

EXHIBIT 1
REQUEST FOR RENEWAL OF SPECIAL TEMPORARY AUTHORIZATION

Pursuant to Section 25.120(b)(4) of the Commission’s rules,¹ EchoStar BSS Corporation (together with its affiliates, “DISH”)² requests renewal of its special temporary authorizations (“STAs”) for an additional 30 days, until December 1, 2021, to operate five earth stations in Gilbert, AZ; Blackhawk, SD; Quicksburg, VA; Cheyenne, WY; and Summerset, SD (Call Signs E070014, E020248, E170094, E980005, and E150098) for telemetry, tracking, and command (“TT&C”) communications to support the EchoStar 23 satellite’s brief interim operations at 67.9° W.L. prior to its planned relocation and operations at the 109.9° W.L. orbital location.³

Launched in March 2017, EchoStar 23 is a Ku-band Broadcasting-Satellite Service (“BSS”) satellite initially authorized to operate at 44.9° W.L. Despite initial plans to operate EchoStar 23 to provide direct-to-home (“DTH”) television service to Brazil, DISH determined that the satellite would be better utilized at the 72.6° W.L. orbital location, in conjunction with the Canadian-licensed Nimiq 5 satellite at 72.7° W.L., to support ongoing DTH service for its satellite television network. On July 2, 2019, EchoStar 23 began its move from 44.9° W.L. to 72.6° W.L. for service to DISH subscribers in the United States and Canada, stopping at 67.9

¹ See 47 C.F.R. § 25.120(b)(4).

² On September 10, 2019, EchoStar BSS Corporation became the licensee for the authorizations contained in this application by consummating a series of transactions assigning and transferring control over the licenses. See Letter from Pantelis Michalopoulos and Christopher Bjornson, Counsel to DISH Network Corporation, to Marlene Dortch, FCC, SES-T/C-20190611-00734, SES-ASG-20190607-00733, SAT-ASG-20190607-00044 (Sept. 12, 2019).

³ See EchoStar, Applications for STA, File Nos. SES-STA-20210929-01666 (Call Sign E070014), SES-STA-20210929-01663 (Call Sign E020248), SES-STA-20210929-01669 (Call Sign E170094), SES-STA-20210929-01667 (Call Sign E150098), and SES-STA-20210929-01664 (Call Sign E980005).

until all requisite regulatory approvals had been obtained.⁴ DISH has now updated its plans and has determined that EchoStar 23 would serve its customers better from the nominal 110° W.L. orbital location for which it holds authority to operate from in the United States and is revising its filings accordingly.

Prior to completing the relocation of EchoStar 23 to 109.9° W.L., DISH seeks to continue operating the satellite at the 67.9° W.L. orbital location for a brief interim period until it obtains FCC authorization to operate at the 109.9° W.L. orbital location.⁵ Accordingly, the requested STA will allow DISH to operate EchoStar 23 at 67.9° W.L. for a brief interim period until FCC approval for operations at 109.9° W.L. DISH has no plans to bring into use any International Telecommunication Union filings at or near the 67.9° W. L. orbital location.

For TT&C communications with EchoStar 23 at 67.9° W.L., the subject earth stations will operate on the following frequencies, consistent with the frequency bands and other technical parameters specified under their existing licenses:

- 17.300-17.310 GHz and 17.791 GHz for TT&C uplinks; and
- 12.200-12.210 GHz for TT&C downlinks.

These earth stations have been frequency coordinated over a geostationary satellite arc that includes the 67.9° W.L. orbital location. Thus, the proposed STA operations will not cause harmful interference to other authorized operations.⁶ Nonetheless, in the unlikely event of

⁴ DISH has filed an application for authority to operate the EchoStar 23 and provide service to receive-only U.S. earth stations for reception of service from the EchoStar 23 satellite at 109.9° W.L.

⁵ DISH is aware that SES-10 operates at the 66.9° W.L. orbital location and is working with SES to ensure that its TT&C operations do not interfere with SES-10.

⁶ Additionally, the proposed STA operations are substantially consistent with Section 25.118(a)(3) of the Commission's rules, allowing earth station operators to change a satellite point of communication without prior authorization under certain circumstances when an earth station antenna is not repositioned beyond the coordinated range. *See* 47 C.F.R. § 25.118(a)(3).

harmful interference, DISH is prepared to take appropriate measures to eliminate such interference, including immediately discontinuing the interfering operations upon receiving notice of such interference.

Grant of the requested STA will serve the public interest by allowing DISH the flexibility to manage its satellite fleet efficiently, provide for more productive use of its satellites, and further ensure full use of spectrum and uninterrupted service from the 109.9° W.L. orbital location. Indeed, the Commission has a longstanding policy of leaving fleet management decisions to satellite operators because doing so generally serves the public interest.⁷

⁷ See SES Americom, Inc., *Order and Authorization*, 21 FCC Rcd. 3430, 3433 ¶ 8 (2006) (FCC “generally has allowed satellite operators to rearrange satellites in their fleet to reflect business and customer considerations where no public interest factors are adversely affected”); AMSC Subsidiary Corporation, *Order and Authorization*, 13 FCC Rcd. 12316, 12318 ¶ 8 (1998) (finding that that a satellite licensee “is in a better position to determine how to tailor its system to meet the particular needs of its customers”).