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Exhibit #1 Text and Diagram

CenGen Inc. performs Proof Of Concept (POC) developments to advance the state of the art of wireless networking for military applications. The POC developments often precede the definition of the target radio system. Therefore, testing the POC is often conducted using the ISM band (at either the 902 to 928 MHz and/or the 2.418 to 2.4835 GHz ISM frequency bands). The main reason to use these frequency bands is that ISM band equipment is readily available and is inexpensive, especially relative to the cost of developing a new radio system. Often the new radio system will actually be built using the designated DOD frequencies in the 1.8 and/or 4.4 GHz bands. Test configurations often include one or two base stations and five to ten mobile nodes communicating to each base station.

CenGen Inc. requests permission to operate between 902 MHz and 928 MHz using a common test radio platform in this frequency band, like the NovaRoam Model EH900. CenGen requests permission to use power amplifiers, directional antennas, fixed ground, mobile ground, unattended autonomous vehicles, fixed wing aircraft and rotary wing aircraft assets in the conduct of experimental efforts for proof of concepts. The exact equipment in use for field-testing varies from test to tests. In all cases, power amplifiers of less than or equal to 20 watts peak power and antenna with 10 dBi or less gain will be used. All work in this frequency band will be between 902 MHz and 928 MHz. NovaRoam Model EH900 is a common test radio platform in this frequency band and is often used as a radio with a replacement MAC layer. Commercial off the shelf antennas are proposed for many tests, in all cases with less than or equal to 10 dBi of gain. Other radios and antennas are being developed under DARPA funding by OEMs and will be used during the conduct of testing. In all cases peak effective radiated power (ERP) will be less than or equal to 23 dBW.

Figure 1 is a pictorial representation of the testing environment.

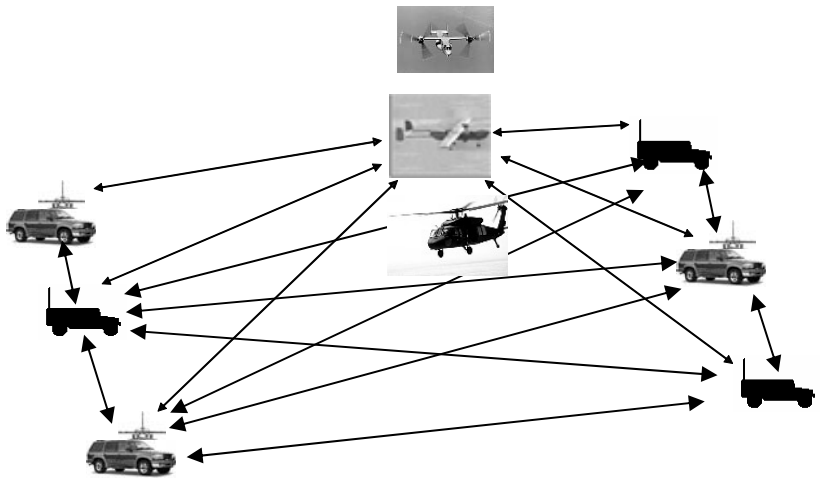

Figure 1: Pictorial representation of the testing environment

Permission is requested to use the above components in testing in the vicinity of Piedmont, TN (36 deg 01 min 33 sec North / 083 deg 31 min 40 sec West) and a radius of 100 km.

Background Information Related the Activities of CenGen, Inc.

Consulting & Engineering Next Generation Networks (CenGen) Inc. is engaged in several government sponsored (e.g. Office of Naval Research (ONR), Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), etc.) and Internal Research and Development (IRAD) efforts to advance wireless communications. Objectives under investigation by CenGen Inc. include:

1) advances to support highly mobile users of wireless connectivity,
2) advanced usage of spectrum to improve spectral efficiency,
3) use of all layers of the protocol stack to improve efficiency and mobile user connectivity, and
4) advances in electronic scanned arrays (ESA, phased arrays, etc.) in particular to improve spectral reuse through directional antenna approaches.

CenGen Inc. has and anticipates contracts as well as IRAD funding to support data collection and measurement activities to substantiate, augment, and support modeling and simulation efforts and laboratory type efforts typically undertaken by the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) of particular components of RF technology (i.e. Radios, transceivers, modems, antenna, ESA, protocol stacks, applications, etc.). Due to the commercial aspects, success, and the relative ease in acquiring 900 MHz components, this frequency band is often utilized by the OEM for development of hardware. The ability to conduct testing which includes this frequency band as a component of the testing is very important to the advancement of the objectives stated previously. Testing at any particular location or experiment site is typically a few weeks in duration; however locations change frequently to accommodate a variety of environmental, terrain, propagation, and experimental objectives.

The research and experimentation efforts support data collection in field environments. Advances in modulation techniques to counter multipath, jamming, and interference are being addressed as components of ongoing DARPA sponsored efforts. Advanced ESA to improve spectral efficiency via the use of directional antennas are being developed. Physical layer advances (i.e. modulation techniques and directional antennas) require advances in high layer protocols to enable effective network communication. Recent efforts have indicated that the use of higher layers to form networks consisting of directional antennas may enable significant spectral reuse. A simple example would be a three node network where the middle node can seamlessly relay for nodes on either side of it, allowing all nodes to transmit at lower power than if the end nodes would attempt to communicate directly (i.e. without the relay in the middle). The result of the lower power transmission could result in the frequency being available for reuse by other nodes at shorter distances than are in standard use today. Another example relevant to the FCC would be the more effective use of spectrum by enabling effective use of highly directional antennas to mitigate interference and/or increase range, potentially allowing spectral reuse to a significantly higher degree than is presently implemented. The impact of such a configuration is that higher layer protocols need to be advanced along with the physical layer changes and the impact on the applications (i.e. likely longer latency in the simple example above) need to be addressed, including advances to make the applications more tolerant to mobile wireless networks. Granting this request will advance physical layer (e.g. radios, ESA), media access control layer, network layer, and application layer efforts presently being address in isolation by enabling them to be tested in a variety of field environments.