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**Definitions**

For the purposes of this Tariff item:

“*Act*” is the Telecommunications Act (S.C. 1993, c.38 as amended).

“*affiliate*” means any person that controls or is controlled by TCI or that is controlled by the same person that controls TCI and includes a related person. A person is “related” to another if (i) it either holds, either directly or indirectly, at least a 20% interest in, or any options to acquire at least a 20% interest in, any of the capital, assets, property, profits, earnings, revenues or royalties of the other, or (ii) any third party holds, directly or indirectly, at least a 20% interest in, or any options to acquire at least a 20% interest in, any of the capital, assets, property, profits, earnings, revenues or royalties of each of the persons.

“*ANF*” means automatic number identification.

“*bill and keep trunks*” are facilities connecting the networks of two LECs within the same exchange, the costs of which are shared in accordance with Decision 97-8.

“*channel*” means a path provided over a transmission facility for the transmission of telecommunications.

“*circuit*” means an analogue voice-grade or digital 64 Kbps (DS-0) channel.

“*circuit group*” means a group of equivalent circuits.

“*CLEC-IXC Agreement*” means the form of agreement approved by the CRTC governing interconnection between a CLEC and an IXC entitled “Master Agreement for CLEC-IXC Interconnection”.

“*Commission or CRTC*” is the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission.

“*Common Channel Signalling System 7 or CCS7 signalling*” is the out-of-band signalling system used by telecommunications carriers to support telecommunications services.

“*Competitive Local Exchange Carrier or CLEC*” is a Canadian carrier, as defined in section 2 of the Act, recognized as a CLEC by the CRTC pursuant to Decision 97-8.

“*competitive pay telephone service provider*” means a person that provides competitive pay telephone service for use by the general public.

“*control*” includes control in fact, whether through one or more persons.

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**Definitions – Continued**

“*customer*” means a person or legal entity, including an end-customer, a reseller or a sharing group, that purchases telecommunications services from a Telecommunications Provider and is liable to the Telecommunications Provider for those services.

“*data service*” means a telecommunications service other than a voice service.

“*dedicated service*” means a telecommunications service that is dedicated to the private communications needs of an end-customer, where one end of the facility used to provide the service is terminated at equipment dedicated to that end-customer.

“*digital transmission*” is a telecommunications transmission that uses non-continuous signals to transmit information.

“*direct access line or DAL*” means a network arrangement used to transmit traffic over a dedicated facility between an IXSP’s interexchange network and an end-customer’s premises.

“*DS-0*” is a channel capable of digital transmission at 64Kbps.

“*DS-1*” is a channel capable of digital transmission at 1.544 Mbps.

“*EAS transport*” means the delivery by a LEC of traffic originating in one exchange and terminating in another exchange with which the first exchange has EAS or a similar arrangement pursuant to ILEC tariffs.

“*end-customer*” is the ultimate purchaser of telecommunications services provided on a retail basis by a Telecommunications Provider.

“*exchange*” refers to the incumbent LEC’s basic unit for the administration and provision of its telecommunications service, which normally encompasses a city, town, village or portions thereof and adjacent areas.

“*extended area service or EAS*” means a service offered by ILECs enabling a customer within an exchange to make calls to another exchange without the application of long distance charges.

“*facility*” means a telecommunications facility, as defined in section 2 of the Act, and includes equipment.

“*ILEC operating territory*” means the geographic area within which a Telecommunications Provider provides service as an ILEC.

“*in-band signalling*” means signalling which is carried along the same channel that is carrying the information content of the transmission.

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**Definitions – Continued**

“*incumbent LEC or ILEC*” means a LEC that provided local exchange service on a monopoly basis prior to May 1, 1997.

“*interconnecting circuit*” means a circuit or path that connects a Telecommunications Provider’s facility to TCI’s facilities to provide access to TCI’s local switched telephone network.

“*interexchange carrier or IXC*” is a Canadian carrier, as defined in section 2 of the Act, that provides interexchange service.

“*interexchange reseller or IX reseller*” is a reseller that provides interexchange service.

“*interexchange service or IX service*” means a service or facility configured to operate between any two exchanges for which ILECs would apply long distance charges, including an international service or facility.

“*IX service provider or IXSP*” is an IXC or IX reseller.

“*joint-use basis*” means on a basis where a circuit is not dedicated to the use of a single end-customer.

“*LEC*” is a local exchange carrier.

“*local calling area*” means an area defined by a LEC wherein calls can be made by the LEC’s end-customers without the application of long distance charges.

“*local number portability or LNP*” enables an end-customer to retain the same telephone number when changing from one LEC to another LEC as service provider within the same exchange.

“*local routing number or LRN*” is a ten-digit routing number which identifies the terminating switch for a ported number.

“*MALF*” means the form of agreement approved by the CRTC governing interconnection between two LECs entitled “Master Agreement for Interconnection Between Local Exchange Carriers (LECs)”.

“*multi-frequency signalling or MF signalling*” is an in-band signalling system used by telecommunications carriers to route telecommunications traffic.

“*NXX*” is the second set of three digits of a ten-digit telephone number (i.e., NPA-NXX-XXXX) which identifies a specific exchange within a numbering plan area (NPA).

“*out-of-band signalling*” means signalling that is separated from the channel carrying the information content.

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**Definitions – Continued**

“*person*” includes any individual, partnership, body corporate, unincorporated organization, government, government agency, trustee, executor, administrator or other legal representative.

“*point of interconnection or POP*” is a switch or other point of interconnection designated by TCI as its gateway for purposes of interconnecting to Telecommunications Providers in an exchange.

“*ported numbers*” are those telephone numbers formerly associated with a particular LEC and now associated with a different LEC.

“*premises*” is the continuous property and the building or buildings located thereon, or the part or parts of a building, occupied at the same time by an end-customer or Telecommunications Provider.

“*PSTN*” means the public switched telephone network.

“*resale*” means the subsequent sale or lease on a commercial basis, with or without adding value, of a telecommunications service purchased from TCI or a Telecommunications Provider.

“*reseller*” means a person engaged in resale of local exchange service (“local reseller”) or interexchange service (“interexchange reseller”).

“*sharing*” means the use by two or more persons, in an arrangement not involving resale, of a telecommunications service provided by a Telecommunications Provider.

“*sharing group*” means a group of persons engaged in sharing.

“*signalling transfer point or STP*” means a packet switching point in the CCS7 network which routes CCS7 signalling messages to the intended network element.

“*Telecommunications Provider*” means a provider of telecommunications services that is eligible in accordance with Decision 97-8 to subscribe to interconnection services offered by TCI and includes a LEC, an IXSP and a WSP operating in the same exchange as TCI.

“*transiting*” occurs when a LEC receives traffic from one Telecommunications Provider and switches it to another.

“*trunk*” is a DS-0 time slot or channel within which a digital connection is made between the trunk-side of TCI’s local switch and another switch.

“*wireless service provider or WSP*” means a provider of public switched mobile voice services where such provider is not a CLEC.