

*WAC Informal Working Group (IWG)-1*

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**DRAFT PRELIMINARY VIEWS ON WRC-11**

**AGENDA ITEM 1.15:** to consider possible allocations in the range 3-50 MHz to the radiolocation service for oceanographic radar applications, taking into account the results of ITU-R studies, in the range 3-50 MHz, in accordance with Resolution **612 (WRC-07)**

**ISSUE:** To determine if oceanographic radar applications in portions of the band 3-50 MHz are compatible with existing services and applications in these bands.

**BACKGROUND:**

Resolution **612 (WRC-07)** asks WRC-11 to consider allocations to the radiolocation service between 3 and 50 MHz, in bands not to exceed 600 kHz each, for the operation of oceanographic radars. The bands are to be determined by ITU-R sharing studies.

Resolution 612 recognizes that oceanographic radars have been operated on an experimental basis for more than 30 years, and that the developers of these experimental systems have made efforts to mitigate interference to other services. Although oceanographic radars operate through the use of ground wave propagation, the spectrum to be considered, particularly below 30 MHz, reliably supports sky wave propagation, the refraction of signals back toward the earth by the ionosphere, enabling long-distance communication. Most of the users of incumbent services below 30 MHz rely on this mode of propagation.

Given the reliance of the mobile, amateur and broadcasting services on sky wave propagation, the widespread geographic location of these services' incumbent users and listeners and near constant use of these services at all times of the day somewhere in the world, sharing with the mobile, broadcast and amateur services would be difficult. Further, the maritime, aeronautical, and standard time and frequency services are incompatible with HF oceanographic radar because of the safety aspects of these services.

**U.S. VIEW:** The United States is of the view that if an allocation to the radiolocation service within 3-50 MHz is to be adopted, compatibility with incumbent services must be demonstrated. Sharing with the maritime, aeronautical, standard time and frequency, broadcasting, and amateur services should be avoided.

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