

§ 95.321

transmitter, provided that such transmissions do not cause interference to communications of other stations.

§ 95.321 [Reserved]

§ 95.323 FCC inspection of station.

If an authorized FCC representative requests to inspect any station in the Personal Radio Services, the station operator or licensee must make the station and any applicable records available for inspection.

§ 95.325 Interference.

Operators of Personal Radio Service stations experiencing or causing interference must first attempt to eliminate the interference by means of mutually satisfactory arrangements. If the operators are unable to resolve an interference problem, the FCC may impose restrictions including specifying the channels, maximum transmitting power, maximum antenna height and geographic area or hours of operation of the stations concerned.

§ 95.327 Restricted operation.

The FCC may deny or restrict the use by any operator(s) of any specified channel(s) in a specified geographic area if, in the judgment of the FCC, such use is not in the public interest. Furthermore, the FCC may restrict the use by any particular operator(s) of any channel as to geographical area of operation, transmitting power, or other operating conditions.

§ 95.329 How to contact the FCC.

For information about the Personal Radio Services, see the FCC's internet Web site (www.fcc.gov). To speak with an FCC representative about the Personal Radio Services, call the FCC's information line 888-CALL-FCC (888-225-5322). To write the FCC about these services, address the Federal Communications Commission, Attention: Mobility Division, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, 445 12th Street SW., Washington, DC 20554.

§ 95.331 Permissible uses.

Personal Radio Services stations may be used only for the purposes set forth in the rules applicable to each specific Personal Radio Service.

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§ 95.333 Prohibited uses.

No person shall use a Personal Radio Service station:

(a) In connection with any activity which is against Federal, State or local law;

(b) To transmit advertisements or program material associated with television or radio broadcasting;

(c) To transmit messages for hire or provide a common carrier service;

(d) To intentionally interfere with the communications of another station;

(e) To transmit obscene, profane or indecent words, language or meaning; or

(f) To transmit a false or deceptive communication.

§ 95.335 Operation of non-certified transmitters prohibited.

Except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section, no person shall operate a transmitter in any Personal Radio Service unless it is a certified transmitter; that is, a transmitter of a type which has obtained a grant of equipment certification for that service, pursuant to part 2, subpart J of this chapter. Use of a transmitter that is not FCC-certified voids the user's authority to operate that station. *See* sections 302(a), (b), and (e) of the Communications Act (47 U.S.C. 302(a), (b), and (e)).

(a) *Exceptions.* Under certain exceptions, non-certified Personal Radio Service transmitters, or transmitters certified for use in the land mobile radio services may be operated. Any such exceptions applicable to stations in a Personal Radio Service are set forth in the subpart governing that specific service. *See e.g.*, §§95.735 and 95.1735.

(b) *Revoked or withdrawn certification.* In the event that the FCC revokes or withdraws a grant of equipment certification for a type of Personal Radio Service transmitter, existing transmitters already in service may continue to be operated unless and until the FCC determines otherwise and gives Public Notice of that decision.

(c) *Grantee permissible modifications.* Only the grantee of the equipment certification may modify the design of a