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2014 ANNUAL REPORT

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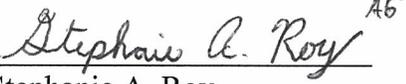
Marlene H. Dortch
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street, SW
Washington, DC 20554

Re: 2014 Annual Satellite Report of Star One S.A.

Dear Ms. Dortch:

Pursuant to Sections 25.137(d) and 25.210(l) of the Commission's Rules, 47 C.F.R. §§ 25.137(d) and 25.210(l), enclosed please find a copy of Star One S.A.'s annual satellite report for the year ending May 31, 2014. Please call the undersigned if you have any questions regarding this submission.

Respectfully submitted,

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Stephanie A. Roy
Counsel to Star One S.A.

cc: FCC Columbia Operations Center (Columbia, Maryland)
Mindel De La Torre, Chief, International Bureau
Jose Albuquerque, Chief, Satellite Division

**ANNUAL REPORT OF
STAR ONE S.A.**

Pursuant to 47 C.F.R. §§ 25.137(d) and 25.210(l), Star One S.A. (“Star One”) hereby files this annual satellite report. Except as otherwise indicated, the information in this report is current as of May 31, 2014.

Current Satellites

On March 29, 2006, the International Bureau authorized the Brazilian licensed Star One C1 satellite to serve the United States from the 65° W.L. orbital location using both the C- and Ku-band by adding the satellite to the Permitted List. The Star One C1 satellite commenced operation at 65° W.L. on December 20, 2007. Star One has made capacity on the satellite available for service to the United States, but none of the transponders were leased or sold for service to or from the United States during the reporting period. On June 10, 2013, Star One C1 experienced a five-hour transponder outage that affected all of its transponders. Star One was able to restore service over all of Star One C1 transponders, and the satellite has not since experienced another transponder outage.

On September 9, 2005 the International Bureau authorized the Brazilian licensed Star One C2 satellite to serve the United States from the 70° W.L. orbital location by adding the satellite to the Permitted List. While the satellite is a hybrid C- and Ku-band satellite, the authority of Star One C2 to serve the United States is limited to the Ku-band. The Star One C2 satellite commenced operation at 70° W.L. on June 2, 2008. Star One has made capacity on the satellite available for service to the United States, but none of the transponders were leased or sold for service to or from the United States during the reporting period. There have been no non-scheduled transponder outages for more than thirty minutes in the preceding year, nor are there any transponders not available for service or otherwise not performing to specifications.

On June 29, 2012 the International Bureau authorized the Brazilian licensed Star One C3 satellite to serve the United States from the 75° W.L. orbital location by adding the satellite to the Permitted List. While the satellite is a hybrid C- and Ku-band satellite, the authority of Star One C3 to serve the United States is limited to the extended Ku-band. The Star One C3 satellite commenced operation at 75° W.L. on January 2, 2013. Star One has made capacity on the satellite available for service to the United States, but none of the transponders were leased or sold for service to or from the United States during the reporting period. There have been no non-scheduled transponder outages for more than thirty minutes in the preceding year, nor are there any transponders not available for service or otherwise not performing to specifications.

Removed Satellite

On February 2008, the International Bureau issued a Declaratory Ruling authorizing the Brazilian-licensed Star One C5 satellite to serve the United States from the 68° W.L. orbital location using both the C- and Ku-bands by adding the satellite to the Permitted List. Star One timely posted a performance bond for the satellite on March 12, 2008. On March 13, 2008, despite not participating earlier in the proceeding, the Andean Community submitted a petition

for reconsideration of the Bureau's decision to add the Star One C5 satellite to the Permitted List. Specifically, the Andean Community sought to protect an old Andean Community network at 67° W.L. with ITU priority in the Ku-band frequencies. On July 14, 2008, the International Bureau granted the Andean Community's petition by adding a condition to the Star One C5 Declaratory Ruling.¹ Under that condition, in the event the Andean Community were to launch their higher priority satellite to 67° W.L. by September 2010, then Star One would be precluded effectively from operating on the Ku-band frequencies at 68° W.L.

On December 5, 2008, Star One filed a modification application with the Bureau seeking to modify its Declaratory Ruling in order to substitute the existing Star One B1 satellite for the proposed C5 satellite.² As set forth in that modification application, in light of the lingering uncertainty over the Andean Community's true intentions and the impact on Star One's ultimate ability to make use of the Ku-band frequencies at the 68° W.L. orbital location, Star One proposed to only provide service to the United States using the C-band frequencies. To that end, Star One re-deployed the existing C-band Star One B1 satellite to 68° W.L. pursuant to Brazilian authority and requested a modification of the Declaratory Ruling to use the B1 satellite (instead of Star One C5) to provide service to the United States. Star One requested that, upon grant of its modification application, the Bureau confirm that Star One had met all applicable milestones under the Declaratory Ruling, thereby allowing it to cancel the performance bond it posted pursuant to the Declaratory Ruling. In the event that the Bureau was not able to grant the modification application prior to February 7, 2009 (the C5 contract execution milestone date), Star One requested an extension of the Star One C5 contract execution milestone until 14 days after the Bureau ruled on the modification application. Star One made a similar request to extend the satellite's Critical Design Review milestone on February 5, 2010.

The Bureau then granted first Special Temporary Authority and then permanent authority to SES to relocate and operate AMC-4 in the Ku- and extended Ku-bands at 67° W.L.³ In the same time frame, in a ruling issued on October 13, 2010, the Bureau denied Star One's request to modify the C5 Declaratory Ruling and declared the C5 bond due and payable to the U.S. Treasury. Star One filed an Application for Review of the decision denying the requested modification and a Motion to Stay any action against the bond with the full Commission on November 12, 2010. Star One's Application for Review and Motion to Stay remain pending.

¹ See Star One S.A., Order on Reconsideration, DA 08-1645 (rel. July 14, 2008).

² See File No. SAT-PPL-20081205-00225 (filed Dec. 5, 2008).

³ See Stamp Grant, File No. SAT-STA-20100525-00108 (granted July 29, 2010); Stamp Grant, File No. SAT-MOD-20100623-00144 (granted Nov. 4, 2010).