

Exhibit to accompany request for Special Temporary Authority (STA)
Form STA Confirmation Number EL955856
STA File Number 0044-EX-ST-2005
POC Michael O'Brien 603-885-4886

Reference Code of Federal Regulations CFR Title 47 Part 25 – Satellite Communications

BAE SYSTEMS in conjunction with our U.S. Government customer have taken steps to determine the potential to interfere with satellites during the requested tests and to develop processes to avoid the interference. This paragraph of the exhibit addresses:

- Potential and avoidance of interference with satellites in geostationary orbits.
- Potential and avoidance of interference with satellites in non-geostationary orbits.

Potential and avoidance of interference with satellites in geostationary orbits – To avoid interfering with geostationary-satellites, the main beam of the antenna under test is directed away from the geostationary belt. Pointing the angle of the main beam to 315 degrees azimuth and 45 degrees elevation means the energy radiating in the direction of the geostationary belt is via the low sidelobe region of the transmit pattern. The antenna under test has very high front to back ratio with very low sidelobes. The antenna patterns have been measured at the requested test frequencies to be compliant with CCIR/ITU recommendations. Link calculations show the interference in the direction of the geostationary belt to be below the transponders' noise floor for both the C-Band and Ku band test frequencies.

Potential and avoidance of interference with satellites in non-geostationary orbits – Two processes are in place to avoid interference with satellites operating in non-geostationary orbits. The first process determined which satellites could be illuminated during the test and the potential of interfering with each satellite considered. Two different orbit analyses software tools, predicted which satellites could be illuminated during the test period. The first software tool is Satellite Tool Kit (STK), and the second is Tracksat. Both tools predicted the same results. Using these tools, we analyzed the orbits of the 821 satellites whose NORAD two line element sets are posted at the Celestrack.com web site. The analysis identified those satellites whose orbits passed within a 10 degree wide cone angle, centered about the main beam during a postulated 6 hour test window. None of the satellites identified are listed as operating in either of the requested C- or Ku bands. This analysis is to be repeated just prior to the test and to insure there is no change. Our U.S. Government customer will review these results.

To further ensure the activities covered by this license application do not interfere with other satellite systems, our U.S. Government customer, as an integral protocol under which activities associated with this application will be conducted, will coordinate with responsible U.S. Government space organizations. The purpose of this coordination is to identify and document those dates and times when activities covered by this application may not occur due to possible interference with other satellite systems. Those dates and times will be fully integrated into the activity master schedule to ensure no activity occurs during those prohibited periods.

Reference Code of Federal Regulations CFR Title 47 Part 101 – Fixed Microwave Services

BAE SYSTEMS has analyzed the potential for the test signals to interfere with fixed microwave services within an 80 kilometer radius of the antenna under test. We reviewed the FCC databases for the Universal Licensing System (ULS), and the International Bureau Database System (IBFS). The search of the ULS database for the C-Band test frequency range of 5.75 to 6.65 GHz identified 1309 locations within the 80 kilometer radius that are licensed to transmit somewhere within 5.75 to 6.65GHz range. Of these 1309 locations, there were none whose frequency matched any of the requested test frequencies, within the published tolerances. There were 17 that were within ± 5 MHz of the requested 6.650 MHz test frequency. Our test site is in the Merrimack River Valley and the FCC site maps for the paths associated with these locations show the receive antennas are shadowed from our test antenna by the mountains that border the river valley. Also the closest reported point-to-point receiver is call sign WLV240 with a received path frequency of 6765.000 MHz, which is above our highest requested test frequency of 6650.000 MHZ.

There were no reported results for the review of the ULS data base review for the Ku band test frequencies within the 80 kilometer radius region.

The results of the search of the IBFS identified fixed Earth Stations that operate within the same C and Ku frequency bands as those requested. Because these stations report to be transmitting toward the GEO belt, our test transmissions will not interfere.

Reference Code of Federal Regulations CFR Title 47 Part 74 – Experimental Radio, Auxilliary, Special Broadcast, and Other Program Distribution Services

The review of the FCC databases showed no current experimental licenses for operation within either the requested C or Ku band test frequency ranges.