

## IWG-2 Recommendation in Response to WAC/105

### AGENDA ITEM 1.1: 1 300-1 400 MHz PRELIMINARY PROPOSAL FOR WRC-15

**Agenda Item 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)*

**Background Information:** 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. The ITU established the Joint Task Group (JTG) 4-5-6-7 to consider spectrum requirements for IMT/mobile broadband and conduct compatibility studies taking into account protection requirements of other services from concerned ITU-R Working Parties.

JTG 4-5-6-7 ~~conducted~~carried out studies on the compatibility between IMT systems and the radars that operate in the 1 300-1 400 MHz range and all studies show that co-frequency sharing between radars and IMT systems in the same geographical area is not feasible. These studies are contained in a working document attached to the final JTG 4-5-6-7 Chairman's Report (Annex 25 document 4-5-6-7/715). Additionally, the studies show that global harmonization of this band for IMT use may not be feasible. ~~and that any use of portions of this frequency range for IMT is possible only at the national level. Moreover, the mitigation techniques in Annex 25 that might allow compatible operations at the national level "have not at this point been determined as practical by the expert working parties" of the ITU-R.~~

In Region 1 and the United States, the frequency range 1 350-1 400 MHz (1 350-1 390 MHz in the United States) has co-primary allocations to the fixed service (FS), mobile service (MS), and radiolocation services. ~~In addition, the 1350-1370 MHz frequency band has a co-primary allocation to the aeronautical radionavigation service in the United States and Canada via footnote 5.334). The JTG did not conduct sharing studies between IMT and other MS systems operating in the band. Therefore, no technical basis exists to assess the compatibility between these differing MS applications. Given the importance of these MS operations in the United States, including critical aeronautical mobile telemetry (AMT) operations, and the lack of studies in the ITU-R on compatibility between the differing MS uses of the band, the United States cannot support identification for IMT use in the 1 300-1 400 MHz frequency range.~~

The 1 300-1390 MHz frequency range is designated “for future study” in the NTIA Ten-year Plan and Timetable and “...to assist in identifying additional frequency bands for potential repurposing, NTIA will work with federal agencies to complete quantitative assessments of actual spectrum use in five frequency bands”, which include 1 300- 1 390 MHz.<sup>1</sup>

Given the results of the ITU-R studies in the working document, the lack of studies in the ITU-R on compatibility between the differing MS uses of the band, and the importance of these MS operations in the United States, ~~including critical aeronautical mobile telemetry (AMT) operations,~~ the United States cannot support IMT identification in the 1 350-1 400 MHz band in Region 2. The US makes no proposal regarding other Regions for the 1350-1400 MHz band. The 1 300-1 350 MHz band was not identified as a potential candidate band by JTG 4-5-6-7: the United States proposes NOC for all 3 Regions for the 1 300- 1 350 MHz band.

**Proposal:**

NOC                      USA/1.1/1

ARTICLE 5

**Frequency allocations**

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

**1 300-1 400 MHz**

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
<b>1 300-1 350</b>	RADIOLOCATION AERONAUTICAL RADIONAVIGATION 5.337 RADIONAVIGATION-SATELLITE (Earth-to-space) 5.149 5.337A	
<u>*****</u>	<b>1 350-1 400</b> RADIOLOCATION 5.338A  5.149 5.334 5.339	<u>*****</u>

**Reasons:** Preliminary ITU-R studies show that co-frequency sharing between IMT and incumbent radiolocation systems in the same geographical area is not feasible. The compatibility

<sup>1</sup> [http://www.ntia.doc.gov/files/ntia/publications/ntia\\_5th\\_interim\\_progress\\_report\\_on\\_ten-year\\_timetable\\_april\\_2015.pdf](http://www.ntia.doc.gov/files/ntia/publications/ntia_5th_interim_progress_report_on_ten-year_timetable_april_2015.pdf)

between IMT and other mobile service applications was not studied. 1 300- 1 350 MHz was not identified as a potential candidate band by JTG4-5-6-7: NOC is proposed for all 3 Regions. For the 1350-1400 MHz frequency band, NOC is proposed for Region 2: no proposal is made for the other Regions.