Americasky Corporation ("Americasky") hereby submits its reply comments in the above-captioned proceeding. For the reasons discussed more fully below, Americasky supports the Comments filed by COMSAT and the other commenters opposing the proposals of the Fixed Wireless Communications Coalition (FWCC) in this proceeding. Americasky strongly believes that the FWCC proposals are not in the public interest and should not be adopted by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) because the FWCC proposals, if adopted, would severely undermine and restrict the ability of FSS earth station operators to efficiently and effectively serve carriers and the general public.

1. Introduction

By way of background, Americasky operates Fixed Satellite Service (FSS) earth stations under three separate licenses (Call Signs KA-407, KA-412 and E940470) and since it began operations in 1994, its use of bandwidth has grown more than 500%. Today, Americasky operates its earth stations using bandwidth on three satellites (Panamsat PAS-1 located at 315 =B0E, Intelsat 706 located at 328.5 =B0E, Intelsat 706 located at 307 ==B0E) and on different transponders (frequency ranges) within the C-Band frequency spectrum.

FSS earth stations that operate on satellites with hemispherical and/or global (international) coverage like the Intelsat satellite network are inherently different from terrestrial fixed services (FS) earth stations conceived for point-to-point domestic wireless service in the US. FSS earth stations are broader in their scope of operations and require a larger capital investment to install and operate.

2. Broader Operational Scope

Unlike a terrestrial wireless earth station used for a point-to-point domestic type of service, a FSS earth station (operating like the ones owned by Americasky) is potentially capable of communicating with an unlimited number of earth stations throughout the world operating in the same satellite system (for instance the Intelsat 801 located at 328.5=B0E), by establishing multiple satellite carriers at different frequencies at different transponders and different polarizations. As a result, the FSS earth station operator must have the operating flexibility to coordinate

with multiple parties on an international level, to provide its =
services
including, but not limited to:=20

(i) carrier reallocations from one frequency to another within a
transponder, from one transponder to another within a satellite or from =
one
satellite into another due to emergencies or based on market demand;=20
(ii) service upgrades (meaning increase in bandwidth) of existing
satellite services to meet increased market demand; and=20
(iii) implementation of new satellite services to meet new market =
demand.=20

In particular, Americasky opposes the FWCC proposal that initial =
bandwidth
operation of the FSS earth station be limited to twice demonstrated =
actual
need. This proposal is far too restrictive to permit FSS earth station
operators to effectively and efficiently coordinate their operations at =
the
international level. If Americasky had been licensed in the restrictive
manner proposed by FWCC, it would not have been able to meet the =
exponential
growth in market demand for its services without having had to make
frequent, time-consuming new license applications to the FCC.=20

3. Larger Capital Outlays

Moreover, the initial capital investment required to construct and
operate a FSS earth station is much greater than the cost of a FS earth
station. FSS earth station owners make this outlay of capital in order =
to
meet demand for multiple circuits and services with multiple earth =
stations
operators around the world as market demand grows. Sufficient =
operational
flexibility and minimal restrictions on access the FSS frequency =
spectrum
are required to ensure FSS earth station viability.

4. Conclusions

The scope of operations of a FSS earth station is much broader than the
limited point-to-point operations of a terrestrial FS earth station. As =
a
result, the operation of a FSS earth station requires the level of
flexibility shown today by the FCC when licensing frequency bands to =
FSS
earth station owner/operators. FSS earth stations are typically =
licensed to
operate in the whole 500 MHz (C-Band in our case) satellite frequency =
band
on a per earth station (antenna) basis on a per polarization basis on =
each
antenna, subtracting from that band any frequency band that is being

occupied by terrestrial services (wireless) by the time the initial terrestrial coordination is performed. And as has been demonstrated, there is ample justification for this licensing approach.

Therefore, Americasky respectfully submits that the FWCC's proposals should not be adopted by the FCC as they are not in the public interest and do not recognize the inherent and fundamental differences between FS and FSS earth stations which amply support and justify the existing licensing scheme.

Respectfully submitted,
AMERICASKY CORPORATION