

E030342 SES-STA-20171102-01231 IB2017003133
LBSat LLC

Approved by OMB
3060-0678

APPLICATION FOR EARTH STATION SPECIAL TEMPORARY AUTHORITY

APPLICANT INFORMATION Enter a description of this application to identify it on the main menu:
E030342 Prior Use STA Extension (November)

1. Applicant

Name:	LBSat LLC	Phone Number:	801-501-9090
DBA Name:		Fax Number:	801-501-7338
Street:	10288 S. Jordan Gateway # K	E-Mail:	andre@lbsat.com
City:	South Jordan	State:	UT
Country:	USA	Zipcode:	84095 -3911
Attention:	Mr Andre B Finlinson		



File # SES-STA-20171102-01231
Call Sign E030342 Grant Date 11-6-17
(or other identifier)
Term Dates From: 11-6-17 To: 12-6-17
Approved: [Signature]

Application: LBiSat, LLC
File No.: SES-STA-20171102-01231
Call Sign: E030342
Special Temporary Authority

LBiSat, LLC, is granted special temporary authority extension from SES-STA-20170929-01089 for 30 days, beginning on November 6, 2017, to operate a 9.2 meter earth station antenna located at 40° 33' 54" N, 111° 54' 14" W, in South Jordan, Utah, to communicate with Telstar 12 (S2462) satellite at 109.2° W.L. using the following frequency band (Transmitting Only): 13750-14000 MHz (Earth-to-space), under the following conditions:

1. Operations under this authority are on a non-interference basis only.
2. Operations under this authority are on a non-protected basis only.
3. Uplink (Earth-to-space) frequency band will be on 13750-14000 MHz within the coordinated emission and power limits. The maximum EIRP shall not exceed 85 dBW per NTIA manual US 356.
4. US 357 establishes additional EIRP density limits of 71 dBW/6MHz for operations with GSO satellites and 51 dBW/6MHz for operations with NGSO satellites for any emission in the 13.75-13.78 GHz band.
5. All operations under this grant of special temporary authority shall be on an unprotected and non-harmful interference basis. LBiSat, LLC's (E030342), shall not cause harmful interference to, and shall not claim protection from interference caused to it by, any other lawfully operating radio communication system.
6. In the event of any harmful interference under this grant of special temporary authority, LBiSat, LLC's (E030342), must cease operations immediately upon notification of such interference, and must inform the Commission, in writing, immediately of such an event.
7. Any action taken or expense incurred as a result of operations pursuant to this special temporary authority is solely 'at LBiSat, LLC's risk.
6. Operations during the period November 3, 2017 to the date of this grant were authorized pursuant to Section 1.62 of the Commission's rules 47 C.F. R. § 1.62.
8. This action is issued pursuant to Section 0.261 of the Commission's rules on delegated authority, 47 C.F.R. §0.261, and is effective immediately.



File # SES-STA-20171102-01231
Call Sign E030342 Grant Date 11-6-17
(or other identifier)
Term Dates
From: 11-6-17 To: 12-6-17
Approved: Paul E. Blakes

2. Contact			
Name:	Frank R. Jazzo	Phone Number:	703-812-0470
Company:	Fletcher, Heald & Hildreth, PLC	Fax Number:	703-812-0486
Street:	1300 N. 17th Street Suite 1100	E-Mail:	jazzo@fhhlaw.com
City:	Arlington	State:	VA
Country:	USA	Zipcode:	22209 -
Attention:		Relationship:	Legal Counsel
(If your application is related to an application filed with the Commission, enter either the file number or the IB Submission ID of the related application. Please enter only one.)			
3. Reference File Number SESMOD2017081700926 or Submission ID			
4a. Is a fee submitted with this application?			
<input checked="" type="radio"/> If Yes, complete and attach FCC Form 159. If No, indicate reason for fee exemption (see 47 C.F.R. Section 1.1114).			
<input type="radio"/> Governmental Entity <input type="radio"/> Noncommercial educational licensee			
<input type="radio"/> Other (please explain):			
4b. Fee Classification CGX – Fixed Satellite Transmit/Receive Earth Station			
5. Type Request			
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Use Prior to Grant <input type="radio"/> Change Station Location <input type="radio"/> Other			
6. Requested Use Prior Date			
09/01/2017			
7. City South Jordan			
8. Latitude			
(dd mm ss.s h) 40 33 54.0 N			

9. State UT	10. Longitude (dd mm ss.h) 111 54 14.0 W
11. Please supply any need attachments. Attachment 1: Schedule B Attachment 2: Radiation Hazard Rep Attachment 3: 13GHz	
12. Description. (If the complete description does not appear in this box, please go to the end of the form to view it in its entirety.) <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">This application requests an extension of the prior use STA granted on August 30, 2017 (File No. SES-STA-20170817-00927), as extended on October 11, 2017 (SES-STA-20170929-01089) to operate the 9.2 m KU-band antenna while licensee's license modification application (File No. SES-MOD-20170817-00926) is pending.</div>	
13. By checking Yes, the undersigned certifies that neither applicant nor any other party to the application is subject to a denial of Federal benefits that includes FCC benefits pursuant to Section 5301 of the Anti-Drug Act of 1988, 21 U.S.C. Section 862, because of a conviction for possession or distribution of a controlled substance. See 47 CFR 1.2002(b) for the meaning of "party to the application"; party to the application; for these purposes. Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	
14. Name of Person Signing Andre Finlinson	15. Title of Person Signing Vice President, Chief Technical Officer
WILLFUL FALSE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS FORM ARE PUNISHABLE BY FINE AND / OR IMPRISONMENT (U.S. Code, Title 18, Section 1001), AND/OR REVOCATION OF ANY STATION AUTHORIZATION (U.S. Code, Title 47, Section 312(a)(1)), AND/OR FORFEITURE (U.S. Code, Title 47, Section 503).	

FCC NOTICE REQUIRED BY THE PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT

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THE FOREGOING NOTICE IS REQUIRED BY THE PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT OF 1995, PUBLIC LAW 104-13, OCTOBER 1, 1995, 44 U.S.C. SECTION 3507.

**Exhibit For
LBiSat LLC
South Jordan, Utah
RSI 9.2 Meter Earth Station
Call Sign: E030342**

**Compliance with FCC Report & Order (FCC96-377) for the 13.75 - 14.0 GHz Band
Analysis and Calculations**

1. Background

This Exhibit is presented to demonstrate the extent to which the LBiSat LLC satellite earth station planned for South Jordan, Ut is in compliance with FCC REPORT & ORDER 96-377. The potential interference from the earth station to US Navy shipboard radiolocation operations (RADAR) and the NASA space research activities in the 13.75 - 14.0 GHz Band is addressed in this exhibit. The parameters for the earth station are:

Table 1. Earth Station Characteristics

• Coordinates (NAD83):	40° 33' 54.0" N, 111° 54' 14.0" W
• Satellite Location for Earth Station:	(61.0° W) and (109.0° W)
• Frequency Band:	13.75-14.5 GHz for uplink
• Polarizations:	H,V
• Emissions:	409KG7D, 36M0G7D and 54M0G7W
• Modulation:	Digital
Maximum Aggregate Uplink EIRP:	65.5 dBW for the 409 kHz Carriers 85.5 dBW for the 36 MHz Carriers 72.1 dBW for the 54 MHz Carriers
• Transmit Antenna Characteristics	
Antenna Size:	9.2 meter in Diameter
Antenna Type/Model:	RSI KS
Gain:	60.2 dBi
RF power into Antenna Flange:	409 kHz 5.3 dBW or -14.8 dBW/4 kHz (Maximum)
	36 MHz 25.3 dBW or -14.2 dBW/4 kHz (Maximum)

(continued)

- Minimum Elevation Angle(s):
South Jordan, Ut
 - Side Lobe Antenna Gain:
- 54 MHz
11.9 dBW or -29.4 dBW/4 kHz (Maximum)
20.5° @ 117.9° Az and 43.0° @ 175.5° Az
32 - 25*log(θ)

Because the above uplink spectrum is shared with the Federal Government, coordination in this band require resolution data pertaining to potential interference between the earth stations and both Navy Department and NASA systems. Potential interference from the earth station could impact with the Navy and/or NASA systems in two areas. These areas are noted in FCC Report and Order 96-377 dated September 1996, and consist of (1) Radiolocation and radio navigation, (2) Data Relay Satellites.

Summary of Coordination Issues:

- 1) Potential Impact to Government Radiolocation (Shipboard Radar)
- 2) Potential Impact to NASA Data Relay Satellite Systems (TDRSS)

2. Potential Impact to Government Radiolocation (Shipboard Radar)

Radiolocation operations (RADAR) may occur anywhere in the 13.4 - 14 GHz frequency band aboard ocean going United States Navy ships. The Federal Communication Commission (FCC) order 96-377 allocates the top 250 MHz of this 600 MHz band to the Fixed Satellite Service (FSS) on a co-primary basis with the radiolocation operations and provides for an interference protection level of -167 dBW/m²/4 kHz.

The closest distance to the shoreline from the South Jordan earth station is approximately 950 km west toward the Pacific Ocean. The calculation of the power spectral density at this distance is given by:

	<u>409 kHz</u>	<u>36.0 MHz</u>	<u>54 MHz</u>
1. Clear Sky EIRP (dBW):	65.5	85.5	72.1
2. Carrier Bandwidth:	409 kHz	36 MHz	54 MHz
3. PD at antenna Input: (dBW/4 kHz)	-14.8	-14.2	-29.4
4. Transmit Antenna Gain:	60.2 dBi		
5. Antenna Gain Horizon:	FCC Reference Pattern		
6. Antenna Elevation Angle:	20.5°		

The proposed earth station will radiate interference toward the ocean according to its off-axis side-lobe performance. A conservative analysis, using FCC standard reference pattern, results in off-axis antenna gains of -7.8 dBi towards the Pacific.

The signal density at the shoreline, through free space is:

409 kHz Carriers

PFD = Antenna Feed Power density (dBW/4 kHz) + Antenna Off-Axis Gain (dBi) – Spread Loss (dBw-m²).

$$\begin{aligned} &= -14.8 \text{ dBW/4 kHz} + (-7.8) \text{ dBi} - 10 \cdot \log[4\pi \cdot (950000\text{m})^2] \\ &= -153.1 \text{ dBW/m}^2/4 \text{ kHz} + \text{Additional Path Losses} (\sim 90.7 \text{ dB}) \\ &= -243.8 \text{ dBW/m}^2/4 \text{ kHz} \end{aligned}$$

36 MHz Carriers

PFD = Antenna Feed Power density (dBW/4 kHz) + Antenna Off-Axis Gain (dBi) – Spread Loss (dBw-m²).

$$\begin{aligned} &= -14.2 \text{ dBW/4 kHz} + (-7.8) \text{ dBi} - 10 \cdot \log[4\pi \cdot (950000\text{m})^2] \\ &= -152.2 \text{ dBW/m}^2/4 \text{ kHz} + \text{Additional Path Losses} (\sim 90.7 \text{ dB}) \\ &= -242.9 \text{ dBW/m}^2/4 \text{ kHz} \end{aligned}$$

54 MHz Carriers

PFD = Antenna Feed Power density (dBW/4 kHz) + Antenna Off-Axis Gain (dBi) – Spread Loss (dBw-m²).

$$\begin{aligned} &= -29.4 \text{ dBW/4 kHz} + (-7.8) \text{ dBi} - 10 \cdot \log[4\pi \cdot (950000\text{m})^2] \\ &= -167.7 \text{ dBW/m}^2/4 \text{ kHz} + \text{Additional Path Losses} (\sim 90.7 \text{ dB}) \\ &= -258.4 \text{ dBW/m}^2/4 \text{ kHz} \end{aligned}$$

Our calculations show additional path loss of approximately 90.7 dB including absorption loss and earth diffraction loss for the actual path profiles from the proposed earth station to the nearest shoreline.

The calculated PFD including additional path losses to the closest shoreline location is -242.9 dBW/m²/4 kHz. This is 75.9 dB below the -167 dBW/m²/4 kHz interference criteria of R&O 96-377. Therefore, there should be no interference to the US Navy RADAR from the South Jordan earth station due to the distance and the terrain blocking between the site and the shore.

3. Potential Impact to NASA's Data Relay Satellite System (TDRSS)

The geographic location of the LBiSat LLC earth station in South Jordan, Utah is outside the 390 km radius coordination contour surrounding NASA's White Sands, New Mexico ground station complex. Therefore, the TDRSS space-to-earth link will not be impacted by the LBiSat LLC earth station in South Jordan, Ut.

The TDRSS space-to-space link in the 13.772 to 13.778 GHz band is assumed to be protected if an earth station produces an EIRP less than 71 dBW/6 MHz in this band. The 9.2 meter earth station antenna will have an EIRP less than 71 dBW/6 MHz for both the 409 kHz and 54 MHz carriers in this band. The total EIRP for the 409 kHz Carrier is 65.5 dBW and the equivalent EIRP per 6 MHz segment will remain at 65.5 dBW/6 MHz. The total EIRP for the 54 MHz

carriers is 72.1 dBW. The equivalent EIRP per 6 MHz segment will be 63.1 dBW/6 MHz. Therefore, there should not be interference to the TDRSS space-to-space link for the 409 kHz and 54 MHz carriers.

For the 36 MHz carrier the total EIRP of 85.5 dBW equates to an EIRP per 6 MHz of 79.5 dBW/6 MHz. To avoid interference to the TDRSS space-to-space link the 36 MHz carriers will not be used for the transmit spectrum of 13.772 to 13.778 GHz by this earth station.

Note 1: In order to meet the 71 dBW/6 MHz interference criteria, the earth station would have to be limited to a maximum total EIRP of 77 dBW for the 36 MHz carrier.

4. Coordination Issue Result Summary and Conclusions

The results of the analysis and calculations performed in this exhibit indicate that compatible operation between the earth station at the South Jordan earth station and the US Navy and NASA systems is probable. These analyses have been based on the assumption of 406 kHz, 36 MHz and 54 MHz bandwidth digital video and/or data transmissions. Should signals with significantly lower bandwidths be transmitted, the station total EIRP should also be reduced in order to continue to meet the Navy radiolocation and NASA space research interference criteria.

No interference to US Navy RADAR operations from the South Jordan, Utah site earth station will occur.

Analysis of Non-Ionizing Radiation for a 9.2-Meter Earth Station System

This report analyzes the non-ionizing radiation levels for a 9.2-meter earth station system. The analysis and calculations performed in this report comply with the methods described in the FCC Office of Engineering and Technology Bulletin, No. 65 first published in 1985 and revised in 1997 in Edition 97-01. The radiation safety limits used in the analysis are in conformance with the FCC R&O 96-326. Bulletin No. 65 and the FCC R&O specifies that there are two separate tiers of exposure limits that are dependant on the situation in which the exposure takes place and/or the status of the individuals who are subject to the exposure. The Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) limits for persons in a General Population/Uncontrolled environment are shown in Table 1. The General Population/Uncontrolled MPE is a function of transmit frequency and is for an exposure period of thirty minutes or less. The MPE limits for persons in an Occupational/Controlled environment are shown in Table 2. The Occupational MPE is a function of transmit frequency and is for an exposure period of six minutes or less. The purpose of the analysis described in this report is to determine the power flux density levels of the earth station in the far-field, near-field, transition region, between the subreflector or feed and main reflector surface, at the main reflector surface, and between the antenna edge and the ground and to compare these levels to the specified MPEs.

Table 1. Limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure (MPE)

Frequency Range (MHz)	Power Density (mW/cm ²)
30-300	0.2
300-1500	Frequency (MHz)*(0.8/1200)
1500-100,000	1.0

Table 2. Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure (MPE)

Frequency Range (MHz)	Power Density (mW/cm ²)
30-300	1.0
300-1500	Frequency (MHz)*(4.0/1200)
1500-100,000	5.0

Table 3. Formulas and Parameters Used for Determining Power Flux Densities

Parameter	Symbol	Formula	Value	Units
Antenna Diameter	D	Input	9.2	m
Antenna Surface Area	A _{surface}	$\pi D^2 / 4$	66.48	m ²
Subreflector Diameter	D _{sr}	Input	107.5	cm
Area of Subreflector	A _{sr}	$\pi D_{sr}^2 / 4$	9076.26	cm ²
Frequency	F	Input	13900	MHz
Wavelength	λ	300 / F	0.021583	m
Transmit Power	P	Input	302.00	W
Antenna Gain (dBi)	G _{es}	Input	60.2	dBi
Antenna Gain (factor)	G	$10^{G_{es}/10}$	1047128.5	n/a
Pi	π	Constant	3.1415927	n/a
Antenna Efficiency	η	$G\lambda^2/(\pi^2 D^2)$	0.58	n/a

1. Far Field Distance Calculation

The distance to the beginning of the far field can be determined from the following equation:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Distance to the Far Field Region} \quad R_{ff} &= 0.60 D^2 / \lambda \\ &= 2353.0 \text{ m} \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

The maximum main beam power density in the far field can be determined from the following equation:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{On-Axis Power Density in the Far Field} \quad S_{ff} &= G P / (4 \pi R_{ff}^2) \\ &= 4.545 \text{ W/m}^2 \\ &= 0.455 \text{ mW/cm}^2 \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

2. Near Field Calculation

Power flux density is considered to be at a maximum value throughout the entire length of the defined Near Field region. The region is contained within a cylindrical volume having the same diameter as the antenna. Past the boundary of the Near Field region, the power density from the antenna decreases linearly with respect to increasing distance.

The distance to the end of the Near Field can be determined from the following equation:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Extent of the Near Field} \quad R_{nf} &= D^2 / (4 \lambda) \\ &= 980.4 \text{ m} \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

The maximum power density in the Near Field can be determined from the following equation:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Near Field Power Density} \quad S_{nf} &= 16.0 \eta P / (\pi D^2) \\ &= 10.611 \text{ W/m}^2 \\ &= 1.061 \text{ mW/cm}^2 \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

3. Transition Region Calculation

The Transition region is located between the Near and Far Field regions. The power density begins to decrease linearly with increasing distance in the Transition region. While the power density decreases inversely with distance in the Transition region, the power density decreases inversely with the square of the distance in the Far Field region. The maximum power density in the Transition region will not exceed that calculated for the Near Field region. The power density calculated in Section 1 is the highest power density the antenna can produce in any of the regions away from the antenna. The power density at a distance R_t can be determined from the following equation:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Transition Region Power Density} \quad S_t &= S_{nf} R_{nf} / R_t \\ &= 1.061 \text{ mW/cm}^2 \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

4. Region between the Main Reflector and the Subreflector

Transmissions from the feed assembly are directed toward the subreflector surface, and are reflected back toward the main reflector. The most common feed assemblies are waveguide flanges, horns or subreflectors. The energy between the subreflector and the reflector surfaces can be calculated by determining the power density at the subreflector surface. This can be determined from the following equation:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power Density at the Subreflector} \quad S_{sr} &= 4000 P / A_{sr} & (6) \\ &= 133.095 \text{ mW/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

5. Main Reflector Region

The power density in the main reflector is determined in the same manner as the power density at the subreflector. The area is now the area of the main reflector aperture and can be determined from the following equation:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power Density at the Main Reflector Surface} \quad S_{\text{surface}} &= 4 P / A_{\text{surface}} & (7) \\ &= 18.172 \text{ W/m}^2 \\ &= 1.817 \text{ mW/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

6. Region between the Main Reflector and the Ground

Assuming uniform illumination of the reflector surface, the power density between the antenna and the ground can be determined from the following equation:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Power Density between Reflector and Ground} \quad S_g &= P / A_{\text{surface}} & (8) \\ &= 4.543 \text{ W/m}^2 \\ &= 0.454 \text{ mW/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

7. Summary of Calculations

Table 4. Summary of Expected Radiation levels for Uncontrolled Environment

Region	Calculated Maximum Radiation Power Density Level (mW/cm ²)		Hazard Assessment
1. Far Field ($R_{ff} = 2353.0$ m)	S_{ff}	0.455	Satisfies FCC MPE
2. Near Field ($R_{nf} = 980.4$ m)	S_{nf}	1.061	Potential Hazard
3. Transition Region ($R_{nf} < R_t < R_{ff}$)	S_t	1.061	Potential Hazard
4. Between Main Reflector and Subreflector	S_{sr}	133.095	Potential Hazard
5. Main Reflector	$S_{surface}$	1.817	Potential Hazard
6. Between Main Reflector and Ground	S_g	0.454	Satisfies FCC MPE

Table 5. Summary of Expected Radiation levels for Controlled Environment

Region	Calculated Maximum Radiation Power Density Level (mW/cm ²)		Hazard Assessment
1. Far Field ($R_{ff} = 2353.0$ m)	S_{ff}	0.455	Satisfies FCC MPE
2. Near Field ($R_{nf} = 980.4$ m)	S_{nf}	1.061	Satisfies FCC MPE
3. Transition Region ($R_{nf} < R_t < R_{ff}$)	S_t	1.061	Satisfies FCC MPE
4. Between Main Reflector and Subreflector	S_{sr}	133.095	Potential Hazard
5. Main Reflector	$S_{surface}$	1.817	Satisfies FCC MPE
6. Between Main Reflector and Ground	S_g	0.454	Satisfies FCC MPE

It is the applicant's responsibility to ensure that the public and operational personnel are not exposed to harmful levels of radiation.

8. Conclusions

Based on the above analysis it is concluded that the FCC MPE guidelines have been exceeded (or met) in the regions of Table 4 and 5. The applicant proposes to comply with the MPE limits by one or more of the following methods.

Means of Compliance Uncontrolled Areas

This antenna will be located in a fenced area. The area will be sufficient to prohibit access to the areas that exceed the MPE limited. The general public will not have access to areas within $\frac{1}{2}$ diameter removed from the edge of the antenna.

Since one diameter removed from the main beam of the antenna or $\frac{1}{2}$ diameter removed from the edge of the antenna the RF levels are reduced by a factor of 100 or 20 dB. None of the areas exceeding the MPE levels will be accessible by the general public.

Radiation hazard signs will be posted while this earth station is in operation.

The applicant will ensure that no buildings or other obstacles will be in the areas that exceed the MPE levels.

Means of Compliance Controlled Areas

The earth station's operational personnel will not have access to the areas that exceed the MPE levels while the earth station is in operation.

The transmitters will be turned off during antenna maintenance.

**FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
APPLICATION FOR SATELLITE SPACE AND EARTH STATION AUTHORIZATIONS
FCC Form 312 - Schedule B: (Technical and Operational Description)**

If VSAT Network, provide the SITE-ID (Item B1b) of the station that B8-B13 are in response to (HUB, REMOTE1, etc.): _____

<p>B8. If the proposed antenna(s) operate in the Fixed Satellite Service (FSS) with geostationary satellites, do(es) the proposed antenna(s) comply with the antenna gain patterns specified in Section 25.209(a) and (b) as demonstrated by the manufacturer's qualification measurements? If NO, provide as an exhibit, a technical analysis showing compliance with two-degree spacing policy.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO												
<p>B9. If the proposed antenna(s) do not operate in the Fixed Satellite Service (FSS), or if they operate in the Fixed Satellite Service (FSS) with non-geostationary satellites, do(es) the proposed antenna(s) comply with the antenna gain patterns specified in Section 25.209(a2) and (b) as demonstrated by the manufacturer's qualification measurement?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO												
<p>B10. Is the facility operated by remote control? If YES, provide the location and telephone number of the control point.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO												
<p>Remote Control Point Location:</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; padding: 2px;">B10a. Street Address</td> <td style="width: 30%; padding: 2px;">B10c. Country</td> <td style="width: 30%; padding: 2px;">B10e. Zip Code</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">B10b. City</td> <td colspan="2" style="padding: 2px;">B10d. State/Country</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="padding: 2px;">B10f. Telephone Number</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="padding: 2px;">B10g. Call Sign of Control Station (if appropriate)</td> </tr> </table>			B10a. Street Address	B10c. Country	B10e. Zip Code	B10b. City	B10d. State/Country		B10f. Telephone Number			B10g. Call Sign of Control Station (if appropriate)		
B10a. Street Address	B10c. Country	B10e. Zip Code												
B10b. City	B10d. State/Country													
B10f. Telephone Number														
B10g. Call Sign of Control Station (if appropriate)														
<p>B11. Is frequency coordination required? If YES, attach a frequency coordination report as an exhibit.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO												
<p>B12. Is coordination with another country required? If YES, attach the name of the country(ies) and plot of coordination contours as an exhibit.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO												
<p>B13. FAA Notification - (See 47 CFT Part 17 and 47 CFT Part 25.113(c)) Where FAA notification is required, have you attached a copy of a completed FCC Form 854 and/or the FAA's study regarding the potential hazard of the structure to aviation? FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH 47 CFT PARTS 17 AND 25 WILL RESULT IN THE RETURN OF THIS APPLICATION</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO												