

COORDINATION POLICY AND GUIDELINES

Connecticut Spectrum Management Association, Inc.

October 24, 2022

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.

42 **POLICY 1 - GENERAL INTRODUCTION**

43

44 **DISTRICTS:**

- 45 A. The state of Connecticut.

46

47 **POLICY 2 - FIXED COORDINATION**

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

50

51 The CSMA may coordinate frequencies for the following emitters.

52

- 53 A. Repeaters
- 54 B. Link/Control
- 55 C. Auxiliary Stations
- 56 D. Simplex Operations
- 57 E. Automatic Digital Operations

58

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

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

65

66 Recommended Repeater Frequency Utilization:

67

- 68 A. 29 MHz:
- 69 29.510-29.590 , 29.610-29.690 MHz: pairs are issued with low in, high out, with a
70 100 KHz offset. Channel spacing is 20 KHz.
- 71 B. 50 MHz:
- 72 1. 52-54 MHz: pairs are issued low in, high out, and a 1 MHz offset. Channel
73 spacing is 20 KHz.
- 74 2. 51.120-51.480, 51.620-51.980 MHz: pairs are issued low in, high out, and 500
75 KHz offset. Channel spacing is 20 KHz.
- 76 C. 144-148 MHz: most two meter pairs are issued with a plus (+)600 KHz offset and 15 KHz
77 channel spacing above 147 MHz; minus (-)600 KHz offset and 15 KHz channel spacing
78 between 146 and 147 MHz; and minus (-)600 KHz offset and 20 KHz channel spacing
79 below 146 MHz.
- 80 D. 222 MHz: all 222 MHz pairs are issued with a minus (-)1.6 MHz offset and 20 KHz
81 channel spacing.

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

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

96 **POLICY 3 - SIMPLEX FREQUENCIES**

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

101 **POLICY 4 - FREQUENCY COORDINATORS**

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

106 **POLICY 5 - REPEATER COORDINATION PARAMETERS**

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

110 Co-channel distances:

- 111 A. 29 and 50 MHz repeaters: 120 miles
112 144-148, & 222, repeaters: 80 miles
113 440, 902, 1240 MHz, and above, repeaters: 70 miles
114 B. Adjacent channel distances:
115 29, 50, & 222 MHz repeaters: 25 miles at 20 KHz spacing
116 144-148 MHz repeaters:
117 144-145 MHz: 30 miles at 20 KHz spacing
118 146-148 MHz: 35 miles at 15 KHz spacing
119 440 MHz:
120 440 repeaters: 20 miles at 25 KHz spacing
121 440 MHz repeaters: 35 miles at 12.5 KHz spacing.

122 902, 1240 MHz, and above, repeaters: 10 miles at 100 KHz spacing.

123 **POLICY 6 - REPEATER DISTANCE VARIANCE**

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

130 **POLICY 7 - REPEATER POWER LIMITATIONS**

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

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

138 The trustee is the holder of record of coordination, except in the case of a club sponsored emitter
139 for which the club is the holder of record and the appointed trustee will act on behalf of the sponsor.
140 All requests for coordination, or for any changes to an existing coordination, including a change
141 in listing, call sign, sponsorship, or trustee information for an emitter or its associated link(s) shall
142 be submitted Via the CSMA Electronic Filing System at <https://efile.ctspectrum.com> over the
143 signature of the owner/trustee, except for club emitters, which will be over the signature of the
144 trustee and the club president. Club sponsors may make a trustee change, provided the request is
145 signed by the new trustee and club president.
146 If an emitter that is originally coordinated to an individual later becomes sponsored by a club, the
147 individual still remains the holder of record, unless the coordination is transferred similar to the
148 steps as outlined in Policy 11.
149

150 **POLICY 9 - HEIGHT, POWER, FREQUENCY, OR LOCATION** 151 **CHANGES**

152 Coordination is based on information provided by the applicant and contained on the “Application
153 for Frequency Coordination” form. Any change of location, antenna height or pattern, effective
154 radiated power, frequency, or any other operating parameter will require the emitter to be re-
155 coordinated. The CSMA Frequency Coordinator shall be notified in writing on the appropriate
156 form. Re-coordination is required to verify that interference to or from other emitters does not
157 occur. Re-coordination is not to allow another emitter or proposed emitter to be assigned to the
158 frequency.
159
160

161 **POLICY 10 - DIRECTIONAL & NON-DIRECTIONAL**

162 In all cases, a coordinated emitter using a non-directional antenna and changing to a directional
163 antenna or using a directional antenna and changing to a non-directional antenna will require re-
164 coordination. Any subsequent approval will transfer the emitter to the status of a newly
165 coordinated emitter as defined in Policy 12.
166

167 **POLICY 11 - EMITTER PAIRS RELINQUISHED**

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

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

177 Re-coordination transfers an emitter to newly coordinated, with regard to “first on frequency”
178 status. See POLICY 14d.
179

180 **POLICY 13 - TRUSTEE RESPONSIBILITY**

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

190 **POLICY 14 - COORDINATION SPECIFICS**

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

193

194 A. RESERVED

195 B. The owner and/or trustee of the proposed emitter should actively participate with the
196 Frequency Coordinator in the survey of available frequencies and the coverage area of existing
197 systems. Further, the owner and/or trustee will bear the primary responsibility for any testing or
198 monitoring period that might be required by the Frequency Coordinator. The Frequency
199 Coordinator may also require the logging of signals heard, at the proposed coordination site,
200 from co-channel and/or adjacent users. Although the final decision will be at the discretion of

- 201 the Frequency Coordinator, during any arbitration that may take place; the burden of proof of an
202 alleged clear frequency will rest with the proposed emitter owner and/or trustee.
- 203 C. Emitter frequency assignments shall be made with more consideration given to the
204 transmissions of fixed and mobile stations than the output signal of the emitter. The majority
205 of emitter coordination problems arise from fixed and mobile stations inadvertently
206 accessing co-channel and adjacent channel emitters in addition to the one intended.
- 207 D. Just as with AM & FM commercial broadcast allocations, “first on frequency” is the accepted
208 principle. Existing coordinated emitters have first right to continued use of their frequencies
209 and reasonable service areas. The effective use of an existing emitter should not be
210 appreciably diminished by a new emitter. These rights have great weight, but are not
211 absolute. Further, “first on frequency” carries no special right to make a technical parameter
212 changes without re-coordination of the frequency assignment, as stated in Policy 9.
- 213 E. Requests for closed emitters will be discouraged. The rationale for our position is simple.
214 Frequency pairs are a limited and valuable resource and they should be made available to all
215 amateurs. CSMA may reduce the adjacent and co-channel protection distances for closed
216 emitters to maximize frequency utilization.
- 217 F. Emitter linking via remotely controlled transmitters and/or receivers, utilizing an allocated
218 CSMA repeater input and/or output frequency, has the potential to cause harmful interference
219 to coordinated repeater operations and is therefore highly discouraged.
220

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

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

229 Further, the CSMA advocates:

- 230 A. Emitter owners and/or trustees and users are expected to maintain good engineering and
231 operating practices, as well as common amateur courtesy. Good amateur practice promotes
232 harmony and prevents unwanted interference to, and from, other systems.
- 233 B. Emitter users should see that their equipment operates on the proper frequency within legal
234 requirements.
- 235 C. When the system’s effective radiated power exceeds its receive capability, operators tend to
236 use excessive transceiver power in order to access an emitter. This creates an atmosphere of
237 potential interference to other co-channel and adjacent channel emitters. Therefore, it is
238 strongly suggested that emitter ERP should always equal the receive capability.
- 239 D. Emitter owners and/or trustees are encouraged to use state of the art equipment with sufficient
240 filtering on input and output, as well as maintaining proper calibrations, to prevent adjacent
241 channel interference.
- 242 E. Emitter owners should utilize intermod suppression devices to limit the generation of
243 intermod products that may cause interference to other amateur or commercial services.

244
245
246
247
248
249
250
251
252
253
254
255
256
257
258
259
260
261
262
263
264
265
266
267
268
269
270
271
272
273
274
275
276
277
278
279
280
281
282

283
284
285
286

POLICY 16 - REQUESTS FOR COORDINATION

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

- A. No official action will be taken until a Request for Coordination has been submitted Via the CSMA Electronic Filing System at <https://efile.ctspectrum.com> providing all of the required information.
- B. Any licensed amateur that wants to construct and operate an emitter shall submit a New request for Coordination Via the CSMA Electronic Filing System @ <http://efile.ctspectrum.com:443/>
- C. The CSMA shall be provided all control or link frequencies used in an emitter system. This information will be used to help prevent interference from other emitter systems, which might use control or link frequencies. Link and control frequencies are also required to be coordinated. All control or link frequencies must comply with the current CSMA band plan. This information will be held as confidential and not be published or made-available to anyone, other than frequency coordinators through the regular course of their-duties.
- D. The frequency coordinator or his or her band coordinator will notify the emitter operator that they have 90 days, once a construction permit is granted to install equipment that is seeking final coordination. The emitter operator will then notify the CSMA coordinator when the equipment is installed and operational thereby beginning the 180 day test period. Reasonable time must be used during this six month period to assure adequate interference and technical standards are met. CSMA directors and/or the frequency coordinator and/or his band coordinator may expand the testing time to assure proper technical standards are met. The Board has the right to rescind any and all trial coordination's. Trial coordination does not assure final coordination approval.
- E. Upon completion of six months of on the air testing period, the trustee of a new emitter shall notify the CSMA when his emitter is on the air in a permanent condition and operating within the specifications of the original coordination request. At this time, if no issues preventing the final coordination exist, the Frequency Coordinator will issue a final coordination status. All "Final" coordination's are required to renew the coordination every three (3) years. Failure to renew coordination will result in the cancelation after 60 days past the expiration date.
- F. Although the FCC no longer requires submission of emitter system diagrams, other pertinent data, and logging of emitter operation, emitter trustees are still responsible for maintaining the complete history and system description in written form. Further, it is strongly recommended that each emitter trustee maintain a copy of the current CSMA Coordination Policy and Guidelines.

POLICY 17 - EMITTER DE-COORDINATION

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

- 287 A. CSMA reserves the right to revoke a coordinated frequency under the following
288 circumstances:
289
1. If the FCC orders the system to permanently cease operation,
 2. If during a six month monitoring period the holder cannot comply with the request of the
290 CSMA to demonstrate the operation of such system within thirty days of the request; or if
291 there is not a working system on the air and the trustee has not filed a written request on a
292 CSMA form requesting a continuation of coordination,
 - 293 3. When a determination has been made that a frequency pair has not been in use for six
294 months, the CSMA will send an inquiry by email, to the email address of record. Should
295 no response be received within thirty days from the date of receipt of this letter, or if the
296 letter be returned as not delivered the coordination of the frequency pair will be rescinded.
297 Upon receipt of the trustee's response within the 30 day period, CSMA, at its discretion,
298 will determine the outcome of the coordination.
 - 299 4. If, in the course of research, a frequency allocation is determined to be vacant and the
300 trustee of record cannot be located by email of record, or;
 - 301 5. If the trustee of the system consistently violates good engineering and/or good amateur
302 practices by:
 - 303 a. operating a system with excessive deviation, spurious emissions, off frequency, or to
304 cause harmful interference, or
 - 305 b. having been found to be responsible for interference to another system, refuses to
306 cooperate with the other trustee(s) involved and/or the CSMA,
 - 307 c. or, operates remotely controlled transmitters and/or receivers for the purpose of emitter
308 linking, which utilize any allocated CSMA emitter input and/or output frequency,
309 which cause harmful interference to coordinated emitter operations.
- 311 B. If arbitration proves that the public interest will be better served by a de-coordination act, or
312 that spectrum utilization will be enhanced by the coordination and subsequent re-assignment
313 of that frequency to another party, the CSMA may initiate the de-coordination act.
- 314 C. An emitter trustee will have the right to file a one time protest of each de-coordination act by
315 filing a grievance with the CSMA within ten days of the final finding. If an emitter trustee
316 protests a de-coordination act, the CSMA will present all documentation concerning the de-
317 coordination to a review board appointed by the CSMA Board. The determination of this
318 board shall be the final action by CSMA.
- 319 1. Various other de-coordination actions may be taken by the CSMA for good cause or
320 reason and subject to the same grievance procedure as set forth in Policy 17.B. In all
321 cases the CSMA will notify the emitter trustee, setting forth the cause or reasons for the
322 action.
 - 323 2. De-coordinated frequencies will become unassigned and made available for future
324 coordination by the CSMA.
 - 325 3. Re-assignment of de-coordinated frequencies will not take place until an interval of
326 thirty days has passed since final notice has been delivered to the trustee.

327

328 **POLICY 18 - INTERFERENCE POLICIES**

329 The CSMA maintains a policy of dealing with interference problems between emitter owners,
330 trustees, and sponsors to resolve these disputes. This policy complies with

- 331 FCC rulings and guidelines.
- 332 A. If an uncoordinated emitter causes harmful interference to a coordinated emitter, the primary
333 responsibility for correcting the interference rests with the trustee of the uncoordinated
334 emitter in accordance with FCC Part 97.205(c).
- 335 B. If both emitter systems are coordinated, the trustee of the most recently coordinated or re-
336 coordinated system bears the responsibility for correcting the interference.
- 337 C. If both emitter systems are uncoordinated CSMA will not address the issue.
- 338 D. In cases where an emitter in a CSMA district is involved with interference with a system
339 operated outside of a CSMA district, the CSMA will work with the frequency coordinator
340 from the other territory and should work within CSMA Policies and Guidelines while
341 working to resolve the dispute with the other emitter and Coordinating Council.
- 342 E. If an emitter trustee changes the location, antenna height or pattern, ERP, frequency, or other
343 operating parameters of his system, as defined in Policy 9, and subsequently causes
344 interference to other co-channel or adjacent channel emitters, that emitter trustee bears
345 primary responsibility for correcting the interference.

346 **POLICY 19 - INTERFERENCE REVIEW PROCEDURES**

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

- 349 A. An emitter trustee who is a victim of harmful interference from another emitter system, or
350 its operators, shall document times, band conditions, station call signs, and the type of
351 interference experienced. Abnormal band conditions will not be considered as a valid reason
352 for filing an interference complaint. CSMA encourages emitter trustees to communicate
353 directly between each other and the ARRL Field Organization.
- 354 B. If negotiation attempts fail and the interference problem cannot be resolved with the trustee
355 of the interfering emitter, the offended trustee shall then contact the CSMA by letter or email,
356 outlining the problem and provide his documentation of the problem. Any failed attempt to
357 contact the interfering emitter trustee should also be explained in detail.
- 358 C. The CSMA shall use the complete documented history of the affected emitter and offending
359 emitter that is contained in the applicable coordination file and database. If the CSMA needs
360 any other information, the individual trustees, or sponsors, shall provide that information
361 within thirty days of any request by the CSMA.
- 362 D. All cases of malicious interference should be forwarded to ARRL Official Observer having
363 jurisdiction in the area where interference is located after proper documentation has been
364 made. Documentation shall include, but not be limited to, times, band conditions, station
365 call signs, and the type of interference experienced.
- 366

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

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

- 373 A. The CSMA shall maintain a computerized database of all known emitters in Connecticut. The
374 emitter listings will be updated for publication and are believed to be correct to the best of
375 our knowledge. The published listings will contain only basic pertinent emitter information.
376 All other emitter information, will be held as confidential and will not be published or made
377 available to anyone, other than frequency coordinators through the regular course of their
378 duties.
- 379 B. The operational parameters of all emitters within the CSMA jurisdiction will be contained in
380 our database. Any emitter operating contrary to the official CSMA Frequency Utilization
381 Plan shall be marked as such in the database. By publishing a “non band plan” emitter, the
382 CSMA is not condoning such operation.
- 383 C. The CSMA Database may not be published or reproduced, in any form, by any individual,
384 publication, electronic source, or any other means, for distribution without the expressed
385 written consent of the CSMA, Inc.
- 386 D. While the CSMA makes every attempt to publish correct and accurate indexes, we cannot be
387 responsible for errors in our lists.
- 388 E. Emitter owners and/or trustees are responsible for providing information of their emitter. The
389 owner/trustee is responsible to see that all pertinent operational information is on file with
390 the CSMA.
391

392 **DOCUMENT MODIFICATION HISTORY:**

- 393 CSMA Coordination Policies and Guidelines first draft, 08/29/2004
- 394 CSMA Coordination Policies and Guidelines adopted subject to grammatical correction,
395 09/18/04
- 396 Changes to Policy 5 for 144-148 & 222 co channel distance increased from 70 miles to 80
397 miles. Also changed the adjacent channel spacing on 144-145 from 25 miles to 30 miles for
398 20 KHz spacing as accepted at the April 30, 2006 CSMA meeting in Manchester.
- 399 September 30, 2007 - Changes to Policy 16 paragraph D regarding timing of repeater
400 coordination's. 90 day construction period followed by a 180 day test period.
- 401 October 19, 2008 – Change to Policy 5 increasing from 10 miles to 25 miles the distance of
402 440 repeaters operating at 25 KHz on adjacent pairs.
- 403 December 19, 2010 – Change to Policy 2 increasing 902 MHz repeater offset from -12 MHz
404 to -25 MHz.
- 405 March 8, 2014 – Changed Policies 8,13 and 16 to reflect moving to an on-line system and 3
406 year expiration of coordination unless renewed.
- 407 October 26, 2014 – Changed Policy 5, 440 adjacent channel spacing to 20 miles.
- 408 April 5, 2020 – Changed Policy 17 to allow for email communication.
- 409 October 25, 2020 – Removed reference to frequency pool in policies 11 & 17.
- 410 October 23,2022 – Updated efile link in policies 8, 13 and 16. Policy 14D clarified by
411 removing “fringe” area. Policy 15B removed reference to 4.5 KHz deviation. Policy 20
412 removed reference to ARRL repeater directory.
413