

United States of America

DRAFT PROPOSAL FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Agenda Item 1.13: taking into account Resolutions **729 (WRC-97)**, **351 (WRC-03)** and **544 (WRC-03)**, to review the allocations to all services in the HF bands between 4 MHz and 10 MHz, excluding those allocations to services in the frequency range 7 000-7 200 kHz and those bands whose allotment plans are in Appendices **25**, **26** and **27** and those whose channeling arrangements are in Appendix **17**, taking account of the impact of new modulation techniques, adaptive control techniques and the spectrum requirements for HF broadcasting;

Background Information: Changes to Article 25 made at WRC-03 encourage administrations to take the necessary steps to allow amateur stations to prepare for and meet communication needs in support of disaster relief. Most administrations recognize the amateur services as serving humanitarian and disaster relief agencies as well as non-government organizations such as the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. The amateur services provide emergency communications on a local, national and international basis as an adjunct to normal communications, and in many cases provide the first information about disasters and serve as the only communications link when communications infrastructures are destroyed.

Based on the recommendation of the 1978 CCIR Special Preparatory Meeting, WARC-79 accepted the principle that, like other high-frequency radio services, the amateur service should have access to a family of frequency bands so communications can be maintained as propagation conditions change. Particularly in the higher latitudes, there are many times when the maximum usable frequency (MUF) is below 7 MHz but is too far above the next lowest amateur frequency band (3.8, 3.9 or 4.0 MHz, depending upon the Region) for communication to be supported in that band.

There is successful experience with amateur operation in the band 10 100-10 150 kHz, which is allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis and the amateur service on a secondary basis.

Since 1999, a number of administrations have authorized amateur service operations on specific voice-frequency bandwidth channels, subject to No. 4.4 of the Radio Regulations, as follows:

5 260 CAN, G	5 332 USA, FNL, ISL, NOR
5 269 CAN	5 348 USA, FNL, ISL, NOR
5 280 CAN, FNL, ISL, NOR, G	5 368 USA, FNL, ISL, NOR
5 290 CAN, FNL, ISL, NOR, G	5 373 USA, FNL, ISL, NOR
5 300 FNL	5 400 CAN, FNL, ISL, NOR, G
5 319 CAN	5 405 USA, CAN, ISL, NOR, G
5 329 CAN	

Operating experience has shown that these frequencies have the desired radio propagation characteristics and that amateur operations can co-exist without interference to the fixed and mobile services.

A secondary allocation of 150 kHz would allow sufficient bandwidth to meet amateur service requirements while dynamically avoiding frequencies in use by other services.

Proposal:

USA/ /1 MOD

ARTICLE 5

**Frequency allocations
Section IV – Table of Frequency Allocations**

5 003-7 450 kHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	Region 2	Region 3
5 250-5 450260	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	
5 260-5-410	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile <u>Amateur</u>	
5 410-5 450	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile	

Reasons: Allocation of a band at 5 MHz to the amateur service, on a secondary basis, will provide communications at times when the MUF is below 7 MHz and above the next lower amateur frequency band. Use of listen-before-transmit techniques avoids interference to the primary services.