DRAFT PROPOSAL FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

WRC-07 Agenda Item 1.4: To consider frequency-related matters for the future development of IMT-2000 and systems beyond IMT-2000 taking into account the results of ITU-R studies in accordance with Resolution **228 (Rev. WRC-03)**.

Background:

Document IWG-3/WRC-07/Proposal/Doc. 20 proposes no change to the International Table of Frequency Allocations in the band 3650-3700 MHz, because of the potential for interference to satellite downlinks deployed in the same geographic area.

In the United States, fixed and mobile terrestrial services are allocated on a primary basis in 3650-3700 MHz and the FCC adopted service rules to govern the terrestrial operations with the intent of stimulating the rapid expansion of broadband wireless services. When adopting the terrestrial allocations, the FCC limited the FSS use to certain grandfathered sites[1] in order to ensure availability of the band for terrestrial services. Further, use of the FSS allocation is limited to international/inter-continental systems.

Any US proposal for no change to expand terrestrial use of the band internationally because of concerns with interference to or constraining satellite use would be inconsistent with domestic use of the band, and would disenfranchise domestic terrestrial users from the benefits of a potential global market. It would send the wrong message internationally, especially as the United States decided to limit satellite use in the band in order to facilitate broader terrestrial use. Unlike the satellite operations in the United States above 3700 MHz, which is much more heavily used with satellites at approximately 2 degree spacing across the domestic arc and the corresponding higher number of associated earth stations, the United States does not believe that the limited number of satellites and earth stations below 3700 MHz present the same sharing concerns and therefore do not justify a no change proposal from the United States. Further, it is common US policy to promote international use that is harmonized with its domestic use. US service providers who use the 3650-3700 MHz band and manufacturers who build equipment for the band would benefit from harmonized use outside of the United States, as economies of scale would result in lower equipment costs which could also be passed on to US consumers.

However, given the type of terrestrial use in the US (e.g., low EIRP limits), the United States does not propose the identification of the 3650-3700 MHz band under agenda item 1.4.

Proposal:

Considering the above perspectives, the United States has decided not to have a proposal under agenda item 1.4 on 3650-3700 MHz.

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[1] Although there are only 49 grandfathered sites, BWA transmitters must be coordinated within a 150 km radius around each of these sites. Many of the grandfathered sites are in close proximity, resulting in a significant overlap of the 150 km coordination zones (see Attachment 1)

Reason: Unlike the satellite operations in the US above 3700 MHz, which is much more heavily used with satellites at approximately 2 degree spacing across the domestic arc and the corresponding higher number of associated earth stations, the United States does not believe that the limited number of satellites and earth stations below 3700 MHz present the same sharing concerns and therefore do not justify a no change proposal from the United States. Further, it would send the wrong message internationally, especially as the United States decided to limit satellite use in the band in order to facilitate broader terrestrial use. However, given the type of terrestrial use in the US (e.g., low EIRP limits), the United States does not propose the identification of the 3650-3700 MHz band under agenda item 1.4.

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Attachment 1 (for information; not intended to be part of the proposal)