

**Before the
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20554**

In the matter of	)	File Nos.
)	
Telenor Satellite, Inc.	)	SES-LFS-20050930-01352 (Call Sign E050276)
	)	SES-AMD-20051111-01564
Application for Title III Blanket	)	SES-AMD-20060109-00019
License to Operate BGAN Terminals	)	SES-AMD-20060607-00942
with Inmarsat 4F2 at 52.75°W	)	SES-AMD-20070112-00106
)	
VIZADA Services LLC	)	SES-LFS-20051011-01396 (Call Sign E050284)
	)	SES-AMD-20051118-01602
Application for Title III Blanket	)	SES-AMD-20060605-00926
License to Operate BGAN Terminals	)	SES-AMD-20060804-01315
with Inmarsat 4F2 at 52.75°W)	

RESPONSE OF INMARSAT VENTURES LIMITED

Inmarsat Ventures Limited (“Inmarsat”) responds to the June 18, 2007

Supplement to the Petitions to Hold in Abeyance or to Grant with Conditions (“Supplement”) filed by Mobile Satellite Ventures Subsidiary LLC (“MSV”) in these proceedings, in which Telenor Satellite, Inc. (“Telenor”) and VIZADA Services LLC (formerly known as FTMSC US, LLC) (“VIZADA”) (together, the “Licensees”) seek “regular” licenses to provide Inmarsat Broadband Global Area Network (“BGAN”) service over the Inmarsat-4 satellite at 53° W.L. The Licensees currently are providing BGAN pursuant to Special Temporary Authority (“STA”).¹

In its Supplement, MSV requests that the Commission reduce from 10,000 to 5,000 the number of terminals for which VIZADA and Telenor collectively are authorized under

¹ See, e.g., VIZADA Services, LLC, File No. SES-STA-20070418-00484 (granted June 27, 2007); Telenor Satellite, Inc., File No. SES-STA-20070220-00251 (granted June 25, 2007).

STA because these entities will soon become affiliates. Inmarsat understands that the Licensees are responding to this MSV argument.

Inmarsat responds separately to MSV's suggestion that *continuing to authorize* 5,000 BGAN terminals for Telenor and 5,000 BGAN terminals for VIZADA somehow "distorts" the satellite coordination process.² As an initial matter, it is difficult to imagine how maintaining the status quo could lead to any such result. More fundamentally, and contrary to what MSV would have the Commission believe, Inmarsat has every incentive to coordinate with MSV, and has vigilantly sought to do so.³ Moreover, granting MSV the relief it seeks would be bad policy, because it would reward the entity whom the Commission recognizes caused the current stalemate in the L-Band coordination process, believing that doing so would provide MSV with negotiating leverage.⁴

Commission policy is clear that MSV's concerns are no barrier to granting these applications, and that MSV's coordination concerns should be addressed in the context of

² MSV Supplement at 1, 3 (claiming that the current number of authorized BGAN terminals "serves to disincentivize Inmarsat" from completing coordination).

³ *See, e.g.*, Comments of Inmarsat Ventures, IB Docket No. 01-185, at 23 (filed Oct. 22, 2001); Joint Reply, File No. SES-STA-20060710-01131 *et al.*, at 3 (filed Aug. 26, 2006); *see also, e.g.*, Consolidated Response of Inmarsat Ventures Limited, File No. SES-STA-20051216-01756 *et al.* (filed Jan. 6, 2006) (describing the repeated efforts of Inmarsat and the U.K. government have made since 1999 to re-engage in the MOU process and, separately, that Inmarsat has made to coordinate on a bilateral basis with MSV).

⁴ *See* Brief for Appellee (FCC), *AMSC Subsidiary Corporation v. FCC*, Case No. 99-1513, p. 34-35 (D.C. Cir. May 17, 2000) (Public Copy) ("One is reminded of the man who killed his parents and asked for mercy because he was an orphan. As AMSC acknowledges in its brief . . . *it was AMSC that vetoed the proposed extension of the operating agreement*, despite the absence of any immediate interference problem, 'believing it was better strategically to force the issue of how to deal with the spectrum shortage.'") (emphasis supplied). As with any contract, the automatic December 31, 1999 expiration of the 1999 Spectrum Sharing Agreement could not have been modified without the express written consent of each party thereto, including MSV's predecessor, AMSC.

international coordination pursuant to the 1996 Mexico City Memorandum of Understanding (the “Mexico City MOU” or the “MOU”). Despite Inmarsat’s urging on many occasions,⁵ the MOU process has not been reinitiated, and the international stalemate that has existed since 1999 has continued. In the meantime, Inmarsat’s licensing administration, the United Kingdom, has sought to reinitiate the annual meetings of all L-Band operators, including MSV, and continues to make appropriate filings at the International Telecommunication Union for the various orbital locations used by the spacecraft in the Inmarsat fleet. Inmarsat renews its call for the Mexico City MOU process to be reinstated through a full Operator Review Meeting, in accordance with longstanding principles underlying that process—each party comes to the table with a demonstration of its existing usage and short term need. That is the proper forum for L-Band operators to demonstrate their spectrum needs, and to resolve any outstanding coordination concerns.

In sum, MSV’s protestations provide no basis to constrain the continued provision of new and innovative Inmarsat services to the American public. Commission policy and precedent wisely provide that achieving mutually acceptable spectrum coordination among competing operators is not a condition precedent to the continued provision of mobile satellite service in the United States as proposed in these applications.⁶

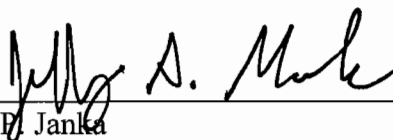
⁵ See, e.g., pleadings cited *supra*, note 3.

⁶ *Establishment of Policies and Service Rules for MSS in the 2 GHz Band*, 15 FCC Rcd 16127, 16192 ¶ 148-49 (2000); *SatCom Systems, Inc.*, 14 FCC Rcd 20798, 20813 ¶ 30 (1999); *Amendment of the Commission’s Rules to Establish Rules and Policies Pertaining to MSS in the 1610-1626.5/2483.5-2500 MHz Frequency Bands*, 9 FCC Rcd 5936, 6018 ¶ 211 (1994); *AMSC Sub. Corp.*, 8 FCC Rcd 4040, 4043 ¶ 17 (1993).

* * * * *

For the foregoing reasons, and the reasons set forth in Inmarsat's many pleadings previously submitted in these and other similar licensing proceedings, the Commission should not grant MSV's request. Instead, consistent with longstanding policy, the Commission should grant these applications and require MSV to fully participate in the Mexico City MOU process.

Respectfully submitted,



John P. Janka
Jeffrey A. Marks
LATHAM & WATKINS LLP
555 Eleventh Street, N.W.
Suite 1000
Washington, D.C. 20004
Telephone: (202) 637-2200
Counsel for Inmarsat Ventures Limited

Diane J. Cornell
Vice President, Government Affairs
INMARSAT, INC.
1101 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Suite 1200
Washington, D.C. 20036
Telephone: (202) 248-5155

July 3, 2007

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Jeffrey A. Marks, hereby certify that on this 3rd day of July, 2007, I caused to be served a true copy of the foregoing by first class mail, postage pre-paid (or as otherwise indicated) upon the following:

James Ball*
International Bureau
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20554

Stephen Duall*
International Bureau
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20554

JoAnn Ekblad*
International Bureau
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20554

Richard Engelman*
International Bureau
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20554

Gardner Foster*
International Bureau
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20554

Howard Griboff*
International Bureau
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20554

Fern Jarmulnek*
International Bureau
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20554

Andrea Kelly*
International Bureau
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20554

Karl Kensinger*
International Bureau
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20554

Scott Kotler*
International Bureau
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20554

Robert Nelson*
International Bureau
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20554

Roderick Porter*
International Bureau
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20554

Cassandra Thomas*
International Bureau
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20554

Jennifer A. Manner
Vice President, Regulatory Affairs
Mobile Satellite Ventures Subsidiary LLC
1002 Park Ridge Boulevard
Reston, Virginia 20191

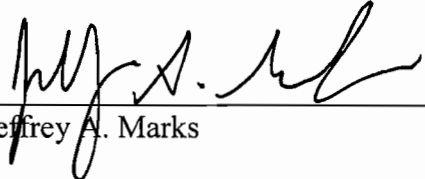
Peter Rohrbach
Karis Hastings
Hogan & Hartson L.L.P.
555 13th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004

**Via Electronic Mail*

Bruce D. Jacobs
Tony Lin
Pillsbury Winthrop Shaw Pittman LLP
2300 N Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20037-1128

Keith H. Fagan
Robert W. Swanson
Telenor Satellite, Inc.
1101 Wootton Parkway
10th Floor
Rockville, MD 20852

Nancy J. Victory
Catherine M. Hilke
Wiley Rein L.L.P.
1776 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006



Jeffrey A. Marks