Exhibit A

Lockheed Martin Corp.
Space Station STA
LM-RPS1 (Call Sign S2372)
September 2011

Description

Lockheed Martin Corporation ("Lockheed Martin") hereby respectfully requests special temporary authority ("STA") to continue operating the LM-RPS1 satellite (Call Sign S2372) at a slight variance from station keeping tolerances set forth in the LM-RPS1 license, under a 30-day extension of the STA now in force in File No. SAT-STA-20110404-00068 ("RPS1 STA").

The Galaxy 15 satellite, which is licensed for operation by Intelsat License LLC ("Intelsat") at the 133º W.L. orbital location and is the host platform for LM-RPS1, suffered an anomaly of unknown origin in April 2010 that caused the satellite to drift eastward. In December 2010, Intelsat was able to regain control of the Galaxy 15 satellite, and later moved the satellite to a temporary holding slot at 93º W.L., where Lockheed Martin conducted successful tests of the LM-RPS1 radionavigation-satellite service ("RNSS") payload. *See* RPS1 STA, Exhibit A at 1. Intelsat successfully completed its own tests on the Galaxy 15 satellite, and started the satellite on a westward drift to the 133.1º W.L. orbital location. *See* Intelsat License LLC STA Request for Galaxy 15, File No. SES-STA-20110228-00039, Narrative at 2 (filed February 28, 2011). The satellite arrived at the new location on April 3, 2011.

In a recent filing with the Commission, Intelsat stated its intention to begin drifting the satellite to the permanent 133.0º W.L. orbital location. Intelsat requested that the drift be allowed to commence on October 1, and would take two-to-three weeks to arrive at the 133.0° W.L. location. *See* Intelsat Request for STA to Drift Galaxy 15, File No. SAT-STA-20110915-00181, Narrative at 1 (filed September 15, 2011). Once on station at 133.0º W.L., LM-RPS1 would be back in its permanently-assigned orbital location, and the need for temporary authorization would end.

Since the recovery and testing of the Galaxy 15 satellite, Lockheed Martin has been able to use the LM-RPS1 payload in its intended manner for the provision of RNSS. Accordingly Lockheed Martin hereby requests an extension of the RPS1 STA to allow it to continue to operate the LM-RPS1 payload while at the 133.1 º W.L. orbital location, and during its proposed drift eastward to 133º W.L. Although the drift is expected to take just a matter of weeks, Lockheed Martin requests a 30-day STA to allow for some slippage in the drift schedule.

Lockheed Martin has notified the GPS Directorate (operators of the co-frequency GPS system) of the status of the LM-RPS1 satellite, as required in the RPS1 STA. Lockheed Martin recognizes and accepts that all operations at variance with the LM-RPS1 license are on a non-harmful interference/non-protected basis.

Continued use of a viable LM-RPS1 satellite by Lockheed Martin is unquestionably in the public interest. The space station is part of a GPS augmentation system that has provided the Federal Aviation Administration (the sole customer of Lockheed Martin for LM-RPS1 capacity) with enhanced navigation data that is used in managing the nation's air traffic and control systems. Any denial to Lockheed Martin of the ability to provide its customer with a viable enhanced navigation service would cause a serious prejudice to the public and national interests. As long as Lockheed Martin can reliably communicate that information over LM-RPS1 without harmfully interfering with any authorized users of the spectrum, it should be allowed to do so.

On the basis of the foregoing, Lockheed Martin respectfully requests that the Commission act favorably on the instant STA request, and allow operations of LM-RPS1 to continue for an additional 30 days (i.e., until November 2, 2011), while the satellite is at 133.1º W.L. and during its drift eastward to 133º W.L.