ATTACHMENT 1
to FCC Public Notice DA 13-1937

Recommendations presented at
19 September 2013 Meeting of
the Advisory Committee for
the 2015 World Radiocommunication Conference

Maritime Aeronautical and Radar Services

WAC/049(19.09.13)

United States of America
DRAFT PROPOSAL FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Agenda Item 1.18: to consider a primary allocation to the radiolocation service for automotive applications in the 77.5-78.0 GHz frequency band in accordance with Resolution **654 (WRC-12)**

Background information
Resolution **654 (WRC-12)** calls for WRC-15 to consider a primary allocation to the radiolocation service in the 77.5-78 GHz frequency band for automotive applications, based on appropriate technical, operational and regulatory studies, including sharing studies with services operating in the band and compatibility studies in nearby bands. The resolution also calls for evaluation of Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) safety-related applications that would benefit from global or regional harmonization.

The worldwide automotive industry is continuing development of vehicular radar systems that would operate in portions of the 76-81 GHz band for safety and operational purposes, including additional higher precision and full surrounded "cocoon" vehicle safety and assisted self driving capabilities. Such systems may contribute substantially to road safety, diminishing the increasing incidence of traffic fatalities and injuries due to driver distraction. The systems may also contribute to assisted and autonomous driving thrusts, helping meet consumer demands for assisted driver and support drive time needs.

The primary amateur and amateur-satellite allocation in the 77.5-78 GHz band was relocated from 75.5-76 GHz by action of WRC-03. Amateur service operation is almost universally point-to-point at high elevations using antennas with narrow beamwidths and narrow bandwidths compared to radiolocation systems. The band is shared with the secondary radio astronomy and space research (space-to-Earth) services. Additionally, radio astronomy observatories worldwide, including the Atacama Large Millimeter Array, built through an international collaboration, observe in the 76-81 GHz band. No. **5.149** states that, in this band, "administrations are urged to take all practicable steps to protect the radio astronomy service from harmful interference." ITU-R and private sector studies are evaluating compatibility and appropriate sharing criteria with these services.

Proposal:
USA/1.18/1

MOD

76-81 GHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	**Region 2**	**Region 3**
	…	
76-77.5	RADIO ASTRONOMY RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur-satellite Space research (space-to-Earth) 5.149	
77.5-78	AMATEUR AMATEUR-SATELLITE RADIOLOCATION 5.A118 Radio astronomy Space research (space-to-Earth) 5.149	
78-79	RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur-satellite Radio astronomy Space research (space-to-Earth) 5.149 5.560	
79-81	RADIO ASTRONOMY RADIOLOCATION Amateur Amateur-satellite Space research (space-to-Earth) 5.149	

[Editor's Note: Sharing studies will assess whether emission power limits are needed to avoid potential interference with the amateur and radio astronomy services. If studies conclude that emission power limits are needed, it would be necessary to add appropriate text referring to the system characteristics including power limits. It is anticipated that automotive radars will standardize their system and operational characteristics in order to harmonize operations on a world-wide basis in the band. WP 5A is developing a Recommendation ITU-R M.[AUTO] which describes the system and operational characteristics including power levels for automotive radars operating in the 76-81 GHz band.]

USA/1.18/2

ADD 5.A118
The use of the 77.5-78 GHz frequency band by the radiolocation service is limited to on-vehicle, on-ground automotive applications. [Emission power limits will be designated here if deemed necessary to avoid potential interference with the AS and RAS.]

USA/1.18/3

SUP

RESOLUTION 654 (WRC-12)

Allocation of the band 77.5-78 GHz to the radiolocation service to support automotive short-range high-resolution radar operations

Terrestrial Services

WAC/050(19.09.13)

PROPOSED EDITS TO NTIA DRAFT PROPOSAL ON WRC-15 AI 1.1

(REF. WAC/048(19.09.13))

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DRAFT PROPOSAL FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Agenda Item 1.1: *to consider additional spectrum allocations to the mobile service on a primary basis and identification of additional frequency bands for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT) and related regulatory provisions, to facilitate the development of terrestrial mobile broadband applications, in accordance with Resolution **233 (WRC-12)***

Background Information: WRC-15 will consider additional allocations to the mobile service on a primary basis and identification of additional frequency bands for IMT in accordance with Resolution **233 (WRC-12)**. ~~based on the results of ITU-R sharing and compatibility studies~~.

Article **5** allocates the 410-420 and 420-430 MHz bands to the mobile (except aeronautical mobile) service on a primary basis.~~,~~ ~~but does not designate~~ However, these bands are not identified for IMT. Some Administrations introduced Ppreliminary Views~~roposals~~ ~~in CITEL~~ supporting consideration of identifying~~ication of~~ the 410-430 MHz frequency ~~band~~ range for IMT. Thus far~~,~~ ~~but submitted~~ no new ITU-R studies have been initiated to show compatibility between IMT and incumbent services in this frequency range since the adoption of ITU-R Report M.2110.

No. **5.269** allocates the 420-430 MHz and 440-450 MHz bands to the radiolocation service on a primary basis in specified countries. Article **5** allocates the 430-440 MHz bands to the radiolocation service on a primary basis worldwide. ~~Some countries use~~ T~~t~~he 420-450 MHz bands are used in some countries for high-powered radars that detect and track earth-orbiting satellites and space debris. These radars also aid in identifying potential space debris hazards that could damage the International Space Station.

Report M. 2110 accessed the feasibility of sharing between an IMT-2000 system (MC-CDMA) operating in the 450-470 MHz band and the radiocommunication services having a primary allocation in Article 5 of the Radio Regulations in the 450-470 MHz band and in the adjacent 420-450 MHz and 470-480 MHz bands. The results indicate that for most cases, sharing between IMT-2000 base/mobile stations and the various types of radars when placed in adjacent spectrum is not feasible in the absence of mitigation. Based upon Report M.2110, it is logical to conclude that co-frequency sharing between IMT and the radiolocation service in the 420-450 MHz bands is not feasible. ~~There are no ITU-R studies showing compatibility between IMT systems and existing services in the 420-450 MHz band~~. ~~Therefore,~~

T~~t~~his proposal advocates no change to Article 5 Table of Frequency Allocations for the bands 420-450 MHz.

Proposal:

ARTICLE 5
Frequency allocations
Section IV – Table of Frequency Allocations
(See No. **2.1**)

NOC **USA/1.1/1**

410-460 MHz

Allocation to services		
Region 1	**Region 2**	**Region 3**
…		
420-430	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Radiolocation 5.269 5.270 5.271	
430-432 AMATEUR RADIOLOCATION 5.271 5.272 5.273 5.274 5.275 5.276 5.277	**430-432** RADIOLOCATION Amateur 5.271 5.276 5.278 5.279	
432-438 AMATEUR RADIOLOCATION Earth exploration-satellite (active) 5.279A 5.138 5.271 5.272 5.276 5.277 5.280 5.281 5.282	**432-438** RADIOLOCATION Amateur Earth exploration-satellite (active) 5.279A 5.271 5.276 5.278 5.279 5.281 5.282	
438-440 AMATEUR RADIOLOCATION 5.271 5.273 5.274 5.275 5.276 5.277 5.283	**438-440** RADIOLOCATION Amateur 5.271 5.276 5.278 5.279	
440-450	FIXED MOBILE except aeronautical mobile Radiolocation 5.269 5.270 5.271 5.284 5.285 5.286	

Reasons: ~~Any modifications to the 420-450 MHz band may place additional constraints on the allocated radiolocation service in specified countries on a primary basis in the bands 420-430 and 440-450 MHz.~~Based on ITU-R Report M. 2110, it is logical to conclude that co-frequency sharing between IMT and radiolocation service in the 420-450 MHz bands is not feasible.

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Space Services

WAC/051(19.09.13)

United States of America

DRAFT PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Agenda Item 1.10: to consider spectrum requirements and possible additional spectrum allocations for the mobile-satellite service in the Earth-to-space and space-to-Earth directions, including the satellite component for broadband applications, including International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT), within the frequency range from 22 GHz to 26 GHz, in accordance with Resolution **234 [COM6/16] (WRC-12)**;

Background information

WRC-12 adopted agenda item 1.10 in order to consider additional allocations to the mobile-satellite service (MSS) taking into account ITU-R studies in accordance with Resolution **234 (WRC-12)**. Resolution **234 (WRC-12)** invites the ITU-R to complete, for WRC-15, sharing and compatibility studies towards additional allocations to the mobile-satellite service in the Earth-to-space and space-to-Earth directions, within portions of the bands between 22 GHz and 26 GHz, while ensuring protection of existing services within these bands as well as taking into account No. **5.340** and No. **5.149**.

WARC-92 adopted numerous MSS allocations. However, WRC-97 and WRC-2000 made modifications to and suppressed some of these MSS allocations because sharing with other services was difficult or the conditions of use by MSS in some bands were impractical. WRC-12 considered possible new MSS allocations in the 4-16 GHz range under agenda item 1.25. ITU-R studies and WRC-12 determined that sharing with existing services by small mobile terminals in this range would require complex regulatory provisions and therefore, no MSS allocations resulted. As a consequence, WRC-12 agreed to include agenda item 1.10 on the agenda for WRC-15, to consider possible MSS allocations in the 22-26 GHz range.

For the Draft CPM text for this agenda item studies conducted concerning the many services presently allocated to the spectrum range 22-26 GHz for most if not all indicate that it would be very difficult to share with a new Mobile Satellite Service (MMS) having the assumed characteristics for a network need to operate in the part of the spectrum with the indicated indigenous propagation conditions.

Considering the use of existing MSS allocations, and considering the ongoing development of other systems employing mobile terminals, it appears that sufficient spectrum is allocated to accommodate the needs of the MSS. In addition, sharing with existing allocated services would be difficult.

Proposal:
NOC **USA/1.10/1**

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

Reasons: Considering current MSS use and new planned systems, the existing MSS allocations are sufficient. Sharing with incumbent services will require technical and operational constraints that will result in spectrum being impractical for use by the MSS. Additionally specific atmospheric propagation conditions around 24 GHz are such that the indicated telecommunication links cannot be achieved.

Regulatory Issues

WAC/052Rev.1(19.09.13)

PROPOSED EDITS TO NTIA DRAFT PROPOSAL ON WRC-15 AI 7

(REF. WAC/032(07.03.13))

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DRAFT PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Agenda Item 7: *to consider possible changes, and other options, in response to Resolution 86 (rev. Marrakesh, 2002) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, an advance publication, coordination, notification and recording procedures for frequency assignments pertaining to satellite networks, in accordance with Resolution **86 (Rev. WRC-07)** to facilitate rational efficient, and economical use of radio frequencies and any associated orbits, including the geostationary –satellite orbit*

Background Information: WRC-12 modified No. **11.49** to expand the time an administration is allowed to suspend the assignment to a space station from a two-year time period to three years. In addition, the administration does not need to notify the Bureau of the suspension during the first six months of the date the assignment was suspended as long as the assignment is brought back into use before the end of the six-month period. However, if the suspension lasts longer than six months, the administration must notify the Bureau of the suspension and then follow the procedures for bringing the assignment back into use within the three-year suspension period. Because of time constraints at WRC-12, the conference did not include regulatory procedures for the mechanics of when an administration notifies the Bureau of a suspension extending beyond the initial six-month period. Because of this omission, the Bureau proposed a Rule of Procedure (RoP) that would have cancelled the assignment if the Bureau did not receive a notification of the suspension before or at the end of the six-month period. On the other hand, the Bureau cancelling a frequency assignment due to late notification beyond six months may be inconsistent with the WRC-12 decision for administrations to have a maximum of three years from the suspension date to resume use of their frequency assignments. As a result, the Radio Regulations Board did not include cancellation of an assignment for a late suspended use notification in the adopted Rules of Procedure.

This proposal supports administrations notifying the Bureau ~~if~~ of a suspension lasting more ~~is greater~~ than six months by ~~but~~ providinges an incentive to administrations to notify the Bureau as soon as possible ~~it can~~ prior to ~~before~~ the end of the six-month period to avoid any possible reduction in the three-year maximum suspension period ~~time~~. Under this proposal, ~~I~~if an administration notifies the Bureau of a suspension beyond ~~the initial~~ six-months from the start of the suspension ~~period~~, then the maximum suspension period will be reduced by an amount equal to twice the delay beyond six months in providing such notification ~~Bureau will reduce the amount of time over the six-month period from the three-year period~~. As an example, notifying the Bureau of a suspension at the seven-month point (i.e., one month beyond the six month period ~~notification date of suspension~~) will reduce the maximum suspension period by two

months~~from the date the assignment was suspended (assignment suspension date)~~ (i.e., to two~~2~~ years and ten months) ~~(three years minus a penalty of two times one month for the one month late notification). As a result, an administration will only have a maximum of 2 years and four months to bring the assignment back into use from the notification date of suspension.~~

Proposal:

MOD USA/AI 7/1

11.49 Wherever the use of a recorded frequency assignment to a space station is suspended for a period exceeding six months, the notifying administration shall~~, as soon as possible, but preferably not later than six months from the date on which the use was suspended,~~ inform the Bureau of the date on which such use was suspended. When the recorded assignment is brought back into use, the notifying administration shall, subject to the provisions of No. **11.49.1** when applicable, so inform the Bureau, as soon as possible. The date on which the recorded assignment is brought back into use[22] shall be not later than three years from the date on which the use of the assignment was suspended provided that notification of the suspension was provided within six months from the date on which the use was suspended. If the notifying administration informs the Bureau of the suspension more than six months after the date on which the use of the assignment was suspended, this three-year time period shall be reduced. In this case, the amount by which the three-year period shall be reduced shall be equal to twice the amount of time that has lapsed between the end of the six month period and the time of notification of suspension ~~by double the time period beyond six months the notifying administration informed the Bureau from the date of the suspension~~. (WRC-~~12~~15)

Reasons: To add regulatory procedures when an administration notifies the Bureau of a suspension beyond the initial six-month period.

WAC/053(19.09.13)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DRAFT PRELIMINARY VIEWS FOR WRC-15

Agenda Item 9.1.5 consideration of technical and regulatory actions in order to support existing and future operation of fixed-satellite service earth stations within the band 3400-4200 MHz, as an aid to the safe operation of aircraft and reliable distribution of meteorological information in some countries in Region 1.[1]

BACKGROUND: In some countries in Region 1, remote and rural areas often lack a terrestrial communication infrastructure that meets the evolving requirements of modern civil aviation. In these cases, fixed- satellite service (FSS) earth stations are the only viable option to augment the communication infrastructure in order to satisfy the overall communications infrastructure requirements of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and to ensure distribution of meteorological information under the auspices of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). For many years, states and / or organizations within Region 1 have developed and implemented VSAT networks in this band to support all aeronautical communications services. The use of FSS earth stations deployed in some countries in Region 1 in the 3.4-4.2 GHz band for aeronautical communications has the potential to significantly enhance communications between air traffic control centers as well as with remote aeronautical stations.

Robust aeronautical communications infrastructure within Region 1 is essential for the safe operation of US Aircraft in that region and in the overall safe and efficient operation of air navigation worldwide.

Recommendation **724 (WRC-07)** "Use by civil aviation of frequency allocations on a primary basis to the fixed-satellite service" recommends that administrations "encourage the implementation of VSAT systems that could support both aeronautical and other communications requirements" where terrestrial infrastructure may be lacking, and invites ICAO to continue to assist developing countries to improve their aeronautical telecommunications including use of VSATs.
Resolution **154 (WRC-12)** *resolves to invite ITU-R* to study possible technical and regulatory measures in some countries in Region 1 to support the existing and future FSS earth stations in the 3 400-4 200 MHz band used for satellite communications related to safe operation of aircraft and reliable distribution of meteorological information. The Resolution notes that the FSS is not a safety service. The Resolution instructs the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau to include the results of these studies in his Report to WRC-15 for the purposes of considering adequate actions in response to the *resolves to invite ITU-R* stated above. The 3 400-3 600 MHz band is identified for IMT in 83 countries in Region 1 through Footnote 5.430A of the Radio Regulations (RR).

[1] This matter has been included in the Outline of the draft CPM Report to WRC-15 and is addressed in the Allocation of ITU-R preparatory work for WRC-15. *See* Administrative Circular (CA/201), Results of the first session of the Conference Preparatory Meeting for WRC-15 (CPM15-1), at Annexes 7 and 8.

It is noted that this band is within a suitable frequency range proposed by WP 5D for consideration under Agenda Item 1.1, "to consider additional spectrum allocations to the mobile service on a primary basis and identification of additional frequency bands for International Mobile Telecommunications (IMT). Resolution 233 considers "that harmonized worldwide band and harmonized frequency arrangements for IMT and other mobile broadband systems are highly desirable in order to achieve global roaming and the benefit of economies of scale."

It is further noted that some work has already been done in the ITU-R to address sharing between FSS systems in the 3.4-4.2 GHz band such as: Report ITU-R S.2199 on studies on compatibility of broadband wireless access systems and FSS networks in the 3 400-4 200 MHz band; and Report ITU-R M.2109 on sharing studies between International Mobile Telecommunications-Advanced (IMT-Advanced) systems and geostationary-satellite networks in the fixed-satellite service in the 3 400-4 200 MHz and 4 500-4 800 MHz frequency bands.

U.S. View: The United States is of the view that, as stated in *noting a* of Resolution **154 (WRC-12),** FSS is not a safety service; although it does serve as an aid to the safe operation of aircraft and reliable distribution of meteorological information in some countries in Region 1. The US supports ITU-R studies under Resolution **154 (WRC-12)** in order to explore measures that Administrations in some countries in Region 1 may be able to employ to facilitate protection of VSATs used for the transmission of aeronautical and meteorological information in the 3.4 to 4.2 GHz frequency band from other services operating in the band. Any proposed regulatory changes would need to also take into account any regulatory changes proposed under Agenda item 1.1.

WAC/054(19.09.13)

PROPOSED EDITS TO NTIA DRAFT PROPOSAL ON WRC-15 AI 9.2
(REF. WAC/044(19.09.13))

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DRAFT PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Agenda Item 9: *to consider and approve the Report of the Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau, in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention*

9.2 *on any difficulties or inconsistencies encountered in the application of the Radio Regulations*

Background Information: Agenda item 9.2 is a standing agenda item. The Director of the Radiocommunication Bureau (BR) submits a report to the World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC) outlining various difficulties or inconsistencies encountered in the application of the Radio Regulations (RR) since the previous conference under this agenda item. This agenda item invites Administrations to consider possible amendments to the RR to address these issues.

Based on a Member State's contribution to WRC-12, the Conference examined inconsistencies that exist with respect to the application of "*Additional allocation*" and "*Different category of service*" in Article 5. WRC-12 noted that numerous footnotes identified as "*Additional allocation*" do not conform to the application of Nos. 5.34 to 5.37, which is only to be applied in the case of an allocation for an area smaller than a Region, or in a particular country. The term "*Different category of service*" is applied in many footnotes without a corresponding description in Section II of Article 5.

Recognizing the complexity of these issues, WRC-12 concluded that Administrations should further examine these issues during this study cycle and requested the Director to report to WRC-15 on these issues.

There are well over 250 footnotes in Article 5, which contain additional allocations (188), alternative allocations (36), and different categories of service (42). At the last few WRCs, the Director could not specify any difficulties in applying footnote allocations containing these terms. Therefore, WRC-15 should not expend resources to examine each instance of their use. Instead, WRC-15 should clarify the appropriate use of the term, "different category of service" in section II of Article 5 of the Radio Regulations. WRC-15 and future WRCs should address any inconsistencies related to the use of these terms as a part of specific agenda items, as appropriate (e.g., country footnotes pursuant to Resolution **26** (Rev. WRC-07)).

Proposals:

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

Section II – Categories of services and allocations

NOC **USA/9.2/1**

5.34 *Additional allocations*

Reasons: To facilitate the efficient work of WRC-15 and future WRCs, Conferences, on an ad hoc basis as a part of specific agenda items, as appropriate (e.g., country footnotes pursuant to Resolution **26** (Rev. WRC-07)), should address any inconsistencies related to "*additional allocation*" which may be identified by Working Parties or the Special Committee.

NOC **USA/9.2/2**

5.35 1) Where a band is indicated in a footnote of the Table as "also allocated" to a service in an area smaller than a Region, or in a particular country, this is an "additional" allocation, i.e. an allocation which is added in this area or in this country to the service or services which are indicated in the Table (see No. **5.36**).

Reasons: To facilitate the efficient work of WRC-15 and future WRCs, Conferences, on an ad hoc basis as a part of specific agenda items, as appropriate (e.g., country footnotes pursuant to Resolution **26** (Rev. WRC-07)), should address any inconsistencies related to "*additional allocation*" which may be identified by Working Parties or the Special Committee.

NOC **USA/9.2/3**

5.36 2) If the footnote does not include any restriction on the service or services concerned apart from the restriction to operate only in a particular area or country, stations of this service or these services shall have equality of right to operate with stations of the other primary service or services indicated in the Table.

Reasons: To facilitate the efficient work of WRC-15 and future WRCs, Conferences, on an ad hoc basis as a part of specific agenda items, as appropriate (e.g., country footnotes pursuant to Resolution **26** (Rev. WRC-07)), should address any inconsistencies related to "*additional allocation*" which may be identified by Working Parties or the Special Committee.

NOC **USA/9.2/4**

5.37 3) If restrictions are imposed on an additional allocation in addition to the restriction to operate only in a particular area or country, this is indicated in the footnote of the Table.

Reasons: To facilitate the efficient work of WRC-15 and future WRCs, Conferences, on an ad hoc basis as a part of specific agenda items, as appropriate (e.g., country footnotes pursuant to Resolution **26** (Rev. WRC-07)), should address any inconsistencies related to "*additional allocation*" which may be identified by Working Parties or the Special Committee.

NOC **USA/9.2/5**

5.38 *Alternative allocations*

Reasons: To facilitate the efficient work of WRC-15 and future WRCs, Conferences, on an ad hoc basis as a part of specific agenda items, as appropriate (e.g., country footnotes pursuant to Resolution **26** (Rev. WRC-07)), should address any inconsistencies related to "*alternative allocation*" which may be identified by Working Parties or the Special Committee.

NOC **USA/9.2/6**

5.39 1) Where a band is indicated in a footnote of the Table as "allocated" to one or more services in an area smaller than a Region, or in a particular country, this is an "alternative" allocation, i.e. an allocation which replaces, in this area or in this country, the allocation indicated in the Table (see No. **5.40**).

Reasons: To facilitate the efficient work of WRC-15 and future WRCs, Conferences, on an ad hoc basis as a part of specific agenda items, as appropriate (e.g., country footnotes pursuant to Resolution **26** (Rev. WRC-07)), should address any inconsistencies related to "*alternative allocation*" which may be identified by Working Parties or the Special Committee.

NOC **USA/9.2/7**

5.40 2) If the footnote does not include any restriction on stations of the service or services concerned, apart from the restriction to operate only in a particular area or country, these stations of such a service or services shall have an equality of right to operate with stations of the primary service or services, indicated in the Table, to which the band is allocated in other areas or countries.

Reasons: To facilitate the efficient work of WRC-15 and future WRCs, Conferences, on an ad hoc basis as a part of specific agenda items, as appropriate (e.g., country footnotes pursuant to Resolution **26** (Rev. WRC-07)), should address any inconsistencies related to "*alternative allocation*" which may be identified by Working Parties or the Special Committee.

NOC **USA/9.2/8**

5.41 3) If restrictions are imposed on stations of a service to which an alternative allocation is made, in addition to the restriction to operate only in a particular country or area, this is indicated in the footnote.

Reasons: To facilitate the efficient work of WRC-15 and future WRCs, Conferences, on an ad hoc basis as a part of specific agenda items, as appropriate (e.g., country footnotes pursuant to Resolution **26** (Rev. WRC-07)), should address any inconsistencies related to "*alternative allocation*" which may be identified by Working Parties or the Special Committee.

MOD USA/9.2/9

ARTICLE 5

Frequency allocations

Section II – Categories of services and allocations[1]

ADD USA/9.2/10

[1] When the term "*different category of service*" is used in a footnote to the Table of Allocations in this Article, it represents a footnote allocation that is different from the service allocation(s) as specified in the Table (~~e.g.,~~ primary rather than secondary, or secondary rather than primary).

Reasons: The meaning of the term "*Different category of service*" in footnotes of Article **5** is obvious within the context of the footnotes; however, to clarify its application, WRC-15 should amend the title of Section II.