Mars Outpost NTIA Space record data form R1 Oct. 29 2021

NTIA requires the following data for space related experiments using government shared spectrum. For each transmit frequency, please provide the data for both ends of the transmit-receive link. Use Part A to describe the satellite to ground information. Part B is for all ground to space transmit links.

Mars Outpost: a two hour hosted mission on SpaceX second stage. Downlinks S Band and X Band to 5 stations each, uplinks S band from 3 stations.

This version has been changed from the previous version, by changing the Texas and UNM ground station antenna dish diameters to 3.7 meters; they were formerly incorrectly shown as 10 meters.

Part A: Space to Earth Downlink Data

Satellite Transmitter Data (Required for Each Frequency)

Satellite Transmitter S Band

Transmit Frequency: 2209.2 MHz		
Satellite Name: Mars Outpost		
Data Field	**Data Answer**	**Description/Comments**
Transmit Power (PWR)	Power = 1.59 W PWR01 W2	TRANSMIT POWER SUPPLIED TO THE ANTENNA INPUT TERMINAL, EXAMPLE, PWR01 W2 TRANSMIT POWER UNITS INCLUDE: W = WATT, K = KILOWATT, M = MEGAWATT
Necessary Bandwidth	2 MHz	THE WIDTH OF FREQUENCY BAND WHICH IS JUST SUFFICIENT TO SUCCESSFULLY TRANSFER DATA. FORMULAS CAN BE FOUND IN ANNEX J OF THE NTIA MANUAL.
RF Emissions Data	N/A	2-SIDED EMISSION BANDWIDTH VALUES
-3 dB bandwidth		
-20 dB bandwidth		
-40 dB bandwidth		
-60 dB bandwidth		
Modulation Type	OQPSK	THE METHOD USED TO SUPERIMPOSE DATA ON THE CARRIER, EXAMPLE, BPSK, QPSK, GMSK.
Data Rate	1 Mbps	INFORMATION DATA RATE
Forward Error Correction Coding	Is FEC used? Yes ☒ No ☐ FEC Type: _Convolutional Encoding, FEC Rate: __R ½ K=7____,	
Total Symbol Rate	2 Mbps	DATA RATE COMBINED WITH FEC AND FRAME OVERHEAD RESULTING IN THE TOTAL SYMBOL RATE AT THE INPUTE TO THE SYMBOL MAPPER/MODULATOR.

Does transmitter have a beacon mode?	Yes ☐ No ☒	BEACON MODE IS NORMALLY CONSIDERED A REGULAR AND PERIODIC SHORT DURATION TRANSMISSION THAT IS OFTEN USED TO ASSIST WITH TRACKING, DOPPLER COMPENSATION, OR SMALL SATELLITE IDENTIFICATION WHOSE TRANSMISSIONS ARE NOT LIMITED TO DURATIONS WHEN SUPPORTING GROUND STATIONS ARE VISIBLE.
If transmitter has a beacon mode, can the beacon be commanded off?	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Transmit Antenna Polarization (XAP)	XAP = R	POLARIZATIONS INCLUDE: H = HORIZONTAL, V = VERTICAL, S = HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL, L = LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, R = RIGHT HAND CIRCULAR, T = RIGHT AND LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, J = LINEAR POLARIZATION
Transmit Antenna Orientation (XAZ)	XAZ = NB	NB= NARROWBEAM EC = EARTH COVERAGE
Transmit Antenna Dimension (XAD)	ANTENNA GAIN____6___, BEAMWIDTH ___75_____, XAD = 06G075B	NTIA FORMAT (XAD), EXAMPLE, FOR 16 DBI ANTENNA GAIN AND 30 DEGREE BEAMWIDTH XAD01 16G030B
Type of satellite (State = SPCE) (City = Geo or Nongeo)	Type = NONGEOSTATIONARY	CHOOSE EITHER: GEOSTATIONARY OR NONGEOSTATIONARY
For Geostationary Satellites	Longitude =	IF ANY SATELLITES ARE GEOSTATIONARY, REPORT ITS LATITUDE AS 000000N (XLA AND/OR RLA) AND REPORT ITS LONGITUDE IN DDDMMSS FORMAT (XLG AND/OR RLG).
For Nongeostationary (Orbital Data)	INCLINATION ANGLE___97.5_____, APOGEE IN KILOMETERS__538_____, PERIGEE IN KILOMETERS_____531____, ORBITAL PERIOD IN HOURS _1___AND FRACTIONS OF HOURS IN DECIMAL__59, THE NUMBER OF SATELLITES IN THE SYSTEM____1_____, ORB = 97.5IN00538AP00531PE001.59H01NRT01	IF ANY SATELLITES ARE NONGEOSTATIONARY, REPORT ITS INCLINATION ANGLE, APOGEE IN KILOMETERS, PERIGEE IN KILOMETERS, ORBITAL PERIOD IN HOURS AND FRACTIONS OF HOURS IN DECIMAL, THE NUMBER OF SATELLITES IN THE SYSTEM, THEN T01, EXAMPLE, REM04 *ORB,98.0IN00510AP00510PE001.58H01NRT01, AND FOR SPACE-TO-SPACE COMMUNICATIONS WITH ANOTHER NONGEOSTATIONARY SATELLITE ADD AN ADDITIONAL *ORB FOR IT ENDING IN R01, EXAMPLE, REM05 *ORB,72.9IN03209AP00655PE013.46H01NRR01
For SunSynchronous Nongeostationary Orbits	Mean Local Time of Ascending Node (MLTAN) =_____	MLTAN IS THE ANGLE BETWEEN AN ORBIT'S ASCENDING NODE AND THE MEAN SUN, OFTEN EXPRESSED AS UNIT OF TIME (HH:MM)

Earth Station Data (Receiver) at Each Earth Station Location NEN McMurdo Station, Ross Island, Antarctica NEN White Sands, New Mexico US Army SMDC Mobile CubeSat Command and Control (MC3) Ground Station, Alabama DoD Human Spaceflight Program MC3, Texas University of New Mexico Ground Station		
NEN McMurdo Station, Ross Island, Antarctica S Receive		
State (RSC)	RSC = Ross Island, Antarctica	
City Name (RAL)	RAL =	
Latitude (DDMMSS)	Lat = 775021 S	
Longitude (DDDMMSS)	Lon = 1664001 E	
Receive Antenna Polarization (RAP)	XAP = R	POLARIZATIONS INCLUDE: H = HORIZONTAL, V = VERTICAL, S = HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL, L = LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, R = RIGHT HAND CIRCULAR, T = RIGHT AND LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, J = LINEAR POLARIZATION
Receive Antenna Orientation (RAZ)	RAZ = RAZ01 V00	THE EARTH STATION RECEIVER ANTENNA MINIMUM OPERATING ANGLE OF ELEVATION (RAZ), V00 TO V90, EXAMPLE, RAZ01 V00
Receive Antenna Dimensions (RAD)	ANTENNA GAIN_____45_____, BEAMWIDTH___0.91_____, AZIMUTHAL RANGE_____000-360_, THE SITE ELEVATION ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL IN METERS __143_____ THE ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN IN METERS ___10_____ RAD = RAD01 45G001B001-360A00143H010	EXAMPLE ASSUMING NONGEOSTATIONARY, 16 DBI GAIN, 30 DEGREE BEAMWIDTH, AZIMUTHAL RANGE FROM 001-360, SITE ELEVATION OF 357 METERS, AND ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN OF 6 METERS: RAD01 16G030B001-360A00357H006
Receive Antenna Additional Information (For Parabolic Antennas)	ANTENNA DIAMETER___10_____, ANTENNA EFFICIENCY_____60_____,	
Number of Satellite Contacts Supported Per Day	1	NUMBER OF TIMES THE SATELLITE WILL COMMUNICATE WITH THE EARTH STATION IN THE SPACE TO EARTH DIRECTION (DOWNLINKS) EACH DAY
Expected Duration of Each Contact	6 Minutes	AVERAGE DURATION OF EACH CONTACT

Supported Operations	Satellite Health and Status Data ☒ Mission Payload Data ☒	SATELLITE HEALTH AND STATUS TELEMETRY AND/OR MISSION PAYLOAD DATA
FCC notes: 1. Use S-Note S945. 2. REM AGN, Cubesat, Mars Outpost		

NEN White Sands, New Mexico S Receive		
State (RSC)	RSC = NM	
City Name (RAL)	RAL = White Sands	
Latitude (DDMMSS)	Lat = 323227 North	
Longitude (DDDMMSS)	Lon = 1063644 West	
Receive Antenna Polarization (RAP)	XAP = R	POLARIZATIONS INCLUDE: H = HORIZONTAL, V = VERTICAL, S = HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL, L = LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, R = RIGHT HAND CIRCULAR, T = RIGHT AND LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, J = LINEAR POLARIZATION
Receive Antenna Orientation (RAZ)	RAZ = RAZ01 V00	THE EARTH STATION RECEIVER ANTENNA MINIMUM OPERATING ANGLE OF ELEVATION (RAZ), V00 TO V90, EXAMPLE, RAZ01 V00
Receive Antenna Dimensions (RAD)	ANTENNA GAIN_____49_____, BEAMWIDTH___0.56_____, AZIMUTHAL RANGE_____000-360_, THE SITE ELEVATION ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL IN METERS _1480m_____, THE ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN IN METERS ___25m_____, RAD = RAD02 49G001B001-360A01480H025	EXAMPLE ASSUMING NONGEOSTATIONARY, 16 DBI GAIN, 30 DEGREE BEAMWIDTH, AZIMUTHAL RANGE FROM 001-360, SITE ELEVATION OF 357 METERS, AND ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN OF 6 METERS: RAD01 16G030B001-360A00357H006
Receive Antenna Additional Information (For Parabolic Antennas)	ANTENNA DIAMETER___18.3_____, ANTENNA EFFICIENCY_____60_____,	
Number of Satellite Contacts Supported Per Day	1	NUMBER OF TIMES THE SATELLITE WILL COMMUNICATE WITH THE EARTH STATION IN THE SPACE TO EARTH DIRECTION (DOWNLINKS) EACH DAY
Expected Duration of Each Contact	6 Minutes	AVERAGE DURATION OF EACH CONTACT
Supported Operations	Satellite Health and Status Data ☒ Mission Payload Data ☒	SATELLITE HEALTH AND STATUS TELEMETRY AND/OR MISSION PAYLOAD DATA

US Army SMDC Mobile CubeSat Command and Control (MC3) Ground Station, Alabama S Receive		
State (RSC)	RSC = AL	
City Name (RAL)	RAL = Huntsville	
Latitude (DDMMSS)	Lat = 293339 North	
Longitude (DDDMMSS)	Lon = 0950532 West	
Receive Antenna Polarization (RAP)	XAP = R	POLARIZATIONS INCLUDE: H = HORIZONTAL, V = VERTICAL, S = HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL, L = LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, R = RIGHT HAND CIRCULAR, T = RIGHT AND LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, J = LINEAR POLARIZATION
Receive Antenna Orientation (RAZ)	RAZ = RAZ01 V00	THE EARTH STATION RECEIVER ANTENNA MINIMUM OPERATING ANGLE OF ELEVATION (RAZ), V00 TO V90, EXAMPLE, RAZ01 V00
Receive Antenna Dimensions (RAD)	ANTENNA GAIN_____31_____, BEAMWIDTH___3_____, AZIMUTHAL RANGE_____000-360_, THE SITE ELEVATION ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL IN METERS _170m THE ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN IN METERS ____20m_____, RAD = RAD03 31G003B001-360A00170H020	EXAMPLE ASSUMING NONGEOSTATIONARY, 16 DBI GAIN, 30 DEGREE BEAMWIDTH, AZIMUTHAL RANGE FROM 001-360, SITE ELEVATION OF 357 METERS, AND ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN OF 6 METERS: RAD01 16G030B001-360A00357H006
Receive Antenna Additional Information (For Parabolic Antennas)	ANTENNA DIAMETER___3.7_____, ANTENNA EFFICIENCY_____60_____,	
Number of Satellite Contacts Supported Per Day	1	NUMBER OF TIMES THE SATELLITE WILL COMMUNICATE WITH THE EARTH STATION IN THE SPACE TO EARTH DIRECTION (DOWNLINKS) EACH DAY
Expected Duration of Each Contact	6 Minutes	AVERAGE DURATION OF EACH CONTACT
Supported Operations	Satellite Health and Status Data ☒ Mission Payload Data ☒	SATELLITE HEALTH AND STATUS TELEMETRY AND/OR MISSION PAYLOAD DATA

DoD Human Spaceflight Program MC3, Texas S Receive		
State (RSC)	RSC = TX	
City Name (RAL)	RAL = HOUSTON	
Latitude (DDMMSS)	Lat = 293339 North	
Longitude (DDDMMSS)	Lon = 0950532 West	
Receive Antenna Polarization (RAP)	XAP = R	POLARIZATIONS INCLUDE: H = HORIZONTAL, V = VERTICAL, S = HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL, L = LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, R = RIGHT HAND CIRCULAR, T = RIGHT AND LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, J = LINEAR POLARIZATION
Receive Antenna Orientation (RAZ)	RAZ = RAZ01 V00	THE EARTH STATION RECEIVER ANTENNA MINIMUM OPERATING ANGLE OF ELEVATION (RAZ), V00 TO V90, EXAMPLE, RAZ01 V00
Receive Antenna Dimensions (RAD)	ANTENNA GAIN_____45_____, BEAMWIDTH___0.91_____, AZIMUTHAL RANGE_____000-360_, THE SITE ELEVATION ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL IN METERS _20m_____, THE ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN IN METERS ____20m_____, RAD = RAD04 45G001B001-360A00020H020	EXAMPLE ASSUMING NONGEOSTATIONARY, 16 DBI GAIN, 30 DEGREE BEAMWIDTH, AZIMUTHAL RANGE FROM 001-360, SITE ELEVATION OF 357 METERS, AND ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN OF 6 METERS: RAD01 16G030B001-360A00357H006
Receive Antenna Additional Information (For Parabolic Antennas)	ANTENNA DIAMETER___3.7_____, ANTENNA EFFICIENCY_____60_____,	
Number of Satellite Contacts Supported Per Day	1	NUMBER OF TIMES THE SATELLITE WILL COMMUNICATE WITH THE EARTH STATION IN THE SPACE TO EARTH DIRECTION (DOWNLINKS) EACH DAY
Expected Duration of Each Contact	6 Minutes	AVERAGE DURATION OF EACH CONTACT
Supported Operations	Satellite Health and Status Data ☒ Mission Payload Data ☒	SATELLITE HEALTH AND STATUS TELEMETRY AND/OR MISSION PAYLOAD DATA

University of New Mexico Ground Station S Receive		
State (RSC)	RSC = NM	
City Name (RAL)	RAL = Albuquerque	
Latitude (DDMMSS)	Lat = 350504 North	
Longitude (DDDMMSS)	Lon = 1063711 West	
Receive Antenna Polarization (RAP)	XAP = R	POLARIZATIONS INCLUDE: H = HORIZONTAL, V = VERTICAL, S = HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL, L = LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, R = RIGHT HAND CIRCULAR, T = RIGHT AND LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, J = LINEAR POLARIZATION
Receive Antenna Orientation (RAZ)	RAZ = RAZ01 V00	THE EARTH STATION RECEIVER ANTENNA MINIMUM OPERATING ANGLE OF ELEVATION (RAZ), V00 TO V90, EXAMPLE, RAZ01 V00
Receive Antenna Dimensions (RAD)	ANTENNA GAIN_____45_____, BEAMWIDTH___0.91_____, AZIMUTHAL RANGE_____000-360_, THE SITE ELEVATION ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL IN METERS _1584m____, THE ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN IN METERS ____20m_____, RAD = RAD05 45G001B001-360A01584H020	EXAMPLE ASSUMING NONGEOSTATIONARY, 16 DBI GAIN, 30 DEGREE BEAMWIDTH, AZIMUTHAL RANGE FROM 001-360, SITE ELEVATION OF 357 METERS, AND ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN OF 6 METERS: RAD01 16G030B001-360A00357H006
Receive Antenna Additional Information (For Parabolic Antennas)	ANTENNA DIAMETER___3.7_____, ANTENNA EFFICIENCY_____60_____,	
Number of Satellite Contacts Supported Per Day	1	NUMBER OF TIMES THE SATELLITE WILL COMMUNICATE WITH THE EARTH STATION IN THE SPACE TO EARTH DIRECTION (DOWNLINKS) EACH DAY
Expected Duration of Each Contact	6 Minutes	AVERAGE DURATION OF EACH CONTACT
Supported Operations	Satellite Health and Status Data ☒ Mission Payload Data ☒	SATELLITE HEALTH AND STATUS TELEMETRY AND/OR MISSION PAYLOAD DATA

Satellite Transmitter X Band

Transmit Frequency: 8045 MHz
Satellite Name: Mars Outpost

Data Field	Data Answer	Description/Comments
Transmit Power (PWR)	Power = 1.59 W PWR01 W2	TRANSMIT POWER SUPPLIED TO THE ANTENNA INPUT TERMINAL, EXAMPLE, PWR01 W2 TRANSMIT POWER UNITS INCLUDE: W = WATT, K = KILOWATT, M = MEGAWATT
Necessary Bandwidth	16 MHz	THE WIDTH OF FREQUENCY BAND WHICH IS JUST SUFFICIENT TO SUCCESSFULLY TRANSFER DATA. FORMULAS CAN BE FOUND IN ANNEX J OF THE NTIA MANUAL.
RF Emissions Data	N/A	2-SIDED EMISSION BANDWIDTH VALUES
-3 dB bandwidth		
-20 dB bandwidth		
-40 dB bandwidth		
-60 dB bandwidth		
Modulation Type	OQPSK	THE METHOD USED TO SUPERIMPOSE DATA ON THE CARRIER, EXAMPLE, BPSK, QPSK, GMSK.
Data Rate	8 Mbps	INFORMATION DATA RATE
Forward Error Correction Coding	Is FEC used? Yes ☒ No ☐ FEC Type: _Convolutional Encoding, FEC Rate: __R ½ K=7____,	
Total Symbol Rate	16 Mbps	DATA RATE COMBINED WITH FEC AND FRAME OVERHEAD RESULTING IN THE TOTAL SYMBOL RATE AT THE INPUTE TO THE SYMBOL MAPPER/MODULATOR.
Does transmitter have a beacon mode?	Yes ☐ No ☒	BEACON MODE IS NORMALLY CONSIDERED A REGULAR AND PERIODIC SHORT DURATION TRANSMISSION THAT IS OFTEN USED TO ASSIST WITH TRACKING, DOPPLER COMPENSATION, OR SMALL SATELLITE IDENTIFICATION WHOSE TRANSMISSIONS ARE NOT LIMITED TO DURATIONS WHEN SUPPORTING GROUND STATIONS ARE VISIBLE.
If transmitter has a beacon mode, can the beacon be commanded off?	Yes ☐ No ☐	
Transmit Antenna Polarization (XAP)	XAP = R	POLARIZATIONS INCLUDE: H = HORIZONTAL, V = VERTICAL, S = HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL, L = LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, R = RIGHT HAND CIRCULAR, T = RIGHT AND LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, J = LINEAR POLARIZATION
Transmit Antenna Orientation (XAZ)	XAZ = NB	NB= NARROWBEAM EC = EARTH COVERAGE
Transmit Antenna Dimension (XAD)	ANTENNA GAIN____6___, BEAMWIDTH ___75_____, XAD = 06G075B	NTIA FORMAT (XAD), EXAMPLE, FOR 16 DBI ANTENNA GAIN AND 30 DEGREE BEAMWIDTH XAD01 16G030B

Type of satellite (State = SPCE) (City = Geo or Nongeo)	Type = NONGEOSTATIONARY	CHOOSE EITHER: GEOSTATIONARY OR NONGEOSTATIONARY
For Geostationary Satellites	Longitude =	IF ANY SATELLITES ARE GEOSTATIONARY, REPORT ITS LATITUDE AS 000000N (XLA AND/OR RLA) AND REPORT ITS LONGITUDE IN DDDMMSS FORMAT (XLG AND/OR RLG).
For Nongeostationary (Orbital Data)	INCLINATION ANGLE___97.5_____, APOGEE IN KILOMETERS__538_____, PERIGEE IN KILOMETERS_____531____, ORBITAL PERIOD IN HOURS _1___AND FRACTIONS OF HOURS IN DECIMAL__59, THE NUMBER OF SATELLITES IN THE SYSTEM____1_____, ORB = 97.5IN00538AP00531PE001.59H01NRT02	IF ANY SATELLITES ARE NONGEOSTATIONARY, REPORT ITS INCLINATION ANGLE, APOGEE IN KILOMETERS, PERIGEE IN KILOMETERS, ORBITAL PERIOD IN HOURS AND FRACTIONS OF HOURS IN DECIMAL, THE NUMBER OF SATELLITES IN THE SYSTEM, THEN T01, EXAMPLE, REM04 *ORB,98.0IN00510AP00510PE001.58H01NRT01, AND FOR SPACE-TO-SPACE COMMUNICATIONS WITH ANOTHER NONGEOSTATIONARY SATELLITE ADD AN ADDITIONAL *ORB FOR IT ENDING IN R01, EXAMPLE, REM05 *ORB,72.9IN03209AP00655PE013.46H01NRR01
For SunSynchronous Nongeostationary Orbits	Mean Local Time of Ascending Node (MLTAN) =_____	MLTAN IS THE ANGLE BETWEEN AN ORBIT'S ASCENDING NODE AND THE MEAN SUN, OFTEN EXPRESSED AS UNIT OF TIME (HH:MM)

Earth Station Data (X Band Receiver) at Each Earth Station Location

NEN McMurdo Station, Ross Island, Antarctica
US Army SMDC Mobile CubeSat Command and Control (MC3) Ground Station, Alabama
DoD Human Spaceflight Program MC3, Texas
University of New Mexico Ground Station
Atlas Space Operations, New Mexico

NEN McMurdo Station, Ross Island, Antarctica X Band Receive		
State (RSC)	RSC = Ross Island, Antarctica	
City Name (RAL)	RAL =	
Latitude (DDMMSS)	Lat = 775021 S	
Longitude (DDDMMSS)	Lon = 1664001 E	

Receive Antenna Polarization (RAP)	XAP = R	POLARIZATIONS INCLUDE: H = HORIZONTAL, V = VERTICAL, S = HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL, L = LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, R = RIGHT HAND CIRCULAR, T = RIGHT AND LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, J = LINEAR POLARIZATION
Receive Antenna Orientation (RAZ)	RAZ = RAZ01 V00	THE EARTH STATION RECEIVER ANTENNA MINIMUM OPERATING ANGLE OF ELEVATION (RAZ), V00 TO V90, EXAMPLE, RAZ01 V00
Receive Antenna Dimensions (RAD)	ANTENNA GAIN_____56_____, BEAMWIDTH___0.26_____, AZIMUTHAL RANGE_____000-360_, THE SITE ELEVATION ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL IN METERS _143_____, THE ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN IN METERS ___10_____, RAD = RAD01 56G001B001-360A00143H010	EXAMPLE ASSUMING NONGEOSTATIONARY, 16 DBI GAIN, 30 DEGREE BEAMWIDTH, AZIMUTHAL RANGE FROM 001-360, SITE ELEVATION OF 357 METERS, AND ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN OF 6 METERS: RAD01 16G030B001-360A00357H006
Receive Antenna Additional Information (For Parabolic Antennas)	ANTENNA DIAMETER___10_____, ANTENNA EFFICIENCY_____60_____,	
Number of Satellite Contacts Supported Per Day	1	NUMBER OF TIMES THE SATELLITE WILL COMMUNICATE WITH THE EARTH STATION IN THE SPACE TO EARTH DIRECTION (DOWNLINKS) EACH DAY
Expected Duration of Each Contact	6 Minutes	AVERAGE DURATION OF EACH CONTACT
Supported Operations	Satellite Health and Status Data ☒ Mission Payload Data ☒	SATELLITE HEALTH AND STATUS TELEMETRY AND/OR MISSION PAYLOAD DATA
FCC notes: 3. Use S-Note S945. 4. REM AGN, Cubesat, Mars Outpost		

US Army SMDC Mobile CubeSat Command and Control (MC3) Ground Station, Alabama X Band Receive		
State (RSC)	RSC = AL	
City Name (RAL)	RAL = Huntsville	
Latitude (DDMMSS)	Lat = 293339 North	
Longitude (DDDMMSS)	Lon = 0950532 West	
Receive Antenna Polarization (RAP)	XAP = R	POLARIZATIONS INCLUDE: H = HORIZONTAL, V = VERTICAL, S = HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL, L = LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, R = RIGHT HAND CIRCULAR, T = RIGHT AND LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, J = LINEAR POLARIZATION
Receive Antenna Orientation (RAZ)	RAZ = RAZ01 V00	THE EARTH STATION RECEIVER ANTENNA MINIMUM OPERATING ANGLE OF ELEVATION (RAZ), V00 TO V90, EXAMPLE, RAZ01 V00
Receive Antenna Dimensions (RAD)	ANTENNA GAIN_____45_____, BEAMWIDTH___0.75_____, AZIMUTHAL RANGE_____000-360_, THE SITE ELEVATION ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL IN METERS _170m THE ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN IN METERS ____20m_____, RAD = RAD02 45G001001-360A00170H020	EXAMPLE ASSUMING NONGEOSTATIONARY, 16 DBI GAIN, 30 DEGREE BEAMWIDTH, AZIMUTHAL RANGE FROM 001-360, SITE ELEVATION OF 357 METERS, AND ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN OF 6 METERS: RAD01 16G030B001-360A00357H006
Receive Antenna Additional Information (For Parabolic Antennas)	ANTENNA DIAMETER___3.7_____, ANTENNA EFFICIENCY_____60_____,	
Number of Satellite Contacts Supported Per Day	1	NUMBER OF TIMES THE SATELLITE WILL COMMUNICATE WITH THE EARTH STATION IN THE SPACE TO EARTH DIRECTION (DOWNLINKS) EACH DAY
Expected Duration of Each Contact	6 Minutes	AVERAGE DURATION OF EACH CONTACT
Supported Operations	Satellite Health and Status Data ☒ Mission Payload Data ☒	SATELLITE HEALTH AND STATUS TELEMETRY AND/OR MISSION PAYLOAD DATA

DoD Human Spaceflight Program MC3, Texas X Band Receive		
State (RSC)	RSC = TX	
City Name (RAL)	RAL = HOUSTON	
Latitude (DDMMSS)	Lat = 293339 North	
Longitude (DDDMMSS)	Lon = 0950532 West	
Receive Antenna Polarization (RAP)	XAP = R	POLARIZATIONS INCLUDE: H = HORIZONTAL, V = VERTICAL, S = HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL, L = LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, R = RIGHT HAND CIRCULAR, T = RIGHT AND LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, J = LINEAR POLARIZATION
Receive Antenna Orientation (RAZ)	RAZ = RAZ01 V00	THE EARTH STATION RECEIVER ANTENNA MINIMUM OPERATING ANGLE OF ELEVATION (RAZ), V00 TO V90, EXAMPLE, RAZ01 V00
Receive Antenna Dimensions (RAD)	ANTENNA GAIN_____45_____, BEAMWIDTH___0.75_____, AZIMUTHAL RANGE_____000-360_, THE SITE ELEVATION ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL IN METERS _20m____, THE ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN IN METERS ____20m_____, RAD = RAD03 45G001B001-360A00020H020	EXAMPLE ASSUMING NONGEOSTATIONARY, 16 DBI GAIN, 30 DEGREE BEAMWIDTH, AZIMUTHAL RANGE FROM 001-360, SITE ELEVATION OF 357 METERS, AND ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN OF 6 METERS: RAD01 16G030B001-360A00357H006
Receive Antenna Additional Information (For Parabolic Antennas)	ANTENNA DIAMETER___3.7_____, ANTENNA EFFICIENCY_____60_____,	
Number of Satellite Contacts Supported Per Day	1	NUMBER OF TIMES THE SATELLITE WILL COMMUNICATE WITH THE EARTH STATION IN THE SPACE TO EARTH DIRECTION (DOWNLINKS) EACH DAY
Expected Duration of Each Contact	6 Minutes	AVERAGE DURATION OF EACH CONTACT
Supported Operations	Satellite Health and Status Data ☒ Mission Payload Data ☒	SATELLITE HEALTH AND STATUS TELEMETRY AND/OR MISSION PAYLOAD DATA

University of New Mexico Ground Station X Band Receive		
State (RSC)	RSC = NM	
City Name (RAL)	RAL = Albuquerque	
Latitude (DDMMSS)	Lat = 350504 North	
Longitude (DDDMMSS)	Lon = 1063711 West	
Receive Antenna Polarization (RAP)	XAP = R	POLARIZATIONS INCLUDE: H = HORIZONTAL, V = VERTICAL, S = HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL, L = LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, R = RIGHT HAND CIRCULAR, T = RIGHT AND LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, J = LINEAR POLARIZATION
Receive Antenna Orientation (RAZ)	RAZ = RAZ01 V00	THE EARTH STATION RECEIVER ANTENNA MINIMUM OPERATING ANGLE OF ELEVATION (RAZ), V00 TO V90, EXAMPLE, RAZ01 V00
Receive Antenna Dimensions (RAD)	ANTENNA GAIN_____45_____, BEAMWIDTH___0.75_____, AZIMUTHAL RANGE_____000-360_, THE SITE ELEVATION ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL IN METERS _1584m THE ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN IN METERS ____20m_____, RAD = RAD04 45G001B001-360A01584H020	EXAMPLE ASSUMING NONGEOSTATIONARY, 16 DBI GAIN, 30 DEGREE BEAMWIDTH, AZIMUTHAL RANGE FROM 001-360, SITE ELEVATION OF 357 METERS, AND ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN OF 6 METERS: RAD01 16G030B001-360A00357H006
Receive Antenna Additional Information (For Parabolic Antennas)	ANTENNA DIAMETER___3.7_____, ANTENNA EFFICIENCY_____60_____,	
Number of Satellite Contacts Supported Per Day	1	NUMBER OF TIMES THE SATELLITE WILL COMMUNICATE WITH THE EARTH STATION IN THE SPACE TO EARTH DIRECTION (DOWNLINKS) EACH DAY
Expected Duration of Each Contact	6 Minutes	AVERAGE DURATION OF EACH CONTACT
Supported Operations	Satellite Health and Status Data ☒ Mission Payload Data ☒	SATELLITE HEALTH AND STATUS TELEMETRY AND/OR MISSION PAYLOAD DATA

Atlas Space Operations X Band Receive		
State (RSC)	RSC = NM	
City Name (RAL)	RAL = Albuquerque	
Latitude (DDMMSS)	Lat = 350223 North	
Longitude (DDDMMSS)	Lon = 1063414 W	
Receive Antenna Polarization (RAP)	XAP = R	POLARIZATIONS INCLUDE: H = HORIZONTAL, V = VERTICAL, S = HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL, L = LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, R = RIGHT HAND CIRCULAR, T = RIGHT AND LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, J = LINEAR POLARIZATION
Receive Antenna Orientation (RAZ)	RAZ = RAZ01 V00	THE EARTH STATION RECEIVER ANTENNA MINIMUM OPERATING ANGLE OF ELEVATION (RAZ), V00 TO V90, EXAMPLE, RAZ01 V00
Receive Antenna Dimensions (RAD)	ANTENNA GAIN_____52_____, BEAMWIDTH___0.4_____, AZIMUTHAL RANGE_____000-360_, THE SITE ELEVATION ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL IN METERS _1500m____, THE ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN IN METERS ____20m_____, RAD = RAD05 52G001B001-360A01500H020	EXAMPLE ASSUMING NONGEOSTATIONARY, 16 DBI GAIN, 30 DEGREE BEAMWIDTH, AZIMUTHAL RANGE FROM 001-360, SITE ELEVATION OF 357 METERS, AND ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN OF 6 METERS: RAD01 16G030B001-360A00357H006
Receive Antenna Additional Information (For Parabolic Antennas)	ANTENNA DIAMETER___6.1_____, ANTENNA EFFICIENCY_____60_____,	
Number of Satellite Contacts Supported Per Day	1	NUMBER OF TIMES THE SATELLITE WILL COMMUNICATE WITH THE EARTH STATION IN THE SPACE TO EARTH DIRECTION (DOWNLINKS) EACH DAY
Expected Duration of Each Contact	6 Minutes	AVERAGE DURATION OF EACH CONTACT
Supported Operations	Satellite Health and Status Data ☒ Mission Payload Data ☒	SATELLITE HEALTH AND STATUS TELEMETRY AND/OR MISSION PAYLOAD DATA

Part B: Ground Stations, Earth to Space link data: 3 S Band Uplink Stations

NEN McMurdo Station, Ross Island, Antarctica

NEN White Sands, New Mexico

US Army SMDC Mobile CubeSat Command and Control (MC3) Ground Station, Alabama

NEN McMurdo Station, Ross Island, Antarctica

Transmit Frequency: 2079.2 MHz		
State (XSC)	XSC = Ross Island, Antarctica	
City Name (XAL)	XAL =	
Latitude (DDMMSS)	Lat = 775021 S	
Longitude (DDDMMSS)	Lon = 1664001 E	
Transmit Power (PWR)	PWR = PWR01 W80	TRANSMIT POWER SUPPLIED TO THE ANTENNA INPUT TERMINAL, EXAMPLE, PWR01 W2 TRANSMIT POWER UNITS INCLUDE: W = WATT, K = KILOWATT, M = MEGAWATT
Necessary Bandwidth	256 KhZ	THE WIDTH OF FREQUENCY BAND WHICH IS JUST SUFFICIENT TO SUCCESSFULLY TRANSFER DATA. FORMULAS CAN BE FOUND IN ANNEX J OF THE NTIA MANUAL.
RF Emissions Data	N/A	2-SIDED EMISSION BANDWIDTH VALUES
-3 dB bandwidth		
-20 dB bandwidth		
-40 dB bandwidth		
-60 dB bandwidth		
Modulation Type	PCM/PM/Bip-L (same for all 3 uplinks)	THE METHOD USED TO SUPERIMPOSE DATA ON THE CARRIER, EXAMPLE, BPSK, QPSK, GMSK.
Data Rate	256 kbps	INFORMATION DATA RATE
Forward Error Correction Coding	Is FEC used? Yes ☐ No ☒ FEC Type: _____, FEC Rate: _____,	
Total Symbol Rate	256 ksps	DATA RATE COMBINED WITH FEC AND FRAME OVERHEAD RESULTING IN THE TOTAL SYMBOL RATE AT THE INPUTE TO THE SYMBOL MAPPER/MODULATOR.
Transmit Antenna Polarization (XAP)	XAP = R	POLARIZATIONS INCLUDE: H = HORIZONTAL, V = VERTICAL, S = HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL, L = LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, R = RIGHT HAND CIRCULAR, T = RIGHT AND LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, J = LINEAR POLARIZATION
Transmit Antenna Orientation (XAZ)	XAZ = 5° XAZ01 V05	THE EARTH STATION TRANSMITTER ANTENNA MINIMUM OPERATING ANGLE OF ELEVATION (XAZ), V00 TO V90, EXAMPLE, XAZ01 V00

Transmit Antenna Dimensions (XAD)	ANTENNA GAIN____45_____, BEAMWIDTH____0.91_____, AZIMUTHAL RANGE___000-360_____, THE SITE ELEVATION ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL IN METERS __143_____ THE ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN IN METERS ___10_____ XAD = XAD01 45G001001-360A00143H010	EXAMPLE ASSUMING NONGEOSTATIONARY, 16 DBI GAIN, 30 DEGREE BEAMWIDTH, AZIMUTHAL RANGE FROM 001-360, SITE ELEVATION OF 357 METERS, AND ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN OF 6 METERS: XAD01 16G030B001-360A00357H006
Transmit Antenna Additional Information (For Parabolic Antennas)	ANTENNA DIAMETER___10_____, ANTENNA EFFICIENCY____60_____,	
Number of Satellite Contacts Supported Per Day	1	NUMBER OF TIMES THE EARTH STATION WILL COMMUNICATE WITH THE STATELLITE IN THE EARTH TO SPACE DIRECTION (UPINKS) EACH DAY
Expected Duration of Each Contact	6	AVERAGE DURATION OF EACH CONTACT
Satellite Receive Specifications		
Receive Antenna Polarization (RAP)	RAP = R	POLARIZATIONS INCLUDE: H = HORIZONTAL, V = VERTICAL, S = HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL, L = LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, R = RIGHT HAND CIRCULAR, T = RIGHT AND LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, J = LINEAR POLARIZATION
Receive Antenna Orientation (RAZ)	RAZ = NB	NB= NARROWBEAM EC = EARTH COVERAGE
Receive Antenna Dimension (RAD)	ANTENNA GAIN___6_____, BEAMWIDTH _____75_____, RAD = 06G075B	NTIA FORMAT(RAD), EXAMPLE, FOR 16 DBI ANTENNA GAIN AND 30 DEGREE BEAMWIDTH RAD01 16G030B
Type of satellite (State = SPCE) City = Geo or Nongeo	Type = NONGEOSTATIONARY	CHOOSE EITHER: GEOSTATIONARY OR NONGEOSTATIONARY
For Geostationary Satellites	Longitude =	IF ANY SATELLITES ARE GEOSTATIONARY, REPORT ITS LATITUDE AS 000000N (XLA AND/OR RLA) AND REPORT ITS LONGITUDE IN DDDMMSS FORMAT (XLG AND/OR RLG).

For Nongeostationary (Orbital Data)	INCLINATION ANGLE___97.5_____, APOGEE IN KILOMETERS__538_____, PERIGEE IN KILOMETERS_____531____, ORBITAL PERIOD IN HOURS _1___AND FRACTIONS OF HOURS IN DECIMAL__59, THE NUMBER OF SATELLITES IN THE SYSTEM____1_____, ORB = 97.5IN00538AP00531PE001.59H01NRR01	IF ANY SATELLITES ARE NONGEOSTATIONARY, REPORT ITS INCLINATION ANGLE, APOGEE IN KILOMETERS, PERIGEE IN KILOMETERS, ORBITAL PERIOD IN HOURS AND FRACTIONS OF HOURS IN DECIMAL, THE NUMBER OF SATELLITES IN THE SYSTEM, THEN T01, EXAMPLE, REM04 *ORB,98.0IN00510AP00510PE001.58H01NRT01, AND FOR SPACE-TO-SPACE COMMUNICATIONS WITH ANOTHER NONGEOSTATIONARY SATELLITE ADD AN ADDITIONAL *ORB FOR IT ENDING IN R01, EXAMPLE, REM05 *ORB,72.9IN03209AP00655PE013.46H01NRR01
For SunSynchronous Nongeostationary Orbits	Mean Local Time of Ascending Node (MLTAN) =_____	MLTAN IS THE ANGLE BETWEEN AN ORBIT'S ASCENDING NODE AND THE MEAN SUN, OFTEN EXPRESSED AS UNIT OF TIME (HH:MM)

NEN White Sands, New Mexico

Transmit Frequency: 2079.2 MHz		
State (XSC)	XSC = NM	
City Name (XAL)	XAL = White Sands	
Latitude (DDMMSS)	Lat = 323227 North	
Longitude (DDDMMSS)	Lon = 1063644 West	
Transmit Power (PWR)	PWR = PWR02 W300	TRANSMIT POWER SUPPLIED TO THE ANTENNA INPUT TERMINAL, EXAMPLE, PWR01 W2 TRANSMIT POWER UNITS INCLUDE: W = WATT, K = KILOWATT, M = MEGAWATT
Necessary Bandwidth	256 kHz	THE WIDTH OF FREQUENCY BAND WHICH IS JUST SUFFICIENT TO SUCCESSFULLY TRANSFER DATA. FORMULAS CAN BE FOUND IN ANNEX J OF THE NTIA MANUAL.
RF Emissions Data	N/A	2-SIDED EMISSION BANDWIDTH VALUES
-3 dB bandwidth		
-20 dB bandwidth		
-40 dB bandwidth		
-60 dB bandwidth		
Modulation Type	PCM/PM/Bip-L (same for all 3 uplinks)	THE METHOD USED TO SUPERIMPOSE DATA ON THE CARRIER, EXAMPLE, BPSK, QPSK, GMSK.
Data Rate	256 kbps	INFORMATION DATA RATE
Forward Error Correction Coding	Is FEC used? Yes ☐ No ☒ FEC Type: _____, FEC Rate: _____,	
Total Symbol Rate	256 ksps	DATA RATE COMBINED WITH FEC AND FRAME OVERHEAD RESULTING IN THE TOTAL SYMBOL RATE AT THE INPUTE TO THE SYMBOL MAPPER/MODULATOR.
Transmit Antenna Polarization (XAP)	XAP = R	POLARIZATIONS INCLUDE: H = HORIZONTAL, V = VERTICAL, S = HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL, L = LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, R = RIGHT HAND CIRCULAR, T = RIGHT AND LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, J = LINEAR POLARIZATION
Transmit Antenna Orientation (XAZ)	XAZ = 5° XAZ02 V05	THE EARTH STATION TRANSMITTER ANTENNA MINIMUM OPERATING ANGLE OF ELEVATION (XAZ), V00 TO V90, EXAMPLE, XAZ01 V00

Transmit Antenna Dimensions (XAD)	ANTENNA GAIN____31_____, BEAMWIDTH__3_____, AZIMUTHAL RANGE__000-360____, THE SITE ELEVATION ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL IN METERS _1480m_____, THE ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN IN METERS ___25m_____, XAD = XAD02 31G003B001-360A01480H025	EXAMPLE ASSUMING NONGEOSTATIONARY, 16 DBI GAIN, 30 DEGREE BEAMWIDTH, AZIMUTHAL RANGE FROM 001-360, SITE ELEVATION OF 357 METERS, AND ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN OF 6 METERS: XAD01 16G030B001-360A00357H006
Transmit Antenna Additional Information (For Parabolic Antennas)	ANTENNA DIAMETER___3.7_____, ANTENNA EFFICIENCY_____60___,	
Number of Satellite Contacts Supported Per Day	1	NUMBER OF TIMES THE EARTH STATION WILL COMMUNICATE WITH THE STATELLITE IN THE EARTH TO SPACE DIRECTION (UPINKS) EACH DAY
Expected Duration of Each Contact	6	AVERAGE DURATION OF EACH CONTACT
Satellite Receive Specifications		
Receive Antenna Polarization (RAP)	RAP = R	POLARIZATIONS INCLUDE: H = HORIZONTAL, V = VERTICAL, S = HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL, L = LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, R = RIGHT HAND CIRCULAR, T = RIGHT AND LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, J = LINEAR POLARIZATION
Receive Antenna Orientation (RAZ)	RAZ = NB	NB= NARROWBEAM EC = EARTH COVERAGE
Receive Antenna Dimension (RAD)	ANTENNA GAIN___6_____, BEAMWIDTH _____75_____, RAD = 06G075B	NTIA FORMAT(RAD), EXAMPLE, FOR 16 DBI ANTENNA GAIN AND 30 DEGREE BEAMWIDTH RAD01 16G030B
Type of satellite (State = SPCE) City = Geo or Nongeo	Type = NONGEOSTATIONARY	CHOOSE EITHER: GEOSTATIONARY OR NONGEOSTATIONARY
For Geostationary Satellites	Longitude =	IF ANY SATELLITES ARE GEOSTATIONARY, REPORT ITS LATITUDE AS 000000N (XLA AND/OR RLA) AND REPORT ITS LONGITUDE IN DDDMMSS FORMAT (XLG AND/OR RLG).

For Nongeostationary (Orbital Data)	INCLINATION ANGLE___97.5_____, APOGEE IN KILOMETERS__538_____, PERIGEE IN KILOMETERS_____531____, ORBITAL PERIOD IN HOURS _1___AND FRACTIONS OF HOURS IN DECIMAL__59, THE NUMBER OF SATELLITES IN THE SYSTEM____1_____, ORB = 97.5IN00538AP00531PE001.59H01NRR01	IF ANY SATELLITES ARE NONGEOSTATIONARY, REPORT ITS INCLINATION ANGLE, APOGEE IN KILOMETERS, PERIGEE IN KILOMETERS, ORBITAL PERIOD IN HOURS AND FRACTIONS OF HOURS IN DECIMAL, THE NUMBER OF SATELLITES IN THE SYSTEM, THEN T01, EXAMPLE, REM04 *ORB,98.0IN00510AP00510PE001.58H01NRT01, AND FOR SPACE-TO-SPACE COMMUNICATIONS WITH ANOTHER NONGEOSTATIONARY SATELLITE ADD AN ADDITIONAL *ORB FOR IT ENDING IN R01, EXAMPLE, REM05 *ORB,72.9IN03209AP00655PE013.46H01NRR01
For SunSynchronous Nongeostationary Orbits	Mean Local Time of Ascending Node (MLTAN) =_____	MLTAN IS THE ANGLE BETWEEN AN ORBIT'S ASCENDING NODE AND THE MEAN SUN, OFTEN EXPRESSED AS UNIT OF TIME (HH:MM)

US Army SMDC Mobile CubeSat Command and Control (MC3) Ground Station, Alabama

Transmit Frequency: 2079.2 MHz		
State (XSC)	XSC = AL	
City Name (XAL)	XAL = Huntsville	
Latitude (DDMMSS)	Lat = 293339 North	
Longitude (DDDMMSS)	Lon = 0950532 West	
Transmit Power (PWR)	PWR = PWR03 W30	TRANSMIT POWER SUPPLIED TO THE ANTENNA INPUT TERMINAL, EXAMPLE, PWR01 W2 TRANSMIT POWER UNITS INCLUDE: W = WATT, K = KILOWATT, M = MEGAWATT
Necessary Bandwidth	256 KhZ	THE WIDTH OF FREQUENCY BAND WHICH IS JUST SUFFICIENT TO SUCCESSFULLY TRANSFER DATA. FORMULAS CAN BE FOUND IN ANNEX J OF THE NTIA MANUAL.
RF Emissions Data	N/A	2-SIDED EMISSION BANDWIDTH VALUES
-3 dB bandwidth		
-20 dB bandwidth		
-40 dB bandwidth		
-60 dB bandwidth		
Modulation Type	PCM/PM/Bip-L (same for all 3 uplinks)	THE METHOD USED TO SUPERIMPOSE DATA ON THE CARRIER, EXAMPLE, BPSK, QPSK, GMSK.
Data Rate	256 kbps	INFORMATION DATA RATE
Forward Error Correction Coding	Is FEC used? Yes ☐ No ☒ FEC Type: _____, FEC Rate: _____,	
Total Symbol Rate	256 ksps	DATA RATE COMBINED WITH FEC AND FRAME OVERHEAD RESULTING IN THE TOTAL SYMBOL RATE AT THE INPUTE TO THE SYMBOL MAPPER/MODULATOR.
Transmit Antenna Polarization (XAP)	XAP = R	POLARIZATIONS INCLUDE: H = HORIZONTAL, V = VERTICAL, S = HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL, L = LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, R = RIGHT HAND CIRCULAR, T = RIGHT AND LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, J = LINEAR POLARIZATION
Transmit Antenna Orientation (XAZ)	XAZ = 5° XAZ03 V05	THE EARTH STATION TRANSMITTER ANTENNA MINIMUM OPERATING ANGLE OF ELEVATION (XAZ), V00 TO V90, EXAMPLE, XAZ01 V00

Transmit Antenna Dimensions (XAD)	ANTENNA GAIN__31_____, BEAMWIDTH_____3____, AZIMUTHAL RANGE__000-360_____, THE SITE ELEVATION ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL IN METERS __170m____, THE ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN IN METERS ____20m_____, XAD = XAD03 31G003B001-360A00170H020	EXAMPLE ASSUMING NONGEOSTATIONARY, 16 DBI GAIN, 30 DEGREE BEAMWIDTH, AZIMUTHAL RANGE FROM 001-360, SITE ELEVATION OF 357 METERS, AND ANTENNA HEIGHT ABOVE TERRAIN OF 6 METERS: XAD01 16G030B001-360A00357H006
Transmit Antenna Additional Information (For Parabolic Antennas)	ANTENNA DIAMETER_____3.7_____, ANTENNA EFFICIENCY____60_____,	
Number of Satellite Contacts Supported Per Day	1	NUMBER OF TIMES THE EARTH STATION WILL COMMUNICATE WITH THE STATELLITE IN THE EARTH TO SPACE DIRECTION (UPINKS) EACH DAY
Expected Duration of Each Contact	6	AVERAGE DURATION OF EACH CONTACT
Satellite Receive Specifications		
Receive Antenna Polarization (RAP)	RAP = R	POLARIZATIONS INCLUDE: H = HORIZONTAL, V = VERTICAL, S = HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL, L = LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, R = RIGHT HAND CIRCULAR, T = RIGHT AND LEFT HAND CIRCULAR, J = LINEAR POLARIZATION
Receive Antenna Orientation (RAZ)	RAZ = NB	NB= NARROWBEAM EC = EARTH COVERAGE
Receive Antenna Dimension (RAD)	ANTENNA GAIN___6_____, BEAMWIDTH _____75_____, RAD = 06G075B	NTIA FORMAT(RAD), EXAMPLE, FOR 16 DBI ANTENNA GAIN AND 30 DEGREE BEAMWIDTH RAD01 16G030B
Type of satellite (State = SPCE) City = Geo or Nongeo	Type = NONGEOSTATIONARY	CHOOSE EITHER: GEOSTATIONARY OR NONGEOSTATIONARY
For Geostationary Satellites	Longitude =	IF ANY SATELLITES ARE GEOSTATIONARY, REPORT ITS LATITUDE AS 000000N (XLA AND/OR RLA) AND REPORT ITS LONGITUDE IN DDDMMSS FORMAT (XLG AND/OR RLG).

For Nongeostationary (Orbital Data)	INCLINATION ANGLE___97.5_____, APOGEE IN KILOMETERS__538_____, PERIGEE IN KILOMETERS_____531____, ORBITAL PERIOD IN HOURS _1___AND FRACTIONS OF HOURS IN DECIMAL__59, THE NUMBER OF SATELLITES IN THE SYSTEM____1_____, ORB = 97.5IN00538AP00531PE001.59H01NRR01	IF ANY SATELLITES ARE NONGEOSTATIONARY, REPORT ITS INCLINATION ANGLE, APOGEE IN KILOMETERS, PERIGEE IN KILOMETERS, ORBITAL PERIOD IN HOURS AND FRACTIONS OF HOURS IN DECIMAL, THE NUMBER OF SATELLITES IN THE SYSTEM, THEN T01, EXAMPLE, REM04 *ORB,98.0IN00510AP00510PE001.58H01NRT01, AND FOR SPACE-TO-SPACE COMMUNICATIONS WITH ANOTHER NONGEOSTATIONARY SATELLITE ADD AN ADDITIONAL *ORB FOR IT ENDING IN R01, EXAMPLE, REM05 *ORB,72.9IN03209AP00655PE013.46H01NRR01
For SunSynchronous Nongeostationary Orbits	Mean Local Time of Ascending Node (MLTAN) =_____	MLTAN IS THE ANGLE BETWEEN AN ORBIT'S ASCENDING NODE AND THE MEAN SUN, OFTEN EXPRESSED AS UNIT OF TIME (HH:MM)