

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENARY MEETING

Addendum 1 to
Document 6(Add.1)-E
5 October 2015
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United States of America

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Agenda item 1.1

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)**;

NOC 3 300-3 400 MHz

Background

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. ITU established the Joint Task Group (JTG) 4-5-6-7 to develop sharing studies and draft CPM text for WRC-15 agenda item 1.1.

The studies conducted in ITU-R showed conclusively that sharing between IMT systems and the various worldwide radiolocation systems in the 3 300-3 400 MHz band is not feasible due to the interference impacts of IMT use to incumbent radar systems as well as interference from the radars to IMT systems. The studies in ITU-R concluded: “Bearing in mind the worldwide deployment of the radar systems presented in Recommendation ITU-R M.1465-1, it can be concluded that sharing between IMT and the radiolocation service in the frequency band 3 300-3 400 MHz is not feasible.”

Proposal

Given the results of the ITU-R studies, the United States proposes no change to the 3 300-3 400 MHz frequency band in all three Regions.

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

Section IV – Table of Frequency Allocations
(See No. 2.1)

NOC **USA/6A1A1/1**

2 700-4 800 MHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
3 300-3 400 RADIOLOCATION 5.149 5.429 5.430	3 300-3 400 RADIOLOCATION Amateur Fixed Mobile 5.149	3 300-3 400 RADIOLOCATION Amateur 5.149 5.429

Reasons: ITU-R studies showed conclusively that, given the worldwide deployment of radiolocation systems in the band, sharing between IMT and incumbent radiolocation systems is not feasible in the 3 300-3 400 MHz band.
