

EX PARTE OR LATE FILED  
KELLEY DRYE & WARREN LLP

A LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP

1200 19<sup>TH</sup> STREET, N.W.

SUITE 500

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

(202) 955-9600

FACSIMILE

(202) 955-9792

www.kelleydrye.com

DIRECT LINE (202) 955-9771

E-MAIL: Apisciotta@KelleyDrye.com

NEW YORK, NY

LOS ANGELES, CA

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STAMFORD, CT

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October 4, 2000

RECEIVED

OCT 4 2000

ORIGINAL

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Magalie Roman Salas, Secretary  
Federal Communications Commission  
Room TW-A325  
445 12th Street, S.W.  
Washington, DC 20554

Re: Notice of Written *Ex Parte* Presentations; ET Docket 99-255

Dear Ms. Salas:

Transmitted herewith, on behalf of Final Analysis Communication Services, Inc. ("Final Analysis"), are copies of 9 letters that we understand were delivered to the Commissioners' Offices on October 3 and 4, 2000, in connection with 1.4 GHz allocation issues, including the above-referenced proceeding.

Pursuant to Section 1.1206 of the Commission's Rules, an original and two copies of this letter and each of the attachments are submitted for inclusion in the public record for the above-captioned proceeding. Please direct any questions concerning this submission to the undersigned.

Sincerely,



Aileen A. Pisciotto

Counsel to

Final Analysis Communication Services, Inc.

Attachments

No. of Copies rec'd 071  
List A B C D E

# Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

September 28, 2000

William E. Kennard, Chairman  
Federal Communications Commission  
445 12<sup>th</sup> Street, S.W., Room 8-B201  
Washington, DC 20554

Dear Mr. Chairman:

At the recently concluded 2000 International Telecommunication Union World Radiocommunication Conference ("WRC-2000"), the U.S. delegation was successful in obtaining global support for its proposal to place on the agenda for WRC-03 the allocation of the 1390-1393 MHz and 1429-1432 MHz band on a global basis for Non-Voice, Non-Geostationary Mobile Satellite Service (NVNG MSS). We applaud the hard work of both the U.S. delegation and industry in achieving this success.

Recently, we met with representatives from Final Analysis, Inc., who informed us that these frequency bands, in the international context, have been identified as the only frequencies suitable and available for global allocation for NVNG MSS feederlink operations because of their propagation characteristics and, perhaps more importantly, because of the potential for a global allocation. However, they expressed concern that recent and future decisions at the FCC have the potential of undermining the U.S. delegation's successes at WRC-2000, and could render moot any discussions concerning international allocations in the 1390-1393 MHz and 1429-1432 MHz frequency bands at WRC-2003.

In light of the wonderful customer services that these systems offer, particularly to customers in rural and thinly populated areas that are currently underserved, it is critical that the FCC build upon the U.S. Government established international positions and negotiated victories, and not undermine them.

Sincerely,

CURT WELDON  
7th DIST. CT., PENNSYLVANIA  
2482 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-3807  
(202) 225-2011  
1554 GARRETT ROAD  
UPPER DABBY, PA 19082  
(610) 259-4730  
20 SOUTH VALLEY ROAD, SUITE 212  
PACU, PA 19901  
(610) 840-9084  
MIGRATORY BIRD  
CONSERVATION COMMISSION  
REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE



Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515-3807  
October 2, 2000

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES  
MILITARY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, CHAIRMAN  
MILITARY READINESS  
SPECIAL OVERSIGHT PANEL ON MERCHANT MARINE

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE  
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CONGRESSIONAL DIABETES CAUCUS  
E-mail: curtpae7@ms1.house.gov  
www.house.gov/curtweldon

The Honorable William Kennard  
Chairman  
Federal Communications Commission  
1919 M Street NW  
Washington, D.C. 20554-0001

Dear Chairman Kennard:

At the recently concluded 2000 International Telecommunication Union World Radiocommunication Conference ("WRC-2000"), the U.S. delegation was successful in obtaining global support for its proposal to place on the agenda for WRC-03 the allocation of bands on a global basis for Non-Voice, Non-Geostationary Mobile Satellite Service (NVNG MSS). I applaud the hard work of both the U.S. delegation and industry in achieving this success.

Recently, I met with representatives from Final Analysis, Inc., who informed me that these frequency bands, in the international context, have been identified as the only frequencies suitable and available for global allocation for NVNG MSS feederlink operations because of their propagation characteristics and, perhaps more importantly, because of the potential for a global allocation. However, they expressed concern that future decisions at the FCC have the potential of undermining the U.S. delegation's successes at WRC-2000, and could render moot any discussions concerning international allocations of frequency bands at WRC-2003.

In light of the wonderful customer services that these systems offer, particularly to customers in rural and thinly populated areas that are currently underserved, it is critical that the FCC build upon the U.S. Government established international positions and negotiated victories, and not undermine them.

Sincerely,

  
CURT WELDON  
Member of Congress

  
ALBERT WYNN  
Member of Congress

CW:ml

United States Senate  
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-2002

October 3, 2000

Mr. William E. Kennard  
Chairman  
Federal Communications Commission  
445 12th Street, SW, Room 8-B201  
Washington, D.C. 20554

Dear Mr. Kennard:

At the recently concluded 2000 International Telecommunication Union World Radiocommunication Conference ("WRC-2000"), the U.S. delegation was successful in obtaining support for placing the allocation of the 1390-1393 MHz and 1429-1432 MHz band for Non-Voice, Non-Geostationary Mobile Satellite Service (NVNG MSS) on the agenda for WRC-03.

Recently, we met with representatives from Final Analysis, Inc., who informed us that these frequency bands, in the international context, have been identified as the only frequencies suitable and available for global allocation for NVNG MSS feederlink operations. However, they have expressed concern that certain FCC decisions regarding allocation could nullify any discussions concerning international allocations in the 1390-1393 MHz and 1429-1432 MHz frequency bands at WRC-2003 and potentially undermine the U.S. Delegation's recent progress at WRC-2000.

In light of the services that these systems offer, particularly to customers in rural and thinly populated areas that are currently underserved, it is critical that the FCC build upon the positions negotiated by the U.S. Government.

Sincerely,

  
Barbara A. Mikulski  
United States Senator

  
Paul S. Sarbanes  
United States Senator

## United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-2002

October 3, 2000

Commissioner Harold Furchtgott-Roth  
Federal Communications Commission  
445 12th Street, SW, Room 8-A302  
Washington, D.C. 20554

Dear Commissioner Furchtgott-Roth:

At the recently concluded 2000 International Telecommunication Union World Radiocommunication Conference ("WRC-2000"), the U.S. delegation was successful in obtaining support for placing the allocation of the 1390-1393 MHz and 1429-1432 MHz band for Non-Voice, Non-Geostationary Mobile Satellite Service (NVNG MSS) on the agenda for WRC-03.

Recently, we met with representatives from Final Analysis, Inc., who informed us that these frequency bands, in the international context, have been identified as the only frequencies suitable and available for global allocation for NVNG MSS feederlink operations. However, they have expressed concern that certain FCC decisions regarding allocation could nullify any discussions concerning international allocations in the 1390-1393 MHz and 1429-1432 MHz frequency bands at WRC-2003 and potentially undermine the U.S. Delegation's recent progress at WRC-2000.

In light of the services that these systems offer, particularly to customers in rural and thinly populated areas that are currently underserved, it is critical that the FCC build upon the positions negotiated by the U.S. Government.

Sincerely,



Barbara A. Mikulski  
United States Senator



Paul S. Sarbanes  
United States Senator

United States Senate  
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-2002

October 3, 2000

Commissioner Susan Ness  
Federal Communications Commission  
445 12th Street, SW, Room 8-B115  
Washington, D.C. 20554

Dear Commissioner Ness:

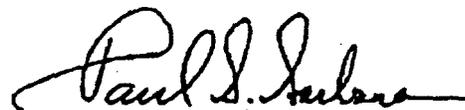
At the recently concluded 2000 International Telecommunication Union World Radiocommunication Conference ("WRC-2000"), the U.S. delegation was successful in obtaining support for placing the allocation of the 1390-1393 MHz and 1429-1432 MHz band for Non-Voice, Non-Geostationary Mobile Satellite Service (NVNG MSS) on the agenda for WRC-03.

Recently, we met with representatives from Final Analysis, Inc., who informed us that these frequency bands, in the international context, have been identified as the only frequencies suitable and available for global allocation for NVNG MSS feederlink operations. However, they have expressed concern that certain FCC decisions regarding allocation could nullify any discussions concerning international allocations in the 1390-1393 MHz and 1429-1432 MHz frequency bands at WRC-2003 and potentially undermine the U.S. Delegation's recent progress at WRC-2000.

In light of the services that these systems offer, particularly to customers in rural and thinly populated areas that are currently underserved, it is critical that the FCC build upon the positions negotiated by the U.S. Government.

Sincerely,

  
Barbara A. Mikulski  
United States Senator

  
Paul S. Sarbanes  
United States Senator

United States Senate  
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-2002

October 3, 2000

Commissioner Gloria Tristani  
Federal Communications Commission  
445 12th Street, SW, Room 8-C302  
Washington, D.C. 20554

Dear Commissioner Tristani:

At the recently concluded 2000 International Telecommunication Union World Radiocommunication Conference ("WRC-2000"), the U.S. delegation was successful in obtaining support for placing the allocation of the 1390-1393 MHz and 1429-1432 MHz band for Non-Voice, Non-Geostationary Mobile Satellite Service (NVNG MSS) on the agenda for WRC-03.

Recently, we met with representatives from Final Analysis, Inc., who informed us that these frequency bands, in the international context, have been identified as the only frequencies suitable and available for global allocation for NVNG MSS feederlink operations. However, they have expressed concern that certain FCC decisions regarding allocation could nullify any discussions concerning international allocations in the 1390-1393 MHz and 1429-1432 MHz frequency bands at WRC-2003 and potentially undermine the U.S. Delegation's recent progress at WRC-2000.

In light of the services that these systems offer, particularly to customers in rural and thinly populated areas that are currently underserved, it is critical that the FCC build upon the positions negotiated by the U.S. Government.

Sincerely,

  
Barbara A. Mikulski  
United States Senator

  
Paul S. Sarbanes  
United States Senator

United States Senate  
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-2002

October 3, 2000

Commissioner Michael K. Powell  
Federal Communications Commission  
445 12th Street, SW, Room 8-A204  
Washington, D.C. 20554

Dear Commissioner Powell:

At the recently concluded 2000 International Telecommunication Union World Radiocommunication Conference ("WRC-2000"), the U.S. delegation was successful in obtaining support for placing the allocation of the 1390-1393 MHz and 1429-1432 MHz band for Non-Voice, Non-Geostationary Mobile Satellite Service (NVNG MSS) on the agenda for WRC-03.

Recently, we met with representatives from Final Analysis, Inc., who informed us that these frequency bands, in the international context, have been identified as the only frequencies suitable and available for global allocation for NVNG MSS feederlink operations. However, they have expressed concern that certain FCC decisions regarding allocation could nullify any discussions concerning international allocations in the 1390-1393 MHz and 1429-1432 MHz frequency bands at WRC-2003 and potentially undermine the U.S. Delegation's recent progress at WRC-2000.

In light of the services that these systems offer, particularly to customers in rural and thinly populated areas that are currently underserved, it is critical that the FCC build upon the positions negotiated by the U.S. Government.

Sincerely,

  
Barbara A. Mikulski  
United States Senator

  
Paul S. Sarbanes  
United States Senator

MERRILL COOK

2ND DISTRICT, UTAH

COMMITTEES,

TRANSPORTATION  
AND INFRASTRUCTURE

BANKING AND  
FINANCIAL SERVICES

SCIENCE



Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives

1431 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, DC 20515  
PHONE: (202) 225-3011  
FAX: (202) 225-5638

125 SOUTH STATE STREET, SUITE 2311  
SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84138  
PHONE: (801) 524-4394  
FAX: (801) 524-5994

E-MAIL: [cong.merrillcook@mail.house.gov](mailto:cong.merrillcook@mail.house.gov)  
WEBSITE: [www.house.gov/cook/](http://www.house.gov/cook/)  
INFOLINE: (202) 226-7778

October 4, 2000

William E. Kennard, Chairman  
Federal Communications Commission  
445 12<sup>th</sup> Street, S.W., Room 8-B201  
Washington, DC 20554

Dear Mr. Chairman:

At the recently concluded 2000 International Telecommunication Union World Radiocommunication Conference ("WRC-2000"), the U.S. delegation was successful in obtaining global support for its proposal to place on the agenda for WRC-03 the allocation of the 1390-1393 MHz and 1429-1432 MHz band on a global basis for Non-Voice, Non-Geostationary Mobile Satellite Service (NVNG MSS). We applaud the hard work of both the U.S. delegation and industry in achieving this success.

I understand that these frequency bands, in the international context, have been identified as the only frequencies suitable and available for global allocation for NVNG MSS feederlink operations because of their propagation characteristics and, perhaps more importantly, because of the potential for a global allocation. However, I am concerned that recent and future decisions at the FCC have the potential of undermining the U.S. delegation's successes at WRC-2000, and could render moot any discussions concerning international allocations in the 1390-1393 MHz and 1429-1432 MHz frequency bands at WRC-2003.

In light of the wonderful customer services that these systems offer, particularly to customers in rural and thinly populated areas that are currently underserved, it is critical that the FCC build upon the U.S. Government established international positions and negotiated victories, and not undermine them.

Sincerely

Merrill Cook

# United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

October 4, 2000

William E. Kennard, Chairman  
Federal Communications Commission  
445 12<sup>th</sup> Street, S.W., Room 8-B201  
Washington, DC 20554

Dear Mr. Chairman:

At the recently concluded 2000 International Telecommunication Union World Radiocommunication Conference ("WRC-2000"), the U.S. delegation was successful in obtaining global support for its proposal to place on the agenda for WRC-03 the allocation of the 1390-1393 MHz and 1429-1432 MHz band on a global basis for Non-Voice, Non-Geostationary Mobile Satellite Service (NVNG MSS). We applaud the hard work of both the U.S. delegation and industry in achieving this success.

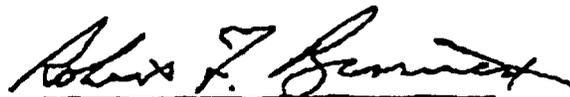
Recently, we met with representatives from the "Little LEO" industry, who informed us that these frequency bands, in the international context, have been identified as the only frequencies suitable and available for global allocation for NVNG MSS feederlink operations because of their propagation characteristics and, perhaps more importantly, because of the potential for a global allocation. However, they expressed concern that recent and future decisions at the FCC have the potential of undermining the U.S. delegation's successes at WRC-2000, and could render moot any discussions concerning international allocations in the 1390-1393 MHz and 1429-1432 MHz frequency bands at WRC-2003.

In light of the vital customer services that "Little LEO" satellite systems offer, particularly to customers in rural and thinly populated areas that are currently underserved, it is critical that the FCC build upon the U.S. Government established international positions and negotiated victories, and not undermine them.

Sincerely,



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