

Federal Communications Commission

§ 95.939

filters), the FCC may, by written notice to the CBRs station operator, impose limits on the hours of operation of the CBRs station.

§ 95.929 [Reserved]

§ 95.931 Permissible CBRs uses.

The operator of a CBRs station may use that station to transmit two-way plain language voice communications to other CBRs stations and to other stations that are authorized to transmit on CBRs frequencies.

(a) *Emergency communications.* Any CBRs channel may be used for emergency communications or for traveler assistance.

(1) Operators of CBRs stations must, at all times and on all channels, give priority to emergency communications.

(2) CBRs Channel 9 may be used only for emergency communications or traveler assistance. It must not be used for any other purpose.

(b) *One-way communications.* The operator of a CBRs station may use that station to transmit one-way communications for the following purposes:

(1) To call for help or transmit other emergency communications;

(2) To provide warnings of hazardous road conditions to travelers;

(3) To make brief test transmissions (“radio checks”); or,

(4) To transmit voice paging.

(c) *Travelers assistance communications.* The operator of a CBRs station may transmit communications necessary to assist a traveler to reach a destination or to receive necessary services.

§ 95.933 Prohibited CBRs uses.

In addition to the prohibited uses set forth in § 95.333, the operator of a CBRs station must not use a CBRs station:

(a) To transmit one-way communications other than those permitted in § 95.931(b) (transmissions to seek to initiate two-way communications with another station are not considered to be one-way communications);

(b) To advertise or solicit the sale of any goods or services;

(c) To advertise a political candidate or political campaign (a CBRs station

may be used for the business or organizational aspects of a campaign);

(d) To communicate with stations in other countries, except General Radio Service stations in Canada;

(e) To transmit communications for live or delayed broadcast on a radio or television broadcast station (a CBRs station may be used to gather news items or to prepare programs);

(f) To transmit music, whistling, sound effects or any other audio material to amuse or entertain; or

(g) To transmit any sound effects solely to attract attention.

§ 95.935 Unauthorized use of non-CBRs transmitters.

The operator of a CBRs station must not use a non-CBRs transmitter to communicate with or attempt to communicate with stations in the CBRs.

(a) *Non-CBRs transmitters.* For the purposes of this section, “non-CBRs transmitters” are transmitters that are technically capable of operation in the 26–30 MHz frequency range, but are intended for use in the Amateur Radio Service (see part 97 of this chapter) or other government or non-government radio services, and are not certified for use in the CBRs.

(b) *Unlicensed operation.* The operation of non-CBRs transmitters on the CBRs channels is not authorized by § 95.305 of this part. Accordingly, the FCC considers any such operation to be a violation of section 301 of the Communications Act (47 U.S.C. 301).

§ 95.937 [Reserved]

§ 95.939 External radio frequency power amplifiers prohibited.

The operator of a CBRs station must not use an external radio frequency power amplifier to increase the transmitting power of that CBRs station under any circumstances. There are no exceptions to this rule.

(a) The FCC will presume that the operator of a CBRs station has used an external radio frequency power amplifier in violation of this section if it is in the operator’s possession or on the operator’s premises and there is other evidence that the CBRs station has been operated with more transmitting power than allowed by § 95.967.