

COORDINATION POLICY AND GUIDELINES

Connecticut Spectrum Management Association, Inc.

April 5, 2020

Representing Coordination and VHF/UHF interests throughout Connecticut.

A guide for our Frequency Coordinators and for the prospective repeater owner and/or trustee explaining rules on how to achieve coordinated status and governing their duties for operating and maintaining repeaters in the VHF, UHF, and microwave amateur frequency spectrum as set forth according to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), and by the Connecticut Spectrum Management Association, Inc. (CSMA) which is the recognized frequency coordinator for the state of Connecticut.

INTRODUCTION

The CSMA Coordination Policy and Guidelines were written at the request of the Board of Directors and approved on August 29th, 2004. This document is the policy of the CSMA. It outlines policies concerning frequency coordinators, repeater owners, trustees, and users, and the coordination of repeater, link, and control frequencies. This document will also recommend usage (bandplans) dealing with general amateur radio spectrum usage above 29 MHz. It is created to coincide with FCC Rules and Regulations. It is written in such a way as to explain in detail what is required by FCC Rules and Regulations and recommendations for coordination procedure when placing a repeater on the air. Interference and arbitration is defined so that emitter owners, trustees, and users will know how the CSMA will stand on each issue.

This document covers in detail the recommended band plans for various modes of operation in the Amateur Radio Service on VHF, UHF, and microwave bands. The CSMA band plans carefully spell out where operators should operate using various modes and, at the same time; comply with FCC Rules and Regulations and CSMA Policy and Guidelines. It is the desire of the CSMA to make every effort to recommend frequencies for operational capabilities in every amateur radio mode. By drafting this document addressing many possible aspects of coordinating VHF, UHF, and microwave frequencies, the CSMA feels that the best interest of all amateurs will be served.

As the amateur frequency spectrum becomes more crowded, the future adherence to these guidelines will foster pleasing operation on VHF, UHF, and microwave amateur bands in our service area, as well as good relationships among emitter owners, trustees, and users throughout the CSMA and adjoining councils. Although coordination is strictly voluntary and even though FCC Rules and Regulations (47CFR97.205) do not require coordination, but FCC Rules do require in all cases of conflict an uncoordinated emitter bears the primary responsibility of resolving any problems. The CSMA Coordination Policy and Guidelines are written for those who wish to coordinate; giving a clear definition of what is required of the emitter owner and/or trustee in order to acquire coordinated status. Voluntary compliance by emitter owners and/or trustees and users is what will continue to make our coordinating system work.

43 **POLICY 1 - GENERAL INTRODUCTION**

44

45 **DISTRICTS:**

46 A. The state of Connecticut.

47

48 **POLICY 2 - FIXED COORDINATION**

49 CSMA coordinates only the types of fixed amateur transmitting facilities in those amateur
50 frequency segments as authorized by the FCC.

51

52 The CSMA may coordinate frequencies for the following emitters.

53

54 A. Repeaters

55 B. Link/Control

56 C. Auxiliary Stations

57 D. Simplex Operations

58 E. Automatic Digital Operations

59

60 The CSMA coordinates emitters with maximum frequency utilization of designated amateur
61 bands. Voluntary compliance with our policy has proven successful. CSMA has recognized
62 certain existing repeaters that do not exactly match the following band plan. They may continue
63 operations as they existed prior to the formation of this policy and band plans.

64 Any deviation from the following guidelines must be recommended by the CSMA frequency
65 coordinator(s) and approved by the Board of Directors.

66

67 Recommended Repeater Frequency Utilization:

68

69 A. 29 MHz:

70 29.510-29.590 , 29.610-29.690 MHz: pairs are issued with low in, high out, with a
71 100 KHz offset. Channel spacing is 20 KHz.

72

73 B. 50 MHz:

74 1. 52-54 MHz: pairs are issued low in, high out, and a 1 MHz offset. Channel
75 spacing is 20 KHz.
76 2. 51.120-51.480, 51.620-51.980 MHz: pairs are issued low in, high out, and 500
77 KHz offset. Channel spacing is 20 KHz.

78 C. 144-148 MHz: most two meter pairs are issued with a plus (+)600 KHz offset and 15
79 KHz channel spacing above 147 MHz; minus (-)600 KHz offset and 15 KHz channel
80 spacing between 146 and 147 MHz; and minus (-)600 KHz offset and 20 KHz channel
81 spacing below 146 MHz.

82 D. 222 MHz: all 222 MHz pairs are issued with a minus (-)1.6 MHz offset and 20 KHz
channel spacing.

- 83 E. 440 MHz: (1) all 440 MHz pairs ending in .x50 or .x00 are issued “in high-out low.”
84 440 MHz: (2) all 440 MHz pairs ending in .x25 or .x75 are issued “out high-in low.”
85 440 MHz: (3) narrowband pairs (12.5 KHz channels) will be coordinated at the
86 recommendation of the frequency coordinator.
87 F. 902 MHz: all 902 MHz pairs are issued with a minus (-)25 MHz offset, low input, high
88 output.
89 F. 1240 MHz: all 1.2 GHz pairs are issued with a minus (-)20 MHz offset, low input, high
90 output.
91

92 A digipeater is a simplex operating system. Duplex digital systems which utilize FM repeater
93 input and output pairs are classified as repeaters, operating digital, and shall be coordinated by
94 the CSMA, as would any other FM repeater pair. The CSMA recommends frequencies for
95 automatic digital (packet) radio use.
96

97 **POLICY 3 - SIMPLEX FREQUENCIES**

98 The CSMA will recommend FM simplex frequencies, which will be listed in the CSMA band
99 plan. These simplex frequencies should not be used for digipeaters, although simplex digital
100 (keyboard to keyboard) operation is allowable as is CW, RTTY, and other FM simplex
101 operations.
102

103 **POLICY 4 - FREQUENCY COORDINATORS**

104 CSMA Frequency Coordinator(s) are appointed by the Board of Directors. Their job is to make
105 maximum use of frequencies available for amateur use by using the CSMA Coordination Policy
106 and Guidelines and through mutual cooperation of repeater trustees. The CSMA offers
107 coordination to benefit both repeater trustees and users.

108 **POLICY 5 - REPEATER COORDINATION PARAMETERS**

109 The CSMA coordinates repeater, link and auxiliary stations on a case-by-case minimum
110 interference basis. Under normal circumstances, the CSMA normally maintains the following
111 recommended repeater distance spacing:

112 Co-channel distances:

- 113 A. 29 and 50 MHz repeaters: 120 miles
114 144-148, & 222, repeaters: 80 miles
115 440, 902, 1240 MHz, and above, repeaters: 70 miles
- 116 B. Adjacent channel distances:
117 29, 50, & 222 MHz repeaters: 25 miles at 20 KHz spacing
118 144-148 MHz repeaters:
119 144-145 MHz: 30 miles at 20 KHz spacing
120 146-148 MHz: 35 miles at 15 KHz spacing
121 440 MHz:
122 440 repeaters: 20 miles at 25 KHz spacing

123 440 MHz repeaters: 35 miles at 12.5 KHz spacing.
124 902, 1240 MHz, and above, repeaters: 10 miles at 100 KHz spacing.

125 **POLICY 6 - REPEATER DISTANCE VARIANCE**

126 Channel spacing distances referred to in Policy 5 may be adjusted as necessary. Repeater
127 locations that are unusually higher than the surrounding average terrain (i.e. mountain peaks or a
128 multiple floor building in a metropolitan area) may require spacing distance in excess of Policy 5
129 guidelines. Repeater locations where terrain and low ERP are a factor may allow for less
130 distance. Decisions concerning distances are based on various technical parameters of the
131 proposed repeater. Those decisions are made at the discretion of the Frequency Coordinator and
132 the Board of Directors.

133 **POLICY 7 - REPEATER POWER LIMITATIONS**

134 Although the FCC has eliminated specific power limits for repeaters according to height above
135 average terrain (HAAT) as contained in the former Section 97.67 (C), the CSMA will continue
136 to weigh the requested ERP against the desired coverage area. ERP limits will be set by the
137 coordinator to allow efficient re-use of spectrum in the best interest of the amateur community.
138 As a rule, the CSMA does not honor requests for repeater pairs that are contrary to our
139 recommended plan, which has been designed for maximum utilization of frequencies in our
140 areas.

141 **POLICY 8 - TRUSTEE & HOLDER OF RECORD**

142 The trustee is the holder of record of coordination, except in the case of a club sponsored emitter
143 for which the club is the holder of record and the appointed trustee will act on behalf of the
144 sponsor.

145 All requests for coordination, or for any changes to an existing coordination, including a change
146 in listing, call sign, sponsorship, or trustee information for an emitter or its associated link(s)
147 shall be submitted Via the CSMA Electronic Filing System @ <http://efile.ctspectrum.com:443/>
148 over the signature of the owner/trustee, except for club emitters, which will be over the signature
149 of the trustee and the club president. Club sponsors may make a trustee change, provided the
150 request is signed by the new trustee and club president.

151 If an emitter that is originally coordinated to an individual later becomes sponsored by a club, the
152 individual still remains the holder of record, unless the coordination is transferred similar to the
153 steps as outlined in Policy 11.
154

155 **POLICY 9 - HEIGHT, POWER, FREQUENCY, OR LOCATION** 156 **CHANGES**

157 Coordination is based on information provided by the applicant and contained on the
158 "Application for Frequency Coordination" form. Any change of location, antenna height or
159 pattern, effective radiated power, frequency, or any other operating parameter will require the
160 emitter to be re-coordinated. The CSMA Frequency Coordinator shall be notified in writing on
161 the appropriate form. Re-coordination is required to verify that interference to or from other

162 emitters does not occur. Re-coordination is not to allow another emitter or proposed emitter to
163 be assigned to the frequency.

164
165

166 **POLICY 10 - DIRECTIONAL & NON-DIRECTIONAL**

167 In all cases, a coordinated emitter using a non-directional antenna and changing to a directional
168 antenna or using a directional antenna and changing to a non-directional antenna will require re-
169 coordination. Any subsequent approval will transfer the emitter to the status of a newly
170 coordinated emitter as defined in Policy 12.

171

172 **POLICY 11 - EMITTER PAIRS RELINQUISHED**

173 Normally, emitter frequency coordination's are not transferable. When the current trustee of
174 record relinquishes his coordination in writing, the frequencies revert back to the CSMA
175 frequency pool. If a trustee sells his emitter system to another person, the same frequency pair
176 may be re-coordinated to the new owner; provided, the coordination request meets the CSMA
177 Coordination Policy and Guidelines, the proposed new trustee makes an application to his
178 respective Frequency Coordinator within thirty days of the sale, and the current trustee of record
179 has relinquished that frequency pair. If the new owner does not make an application within
180 thirty days, the frequencies shall revert back to the CSMA frequency pool.

181 **POLICY 12 – EMITTER RE-COORDINATION**

182 Re-coordination transfers an emitter to newly coordinated, with regard to “first on frequency”
183 status. See POLICY 14d.

184

185 **POLICY 13 - TRUSTEE RESPONSIBILITY**

186 A trustee of a coordinated emitter shall notify the **CSMA, Via the CSMA Electronic Filing**
187 **System @ <http://efile.ctspectrum.com:443/>**, within thirty days of any change in their mailing
188 address. This is accomplished by doing a Minor Modification change in the system. Trustees
189 shall notify the CSMA in writing, within thirty days of the date the emitter ceases operation. If
190 an emitter permanently ceases operation or is sold for relocation, the trustee shall notify the
191 CSMA in writing, within thirty days of the event. Such cessation letter will be construed to
192 mean the trustee is relinquishing the assigned frequency pair. Failure to respond to a request for
193 information update from CSMA within 90 days may also be construed as notification that the
194 emitter has ceased operation and the frequencies are available for re-assignment.

195 **POLICY 14 - COORDINATION SPECIFICS**

196 In terms of coordination, the CSMA has established policies dealing with priorities for emitter
197 frequency requests.

198

199 A. RESERVED

- 200 B. The owner and/or trustee of the proposed emitter should actively participate with the
201 Frequency Coordinator in the survey of available frequencies and the coverage area of existing
202 systems. Further, the owner and/or trustee will bear the primary responsibility for any testing
203 or monitoring period that might be required by the Frequency Coordinator. The Frequency
204 Coordinator may also require the logging of signals heard, at the proposed coordination site,
205 from co-channel and/or adjacent users. Although the final decision will be at the discretion of
206 the Frequency Coordinator, during any arbitration that may take place; the burden of proof of
207 an alleged clear frequency will rest with the proposed emitter owner and/or trustee.
- 208 C. Emitter frequency assignments shall be made with more consideration given to the
209 transmissions of fixed and mobile stations than the output signal of the emitter. The
210 majority of emitter coordination problems arise from fixed and mobile stations
211 inadvertently accessing co-channel and adjacent channel emitters in addition to the one
212 intended.
- 213 D. Just as with AM & FM commercial broadcast allocations, “first on frequency” is the
214 accepted principle. Existing coordinated emitters have first right to continued use of their
215 frequencies and reasonable service areas. The effective use of an existing emitter should
216 not be appreciably diminished by a new emitter. These rights have great weight, but are
217 not absolute. For example: An established wide area emitter should tolerate minor loss of
218 fringe coverage and the occasional inadvertent access, to allow a new emitter to provide
219 needed service in a location distant from the first. Further, “first on frequency” carries no
220 special right to make a technical parameter change without re-coordination of the
221 frequency assignment, as stated in Policy 9.
- 222 E. Requests for closed emitters will be discouraged. The rationale for our position is simple.
223 Frequency pairs are a limited and valuable resource and they should be made available to
224 all amateurs. CSMA may reduce the adjacent and co-channel protection distances for
225 closed emitters to maximize frequency utilization.
- 226 F. Emitter linking via remotely controlled transmitters and/or receivers, utilizing an allocated
227 CSMA repeater input and/or output frequency, has the potential to cause harmful
228 interference to coordinated repeater operations and is therefore highly discouraged.
229

230 **POLICY 15 - GOOD EMITTER OPERATING PRACTICES**

231 Good operating practices are needed by emitter owners and/or trustees and users alike to achieve
232 the standards that are expected in the amateur radio service. Although coordination councils lack
233 the actual “police power” to regulate amateur frequencies, mutual cooperation between the
234 coordination council, owners and/or trustees, and users is required to make frequency
235 coordination work. Our coordination policy is an outline, which, if followed on a voluntary basis
236 by all, will allow the coordination plan to work, thereby providing a better operating climate for
237 all within amateur radio.

238 Further, the CSMA advocates:

- 239 A. Emitter owners and/or trustees and users are expected to maintain good engineering and
240 operating practices, as well as common amateur courtesy. Good amateur practice promotes
241 harmony and prevents unwanted interference to, and from, other systems.
- 242 B. Emitter users should see that their equipment operates on the proper frequency and their
243 deviation should not exceed 4.5 KHz.

- 244 C. When the system's effective radiated power exceeds its receive capability, operators tend to
245 use excessive transceiver power in order to access an emitter. This creates an atmosphere
246 of potential interference to other co-channel and adjacent channel emitters. Therefore, it is
247 strongly suggested that emitter ERP should always equal the receive capability.
- 248 D. Emitter owners and/or trustees are encouraged to use state of the art equipment with
249 sufficient filtering on input and output, as well as maintaining proper calibrations, to
250 prevent adjacent channel interference.
- 251 E. Emitter owners should utilize intermod suppression devices to limit the generation of
252 intermod products that may cause interference to other amateur or commercial services.

253 **POLICY 16 - REQUESTS FOR COORDINATION**

254 Although voluntary from the beginning of emitter operation, frequency coordination has played a
255 large part in maintaining order in the operation of emitters. The CSMA strongly recommends to
256 all amateurs that wish to construct and operate an emitter to seek coordination and cooperate
257 fully with their coordination council.

- 258
- 259 A. No official action will be taken until a Request for Coordination has been submitted Via the
260 CSMA Electronic Filing System @ <http://efile.ctspectrum.com:443/> providing all of the
261 required information.
- 262 B. Any licensed amateur that wants to construct and operate an emitter shall submit a New
263 request for Coordination Via the CSMA Electronic Filing System @
264 <http://efile.ctspectrum.com:443/>
- 265 C. The CSMA shall be provided all control or link frequencies used in an emitter system.
266 This information will be used to help prevent interference from other emitter systems,
267 which might use control or link frequencies. Link and control frequencies are also required
268 to be coordinated. All control or link frequencies must comply with the current CSMA
269 band plan. This information will be held as confidential and not be published or made
270 available to anyone, other than frequency coordinators through the regular course of their
271 duties.
- 272 D. The frequency coordinator or his or her band coordinator will notify the emitter operator
273 that they have 90 days, once a construction permit is granted to install equipment that is
274 seeking final coordination. The emitter operator will then notify the CSMA coordinator
275 when the equipment is installed and operational thereby beginning the 180 day test period.
276 Reasonable time must be used during this six month period to assure adequate
277 interference and technical standards are met. CSMA directors and/or the frequency
278 coordinator and/or his band coordinator may expand the testing time to assure proper
279 technical standards are met. The Board has the right to rescind any and all trial
280 coordination's. Trial coordination does not assure final coordination approval.
- 281 E. Upon completion of six months of on the air testing period, the trustee of a new emitter
282 shall notify the CSMA when his emitter is on the air in a permanent condition and
283 operating within the specifications of the original coordination request. At this time, if no
284 issues preventing the final coordination exist, the Frequency Coordinator will issue a final
285 coordination status. All "Final" coordination's are required to renew the coordination every
286 three (3) years. Failure to renew coordination will result in the cancelation after 60 days
287 past the expiration date.

288 F. Although the FCC no longer requires submission of emitter system diagrams, other
289 pertinent data, and logging of emitter operation, emitter trustees are still responsible for
290 maintaining the complete history and system description in written form. Further, it is
291 strongly recommended that each emitter trustee maintain a copy of the current CSMA
292 Coordination Policy and Guidelines.

293 **POLICY 17 - EMITTER DE-COORDINATION**

294 To preserve integrity in coordination and to maintain accurate records, the CSMA maintains
295 certain rules that shall be followed by emitter owners. If these requirements are not followed de-
296 coordination of the frequency assignment will follow.

297 A. CSMA reserves the right to revoke a coordinated frequency under the following
298 circumstances:

- 299 1. If the FCC orders the system to permanently cease operation,
- 300 2. If during a six month monitoring period the holder cannot comply with the request of the
301 CSMA to demonstrate the operation of such system within thirty days of the request; or if
302 there is not a working system on the air and the trustee has not filed a written request on a
303 CSMA form requesting a continuation of coordination,
- 304 3. When a determination has been made that a frequency pair has not been in use for six
305 months, the CSMA will send an inquiry by email, to the email address of record. Should
306 no response be received within thirty days from the date of receipt of this letter, or if the
307 letter be returned as not delivered the coordination of the frequency pair will be
308 rescinded. Upon receipt of the trustee's response within the 30 day period, CSMA, at its
309 discretion, will determine the outcome of the coordination.
- 310 4. If, in the course of research, a frequency allocation is determined to be vacant and the
311 trustee of record cannot be located by email of record, or;
- 312 5. If the trustee of the system consistently violates good engineering and/or good amateur
313 practices by:

- 314 a. operating a system with excessive deviation, spurious emissions, off frequency, or to
315 cause harmful interference, or
- 316 b. having been found to be responsible for interference to another system, refuses to
317 cooperate with the other trustee(s) involved and/or the CSMA,
- 318 c. or, operates remotely controlled transmitters and/or receivers for the purpose of
319 emitter linking, which utilize any allocated CSMA emitter input and/or output
320 frequency, which cause harmful interference to coordinated emitter operations.

321 B. If arbitration proves that the public interest will be better served by a de-coordination act,
322 or that spectrum utilization will be enhanced by the coordination and subsequent re-
323 assignment of that frequency to another party, the CSMA may initiate the de-coordination
324 act.

325 C. An emitter trustee will have the right to file a one time protest of each de-coordination act
326 by filing a grievance with the CSMA within ten days of the final finding. If an emitter
327 trustee protests a de-coordination act, the CSMA will present all documentation concerning
328 the de-coordination to a review board appointed by the CSMA Board. The determination
329 of this board shall be the final action by CSMA.

- 330 1. Various other de-coordination actions may be taken by the CSMA for good cause or
331 reason and subject to the same grievance procedure as set forth in Policy 17.B. In all

332 cases the CSMA will notify the emitter trustee, setting forth the cause or reasons for the
333 action.

334 2. De-coordinated frequencies will be placed back into the frequency pool and made
335 available for future coordination by the CSMA.

336 3. Re-assignment of de-coordinated frequencies will not take place until an interval of
337 thirty days has passed since final notice has been delivered to the trustee.

338

339 **POLICY 18 - INTERFERENCE POLICIES**

340 The CSMA maintains a policy of dealing with interference problems between emitter owners,
341 trustees, and sponsors to resolve these disputes. This policy complies with
342 FCC rulings and guidelines.

343 A. If an uncoordinated emitter causes harmful interference to a coordinated emitter, the primary
344 responsibility for correcting the interference rests with the trustee of the uncoordinated
345 emitter in accordance with FCC Part 97.205(c).

346 B. If both emitter systems are coordinated, the trustee of the most recently coordinated or re-
347 coordinated system bears the responsibility for correcting the interference.

348 C. If both emitter systems are uncoordinated CSMA will not address the issue.

349 D. In cases where an emitter in a CSMA district is involved with interference with a system
350 operated outside of a CSMA district, the CSMA will work with the frequency coordinator
351 from the other territory and should work within CSMA Policies and Guidelines while
352 working to resolve the dispute with the other emitter and Coordinating Council.

353 E. If an emitter trustee changes the location, antenna height or pattern, ERP, frequency, or
354 other operating parameters of his system, as defined in Policy 9, and subsequently causes
355 interference to other co-channel or adjacent channel emitters, that emitter trustee bears
356 primary responsibility for correcting the interference.

357 **POLICY 19 - INTERFERENCE REVIEW PROCEDURES**

358 CSMA policies provide equal fairness to all parties that are involved in review and arbitration
359 procedures that are a result of emitter interference complaints.

360 A. An emitter trustee who is a victim of harmful interference from another emitter system, or
361 its operators, shall document times, band conditions, station call signs, and the type of
362 interference experienced. Abnormal band conditions will not be considered as a valid
363 reason for filing an interference complaint. CSMA encourages emitter trustees to
364 communicate directly between each other and the ARRL Field Organization.

365 B. If negotiation attempts fail and the interference problem cannot be resolved with the trustee
366 of the interfering emitter, the offended trustee shall then contact the CSMA by letter or
367 email, outlining the problem and provide his documentation of the problem. Any failed
368 attempt to contact the interfering emitter trustee should also be explained in detail.

369 C. The CSMA shall use the complete documented history of the affected emitter and offending
370 emitter that is contained in the applicable coordination file and database. If the CSMA
371 needs any other information, the individual trustees, or sponsors, shall provide that
372 information within thirty days of any request by the CSMA.

373 D. All cases of malicious interference should be forwarded to ARRL Official Observer having
374 jurisdiction in the area where interference is located after proper documentation has been

375 made. Documentation shall include, but not be limited to, times, band conditions, station
376 call signs, and the type of interference experienced.
377

378 **POLICY 20 - EMITTER INDEXES AND PUBLISHED LISTINGS**

379 Aside from coordination of emitters in Connecticut, the CSMA shall maintain an accurate
380 database of information that will be readily available to all officers of the organization. The
381 source of data contained in the ARRL Emitter Directory listings, or indexes, is the respective
382 CSMA Frequency Coordinator. Listing from any other source will be reviewed and approved by
383 the respective Frequency Coordinator, prior to publication.

- 384 A. The CSMA shall maintain a computerized database of all known emitters in Connecticut.
385 The emitter listings will be updated for publication in the ARRL Emitter Directory, and are
386 believed to be correct to the best of our knowledge. The published listings will contain
387 only basic pertinent emitter information. All other emitter information, will be held as
388 confidential and will not be published or made available to anyone, other than frequency
389 coordinators through the regular course of their duties. Newly coordinated frequencies
390 may sometimes miss publication deadlines and not readily appears in the ARRL Repeater
391 Directory, even though the information will be contained in the master database.
- 392 B. The operational parameters of all emitters within the CSMA jurisdiction will be contained in
393 our database. Any emitter operating contrary to the official CSMA Frequency Utilization
394 Plan shall be marked as such in the database. By publishing a “non band plan” emitter, the
395 CSMA is not condoning such operation.
- 396 C. The CSMA Database may not be published or reproduced, in any form, by any individual,
397 publication, electronic source, or any other means, for distribution without the expressed
398 written consent of the CSMA, Inc.
- 399 D. While the CSMA makes every attempt to publish correct and accurate indexes, we cannot be
400 responsible for errors in our lists.
- 401 E. Emitter owners and/or trustees are responsible for providing information of their emitter.
402 The owner/trustee is responsible to see that all pertinent operational information is on file
403 with the CSMA.
404

405 **DOCUMENT MODIFICATION HISTORY:**

406 CSMA Coordination Policies and Guidelines first draft, 08/29/2004

407 CSMA Coordination Policies and Guidelines adopted subject to grammatical correction,
408 09/18/04

409 Changes to Policy 5 for 144-148 & 222 co channel distance increased from 70 miles to 80
410 miles. Also changed the adjacent channel spacing on 144-145 from 25 miles to 30 miles for
411 20 KHz spacing as accepted at the April 30, 2006 CSMA meeting in Manchester.

412 September 30, 2007 - Changes to Policy 16 paragraph D regarding timing of repeater
413 coordination's. 90 day construction period followed by a 180 day test period.

414 October 19, 2008 – Change to Policy 5 increasing from 10 miles to 25 miles the distance of
415 440 repeaters operating at 25 KHz on adjacent pairs.

416 December 19, 2010 – Change to Policy 2 increasing 902 MHz repeater offset from -12 MHz
417 to -25 MHz.

418 March 8, 2014 – Changed Policies 8,13 and 16 to reflect moving to an on-line system and 3
419 year expiration of coordination unless renewed.
420 October 26, 2014 – Changed Policy 5, 440 adjacent channel spacing to 20 miles.
421 April 5, 2020 – Changed Policy 17 to allow for email communication.