EXHIBIT 1

COMSAT/RSI has recently been awarded a contract to produce 16 element crosseddipole array which will operate in a 28 foot radome. This antenna will be used in the ground segment in a communications system developed by ORBCOMM to provide wireless packet data services optimized for short message transfer via satellite links. The space segment will consist of 28 to 36 satellites referred to as ORBCOMM Space Vehicles in polar orbits of about 730 km. These orbits are considered 'low Earth Orbits' making the system a LEO based system (in this case a little LEO based system).

The role of the ground segment is to process message within a specific geographic territory (such as a country or region), and to provide interconnection between the system and the various public and/or private data networks within the territory. The ground segment will consist of a number of ORBCOMM Gateways, to be located strategically throughout the world. The Gateway Earth stations (GES) consists of medium gain tracking antennas, RF and modem equipment, and communications hardware to send and receive packets. The GES are fully redundant and designed for unattended operation. The GES use two (separate) radome-enclosed, VHF antennas which will be supplied by CRSI (see Figure 1). The system is designed to operate in the 137-138 MHz and 148-150.05 MHz frequency bands. The downlink from the satellites to the GES is in the 137-138 MHz band. The transmissions to the satellites occur within the 148-150.05 MHz band with a 50 kHz bandwidth using QPSK modulation. Authority is sought throughout this entire 2.05 MHz band, although authority to operate is particularly important at 149.61 \pm 0.050 MHz to meet ORBCOMM's requirements. The pedestal mounted antennas are capable of full hemispheric coverage and will be designed to operate with the LEO satellites.

Two separate radome enclosed antennas will be installed at the Ashburn, Virginia test site and will be used to verify the system components before shipment of each system to ORBCOMM. The installation will be operated similar to an actual GES in order to check out all of the major subsystem components. For this reason we require operation on at least a single frequency within the 148-150.05 MHz band. Typical communication times to the satellite will be approximately 10 minutes and this time will be a function of the geometry of the position of the satellite relative to the Ashburn, Virginia location. The position of the radomes at the Ashburn site is shown in the attached drawing.

Exhibit 2



COMSAT RSI, Inc. FCC Form 442 Item 12

EXHIBIT 3

Radiation Hazard Analysis:

The proposed antenna was analyzed using the Mininec Computer Software program which is a Method of Moments analysis, with 500 watts at the input to the antenna. The power density in miliwatts per square centimeter versus distance from the antenna is shown in Figure 1. The field strength in volts per meter versus distance from the antenna is shown in Figure 2. The field strength in volts squared per meter squared versus distance from the antenna is shown in Figure 3. The assumption here is that the curves are calculated for the peak gain of the antenna. The levels from the sidelobes will be much less. Since the antenna is capable of full hemispherical coverage, there is a possibility that the mainbeam of the antenna could be pointed at a zero degree elevation angle as referenced to the horizon. However, in practice the antenna will generally be operated at elevation angles of about 10 degrees or more. As a precaution the worst case levels caused by the peak of the beam will be used in the analysis. In addition the 'Controlled Environment' is assumed to be the test range and the 'Uncontrolled Environment' is assumed to be any region outside of the test range property.

During operation no CRSI or other authorized personnel will be closer than 60 feet to the antenna which will meet the requirement for Maximum Permissible Exposure for Controlled Environments. This occurs at approximately 50 feet as can be seen in Figures 1 and 2. For both the Uncontrolled Environment and General Public Exposure the acceptable limits are achieved at approximately 120 feet in Figures 1 and 2 and also Figure 3.

The requirements from FCC 96-326 are as follows:

Power Density Levels (P, mW/cm^2) or Field Strength (V/m or V^2/m^2)	Requirement/Reference
61.4 (V/m) or 1.0 (mW/cm ²)	Table 2 Appendix B: FCC 96-326, MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE (MPE) :
27.5 (V/m) or 0.2 (mW/cm ²)	Table 2 Appendix B: FCC 96-326, MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE (MPE) FOR
800 (V^2 / m^2) or 0.2 (mW/cm ²)	UNCONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS Table 3 Appendix B: FCC 96-326, GENERAL PUBLIC EXPOSURE

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that I am the technically qualified person responsible for the preparation of the radiation hazard assessment, that I have reviewed this radiation hazard assessment, and that it is complete and accurate to the best of my information, knowledge, and belief.

William N. Kliniczak

William N. Klint/czak Manager of Electrical Engineering COMSAT RSI, Inc.

Dated: December 18, 1996



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Figure 1 Power Density versus Distance in feet from ORBCOMM Antenna



Figure 2 Field Strength versus Distance in feet from ORBCOMM Antenna



Figure 3 Field Strength versus Distance in feet from ORBCOMM Antenna





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