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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

January 21, 2003

Via Electronic Filing and Hand Delivery  
Ms. Marlene H. Dortch  
Secretary  
Federal Communications Commission  
445 12th Street, S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20554

Re: Mobile Satellite Ventures Subsidiary **LLC**  
*Ex Parte* Presentation  
IB Docket No. **01-185** (Electronic Filing)  
File No. **SAT-ASC-20010302-00017** et al. (Hand Delivery)

Dear Ms. Dortch:

Peter Karabinis and Lon Levin of Mobile Satellite Ventures Subsidiary LLC ("MSV") and Bruce Jacobs of Shaw Pittman LLP, on behalf of MSV, met today with Breck Blalock, Robert Eckert, Rick Engelman, Bruce Franca, Trey Hanbury, Paul Locke, and Ron Repasi. MSV articulated the following positions:

1. The threshold for unacceptable Interference to Inmarsat should not be set any lower than a 6 percent increase in Inmarsat's noise floor. Below this threshold, the ITU rules do not even consider coordination between satellite systems to be necessary. In practice in the L-band, the coordination agreements have been based on a great deal higher potential increase in each satellite system's noise floor. The Canadian COMTEK study shares the view that a significantly greater than six percent increase in the noise floor should be acceptable. COMTEK Associates Inc., "Final Report Prepared for Industry Canada: Use of Mobile Satellite Spectrum to Provide Complementary Terrestrial Mobile Service to Improve Satellite Coverage," (November 5, 2002), Section 2.9.1 (p 21). MSV's analysis shows that in the worst co-channel case in which there is only 20 dB of isolation between an Inmarsat-4 satellite beam and MSV's system, the rise in the noise floor would be only 3.37 percent.

2. The uplink interference analysis should take account of the antenna patterns of mobile terminal equipment and the randomness of their orientation with respect to any satellite. Typical terrestrial wireless handsets use antennas with a doughnut-shaped pattern that will produce, on the average, substantially less than maximum power in the direction of any satellite. In fact such antennas have a null in the direction of their axis. See "Effects on Portable Antennas of the Presence of a Person." IEEE Transactions on Antennas and Propagation, Vol. 41, No. 6, June 1993. As such, a mobile that is specified to radiate a maximum of 0 dBW EIRP, will not do so in all directions. Given a large number of randomly distributed mobiles, the aggregate radiated power in any given direction will be approximately 3 dB less than maximum. This

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Ms. Marlene H. Dortch

January 21, 2003

Page 2

effect is different from body shielding, as the cited paper indicates, and is present with or without the human body in proximity to the mobile.

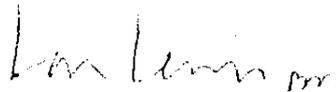
3. Any order should make clear the extent to which limits on MSV's deployment of ATC are based on a specific worst-case co-channel analysis. The order should not restrict MSV's non-co-channel operations, since it has been amply demonstrated that the increase in the noise floor to Inmarsat is trivial in the case of adjacent channel interference. The order also should make clear what showing by MSV will be sufficient to convince the Commission to relax its co-channel restrictions, since MSV has shown that the increase in Inmarsat's noise floor diminishes substantially as isolation between the systems increases.

Very truly yours,



Peter D. Karabinis, Ph.D.

Vice President and Chief Technical Officer



Lon C. Levin

Vice President

cc: Chairman Michael Powell  
Commissioner Kathleen Q. Abernathy  
Commissioner Michael J. Copps  
Commissioner Kevin J. Martin  
Commissioner Jonathan S. Adelstein  
Bryan Tramont  
Sam Feder  
Paul Margie  
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Bruce Franca  
Rick Engelman  
Chris Murphy  
Ron Repasi  
Breck Blalock  
Paul Locke  
Trey Hanbury  
Robert Eckert  
John Janka, Counsel for Inmarsat (via e-mail)