

Mr. John Giusti
Acting Chief of the International Bureau
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street SW
Washington, DC 20554

Dear Mr. Giusti:

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) on behalf of the Executive Branch agencies, approves the release of draft Executive Branch proposals for WRC-11 agenda items 1.2, 1.6 (Res. 955), 1.23, and 1.24.

NTIA proposes no change (NOC) for agenda items 1.2, 1.6 (Res. 955), and 1.23. Under agenda item 1.24, NTIA proposes a 50 MHz extension of the current meteorological-satellite service allocation in the 7 750 – 7 850 MHz band. This additional spectrum will provide the necessary bandwidth for the transmission of un-coded raw instrument data.

NTIA considered the Federal agencies' input toward the development of U.S. proposals for WRC-11. NTIA forwards this package for your consideration and review by your WRC-11 Advisory Committee. Dr. Darlene Drazenovich is the primary contact from my staff.

Sincerely,

(Original Signed August 11, 2009)

Karl B. Nebbia
Associate Administrator
Office of Spectrum Management

Enclosures

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DRAFT PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Agenda Item 1.2: *taking into account the ITU-R studies carried out in accordance with Resolution 951 (Rev. WRC-07), to take appropriate action with a view to enhancing the international regulatory framework*

Background Information: Agenda item 1.2 originated at WRC-03 as agenda item 7.1, Resolution 951 (WRC-03), “Options to improve the international spectrum regulatory framework.” The Director’s Report to WRC-07 includes the results of the ITU-R studies in response to Resolution 951 (WRC-03). The conference concluded that it was necessary for the ITU-R to evaluate various options. These options include maintenance of the current practice (no change to the international spectrum regulatory framework), the review and possible revision of existing service definitions, introduction of a new provision in the Radio Regulations enabling substitution between assignments of specific services, and introduction of composite services in the Table of Frequency Allocations. Resolution 951 (Rev.WRC-07) details these options and provides the guidelines for implementation of this resolution.

To date, ongoing ITU-R studies contained in the Working Document towards Preliminary Draft New Report on Enhancing the International Spectrum Regulatory Framework (Annex 3 to Doc. 1B/88), do not conclude that there is a need to change the current international spectrum regulatory framework.

Proposal:

NOC USA/A11.2/1

Reasons: ITU-R studies do not conclude that there is a need for changes to the international spectrum regulatory framework. Maintaining the current international spectrum regulatory framework provides flexibility to enable new technologies and convergence of services. This is consistent with CPM method A (no change to the Radio Regulations are necessary to satisfy the agenda item).

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DRAFT PROPOSAL FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Agenda Item 1.6: *to review No. 5.565 of the Radio Regulations in order to update the spectrum use by the passive services between 275 GHz and 3 000 GHz, in accordance with Resolution 950 (Rev.WRC 07), and to consider possible procedures for free-space optical-links, taking into account the results of ITU R studies, in accordance with Resolution 955 (WRC 07)*

Background Information: Agenda item 1.6 addresses two distinct issues. The content of this proposal addresses only the consideration of possible procedures for free-space optical links (Resolution 955 (WRC-07)).

Resolution 955 (WRC-07) considers possible procedures for free-space optical links. Free space communication links operating above 3 000 GHz have been in existence for many years. No. 1005 of the Annex to the ITU Convention indicates that the term radiocommunication is limited to “electromagnetic waves of frequencies arbitrarily lower than 3 000 GHz, propagated in space without artificial guide.” In 2002, the Plenipotentiary Conference adopted Resolution 118 (Marrakesh) which resolves that “world radiocommunication conferences can include in agendas for future conferences, items relevant to spectrum regulation of frequencies above 3 000 GHz and take any appropriate measures, including revision of the relevant parts of the Radio Regulations.” The outcome of the 2010 Plenipotentiary Conference might affect this agenda item should that conference change or remove the upper limit of 3 000 GHz in the radio wave definition.

Because emitters used in near-infrared, free-space links have extremely narrow beamwidth, and terrestrial emitters can only cause interference over very short distances, cases of terrestrial interference will be very rare and easily resolved on a local basis. Moreover, interference between inter-satellite links would also be rare due to directed and narrow beamwidths, and the vast geometry of space.

The ITU-R has not conducted studies related to procedures for the use of free space optical links; therefore, there is no need to modify the Radio Regulations.

Proposal:

NOC USA/AI 1.6 (Res. 955)/1

RESOLUTION 955 (WRC-07)

Consideration of procedures for free-space optical links

Reasons: There is no evidence to suggest procedures for free space optical links are needed.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DRAFT PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Agenda Item 1.23: *to consider an allocation of about 15 kHz in parts of the band 415-526.5 kHz to the amateur service on a secondary basis, taking into account the need to protect existing services*

Background Information: The maritime mobile service is a primary user of the frequency band under consideration for this agenda item. No. **5.82A** advises, “The use of the band 495-505 kHz is limited to radiotelegraphy.” No. **5.82B** advises, “Administrations authorizing the use of frequencies in the band 495-505 kHz by services other than the maritime mobile service shall ensure that no harmful interference is caused to the maritime mobile service in this band or to the services having allocations in the adjacent bands, noting in particular the conditions of use of the frequencies 490 kHz and 518 kHz, as prescribed in Articles **31** and **52**.” NAVTEX services operate on 490 kHz and 518 kHz per Resolution **339 (Rev. WRC-07)**. The band 495-505 kHz provides international harmonization and necessary maritime propagation characteristics for global harmonization of maritime services.

The maritime community also has emerging requirements for globally harmonized interoperable maritime spectrum in support of safety and security requirements in 415-526.5 kHz.

Proposal:

NOC USA/AI 1.23/1

ARTICLE 5
Frequency allocations

Reasons: No changes to Article **5** (Frequency allocations) of the Radio Regulations are necessary. The maritime community supports the use 415-526.5 kHz for the existing maritime services. This also meets the emerging requirements for globally harmonized interoperable maritime spectrum in support of safety and security requirements in 415-526.5 kHz.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DRAFT PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Agenda Item 1.24: *to consider the existing allocation to the meteorological-satellite service in the band 7 750-7 850 MHz with a view to extending this allocation to the band 7 850-7 900 MHz, limited to non-geostationary meteorological satellites in the space-to-Earth direction, in accordance with Resolution 672 (WRC-07)*

Background Information: The estimated data rates for the next generation of non-geostationary meteorological satellites (MetSat), circa 2018-2020, are expected to be on the order of about 225 - 230 Mbps. This data rate requires 150 MHz of spectrum to provide the necessary bandwidth for the transmission of un-coded raw instrument data. Extension of the current 100 MHz meteorological-satellite service allocation into the band 7 850 – 7 900 MHz will provide a contiguous 150 MHz (7 750-7 900) to meet this requirement. Sharing within the proposed 50 MHz extension involves the same radiocommunication services that currently share the band 7 750 – 7 850 MHz with MetSat (limited to NGSO) on a co-primary basis.

Compatibility analyses (Document 7B/121 Annex 08) performed by WP 7B between MetSat and fixed service concluded that the potential extension band 7 850-7 900 MHz can be shared under the same conditions as the current 7 750-7 850 MHz allocation.

Proposal:

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

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

MOD USA/AI1.24/1

7 250-8 500 MHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
7 750-7 900	FIXED METEOROLOGICAL-SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOD 5.461B MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	
▼		

Deleted: 7 850

Deleted: 7 850-7 900 . FIXED ¶
MOBILE except aeronautical mobile

MOD USA/AI1.24/2

5.461B The use of the band 7750-~~7 900~~ MHz by the meteorological-satellite service (space-to-Earth) is limited to non-geostationary satellite systems.

Deleted: 7 850

Reasons: To extend the current MetSat allocation by 50 MHz to 7 900 MHz with consequential change to the footnote.