissioner Jacobs first.

of my questions as well. I'm particularly pleased that there is a flexibility in the contract to divert traffic to other locations in the event that there are some circumstances in Florida. I assume that those other centers are probably not in Florida but would be -- there would be enough knowledge of the attendants at those other locations to deal with Florida questions and Florida inquiries?

MR. TUDOR: Yes, sir. They will build into their system information that would allow a communications assistant in another state to adequately handle Florida traffic.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Okay. That's about it for me.

commissioner DEASON: Okay. Thank you. I have questions in two different areas. The first pertains to the specifics within Sprint's contract which Staff is addressing, the amendments. I think there were four that Staff addressed.

The first of those addresses FCC mandates.

And as I understand it, Sprint has proposed that there be language which would, in essence, relieve them of consequences from changes resulting from the FCC. Am

I characterizing that correctly? How do you interpret that?

MR. TUDOR: No, sir. I would word it a little differently. If the FCC were to mandate a requirement that's not currently a requirement in the RFP, a new standard, a stronger standard or some new requirement for relay, they would want the opportunity to be able to negotiate a price change related to the cost of that new requirement.

The Florida law kind of works hand in hand with the Americans with Disabilities Act and the associated FCC rules. And the primary -- under the ADA, the primary responsibility for relay in this country is each individual phone company has to make sure relay is available. So that's where the first burden lies.

And then the Florida law basically says there will be -- the State will contract and have a single provider to take care of relay for everyone.

The FCC rules -- it may be in the law also -- but the federal rules provide that a state -- well, first of all, that the telephone companies are responsible. But secondly, that if there is a single statewide provider that that can serve as a substitute as long as that single provider meets the FCC

standards. So that's how this all relates.

So, if the FCC were to adopt a new standard that was stronger or stiffer or more expensive than what's in our RFP -- and also the TASA law, the Florida law says that we will have a system that is certifiable by the FCC.

So, in effect, if the FCC mandates something we, in effect, would have to adopt that and it would not be in our original RFP, of course, because we don't know what that would be yet. But if it were mandated, we would have to expand our system to incorporate that, and to the extent there is a cost, we believe it would be reasonable that we would allow that cost to be considered in terms of a change in the price that the bidder bid for this RFP that we sent out which doesn't have that standard.

another question then. If that happened, if the FCC mandated a change which increased costs and we were somewhere in the middle of this three year contract, do we simply negotiate with Sprint to come to some type of resolution as to what a fair rate would be, or do we open it up for bids again and let others participate? Maybe the new mandates, whatever they may be, could be met by another provider more cheaply

or more efficiently than Sprint and here we are, we're having to basically pay Sprint more when another provider could do it for less and meet the requirements. How do we face that if that eventuality

comes about?

MR. TUDOR: A couple of approaches. One would be a possibility that the feature that the FCC mandates would be an adjunct kind of service. Let me give you an example.

Video relay is a service that some states are experimenting with and using. And if the FCC were to mandate that, we could possibly bid out that as a separate service and that would be a possibility that we could look at. But if it were something like answer time and we had a certain speed of answer time and the FCC increased that to a shorter time period, that would not be something you could particularly farm out as an adjunct contract because it's part of the basic service. So at that point we would have to decide whether we would be able to rebid in the middle of a contract and so that might effect how we would want to word any kind of provision about an FCC mandate, but we could also not even include this clause and --

COMMISSIONER CLARK: But I don't see how

you -- I think you should address it and I don't see how you would address it other than the way you have done it, and that is, providing the opportunity for the renegotiation. If it appears that Sprint says it's going to cost "X" dollars, I would expect that when they came to renegotiate it, that Staff would check out what other people say it can be provided for and that would enter into the negotiations.

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I have a hard time conceiving of an instance where a change would result in it being cost-effective to bid out -- bid it out totally again. But if that's the case, it strikes me that that's one reason for the negotiations to go forward and, you know, there to be elements to that showing that it would be cost-effective to terminate the contract and bid a new one.

MR. TUDOR: I think another aspect would be that if we saw the FCC proposing to do that, we would probably attempt to ask them to do one of a couple of things. But one of them might be to require that the implementation of that vary depending upon existing contract dates and that might be the most preferable way to approach it would be just to say, our contract expires in one and a half years so in Florida this new standard would be effective then.

Another thing might be to ask the FCC to dictate the value of that new feature so that that's fixed and we don't have to negotiate it because, you know, we don't know the exact cost and that's kind of the idea behind the bid process. We can't know the exact cost of providing service, but if it's competitively bid, then you can hope that that process will bring that rate closer to a cost base. So there's a couple of approaches.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I would agree it would be preferable before the FCC mandated any changes that they would take into consideration existing contracts and give flexibility to initiate those changes consistent with the time period of a new contract.

But, another concern that I have is the possibility that perhaps this likelihood was taken into consideration by other bidders and they realized that if the FCC mandated a change in midstream that perhaps they would be liable for that and perhaps it escalated their bid price a little bit to take into consideration that risk factor. And if we give this flexibility to Sprint, we may be giving them advantage over other bidders who may have already calculated that risk factor into their bid price.

MR. TUDOR: First of all, I don't think that

there's any reason why we have to include this clause in the contract. It was identified by Sprint as a suggestion and for our consideration. And we could wait and totally deal with this issue if it should arise, and that might be the most straightforward approach.

### COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: But the language will be clear, and that's an assumption, but just to state it specifically, that whatever provisions come down from an FCC order are not automatic pass-throughs.

They have to deal with contract specific language before they can address those FCC requirements.

MR. TUDOR: Well, at the point that the FCC would do that, issue a new mandate, we would have to deal with that somehow. We've got several things tugging at us. We would have the Florida law which says we have to be compliant with -- FCC mandates have to be certificated our system so we have to meet their standard.

fact, that's exactly my concern is that in the face of that language in our law, that could be an interpretation by the provider that they're going to have to automatically adjust this contract to deal

with any FCC requirement. What I'm suggesting is that there be language, if you're going to do this revising, let's make that point absolutely clear and express that whatever requirements are, do have -- require an express negotiation to adjust for those revisions from the FCC. I think it's assumed here but it would be comfort language for me to make it express.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: No provision in this contract can be changed without the consent of the Commission, correct?

MR. TUDOR: Correct.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Now, let me ask you this. Does Sprint or whoever the proper provider is to be, do they have a termination provision within this contract? After so many days notice they can terminate the contract in midstream? Is that an avenue available too them?

MR. TUDOR: I don't believe there's a clause like that in there.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: So if they sign this contract they're obligated for the three year period?

MR. TUDOR: They're obligated to --

COMMISSIONER DEASON: For the terms of this contract?

MR. TUDOR: Right.

mandates something, I understand it would be difficult to require them to comply, but at the same time I have concerns about putting language in this contract which not part of the RFP which could be interpreted by some participants that it was -- that they already considered it in their bid, and therefore, they're being penalized because if they had known that we were going to do this they would perhaps be willing to bid at a lower price. It's an unknown. We don't know that.

MR. TUDOR: Exactly. We do not know and quite likely they did not. But the cleanest way to approach it may be to just not have a paragraph in there at all and deal with it if and when it should arise.

**COMMISSIONER DEASON:** And hopefully the FCC would not make mandates in midstream of contracts, one would hope.

MR. TUDOR: Hopefully not.

commissioner DEASON: The other area that I have questions -- a question about concerns Page 13 of the recommendation. This is Section 3 addressing roaming service.

MR. TUDOR: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: I understand this is this is a service which not required by the RFP.

MR. TUDOR: Correct.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: It is a service which Sprint is volunteering to provide but that there will be additional cost if clients do avail themselves of this service.

MR. TUDOR: Not in terms of price per minute, but in terms of additional minutes.

additional minutes, which we, as a Florida provider, are not required to provide this level of service, but if this level of service is provided there will be minutes included that otherwise would not be included.

MR. TUDOR: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: And that if there is a client in another jurisdiction they could avail themselves of this service provided by that state.

MR. TUDOR: They could. They would have to know the local telephone number and -- that's -- there are two primary conveniences to a Floridean if roaming available, and don't get this confused with cellular roaming, although there are some similarities, I guess.

But a Floridean would be able to travel to,
I think in the recommendation we used North Carolina
as an example. He would not have to know the local
North Carolina relay number in order to make his call.
When you and I go to North Carolina to make a long
distance call and we go to our uncle's house, we just
dial 1 plus and it works. In Florida you have to know
to dial, 1-800-955-8770, and when you go to North
Carolina you would have to know a new number.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: But isn't this number published in the front page of the directory?

MR. TUDOR: Not necessarily. Not necessarily in every state.

### COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay.

MR. TUDOR: And in addition, there might be some features that are on your customer profile in the Florida center about the fact you use -- you make Spanish calls or you use voice carry-over or some feature that's in your customer profile that wouldn't be available in that other state.

It's a convenience. It's a nicety. There are additional minutes, but it would be partly at least, and we hope totally, minutes used by Florideans. The downside risk is that in the extreme North Carolina could put a billboard up on the

interstate and say, "Save North Carolina money. Make all your relay calls through the Florida relay service." That's an outside extreme, but that's why we suggested that the contract clause say we accept this, there's no increased cost in terms of price per minute. There will be additional minutes.

But we would like to say in the contract that if we monitor this and believe that the minutes are excessive, and perhaps there is some kind of fraudulent activity going on -- if we should suspect that or for any reason it's used to just drop this service, that we could do so but that Sprint would not then argue we have to reprogram to do that, and therefore, there is \$100,000 charge for the reprogramming.

So that's basically what we're suggesting be in the clause, that there be no cost to drop it if we should choose to drop it. The alternative would simply be that if they're not willing to do that, that we just not include the service at all or you may prefer that we not have it in the first place because of the potential risk and additional minutes.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. Further questions?

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I'm sorry. I did have

one and I marked it.

The customer databases. I'm not clear -- I can imagine, but it's not clear to me what data will be collected by the company.

MR. TUDOR: They would have -- they could have several types of confidential information about your account. You can certainly use relay totally in confidence -- confidentiality without telling anybody who you are. You just pick up the phone and dial the number. But you can make an arrangement with the company where you have a profile on file and this would identify -- it could identify things like that you're a Spanish user versus an English user. It could identify things like speed dial or, you know, information about people you call regularly. It could contain information about -- possibly include pin numbers that you might use to check answering machine messages or something like that.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Would the customers be on notice of this, that this information is being collected?

MR. TUDOR: Well, the customer has to volunteer it, so they would be aware it's there.

**COMMISSIONER JACOBS:** Okay.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: One other question

concerning the roaming service. You gave the example of a Florida citizen traveling to North Carolina and utilizing the Florida service. Could a North Carolina citizen simply use the Florida service because they find it better or perhaps they speak Spanish and they know that they can get a Spanish interpreter much easier? So can a North Carolina resident, if they know the number, simply just use that instead of using North Carolina service?

MR. TUDOR: Yes. There is no way to identify. Your uncle in North Carolina, you know -- the idea of roaming would be you can go to a pay phone, but you can also go to your uncle's house in North Carolina and use the Florida service a Floridean, but there's no reason why you're uncle couldn't likewise pick up his phone everyday and use it using Florida. And that might be a reason that he would use it because if he thought the service was better in some way.

We did receive from AT&T a letter concerning their concerns about our recommendation on the liquidated damages issue, and I've addressed, I think, some of the points they raise. But we did not provide that letter and don't recommend that you specifically address it. There are -- we don't want to take a

chance on any language that's in there being considered an amendment to the proposal and I believe we've addressed the issues that are raised in that letter.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: Okay. Commissioners, further questions or a motion?

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I don't --

motion, just let me say, I'm not allowed to make a motion and certainly I'm not going to do that. Just let me say up front that I have concerns with the roaming service, and I have a concern with the amendatory language concerning FCC mandates. Those are the two issues in which --

problem taking out the FCC provision because I don't see that as likely to arise as an issue, and if it does materially change things, I think there is the opportunity to request a renegotiation. Even if it's not in the contract, there would be no obligation on the other party to renegotiate.

But with respect to the roaming, I was inclined to include it with the caveat the Staff has added because I think one of the questions you asked, whether or not you could just find that number in

North Carolina and make that call in North Carolina, but by the same token, I don't think we want to be in the position of having Florideans pay for the service given to people in other states.

But I look at it from the standpoint of a Floridean traveling outside the state and being -- having the same convenience of access to the telecommunications system that other Florideans traveling outside of the state do. And I was willing to have Staff track that information and provide it to us and let it -- frankly, as sort of an experiment to see what sort of an impact it has.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I'm in agreement that the roaming could be a very valuable service. I think it is legitimate to reserve some concern over its use and to guard against abuse of that? Who's going to pay the roaming charges?

MR. TUDOR: It's not like cellular where the end user is paying anything. It would simply be that if a Floridean is in North Carolina --

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: They just dial the 800 number? They don't see a charge?

MR. TUDOR: The end user would not. The State of Florida would see additional minutes being made on the bill.

commissioner Jacobs: I would be interested in if we could -- even if they don't pay it, the fact that it's going to impose additional charges on the system, I think we would want to have some idea of the overall impact of that. You wouldn't want to let that become the primary use of the system.

MR. TUDOR: I agree.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I share Commissioner Deason's concerns in that regard. I think it's a great feature to have a nice little add on, but it shouldn't become a primary component of the system.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Is there going to be a way to track out-of-state calls using the system?

MR. TUDOR: We will be able to identify whether a call is coming from a phone number outside of the state, yes.

### **COMMISSIONER CLARK:** Okay.

MR. TUDOR: And what we could include, if
you want to include roaming in the contract, would be
a provision much like what we had in the
recommendation. But if Sprint is not willing to
either agree to either the cost -- no cost to drop it
later on provision or tracking information as an
additional report, if they're not willing to do either
one of those two things, then we could, with your

permission, simply say we would not include roaming at all in the Florida contract. Because I don't know how they'll feel about that approach, but assuming that they would want to offer it and be willing to drop it at no cost and be willing to provide tracking information, we could include it on a temporary basis.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: I think I'll go along with the idea of doing a trial on the roaming.

motion that we move Staff, but modify it to not include an amendment addressing FCC changes and that with respect to the roaming that it be -- the information be tracked and provided to Staff and that it is clear that we can terminate that feature with no cost.

MR. TUDOR: And may I suggest with the additional caveat that if Sprint is not willing to provide it under those two conditions that we would simply not include it at all?

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Yes.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Second.

commissioner deason: It's been moved and seconded. Just let me say before we take a vote that I'm going to vote against the motion because I think that the additional level of service provided by

roaming is not worth the risk that we're imposing on the general body of ratepayers of this state.

I realize that it's going to be monitored and that sort of thing, but where do you draw the line? I'm not sure that we have any historical measure of things to gauge in what do we consider to be an excessive use. I just think that it is something that should not be in the RFP in the contract. If it's something that we think is valuable and is needed, we could just include it in future RFPs.

Having said that, I know that there's a motion and a second. All in favor say aye.

COMMISSIONER JACOBS: Aye.

COMMISSIONER CLARK: Aye.

COMMISSIONER DEASON: All opposed nay. Nay.

That concludes today's agenda. Thank you all for your participation. Staff, I congratulate you for handling this matter in a most professional way.

Your work is appreciated.

MR. TUDOR: Thank you.

I	
1	STATE OF FLORIDA)
2	: CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER COUNTY OF LEON )
3	I, KIMBERLY BERENS, CSR, RPR, FPSC Commission Reporter,
4	DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the Special Agenda
5	Conference in Docket No. 991222-TP was heard by the Florida Public Service Commission at the time and
6	place herein stated; it is further
7	CERTIFIED that I stenographically reported the said proceedings; that the same has been
8	transcribed by me; and that this transcript, consisting of 28 pages, constitutes a true
9	transcription of my notes of said proceedings.
LO	
11	DATED this 13th day of January, 2000.
L2	V. L. O. V. R
L3	KIMBERLY & BERENS, CSR, RPR
L4	FPSC Commission Reporter (850) 413-6736
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