

1                                   **COORDINATION POLICY AND GUIDELINES**

2                                   **Connecticut Spectrum Management Association, Inc.**

3  
4                                   **November 17, 2024**

5  
6                                   Representing Coordination and VHF/UHF interests throughout Connecticut.

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

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

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

31                                   As the amateur frequency spectrum becomes more crowded, the future adherence to these  
32                                   guidelines will foster pleasing operation on VHF, UHF, and microwave amateur bands in our  
33                                   service area, as well as good relationships among emitter owners, trustees, and users throughout  
34                                   the CSMA and adjoining councils. Although coordination is strictly voluntary and even though  
35                                   FCC Rules and Regulations (47CFR97.205) do not require coordination, but FCC Rules do require  
36                                   in all cases of conflict an uncoordinated emitter bears the primary responsibility of resolving any  
37                                   problems. The CSMA Coordination Policy and Guidelines are written for those who wish to  
38                                   coordinate; giving a clear definition of what is required of the emitter owner and/or trustee in order  
39                                   to acquire coordinated status. Voluntary compliance by emitter owners and/or trustees and users  
40                                   is what will continue to make our coordinating system work.  
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42 **POLICY 1 - GENERAL INTRODUCTION**

43

44 **DISTRICTS:**

- 45 A. The state of Connecticut.

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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.

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51 The CSMA may coordinate frequencies for the following emitters.

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- 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.

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66 Recommended Repeater Frequency Utilization:

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- 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.  
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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.  
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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.

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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 G. During the coordination process, any request by CSMA shall be responded to within 30 days  
221 by the applicant. Failure to do so will result in an automatic withdrawal of the application  
222 without prejudice  
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## 224 **POLICY 15 - GOOD EMITTER OPERATING PRACTICES**

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

232 Further, the CSMA advocates:

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

- 245 E. Emitter owners should utilize intermod suppression devices to limit the generation of  
246 intermod products that may cause interference to other amateur or commercial services.

## 247 **POLICY 16 - REQUESTS FOR COORDINATION**

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

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- 253 A. No official action will be taken until a Request for Coordination has been submitted Via the  
254 CSMA Electronic Filing System at <https://efile.ctspectrum.com> providing all of the required  
255 information.
- 256 B. Any licensed amateur that wants to construct and operate an emitter shall submit a New  
257 request for Coordination Via the CSMA Electronic Filing System @  
258 <http://efile.ctspectrum.com:443/>
- 259 C. The CSMA shall be provided all control or link frequencies used in an emitter system. This  
260 information will be used to help prevent interference from other emitter systems, which  
261 might use control or link frequencies. Link and control frequencies are also required to be  
262 coordinated. All control or link frequencies must comply with the current CSMA band plan.  
263 This information will be held as confidential and not be published or made-available to  
264 anyone, other than frequency coordinators through the regular course of their-duties.
- 265 D. The frequency coordinator or his or her band coordinator will notify the emitter operator that  
266 they have 90 days, once a construction permit is granted to install equipment that is seeking  
267 final coordination. The emitter operator will then notify the CSMA coordinator when the  
268 equipment is installed and operational thereby beginning the 180 day test period. Reasonable  
269 time must be used during this six month period to assure adequate interference and technical  
270 standards are met. CSMA directors and/or the frequency coordinator and/or his band  
271 coordinator may expand the testing time to assure proper technical standards are met. The  
272 Board has the right to rescind any and all trial coordination's. Trial coordination does not  
273 assure final coordination approval.
- 274 E. Upon completion of six months of on the air testing period, the trustee of a new emitter shall  
275 notify the CSMA when his emitter is on the air in a permanent condition and operating within  
276 the specifications of the original coordination request. At this time, if no issues preventing  
277 the final coordination exist, the Frequency Coordinator will issue a final coordination status.  
278 All "Final" coordination's are required to renew the coordination every three (3) years.  
279 Failure to renew coordination will result in the cancelation after 60 days past the expiration  
280 date.
- 281 F. Although the FCC no longer requires submission of emitter system diagrams, other pertinent  
282 data, and logging of emitter operation, emitter trustees are still responsible for maintaining  
283 the complete history and system description in written form. Further, it is strongly  
284 recommended that each emitter trustee maintain a copy of the current CSMA Coordination  
285 Policy and Guidelines.
- 286 G. During the coordination process, any request by CSMA shall be responded to within 30 days  
287 by the applicant. Failure to do so will result in an automatic dismissal of the application  
288 without prejudice.
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## **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.

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

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 CSMA to demonstrate the operation of such system within thirty days of the request; or if there is not a working system on the air and the trustee has not filed a written request on a CSMA form requesting a continuation of coordination,
3. When a determination has been made that a frequency pair has not been in use for six months, the CSMA will send an inquiry by email, to the email address of record. Should no response be received within thirty days from the date of receipt of this letter, or if the letter be returned as not delivered the coordination of the frequency pair will be rescinded. Upon receipt of the trustee's response within the 30 day period, CSMA, at its discretion, will determine the outcome of the coordination.
4. If, in the course of research, a frequency allocation is determined to be vacant and the trustee of record cannot be located by email of record, or;
5. If the trustee of the system consistently violates good engineering and/or good amateur practices by:

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

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

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

1. Various other de-coordination actions may be taken by the CSMA for good cause or reason and subject to the same grievance procedure as set forth in Policy 17.B. In all cases the CSMA will notify the emitter trustee, setting forth the cause or reasons for the action.
2. De-coordinated frequencies will become unassigned and made available for future coordination by the CSMA.
3. Re-assignment of de-coordinated frequencies will not take place until an interval of thirty days has passed since final notice has been delivered to the trustee.

335 **POLICY 18 - INTERFERENCE POLICIES**

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

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

353 **POLICY 19 - INTERFERENCE REVIEW PROCEDURES**

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

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

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

375 Aside from coordination of emitters in Connecticut, the CSMA shall maintain an accurate database  
376 of information that will be readily available to all officers of the organization. The source of data  
377 contained in the ARRL Emitter Directory listings, or indexes, is the respective CSMA Frequency

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

- 400 CSMA Coordination Policies and Guidelines first draft, 08/29/2004
- 401 CSMA Coordination Policies and Guidelines adopted subject to grammatical correction,  
402 09/18/04
- 403 Changes to Policy 5 for 144-148 & 222 co channel distance increased from 70 miles to 80  
404 miles. Also changed the adjacent channel spacing on 144-145 from 25 miles to 30 miles for  
405 20 KHz spacing as accepted at the April 30, 2006 CSMA meeting in Manchester.
- 406 September 30, 2007 - Changes to Policy 16 paragraph D regarding timing of repeater  
407 coordination's. 90 day construction period followed by a 180 day test period.
- 408 October 19, 2008 – Change to Policy 5 increasing from 10 miles to 25 miles the distance of  
409 440 repeaters operating at 25 KHz on adjacent pairs.
- 410 December 19, 2010 – Change to Policy 2 increasing 902 MHz repeater offset from -12 MHz  
411 to -25 MHz.
- 412 March 8, 2014 – Changed Policies 8,13 and 16 to reflect moving to an on-line system and 3  
413 year expiration of coordination unless renewed.
- 414 October 26, 2014 – Changed Policy 5, 440 adjacent channel spacing to 20 miles.
- 415 April 5, 2020 – Changed Policy 17 to allow for email communication.
- 416 October 25, 2020 – Removed reference to frequency pool in policies 11 & 17.
- 417 October 23,2022 – Updated efile link in policies 8, 13 and 16. Policy 14D clarified by  
418 removing “fringe” area. Policy 15B removed reference to 4.5 KHz deviation. Policy 20  
419 removed reference to ARRL repeater directory.
- 420 November 17, 2024 – Added policy 16G, responding to CSMA inquiry during coordination.  
421