

Federal Communications Commission**§ 95.933****§§ 95.907-95.917 [Reserved]****§ 95.919 CBRS replacement parts.**

The operator of a CBRS transmitter may replace parts of the CBRS transmitter 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.*, 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;

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- (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.

(b) The operator of a CBRS station must not attach an external radio frequency power amplifier to a certified CBRS transmitter.

§95.941 CBRS antenna height limits.

The operator of a CBRS station must ensure that the transmitting antenna for the station is not higher than 18.3 meters (60 feet) above the ground, or 6.1 meters (20 feet) higher than the highest point of the building or tree on which it is mounted, whichever is higher. CBRS station antennas must also meet the requirements in §95.317 regarding menaces to air navigation. See §95.317 and consult part 17 of the FCC's Rules for more information.

§95.943 [Reserved]**§95.945 Remote control of a CBRS station.**

This section sets forth the conditions under which a CBRS station may be operated by remote control, pursuant to the exception in §95.345. Operation of a CBRS station using a hands-free or other type of cordless microphone or headset authorized under part 15 is not considered to be remote control.

(a) *Wireless remote control.* No person shall operate a CBRS station by wireless remote control.

(b) *Wired remote control.* Before operating an CBRS station by wired remote control, the operator must obtain specific approval from the FCC. To obtain FCC approval, the operator must explain why wired remote control is needed. See §95.329 regarding contacting the FCC.

§95.947 [Reserved]**§95.949 CBRS network connection.**

A CBRS station may be connected, acoustically or electrically, to the public switched network, subject to the rules in this section. The purpose of this is to allow operators of other CBRS stations to speak to and hear individuals on the telephone through the connected CBRS station.

(a) The operator of the connected CBRS station must:

- (1) Manually make the connection;