

EXHIBIT B

Ms. Sandra Howard
Charter Fiberlink
12405 Powerscourt Drive
Third Floor
St. Louis, MO 63131-3673

Re: Compensation for VOIP Traffic

Dear Ms. Howard:

I am writing to notify you that Verizon is disputing a portion of the intercarrier compensation charges that your company billed to Verizon.

Consistent with two recent federal district court rulings, Verizon does not believe that IP-originated or IP-terminated traffic is subject to switched access tariffs or related charges.¹ Accordingly, Verizon disputes your company's intercarrier compensation charges for this type of traffic and has re-rated the intercarrier compensation charges that your company has billed on IP-originated or IP-terminated traffic down to a rate of \$0.0007 per minute of use, which is the most generally accepted rate in the industry. Attachment A to this letter details the billing account numbers, the specific minutes of use that Verizon has re-rated, and the amount of the charges that Verizon is disputing and withholding.

Verizon looks forward to entering into a commercial agreement with your company that establishes reciprocal rates, terms, and conditions for the exchange of this traffic, and which will resolve this dispute. Verizon invites your company to contact Earl Hurter at earl.hurter@verizonbusiness.com, as soon as possible so we can arrange a meeting to make progress towards a resolution of this matter.

Very truly yours,



Donna Donahue
Verizon Business
Manager
Usage Analysis

¹ In *PAETEC v. CommPartners, LLC*, No. 08-0397, slip. op. (D.D.C. Feb. 18, 2010), the court ruled that VoIP traffic that undergoes a net protocol conversion from Internet Protocol format to Time Division Multiplexing ("TDM") format is an information service, and that access tariffs do not apply to information services. In *MetTel v. GNAPs*, No. 08-cv-3829, 2010 WL 1326095 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 31, 2010), the court decided not to apply tariffed switched access charges to VoIP traffic but rather decided that the local exchange carrier was entitled to receive the reasonable value of the benefit it conferred on a VoIP provider, under the equitable theory of unjust enrichment.