ITEM 101   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.

“ANI” 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.
ITEM 101  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.
ITEM 101 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.

“MALT” 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.
ITEM 101 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 POI” 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.