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Writer's Direct Dial No. (904) 425-2313

September 22, 1997

Ms. Blanca S. Bayó Director, Records & Reporting Florida Public Service Commission 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard Tallahassee, FL 32399-0850

Re: Docket 971058-TL

Dear Ms. Bayó:

Enclosed for filing in the above docket on behalf of MCI Telecommunications Corporation are the original and 15 copies of the direct testimony of Beth Kistner.

By copy of this letter this document has been provided to the parties on the attached service list.

Very truly yours,

Tie D. Me

Richard D. Melson

AFA \_\_\_\_

APP \_\_\_\_

CALL DM/CO

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BRIAN H. BIBEAU

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Enclosures

cc: Service List

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FPSC-RECORDS/REPORTING

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.FPSC-RECORDS/REPORTING

1		BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
2		DIRECT TESTIMONY OF ELIZABETH G. KISTNER
3		ON BEHALF OF MCI TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION
4		DOCKET NO. 971058
5		SEPTEMBER 22, 1997
6		
7		I. INTRODUCTION
8		
9	Q.	PLEASE STATE YOUR NAME AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.
10	A.	My name is Elizabeth G. Kistner. My business address is 3 Spoede
11		Ridge, St. Louis, Missouri 63141.
12		
13	Q.	PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL
14		BACKGROUND.
15	A.	I am a consultant in private practice, specializing in analysis of
16		telecommunications public policy issues. During the past three and
17		a half years, I have focused on issues related to the introduction of
18		competition in the local exchange market, and especially on local
19		number portability ("LNP") implementation and numbering issues.
20		With respect to LNP, I have been involved in all aspects of national
21		LNP implementation on behalf of MCI, including participation in
22		numerous state LNP workshops, and in the North American
23		Numbering Council's Local Number Portability Administration
24		Selection Work Group. With respect to numbering issues, I have
25		participated on MCI's behalf in numerous state area code relief

1		industry meetings and regulatory proceedings. I also represent
2		MCI on the Carrier Liaison Committee ("CLC") Ad Hoc Committee
3		on NXX Exhaust, the Illinois Number Pooling Subcommittee, and
4		the Texas Number Conservation Workshop
5		
6		Before entering private practice, I was employed for eight years by
7		MCI Telecommunications Corporation ("MCIT"). From 1989 to
8		1990, I was Manager, Market and Business Analysis, in the
9		Marketing Department, responsible for providing intrastate pricing
10		and competitive market analysis. From 1986 to 1989, I was a
11		Staff Analyst in the Regulatory Department Southwest Division,
12		responsible for analyzing the impact of LEC intrastate access and
13		toll tariffs filed in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma, and
14		Texas, with emphasis on tariffs impacting 800 and WATS-type
15		services. From 1982 to 1986, I workad in MCI's Litigation
16		Support Department in Washington, D.C., providing supervisory
17		and analytical support to MCI litigation efforts.
18		
19		I am a graduate of Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts, with
20		a Bachelor of Arts in International Relations.
21		
22	۵.	HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED IN REGULATORY
23		PROCEEDINGS?
24	Α.	Yes. I have testified on behalf of MCI in the states of Florida,
25		Georgia, Oklahoma, Missouri, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Texas

1		and Michigan.
2		
3		
4		II. PURPOSE OF TESTIMONY
5		
6	۵.	WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR TESTIMONY?
7	A.	The purpose of my testimony is to identify competitive implications
8		related to BellSouth's proposal for area code relief in the 305 area
9		as outlined in the Direct Testimony filed by Daniel Baeza, and
10		suggest certain conditions that should attach to any decision to
11		implement an overlay area code in the 305 area.
12		
13		III. AREA CODE RELIEF ALTERNATIVES AND IMPACTS
14		
15	Q.	WHAT AREA CODE RELIEF OPTIONS ARE BEING CONSIDERED
16		FOR THE 305 AREA?
17	Α.	Mr. Baeza discusses two different options BellSouth reviewed for
18		area code relief a geographic split and an overlay.
19		
20		The geographic split alternatives would split the existing 305 area
21		into two geographic areas. Under the split alternative, customers in
22		one portion of the 305 area would retain their 305 area code, and
23		customers in the other portion would get the new area code.
24		
25		The overlay alternative would introduce the new area code by

adding it to the existing 305 area.

2

1

- Q. MR. BAEZA STATES THAT "THE INDUSTRY REACHED

  CONSENSUS" THAT THE OVERLAY ALTERNATIVE WAS THE

  BEST METHOD FOR AREA CODE RELIEF IN THE 305 AREA. DO

  YOU BELIEVE A TRUE "CONSENSUS" WAS REACHED IN

  SUPPORT OF AN OVERLAY?
- A. No. In common industry practice, a claim of "consensus" is only 8 9 made when a substantial majority of each affected industry 10 segment are in agreement. However, in this case of so-called consensus, not a single CLEC supported the overlay proposal, 11 according to BellSouth's own record of the June 30, 1997 meeting 12 on 305 area code relief at which BellSouth claimed an industry 13 consensus in support of an overlay was reached. (See July 15, 14 1997 letter from N. H. Sims to Walter D'Haeseleer, and attached 15 16 meeting minutes). In fact, I would expect BellSouth to be well 17 aware of the consistent objections of MCI and other CLECs to overlays, voiced in regulatory proceedings throughout the 18 19 BellSouth states and across the country. Therefore, BellSouth's 20 claim here that an "industry consensus" was reached for an 21 overlay in the 305 area would seem at the very least to be an 22 irresponsible characterization.

23

24

25

Q. WHAT TYPES OF IMPACTS SHOULD THE COMMISSION

CONSIDER WHEN DECIDING WHICH ALTERNATIVE IS BEST FOR

#### THE 305 AREA?

A. In selecting which area code relief alternative is best for the 305 area, the Commission should consider both end user impacts, and impacts on emerging local competition, and to what extent, if any, negative impacts can be mitigated.

### Q. WHAT ARE THE IMPACTS OF THE SPLIT AND OVERLAY ALTERNATIVES ON END USERS?

A. Unfortunately, some end users will suffer some cost and disruption under either the split or overlay alternatives, aithough the degree to which end users are negatively impacted differs based on whether a split or overlay alternative is selected, and other unique circumstances in the affected area.

The end user impacts of an overlay include: loss of all 7-digit local dialing (because the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") requires mandatory 10-digit dialing for all local calls as a condition for overlay implementation); loss of the ability to associate an area code with a unique geographic area code; confusion resulting from different area codes assigned in the same home, business or neighborhood; cost to customers (throughout the overlay area) that currently use their 7-digit number for advertising, stationery, etc., for new materials with their 10-digit number; and cost to customers (throughout the overlay area) to reprogram or replace automatic dialing systems (e.g., home alarm and apartment

security systems, elevator emergency phones, etc.) that are currently programmed for 7-digits.

The end user impacts of an area code split include: need for customers in a portion of the existing area code to change area codes; some additional 10-digit dialing required for calling between the old and new area codes; and cost to customers in the new area code to change advertising, stationery, etc., to show the new area code.

# Q. WHAT ARE THE IMPACTS OF THE SPLIT AND OVERLAY ALTERNATIVES ON EMERGING LOCAL EXCHANGE COMPETITION?

A. An overlay plan can significantly frustrate entry by competitors into the local exchange market, and provide BellSouth with a competitive advantage, because of the disproportionate assignment of central office codes (called "NXXs") in the 305 area code to BellSouth.

An overlay plan would introduce a new, unfamiliar area code into the area currently served by the 305 area code. Callers from within and outside of Florida are used to the 305 code, and recognize it as being the Miami and Florida Keys areas. The new overlaid code, however, would not be familiar, and would thus be less desirable than the existing area code. As a result, customers

1		would be more likely to select a carrier that could give them a
2		number in the more desirable area code.
3		
4		Currently, the vast majority of these more desirable NXXs in the
5		305 area code have been assigned to BellSouth, so if an overlay is
6		implemented, new Competitive Local Exchange Companies
7		("CLECs") would be left to draw NXXs primarily from the new,
8		overlay NPA. This systems of NXX "haves" and "have-nots" is
9		extremely anticompetitive, since it disproportionately affects
10		CLECs just as they are attempting to enter the local exchange
11		market in the 305 area.
12		
13		The FCC recognized this disadvantage in its Second Report and
14		Order and Memorandum Opinion and Order, CC Docket 96-98,
15		August 8, 1996 ("Local Competition - Numbering Order"). The
16		FCC noted that incumbent LECs have an advantage over new
17		entrants when a new code is about to be introduced, because they
18		can warehouse NXXs in the old NPA. Incumbents also have an
19		advantage when telephone numbers within NXXs within the
20		existing area code are returned to them as their customers move or
21		change carriers. (Order at ¶289).
22		
23	۵.	HOW CAN THIS AFFECT EMERGING COMPETITION IN THE 305
24		LOCAL SERVICE MARKET?

This unfair situation will affect the potential for competition in the

305 area in several ways. CLECs will be unable to compete effectively in the growth market of additional lines for fax machines, modems, and the like. This market is explosive, and is a primary contributor to the need for NPA relief at this time. Even if the scheduled number portability systems allow customers to switch to a CLEC without losing their telephone number, these same customers will be less willing to use a CLEC for a second or third line, even if the CLEC is less expensive or provides better service, because the CLEC will only be able to install additional lines if it uses the new, less desirable area code. This disparity between NPAs can also impact the market for new customers, since new customers may choose a carrier based on that carrier's ability to assign a number from the more well-known area code.

- Q. THE FCC REQUIRED THAT AT LEAST 1 NXX FROM THE OLD

  AREA CODE BE RESERVED FOR EACH CLEC. WON'T THAT

  ELIMINATE THIS CONCERN?
- A. No. The FCC only required that a single NXX in the old area code be reserved for new entrants in an overlay plan area. This fails to recognize that a CLEC must limit its use of each NXX to a single ILEC rate center, in order to preserve current end user rating and billing. There are multiple rate centers in the 305 area, and each CLEC would need 1 or more NXXs per rate center in order to be able to match BellSouth in its ability to offer new service customers additional numbers in their matching 305 area code.

1	a.	CAN BELLSOUTH TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THEIR DOMINANT
2		CONTROL OF 305 NXXS?
3	Α.	Yes. According to Mr. Baeza's testimony, BellSouth can and will
4		take advantage of their dominance in 305 NXXs. He states, at p.
5		9 of his Direct testimony:
6 7 8 9		BellSouth plans to design its number assignment systems to assign additional telephone numbers based on customer's existing area code, wherever possible, in an effort to assign telephone numbers in the same area code in which existing service is assigned.
11 12		As this testimony indicates, BellSouth recognizes the importance
13		to customers, in the event an overlay is implemented, of getting
14		numbers within their existing area code when adding additional
15		service. However, a number assignment system such as the kind
16		BellSouth plans to design is of no use if a carrier doesn't have a
17		supply of numbers from the old area code in the first place. Unlike
18		BellSouth, CLECs will likely not have even a single NXX for each
19		rate center in the 305 area, much less many NXXs per rate center
20		as BellSouth has. Thus, CLECs will be unable to offer similar
21		benefits to customers, and will therefore be competitively
22		disadvantaged by the overlay
23		
24	α.	DOES A GEOGRAPHIC SPLIT HAVE THIS SAME
25		DISPROPORTIONATE IMPACT ON CLECS?
26	A.	No, a geographic spit affects all carriers equally. If a geographic
27		split were selected for the 305 area, all carriers both BellSouth

and new carriers -- would issue 305 numbers in the remaining 305

1		area, and all carriers would issue numbers with the new area code
2		in the new area. Thus, all carriers would have equal access to the
3		same number resource.
4		
5	Q.	DOES MCI RECOMMEND THAT A GEOGRAPHIC SPLIT OR
6		OVERLAY OPTION BE IMPLEMENTED IN THE 305 AREA?
7	Α.	MCI has consistently recommended geographic splits for area code
8		relief, because on balance splits are usually less disruptive to
9		consumers, and they do not have the same anticompetitive impact
10		on local competition as overlays. However, MCI recognizes that
11		this Commission must consider all the circumstances unique to the
12		305 area to decide which relief alternative is best at this time.
13		
14		If the Commission chooses an overlay alternative, though, it is
15		critical that the Commission take steps to mitigate the
16		anticompetitive impacts of an overlay, and more efficiently use the
17		limited number resource so as to reduce the need for more
18		disruptive area code relief.
19		
20	α.	WHAT STEPS CAN THE COMMISSION TAKE TO REDUCE THE
21		ANTICOMPETITIVE IMPACTS OF AN OVERLAY?
22	A.	If an overlay alternative is selected for the 305 area, MCI urges the
23		Commission to establish the following four conditions:
24		1) No slippage in the current BellSouth proposed LNP
25		implementation plan.

1		2) Requirement for 10-digit dialing within and between an
2		old and new area codes (consistent with FCC order).
3		3) Requirement for BellSouth to analyze and report on the
4		feasibility of a revenue-neutral Rate Center Consolidation
5		plan for the 305 area.
6		4) Establishment of a workshop or other appropriate process
7		for consideration of a number pooling mechanism for the
8		Miami LNP area.
9		
10	Q.	WHY IS BELLSOUTH'S PROPOSED LNP IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
11		IMPORTANT TO MITIGATE ANTICOMPETITIVE IMPACTS OF AN
12		OVERLAY?
13	Α.	Although LNP implementation does not solve the competitive
14		disparity caused by the dispreportionate allocation of NXXs needed
15		for new service applications, it does facilitate the ability of end
16		users to keep their existing 305 numbers when switching their
17		existing service to a new carrier. As a result, LNP is one of several
18		critical components of a competitively neutral overlay.
19		
20		According to the FCC's LNP schedule, implementation in the Miami
21		MSA is to be completed by May 15, 1998. Thus, under the
22		current proposed schedule, the requested end offices in the 305
23		area should be open to LNP by the proposed effective date of the
24		new overlay code (July 1, 1998, according to BellSouth).

Accordingly, MCI asks that the Commission include as a requirement for any overlay it might order, that BellSouth adhere to this implementation schedule, under which all requested end offices are opened to portability prior to overlay implementation.

A.

# Q. WHY IS 10-DIGIT DIALING A CRITICAL FACTOR IN MITIGATING THE ANTICOMPETITIVE IMPACTS OF AN OVERLAY?

The FCC concluded that local dialing disparity would occur absent mandatory 10-digit dialing, because all existing users would remain in the old area code and dial 7-digits to call others with numbers in that area code, while new users with the overlay code would have to dial 10-digits to reach any customers in the old code. (Local Competition - Numbering Order, ¶287). As a result, customers would find it less attractive to switch carriers because CLECs would have to assign their customers numbers in the new overlay area code, which would require those customers to dial 10-digits, while those customers would only have to dial 7-digits for most of their calls if they remained with the incumbent carrier.

## Q. HOW WILL RATE CENTER CONSOLIDATION HELP TO MITIGATE THE ANTICOMPETITIVE IMPACTS OF AN OVERLAY?

A. Rate Center Consolidation ("RCC") involves the combining, or collapsing, of existing incumbent LEC rating areas into fewer rate areas, so that fewer NXXs are required by a carrier serving a local calling area. In North America, each central office is assigned a "rate center" for determining the rating and routing of calls in and out. All the subscribers to that central office are considered to exist at a single point at the center of the rate area. The 305 area is carved into multiple separate rate areas. Since today all rating and routing is accomplished based on the NPA-NXX digits of a telephone number, CLECs are forced to use unique NXXs for customers in each incumbent rate area in order to preserve incumbent LEC rating. This can lead to an enormous waste of NXXs, especially as CLECs are first entering the local market, because their total customer bases initially will not require so many 10,000 number blocks.

The original purposes for establishing numerous rate areas — older switch technology and cost variations based on small differences in call distances — no longer exist. Rate Center Consolidation in the 305 area into fewer rate areas would reduce the number of NXXs required by CLECs, and would allow incumbent LECs to use their NXXs more efficiently. Moreover, if an overlay were implemented, RCC would allow CLECs to make greater use of the few NXXs they manage to acquire in the 305 area code, thus reducing the anticompetitive impacts of overlays.

- Q. HOW CAN A RCC PLAN BE IMPLEMENTED IN THE 305 AREA?
- A. A change in rate areas is a relatively simple task from a technical

standpoint, but it would necessarily cause impacts (revenue neutral) on end user call rating. Therefore, MCI urges the Commission to direct BellSouth to work with the industry to develop a plan to present to the Commission within ninety (90) days of an order in this proceeding, which would describe one or more revenue neutral plans for consolidating rate areas in the 305 area, the impact on end user billing, the impact on NXX demand, and any technical considerations. The Commission can then determine if the long term benefits to Florida outweigh any negative short term impacts.

A.

### Q. HOW CAN NUMBER POOLING HELP TO MITIGATE THE ANTICOMPETITIVE IMPACTS OF AN OVERLAY?

Number pooling can mitigate the anticompetitive impact of overlays by giving CLECs access to more numbers in the old, more desirable area code. National industry numbering forums, such as the Industry Numbering Committee ("INC") are currently considering the development of a long-term number pooling solution, but a full pooling solution (i.e., down to the individual line level) may take several years to develop and implement. In the meantime, carriers have begun looking at an interim pooling solution that would use the LNP database to enable the assignment of NXXs in blocks of 1000 numbers, rather than the 10,000 number blocks required today. This potential solution, sometimes referred to as "1000's block pooling," or "NXX-X/LRN pooling,"

would assign an NPA-NXX to a rate area, but allow that NPA-NXX to be shared among local service providers who are LNP-capable and offer service to customers within that area. So, for example, a single NXX could be used by as many as 10 CLECs for a given rate area, instead of the 10 NXXs that would be required without this type of pooling. Thus, 1000's block number pooling would give CLECs access to more numbers in the old, more desirable area code.

Although a long-term number pooling solution may not be available for several years, an interim pooling mechanism such as 1000's block number pooling can be implemented in the near term.

Carriers in Illinois, including Ameritech, have established a pooling implementation team, and propose to test 1000's block number pooling in first quarter 1998. Carriers in Pennsylvania and Texas are also reviewing NXX-X/LRN pooling for implementation.

Accordingly, MCI urges the Commission to establish a workshop or other appropriate process for consideration of a number pooling mechanism for the Miami LNP area.

### Q. ARE THEIR OTHER BENEFITS OF RATE CENTER CONSOLIDATION AND NUMBER POOLING?

A. Yes. In addition to mitigating the anticompetitive impacts of an overlay, Rate Center Consolidation and number pooling can sharply reduce the overall demand for NXXs. Taking steps now to

conserve the finite number resource will mean that future area 1 2 code relief in the 305 area can be postponed, thus protecting Florida consumers from experiencing continued disruptions from 3 area code relief any more often than absolutely necessary. 4 5 IV. CONCLUSION 6 7 8 a. WHAT IS YOUR RECOMMENDATION TO THE COMMISSION REGARDING AREA CODE RELIEF FOR THE 305 AREA? 9 MCI recognizes that the Commission will consider all relevant end 10 A. 11 user and competitive impacts. If, upon consideration, the 12 Commission decides that area code relief in the 305 area should be 13 accomplished with an overlay, then the Commission should include 14 as conditions to it's decision the following four requirements: 15 1) No slippage in the current Miami LNP implementation schedule. 16 17 18 2) Requirement for 10-digit dialing within and between all old and new area codes (consistent with FCC order). 19 20 21 3) Requirement for BellSouth to analyze and report on the 22 feasibility of a revenue-neutral Rate Center Consolidation 23 plan for the 305 area. 24

25

4) Establishment of a workshop or other appropriate process

1		for consideration of a number pooling mechanism for the
2		Miami LNP area.
3		
4	α.	DOES THIS CONCLUDE YOUR TESTIMONY?
5		
6	A.	Yes, it does.
7		
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#### CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a copy of the foregoing was furnished to the following parties by hand delivery this 22nd day of September, 1997.

Martha Brown Division of Legal Services Florida Public Service Commission 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard Tallahassee, FL 32399

Nancy White BellSouth Telecommunications 150 South Monroe St., Ste. 400 Tallahassee, FL 32301

Mark Herron Akerman Senterfitt & Eidson 216 South Monroe Street Tallahassee, FL 32301

Mico. re

Attorney

#### CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE B. KRISTNEN

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a copy of the foregoing was furnished to the following parties by hand delivery this 22nd day of September, 1997.

Martha Brown Division of Legal Services Florida Public Service Commission 2540 Shumard Oak Boulevard Tallahassee, FL 32399

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98958.1

Nancy White BellSouth Telecommunications 150 South Monroe St., Ste. 400 Tallahassee, FL 32301

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> Tie O. re Attorney

> > DN 0 9637-77