SPRINT ISIP TRUNKING SERVICE DESCRIPTION

Sprint's International Session Initiation Protocol (ISIP) TRUNKING service is a type of voice over Internet protocol (VoIP) service offered to businesses which allows them to connect an Internet protocol (IP) private branch exchange (PBX) or similar customer equipment to the public switched telephone network (PSTN) via their end-to-end Sprint MPLS network. This service is specifically designed to meet the needs of the distributed business enterprise, allowing its multiple office locations to connect over the same VoIP trunk while preserving local telephone numbers, calling plans, and emergency services.

To provide the service, Sprint will use its existing Global MPLS network to transport voice traffic (in IP form) originating from its customer's site to a Sprint Global MPLS node that interconnects with the SIP Trunking Datacenters. Voice traffic between customer locations will be carried over the Sprint MPLS network, and possibly other IP/MPLS networks for customer locations not served by the Sprint network. For calls to other locations, Sprint will accept the voice traffic in IP form, convert it to time division multiplexing (TDM) format, and terminate it onto the PSTN nationally or internationally. Likewise, the VoIP traffic could flow in the opposite direction with PSTN-originated traffic terminating at the customer site in IP form. Below is a network diagram depicting the proposed network configuration to support this service.

Sprint's ISIP TRUNKING, which supports both incoming and outgoing local, long distance, and international voice service, offers the following sample features (some of which are subject to change):

- Outbound and Inbound Voice Services
- Direct Inward Dialing / Direct Outward Dialing telephone numbers (DID/DOD)
- International Direct Distance Dialing (IDDD)
- Emergency Services
- Local Number Portability (LNP)
- Directory Assistance
- Operator Services
- Fax (T.38 Support)

In terms of benefits, Sprint's ISIP TRUNKING service virtually eliminates the need for businesses to maintain expensive Time Division Multiplexing (TDM) gateways and trunks. In addition, by converging voice and data traffic onto the customer's wide area network (WAN), this service helps maximize network efficiencies and cost-savings.