

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
AND THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES CONCERNING RADIO FREQUENCIES  
USED FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES BY THE RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES  
AS SET FORTH IN THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE OF LETTERS  
DATED JULY 2, 1991

In accordance with the provisions of Article 7 of the Radio Regulations considered annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention, Nairobi, 1982, the United States of America and the United Mexican States in recognition of the need to protect from harmful interference certain radio frequencies that are used for special purposes (hereafter referred to as "special **use**" frequencies) by the governments of the respective countries, have reached an understanding as set forth in the following:

I. Frequencies to be Protected

For the United States of America the special use frequencies that must be protected expressed in MHz are as set forth below:

162.6875	165.6875	166.7000
164.4000	165.7875	167.0250
164.6500	166.2000	171.2875
164.8875	166.4000	407.8500
165.2125	166.5125	415.7000
165.3750		

For the United Mexican States the special use frequencies that must be protected expressed in MHz are as set forth below:

165.9750	166.5800	463.4500
166.5250	167.0500	468.4500
166.5750	167.2000	
166.6500	167.2750	463.4750
166.1000	168.7250	468.4750

II. Technical Parameters of Equipment Associated with the Assignments to be Protected

The technical parameters of the equipment associated with the radio frequency assignments to be protected by this Administrative Arrangement are set forth in Annexes I and II.

III. Areas Within which the Frequencies are to be Protected

Except where different protection levels are agreed, the areas ~~within which~~ both administrations will protect the frequencies lie between the following two lines and the common border between the United States and Mexico:

The United States line begins at Point **Estero** on the coast of California at 35 30 N, 121 00 W running by great circle arc to the intersection of 34 N, 114 W, thence by great circle arc to the intersection of 33 N, 112 W, thence along parallel 33 N to the intersection of 106 W, thence by great circle arc to the intersection of 31 30 N, 104 W, thence by great circle arc to the intersection of 31 N, 100 W, thence by great circle arc to the intersection of 29 N, 99 W, thence by great circle arc to the intersection of 27 30 N, 98 W, thence by great

circle arc to the intersection of 27 10 N and the Padre Island - Gulf \*of Mexico shore at 97 23 W, at which point it terminates.

The Mexican line begins at the Pacific Coast of Baja California, thence along parallel 31 20 N to the Gulf of California, thence by great circle arc to the intersection of 30 10 N, 111 W, thence along parallel 30 10 N to the intersection of 107 W, thence by great circle arc to the intersection of 27 30 N, 104 W, thence by great circle arc to the intersection of 28 N, 102 W, thence by great circle arc to the intersection of 24 40 N, 100 W, thence along parallel 24 40 N to the Gulf of Mexico, at which point it terminates.

The above described areas are outlined on the attached map, Annex III.

#### IV. Protection to be Provided

In recognition of the fact that both administrations have already made a considerable number of assignments in the frequency bands which contain the designated special use frequencies of the other administration, both administrations will a) provide the other with an initial listing of all existing assignments on the frequencies to be protected by this Arrangement, b) before issuing a frequency authorization for any new or modified frequency assignment on the frequencies of the other administration which are designated as special use, coordinate and seek the concurrence of the other administration, and c) if necessary, on a case-by-case basis, an administration may ask the other to turn off a transmitter on a critical frequency for the duration of a special event.

#### V. Entry into Force of the Administrative Arrangement

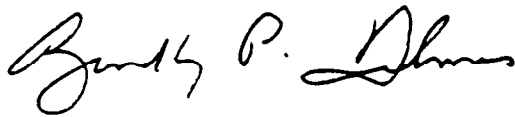
This Administrative Arrangement will become effective upon signature and may be amended by mutual consent of the parties.

#### VI. Termination of the Administrative Arrangement

This Administrative Arrangement may be terminated by mutual agreement or by either party upon six months notice by one of the parties.

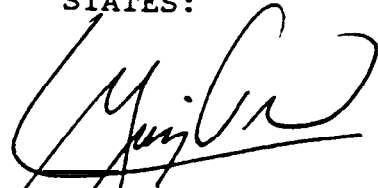
DONE at Chestertown, **Maryland** in the United States of America, in duplicate, this second day of July 1991, in the English and Spanish languages, each being equally authentic.

FOR THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA:



AMBASSADOR BRADLEY P. HOLMES

FOR THE UNITED MEXICAN  
STATES:



ING. CARLOS MIER Y TERAN O.

**Technical Data of United States Equipment  
Associated with the Special Use Frequencies**

**Transmitter:**

Channel Spacing: 25 kHz

Frequency Separation between transmitter and receiver (repeater operation): 0.5 MHz minimum with duplexer.

Power Output: Fixed base and/or repeater stations 110 or 375 watts, mobiles 110 watts, transportable **base** stations **without** power amplifier 30 watts, with power amplifier 110 watts, portable radios 10 watts, handie-talkies 5 watts.Modulation: **16F3** +/- 5 KHz for 100% at 1000 Hz.

Oscillator Frequency Stability: 0.0005% from -30 C to +60 C ambient.

Frequency Tolerance: +/- 800 Hz of center **frequency****Transmitter Side** Band Noise: 90 dB @ +/- 30 KHz  
(unmodulated carrier) 105 dB @ +/- 1 MHz**Spurious & Harmonics:** more than 85 dB below carrier**Receiver**

Oscillator Frequency Stability: 0.0005% from -30 C to +60 C ambient.

Sensitivity: 20 dB Quieting less than 0.5 uV  
EIA Sinad less than 0.35 uV

Selectivity (EIA Sinad): -95 dB +/- 30 KHz

Inter-modulation (EIA Sinad): -80 dB

Spurious &amp; Image Rejection: 100 dB minimum

Squelch Sensitivity: 0.20 uV or less

**General**Type of Antenna: Fixed system 6 dB omnidirectional  
Transportable system 3 dB omnidirectional

Polarization: vertical

Hours: 24 hours (Continuous)

