

NARRATIVE
NEW LPFM FACILITY
WESLACO, TEXAS
THE SOUTH TEXAS CONJUNTO ASSOCIATION
(TSTCA)

TSTCA submits this application to modify its LPFM CP LMS 0000232820. Applicant proposes to move the current CP to a new site and also change the frequency of operation. This new site is in Weslaco, Texas.

Reason for the changes are:

(1) Applicant will not be able to build facility at the CP site due to construction of improvements to the water ways that are controlled by the International Boundary and Water Commission, IBWC.

LOWER RIO GRANDE FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT LOCATION:

Hidalgo, Cameron, and Willacy Counties in Texas and the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico covering 180 miles of river from Penitas, Texas to the Gulf of Mexico. Purpose: Flood protection for residents, businesses, and farms in the United States and Mexico.

Facilities:

The area where the CP is located is in the construction zone of a new underground water transportation system to facilitate flood control in the Weslaco area.

Due to the construction of a new improved underground water pipe system, the access road to the CP site is closed thus applicant will not have access to the site to build out the CP.

(2) The current frequency, channel 264 spacing study shows that this channel will not clear KPDW – LP ch 264 and Mexican allotment ch 267 as shown below. Therefore this channel is not available at the new location.

Channel 264 spacing at the new proposed location

CHANNEL 264
PROPOSED SITE
26 – 10 – 13.5 N
97 – 58 – 36.0 W

Callsign	State	City	Freq	Channel	ERP_w	Class	Status	Distance_km	Sep	Clr
KTEX	TX	MERCEDES	100.3	262	100000	C0	LIC	15.75	84	-68.2
NEW	TX	WESLACO	100.7	264	50	LP100	CP	5.04	24	-19
KPDW-LP	TX	PHARR	100.7	264	50	LP100	LIC	19.4	24	-4.6
	TA	RIO BRAVO	101.3	267	3000	A		22.73	25	-2.3
KNVO-FM	TX	PORT ISABEL	101.1	266	50000	C2	LIC	57.72	53	4.7
	TA	EL CONTROL	90.1	211	100000	C1		28.51	19	9.5
	TA	EL CONTROL	90.1	211	100000	C1	CP	28.51	19	9.5
XHRYSFM	TA	REYNOSA	90.1	211	0	C1		32.75	19	13.8
	TA	REYNOSA	90.1	211	100000	C1		43.51	19	24.5
KBNH-LP	TX	BROWNSVILLE	100.7	264	50	LP100	LIC	54.45	24	30.5
XHRYSFM	TA	REYNOSA	90.1	211	2430	A	CP	38.27	5	33.3
XHRYSFM	TA	REYNOSA	90.1	211	2430	A		38.27	5	33.3

Applicant is requesting a change in frequency from channel 264 (100.7) to channel 235 (94.9).

Proposed operational parameters for this facility.

Proposed location:

NAD 83 coordinates

26 – 10 – 13.5 N

97 – 58 – 36.0 W

Channel – 235 (94.9)

RCAGL – 12 meters

ERP – 0.05 kw

Tower height – 12 meters

Elevation – 21 meters

HAAT – 33 meters

Mexico

This proposal is 11.5 km from the common border of Mexico and the US.

The F(50,10) 40 db contour extends 15 km and is less than 32 km as stated in Section 2.1.2 of the Treaty.

The F(50,50) 60 db contour extends 4.7 km and is less than 8.7 km as stated in Section 2.1.3 of the Treaty.

This proposal is in compliance with the US/MEXICO Treaty.

Exhibit 1 – Channel 235 Spacing, Map showing KFRQ and KRIX contours.

Channel 235 Spacing Study

Callsign	State	City	Freq	Channel	ERP_w	Class	Status	Distance_k m	Sep	Clr
KFRQ	TX	HARLINGEN	94.5	233	100000	C0	LIC	15.68	84	-68.3
KFRQ	TX	HARLINGEN	94.5	233	22000	C0	APP	16.42	84	-67.6
KRIX	TX	PORT ISABEL	95.3	237	51000	C1	APP	47.59	73	-25.4
XHRT	TA	REYNOSA	95.3	237	6000	AA		31.52	29	2.5
XHRT-FM	TA	REYNOSA	95.3	237	6000	AA		31.35	29	2.3
XHRT-FM	TA	REYNOSA	95.3	237	6000	AA	CP	31.35	29	2.3
XHRTFM	TA	REYNOSA	95.3	237	4710	AA		34.06	29	5.1
XHRTFM	TA	REYNOSA	95.3	237	0	AA		34.06	29	5.1
KQXX-FM	TX	MISSION	105.5	288	5700	A	LIC	36.5	6	30.5
KQXX-FM	TX	MISSION	105.5	288	3900	A	LIC	36.51	6	30.5
KRBS-LP	TX	BROWNSVILLE	94.9	235	50	LP100	LIC	55.97	24	32
KBIC	TX	RAYMONDVILLE	105.7	289	1800	A	LIC	40.84	6	34.8

KFRQ ch 237 second adjacent channel wavier request:

KFRQ F(50,50) at proposed LPFM site – 93.5 db

PROPOSED ch 235 F(50,10) – 133.5 db

Distance to Contour is 1 meter

This contour will remain on the tower and is 9 meters above a plane that is 2 meters AGL.

Applicant is requesting second adjacent channel wavier to KFRQ. Applicant believes that this proposal will not cause any interference to KFRQ as there are not any roadways or habitual buildings inside this contour.

This proposal protects all full power facilities, construction permits, applications and allotments.

The 100 db contour of the proposed LPFM does not enter or overlap the protected 60 db contour of KRIX applications LMS 0000222738 and LMS 0000195197.

Exhibit 2 – 60 db contour overlap of CP and Proposed new site.

Exhibit 3 – Community Coverage

Proposed 60 db coverage.

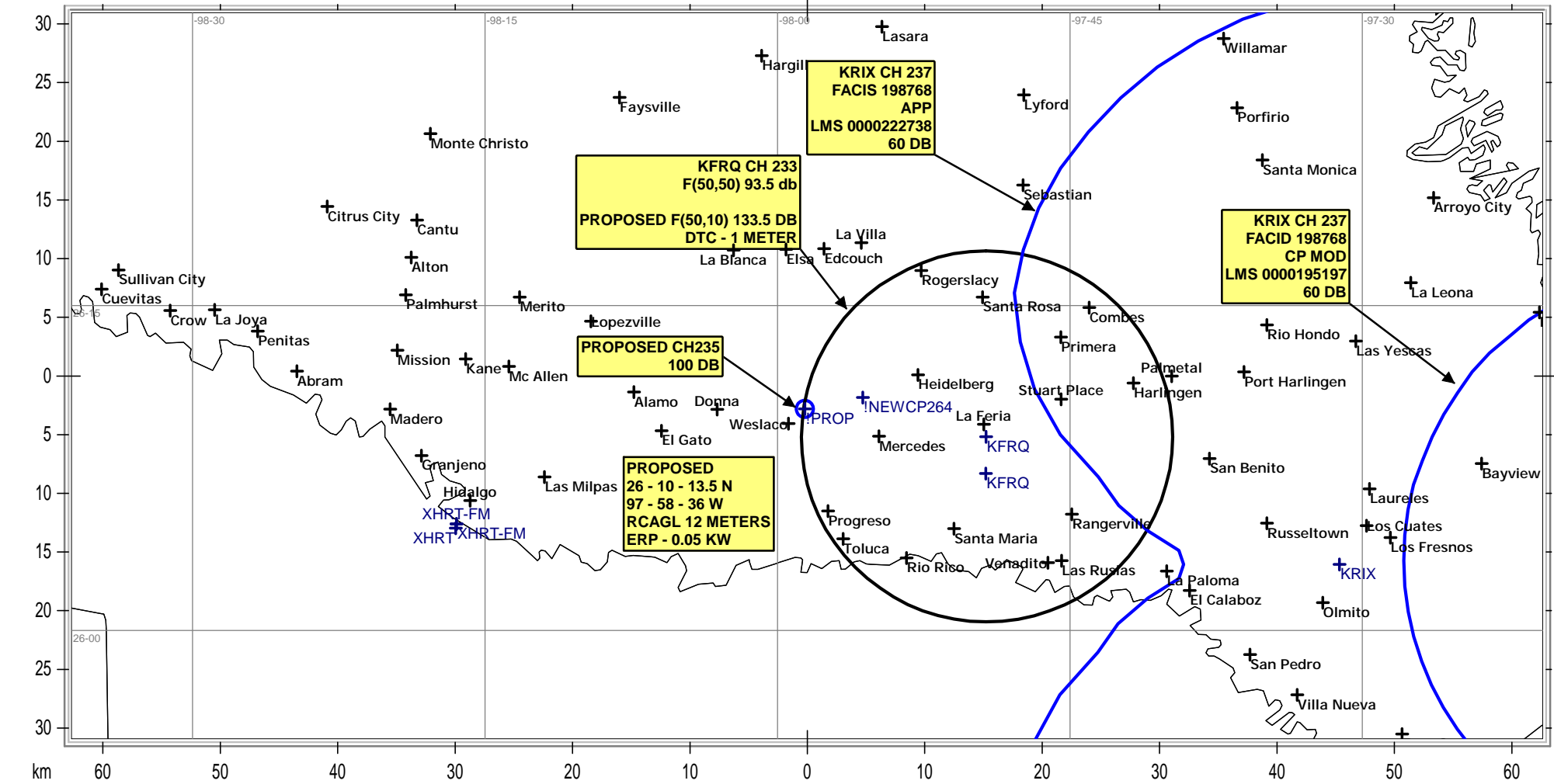
Exhibit 4 – FMMODEL

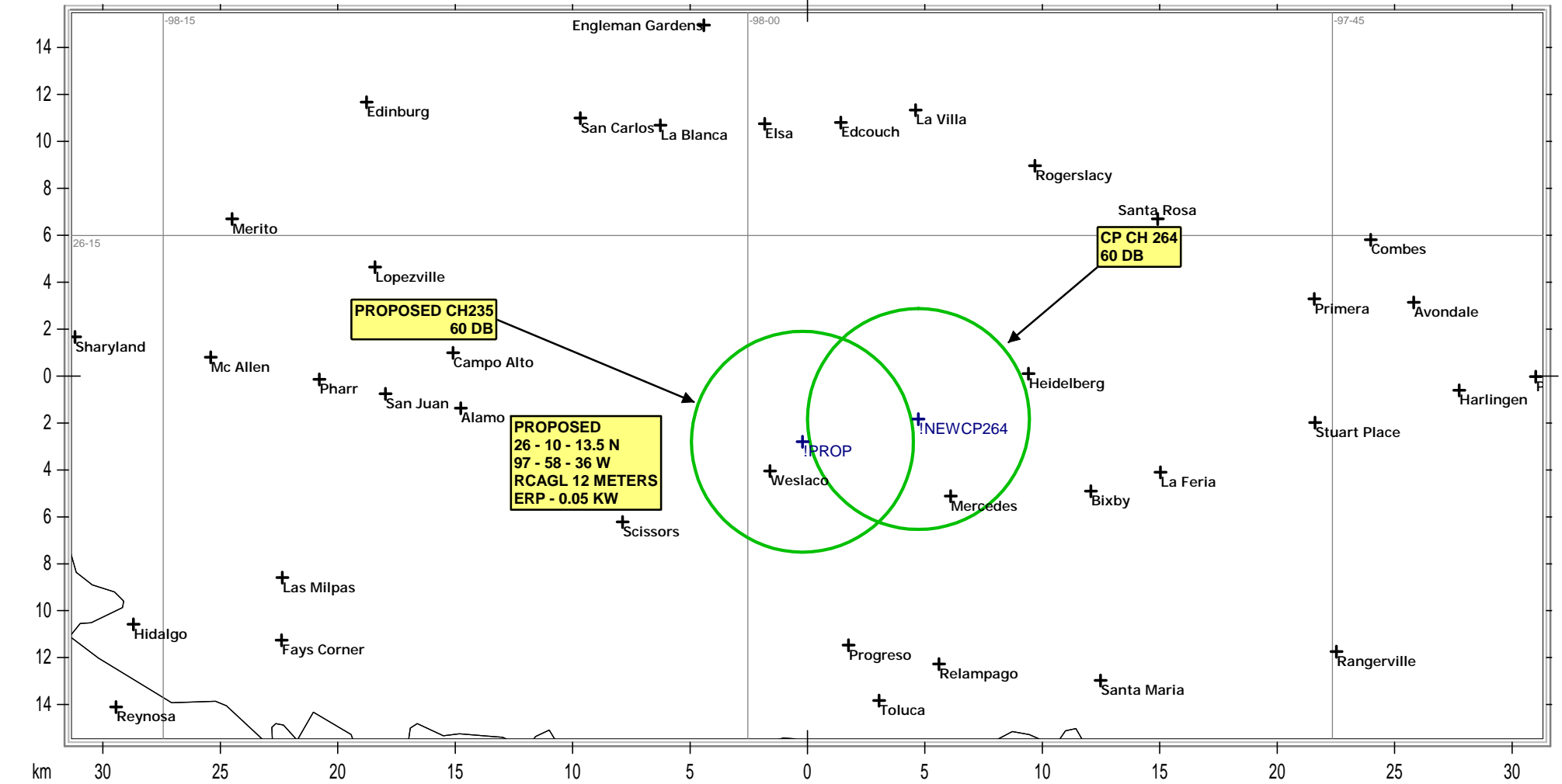


$S = 9.2 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$ at 10.2 meters from antenna, which is 4.6 % of the $200 \mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$ maximum allowable for uncontrolled public access. Applicant will reduce power or cease operation as necessary to protect persons having access to tower or antenna from radio frequency electromagnetic fields in excess of FCC guidelines. Applicant will post appropriate signage at the site and restrict access to the tower with a fence and locked gate.

Exhibit 5 – Aerial of proposed LPFM site.

Exhibit 6 – Lower Rio Grande Flood Control Pamphlet.





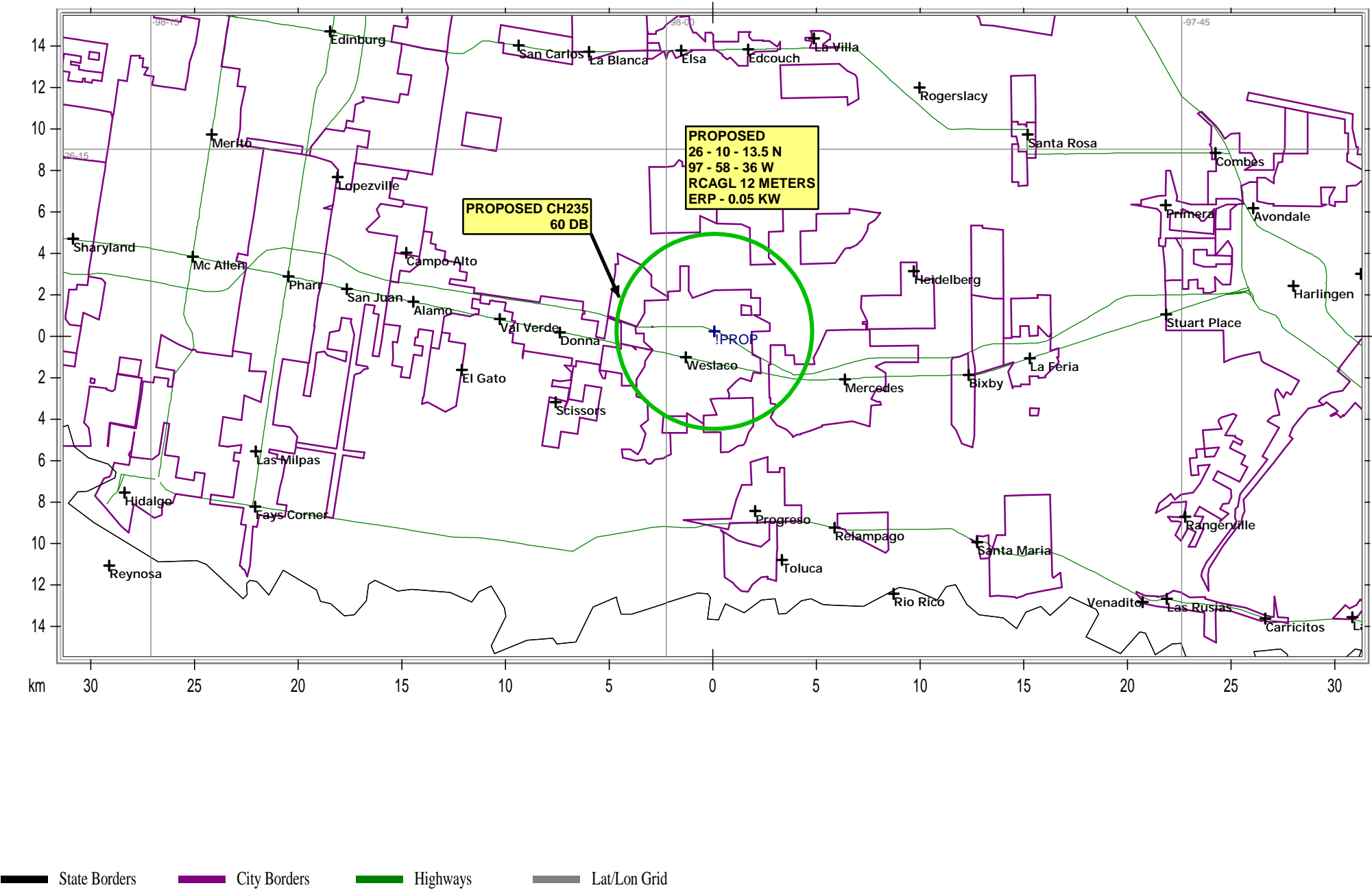


EXHIBIT 5

Aerial of new site

Legend

 PROP LPFM

US
83

W 2nd St

2nd St

US
83

PROP LPFM

Oc Official Cutz Barbershop

Southwest Park - Plainview

Magic Valley Elec Co-C

SITE 2 W

Google Earth

Image © 2024 Airbus



100 m

BACKGROUND

The Lower Rio Grande Flood Control Project Office is located in Mercedes, Texas in the Lower Rio Grande Valley with a satellite office at Anzalduas Dam near McAllen. The Lower Rio Grande Flood Control Project covers 180 miles of river from Penitas, Texas to the Gulf of Mexico.

Major responsibilities of the staff of the Lower Rio Grande Flood Control Project include maintaining flood control levees, removing obstructions from the floodway, maintaining and operating diversion dams, maintaining drainage and irrigation structures, and measuring flows in the Rio Grande. The project provides flood protection to an estimated 920,000 residents of the United States.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION

In 1889, the U.S. and Mexican governments signed a convention agreeing to establish the International Boundary Commission. Under the Water Treaty of 1944, the Commission was reconstituted and designated the International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC). The IBWC is responsible for applying the boundary and water treaties between the United States and Mexico.

The IBWC consists of a U.S. Section and a Mexican Section. Each section is headed by a commissioner appointed by his respective president. The USIBWC receives foreign policy guidance from the U.S. Department of State.

The IBWC works on many issues including flood control, boundary demarcation, border sanitation, operation of diversion dams and international storage reservoirs, and the division and use of international waters.

CONTACT US

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LOWER RIO GRANDE FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT TEXAS



High water at Anzalduas Diversion Dam

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION

United States Section



THE LOWER RIO GRANDE PROJECTS

ANZALDUAS DAM

LOCATION: Near the City of McAllen, Texas in Hidalgo County 11 miles upstream of the Hidalgo-Reynosa International Bridge.

PURPOSE: To assure the diversion of the U.S. share of floodwaters to the interior floodway, to enable diversion of water to Mexico's main irrigation canal, and to effect releases for downstream water users in both countries.

FACILITIES: Constructed between 1956 and 1960, Anzalduas Dam is a concrete-gated structure flanked by earthen dikes. The dam is 524 feet long and has six cylindrical or roller-type gates. Each of the six gates is 75 feet wide. The earthen dikes have a total length of 6,600 feet, 5,400 feet of which are in the United States. Operators are on duty 24 hours a day and staff from the United States and Mexico share a single control room.

LOWER RIO GRANDE FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT

LOCATION: Hidalgo, Cameron, and Willacy Counties in Texas and the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico covering 180 miles of river from Penitas, Texas to the Gulf of Mexico.

PURPOSE: Flood protection for residents, businesses, and farms in the United States and Mexico.

FACILITIES: Originally built as a system of floodways and levees in the 1930s, improvements were made in the 1950s and 1960s. After Hurricane Beulah struck the Lower Rio Grande Valley in 1967, causing serious damage to Harlingen,

the McAllen Airport, and other urban and agricultural lands in Texas and Mexico, the IBWC decided to build Retamal Diversion Dam to enable diversions to a new Mexican floodway. Additionally, levees were raised and floodways modified. From 1968 to 1977, \$29 million was invested in project improvements. The U.S. portion has 270 miles of levee, 30,000 acres of interior floodway, 420 drain structures, 180 irrigation structures, and 6 bridges. Recent studies have indicated a need to raise and rehabilitate portions of the levee system in order to meet the project's flood control objectives. The USIBWC will design and construct these improvements as funds become available.



1966 flood at Gateway Bridge in Brownsville, TX

MORILLO DRAIN PROJECT

LOCATION: Extending for 75 miles through Tamaulipas, Mexico from eight miles above Anzalduas Dam to the Gulf of Mexico.

PURPOSE: To reduce the salinity of the Lower Rio Grande by conveying directly to the Gulf of Mexico the highly saline irrigation return flows from the San Juan Irrigation Project in Mexico.



Morillo Drain

FACILITIES: Constructed by Mexico from 1966-1969, the project has a conveyance channel, pumping plant, and diversion structure. Construction, operation, and maintenance costs are shared between the United States and Mexico with the U.S. portion of costs divided between the federal government and Lower Rio Grande Valley water users.

RETAMAL DAM

LOCATION: 38 miles downstream of Anzalduas Dam and 16 miles southeast of the City of McAllen, Texas.

PURPOSE: To limit flood flows at Brownsville-Matamoros and to enable Mexico to divert to its interior floodway its share of Rio Grande floodwaters.

FACILITIES: Constructed from 1971-1975, Retamal Dam is 200 feet long with three gates and a control house at the center of the dam. The dam is operated and maintained jointly by the United States and Mexico.