

Federal Communications Commission

§ 95.787

must be designed such that the carrier frequencies remain within ± 100 ppm of the channel center frequencies listed in § 95.763(a) during normal operating conditions.

§ 95.767 RCRS transmitter power.

Each RCRS transmitter type must be designed such that the transmitter power does not exceed the limits in this section.

(a) *72 and 75 MHz frequency bands.* For an RCRS transmitter operating in the 72 and/or 75 MHz frequency bands, the mean transmitter output power must not exceed 0.75 Watts.

(b) *26–28 MHz frequency band.* For an RCRS transmitter operating on 27.255 MHz, the mean transmitter output power must not exceed 25 Watts. For an RCRS transmitter operating on 26.995, 27.045, 27.095, 27.145, or 27.195 MHz, the mean transmitter output power must not exceed 4 Watts.

§ 95.769 [Reserved]

§ 95.771 RCRS emission types.

Each RCRS transmitter type must be designed to satisfy the emission limitations in this section.

(a) *Permitted emission types.* RCRS transmitter types may transmit any type of non-voice emission that is technically appropriate for radio control use.

(b) *Voice emissions prohibited.* RCRS transmitter types must be incapable of transmitting telephony (voice communications).

§ 95.773 RCRS authorized bandwidth.

Each RCRS transmitter type must be designed such that the occupied bandwidth does not exceed 8 kHz for any emission type.

§§ 95.775–95.777 [Reserved]

§ 95.779 RCRS unwanted emissions.

Each RCRS transmitter type must be designed to satisfy the applicable unwanted emissions limits in this paragraph.

(a) *26–28 MHz frequency band.* For an RCRS transmitter operating in the 26–28 MHz frequency band, the power of unwanted emissions must be attenu-

ated below the transmitter output power in Watts (P) by at least:

(1) 25 dB (decibels) in the frequency band 4 kHz to 8 kHz removed from the channel center frequency;

(2) 35 dB in the frequency band 8 kHz to 20 kHz removed from the channel center frequency;

(3) $43 + 10 \log (P)$ dB in any frequency band removed from the channel center frequency by more than 20 kHz.

(b) *72 and 75 MHz frequency bands.* For an RCRS transmitter operating in the 72 and/or 75 MHz frequency bands, the power of unwanted emissions must be attenuated below the transmitter output power in Watts (P) by at least:

(1) 25 dB (decibels) in the frequency band 4 kHz to 8 kHz removed from the channel center frequency;

(2) 45 dB in the frequency band 8 kHz to 10 kHz removed from the channel center frequency;

(3) 55 dB in the frequency band 10 kHz to 20 kHz removed from the channel center frequency; and

(4) $56 + 10 \log (P)$ dB in any frequency band removed from the channel center frequency by more than 20 kHz.

(c) *Measurement bandwidths.* The power of unwanted emissions in the frequency bands specified in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) and (b)(1) through (3) of this section is measured with a reference bandwidth of 300 Hz. The power of unwanted emissions in the frequency ranges specified in paragraphs (a)(3) and (b)(4) of this section is measured with a reference bandwidth of at least 30 kHz.

§§ 95.781–95.785 [Reserved]

§ 95.787 RCRS additional requirements.

Each RCRS transmitter type must be designed to satisfy all of the following additional requirements:

(a) The antenna of an RCRS station transmitting in the 72 and/or 75 MHz frequency bands must meet the following requirements:

(1) The antenna must be an integral part of the transmitter;

(2) The gain of the antenna must not exceed that of a half-wave dipole; and

(3) The antenna must be designed such that the electric field of the emitted radio waves is vertically polarized

when the transmitter is held in the normal orientation.

(b) Each RCRS transmitter type must be designed to transmit only on one or more of the channels listed in § 95.763.

(c) For RCRS transmitter types incorporating plug-in frequency-determining modules that are intended to be changed by the operator, the modules must be submitted for certification together with the transmitter type. Each module must contain all of the frequency determining circuitry including the oscillator. Plug-in crystals are not considered modules and must not be accessible to the user.

§§ 95.789–95.899 [Reserved]

Subpart D—CB Radio Service

§ 95.901 Scope.

This subpart contains rules that apply only to the CB Radio Service.

§ 95.903 Definitions, CBRS.

CB Radio Service (CBRS). A mobile and fixed two-way voice communication service for facilitating personal, business or voluntary public service activities, including communications to provide assistance to highway travelers.

CBRS station. Any transmitter, with or without an incorporated antenna or receiver, which is certified by the FCC to be operated in the CBRS.

Conversation. An exchange of transmissions between two CBRS stations.

Wireless remote control. Operation of a CBRS station from a remote location using a wireless link.

§ 95.905 Authority to operate CBRS stations voided by violation of operating rules.

A person's authorization to operate a CBRS station without an individual license pursuant to § 95.305 is voided if that person violates any of the operating rules in this subpart, this part, or other parts of this chapter.

§§ 95.907–95.917 [Reserved]

§ 95.919 CBRS replacement parts.

The operator of a CBRS transmitter may replace parts of the CBRS trans-

mitter as stated in this section. All other internal maintenance and repairs must be carried out in accordance with § 95.319.

(a) A damaged antenna on a hand-held portable CBRS transmitter may be replaced by another antenna of the same or a compatible similar type.

(b) Batteries in a hand-held portable CBRS transmitter may be replaced with batteries of a type specified by the manufacturer.

(c) A detachable external microphone may be replaced with any external microphone that does not alter the modulation characteristics in a way that results in a violation of §§ 95.967, 95.973, 95.975 or 95.979.

(d) Changing plug-in modules which were certified as part of the CBRS transmitter.

§ 95.921 [Reserved]

§ 95.923 CBRS station inspection.

If an authorized FCC representative requests to inspect a CBRS station, the operator must make the station and any station records available for inspection.

(a) A CBRS station includes all of the equipment used in connection with that station.

(b) Station records include the following documents, as applicable:

(1) A copy of each response to an FCC violation notice or an FCC letter.

(2) Each written permission received from the FCC.

§ 95.925 CBRS harmful interference.

If harmonic or other spurious emissions result in harmful interference, the FCC may require appropriate technical changes in the CBRS station equipment to alleviate the interference, including the use of a low pass filter between the transmitter antenna terminals and the antenna feed line.

§ 95.927 CBRS quiet hours.

If a CBRS station causes harmful interference to broadcast or communications services received by the public, and such harmful interference can not be eliminated by technical means (*i.e.*,