**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**DRAFT PROPOSAL FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE**

**Agenda Item 1.14:** *to consider, on the basis of ITU-R studies in accordance with Resolution 160 (WRC-15), appropriate regulatory actions for high-altitude platform stations (HAPS), within existing fixed-service allocations.*

# BACKGROUND

No. 1.66A of the ITU Radio Regulations define a high-altitude platform station (HAPS) as "a station on an object at an altitude of 20 to 50 km and at a specified, nominal, fixed point relative to the Earth". Agenda Item 1.14 was adopted by WRC-15 to consider, in accordance with Resolution 160 (WRC-15), regulatory actions that can facilitate deployment of HAPS for broadband applications. Resolution 160 resolves to invite ITU-R to study additional spectrum needs of HAPS, examining the suitability of existing HAPS designations and conducting sharing and compatibility studies for additional designations in existing fixed allocations in the 38-39.5 GHz band on a global basis and in 21.4-22 GHz and 24.25-27.5 GHz bands in Region 2 exclusively.

Currently there are 3 spectrum bands identified for HAPS in the fixed services. These are:

- 47.2–47.5 GHz and 47.9 48.2 GHz,

- 27.9-28.2 GHz (HAPS-ground) and 31.0-31.3 GHz (ground-HAPS)

- 6 440–6 520 MHz (HAPS-ground) and 6 560-6 640 MHz (ground-HAPS).

However, spectrum needs of next-generation HAPS cannot be accommodated within these designations due to either geographical restrictions or technical limitations which impairs their operation. The global designations for HAPS links (which is in the 47.2-47.5 GHz band fixed-service allocation paired with the 47.9-48.2 GHz band fixed-service allocation) suffers from the effects of rain fade attenuation that severely limit service provision over high-precipitation geographies. The remaining 2 available bands (27.9-28.2 GHz paired with the frequency band 31.0-31.3 GHz, and 6440-6 520 MHz paired with 6 560-6 640 MHz) have been identified by a limited number of countries, none of which is within ITU Region 2. The ITU-R developed a Preliminary New Draft Recommendation (PDNR) assessing spectrum needs for broadband HAPS at an approximate 4 GHz aggregate capacity. The following proposals encourage the designation of HAPS in the fixed service allocations on a co-primary basis to facilitate investment in and deployment of HAPS, while ensuring protection to systems of other services allocated in the band as well as not providing priority to HAPS over other uses within the services allocated on a primary basis.

**BROADBAND HAPS APPLICATIONS**

Advances in aeronautics and transmission technologies have significantly improved the capabilities of HAPS to provide effective connectivity solutions and meet the growing demand for high capacity broadband networks, particularly in currently underserved areas. Recently conducted full-scale test flights have shown that solar-powered platforms in the upper-atmosphere can now be used to carry payloads that offer connectivity over large areas in a reliable and cost-effective way, and a growing number of applications for the new generation of HAPS are being developed. The technology appears particularly well suited to complementing terrestrial networks by providing backhaul. A number of advantages of the new generation of HAPS are foreseen:

* **Wide-area coverage:** A single platform will be able to serve footprints larger than 100 km in diameter, and recent technological advances in the development of optical inter-HAPS links now allow the deployment of multiple linked HAPS, in fleets that can cover whole nations.
* **Low cost:** The cost of operating stratospheric platforms is projected to be significantly lower than other connectivity solutions in many areas, while mass production of the aircraft will significantly lower upfront capital expenditure for deployment.
* **Reach:** HAPS platforms will operate at around 20 km above ground, which reduces their vulnerability to weather conditions that may affect service, provides large coverage areas and avoids interference caused by physical obstacles.
* **Rapid deployment and flexibility:** It will be possible to deploy HAPS services without long lead times and it is relatively simple to return solar platforms to the ground for maintenance or payload reconfiguration.
* **Geographical reach:** HAPS that use the architecture of solar platforms can also provide connectivity where it is impossible to deploy terrestrial infrastructure: remote sites on land or sea.
* **Environmentally friendly:** HAPS can run exclusively on solar power for long periods, connecting people with almost no environmental impact.

Spectrum harmonization and utilization is facilitated by common worldwide designations. International regulatory flexibility can enable improvements in global connectivity by encouraging national regulators to permit operation of higher-speed Internet access services over new, complementary platforms, while ensuring protection of existing services. Additionally, harmonization of spectrum promotes economies of scale and commonality of equipment.

Broadband HAPS can also be used for:

* Response to natural disasters.
* Fire detection, monitoring, and firefighting.
* Law enforcement with communication needs across local actors and regional headquarters.
* Resource exploration missions for communication between exploration teams and regional home base.

**SHARING STUDIES**

A number of administrations and technology proponents have conducted compatibility studies to assess coexistence between HAPS and incumbent and proposed systems and services (including WRC-19 Agenda Items 1.6 and 1.13).

A power-flux density (PFD) threshold would be used to ensure the protection of the fixed and mobile services from downlink emissions by HAPS platforms (HAPS-to-ground), which if exceeded would require coordination with neighboring administrations and their explicit agreement. This PFD ensures that the signal level produced by HAPS systems at the location of fixed and mobile service stations will not cause interference. Protection from uplink emissions by HAPS ground stations with other stations of the fixed service or mobile service could be ensured through coordination at the national level, based on the relatively short separation distances (and other mitigation techniques) provided by the studies.

The protection of GSO FSS satellite networks/non-GSO FSS satellite systems on a co-frequency/co-coverage basis may be feasible if the frequency bands used by a HAPS network is transmitting in an opposite direction from that of the FSS satellite network (i.e., satellite Earth-to-space with HAPS-to-ground, and satellite space-to-Earth with ground-to-HAPS). In these cases, some studies conducted for FSS bands other than those identified today for HAPS in the fixed service in the 6 GHz range suggest that satellite stations can be protected from HAPS-to-ground emissions, while relatively short separation distances can be used to protect Earth stations from ground-to-HAPS emissions. Unfortunately, the specific conditions of co-frequency/co-coverage operations between HAPS networks in the fixed service and FSS satellite networks and systems remain under development within the ITU-R in the 24.75-25.25 GHz, 27-27.5 GHz, 27.9-28.2 GHz, 38-39.5 GHz and 47.2-47.5/47.9-48.2 GHz bands. Until protection of FSS networks and systems by HAPS networks in the fixed service is able to be confirmed, there is no opportunity for changes to existing HAPS designations in the currently-identified fixed service bands. Accordingly, and at this time, there can be no change to HAPS designations in the fixed service bands used by the fixed-satellite service, and no new HAPS designations.

For the protection of science services (EESS, SRS, RAS), radiated power limits and coordination amongst administrations could be used to ensure the protection of these services. The receiving earth station for EESS and SRS can be protected through coordination. In the case of science services operating in adjacent bands to HAPS, specific limits on out-of-band emissions for both HAPS platforms and ground stations can be used to ensure their protection.

**1. PROPOSALS FOR THE 6 GHZ BANDS**

*For the 6 440 – 6 520 MHz Band:*

NOC USA/1.14/1

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

**Reasons**: To maintain the existing designation for HAPS without modifications.

NOC USA/1.14/2

RESOLUTION 150 (WRC‑12)

Use of the bands 6 440-6 520 MHz and 6 560-6 640 MHz by gateway links   
for high-altitude platform stations in the fixed service

**Reasons**: To maintain the existing designation for HAPS without modifications.

*Note: Identical to Doc. IWG-2/078r3*

## *For the band 6 560–6 640 MHz Band:*

NOC USA/1.14/4

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

**Reasons**: To maintain the existing designation for HAPS without modifications.

NOC USA/1.14/5

RESOLUTION 150 (WRC‑12)

Use of the bands 6 440-6 520 MHz and 6 560-6 640 MHz by gateway links   
for high-altitude platform stations in the fixed service

**Reasons**: To maintain the existing designation for HAPS without modifications.

*Note: Identical to Doc. IWG-2/078r3*

**2. PROPOSALS FOR THE 21.4 – 22 GHZ BAND**

MOD USA/1.14/6

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

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

18.4-22 GHz

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Allocation to services | | |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 21.4-22  FIXED  MOBILE  BROADCASTING-SATELLITE 5.208B  5.530A 5.530B 5.530D | 21.4-22  FIXED ADD 5.B114  MOBILE  5.530A | 21.4-22  FIXED  MOBILE  BROADCASTING-SATELLITE 5.208B  5.530A 5.530B 5.530D 5.531 |

**Reasons**: To add a footnote to the fixed service allocation in support of a HAPS designation in the 21.4 -22 GHz band.

ADD USA/1.14/7

5.B114 The allocation to the fixed service in the band 21.4-22 GHz is designated for use in Region 2 by high-altitude platform stations (HAPS). This designation does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which they are allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. Such use of the fixed-service allocation by HAPS is limited to the HAPS-to-ground direction in the 21.4 -22 GHz band and the ground-to-HAPS direction in the 21.5-22 GHz band. Such use is subject to the provisions of Resolution**[B114] (WRC‑19)**.     (WRC‑19)

**Reasons**: To add the text of the footnote allowing HAPS to operate in the fixed service allocation in the 21.4-22 GHz band.

ADD USA/1.14/8

DRAFT NEW RESOLUTION [B114] (WRC‑19)

Use of the band 21.4-22 GHz by high altitude platform   
stations in the fixed service for Region 2

The World Radiocommunication Conference (Sharm el-Sheikh, 2019),

considering

*a)* that WRC-15 considered that there is a need for greater broadband connectivity in underserved communities and in rural and remote areas, that current technologies can be used to deliver broadband applications by high-altitude platform stations (HAPS), which can provide broadband connectivity and disaster recovery communications with minimal ground network infrastructure;

*b)* that WRC-15 decided to study additional spectrum needs for fixed HAPS links to provide broadband connectivity, including within the band 21.4-22 GHz, recognizing that the existing HAPS designations were established without reference to today’s broadband capabilities;

*c)* that HAPS can provide broadband connectivity with minimal ground network infrastructure;

*d)* that compatibility with existing services allocated on a primary basis in the frequency range 21.2-22.5 GHz must be ensured when introducing any new HAPS designations,

*e)* that Recommendation ITU-R P.618, “Propagation data and prediction methods required for the design of Earth-space telecommunication systems”, should be used to determine rain attenuation from HAPS platforms.

recognizing

*a)* that RR No. **5.532** requires that the use of the band 22.21-22.5 GHz by the Earth Exploration-Satellite (passive) and space research (passive) services shall not impose constraints upon the fixed and mobile, except aeronautical mobile, services;

*b)* that HAPS is defined in No. **1.66A** of the Radio Regulations as a station located on an object at an altitude of 20-50 km and at a specified, nominal, fixed point relative to the Earth, and is subject to No. **4.23**,

*c)* that the band 21.4-22 GHz is also allocated to mobile service on a co-primary basis;

resolves

1. that for the purpose of protecting fixed service systems in neighboring administrations in the band 21.4-22 GHz, the power flux density level per HAPS platform station produced at the surface of the Earth in neighboring administrations shall not exceed the following pfd mask in dBW/m2/MHz, under clear sky condition, without the explicit agreement from the affected administration:

where El is the elevation angle in degrees (angles of arrival above the horizontal plane).

To verify the compliance with the pfd mask the following equation shall be used:

where:

*d* distance in meters between the HAPS and the ground (elevation angle dependent);

*EIRP* HAPS platform nominal EIRP spectral density in dBW/MHz at a specific elevation angle;

*pfd(El)* is the power flux density at the Earth’s surface per HAPS platform station in dBW/m2/MHz.

*rain fade*  rain attenuation in dB (ITU-R P.618)

2 that in order to ensure the protection of EESS (passive), the EIRP per HAPS platform, in the bands 21.2-21.4 GHz and 22.21-22.5 GHz, shall not exceed:

where *El* is the elevation angle in degrees (angles of arrival above the horizontal plane);

3 that in order to ensure compatibility with EESS (passive) services, the ground-to-HAPS level of unwanted EIRP:

* in the frequency band 22.21-22.5 GHz shall be limited to -32.6 dB(W/100 MHz) in the direction of the satellite,
* in the frequency band 21.2-21.4 GHz shall not exceed:

where El is the elevation angle in° (angles of arrival above the horizontal plane);

4 that in order to ensure the protection of the radio astronomy service, the unwanted emission pfd produced by HAPS platform downlink transmissions shall not exceed -176 dBW/m²/290 MHz for continuum observations, and -192 dBW/m²/250 kHz for spectral line observations in the band 22.21-22.5 GHz at an RAS station location at a height of 50m. These pfd values shall be verified considering a percentage of time of 2% in the relevant propagation model;

5 that in order to ensure the protection of the radio astronomy service, the unwanted emission pfd produced by HAPS uplink transmissions shall not exceed -146 dBW/m²/290 MHz for continuum observations, and -162 dBW/m²/250 kHz for spectral line observations in the band 22.21-22.5 GHz at an RAS station location at a height of 50m, and that these pfd values shall be verified considering a percentage of time of 2% in the relevant propagation model;

6 that *resolves 4* and *5* above applies at any radio astronomy station that was in operation prior to 22 November 2019; and that has been notified to the Bureau in the band 22.21-22.5 GHz before 22 May 2020. Radio astronomy stations notified after this date may seek an agreement with administrations that have notified HAPS,

*invites ITU-R*

to develop ITU-R Reports that will assist administrations in facilitating coexistence with other co-primary services; and

instructs the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

to take all necessary measures to implement this Resolution.

**Reasons**: To add the text of a resolution specifying the operating requirements for HAPS to protect other services.

*Note: Identical to Doc. IWG-2/078r3*

**3. PROPOSALS FOR THE 24.25-27.5 GHZ BAND**

# *For the 24.25-24.75 GHz Band*

MOD USA/1.14/9

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

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

**24.25-25.25 GHz**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Allocation to services** | | |
| **Region 1** | **Region 2** | **Region 3** |
| **24.25-24.45**  FIXED | **24.25-24.45**  FIXED ADD 5.C114  RADIONAVIGATION | **24.25-24.45**  RADIONAVIGATION  FIXED  MOBILE |
| **24.45-24.65**  FIXED  INTER-SATELLITE | **24.45-24.65**  FIXED ADD 5.C114  INTER-SATELLITE  RADIONAVIGATION | **24.45-24.65**  FIXED  INTER-SATELLITE  MOBILE  RADIONAVIGATION |
|  | 5.533 | 5.533 |
| **24.65-24.75**  FIXED  FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.532B  INTER-SATELLITE | **24.65-24.75**  FIXED ADD 5.C114  INTER-SATELLITE  RADIOLOCATION- SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) | **24.65-24.75**  FIXED  FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.532B  INTER-SATELLITE  MOBILE |
|  |  | 5.533 |
| \* \* \* |  |  |

**Reasons**: To add a primary fixed service allocation to the 24.25-24.75 GHz band, in order to support a HAPS designation in that band.

ADD USA/1.14/10

**5.C114** The allocation to the fixed service in the band 24.25-24.75 GHz is designated for and limited to use in Region 2 by high-altitude platform stations (HAPS). Such use of the fixed-service allocation by HAPS is subject to the provisions of Resolution **[C114] (WRC-19)**.

**Reasons:** To add the text of the footnote allowing HAPS to operate in the fixed service allocation in the 24.25-24.75 GHz band.

# *For the 24.75-25.25 GHz Band*

NOC USA/1.14/10*bis*

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

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

**24.25-25.25 GHz**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Allocation to services** | | |
| **Region 1** | **Region 2** | **Region 3** |
| \* \* \* | | |
| 24.75-25.25  FIXED  FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.532B | 24.75-25.25  FIXED  FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.535 | 24.75-25.25  FIXED  FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.535  MOBILE |

**Reasons**: Studies have not yet demonstrated that the addition of a primary fixed service allocation designated for HAPS can be made compatibly with the FSS (Earth-to-space) use of the 24.75-25.25 GHz band.

# *For the 25.25-27 GHz Band*

MOD USA/1.14/11

ARTICLE 5

**Frequency allocations**

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

**25.25-27.5 GHz**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Allocation to services** | | |
| **Region 1** | **Region 2** | **Region 3** |
| **25.25-25.5** FIXED ADD 5.D114  INTER-SATELLITE 5.536  MOBILE  Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (Earth-to-space) | | |
| **25.5-27** EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (space-to Earth) 5.536B  FIXED ADD 5.D114  INTER-SATELLITE 5.536  MOBILE  SPACE RESEARCH (space-to-Earth) 5.536C  Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (Earth-to-space)  5.536A | | |
| **27-27.5**  FIXED  INTER-SATELLITE 5.536  MOBILE | **27-27.5**  FIXED ADD 5.D114  FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)  INTER-SATELLITE 5.536 5.537  MOBILE | |

**Reasons:** To add a footnote to the 25.25-27.5 GHz band in Region 2 allowing HAPS to operate in the fixed service allocation.

ADD USA/1.14/12

**5.D114** The allocation to the fixed service in the bands 25.25-25.5 GHz and 25.5-27.0 GHz is designated for use in Region 2 by high-altitude platform stations (HAPS). This designation does not preclude the use of these frequency bands by any application of the services to which they are allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. Such use of the fixed-service allocation by HAPS is subject to the provisions of Resolution **[C114] (WRC-19)**.

**Reasons:** To add the text of the footnote allowing HAPS to operate in the fixed service allocation in the 25.25-27 GHz band.

ADD USA/1.14/13

DRAFT NEW RESOLUTION [C114]

**Use of the frequency range 24.25-27 GHz by fixed links for high altitude   
platform stations in the fixed service in Region 2**

The World Radiocommunication Conference (Sharm el-Sheikh, 2019),

*considering*

*a)* that WRC-15 considered that there is a need for greater broadband connectivity in underserved communities and in rural and remote areas, that current technologies can be used to deliver broadband applications by high-altitude platform stations (HAPS), which can provide broadband connectivity and disaster recovery communications with minimal ground network infrastructure;

*b)* that WRC-15 decided to study additional spectrum needs for fixed HAPS links to provide broadband connectivity, including within the band 24.25-27.5 GHz in Region 2, recognizing that the existing HAPS designations were established without reference to today’s broadband capabilities;

*c)* that HAPS can provide broadband connectivity with minimal ground network infrastructure;

*d)* that Recommendation ITU-R P.618, “Propagation data and prediction methods required for the design of Earth-space telecommunication systems”, should be used to determine rain fade attenuation from HAPS platforms;

*e)* that Recommendation ITU-R P.452, “Prediction procedure for the evaluation of interference between stations on the surface of the Earth at frequencies above about 0.1 GHz”, should be used to determine the propagation loss in the ground path from HAPS ground stations;

*f)* that Recommendation ITU-R SF.1395, “Minimum propagation attenuation due to atmospheric gases for use in frequency sharing studies between the fixed-satellite service and the fixed service”, should be used to determine the gaseous attenuation;

*g)* that Recommendation ITU-R P.2108, “Prediction of Clutter Loss”, should be used to determine the clutter loss,

*recognizing*

that HAPS is defined in No. **1.66A** of the Radio Regulations as a station located on an object at an altitude of 20-50 km and at a specified, nominal, fixed point relative to the Earth, and is subject to No. **4.23**;

*resolves*

1 that for the purpose of protecting the fixed service systems in neighboring administrations in the frequency ranges 24.25-24.75 GHz and 25.25-27 GHz, the power flux density level per HAPS platform station at the surface of the Earth in neighboring administrations shall not exceed the following pfd mask in dBW/m2/MHz, under clear sky condition, without the explicit agreement from the affected administration:

where El is the elevation angle in degrees (angles of arrival above the horizontal plane).

To verify the compliance with the pfd mask the following equation shall be used:

where:

*EIRP* is the nominal HAPS EIRP density level in dBW/MHz (dependent to the elevation angle);

*d* is the distance in meters between the HAPS and the ground (elevation angle dependent);

*pfd()* power flux density at the Earth surface per HAPS platform station in dBW/m²/MHz;

*rain fade* rain attenuation in dB (ITU-R P.618)

2 that for the purpose of protecting the terrestrial mobile service systems in neighboring administrations in the bands 24.25-24.75 GHz and 25.25-27 GHz, the power flux density level per HAPS platform station at the surface of the Earth in neighboring administrations shall not exceed the following pfd masks in dBW/m2/MHz for more than 0.1% of deployment, without the explicit agreement from the affected administration:

where El is the elevation angle in degrees (angle of arrival above the horizontal plane).

To verify the compliance with the pfd mask the following equation shall be used:

where:

*d* distance in meters between the HAPS and the ground (elevation angle dependent);

*EIRP* HAPS platform nominal EIRP spectral density in dBW/MHz at a specific elevation angle;

*pfd()* power flux density at the Earth surface per HAPS platform station in dBW/m²/MHz;

*Lpol* polarization loss of 3 dB;

*Bloss* body loss of 4 dB;

*GasAtt(El)* gaseous attenuation;

*rain fade* rain attenuation in dB (ITU-R P.618)

3 that for the purpose of protecting the terrestrial mobile service systems in neighboring administrations in the band 24.25-24.75 GHz and 25.25-27 GHz, the power flux density limit per HAPS ground station at the surface of the Earth in neighboring administrations shall not exceed the following pfd in dBW/m2/MHz, under clear sky condition, without the explicit agreement of the affected administration:

where *El* is the elevation angle in degrees (angle of arrival above the horizontal plane).

To verify the that pfd produced by HAPS ground station does not exceed the pfd mask, the following equation was used:

Where:

*EIRP* nominal HAPS ground station EIRP density level in dBW/MHz (dependent to the elevation angle);

*d* distance between the HAPS ground station and the border of the neighboring administration (elevation angle dependent);

*Lpol* polarization discrimination in dB;

clutter loss (ITU-R P.2108);



propagation loss (ITU-R P.452);

body loss of 4 (dB)



4 that for the purpose of protecting the Inter Satellite service, the EIRP density per HAPS platform in the band 24.45-24.75 GHz, shall not exceed -19.9 dBW/MHz above 85 degree off-nadir; and the EIRP density per HAPS ground station in the band 25.25-27 GHz, shall not exceed 13.5 dBW/MHz towards the ISS GSO receiver under clear sky conditions;

5 that for the purpose of protecting the Earth Exploration Satellite passive services the EIRP in the band 23.6-24 GHz per HAPS platform, operating in the band 24.25-24.75GHz, shall not exceed:

where El is the elevation angle in° (angles of arrival above the horizontal plane);

6 that for the purpose of protecting the Earth Exploration Satellite passive services the EIRP in the band 23.6-24 GHz per HAPS ground station operating in the band 24.25-24.75 GHz shall not exceed -36 dBW/200 MHz;

7 that with respect to HAPS, the provisions of No. **5.536A** shall not apply;

8 that in order to ensure the protection of in-band SRS/EESS satellite services from the HAPS platform or from the HAPS ground station in the band 25.5-27.0 GHz, the PFD of a HAPS shall not exceed the threshold values below at the SRS/EESS earth stations. The EESS PFD threshold values shall be applied at earth stations which only support EESS operations. If the PFD threshold values below are exceeded, then HAPS shall coordinate in accordance with No. 9.18, taking into account the parameters of the relevant systems.

**SRS**

Where () is the angle of arrival () of the interfering signal above the local horizontal plane at the SRS antenna.

**EESS NGSO**

Where () is the angle of arrival () of the interfering signal above the local horizontal plane at the EESS antenna.

**EESS GSO**

Where () is the angle of arrival () of the interfering signal above the local horizontal plane at the EESS antenna.

For the case of HAPS platforms to earth stations, the PFD values above applied to HAPS shall be met under clear sky conditions 100% of the time. For the case of the HAPS ground station towards an SRS/EESS Earth station path case, attenuation using the relevant ITU-R propagation Recommendations shall be applied using the following percentages: 1) SRS: .001%; 2) EESS NGSO: .005%; 3) EESS GSO: 20%, and the HAPS and SRS/EESS antenna heights shall be used in this calculation.

9 that in order to ensure the protection of radio astronomy service in the band 23.6‑24 GHz from unwanted emission of HAPS ground stations operating in the band 24.25-24.75 GHz, the pfd of a HAPS ground station shall not exceed -147 dB(W/m2/400 MHz) for continuum observations and -161 dB(W/m2/250 kHz) for spectral line observations at RAS station location at a height of 50 m. These pfd values shall be verified considering a percentage of time of 2% in the relevant propagation model;

10 in order to ensure the protection of the radio astronomy service, the pfd produced by unwanted emissions from HAPS platform downlink transmissions operating in the band 24.25-24.75 GHz shall not exceed -177 dB W/m²/400 MHz for continuum observations and -191 dB W/m²/250 kHz for spectral line observations in the band 23.6-24 GHz at an RAS station location at the height of 50 m. These pfd values shall be verified considering a percentage of time of 2% in the relevant propagation model.

To verify the compliance the following formula shall be used:

where

*EIRPmax clear sky* is the maximum EIRP towards the RAS station at which the HAPS platform station operates under clear sky condition in dBW/290 MHz for continuum observations and in dBW/250 kHz for spectral line observations in the band 23.6-24 GHz;

*Az* is the azimuth in degrees from the HAPS platform toward the RAS station;

*El* is the elevation angle in degrees at the HAPS platform towards the RAS station;

*Att618p=2%* is the attenuation in dB from recommendation 618 corresponding to p=2% of the time at the radio astronomy location;

*d* is the separation distance in meters between the HAPS platform;

*pfd* is thepower flux density at the Earth surface per HAPS platform station in dBW/m²/290 MHz for continuum observations and in dBW/m²/250 kHz for spectral line observations in the band 23.6-24 GHz;

11 that *resolves 9* and *10* shall apply at any radio astronomy station that was in operation prior to 22 November 2019 and has been notified to the Bureau in the band 23.6-24 GHz before 22 May 2020. Radio astronomy stations notified after this date may seek an agreement with administrations that have authorized HAPS,

*invites ITU-R*

to develop ITU-R Reports that will assist administrations in facilitating coexistence with other services

*instructs the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau*

to take all necessary measures to implement this Resolution.

**Reasons:** To add the text of a resolution specifying the operating requirements for HAPS to protect other services to protect other services for the directions indicated in the Article 5 footnotes.

# *For the 27-27.5 GHz Band*

NOC USA/1.14/13*bis*

ARTICLE 5

**Frequency allocations**

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

**25.25-27.5 GHz**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Allocation to services** | | |
| **Region 1** | **Region 2** | **Region 3** |
| **\* \* \*** | | |
| **27-27.5**  FIXED  INTER-SATELLITE 5.536  MOBILE | **27-27.5**  FIXED  FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space)  INTER-SATELLITE 5.536 5.537  MOBILE | |

**Reasons**: Studies have not yet demonstrated that the addition of a designation to HAPS in the primary fixed service allocation at 27-27.5 GHz can be made compatibly with the FSS (Earth-to-space) use of the 27-27.5 GHz band.

**4. PROPOSALS FOR THE 28 / 31 GHZ BANDS**

# *For the 27.9-28.32 GHz Band*

NOC USA/1.14/14

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

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

24.75-29.9 GHz

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Allocation to services | | |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |

|  |
| --- |
| 27.5-28.5 FIXED 5.537A  FIXED-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.484A 5.516B 5.539  MOBILE  5.538 5.540 |

**Reasons**: Studies have not yet demonstrated that any change to the designation to HAPS in the primary fixed service allocation at 27.9-28.2 GHz can be made compatibly with the FSS (Earth-to-space) use of the 27-27.5 GHz band. The designation to HAPS should remain limited as per No. **5.537A**.

NOC USA/1.14/15

5.537A

**Reasons:** Consequential.

NOC USA/1.14/16

RESOLUTION 145 (Rev.WRC‑12)

Use of the bands 27.9-28.2 GHz and 31-31.3 GHz by   
high altitude platform stations in the fixed service

# *For the 31.0-31.3 GHz Band*

MOD USA/1.14/17

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

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

29.9-34.2 GHz

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Allocation to services | | |
| Region 1 | Region 2 | Region 3 |
| 31-31.3 FIXED 5.338A ADD 5.F114  MOBILE  Standard frequency and time signal-satellite (space-to-Earth)  Space research 5.544 5.545  5.149 | | |

**Reasons**: To add a footnote to the fixed service allocation in support of a HAPS designation in the 31-31.3 GHz band and to suppress the existing HAPS related footnote.

ADD USA/1.14/18

5.F114The allocation to the fixed service in the band 31-31.3 GHz is designated for worldwide use by high-altitude platform stations (HAPS) in the HAPS-to-ground direction. This designation does not preclude the use of this frequency band by any application of the services to which they are allocated and does not establish priority in the Radio Regulations. Such use of the fixed-service allocation by HAPS is subject to the provisions of Resolution **[E114] (WRC‑19)**.     (WRC‑19)

**Reasons:** To add the text of the footnote allowing HAPS to operate in the fixed service allocation in the 31-31.3 GHz band on a worldwide basis.

SUP USA/1.14/19

5.543A

ADD USA/1.14/20

DRAFT NEW RESOLUTION [E114] (WRC‑19)

Use of the band 31-31.3 GHz by high altitude platform stations in the fixed service

The World Radiocommunication Conference (Sharm el-Sheikh, 2019),

considering

*a)* that WRC-15 considered that there is a need for greater broadband connectivity in underserved communities and in rural and remote areas, that current technologies can be used to deliver broadband applications by high-altitude platform stations (HAPS), which can provide broadband connectivity and disaster recovery communications with minimal ground network infrastructure;

*b)* that WRC-15 decided to study additional spectrum needs for fixed HAPS links to provide broadband connectivity, including the existing designations in the 27.9-28.2 GHz and the 31-31.3 GHz bands, recognizing that the existing HAPS designations were established without reference to today’s broadband capabilities;

1. that HAPS can provide broadband connectivity with minimal ground network infrastructure;

*d)* that Recommendation ITU-R P.618, “Propagation data and prediction methods required for the design of Earth-space telecommunication systems”, should be used to determine rain fade attenuation from HAPS platforms;

*e)* that Recommendation ITU-R P.452, “Prediction procedure for the evaluation of interference between stations on the surface of the Earth at frequencies above about 0.1 GHz”, should be used to determine the propagation loss in the ground path from HAPS ground stations;

*f)* that Recommendation ITU-R SF.1395, “Minimum propagation attenuation due to atmospheric gases for use in frequency sharing studies between the fixed-satellite service and the fixed service”, should be used to determine the gaseous attenuation;

*g)* that Recommendation ITU-R P.2108, “Prediction of Clutter Loss”, should be used to determine the clutter loss,

*recognizing*

*a)* that HAPS is defined in No. **1.66A** of the Radio Regulations as a station located on an object at an altitude of 20-50 km and at a specified, nominal, fixed point relative to the Earth, and is subject to No. **4.23**,

resolves

1 that for the purpose of protecting the fixed service systems in neighboring administrations in the band 31-31.3 GHz, the power flux density level per HAPS platform station at the surface of the Earth in neighboring administrations shall not exceed the following pfd mask in dBW/m2/MHz, under clear sky condition, without the explicit agreement from the affected administration:

where El is elevation angle in degrees (angle of arrival above the horizontal plane).

To verify the compliance with the proposed pfd mask the following equation shall be used:

where:

*d* distance in meters between the HAPS and the ground (elevation angle dependent);

*e.i.r.p.* HAPS platform nominal EIRP spectral density in dBW/MHz at a specific elevation angle;

*pfd(El)* power flux density at the Earth surface per HAPS platform station in dB(W/m²/MHz);

*rainfade* rain attenuation in dB (ITU-R P.618).

2 that in order to ensure the protection of EESS (passive) per RR.5.543A, the level of unwanted power density into the HAPS ground station antenna in the band 31.3-31.8 GHz shall be limited to −83 dB(W/200 MHz) under clear-sky conditions and may be increased under rainy conditions to mitigate fading due to rain, provided that the effective impact on the passive satellite does not exceed the impact under clear‑sky conditions;

3 that in order to ensure the protection of EESS (passive) services the EIRP per HAPS platform, in the band 31.3-31.8 GHz, shall not exceed:

4 that in order to ensure the protection of the radio astronomy service, the pfd level produced by any HAPS ground station at the RAS stations listed, shall not exceed   
-141 dBW/m2/500MHz in the band 31.3-31.8 GHz, unless a higher pfd is otherwise agreed between the corresponding administrations;

To verify the compliance with the proposed pfd mask the following equation shall be used:

where:

*AttRe*c P.452-16 attenuation in dB based on Recommendation ITU-R P.452-16 propagation model with p = 2%;

e.i.r.p. maximum HAPS EIRP density level in dBW/MHz/500MHz (dependent to the elevation angle);

*d* distance in meters between the HAPS and the ground (Elevation angle dependent);

*pfd(El)* power flux density at the Earth surface per HAPS platform station in dB(W/m²/500MHz);

5 that in order to ensure the protection of the radio astronomy service the pfd produced by unwanted emissions from HAPS platform downlink transmissions shall not exceed   
-171 dB W/m²/500 MHz for continuum observations in the band 31.3-31.8 GHz at an RAS station location at a height of 50m, where this pfd value shall be verified considering a percentage of time of 2% in the relevant propagation model;

To verify the compliance the following formula shall be used:

where:

*EIRPmax clear sky.* maximum EIRP towards the RAS station at which the HAPS platform station operates under clear sky condition in dB(W/500 MHz);

*Az* azimuth from the HAPS platform toward the RAS station;

*El:* is the elevation angle at the HAPS platform towards the RAS station;

*Att618p=2%:* attenuation from recommendation 618 corresponding to p=2% of the time at the radio astronomy location;

*d* separation distance in m between the HAPS platform and the RAS station;

*pfd(El)* power flux density at the Earth surface per HAPS platform station in dB(W/m²/500MHz);

6 that *resolves* *4* and *5* apply at any radio astronomy station that was in operation prior to 22 November 2019 and has been notified to the Bureau in the band 31.3-31.8 GHz before 22 May 2020; and that radio astronomy stations notified after this date may seek an agreement with administrations that have authorized HAPS,

instructs the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau

to take all necessary measures to implement this Resolution.

**Reasons:** To add the text of a resolution specifying the operating requirements for HAPS in the 31-31.3 GHz band to protect other services.

**5. PROPOSALS FOR THE 38 - 39.5 GHZ BAND**

NOC USA/1.14/21

ARTICLE 5

**Frequency allocations**

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

**Reasons:** Studies have not yet demonstrated that the addition of a designation to HAPS in the primary fixed service allocation at 38-39.5 GHz can be made compatibly with the FSS (space-to-Earth) use of the 38-39.5 GHz band.

# 6. PROPOSALS FOR THE 47.2-47.5 GHZ AND 47.9-48.2 GHz BANDS

NOC USA/1.14/22

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

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

**Reasons**: Studies have not yet demonstrated that any change to the designations to HAPS in the primary fixed service allocation at 47.2-47.5 GHz and 47.9-48.2 GHz can be made compatibly with the FSS (Earth-to-space) use of the same bands. The designation to HAPS should remain limited as per No. **5.552A**.

NOC USA/1.14/23

5.552A

**Reasons:** Consequential

NOC USA/1.14/24

RESOLUTION 122 (rev.WRC‑07)

Use of the bands 47.2-47.5 GHz and 47.9-48.2 GHz by high altitude platform stations in the fixed service and by other services

**Reasons:** Consequential

**SUP USA/1.14/25**

**RESOLUTION 160 (WRC-15)**

**Facilitating access to broadband applications delivered**

**by high-altitude platform stations**

**Reasons:** The studies called for by WRC-15 are complete or underway.