

Exhibit 1

Particulars of Operation – Frequency Bandwidth

The IRIDIUM Communications System (ICS) is capable of operating in the 1616-1626.5 MHz frequency band but has been licensed to operate in the 1621.35-1626.5 MHz frequency band in the United States. The uplink (transmitted by airborne radios) will operate in the 1621.35-1626.0 MHz bandwidth whereas the downlink (received by airborne radios) will operate in the entire bandwidth.

Exhibit 2

Particulars of Operation – Power

AlliedSignal is developing three transceiver models: one single channel model AIRSAT™ 1 and two multichannel models AIRSAT™ 5 and AIRSAT™ 8. All the Particulars of Operation (question 4) are the same for all the models except for the power levels of their transmitters, which are:

Model	Power		
	(B)	(C)	(D)
AIRSAT™ 1	6.24 W	15.6 W	Peak
AIRSAT™ 5	16.0 W	40.0 W	Peak
AIRSAT™ 8	16.0 W	40.0 W	Peak

Exhibit 3

STATEMENT DESCRIBING THE PROGRAM

The IRIDIUM® Communications System (ICS) is a commercial satellite-based telecommunications system that provides a continuous worldwide wireless access for any type of telephone transmission - voice, fax, data or paging - using 66 low earth orbit satellites.

AlliedSignal develops and produces communications and navigation products for fixed and rotary wing aircraft. These products include panel-mounted units and remote-mounted units. It is the intention of AlliedSignal to develop airborne communications radios that provide aeronautical access to the ICS network in compliance with applicable standards for airborne equipment established by the FAA and IRIDIUM®. AlliedSignal requires a license for experimental radio service to support the research and development activities required to develop and produce this airborne IRIDIUM® radio system.

The IRIDIUM[®] Communications System uses a Frequency & Time Division Multiple Access with Time Division Duplex (FDMA/TDMA/TDD) Differentially Encoded Quadrature Phase Shift Keying (DE-QPSK) waveform based on the GSM specifications. The differences between the ICS and GSM waveforms are those changes required for the operation of GSM on a global communications satellite system.

AlliedSignal will develop two airborne ICS radios product lines: a single channel product line consisting of one model AIRSAT[™] 1 and a multichannel product line consisting of two models AIRSAT[™] 5 and AIRSAT[™] 8. For the single channel radio, all active radio frequency circuitry (including the RF power amplifier) is contained within parts manufactured by Motorola. The other single channel radio RF parts include the antenna and a band pass filter.

For the multichannel radios, the active radio frequency modulation circuitry is contained within parts manufactured by Motorola. The other multichannel radio RF parts include the antenna, a high powered amplifier, and a band pass filter. The multichannel radios also incorporate a SATCOM Control Module designed by AlliedSignal that provides additional Air-to-Ground protocols required for airborne communications.

Significant technical effort is required to adapt IRIDIUM[®] Communications System to the specialized needs of the aviation industry to produce a high-quality, integrated aeronautical product. AIRSAT[™] radio system's components must be developed, designed, integrated and tested. In addition to the standard IRIDIUM[®] interfaces (other IRIDIUM[®] radios and the public telephone network) AlliedSignal must develop interfaces to Digital Service Providers to provide aviation services to the aviation community. Much of this development will require end-to-end integration and test of number of subsystems.

The IRIDIUM[®] Communications System and AlliedSignal's AIRSAT[™] radios will extend the current airborne communications state of the art by providing reliable global communications in more reliable, lower cost, smaller package. Current airborne communication systems are either terrestrial HF/VHF/UHF radio based or commercial geostationary satellite based. Terrestrial VHF/UHF radio based aircraft communication systems have restricted coverage due to infrastructure issues and their line-of-sight nature. Terrestrial HF radio based aircraft communication systems which provide long-distance transmissions, have poor reliability due to RF propagation problems. Present satellite aircraft communication systems provide spotty global coverage and are plagued with "dropped calls" when the aircraft loses a satellite communication link during an aircraft maneuver or falls outside the satellite transponder beam pattern during flight. The IRIDIUM[®] constellation provides worldwide coverage with a guarantee of at least one satellite above an 8.2 degree elevation angle at all times. Present satellite systems (e.g. Inmarsat) require large "beam steering" antennas to be installed on the top of the aircraft fuselage, often incurring significant penalties in both aerodynamics (drag) and appearance. These "beam steering" antennas and the fact that the satellites are

geostationary require in complex, high powered systems resulting in high costs of equipment, installation, and service (ownership). The AIRSATTM radios are lower power and use simpler omni-directional antenna systems because the IRIDIUM[®] satellites are in low earth orbit. This results in lower complexity, fewer parts, smaller size, and lower cost of equipment, installation, and service (ownership).