

United States of America

DRAFT PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE¹

Agenda Item 1.3: in accordance with Resolution **747 (WRC-03)**, consider upgrading the radiolocation service to primary allocation status in the bands 9 000-9 200 MHz and 9 300-9 500 MHz, and extending by up to 200 MHz the existing primary allocations to the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) and the space research service (active) in the band 9 500-9 800 without placing undue constraint on the services to which the bands are allocated;

The 200 MHz extension of the primary EESS (active) and SRS (active) allocations in the 9500-9800 MHz band

Background Information: The band 9 500-9 800 MHz is allocated on a primary basis to the Earth exploration-satellite (EESS) (active), space research (SRS) (active), radiolocation and radionavigation services. In order to satisfy requirements for increased resolution of global environmental and land use monitoring and terrain mapping of planetary surfaces, EESS (active) and the SRS (active) allocations require an increase of 200 MHz.

The ITU-R studied the compatibility between EESS (active) and the existing services in the two bands identified by Resolution **747 (WRC-03)** for consideration as extension bands.

Results of ITU-R tests and measurements indicate that representative radiolocation and radionavigation radars do not suffer any performance degradation due to any of the representative EESS (active) waveforms. Results of various ITU-R compatibility studies combined with these test and measurements indicate that sharing is feasible in the additional 200 MHz of spectrum between the EESS (active) and existing services in either the 9 300-9 500 MHz band or the 9 800-10 000 MHz band. Since the SRS (active) systems operate in the vicinity of planets and celestial bodies other than the Earth, these systems need not show compatibility with Earth-based systems.

The proposal provides for an extension of 200 MHz to the EESS (active) and SRS (active). It extends the protection given in RR **5.476A** to the radiolocation and radionavigation services in the existing 9 500-9 800 MHz band to this extension. Given that the extension is only required for wideband systems that could not operate within the existing allocation, the proposal restricts the use of the extension band to wideband systems.

¹ The United States has previously adopted a proposal concerning the radiolocation part of this agenda item covering some of the same frequency bands as this proposal. This proposal is in addition to that earlier proposal.

Proposal

USA/ /01 MOD

8 500-10 000 MHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
.....		
9 300-9 500	<u>EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active)</u> RADIIONAVIGATION 5.476 Radiolocation <u>SPACE RESEARCH (active)</u> 5.427 5.474 5.475 <u>MOD 5.476A ADD 5.XXX</u>	
9 500-9 800	EARTH EXPLORATION-SATELLITE (active) RADIOLOCATION RADIIONAVIGATION SPACE RESEARCH (active) <u>MOD 5.476A</u>	
9 800-10 000	RADIOLOCATION Fixed 5.477 5.478 5.479	

Reasons: Provides a worldwide contiguous primary allocation to meet the requirements of EESS (active) and SRS (active) systems for global environmental monitoring and surface terrain mapping.

USA/ /02 MOD

5.476A In the band 9 3500-9 800 MHz, stations in the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) and space research service (active) shall not cause harmful interference to, or constrain the use and development of, stations of the radionavigation and radiolocation services. (WRC-9707)

Reasons: Extends the provisions of RR **5.476A** in the existing 9 500-9 800 MHz band to the 9 300-9 500 band.

USA/ /03 ADD

5.XXX The use of the band 9 300-9 500 MHz by Earth exploration-satellite service (active) and space research service (active) is limited to systems that cannot be accommodated within the 9 500-9 800 MHz band and that require bandwidths larger than 300 MHz.

Reasons: The extension is only required for wideband systems that cannot operate within the existing 9 500 - 9 800 MHz allocation.

USA/ /04 SUP

RESOLUTION 747 (WRC-03)

Possible upgrade of the radiolocation service to primary allocation status in the frequency bands 9 000-9 200 MHz and 9 300-9 500 MHz, and possible extension of the existing primary allocations to the Earth exploration-satellite service (active) and the space research service (active) in the band 9 500-9 800 MHz

Reasons: As a consequence to the completion of agenda item 1.3 at WRC-07, Resolution 747 can be suppressed.
