

Mr. Donald Abelson
Chief of the International Bureau
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street SW
Washington, D.C. 20554

Dear Mr. Abelson:

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), on behalf of the Executive Branch Agencies, has approved the release of an additional draft Executive Branch proposal for WRC-03. This proposal considers the federal agency inputs toward the development of U.S. Proposals for WRC-03.

The enclosed document contains a draft proposal, which addresses agenda item 1.36. This proposal is forwarded for your consideration and review by your WRC-03 Advisory Committee. Jim Vorhies from my staff will contact Alexander Roytblat and reconcile any differences between NTIA and FCC views.

Sincerely,

(Original Signed November 13, 2002)
Fredrick R. Wentland
Acting Associate Administrator
Office of Spectrum Management

Enclosures

United States of America

DRAFT PROPOSAL FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Agenda Item 1.36: to examine the adequacy of the frequency allocations for HF broadcasting from about 4 MHz to 10 MHz, taking into account the seasonal planning procedures adopted by WRC-97;

Background Information: Since prior to HFBC WARC-84 it was recognized that there was inadequate spectrum worldwide for the Broadcasting Service, and especially in the band 4-10 MHz. Broadcasting service proposals submitted to WARC-92 identified the need for 700 kHz of additional spectrum below 10 MHz. However, WARC-92 only allocated 200 kHz, specifically,

5900-5950 kHz	=	50 kHz
7300-7350 kHz	=	50 kHz
<u>9400-9500 kHz</u>	=	<u>100 kHz</u>
Total	=	200 kHz

In addition, RR **5.134** limits these frequencies to single sideband (SSB) emissions or any other spectrum efficient methods recommended by ITU-R. RR **5.136** allocates these bands to other services until 1 April 2007. Resolution **537(WRC-97)** called for a survey of HF broadcasting transmitters and receivers with emphasis on the worldwide distribution of SSB transmitters and receivers. ITU-R completed this survey in 1999 and submitted its report at WRC-2000, concluding that the limited availability of SSB transmitters and receivers did not justify the mandated conversion from double sideband (DSB) to SSB.

ITU-R Working Party 6E, in drafting the CPM text for agenda item 1.36, provided further evidence that there is a serious shortage of spectrum available to the HF Broadcasters. The CPM text shows the need for some 800 kHz of additional spectrum to eliminate the current situation of co-channel and adjacent channel collisions now taking place worldwide in the 6, 7, and 9 MHz broadcasting bands. This is based on actual data for the year 2000, collected at the regional high frequency coordinating conferences (introduced by WRC-97 as part of Article **12**).

Additionally, there is the data from the FCC-licensed broadcasters. These HF Broadcasters are currently using, on a non-interference basis, some 80 frequency hours in the WARC-92 bands and another 350-plus hours of "Out of Band" use elsewhere in the spectrum not allocated to the broadcasting service. Figures on a worldwide basis may be deduced from the seasonal schedules required by Article **12**, and administered by the High Frequency Co-ordination Conference (HFCC).

The results of the previously referred to studies on HF Broadcasting spectrum requirements confirm that the following proposed additional spectrum below 10 MHz would reduce considerably the present spectrum deficiencies for this service:

4500-4650 kHz	=	150 kHz
5060-5250 kHz	=	90 kHz
5840-5900 kHz	=	60 kHz (*)
7350-7650 kHz	=	300 kHz (*)(**)

9290-9400 kHz = 110 kHz (*)
 9900-9940 kHz = 40 kHz (*)

850 kHz

* Band adjacent to the HF broadcasting bands governed by Article 12.

** Band location may need to be revised in light of actions decided with respect to WRC-03 agenda item 1.23.

Requirements of Other Services in the 4 to 10 MHz Bands

All of these bands identified by ITU-R Working Party 6E to accommodate new broadcasting allocations are currently allocated to the fixed and/or mobile services and are extensively used. Sharing between the fixed, mobile and broadcasting services is not practical. Therefore, no additional allocations can be made to broadcasting service in the 4 to 10 MHz bands.

Proposal:

USA/ /1 NOC

4 438-9 400 kHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
4 438-4 650 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)		4 438-4 650 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile
4 650-4 700	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	
4 700-4 750	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	
4 750-4 850 FIXED AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) LAND MOBILE BROADCASTING 5.113	4 750-4 850 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R) BROADCASTING 5.113	4 750-4 850 FIXED BROADCASTING 5.113 Land mobile
4 850-4 995	FIXED LAND MOBILE BROADCASTING 5.113	
4 995-5 003	STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL (5 000 kHz)	
5 003-5 005	STANDARD FREQUENCY AND TIME SIGNAL Space research	
5 005-5 060	FIXED BROADCASTING 5.113	
5 060-5 250	FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile 5.133	
5 250-5 450	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	

5 450-5 480 FIXED AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) LAND MOBILE	5 450-5 480 AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	5 450-5 480 FIXED AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) LAND MOBILE
5 480-5 680	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R) 5.111 5.115	
5 680-5 730	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR) 5.111 5.115	
5 730-5 900 FIXED LAND MOBILE	5 730-5 900 FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile (R)	5 730-5 900 FIXED Mobile except aeronautical mobile (R)
5 900-5 950	BROADCASTING 5.134 5.136	
5 950-6 200	BROADCASTING	
6 200-6 525	MARITIME MOBILE 5.109 5.110 5.130 5.132 5.137	
6 525-6 685	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	
6 685-6 765	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	
6 765-7 000	FIXED Land mobile 5.139 5.138	
7 000-7 100	AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE 5.140 5.141	
7 100-7 300 BROADCASTING	7 100-7 300 AMATEUR 5.142	7 100-7 300 BROADCASTING
7 300-7 350	BROADCASTING 5.134 5.143	
7 350-8 100	FIXED Land mobile 5.144	
8 100-8 195	FIXED MARITIME MOBILE	
8 195-8 815	MARITIME MOBILE 5.109 5.110 5.132 5.145 5.111	
8 815-8 965	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (R)	
8 965-9 040	AERONAUTICAL MOBILE (OR)	
9 040-9 400	FIXED	

Reasons: The requirements of existing services preclude the allocation of additional spectrum to the broadcasting service.