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ERRATUM

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS SEEKS COMMENT ON RECOMMENDATIONS APPROVED BY THE WORLD RADIOCOMMUNICATION CONFERENCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

OIA Docket No. 24-30

On August 7, 2024, the Office of International Affairs released a *Public Notice*, DA 24-774, in the above captioned proceeding, seeking comment on recommendations approved by the World Radiocommunications Conference Advisory Committee (WAC PN) in OIA Docket No. 24-30. This Erratum amends **Attachment B** of the *Public Notice* by replacing the ANNEX, associated with "AGENDA ITEM 1.13." See new ANNEX attached.

ANNEX

List of bands within the frequency range 694/698 - 2 700 MHz which the U.S. believes should not be studied

Band (MHz)	Description
902-908	Not identified for IMT in R2 by ITU footnotes. (See RR No. 5.317A.)
960-1164	FCC's SCS R&O 14Mar24 is not supported in bands with USG primary allocations.
	Not identified for IMT by ITU footnotes; not in M.1036.
	Internationally standardized civil aviation systems in AM(R)S and ARNS safety services.
1164-1300	FCC's SCS R&O 14Mar24 is not supported in bands with USG primary allocations.
	Not identified for IMT by ITU footnotes; not in M.1036.
	Allocated to RNSS on a primary basis and used by GPS.
	Internationally standardized civil aviation systems in ARNS (inc'l RR No. 5.331) safety service and RNSS and
	RLS.
1300-1390	FCC's SCS R&O 14Mar24 is not supported in bands with USG primary allocations.
	Not identified for IMT by ITU footnotes; not in M.1036.
	Internationally standardized civil aviation systems in 1300-1370 MHz in ARNS safety service (inc'l RR No.
	5.334).
1390-1395	Not identified for IMT by ITU footnotes; not in M.1036.
	Keeping this frequency range clear as much as possible remains of high importance to radio astronomy
	operations (see 1400-1427, below).
1395-1400	FCC's SCS R&O 14Mar24 is not supported in bands with USG primary allocations.
	Not identified for IMT by ITU footnotes; not in M.1036.
	Keeping this frequency range clear as much as possible remains of high importance to radio astronomy
	operations (see 1400-1427, below; also note the need to study for harmonics impacts to the 2690-2700 MHz
	range, as specified in the AI 1.13 associated Resolution 253 (WRC-23)).

Band (MHz)	Description
1400-1427	FCC's SCS R&O 14Mar24 is not supported in bands with USG primary allocations.
	Exclusive passive frequency band:
	• RR No. 5.340 "All emissions are prohibited in the following bands: 1 400-1 427 MHz, (WRC-03)"
	• US246 "No station shall be authorized to transmit in the following bands: 1400-1427 MHz," Not identified for IMT by ITU footnotes; not in M.1036.
	This is THE fundamental/workhorse band for radio astronomy, as it contains the ubiquitous 21 cm neutral hydrogen line crucial for galactic and extragalactic structure/velocity detection. This band and that below it (due to doppler/redshift) are crucial for radio astronomy operation. In use by 10 stations of VLBA, the VLA,
	Green Bank Observatory, among many others in the U.S. and around the world (U.S. funded).
1427-1518	FCC's SCS R&O 14Mar24 is not supported in bands with USG primary allocations.
	US uses this band for Aeronautical Mobile Telemetry.
	Immediately adjacent frequencies to the crucial 1400-1427 MHz range; may represent a significant out-of-band
	interference challenge for passive systems such as radio astronomy.
1518-1559	FCC's SCS R&O 14Mar24 is not supported in bands with USG primary allocations.
	Not identified for IMT by ITU footnotes; not in M.1036.
	NOAA utilizes 1544-1545 MHz band for search and rescue satellite (SARSAT) downlink:
	• RR No. 5.356 "The use of the band 1544-1545 MHz by the mobile-satellite service (space-to-Earth) is
	limited to distress and safety communications"
	Internationally standardized civil aviation systems in MSS (space-to-Earth) with AMS(R)S access by footnotes,
	see Resolution 222 (Rev.WRC-23).
1559-1610	FCC's SCS R&O 14Mar24 is not supported in bands with USG primary allocations.
	Not identified for IMT by ITU footnotes; not in M.1036.
	Allocated to RNSS on a primary basis and used by GPS.
	Internationally standardized civil aviation systems in ARNS safety services and RNSS and MSS.

Band (MHz)	Description
1610-1670	FCC's SCS R&O 14Mar24 is not supported in bands with USG primary allocations.
	US246 "No station shall be authorized to transmit in the following bands: 1660.5-1668.4 MHz,"
	Not identified for IMT by ITU footnotes; not in M.1036.
	Primary allocations in the 1610.6-1613.8 MHz and 1660.5-1670 MHz range represent a profound sharing
	challenge, particularly with space-to-Earth transmissions. Significant work completed in protecting the 1610.6-
	1613.8 MHz range as recognized in RR No. 5.372 . In use by 10 stations of the VLBA, VLA, Green Bank
	Observatory.
	Internationally standardized civil aviation systems in 1610-1660.5 MHz in AMS(R)S safety services (inc'l
	Resolution 222 (Rev.WRC-23))
1670-1675	Not identified for IMT by ITU footnotes; not in M.1036.
1675-1710	FCC's SCS R&O 14Mar24 is not supported in bands with USG primary allocations.
	Not identified for IMT by ITU footnotes; not in M.1036.
	US uses the 1675-1695 MHz band for significant satellite downlinks.

1755-1850	FCC's SCS R&O 14Mar24 is not supported in bands with USG primary allocations.
	Significant US operations including satellite uplinks in 1761-1842 MHz.
2000-2700	The utilization of S/X band (above 2 GHz) for critical radio observations to provide input data to the
	celestial reference frame which underpins the RNSS service is a U.S. priority.
2025-2110	FCC's SCS R&O 14Mar24 is not supported in bands with USG primary allocations.
	Not identified for IMT by ITU footnotes.
	Footnote to the title of §5 of M.1036: "The 2025-2110 MHz band is not part of the frequency arrangements"
	RR No. 5.391 "In making assignments to the mobile service in the frequency bands 2 025-2 110 MHz and 2
	200-2 290 MHz, administrations shall not introduce high-density mobile systems, as described in
	Recommendation ITU-R SA.1154-0, and shall take that Recommendation into account for the introduction of
	any other type of mobile system. (WRC-15)"
	US utilizes 2025-2110 MHz band for command and satellite management uplinks; Critical band for US satellite
	operations.

Band (MHz)	Description
2200-2290	FCC's SCS R&O 14Mar24 is not supported in bands with USG primary allocations.
	Not identified for IMT by ITU footnotes; not in M.1036.
	RR No. 5.391 "In making assignments to the mobile service in the frequency bands 2 025-2 110 MHz and 2
	200-2 290 MHz, administrations shall not introduce high-density mobile systems, as described in
	Recommendation ITU-R SA.1154-0, and shall take that Recommendation into account for the introduction of
	any other type of mobile system. (WRC-15)"
	US utilizes 2200-2290 MHz band for data acquisition and communications downlinks; Critical band to US
	satellite operations.
2290-2300	FCC's SCS R&O 14Mar24 is not supported in bands with USG primary allocations.
	Not identified for IMT by ITU footnotes; not in M.1036.
	Primary SRS deep space (s-E) in 2290-2300 MHz.
2360-2395	FCC's SCS R&O 14Mar24 is not supported in bands with USG primary allocations.
	By RR No. 5.394 , US uses this band for Aeronautical Mobile Telemetry.
2400-2417	Not identified for IMT by ITU footnotes; not in M.1036.
2417-2450	Not identified for IMT by ITU footnotes; not in M.1036.
2450-2483.5	Not identified for IMT by ITU footnotes; not in M.1036.
2483.5-2500	FCC's SCS R&O 14Mar24 is not supported in bands with USG primary allocations.
	Not identified for IMT by ITU footnotes; not in M.1036.
2690-2700	FCC's SCS R&O 14Mar24 is not supported in bands with USG primary allocations.
	Exclusive passive frequency band:
	• RR No. 5.340 "All emissions are prohibited in the following bands:
	2 690-2 700 MHz, except those provided for by No. 5.422 , (WRC-03)"
	• US246 "No station shall be authorized to transmit in the following bands: 2690-2700 MHz,"
	Not identified for IMT by ITU footnotes; not in M.1036.
	This band is used for continuum observations, including by the VLBA (10 stations), the VLA, and Green Bank
	Observatory, as well as geodetic VLBI measurements key to maintaining RNSS system accuracy.