***WAC Informal Working Group (IWG)-2***

***Modifications to***

***NTIA's Preliminary View on Agenda Item 1.22 (see WAC/005(13.01.09))***

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**DRAFT PRELIMINARY VIEWS ON WRC-11**

**AGENDA ITEM 1.22**: to examine the effect of emissions from short-range devices on radiocommunication services, in accordance with Resolution **953 (WRC-07)**

**ISSUE**: Resolution **953 (WRC-07)** invites the ITU-R to study the emissions from short-range devices (SRDs), and in particular radio-frequency identification devices (RFIDs), inside and outside the ISM bands. It also describes the need to ensure adequate protection of radiocommunication services from SRD emissions.

**BACKGROUND**: Resolution **953 (WRC-07)** describes short range devices (SRDs) as radio transmitters or receivers or both that generate and use radio frequencies locally. The Resolution describes ultra-wideband technologies (UWB), radio frequency identification devices (RFIDs) and similar devices as SRDs. The Resolution also recognizes that SRDs, in particular RFIDs, hold promise for an array of new applications that may provide benefits for users. The Resolution requests the ITU-R to study emissions from SRDs, in particular RFIDs, inside and outside the frequency bands designated in the Radio Regulations for ISM applications to ensure adequate protection of radiocommunication services.

Within the United States, a flexible regulatory regime has been implemented in the ISM bands, setting basic technical requirements that facilitate spectrum sharing among license-exempt devices while minimizing constraints on product designs. This regime has led to the implementation of a variety of license-exempt devices, including short-range devices, in the United States, such as cordless telephones, wireless access systems, RFIDs, push-to-talk walkie-talkie like products, alarm systems and baby monitors.

Short-range devices have been studied in the past in both Working Parties 1A and 1B. Recommendation ITU-R SM.1538, "Technical and operating parameters and spectrum requirements for short range radiocommunication devices", was adopted in 2001. The ITU-R revised this Recommendation in 2003 and in 2006, and work on further revisions continues in Working Party 1B. In addition to discussing technical and operating characteristics, Recommendation ITU-R SM.1538-2 provides the applications, common frequency ranges and the radiated power limits of several administrations' regulatory regimes as guidance. Recommendation ITU-R SM.1538-2 recommends that "these devices should not be restricted more than necessary in their use and should be subject to recognized certification and verification procedures."

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Resolution **953 (WRC-07)** mentions ultra-wideband systems in *Considerings (b) and (d)*. Such devices have been studied extensively in Task Group 1/8, resulting in the production of four Recommendations: ITU-R SM.1754 (Measurement techniques of ultra-wideband transmissions), SM.1755 (Characteristics of ultra-wideband technology), SM.1756 (Framework for the introduction of devices using ultra-wideband technology) and SM.1757 (Impact of devices using ultra-wideband technology on systems operating within radiocommunication services). Resolution **953 (WRC-07)** notes all of these recommendations in *Recognizing (a)*.

Resolution 953 also recognizes that the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has developed standards on RFID characteristics. The ISO has developed numerous RFID standards for automatic identification and item management. One standard, known as the ISO 18000 series, covers the air interface protocol for systems used to track goods in the supply chain. Other ISO standards cover RFID devices for diverse uses such as animal tracking, personal identification cards and vehicle toll collection.

**U.S. VIEW**: The United States views the regulation of short-range devices as a national matter. As such, the United States does not believe that changes to the Radio Regulations are needed to address this agenda item.

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