

**§ 95.2595**

**47 CFR Ch. I (10–1–20 Edition)**

This device may not interfere with stations operating in the 400.150–406.000 MHz band in the Meteorological Aids, Meteorological Satellite, and Earth Exploration Satellite Services and must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

(b) MedRadio programmer/control transmitters operating in the 413–419 MHz, 426–432 MHz, 438–444 MHz, and 451–457 MHz bands shall be labeled as provided in part 2 of this chapter and shall bear the following statement in a conspicuous location on the device:

This device may not interfere with stations authorized to operate on a primary basis in the 413–419 MHz, 426–432 MHz, 438–444 MHz, and 451–457 MHz bands, and must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

(c) MedRadio programmer/control transmitters operating in the 2360–2400 MHz band shall be labeled as provided in part 2 of this chapter and shall bear the following statement in a conspicuous location on the device:

This device may not interfere with stations authorized to operate on a primary basis in the 2360–2400 MHz band, and must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

(d) If it is not feasible to place the statement specified by paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this section on the device, it may be placed in the instruction manual for the transmitter instead.

(e) If a MedRadio programmer/control transmitter is constructed in two or more sections connected by wire and marketed together, the statement specified in this section is required to be affixed only to the main control unit.

(f) MedRadio transmitters shall be identified with a serial number on each device, except as noted in paragraphs (f)(1) and (2) of this section.

(1) For MedRadio transmitters that operate in the 2360–2400 MHz band, only the programmer/control transmitter shall be identified with a serial number.

(2) The FCC ID number associated with a medical implant transmitter and the information required by § 2.925 of this chapter may be placed in the instruction manual for the transmitter

and on the shipping container for the transmitter, in lieu of being placed directly on the transmitter.

**§ 95.2595 MedRadio disclosures.**

Manufacturers of MedRadio transmitters must include with each transmitting device the statement set forth in this section that applies to the frequency bands in use.

(a) For MedRadio transmitters operating in the 401–406 MHz band, the following statement applies:

This transmitter is authorized by rule under the Medical Device Radiocommunication Service (in part 95 of the FCC Rules) and must not cause harmful interference to stations operating in the 400.150–406.000 MHz band in the Meteorological Aids (*i.e.*, transmitters and receivers used to communicate weather data), the Meteorological Satellite, or the Earth Exploration Satellite Services and must accept interference that may be caused by such stations, including interference that may cause undesired operation. This transmitter shall be used only in accordance with the FCC Rules governing the Medical Device Radiocommunication Service. Analog and digital voice communications are prohibited. Although this transmitter has been approved by the Federal Communications Commission, there is no guarantee that it will not receive interference or that any particular transmission from this transmitter will be free from interference.

(b) For MedRadio transmitters operating in the 413–419 MHz, 426–432 MHz, 438–444 MHz and 451–457 MHz bands, the following statement applies:

This transmitter is authorized by rule under the MedRadio Service (47 CFR part 95). This transmitter must not cause harmful interference to stations authorized to operate on a primary basis in the 413–419 MHz, 426–432 MHz, 438–444 MHz, and 451–457 MHz bands, and must accept interference that may be caused by such stations, including interference that may cause undesired operation. This transmitter shall be used only in accordance with the FCC Rules governing the MedRadio Service. Analog and digital voice communications are prohibited. Although this transmitter has been approved by the Federal Communications Commission, there is no guarantee that it will not receive interference or that any particular transmission from this transmitter will be free from interference.

(c) For MedRadio transmitters operating in the 2360–2400 MHz band, the following statement applies:

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This transmitter is authorized by rule under the MedRadio Service (47 CFR part 95). This transmitter must not cause harmful interference to stations authorized to operate on a primary basis in the 2360–2400 MHz band, and must accept interference that may be caused by such stations, including interference that may cause undesired operation. This transmitter shall be used only in accordance with the FCC Rules governing the MedRadio Service. Analog and digital voice communications are prohibited. Although this transmitter has been approved by the Federal Communications Commission, there is no guarantee that it will not receive interference or that any particular transmission from this transmitter will be free from interference.

§§ 95.2597–95.2699 [Reserved]

### Subpart J—Multi-Use Radio Service

#### § 95.2701 Scope.

This subpart contains rules that apply only to the Multi-Use Radio Service (MURS).

#### § 95.2703 Definitions, MURS.

*MURS.* A two-way, short distance voice or data communication service for facilitating personal or business activities of the general public.

#### § 95.2705 Grandfathered MURS stations.

MURS stations that were licensed under part 90 of this chapter to operate on MURS frequencies as of November 13, 2000, are authorized by this rule to continue to operate under terms identical to those of such nullified part 90 authorizations, including any associated rule waivers.

#### § 95.2707 Airborne use of MURS not authorized.

Notwithstanding the provisions of § 95.307, MURS operation is not authorized aboard aircraft in flight.

§§ 95.2709–95.2717 [Reserved]

#### § 95.2719 MURS replacement parts.

The operator of an MURS transmitter may replace parts of an MURS transmitter as indicated in this section. All other internal maintenance and repairs must be carried out in accordance with § 95.319.

(a) A damaged antenna may be replaced by another antenna of the same or a compatible similar type.

(b) Batteries in the MURS transmitter may be replaced with batteries of a type specified by the manufacturer.

§§ 95.2721–95.2723 [Reserved]

#### § 95.2725 MURS interference.

MURS station operators must take reasonable precautions to avoid causing harmful interference. This includes monitoring the transmitting frequency for communications in progress before transmitting, and other measures as may be necessary to minimize the potential for causing interference.

§§ 95.2727–95.2729 [Reserved]

#### § 95.2731 Permissible MURS uses.

The operator of a MURS station may use it for the purposes listed in this section.

(a) MURS stations may be used to transmit voice, data or image signals.

(b) MURS stations may be used for telecommand and telemetry functions.

#### § 95.2733 Prohibited MURS uses.

MURS stations must not be operated as repeater stations or signal boosters. This prohibition includes store-and-forward packet operation.

§§ 95.2735–95.2739 [Reserved]

#### § 95.2741 MURS antenna height limit.

The highest point of any MURS station antenna must not be more than 18.3 meters (60 feet) above the ground or 6.10 meters (20 feet) above the highest point of the structure on which it is mounted. MURS station antennas must also meet the requirements in § 95.317 regarding menaces to air navigation. See 47 CFR 95.317 and consult part 17 of the FCC's Rules for more information (47 CFR part 17).

§§ 95.2743–95.2747 [Reserved]

#### § 95.2749 MURS network connection.

MURS stations are prohibited from interconnection with the public switched network. *Interconnection Defined.* Connection through automatic or