

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PRELIMINARY VIEWS FOR WRC-15

Agenda Item 1.12: to consider an extension of the current worldwide allocation to the Earth exploration-satellite (active) service in the frequency band 9 300-9 900 MHz by up to 600 MHz within the frequency bands 8 700-9 300 MHz and/or 9 900-10 500 MHz, in accordance with Resolution **651 (WRC-12)**

BACKGROUND: This agenda item seeks to extend the current Earth exploration-satellite service (EESS) (active) allocation in the range 9 300-9 900 MHz by an additional 600 MHz within portions of the range 8 700-10 500 MHz.

Incumbent services in the 9 900-10 500 MHz range include the radiolocation, fixed, mobile, amateur, and amateur-satellite services. The radiolocation service is primary worldwide throughout the band. The fixed service is secondary worldwide from 9 900-10 000 MHz. The fixed and mobile services are primary in ITU Regions 1 and 3 from 10 000-10 450 MHz. The amateur service is secondary at 10 000-10 500 MHz worldwide, and the amateur-satellite service is secondary at 10 450-10 500 MHz worldwide.

Currently, the 9 000-9 300 MHz range contains primary allocations to aeronautical and maritime radionavigation safety services. It is imperative to protect these safety service operations from harmful interference. There is potential interference to stations operating in the adjacent 10.5 - 10.7 GHz frequency range if the extension is made in the upper 9 900-10 500 MHz range, including stations in passive services (radio astronomy, Earth exploration-satellite (passive), and space research (passive). Similarly, there is potential interference to stations operating in the space research service in the band 8 400-8 500 MHz if the EESS allocation is extended to the lower 8 700-9 300 MHz frequency range. In accordance with Resolution **651 (WRC-12)**, the ITU should conduct sharing studies to ensure the protection of existing in-band services and compatibility studies to address interference due to unwanted emissions into the services in the 10 600 -10 700 MHz frequency range and the space research service in the 8 400-8 500 MHz band.

U.S. VIEW: If studies demonstrate that the existing in-band services and the services in the 10.5-10.7 GHz frequency range are protected, the United States supports extending the EESS allocation by up to 600 MHz. Studies should initially consider only the 9 900 MHz – 10.5 GHz range. Only if studies prove that existing services cannot be protected and/or sufficient spectrum cannot be made available in the 9 900 MHz – 10.5 GHz range, does the United States support consideration of the 8 700-9 300 MHz range.