Mr. John Giusti  
Acting Chief of the International Bureau  
Federal Communications Commission  
445 12th Street SW  
Washington, DC 20554

Dear Mr. Giusti:

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), on behalf of the Executive Branch Agencies, has approved the release of two additional draft Executive Branch preliminary views for WRC-11. The enclosed draft preliminary views address agenda items 1.2 (Enhancing the international spectrum regulatory framework) and 1.24 (Extension of the allocation to the meteorological-satellite service in the band 7750-7850 MHz).

These draft preliminary views consider the Federal agency inputs toward the development of U.S. Proposals for WRC-11. This package is forwarded for your consideration and review by your WRC-11 Advisory Committee. Ms. Darlene Drazenovich of my staff is the primary contact for NTIA.

Sincerely,

Karl B. Nebbia  
Associate Administrator  
Office of Spectrum Management

Enclosure
AGENDA ITEM 1.2: taking into account the ITU-R studies carried out in accordance with Resolution 951 (Rev. WRC-07), to take appropriate action with a view to enhancing the international regulatory framework.

ISSUE: Resolution 951 (Rev. WRC-07) considers enhancing the international spectrum regulatory framework to maximize the flexibility and responsiveness toward new technologies and the convergence of services. This agenda item seeks to evaluate various options to include: maintenance of the current practice (no change to the international spectrum regulatory framework), the review and possible revision of existing service definitions, introduction of a new provision in the Radio Regulations enabling substitution between assignments of specific services, and introduction of composite services in the Table of Frequency Allocations.

BACKGROUND: Agenda item 1.2 originated at WRC-03 as agenda item 7.1, Resolution 951 (WRC-03): “Options to improve the international spectrum regulatory framework.” The results of the ITU-R studies in response to Resolution 951 (WRC-03) were included in the Director’s Report to WRC-07. The conference concluded that it was necessary for the ITU-R to evaluate various options including those detailed above. To date, no ITU-R studies conclude the need to change the current international spectrum regulatory framework; however, studies to review the aforementioned options are ongoing.

U.S. VIEW: The United States is of the view that maintaining the current international spectrum regulatory framework provides flexibility to enable new technologies and convergence of services.
AGENDA ITEM 1.24: to consider the existing allocation to the meteorological-satellite service in the band 7 750-7 850 MHz with a view to extending this allocation to the band 7 850-7 900 MHz, limited to non-geostationary meteorological satellites in the space-to-Earth direction, in accordance with Resolution 672 (WRC-07).

ISSUES: Resolution 672 (WRC-07) considers expanding the existing meteorological-satellite service allocation in the 7 750-7 850 MHz band by 50 MHz to support the transmission of data from high-resolution sensors on the next-generation non-geostationary meteorological satellites.

BACKGROUND: Meteorological satellites operating in the 7 750-7 850 MHz band provide data essential for global weather forecast, climate changes, and hazard predictions. The transmission of data from high-resolution sensors on the next generation non-geostationary meteorological satellites will require more than the currently allocated 100 MHz of spectrum.

The ITU-R is studying sharing between non-geostationary meteorological satellites operating in the space-to-Earth direction and the fixed and mobile services. The ITU-R is also studying required power flux-density limits on non-geostationary meteorological-satellite space-to-Earth transmissions in the 7 850-7 900 MHz band needed to protect the terrestrial services. The outcome of this agenda item may result in consequential changes to Appendix 7 on methods for the determination of the coordination area around an earth station.

U.S. VIEW: If studies identified in Resolution 672 (WRC-07) indicate that sharing is feasible between the meteorological-satellite service and existing allocated services in the band 7 850-7 900 MHz, the United States supports the allocation of this additional spectrum with appropriate regulatory constraints on the meteorological-satellite service to protect the fixed and mobile services.