

October 15, 2008

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Federal Communications Commission
Bureau / Office

Ms. Helen Domenici
Chief, International Bureau
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, S.W., Room 6-C750
Washington, D.C. 20554

Re: Globalstar Licensee LLC Annual MSS Report for Call Sign S2115

Dear Ms. Domenici:

Pursuant to 47 C.F.R. § 25.143(c), Globalstar Licensee LLC hereby submits the attached information concerning the status of its 1.6/2.4 GHz Mobile Satellite Service system as of September 30, 2008.

Should there be any questions concerning this submission, please contact the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,



Josh L. Roland
Counsel to Globalstar Licensee LLC

Enclosure

cc: Columbia Operations Center
Cassandra Thomas (by email)
Fern Jarmulnek (by email)
Karl Kensinger (by email)

2008 ANNUAL REPORT

GLOBALSTAR LICENSEE LLC

Call Sign S2115

Annual Report as of September 30, 2008

Pursuant to 47 C.F.R. § 25.143(e)(1):

(i) Globalstar originally entered into a contract with Space Systems/Loral, Inc., for the construction and launch of 56 spacecraft. Eight replacement satellites were later ordered for use in the event of launch failures or loss of in-orbit satellites for a total of 64. Following the loss of 12 satellites in a launch failure on September 10, 1998, Globalstar ordered eight additional technically identical satellites for a total of 72. The eight satellites, previously in storage at a facility leased by the manufacturer in California, were returned to Rome, Italy, in August 2006 in order for Alcatel Alenia Space Italia, S.p.A. (now known as Thales Alenia Space) to perform post-storage testing and launch preparation under contract to the manufacturer. Globalstar entered into a launch contract with Starsem for two launches from Baikonur, Ukraine, using the Soyuz launch vehicle. The first launch took place on May 30, 2007, local time at the launch site and the second took place on October 21, 2007, also local time at the launch site. All eight satellites are now part of the operating constellation.

On November 30, 2006, Globalstar entered into an agreement with Thales Alenia Space to procure 48 replacement satellites that will be substantially similar to the satellites currently in orbit. Deliveries are scheduled to begin in mid-2009. Subsequently, on September 5, 2007, Globalstar entered into a contract with Arianespace for four firm launches of six satellites each with an option for four more launches of six satellites each. The first launch window is scheduled to open on September 23, 2009.

(ii) There were no reportable temporary systemwide outages during the 12-month period ending September 30, 2008. There were periodic temporary outages of individual satellites, mostly attributable to degraded S-band antenna subsystems.

(iii) The Globalstar satellite system is utilized 24 hours a day, 7 days a week globally; however, not all of the nine L-Band channels and thirteen S-Band channels are in operation constantly. Channels are assigned based on U.S. and regional regulatory licenses, demand, changing peak requirements, and received interference.

(iv) (A) As of September 30, 2008, ten satellites have been declared failed. See the table in part (iv)(B), below.

All satellites continue to operate without impairment in the L-band, which supports Simplex data service, the most rapidly expanding part of Globalstar's business. As the spacecraft have approached or surpassed the end of their design life, all have exhibited reduced call capacity due to degrading or failed S-band antenna amplifiers. The launch of the eight spares in 2007 has mitigated the performance deficiency in the space-to-earth (mobile) direction; however, this condition will not be completely alleviated until launch of the next generation of satellites beginning in September 2009. In the interim, Globalstar may make further adjustments

to the configuration of its constellation as may be necessary to ensure continuity of service to its customers. Globalstar provided the details of its past and planned adjustments in its Application for Modification of its space station license, filed September 4, 2008, File No. SAT-MOD-20080904-00165.

(B) Orbital Debris Mitigation. In early 2005, the Commission approved Globalstar's orbital debris mitigation plan for relocating satellites to a graveyard orbit altitudes at end-of-life. Globalstar is authorized to reposition up to six satellites to interim graveyard orbit altitudes to be maintained as in-orbit satellite test beds. Additionally, the final graveyard orbit was redefined from 1514 km to a range of altitudes from 1514 – 2000 km, depending upon satellite health and safety. The failed satellites have since been located to the following interim or final graveyard orbit altitudes:

Satellite	Interim Altitude	Final Altitude
FM-01	1514 km (test bed)	1827 km
FM-02	N/A	1859 km
FM-04	Catastrophic satellite bus failure – tracked through NORAD	1410.4 km Note: Eccentricity is 0.001 where nominal is 0.0008
FM-14	1514 km (test bed)	1938 km
FM-22	1514 km (test bed)	1717 km
FM-23	Catastrophic satellite bus failure – tracked through NORAD	1414.3 km Note: Eccentricity is 0.001018 where nominal is 0.0008
FM-35	N/A	1986 km
FM-50	N/A	1649 km
FM-54	1514 km (test bed)	2000 km
FM-61	N/A	1787 km