

PART A Definitions and General Terms**ITEM 101. Definitions**

In this Tariff:

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

“**affiliate**” means any person that controls or is controlled by **Eastlink** or that is controlled by the same person that controls **Eastlink** 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.

PART A Definitions and General Terms**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.

PART A Definitions and General Terms**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 **Eastlink’s** facilities to provide access to **Eastlink’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 interconnection region or LIR**” is a geographic area specified by an ILEC within which traffic is exchanged with CLECs on a Bill and Keep basis as specified in Telecom Decision CRTC 2004-46.

“**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.

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

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M - Moved to 2nd Revised Page 9**Issue Date: July 29, 2008**

Telecom Order CRTC 2008-217

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PART A Definitions and General Terms**ITEM 101. Definitions – continued**

“**more recent authorization**” means an end-customer’s authorization for a change in local service provider that is provided subsequent to an earlier authorization for a change in local service provider from that end-customer.

“**multifrequency 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.

“**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 **Eastlink** 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.

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“**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 **Eastlink** or a Telecommunications Provider.

PART A Definitions and General Terms**ITEM 101. Definitions – continued**

“**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 **Eastlink** and includes a LEC, an IXSP and a WSP operating in the same exchange as **Eastlink**.

“**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 **Eastlink’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.

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M - Moved from 1st Revised Page 9

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