UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DRAFT PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Agenda Item 1.1: to consider additional spectrum allocations to the mobile service on a primary basis and identification of additional frequency bands for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) and related regulatory provisions, to facilitate the development of terrestrial mobile broadband applications, in accordance with Resolution 233 (WRC-12)

Background Information: The 2012 World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-12) recognized a need for additional radio spectrum to support the increasing mobile data traffic, and placed consideration of additional spectrum allocations for terrestrial mobile broadband applications on the agenda for WRC-15. The ITU established the Joint Task Group (JTG) 4-5-6-7 to consider spectrum requirements for IMT/mobile broadband and conduct compatibility studies taking into account protection requirements of other services from concerned ITU-R Working Parties.

JTG 4-5-6-7 conducted studies on the compatibility between IMT systems and the radars that operate in the 1 300-1 400 MHz range and all studies show that co-frequency, co-coverage sharing between radars, and IMT systems is not feasible. These studies are contained in the JTG 4-5-6-7 Chairman's Report (Annex 25). Additionally, the studies show that global harmonization of this band for IMT use may not be feasible and that any possible use of portions of this frequency range for IMT is possible only at the national or local level. Therefore, any WRC-15 action on this range for IMT identification is unwarranted. Moreover, there is no technical analysis that would support global use of the band for IMT and the suggested mitigation techniques that might allow compatible operations at the local or national level have not been determined to be practical by the expert working parties of the ITU-R.

In Region 1 and the United States, the frequency range 1 350-1 400 MHz (1 350-1 390 MHz in the United States) has a primary mobile service (MS) allocation. The JTG did not conduct sharing studies between IMT and other MS systems operating in the band. Therefore, no technical basis exists to assess the compatibility between these differing MS applications. Given the importance of these MS operations in the United States, including critical aeronautical mobile telemetry (AMT) operations, and the lack of studies in the ITU-R on compatibility between the differing MS uses of the band, the United States cannot support identification for IMT use in the 1 300-1 400 MHz frequency range.

Given the results of the JTG studies and the adverse effects on incumbent service operations that would be adversely affected by IMT use of the band, the United States proposes no change to the ITU Radio Regulations regarding IMT for the 1 300-1 400 MHz band.

Proposals:

<u>NOC</u> USA/1.1/1

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

Section IV – Table of Frequency Allocations

(See No. 2.1)

Allocation to services			
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	
1 300-1 350 RADIOLOCATION			
	AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 5.337		
RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)			
5.149 5.337A			
1 350-1 400	1 350-1 400		
FIXED	RADIOLOCATION 5.338A		
MOBILE			
RADIOLOCATION			
5.149 5.338 5.338A 5.339	5.149 5.334 5.339		

1 300-1 400 MHz

Reasons: JTG studies show that sharing on a global scale between IMT and incumbent radiolocation systems is not feasible. The JTG did not conduct studies on the compatibility between IMT and other mobile service applications. Thus, there is no technical basis on which to make a determination regarding compatibility between IMT and other MS applications in the band.