

Exhibit 2 – Supplemental Information

Background:

Raytheon Missile Systems filed application 0535-EX-PL-2010 in December 2010 for authorization to use specialized radios to remotely trigger cameras used to capture images of missile tests, since the use of remote cameras is safer than having a photographer at the actual test site.

Raytheon has modified its pending application, making two key changes:

- The emission designator has been changed from 16K0F3E to 16K0F3D.
- The area of operation is now requested to be considered limited as described below.

These changes were made to respond to concerns by reviewers.

Emission Designator:

The radios used to trigger the camera shutters send a DTMF tone that triggers the camera shutter. The transmission is brief, since the time required to send the tone is just 20 seconds. The camera shutter is triggered 10 times per test, but the camera triggering tone is only sent once, because once triggered, the camera is programmed to continue photographing at specified intervals, and no additional radio tones are needed.

There is no proposed voice communication. The radios are strictly used to trigger the photographic equipment, and then they are out of use.

Area of Operation:

Raytheon originally requested authorization to use these radios across the United States. Reviewers have suggested that the proposed area of operation is too broad. In this modification request, Raytheon is proposing to limit its operations, but requests that the license be issued in a way that allows operations where needed.

Some background might be of help. Most of the missile demonstration and testing is conducted at or near US military test and training ranges. Raytheon will sometimes operate the radios that trigger the cameras from areas that are just adjacent to those ranges. Because the personnel operating the cameras (and the proposed radio use) may not be authorized on the bases, the radios may be situated off the bases, and therefore it is

not possible to seek a military frequency assignment for this use. The radius of operation for the radios is five (5) miles, which would require that the radio be placed within a five miles of the test and training range. Furthermore, these demonstrations and tests are conducted sporadically, often without several weeks of notice, making it impossible to secure individual DOD frequency assignments at specific locations for a 20 second radio transmission each time one is needed. For that reason, Raytheon is seeking an experimental authorization to use the radios to document the demonstration and testing of its products. The radio use is not the purpose of the experimentation, but it is part of the development of, and experimentation with, the underlying product. The radio transmission is a key element to capturing essential information needed for product improvement, validation, and security.

Key military test sites: Based upon the program requests for use of the radios to trigger cameras, Raytheon estimates that 80 % of the radio use would be within 5 miles of US military test and training ranges. For those tests when the radio used to trigger the camera shutter is located off the military base, Raytheon cannot successfully rely on securing military frequency assignments. For the use that is near a test and training range, the following are the essential locations, operations within a five mile radius around:

- White Sands Missile Range
- China Lake
- Point Mugu
- Edwards Air Force Base
- Ft. Huachuca
- Yuma Proving Grounds
- Eglin Air Force Base

Additional Areas Needed: Since this application was filed, additional users within Raytheon have also expressed an interest in using these radios to trigger cameras to document their experiments. One application that is of great interest is to trigger cameras that are filming the operations of UAVs. These demonstrations and experiments may take place on military bases, near military bases, at air parks, or, even occasionally at research universities. The UAV experiments require the use of remotely triggered cameras because it is dangerous to place a photographer in an area where a UAV is operating. The UAVs have specific tasks and maneuvers to perform, and in the operators insist on having a clear field in which to operate to minimize any risk to people and to the technology. Having a minimal presence by the camera allows much greater flexibility and maneuverability by the UAV in its operation while the camera is operating to capture images of the aircraft in action.

The proposed UAV camera use is expected to be even more sporadic with an estimated three (3) demonstrations per year, generally in less populated areas where the testing is limited. It is difficult to provide specific geographic limitations for these tests. The tests are scheduled, and then the cameras are set up to capture images of the testing. Like with the missile testing, the radios send a 20 second pulse to the camera, triggering a series of

photographs. The radios may be used several times in a day or over the course of two to three days for the testing, but then they are not used again for many weeks until the next test.

Time of Use is Short, Sporadic, and Spread Out Geographically:

As explained above, each time the radio is used, it is used for only 20 seconds. These tests – of both missiles and UAVs are conducted in the US only about 40 times per year, which means that the radio signals would be in use less than 30 minutes per year, in total, and that time of use is limited to 20 seconds at a time. When a test is scheduled, the camera may be used between 5 and 10 times over the course of approximately 4-5 days, and then there is no further use of the signal for nearly 10 weeks until the next scheduled test. The proposed use is so time-limited that it should not burden any local user of the spectrum, because of these conditions. Even after the grant of this application, there will be no increase in the use of the spectrum. It simply is not possible to schedule many more tests of the Raytheon products in a year, so there is no prospect of the usage growing significantly during the term of the license.

Conclusion:

The emission designator for this application has been changed to 16K0F3D.

The proposed radio use is in support of experimentation and development of missile systems. The time of radio use, when the radio is actually used is limited to 20 seconds, approximately every 10 weeks for missile tests and approximately every four months for UAV tests.

The geographic areas of operation are also limited. The key areas are near the designated test and training ranges listed above. The license request is for use in the continental United States because of the itinerant nature of the photography needed to memorialize missile and UAV testing. The time of use is highly limited, and there are extensive periods of time when there will be no radio use. Most often, the radios will be used in remote or sparsely populated areas.