



PUBLIC NOTICE

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THE FCC'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE 2003 WORLD RADIOCOMMUNICATION CONFERENCE APPROVES PRELIMINARY VIEWS AND DRAFT PROPOSALS

On November 15, 2001, the World Radiocommunication Conference Advisory Committee (WRC-03 Advisory Committee) adopted preliminary industry views and proposals on numerous issues that the 2003 World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-03) will address. The WRC-03 Advisory Committee was established by the Commission in January 2001 to assist it in the development of proposals for WRC-03. To that end, the WRC-03 Advisory Committee has forwarded the recommendations it has developed since its August meeting to the Commission for consideration. We have attached to this Public Notice the WRC-03 Advisory Committee's recommendations. We appreciate the substantial amount of work that the WRC-03 Advisory Committee has put into developing its recommendations. This Public Notice requests comments on all of these preliminary views and proposals.

Based upon our initial review of the recommendations forwarded to the Commission, the International Bureau in coordination with other Commission Bureaus and Offices tentatively concludes that we can generally support the preliminary views and proposals recommended by the WRC-03 Advisory Committee. We seek comment on these recommendations.

In addition, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) has submitted to the Commission preliminary views and draft proposals that have been developed by the Executive Branch Agencies. We also request comment on these preliminary views and draft proposals.

The comments provided will assist the FCC in its upcoming consultations with the U.S. Department of State and NTIA in the development of U.S. preliminary views and proposals. Once agreed by these agencies of the U.S. Government, preliminary views and proposals will be used by U.S. delegations at bilateral, regional and international meetings. The preliminary views and proposals that are attached to this Public Notice may evolve as we approach WRC-03 and during the course of interagency discussions. Therefore, they do not constitute the final national position on these issues.

The complete texts of these preliminary views and draft proposals are also available in the FCC's Information Reference Center, Room CY-A257, 445 12th Street, SW, Washington, DC 20554 and by accessing the FCC's WRC-03 world wide web site at <http://www.fcc.gov/wrc-03>. To comment on the preliminary views and proposals, please submit an original and one copy of your comments to the Office of the Secretary, Federal Communications Commission, 445 12th Street, SW, Washington, DC 20554 and provide a courtesy copy to Alex Roytblat, FCC WRC-03 Director, Room 6-B505. Comments should refer to specific preliminary views by document number. The deadline for comments on the preliminary views, draft proposals and NTIA letters is **December 14, 2001**.

I. Informal Working Group 6: Public Protection and Other Issues

DRAFT PROPOSAL FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Doc. WAC/075(15.11.01)

WRC-2003 Agenda Item 1.7: *to consider issues concerning the amateur and amateur-satellite services:*

ISSUES: 1.7.1 possible revision of Article S25;

BACKGROUND:

Agenda Item 1.7.1. At WRC-95, one administration proposed to delete from Article S25 the requirement that amateurs demonstrate Morse code capability to be licensed to operate on frequencies below 30 MHz. Instead, a review of Article S25 was placed on the preliminary agenda for WRC-99. At WRC-97 this agenda item was moved to the preliminary agenda for WRC-01. At WRC-2000 the item was confirmed on the agenda for WRC-03.

Article S25 contains 11 paragraphs, only one of which relates to the Morse code requirement. In 1996 the International Amateur Radio Union (IARU), an ITU Sector Member, initiated a review of the entire Article by publishing a discussion paper and soliciting comment. Several iterations of the paper and discussions at three regional conferences over a three-year period culminated in the adoption of a consensus view in 1998. This consensus view supports the following principles:

- Retention of the requirement that administrations shall verify the technical and operational qualifications of any person wishing to operate an amateur station. The specific qualifications are subject to change over time and more appropriately belong in an ITU-R Recommendation than in a treaty document. Accordingly, Recommendation M.[RAM.QUAL] was developed in Working Party 8A and has been adopted by Study Group 8 by correspondence.
- Protection of the non-commercial nature of the amateur and amateur-satellite services.
- Inclusion of specific provisions to recognize the disaster communications role of the amateur service and to facilitate global roaming by amateur stations.
- Relief from the existing prohibition on transmitting international communications on behalf of third parties.
- Elimination of the provision forbidding radiocommunications between amateurs of different countries if the administration of one of the countries has notified that it objects to such communications.
- Elimination of redundant provisions that simply repeat regulations that apply generally to all radio services.

By applying these principles the IARU was able to redraft Article S25, reducing it from 11 to just six paragraphs. The IARU draft of Article S25 does *not* include the Morse code requirement (present paragraph S25.5). The following USA proposal, while not identical in all respects to the IARU recommendation, is consistent in all major respects.

PROPOSAL:

USA/xx/1

Amateur Services

Section 1. Amateur Service

MOD

S25.1 1. Administrations shall verify the technical and operational qualifications of any person wishing to operate an amateur station.

Reasons:

To establish technical and operational qualifications of amateur operators.

MOD

S25.2 2. (1) Transmissions between amateur stations of different countries shall be limited to communications incidental to the purposes of the amateur service or of a personal character.

(2) Except with the authority of the relevant administration granted to meet a particular operational need, transmissions between amateur stations shall not be encoded for the purpose of obscuring their meaning.

Reasons:

Renumbering of existing provisions.

MOD

S25.3 3. Administrations are urged to take the steps necessary to allow amateur stations to prepare for and meet communication needs in the event of a natural disaster.

Reasons:

Recognizes disaster communications role of the amateur service.

MOD
S25.4

4. An administration may, without issuing a licence, permit a person who has been granted a license to operate an amateur station by another administration, to operate an amateur station while that person is temporarily in its territory, subject to such conditions or restrictions it may impose.

Reasons:

To facilitate global roaming by amateur stations.

Section II. Amateur-Satellite Service

MOD
S25.5

5. The provisions of Section I of this Article shall apply equally, as appropriate, to the amateur-satellite service.

Reasons:

Consequential renumbering.

MOD
S25.6

6. Administrations authorising space stations in the amateur-satellite service shall ensure that sufficient earth command stations are established before launch to ensure that any harmful interference caused by emissions from a station in the amateur-satellite service can be immediately eliminated.

Reasons:

Restatement of requirement and eliminating provisions already covered in Article **S15**.

SUP
S25.7 through S25.11.

II. Informal Working Group 7: Regulatory Issues and Future Agendas

DRAFT REVISED PRELIMINARY VIEWS ON WRC-03

Doc. WAC/045rev1(15.11.01)

WRC-2003 Agenda Item 1.30[c]: to consider possible changes to the procedures for the advance publication, coordination and notification of satellite networks in response to Resolution 86 (Minneapolis, 1998)

ISSUE [c]: Reduction of Data Requirements - Potential modifications to Articles S9 and S11 of the Radio Regulations (RR) and associated appendices to the RR (*e.g.*, Appendix S4) with respect to the amount and type of information submitted to the Radiocommunication Bureau for coordination and notification.

BACKGROUND: Resolution 86 (Minneapolis, 1998) resolves to request WRC-2000 and subsequent WRCs to continually review and update the advance publication, coordination and notification procedures, including the associated technical characteristics, and the related Appendices of the Radio Regulations, so as to ensure that they reflect the latest technologies, as well as to achieve additional simplification and cost savings for the Radiocommunication Bureau and administrations.

There is still a 32-month backlog for ITU publication of coordination special sections for satellite networks. WRC-03 may see proposals to simplify the RR procedures to speed up processing of coordination requests. There is ongoing work in WP4A related to proposed simplification of filings. WP4A is addressing the restructuring of the data to be supplied in notices to the ITU as well as suggesting amendments to Appendix S4 that would require certain data only for most interfering and most sensitive carriers and provision of e.i.r.p. instead of input power to antennas. The re-structuring and the amendments to Appendix S4 are closely linked. The current WP4A studies cover certain congested FSS bands only, with the intention of expanding ultimately to remaining FSS bands and other services. The WP4A work may be reflected in the CPM 2002 report.

PRELIMINARY VIEW: The U.S. is in favor of simplification of filings for coordination and notification. Any reduction in mandatory Appendix S4 coordination/notification information (ApS4/II) should be such that information essential to interference analyses is not eliminated. Additionally, any reduction in the ApS4/II data should not inadvertently eliminate administrations/networks for which coordination would be required under the existing Radio Regulations and Appendix S4. The benefits from simplifying or reformatting the Appendix S4 data to reduce repetition should be carefully weighed against the potential cost of consequential modifications to the ITU software for capturing, validating and storing the data. Elimination of redundant information is encouraged.

III. NTIA Draft Preliminary Views and Proposals

A. Preliminary views approved by NTIA:

UNITED STATES

DRAFT PRELIMINARY VIEWS ON WRC-03

WRC-2003 Agenda Item 1.15c: to review the results of studies concerning the radionavigation-satellite service in accordance with Resolutions **604 (WRC-2000)**, **605 (WRC-2000)** and **606 (WRC-2000)**;

ISSUE: Resolution 604: To determine whether the provisional pfd of -171 dB (W/m²) is the appropriate value.

BACKGROUND: WRC-2000 introduced new space-to-space and space-to-Earth allocations to the RNSS in the band 5 010-5 030 MHz. In order to protect radio astronomy from detrimental interference, RR **S5.443B** includes a provisional aggregate pfd value of -171 dB (W/m²) in a 10 MHz bandwidth at any RA observatory site that cannot be exceeded for more than 2% of the time in the band 4 990-5 000 MHz. Under Resolution **604 (WRC-2000)**, the ITU-R is to review the provisional limit.

ITU-R Working Party 8D is the lead group addressing this issue and developing Conference Preparatory Meeting text. Working Party 7D has confirmed that the value of -171 dB(W/m²) is the necessary value and is considering a methodology for computing the aggregate level, as well as, how to address the time during which the pfd can be exceeded taking into account the characteristics of the radio astronomy antenna.

U.S. VIEW (Resolution 604): The United States believes that the pfd value of -171 dB(W/m²) is the appropriate level. The United States continues to study the regulatory aspects of use of an aggregate protection level. At the same time, the United States is concerned about extensive requirements that might be placed on the ITU Radio Bureau to implement processes to verify that such pfd's are not exceeded. In addition, the use of allocation provisions (footnotes) in one frequency band that specify protection levels for services operating in a different band should be limited to particular cases where such protection is not obtainable otherwise. In this instance the allocation table has been modified to add allocations where there is a high probability that interference may result from the operation of the new systems unless special measures are taken. In other cases the normal provisions of the Radio Regulations are sufficient to ensure compatibility of use. (September 15, 2001)

UNITED STATES
DRAFT PRELIMINARY VIEWS ON WRC-03

WRC-2003 Agenda Item 1.31c: to consider the additional allocations to the mobile-satellite service in the 1-3 GHz band, in accordance with **Resolutions 226 (WRC-2000)** and **227 (WRC-2000)**;

ISSUE: Additional allocations to MSS (Earth-to-space) in the 1- 3 GHz band

BACKGROUND: Resolutions **226** and **227** call for expanding the frequency bands to be examined for possible allocation to MSS in the event that the studies of the specific frequency band referred to in these resolutions (1 518-1 525 and 1 683-1 690 MHz - see additional preliminary views under agenda item 1.31) lead to an unsatisfactory conclusion. The ITU-R is to carry out sharing studies in order to recommend alternative MSS (Earth-to-space) frequency bands in the 1-3 GHz range, but excluding the band 1 559-1 610 MHz, for consideration at WRC-03. The Resolutions go on to state that the MSS allocations should be on a global basis, preferably in the vicinity of the existing MSS allocations around 1.5/1.6 GHz.

The need for additional spectrum for MSS is not well supported. Previous ITU-R conference preparatory documentation refers to a substantial unmet need for additional MSS spectrum. However, in light of recent developments where many MSS services have not had market success, it is questionable whether additional MSS is a high priority given other demands for spectrum in the 1 to 3 GHz range. No immediate need for additional MSS spectrum has been expressed in the United States. In fact the FCC is currently conducting a proceeding (ET-Docket-00-258) that may result in reducing the amount of MSS spectrum allocated in the 2 GHz bands.

The scope of the WRC agenda item might include consideration of any spectrum band between 1 and 3 GHz and so could affect many different spectrum interests. Only the 1 670-1 675 MHz band has been mentioned as an alternative. Internationally, this band was identified for aeronautical public correspondence by WARC-92 in RR **S5.380**. The band is included in the preliminary WRC-03 documentation from the responsible ITU-R study group, WP8D, as a possibility for a new MSS earth-to-space allocation. This band is also the subject of a current U.S. reallocation proposal in FCC Docket ET-00-221. In this rulemaking there was a proposal made for MSS uplinks but this was not acted on.

U.S. VIEW: No requirements for additional MSS allocations in the 1 to 3 GHz range have been identified. There are large demands by many other services for additional spectrum in this frequency range. The United States does not believe that the 1 670-1 675 MHz band will be suitable for MSS use for uplinks, nor has any corresponding downlink spectrum been identified. (September 15, 2001)

B. Draft proposals approved by NTIA:

United States of America

DRAFT PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Agenda Item 1.4: to consider the results of studies related to **Resolution 114 (WRC-95)**, dealing with the use of the band 5 091-5 150 MHz by the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) (limited to non-GSO MSS feeder links), and review the allocations to the aeronautical radionavigation service and the fixed-satellite service in the band 5 091-5 150 MHz;

Background Information: The frequency band 5 000-5 250 MHz is allocated on an international basis to the aeronautical radionavigation service (ARNS). Currently only the 5 030-5 150 MHz portion has a defined ARNS function; namely the microwave landing system (MLS), with only the 5 030-5 091 MHz portion containing defined MLS channels. However, ICAO has identified the band 5 091-5 150 MHz for expansion for MLS. In addition, the aviation community is exploring other applications in the 5 091 - 5 150 MHz band. The fixed satellite service (FSS) (Earth-to-space), limited to non-geostationary mobile-satellite service (MSS) feeder links, is also allocated to the band 5 091-5 150 MHz in accordance with **S5.444A**. Also, the fixed-satellite service is allocated on a primary (Earth-to-space) in the band 5 150-5 250 MHz for the use of feeder uplinks for Non-Geostationary Mobile Satellite Service systems (**S5.447A**). The 5 091-5 150 MHz band was allocated on a co-primary basis to the FSS for NGSO MSS feeder uplinks under **S5.444A** with the conditions that:

- prior to 1 January 2010, the use of the band 5 091-5 150 MHz by feeder links of non-geostationary-satellite systems in the mobile-satellite service shall be made in accordance with **Resolution 114 (WRC-95)**;
- prior to 1 January 2010, the requirements of existing and planned international standard systems for the aeronautical radionavigation service which cannot be met in the 5 000-5 091 MHz band, shall take precedence over other uses of this band;
- after 1 January 2008, no new assignments shall be made to stations providing feeder links of non-geostationary mobile-satellite systems;
- after 1 January 2010, the fixed-satellite service will become secondary to the aeronautical radionavigation service.

There has been very little growth in the MSS industry since the allocation was made. Two MSS systems have implemented spacecraft tracking and control operations and one system has begun commercial service using the 5 091 – 5 150 MHz band for transmitting communications traffic, as well as, command signals, from gateway earth stations to the NGSO spacecraft. These systems are successfully coexisting with the ARNS. Furthermore, civil aviation has not expanded its use to the band 5 091 - 5 150 MHz for MLS. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) is looking at alternatives to the instrument landing system (such as greater MLS implementation) before an all-weather Global Navigation Satellite System capability is available. There has been successful coordination between the FSS and ARNS based on ITU-R **S.1342**, "Method for determining coordination distances, in the 5 GHz band, between the international standard microwave landing system in the aeronautical radionavigation service and non-geostationary mobile satellite service stations providing feeder uplink services." These

studies showed that compatibility between MLS receivers and MSS feeder links (Earth-to-space) could exist if sufficient geographical separation exists between the two stations. As a result, Recommendation **S.1342** was adopted to trigger coordination between the two operators to determine the acceptability of an MSS site, possibly with or without restrictions.

Proposal:

USA/ /1
NOC

S5.444

Reasons: The allocations and conditions specified in the footnote are sufficient to accommodate both the ARNS and FSS for the foreseeable future.

USA/ /2
NOC

S5.444A

Reasons: The allocations and conditions specified in the footnote are sufficient to accommodate both the ARNS and FSS for the foreseeable future.

USA/ /3
MOD

RESOLUTION 114 (WRC-9503)

Use of the band 5 091-5 150 MHz by the fixed-satellite service (Earth-to-space) (limited to feeder links of the non-geostationary mobile-satellite service)

Reasons: Editorial

resolves

- 1 that the provisions of this Resolution and of Nos. **S5.444** and **S5.444A** shall enter into force on 18 November 1995;
- 2 that administrations authorizing stations providing feeder links for non-GSO mobile-satellite systems in the frequency band 5 091-5 150 MHz shall ensure that they do not cause harmful interference to stations of the aeronautical radionavigation service;

USA/ /4
MOD

- 3 that the allocation to the aeronautical radionavigation service and the fixed-satellite service in the frequency band 5 091-5 150 MHz should be reviewed at ~~WRC-01~~a future competent WRC,

Reasons: The dates in the resolution are obsolete. By changing the date to a future competent WRC leaves the option for instructing the ITU-R to study the sharing of the band between MSS feeder links and ARNS at an appropriate time.

urges administrations

- 1 when authorizing stations of the aeronautical radionavigation service, to assign frequencies giving priority to the band below 5 091 MHz;
- 2 when assigning frequencies in the band 5 091-5 150 MHz before 1 January 2010 to stations of the aeronautical radionavigation service or to stations of the fixed-satellite service providing feeder links of the non-GSO mobile-satellite service (Earth-to-space), to take all practicable steps to avoid mutual interference between them,

instructs ITU-R

- 1 to study the technical and operational issues relating to sharing of this band between the aeronautical radionavigation service and the fixed-satellite service providing feeder links of the non-GSO mobile-satellite service (Earth-to-space);

USA/ /5
MOD

- 2 to bring the results of these studies to the attention of ~~WRC-01~~a future competent WRC,

Reasons: The dates in the resolution are obsolete. By changing the date to a future competent WRC leaves the option for instructing the ITU-R to study the sharing of the band between MSS feeder links and ARNS at an appropriate time.

United States of America

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE ¹

Agenda Item 1.19: to consider regulatory provisions to avoid misapplication of the non-GSO FSS single-entry limits in Article **S22** based on the results of ITU-R studies carried out in accordance with Resolution **135 (WRC-2000)**;

Background Information: WRC-2000 adopted, in Article **S22**, a combination of single-entry validation, operational and, for 3 and 10 meter antennas in the 10.7-12.75 GHz band, single-entry additional operational equivalent power flux-density (epfd) limits to be met by non-GSO FSS systems in order to protect GSO FSS and GSO BSS networks in parts of the frequency range 10.7-30 GHz. Misapplication of non-GSO FSS single-entry epfd limits could occur by artificially splitting or combining the number of transmit stations associated with a non-GSO FSS system. As stated in the CPM Report to WRC-2000, it was agreed that such misapplication would invalidate the entire basis of the derivation of the single-entry limits. Misapplication of these limits could:

¹ RCS – 1393_rev1

- a) Cause excess interference into GSO networks;
- b) Reduce the number of non-GSO FSS systems that could be implemented in an allocated frequency band;
- c) Affect the regulatory requirements for a non-GSO FSS system in the ITU coordination notification process; and
- d) Affect non-GSO FSS systems that meet the single-entry limits in Article **S22**.

Resolution **135 (WRC-2000)** was adopted for the purpose of conducting technical studies and considering regulatory procedures, in time for consideration by WRC-03, to ensure that there will not be any misapplication of limits in Tables **S22-1** (epfd_↓), **S22-2** (epfd_↑), and **S22-3** (epfd_{is}) of Article **S22**. Further, Resolution **135** instructs the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau to review and, if appropriate, revise as of the end of WRC-03, any finding previously made in respect of compliance with the limits contained in Article **S22** for a non-GSO FSS system, for which notification information has been received on or after 22 November 1997. The Bureau's review and revision of findings is to be based on the studies undertaken by the ITU-R pursuant to Resolution **135** after WRC-2000.

Proposal:

ARTICLE S22

Space services¹

USA/ /4

NOC

Section II – Control of interference to geostationary-satellite systems

Reasons: The current Radio Regulations are adequate. There have been no apparent cases involving potential misapplication of the single-entry epfd limits nor technical studies to support new regulatory procedures.

United States of America

DRAFT PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Agenda Item 1.31: to consider the additional allocations to the mobile-satellite service in the 1-3 GHz band, in accordance with Resolutions **226 (WRC-2000)** and **227 (WRC-2000)**;

BACKGROUND: WRC-2000 considered proposals for an allocation to the mobile-satellite service (MSS) (space-to-Earth) in Regions 1 and 3 in the frequency band 1 518-1 525 MHz. This band is adjacent to the 1 525-1 559 MHz band in use by GSO MSS operators. An earlier proposal, using the

1 559-1 567 MHz band considered in response to Resolution **220 (WRC-97)**, was dismissed by WRC-2000 and this band will not be considered further for MSS use.

WRC-2000 concluded in Resolution **226** that the proposed allocation to the MSS (space-to-Earth) at 1 518-1 525 MHz due to their potentially widespread emissions upon the Earth from either geostationary or non-geostationary systems, could have an impact on the terrestrial mobile service, including aeronautical mobile and aeronautical mobile telemetry, in all three Regions. Resolution **226** also states there is a need to review the pfd values in Appendix **S5** in order to ensure that they are adequate to protect new point-to-multipoint systems operating in the fixed service in the band, as well as, a need to study sharing between the MSS and aeronautical mobile telemetry in all the Regions in the band.

Recommendation ITU-R M.1459 gives the values needed for protection of the aeronautical mobile service for telemetry systems in the 1 452-1 525 MHz band from geostationary satellites operating in the MSS. The required separation distances between co-frequency telemetry and MSS operations are very large, making the feasibility use of the 1 518-1 525 MHz band by MSS anywhere in the world questionable.

There has been no MSS implemented in the 1 492-1 525 MHz band due to the incompatibility between aeronautical telemetry and MSS systems.

WRC-2000 also considered proposals for worldwide allocation of the band 1 683-1 690 MHz to the MSS (Earth-to-space) in response to Resolution **213 (WRC-95)**. The frequency band 1 675-1 710 MHz is allocated to the MSS (Earth-to-space) in Region 2 on a co-primary basis. However, the 1 683-1 690 MHz is mainly used by the meteorological-satellite (MetSat) and meteorological aids (MetAids) services. While there are only a limited number of main MetSat earth stations operating in this band in all three Regions, there are a large number of MetSat earth stations operating in Regions 2 and 3, and the locations of many of these stations are unknown. Sharing between MetSat and MSS in the band 1 675-1 690 MHz is feasible only if appropriate separation distances are maintained.

Sharing between MetSat and MSS may not be feasible in those countries where a large number of MetSat stations are deployed. Recommendation ITU-R **SA.1158-2** indicates that additional studies are required in order to determine the criteria for coordination between MSS and the MetSat service for GVAR/S-VISSR stations operated in the band 1 683-1 690 MHz in Regions 2 and 3.

Other spectrum identified in Resolution **213** included 1 690-1 710 MHz, however, it has been concluded in the ITU-R that co-channel sharing between MSS and MetAids is not feasible and that co-frequency sharing between MetAids and MetSat services is not feasible. Therefore, the WMO has identified future spectrum requirements for MetAids operations as limited to the 1 675-1 683 MHz portion of the 1 675-1 700 MHz band, but some administrations will continue to require spectrum in the range 1 683-1 690 MHz for MetAids operations.

The existing Region 2 allocation includes the provision that MSS operation should not constrain current and future development of the MetSat service, as specified in No. **S5.377**. No MSS services have been implemented under the Region 2 allocation in this band.

Proposal:

**USA/ /1
MOD**

1 492-1 525 MHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
1 492-1 525 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile S5.341 S5.342	1 492-1 525 FIXED MOBILE S5.343 MOBILE SATELLITE (space to Earth) S5.348A S5.341 S5.344 S5.348	1 492-1 525 FIXED MOBILE S5.341 S5.348A

**USA/ /2
SUP**

~~**S5.348**~~

Reasons: There are no requirements for MSS systems in Region 2.

**USA/ /3
SUP**

~~**S5.348A**~~

Reasons: There are no MSS systems operating in this band, none are currently planned. This allocation has not proven to be useful since it was established in 1992. Also, there are no demonstrated spectrum requirements for MSS systems, which necessitate the continuance of an MSS allocation to Region 2 in this band.

USA/ /4
MOD

1 675-1 710 MHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
<p>1 675-1 690 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS FIXED METEOROLOGICAL- SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile S5.341</p>	<p>1 675-1 690 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS FIXED METEOROLOGICAL- SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile MOBILE SATELLITE (Earth to space) S5.341 S5.377</p>	<p>1 675-1 690 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS FIXED METEOROLOGICAL- SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile S5.341</p>
<p>1 690-1 700 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS METEOROLOGICAL- SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) Fixed Mobile except aeronautical mobile S5.289 S5.341 S5.382</p>	<p>1 690-1 700 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS METEOROLOGICAL- SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE SATELLITE (Earth to space) S5.289 S5.341 S5.377 S5.381</p>	<p>1 690-1 700 METEOROLOGICAL AIDS METEOROLOGICAL- SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) S5.289 S5.341 S5.381</p>
<p>1 700-1 710 FIXED METEOROLOGICAL- SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile S5.289 S5.341</p>	<p>1 700-1 710 FIXED METEOROLOGICAL- SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile MOBILE SATELLITE (Earth to space) S5.289 S5.341 S5.377</p>	<p>1 700-1 710 FIXED METEOROLOGICAL- SATELLITE (space-to-Earth) MOBILE except aeronautical mobile S5.289 S5.341 S5.384</p>

USA/ /5
SUP

~~S5.377~~

Reasons: There are no MSS systems operating in this band, none are currently planned. This allocation has not proven to be useful since it was established in 1992. Also, there are no demonstrated spectrum requirements for MSS systems, which necessitate the continuance of an MSS allocation to Region 2 in this band.

Appendix S5

ANNEX 1

USA/ /6
MOD

TABLE S5-2

Frequency band (MHz)	Terrestrial service to be protected	Coordination threshold values				
		GSO space stations		Non-GSO space stations		% FDP (in 1 MHz) (NOTE 1)
		pfd (per space station) calculation factors (NOTE 2)		pfd (per space station) calculation factors (NOTE 2)		
		<i>P</i>	<i>r</i> dB/degrees	<i>P</i>	<i>r</i> dB/degrees	
1 492-1 525	Analogue FS telephony (NOTE 4)	146 dB(W/m ²) in 4 kHz and 128 dB(W/m ²) in 1 MHz	0.5	146 dB(W/m ²) in 4 kHz and 128 dB(W/m ²) in 1 MHz	0.5	
		128 dB(W/m ²) in 1 MHz	0.5	128 dB(W/m ²) in 1 MHz	0.5	25

NOTE 4— Exceptions for the band 1 492-1 525 MHz are as follows:

4.1— For the land mobile service on the territory of Japan (No. ~~S5.348A~~): 150 dB(W/m²) in 4 kHz at all angles of arrival is applicable to all satellite space-to-Earth emissions.

4.2— For the aeronautical mobile service for telemetry (No. ~~S5.343~~), the requirement for coordination is determined by frequency overlap (No. ~~S5.348~~).

Reasons: Consequential changes due to the deletion of the MSS service from the band 1 492- 1 525 MHz.