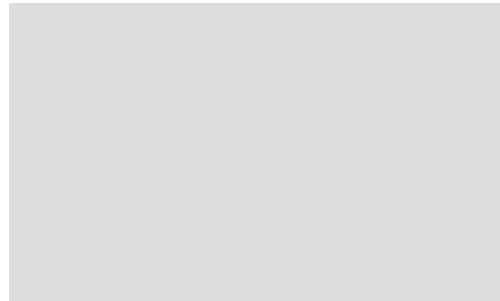
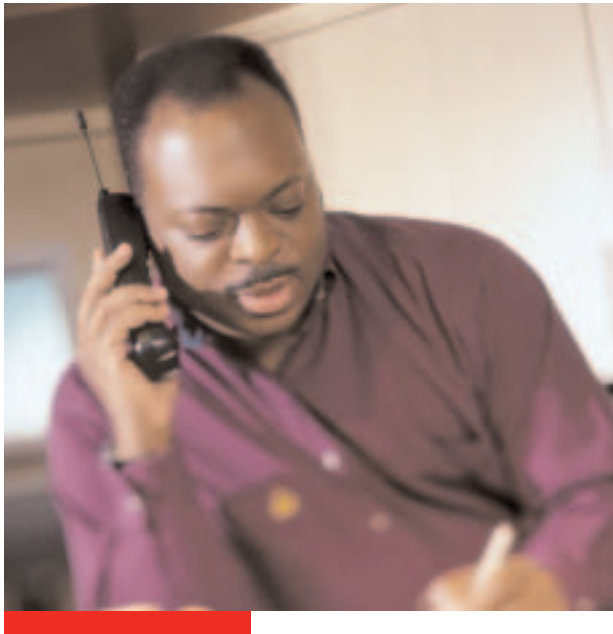


Sprint Terms and Acronyms

All terms and conditions detailed in these Guidelines are subject to change pending future action by the FCC or individual state regulatory commissions.



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Voice/Data PCS Wireless Internet Services E-Business Solutions Managed Services

A.....	3
B.....	4
C.....	4
D.....	6
E.....	7
F.....	8
G.....	8
H.....	8
I.....	8
J.....	8
L.....	8
M.....	10
N.....	10
O.....	11
P.....	12
R.....	12
S.....	13
T.....	14
U.....	14
W.....	14
X.....	14
9.....	15
10.....	15

Sprint Terms and Acronyms

The following includes a glossary of common terms and acronyms relevant to Competitive Local Exchange Carrier (CLEC) services.

A -

ACNA: Access Customer Name and Abbreviation. The Telcordia assigned three-character abbreviation assigned to each Interexchange Carrier (IXC) and listed in the Local Exchange Routing Guide (LERG).

AIDR: As Is Data Rate. The AIDR predicts the maximum downstream data rate that could be supported by a loop reference to a serving terminal location.

ALEC: Alternative Local Exchange Carrier.
See CLEC.

ALI: Automatic Location Identification. A feature, developed for E911 systems, that provides a visual display of the caller's phone number, name, address and the emergency response agencies responsible for the address associated with the phone number calling 911.

ALI/DMS: Automatic Location Identification/ Data Management System: The emergency service (E911) database containing subscriber location information used to determine the routing of the 911 call to the Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) and provide the ALI information to the PSAP.

AMA: Automatic Message Accounting. The network functionality that measures, collects, formats, and outputs subscriber network-usage data to upstream billing systems. The AMA format is contained in the Automated Message Accounting document published by Telcordia as GR-1100-CORE, which defines the industry standard for message recording.

ANI: Automatic Number Identification.

An enhanced 911 feature that provides and displays the phone number of the line that originates a call to 911.

ARBS: Automated Repair Bureau System.

This system records and tracks the flow of reported voice-grade troubles through the repair process. The system contains a database with the customer name and address, facilities and service and equipment records received from Service Order Entry (SOE), Customer Loop Assignment System (CLAS) and Subscriber Records System (SRS).

ARC: Automated Routing and Completion.

ARC routes service orders to specific work group for provisioning and automated completion of service orders not requiring a field dispatch.

ARMS: Access Resource Management

System. This system handles the processing of Access Service Requests (ASR). Requests can be transmitted to and from the National Access Service Center (NASC) using batch or on-line process. This automated system is regulated by the Industry Standard Interface requirements.

ASR: Access Service Request. The industry standard document utilized for ordering access services.

Sprint Terms and Acronyms

Continued

ATM: Asynchronous Transfer Mode. This is a standard for cell-based transmission of information.

Augment: This refers to a modification (increase/addition or decrease/reduction) to an existing collocation arrangement. Examples include changes to the space, cage, power, cross-connect cabling, conduit, vault, riser, or cabling associated with the collocation arrangement.

B –

BFR: Bona Fide Request. A request for an unbundled network element not covered in the interconnection agreement or not currently offered as an unbundled service to be used in providing telecommunications service.

BLV/BLVI: Busy Line Verification/Busy Line Verification Interrupt. An operator assisted call in which the caller requests confirmation of a busy line or an interruption of a call on another subscriber's line.

Bridge Tap: An unused length of wire attached between the active ends of a circuit, usually the result of old drops or rerouted legs of a circuit that were not removed. A bridge tap can introduce unwanted interference for data transmission.

Broadband: A transmission facility that has a bandwidth (capacity) greater than a voice grade line 4kHz. This facility, typically coaxial cable, may carry numerous voice, video and data channels simultaneously. Each channel takes up a different frequency on the cable.

C –

CAP: Competitive Access Provider. A CAP provides an alternative means of establishing a connection between a customer and an Interexchange Carrier (IXC).

CARE: Customer Account Record Exchange. The CARE system allows for a single interface to manage all customer account information exchanges between the Access Provider and Access Carrier. CARE supports a data format intended to facilitate the mechanized exchange of information. The automated process allows Primary Interexchange Carrier (PIC) changes to be processed through the Service Order Download System (SODS). The information is transferred from CARE to SODS for processing.

CASS: Customer Access Support System. The Sprint carrier access invoicing system mirrors the requirements of Carrier Access Billing System (CABS). The CABS requirements are defined through documentation prepared under the direction of the Billing Committee of the Ordering and Billing Forum (OBF). CABS documentation, published by Telcordia, contains the recommended industry guidelines for invoicing access and other connectivity services.

CCS: Common Channel Signaling. This is a method of digitally transmitting call setup and network control data over a digital signaling network fully separate from the public switched network telephone network that carries the actual call.

Centrex: A telecommunications service associated with a specific grouping of lines that uses central office switching equipment for call routing to handle direct dialing of calls and to provide numerous private branch exchange-like features.

Continued on next page

Sprint Terms and Acronyms

Continued

CEV: Controlled Environment Vault. A below ground room other than a central office building which is controlled by Sprint and which is suitable for collocation of telecommunications equipment under controlled temperature and humidity.

Channel Bank: A device that multiplexes multiple channels of slow-speed voice or data streams into a higher bit-rate digital channel and demultiplexes these aggregate channels back into individual signal streams.

CIC: Carrier Identification Code. This is a four-digit code used by end-user customers to reach IXC services through equal access arrangements or to dial around the presubscribed carrier of the calling party.

CIRAS: Circuit Administrative System. CIRAS supports and tracks the provisioning of circuit facilities through administration of equipment, facility and circuit files. It provides software assisted circuit design and assignment, accurate costing and demand information and distribution and routing to engineering and provisioning groups.

CKT: Circuit. A Telcordia standard format identification number assigned to circuit facilities such as unbundled loops or ports.

CLAS: Customer Loop Assignment System. CLAS is an on-line, real time mainframe system that automatically assigns central office and outside plant facilities in support of customer service requests. The system interfaces with the Service Order Entry (SOE) system to provide automatic flow-through of processes.

CLASS (Telcordia Technologies Service Mark): Custom Local Area Signaling Services. This set of service features utilizes the capability to forward a calling party's number between end offices as part of the call setup. Features include, but are not limited to, Automatic Callback, Automatic Recall, Caller ID, Call Trace and Distinctive Ringing.

CLEC: Competitive Local Exchange Carrier. A carrier certified to provide local exchange service to end users within a given state. CLEC may also be referred to as ALEC.

CO: Central Office Switches: Switching facilities within the public switched telecommunications network, including, but not limited to:

- End office switches from which end-user Telephone Exchange Services are directly connected and offered,
- Tandem switches used to connect and switch trunk circuits between and among central office switches, and
- Remote switches that are away from their host or control office with the central office control equipment located in the host or control office.

COC: Central Office Code. See NNX.

Continued on next page

Sprint Terms and Acronyms

Continued

Collocation Space: An area of space located in a Sprint central office building to be used by the CLEC to house telecommunications equipment.

Common Transport: Common transport provides a local interoffice transmission path between the Sprint tandem switch and the Sprint or CLEC end office switch. Common transport is shared between multiple customers and requires switching to be performed at the tandem.

Conduit: Any passage or opening in, on, under, over or through a Sprint central office building cable or conduit systems. Also referred to as inner duct.

Connect Direct: A batch method providing electronic ASR submission for interconnection services and transport through ARMS.

CRB: Customer Records and Billing System. This is the Sprint Local Telephone Division local exchange billing system. CRB provides an audit trail of all transactions affecting customer records.

CPdN: Called Party Number. Identifies the terminating telephone number field in a SS7 message.

CPN: Calling Party Number. Automatic number identification that identifies the originating telephone number field in a SS7 message.

Custom Calling Features: A set of telecommunications services features available to residential and single-line business subscribers including, but not limited to, call waiting, call forwarding and three-way calling.

D –

DBAS: Database Administration System.

Provides the database for calling card screening and serves as a backup for busy verification activities. DBAS provides the loading and updating of records to LIDB for the billing validation application.

Dedicated Transport: This service provides a local interoffice transmission path between Sprint and/or CLEC central offices which is dedicated to the use of a single customer and does not require switching at a tandem.

Demarcation: The physical interface point between the wiring that comes in from the LEC and the wiring installed to connect to the end-user phone equipment or inside wire.

Door Card: A message card used by a Sprint technician when it is necessary for the CLEC end user to contact the CLEC regarding no access associated with order activity or trouble resolution.

DSLAM: Digital Subscriber Line Access Multiplexer. This is equipment that links end-user xDSL connections to a single high-speed packet switch, typically ATM.

DSX: Digital System Cross-Connect. A manual bay or panel to which T-1 lines and DS1 circuit packs is wired. A DSX permits cross-connections by patch cords and plugs.

Continued on next page

Sprint Terms and Acronyms

Continued

DS0: Digital Service Level 0. This is a separate channel within a DS1 system. Each channel is capable of handling 64 kbps and used to provide a private loop or path.

DS1: Digital Service Level 1. A carrier system made up of 24 DS0 channels.

DS3: Digital Service Level 3. Part of the Digital Signal Level hierarchy, it is the equivalent of 28 T-1 channels, operating at a total signaling rate of 44.736 Mbps. Also called T3.

Duct: A single enclosed path to house facilities to provide telecommunications services.

E –

E-911: Enhanced 911. E-911 service provides Automatic Number Identification (ANI) and Automatic Location Information (ALI) and routing to Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) designated to receive the emergency call. The PSAP will receive the name, address, and phone number and emergency response agencies assigned to the calling party. This information is used by the PSAP to dispatch emergency services to the location even if the caller cannot verbally communicate.

EDI: Electronic Data Interchange. The process whereby standardized forms used for electronic commerce documents transfer between computer systems without manual intervention.

Electronic Interface: Access to operations support systems consisting of preordering, ordering, provisioning, maintenance and repair, and billing functions.

EEL: Extended Enhanced Link. A combination of dedicated unbundled network elements such as interoffice transport, multiplexing, loop and Network Interface Device (NID) provided at Unbundled Network Elements (UNE) rates.

ELL: Effective Loop Length. Distance from the serving terminal to the central office or serving carrier site. ELL considers gauge changes and bridge tap in the loop length calculation.

EMI: Exchange Message Interface System. The industry standard for exchanging telecommunications message information for billable, non-billable, sample settlement and study records. The Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions (ATIS) publishes the EMI.

End User: The customer using the service provided by a telecommunications service provider.

ENE: Emergency Number Extract. The Sprint data extract that provides end-user location information to the 911 ALI databases. This information is queried as 911 calls are received by the PSAP.

Continued on next page

Sprint Terms and Acronyms

Continued

F –

FOC: Firm Order Confirmation. A document issued in response to a firm order.

FOT: Fiber Optic Terminal. This is the interface between digital electrical circuits and fiber optic circuits.

FPP: Fiber Optic Patch Panel. A device in which temporary connections can be made between incoming and outgoing fiber optic lines. It is used for modifying or reconfiguring a communications system or connecting devices.

G –

Grandfathered Service: A service which is no longer available for new customers and is limited to the current customer at their current locations with certain provisioning limitations, including but not limited to upgrade denials, feature adds or changes and responsible billing party.

Ground Start: The “tip” side of the trunk which is switched between “ground” and “open” at the central office to prevent glare.

H –

HOD: Host on Demand. Accessed through the Internet, this system interface allows orders to be keyed directly into the Access Resource Management System (ARMS).

I -

ICB: Individual Cases Basis. A request for customer specific rates and terms for products and services that requires the development of pricing, i.e., special construction, special configurations or special routing.

ILEC: Incumbent Local Exchange Carrier. A local phone company certified to provide local exchange service prior to deregulation of local exchange service.

IMPCON: Implementation Contact. This is used on most ordering forms to provide contact information during provisioning or installation of ordered services.

Inner Duct: See Conduit.

INP: Interim Number Portability. This is an interim solution until Local Number Portability is fully deployed. INP allows end users to retain their phone number when changing local service providers. Upon implementation of LNP, INP services will be discontinued.

InterLATA: Transmission that occurs between Local Access Transport Areas (LATA) that are handled by the IXC.

IXC: Interexchange Carrier. A carrier that provides connections interstate and between LATAs; a provider of interexchange telecommunications services.

J –

Jumper: The wiring used to connect equipment and/or cabling on a distribution frame or point of interconnection (POI).

L –

LATA: Local Access Transport Area. This is a geographically and legally defined area in which telecommunications traffic is handled by a LEC.

Continued on next page

Sprint Terms and Acronyms

Continued

LEC: Local Exchange Carrier. Any person, excluding CMRS providers, who is engaged in the provision of telephone exchange service or exchange access.

LEN: Line Equipment Number. A physical equipment designation locations that identifies an end-user's line termination within the central office.

LERG: Local Exchange Routing Guide. A Telcordia administered Network Routing and Vertical and Horizontal Coordinate information database for the United States telecommunications industry.

LIDB: Line Information Database. A Service Control Point (SCP) database that provides such functions as calling card validation for line-based cards issued by Sprint or other contracted entities and validation for collect and third-number billed calls, primarily utilized for fraud prevention.

Line Sharing: The unbundling of the analog local loop to make the high frequency portion of the loop available to the CLEC while the physical line and low frequency voice path remains with the LEC.

LN: Listed Name. The end user name for directory listing and directory assistance purposes.

LNP: Local Number Portability. The ability of users of telecommunications services to retain, within the same Sprint served rate center, existing telecommunications numbers without impairment of quality, reliability, or convenience when switching from one telecommunications carrier to another.

LOA: Letter of Agency (or Authorization). A form signed by an end user indicating approval for long distance or local service change from one provider to another.

Local Service Unbundling: The ability of a LEC (generally an ILEC) to lease all or part of its facilities to another LEC (generally a CLEC).

Loop: The loop provides a transmission path from the vertical side of a Main Distribution Frame (MDF), or its equivalent, in a Sprint switch up to the Network Interface Device (NID) at an end-user premises to which the CLEC is granted exclusive use. The loop consists of a pair of metallic conductors forming an electrical loop in which current flows from the CO to the subscriber terminal and back to the CO.

Loop Start: A supervisory signal to seize a line by applying a closed direct current (DC) loop across the line.

LRN: Local Routing Number. The number that will be associated with the phone number to route to the correct switch for LNP.

LSR: Local Service Request. The form used by the CLEC to order local services which include the transfer of a Sprint customer to the CLEC, add, change or deletion of services, temporary suspension of service, and Primary Interexchange Carrier (PIC) changes.

LTD: Local Telephone Division. Refers to the Sprint local operating companies and their related corporate departments within Sprint.

Continued on next page

Sprint Terms and Acronyms

Continued

M –

MECOD: Multiple Exchange Carrier Ordering and Design. This refers to the guidelines for Access Services - Industry Support Interface, a document developed by OBE. The MECOD document, published by Telcordia, establishes the recommended guidelines for processing orders for access service provided by two or more telecommunications carriers.

MEDR: Maximum Engineered Data Rate. The MEDR qualifies the theoretical maximum downstream data rate supported at a serving terminal.

MDF: Main Distribution Frame. The framework that is the major cross-connect point within a CO used to interconnect loop cable pairs and line equipment terminals on a switching system.

Migration: Migration indicates a change from one level of service to another (i.e., Access to EEL or Resale to UNE-P) without a physical move.

MOU: Minutes of Use. The number of minutes a service, line, trunk; etc. was used as a basis for billing.

MPS: Message Processing System. A system of processes and tables that produces billable records from an individual end-user's phone calls. Messages enter MPS from AMA, collections, manually entered records, messages, recycles, errors, exceptions, operator-created tickets and adjusted records from CRB.

N –

NANP: North American Numbering Plan. The plan for the allocation of unique 10-digit directory numbers consisting of a three-digit area code, a three-digit central office code and a four digit line number. The plan also extends to format variations, prefixes and special code application.

NASC: National Access Service Center. The service centers designated to handle interLATA access services. The NASC receives and processes orders and handles billing inquiries for interconnection services for the CLEC

NEAC: National Exchange Access Center. This service center receives and processes orders from CLEC customers for local services including resale, loops, ports, preorder loop qualification, billing inquiries and trouble reporting.

NENA: National Emergency Number Association. An association whose mission is to foster the technological advancement, availability and implementation of 911 nationwide.

Network Elements: The facilities or equipment used to provide telecommunications service or used in the transmission, routing or other provisioning of telecommunications service.

NID: Network Interface Device. A small enclosure mounted at the end-user premises to terminate incoming outside telecommunications wiring to isolate and electronically protect the loop. The NID is considered the demarcation point between the carrier and end user.

Continued on next page

Sprint Terms and Acronyms

Continued

NPA: Numbering Plan Area. The three-digit indicator assigned which is associated with the first three-digits of each 10-digit phone number within the NANP. Each NPA is designated as either, geographic for NPAs within a defined geographic region, or non-geographic for codes assigned associated with specialized telecommunications services across multiple geographic NPA areas, such as 500, 800, 888.

NPAC: Number Portability Administration Center. This third-party vendor manages the regional ported number database.

NPAP: Number Portability Administration and Provisioning. This system administers the ported phone numbers between the Sprint systems and the NPAC. It also takes activated messages from the NPAC to the network routing database.

NNX: Network Numbering Exchange. The three-digit switch entity indicator in the fourth, fifth and sixth digits of a 10-digit phone number within the NANP. Also referred to as central office code (COC) or NXX.

NVAC: National Vendor Access Center. This service center receives and processes orders from vendors on behalf of their customers for services. This center also receives and processes orders from the CLEC for local services including resale, loops, ports, and billing inquiries.

O –

OBF: Ordering and Billing Forum. This is a national forum to establish industry standards for EDI, ordering and access billing. OBF functions under the auspices of the Carrier Liaison Committee (CLC) of the Alliance for Telecommunications Solutions (ATIS).

OCN: Operating Company Number. A standard National Exchange Carriers Associations (NECA) unique identification assigned to telecommunications providers to facilitate the exchange of information in mechanized system throughout the industry.

OSP: Outside Plant. The part of the LEC telephone network that is physically located outside of telephone company buildings used to access the end-user premises and establish the connection between the calling and called parties.

OSS: Operations Support Systems. Methods and procedures (mechanized or non-mechanized) which directly support the daily operation of the telecommunications infrastructures.

Outside Cable Duct: Any space located outside a Sprint central office building through which Sprint runs its cable, conduit or other associated facilities.

Continued on next page

Sprint Terms and Acronyms

Continued

P –

PIC: Primary Interexchange Carrier. The end-user carrier selection for dialing 1+ long-distance service in an equal access end office.

PIU: Percent Interstate Usage. The PIU is a traffic factor used to separate state usage from interstate usage when actual MOU are not available.

PLU: Percent Local Usage. A calculation, which represents the ratio of the local minutes to the sum of local and intraLATA toll minutes between exchange carriers sent over local interconnection trunks. Directory assistance, Busy Line Verification (BLV), Busy Line Verification Interrupt (BLVI), 900 and 976 transiting calls from other exchange carriers and switched access calls are not included in the calculation of PLU.

POI: Point of Interconnection. The physical point that establishes the technical interface, the test point and the operational responsibility handoff between a CLEC and Sprint for the local interconnection of their networks.

Port: The origination and/or termination point of a data channel; that portion of the central-office facilities leased by a CLEC.

Ported Number: Ported numbers are those that have been assigned to another local service provider providing recipient switch access for portable exchanges; commonly referred to as the numbers assigned to the “recipient” switches. The recipient switch is not the default switch in the Service Control Point (SCP). Ported numbers are the subset of portable numbers that have actually been moved from the LERG based switch (donor) to another switch (recipient).

Preorder Loop Qualification: An OSS function that includes supplying loop qualification information to the CLEC as part of the preordering process for loops intended for advanced services and all DS1 digital data loops.

PSAP: Public Safety Answering Point. The answering location with jurisdictional responsibility for the premises address of the phone number that dialed 911.

R –

Rate Center: The geographic point and corresponding geographic area that contains associated NPA-NNX codes assigned to Sprint or CLEC for provision of basic exchange telecommunications services. The rate center point is the finite geographic point identified by a specific vertical and horizontal (V&H) coordinate, which is used to measure distance-sensitive end-user traffic to and from the particular NPA-NNX designations associated with the specific rate center. The rate center area is the exclusive geographic area identified as the area with which Sprint or CLEC will provide basic exchange telecommunications services bearing the particular NPA-NNX designation associated with the specific rate center. The rate center point must be located within the rate center area.

Continued on next page

Sprint Terms and Acronyms

Continued

RCF: Remote Call Forwarding. A service consisting of a nonphysical line, activated in the central office only, continuously forwarded to a predetermined phone number.

Reciprocal Compensation: Charges for end office, tandem switching (when applicable) and transport, with end office and tandem switching charges based on MOU.

Relocation: The change of an end-user address involving a physical move.

Resale: Telecommunication products and services purchased from a LEC at a wholesale rate for the CLEC resale to their end users.

Reseller: A CLEC that purchases telecommunications services at wholesale from a LEC for resell to its end users.

S -

SAE or S&E: Service and Equipment. The codes used to identify products and services available for resale to the CLEC.

SCP: Service Control Point. This is a transaction processor-based system that provides network interface to database services.

Selective Routing: This service automatically routes the E-911 calls to the PSAP that has jurisdictional responsibility for the service address of the phone that dialed 911.

SIG: Street Index Guide: Addressing data that is common to a specific geographic area that relates to a service address. The file contains exchange, street name, and street type, directional, low and high range house numbers and community used for validating service addresses entered through SOE.

SODS: Service Order Download System.

This system interacts with SOE to process service requests and SRS to suspend or restore services. This system updates digital switches directly from SOE or SRS.

SOE: Service Order Entry. A mechanized system supporting the processing of standard service order documents through performance reports, on-line error identification and audit trails. SOE interfaces with CRB, ARBS, CLAS, SRS and Work Force Management (WFM). This is the front-end system for many of the Sprint data systems and is the original sources for stored data.

SPID: Service Provider Identification. A unique code that identifies the switch provider responsible for managing switching facilities that provides services to a telecommunications carrier. The service provider is only utilized for LNP and represents the provider ID where a phone number has been ported to or from. The domain values for the SPID will be the same as the domain values for the OCN.

Splitter: A device that divides the data and voice signals concurrently moving across the loop, directing the voice traffic through copper tie cables to the switch and the data traffic through another pair of copper tie cables to multiplexing equipment for delivery to the packet-switched network. The splitter may be directly integrated into the DSLAM equipment or may be externally mounted.

Continued on next page

Sprint Terms and Acronyms

Continued

SRS: Subscriber Record System. This system provides mechanize, uniform treatment of accounts for treatment activity for suspension of service for nonpayment. The CLEC may place an LSR with the NEAC or NVAC for suspension of end-users services for processing through SRS, SODS and ARBS.

SSO: Special Service Operations. The work group that is responsible for handling the repair of switched and special access services.

STP: Signal Transfer Point. A signaling point with the function of transferring signaling messages from one signaling link to another and considered exclusively from the viewpoint of the transfer; a packet switch that transmits messages between switches and other network components. Also transmits messages between switches in the process of normal call setup and routing.

T –

Tandem Switch: Class 4 switches used to connect and switch trunk circuits between and among end offices and other tandems. Also referred to as Tandem Office Switch or Tandem.

U –

Unbundling: The ability to lease individual components of a service network. Often referred to as Unbundled Network Elements (UNE).

UNE: Unbundled Network Element. Per the Telecommunications Act of 1996, network elements, which must be made available to the CLEC at TELRIC (Total Element Long-Run Incremental Cost) based rates. UNEs are defined as physical and functional elements of the network, e.g. NID, local loops and subloops, circuit-switching and switch ports, interoffice transmission facilities, signaling and call-related databases, OSS, operator services and directory assistance, and packet or data switching.

UNE-P: Unbundled Network Elements-Platform: Product combinations of UNE ports (switching and transport) and UNE loops which provide local exchange service.

W –

WFM: Work Force Management. This system prioritizes work activities by specific work grids and mechanically dispatches workload to outside field technicians.

WillServe: The information about the plant facilities that serve an end-user premises for assigning new facilities to an end user.

X –

xDSL: A generic term for a series of high-speed transmission protocols, equipment and services designed to operate over copper wires.

Sprint Terms and Acronyms

Continued

9 –

911 Service: A universal three-digit phone number which gives the public direct access to the PSAP designated to receive such call.

10 –

10 Digit Trigger: A function of the switch that will force a query into the LNP database to inquire if a number is ported. This will be used for individual lines during the time that the order to port the number is being worked. The trigger is designed to minimize the problems of coordination of service order completion between the old service provider and new service provider.

Continued on next page

Why Sprint?

With a rich heritage more than a century strong, Sprint remains one of the most financially stable companies in the telecom industry. When you choose Sprint, you're choosing a global company that wins industry and customer accolades for service reliability and customer satisfaction and one that is committed to developing solutions that can transform the way you get business done.

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