

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DRAFT PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Agenda 1.4 To consider, based on the results of ITU-R studies, any further regulatory measures to facilitate introduction of new aeronautical mobile (R ) service(AM (R )S) systems in the bands 112-117.975 MHz, 960-1164 MHz and 5000-5030 MHz in accordance with Resolution 413 (Rev. WRC-07), 417 (WRC-07), and 420 WRC-07).

Background Information

WRC-07 adopted this agenda item in accordance with the Resolutions referenced above. WP-5B is the lead ITU-R Working Party for this agenda item. It has carried out studies in accordance with provisions of these resolutions. One of the main focuses of these studies has been to determine the amount of spectrum required to support the newly-proposed service.

In the process of conducting studies in WP-5B, the question has been raised as to whether the newly-proposed service and some of its indicated applications is indeed an aeronautical mobile route service. The Radio Regulations define this service in No. 1.32, and 1.33, respectively, as a mobile service between aeronautical stations and aircraft stations that are reserved for communications relating to safety and regularity of flight, primarily along national or international civil air routes.

It appears, however, that some of what is being proposed does not involve aircraft directly, and involves transmissions between fixed locations. Were these “fixed” applications to be excluded, the amount of spectrum required to satisfy the agenda item would be reduced significantly to the extent that the 5000-5010 MHz and 5010-5030 MHz allocation would not be required, and could be met in other 5 GHz AM(R)S bands.

The RNSS allocations 5000-5030 MHz were newly allocated to the Radio-Navigation Satellite Service (RNSS) at WRC-03. They were part of a set of actions that increased the amount of spectrum available to the RNSS. Since WRC-03, there has been a large increase in ITU filings for RNSS bands. Further, the anticipated launch of new RNSS systems will completely use all available RNSS allocations at lower frequencies. In addition there has been a large increase in the number and types of services provided by the RNSS. Therefore, the availability of the 5 GHz RNSS allocations has increased in importance as the basis for providing for the future growth of the RNSS.

The importance of the availability of the 5 GHz RNSS allocations has been recognized by the provisions of Resolution 420.

Resolution 420, at *Recognizing d)* states:

“that protection of RNSS and the Radio Astronomy service must first be demonstrated before additional services can be allocated in the bands between 5000-5030 MHz.”

Studies in WP-5B have not demonstrated such protection.

Resolution 420 at *Resolves 1* states that the ITU-R investigate, with priority, AM(R)S spectrum requirements for surface applications in the 5 GHz range, in order to determine if they can be fulfilled in the band 5091-5150 MHz. Investigations appear to indicate that for the AM(R)S applications that support aeronautical mobile service, sufficient spectrum is available to satisfy this requirement, and therefore it would not be necessary to use the 5000-5030 MHz RNSS bands.

Proposal

USA/1.4.1/1 NOC

**Reason:** There is sufficient spectrum in the band 5091-5150 MHz to meet the AM(R)S requirements of this agenda item as called for in Resolution 420.