

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DRAFT PRELIMINARY VIEWS FOR WRC-15

Agenda Item 1.9.2: to consider the possibility of allocating the bands 7 375-7 750 MHz and 8 025-8 400 MHz to the maritime-mobile satellite service and additional regulatory measures, depending on the results of appropriate studies, in accordance with Resolution **758 (WRC-12)**

BACKGROUND: The bands 7 250-7 750 MHz (space-to-Earth) and 7900-8400 MHz (Earth-to-space) are allocated on a primary basis to the fixed-satellite service (FSS). The band 7 300-8 500 MHz is allocated on a primary basis to the fixed service (FS). Additionally, the bands 7 250-7 375 MHz (space-to-Earth) and 7 900-8 025 MHz (Earth-to-space) are allocated to the mobile-satellite service on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under No. **9.21** as required by No. **5.461**. The ITU-R has not determined the additional bandwidth requirements for data transmission on maritime mobile-satellite service (MMSS) next-generation satellites, but intends to address operation beyond territorial waters. Resolution **758 (WRC-12)**, *resolves 3*, indicates the possibility of allocating less than the entire range 7 375-7 750 MHz (space-to-Earth) and 8 025-8 400 MHz (Earth-to-space) to the maritime mobile-satellite service.

The band 8 025-8 400 MHz is allocated to the Earth exploration-satellite service (EESS) (space-to-Earth) on a primary basis. This band supports the downlink of environmental and climate data from non-geostationary orbit (NGSO) satellites, which are often in polar orbits, to earth stations that may be located at high latitudes and/or near coastal areas. The adjacent band 8 400-8 500 MHz is allocated to the space research service (SRS) and to the fixed and mobile services. Additionally, there is extensive use of the band 8 400-8 450 MHz at sites around the world by the SRS (space-to-Earth) for deep space with very large antennas and sensitive receivers that are susceptible to possible out-of-band emissions.

Studies should take into account the location of EESS and SRS earth stations located near coastal areas, which may experience harmful interference caused by emissions from MMSS operations in the area. Exclusion zones may be necessary to avoid interference to these EESS and SRS earth stations.

U.S. VIEW: If ITU-R studies demonstrate compatibility with incumbent services, including the adjacent SRS (space-to-Earth) allocation in the band 8 400-8 450 MHz, which is limited to deep space, the United States will consider supporting allocations to the MMSS in the bands 7 375-7 750 MHz and 8 025-8 400 MHz, or portions thereof.