

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### DRAFT PRELIMINARY VIEWS FOR WRC-15

**Agenda Item 1.9.1:** to consider possible new allocations to the fixed-satellite service in the frequency bands 7 150-7 250 MHz (space-to-Earth) and 8 400-8 500 MHz (Earth-to-space), subject to appropriate sharing conditions, in accordance with Resolution **758 (WRC-12)**

**BACKGROUND:** The frequency bands 7 250-7 750 MHz (space-to-Earth) and 7 900-8 400 MHz (Earth-to-space) are allocated worldwide to the fixed-satellite service (FSS). Some administrations report a shortfall of spectrum for their current and future FSS applications, and estimate an additional bandwidth requirement of up to 100 MHz for both uplink and downlink data transmission on FSS next-generation satellites.

The bands under study for the new FSS allocations are 7 150-7 250 MHz and 8 400-8 500 MHz. Both bands are currently allocated to the space research service (SRS), fixed service, and mobile service. The use of the bands 7 145-7 190 MHz and 8 400-8 450 MHz by the SRS is limited to deep space. The SRS supports near Earth missions in the bands 7 190-7 235 MHz and 8 450 -8 500 MHz. Currently, there are no other space services co-allocated with primary SRS (deep space) anywhere in the Radio Regulations.

In accordance with Resolution **758 (WRC-12)**, *resolves 2*, any new FSS allocation will be limited to FSS systems operated from a fixed known location and will not encompass small VSAT-like FSS earth stations.

**U.S. VIEW:** If ITU-R studies demonstrate compatibility with incumbent services, the United States will consider supporting allocations to the FSS in the bands 7 150-7 250 MHz and 8 400-8 500 MHz, or portions thereof, limited to FSS systems operated from a fixed, known location not encompassing small VSAT-like FSS earth stations.