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PART III



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**FEDERAL  
COMMUNICATIONS  
COMMISSION**



**CITIZENS BAND (CB)  
RADIO SERVICE**

**Proposed Rewriting and Simplification  
of Regulations**

**READERS ARE ENCOURAGED TO FILL OUT AND  
RETURN THE QUESTIONNAIRE AT THE END OF  
THIS DOCUMENT**

**FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS  
COMMISSION**

[ 47 CFR Part 95 ]

[ FCC 77-457; Docket No. 21318 ]

**CITIZENS BAND (CB) RADIO SERVICE**  
Rewriting of Regulations

AGENCY: Federal Communications Commission.

ACTION: Proposed rulemaking.

**SUMMARY:** The Commission is proposing a completely rewritten and simplified rule part concerning the Citizens Band (CB) Radio Service. We are taking this action in response to many complaints that the CB Radio Service Rules are difficult to read and understand. If adopted, we expect that the new, rewritten rules will be much more readable and comprehensible, and that, as a result, user rule compliance will increase.

**DATES:** Comments must be received on or before October 3, 1977. Reply comments must be received on or before November 1, 1977.

**ADDRESSES:** Send comments to: Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D.C. 20554.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Erika M. Ziebarth or Gregory M. Jones, Personal Radio Division, 202-634-6619 or 634-6620.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** In the matter of Revision of Subpart D of Part 95 of the Commission's Rules, Citizens Band Radio Service (RM-2638, RM-2773, RM-2777).

Adopted: June 30, 1977.

Released: June 30, 1977.

By the Commission: Commissioner Lee concurring and issuing a statement; Commissioner Hooks absent.

1. The Commission is considering a completely rewritten and simplified Subpart D of Part 95 of its Rules, 47 CFR 95.401, *et seq.*, concerning the Citizens Band Radio Service. We are by this document giving Notice of Proposed Rule Making.

**WHY IS THE FCC CONSIDERING NEW RULES FOR THE CB RADIO SERVICE?**

2. The Citizens Band (CB) Radio Service is the largest radio service administered by the FCC. On May 1, 1977, there were 9,830,122 stations licensed in the CB Service, and this number is growing at the rate of about one-half million per month. Two years ago there were only a little more than one million licensed CB radio stations.

3. The phenomenal growth in the public's interest in and awareness of CB

radio has caused several substantial problems. Chief among these are the problems associated with the crowding of an estimated twenty million or more essentially untrained, nontechnically oriented users of the CB Service onto a relative handful of frequencies.

4. The FCC Rules governing the CB Radio Service, Subpart D of Part 95 of Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations, are intended, at least in part, to ensure the most efficient use by CB licensees of one of the scarcest of all natural resources, the radio spectrum. If all CB licensees comply with the FCC's Rules, a greater number of users can make effective use of those frequencies available. Nonobservance of the rules by even a small percentage of CB operators results in unnecessary frequency congestion, interference, and spectrum waste. These problems will become more critical as time passes and a larger number of operators attempt to use the small number of available frequencies.

5. We have long believed that failure by a CB operator to observe FCC Rules results more from ignorance of the Rules than a deliberate decision to violate those Rules. As a consequence, in an effort to increase voluntary user rule compliance, the Commission has taken several steps towards increasing both the availability and readability of its CB Rules.

6. For many years CB Service licensees were required to maintain as part of their station records complete editions of Part 95 of the Rules, even though Part 95 contained much material of no interest or applicability to CB licensees, such as rules governing operation of stations in the General Mobile and Radio Control Services. Additionally, Part 95 was available only as part of a volume of the FCC Rules which included two completely separate rule parts, Parts 97 and 99.

7. In April 1976 we divided Parts 95, 97, and 99 and published each in separate booklets. CB licensees were no longer required to purchase rule parts for which they had no use and were required, instead, to possess rules of only thirty pages in length, rather than the previous seventy. Also in April 1976, the Commission's Personal Use Radio Advisory Committee (PURAC) established an advisory task to make recommendations to the Commission concerning the readability of Part 95.

8. On July 29, 1976, the Commission released a Second Report and Order in Docket 20120, FCC 76-707, 41 FR 32678 (1976). Among the rule revisions adopted in the Second Report and Order was a requirement that CB equipment manufacturers pack a current copy of Part 95 of the Rules with every CB unit sold on or after January 1, 1977. This amendment was intended to ensure

that each purchaser of a CB unit at least receive a copy of Part 95 without having to suffer the inconvenience of ordering directly from the Superintendent of Documents. After consultations with the PURAC Part 95 Task Area Coordinator, Mr. P. Randall Knowles, Esq., of Kenilworth, Illinois, we released a Third Report and Order in Docket 20120, FCC 76-1138, 41 FR 56068 (December 23, 1976), republished at 42 FR 8326 (February 6, 1977). In the Third Report and Order we editorially reorganized Part 95 into four separate subparts. All rules governing CB radio stations were placed in Subpart D. (CB Service Rules had previously been interspersed throughout Part 95 with rules affecting the General Mobile and Radio Control Services, as well as rules of a very technical nature directed at CB equipment manufacturers). We also amended the Rules to require, at a minimum, that CB equipment manufacturers pack, and CB licensees possess, Subpart D of Part 95, instead of the entire Part 95. A CB licensee now need only maintain a rule subpart of some eight to ten pages in length, and all the rules in that Subpart are of direct applicability to CB licensees.

9. In reorganizing Part 95 we recognized that any reorganization, however helpful it might be, must be an interim measure. We stated we were aware that many of the CB Rules were not clearly written or easily understood. We said our objectives were to simplify and clarify the text of Subpart D, thereby increasing its readability, to enable those responsible for observing the rules contained in Subpart D to do so. We also said we intended to eliminate those regulations found to be nonessential. In short, we announced our intention, in the words of President Carter, to "cut down on government regulations and make sure that those that are written are in plain English."

**WHAT IS THE FCC PROPOSING AND WHY?**

10. With this Notice of Proposed Rule-making we begin the difficult task of redrafting Subpart D of Part 95 to make it fully understandable to those to whom it is directed, CB Radio Service licensees. We have consulted with the PURAC Part 95 Readability Task Area members, and we are now prepared to propose a completely rewritten and simplified Subpart D of Part 95. The majority of the revisions we are proposing are editorial and are intended to clarify existing rules. The substantive amendments we are proposing are clearly identified below and are intended to make the rules simpler and easier to understand.

11. Our proposed Subpart D of Part 95 is set forth below. In order that our

**PROPOSED RULES**

37305

Subpart D—Citizens Band Radio Service

GENERAL PROVISIONS

- 95.401 What is the Citizens Band (CB) Radio Service?
- 95.403 How do I use these rules?
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HOW TO APPLY FOR A CB LICENSE

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- 95.511 Can I connect my CB radio to a telephone?
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proposals be more fully understood, we have taken sections of existing Subpart D and matched them with the corresponding sections of proposed Subpart D. Each proposed section is followed by an explanation of the changes proposed. In this way, we believe full public participation in the rule making process may more readily be achieved. We have also drafted the rules in question-answer and first and second person form.

12. Authority for these proposals is contained in Sections 4(i) and 303 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. The Commission invites interested parties to submit comments concerning our proposed revision of Subpart D of Part 95 on or before October 3, 1977, and reply comments on or before November 1, 1977. We stress that we wish to receive well considered comments not only on our substantive proposals but on the style and content of our proposed editorial redrafting, as well.

13. An original and five copies of all comments and reply comments shall be furnished the Commission. Those submitting comments wishing each Commissioner to have a personal copy of the comments may submit an additional six copies. Members of the public wishing to express interest in our proposals, but unable to supply the required copies, are invited to participate informally by submitting one copy of their comments, without regard to form, provided the correct Docket number is specified in the heading of the comments. All comments and reply comments filed in this proceeding should be sent to the Secretary, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D.C. 20554. Individuals wishing to inspect the comments and reply comments filed in this proceeding may do so during regular business hours, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, in the Commission's Public Reference Room, 1919 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20554.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS,  
COMMISSION,  
VINCENT J. MULLINS,  
*Secretary.*

CONCURRING STATEMENT OF COMMISSIONER  
ROBERT E. LEE IN RE-REVISION OF CITIZENS  
BAND RADIO SERVICE RULES

I heartily endorse the Commission's efforts to write readable and understandable rules. However, I continue to question whether licensing CB radio users serves any useful purpose.

I hope that people commenting about the proposed new rules will also comment about the need for CB licenses. In particular, I would like to know whether licensing encourages compliance with the FCC's CB rules, makes the FCC's enforcement job easier, or significantly helps the FCC resolve complaints about CB operation.

The FCC proposes to amend Part 95 of its Rules (47 CFR Part 95) as follows:

1. By revising Subpart D (§ 95.401 *et seq.*) as follows:

## PROPOSED

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

## § 95.401 What is the Citizens Band (CB) Radio Service?

The CB Radio Service is designed to be a private, two-way, short-distance voice communications (radiotelephony) service for personal activities. All frequencies in the CB Radio Service are shared. The CB Radio Service may also be used for voice paging and for business activities.

*Explanation*

*Editorial change.* This section has been rewritten in simpler, easier to understand language to clarify the Commission's intention in creating the CB Radio Service, namely that the CB Service is a radio service available to nearly everyone for personal and business activities at a reasonable cost.

## § 95.403 How do I use these rules?

(a) Read and obey the rules. See § 95.507 for the penalties for violations of these rules.

(b) Wherever the rules are addressing "you," the rules are addressing the applicant or the licensee. For purposes of these rules, an individual holding a valid temporary permit is included in the term "licensee," whenever appropriate. Unless otherwise specified in a particular section, all rules pertain to all licensees, including corporations, partnerships and associations.

(c) Where the rules use the word "person," the rules are concerned with any person, including an individual, a corporation, a partnership or an association.

*Explanation*

We believe it will be helpful to the readers of these rules to include a section on proper usage. We also believe that a discussion of the scope of the rules will assist licensees to understand their duties under these rules.

## § 95.405 How are the key words in these rules defined?

In these Rules, the following definitions apply:

*Antenna structure* means the antenna's radiating system, the antenna's supporting structure, and anything mounted on the antenna or its supporting structure.

*Broadcast* means to transmit a message which is not directed to one or more particular CB station or stations.

*Carrier power* means the average power at the output terminals of a transmitter (other than a single sideband unit or a transmitter with a suppressed, reduced or controlled carrier) during one radio frequency cycle under conditions of no modulation.

*Citizens Band (CB) Radio Service station* means a licensed station in the Personal Radio Services which is authorized to operate with voice transmissions (radiotelephony) only on an authorized frequency in the 27.96-27.41 MHz band.

*Communication* means a conversation or exchange of messages between CB stations not to exceed five minutes.

*Emergency communications* means messages concerning the immediate safety of life or the immediate protection of property.

*External radio frequency power amplifier* means any device which is not included by the manufacturer in a type-accepted transmitter and which, when used with a radio transmitter as a signal source, is capable of amplifying that signal. (External radio frequency amplifiers are sometimes known as "linears.")

*Harmful interference* means any transmission, emission, radiation, or induction which obstructs or repeatedly interrupts any legally transmitted communication.

*Mailing address* means the place where the licensee receives mail.

*Man-made structure* means any construction other than a tower, mast, or pole. (See the antenna height regulations, § 95.457.)

*Omnidirectional antenna* means an antenna designed so that the maximum radiation in any horizontal direction is within 3 dB of the minimum radiation in any horizontal direction.

*One-way communication* means a message which is not intended to establish communications with one or more particular CB station or stations.

## EXISTING

## GENERAL

## § 95.401 Basis and purpose.

These rules are designed to provide a private short-distance radiocommunications service for the business or personal activities of licensees, all to the extent that these uses are not specifically prohibited in this part.

(No existing rule.)

## § 95.403 Definitions.

For the purpose of this part, the following definitions shall be applicable. For other definitions, refer to Part 2 of this chapter.

(a) Definitions of stations.

*Citizens Band (CB) Radio Service station.* A station in the Personal Radio Services licensed to be operated for radiotelephony only, on an authorized frequency in the 26.96-27.41 MHz band.

*Mobile station.* A station intended to be operated while in motion or during halts at unspecified points.

(b) Miscellaneous definitions.

*Antenna structures.* The term "antenna structures" includes the radiating system, its supporting structures and any appurtenances mounted thereon.

*Control point.* A control point is an operating position which is under the control and supervision of the licensee, at which a person immediately responsible for the proper operation of the transmitter is stationed, and at which adequate means are available to aurally monitor all transmissions and to render the transmitter inoperative.

*Dispatch point.* A dispatch point is any position from which messages may be transmitted under the supervision of the person at a control point.

*External radio frequency power amplifiers.* As defined in § 2.815(a) and as used in this part, an external radio frequency power amplifier is any device which: (1) When used in conjunction with a radio transmitter as a signal source is capable of amplification of that signal, and (2) is not an integral part of a radio transmitter as manufactured.

*Harmful interference.* Any emission, radiation, or induction which endangers the functioning of a radio-navigation service or other safety service or seriously degrades, obstructs, or repeatedly interrupts a radio-communication service operating in accordance with applicable laws, treaties, and regulations.

*Man-made structure.* A man-made structure is any construction other than a tower, mast, or pole.

*Omnidirectional antenna.* An antenna designed so the maximum radiation in any horizontal direction is within 3 dB of the minimum radiation in any horizontal direction.

*Person.* The term "person" indicates an individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, or corporation.

*Remote control.* The term "remote control" when applied to the use or operation of a Personal Radio Services station

**PROPOSED**

*Peak envelope power* (used by SSB units) means the average power at the output terminals of a transmitter during one radio frequency cycle at the highest crest of the modulation envelope, taken under conditions of normal (voice) operation.

*Person* means an individual, a partnership, an association, a joint-stock company, a trust, or a corporation.

*Plain language transmission* means a communication without codes or coded messages. (Operating signals (such as "ten-codes") are not considered "codes or coded messages.")

*Remote control* means operation of CB transmitting equipment from any place other than the location of the transmitting equipment. Direct mechanical control or direct electrical control by wire from some point on the same premises, craft or vehicle as the transmitting equipment is not considered remote control.

*Single sideband emission* means an emission in which only one sideband is transmitted. The carrier, or a portion of the carrier, may be present in the emission.

*Double sideband emission* means an emission in which both upper and lower sidebands are transmitted. The carrier, or a portion of the carrier, may also be present in the emission.

*Station* means all of the equipment used by a CB licensee or authorized user, regardless of ownership of the equipment.

*Station address* means the place where the station license is kept or posted (See § 95.501), where the station records are kept (See § 95.505 and 95.519) and where the primary fixed transmitter (if any) is operated.

*Station authorization* means a CB temporary permit or a CB license or special temporary authority issued by the FCC.

*Subaudible tone* means any tone or combination of tones having only frequencies below 150 Hertz.

*Two-way communications* means messages between specific licensed stations or a message directed to one or more specific licensed station or stations or to transmitters of the same station.

*Voice paging* means directing a message to a particular CB receiver (or receivers) solely for the purpose of conveying a particular communication to that receiver (or receivers).

*Explanation*

Editorial and substantive changes. The definitions of *control point* and *dispatch point* have been deleted, because they appear to have little or no applicability to the CB Service. New definitions of *carrier power*, *communication*, *emergency communications*, *mailing address*, *one-way communication*, *peak envelope power*, *plain language transmission*, *station*, *station address*, *subaudible tone*, and *two-way communications* have been added because there have been many questions in the past concerning their meaning. In the definition of *station authorization*, the words "construction permit" have been deleted, because construction permits are not normally required or issued in the CB Service. Some of the remaining definitions have been rewritten in simpler, easier to understand language, while others, because of their necessary technical character, have been left unchanged.

**HOW TO APPLY FOR A CB LICENSE**

**§ 95.409 Do I need a license?**

Before transmitting on a CB radio, you must have authority from the FCC, as follows:

**AN INDIVIDUAL MUST:**

- Get a CB license from the FCC; *OR*
- Have a properly filled-out temporary permit (FCC Form 555-B); *OR*
- Qualify to operate a CB radio under the authority of another person's license.

**AN ASSOCIATION, PARTNERSHIP, CORPORATION OR GOVERNMENTAL UNIT MUST:**

- Get a CB license from the FCC; *OR*
- Request, receive, and comply with a special temporary authority or other special authorization from the FCC.

**EXISTING**

means control of the transmitting equipment of that station from any place other than the transmitting equipment, except that direct mechanical control or direct electrical control by wired connections of transmitting equipment from some other point on the same premises, craft, or vehicle shall not be considered to be remote control.

*Single sideband emission.* An emission in which only one sideband is transmitted. The carrier, or a portion thereof, also may be present in the emission.

*Double sideband emission.* An emission in which both upper and lower sidebands resulting from the modulation of a particular carrier are transmitted. The carrier, or a portion thereof, also may be present in the emission.

*Station authorization.* Any construction permit, temporary permit, license, or special temporary authorization issued by the Commission.

**APPLICATIONS AND LICENSES**

**§ 95.451 Station authorization required.**

No radio station shall be operated in this service except under and in accordance with an authorization granted by the Federal Communications Commission.

## PROPOSED

## Explanation

This section redrafts existing § 95.451. In this Section we are emphasizing the requirement that before a person transmits on a CB radio he have a valid station authorization issued by the FCC or otherwise qualify to operate a CB radio under the authority of another person's license.

## § 95.411 Am I eligible to get a CB license?

- (a) You are eligible for a CB license if—
- (1) You are an individual eighteen years of age or older, an association, a partnership, a corporation, or a state, territorial, or local governmental unit; and
  - (2) You are not a foreign government or a representative of a foreign government.
- (b) You must not have more than one CB license at any one time.
- (c) Any partnership, corporation, association, state, territorial, or local governmental unit is eligible for one CB license at any one time, subject to the following restrictions:
- (1) If the applicant is a partnership, each partner must be eighteen years of age or older.
  - (2) Any agency operating under the authority of an eligible governmental unit, including an authorized Civil Defense agency, is also eligible for a CB license.
  - (3) A subsidiary or division of a corporation is not eligible for its own CB license unless the subsidiary or division is separately incorporated.

## Explanation

*Editorial change.* In this Section we have combined existing Rule §§ 95.411 and 95.413, both of which concern eligibility for CB station licenses, into a new § 95.411.

This Section has been rewritten in simpler, easier to understand language to ensure that interested persons know whether or not they are eligible for CB station licenses.

## § 95.413 How do I apply for a CB license?

- (a) You apply for a new CB license by filling out an application (FCC Form 505) and sending it to the FCC, Gettysburg, Pa. 17326.
- (b) You can get applications from the FCC; Washington, D.C. 20554 or from any FCC field office. (A list of FCC field offices is contained in § 95.521.) Many CB equipment dealers also have application forms.
- (c) If you have questions about your application, you should write to the Personal Radio Division, FCC, Washington, D.C. 20554.
- (d) If your application is not completely filled out, or if you do not include all necessary information with your application, the FCC may return your application.

## § 95.415 Can I operate my CB station while my application is being processed?

- (a) If you are an individual, you may operate your CB radio after you have mailed your CB license application to the FCC, if—
- (1) You fill out a temporary permit application (FCC Form 555-B), and
  - (2) You keep this form with your station records. The completed form is your temporary permit.
- (b) A CB temporary permit is valid for 60 days after you mail your CB license application to the FCC.

## § 95.417 How does a nonindividual applicant request temporary privileges?

- (a) Only an individual applicant may use a temporary CB permit.
- (b) A partnership, corporation, association, or governmental unit may operate a CB radio while its application for a new CB license is pending only if it has obtained special temporary authority from the FCC. A written request for such authority, including justification for the request, must be submitted to the Personal Radio Division, FCC, Washington, D.C. 20554.

## EXISTING

## § 95.411 Eligibility for station license.

(a) Subject to the general restrictions of § 95.413, any person is eligible to hold an authorization to operate a station: *Provided*, That if an applicant for a station authorization is an individual or partnership, such individual or each partner is eighteen or more years of age. An unincorporated association, when licensed under the provisions of this paragraph, may upon specific prior approval of the Commission provide radiocommunications for its members.

*NOTE.*—While the basis of eligibility in this service includes any state, territorial, or local governmental entity, or any agency operating by the authority of such governmental entity, including any duly authorized state, territorial, or local civil defense agency, it should be noted that the frequencies available to stations in this service are shared without distinction between all licensees and that no protection is afforded to the communications of any station in this service from interference which may be caused by the authorized operation of other licensed stations.

(b) No person shall hold more than one station license.

## § 95.413 General citizenship requirements.

A station license shall not be granted to or held by a foreign government or a representative thereof.

## § 95.415 Standard forms to be used.

- (a) *FCC Form 505. Application for Station License in the R/C or CB Service.* This form shall be used when:
- (1) Application is made for a new station authorization.
  - (2) Application is made for modification of any existing station authorization in those cases where prior Commission approval of certain changes is required (see § 95.435).
  - (3) Application is made for renewal of an existing station authorization, or for reinstatement of such an expired authorization.
- (b) *FCC Form 555-B. Temporary Permit in the CB Service.* This form shall be used when application is made by an individual for temporary operating authorization.
- (c) *FCC Form 703. Application for Consent to Transfer of Control of Corporation Holding Construction Permit or Station License.* This form shall be used when application is made for consent to transfer control of a corporation holding any station authorization.

## § 95.417 Filing of applications.

- (a) To assure that necessary information is supplied in a consistent manner by all persons, standard forms are prescribed for use in connection with the majority of applications and reports submitted for Commission consideration. Standard numbered forms applicable to this service are discussed in § 95.415, and may be obtained from the Washington, D.C. 20554, office of the Commission, or from any of its engineering field offices.
- (b) All formal applications for new, modified, or renewal station authorizations shall be submitted to the Commission's office, Gettysburg, Pa. 17326. An application for a temporary permit shall be made by completing and making the certifications required by FCC Form 555-B. Applications for consent to transfer of control of a corporation holding a station authorization, requests for special temporary authority or other special requests, and correspondence relating to an application for a station authorization shall be submitted to the Commission's Office at Washington, D.C. 20554, and should be directed to the attention of the Secretary.
- (c) Unless otherwise specified, an application shall be filed at least 60 days prior to the date on which it is desired that Commission action thereon be completed. In any case where the applicant has made timely and sufficient application for renewal of license, in accordance with the Commission's rules, no license with reference to any activity of a continuing na-

**PROPOSED**

**§ 95.419 How do I renew or modify my CB license?**

(a) You renew or modify your license in the same way that you apply for a new CB license. You should allow at least sixty days for FCC action on your application.

(b) If you send your application before your license expires, you may continue to operate under that license until the FCC acts on your application. You do not need a temporary permit, but you should keep a copy of the application you send to the FCC.

**§ 95.421 How does a corporation apply for consent to transfer control?**

(a) If a corporation holds a CB license, advance written consent must be obtained from the FCC before control of the corporation can be transferred. A request for this consent must be made on FCC Form 703, and must be sent to the FCC; Washington, D.C. 20554.

(b) If the transfer of corporate control involves a change in the name of the corporation, the corporation's license must be surrendered to the FCC for cancellation. An application may be made for a new CB license.

*Explanation*

*Editorial change.* We have divided present §§ 95.415 and 95.417 into new §§ 95.413, 415, 417, 419 and 421. We believe the five new sections are arranged in a more logical fashion and enable a better understanding of how an applicant obtains a CB license and how he may operate his CB station while he is awaiting his station license. That part of existing § 95.417(b) concerning corporate control has been designated a new, separate section to minimize confusion. The proposed rules have been redrafted in a simpler, easier to understand style.

**§ 95.423 What address do I put on my application?**

(a) You must include your current complete mailing address and station address in the United States on your CB license application.

(b) A Canadian General Radio Service licensee may supply a Canadian address, if he or she is applying for permission to operate under TIAS No. 6931.

*Explanation*

*Editorial changes.* The rule concerning the address to be furnished by the applicant to the Commission has been redrafted in simpler language. The language concerning Canadian applicants has been redrafted because it refers not to Canadian applicants for regular CB station licenses, but to Canadians operating their General Radio Service stations in the United States under international agreement.

**§ 95.425 How do I sign my CB license application?**

(a) If you are an individual, you must sign your own application personally.

(b) If the applicant is not an individual, the signature on an application must be made as follows:

Type of applicant	Signature of applicant
Partnership .....	One of the partners.
Corporation .....	Officer.
Association .....	Member who is an officer.
Governmental Unit....	Appropriate elected or appointed official.

(c) If the FCC requires you to submit additional information, you must sign it in the same way you signed your application.

(d) If you willfully make a false statement on your application, you may be punished by fine, imprisonment and revocation of your station license.

*Explanation*

*Editorial changes.* This section has been redrafted in greatly simplified language to ensure that an applicant for a CB license knows how to sign his or her application. Paragraph (b) of existing § 95.421 has been deleted as duplicative of § 1.913(b) of the Commission's Rules. Paragraph (c) of existing § 95.421 has been deleted as unnecessary.

**EXISTING**

ture shall expire until such application shall have been finally determined.

(d) A temporary permit may not be held by an applicant already holding a station license.

(e) Failure on the part of the applicant to provide all the information required by the application form, or to supply the necessary exhibits or supplementary statements may constitute a defect in the application.

(f) Applicants proposing to construct a radio station on a site located on land under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, or the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior, must supply the information and must follow the procedure prescribed by § 1.70 of this chapter.

**§ 95.419 Mailing address furnished by licensee.**

Except for applications submitted by Canadian citizens pursuant to agreement between the United States and Canada (TIAS No. 6931), each application shall set forth and each licensee shall furnish the Commission with an address in the United States to be used by the Commission in serving documents or directing correspondence to that licensee. Unless any licensee advises the Commission to the contrary, the address contained in the licensee's most recent application will be used by the Commission for these purposes.

**§ 95.421 Who may sign applications.**

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, applications, amendments thereto, and related statements of fact required by the Commission shall be personally signed by the applicant, if the applicant is an individual; by one of the partners, if the applicant is a partnership; by an officer, if the applicant is a corporation; or by a member who is an officer, if the applicant is an unincorporated association. Applications, amendments, and related statements of fact filed on behalf of eligible government entities, such as states and territories of the United States and political subdivisions thereof, the District of Columbia, and units of local government, including incorporated municipalities, shall be signed by such duly elected or appointed officials as may be competent to do so under the laws of the applicable jurisdiction.

(b) Applications, amendments thereto, and related statements of fact required by the Commission may be signed by the applicant's attorney in case of the applicant's physical disability or of his absence from the United States. The attorney shall in that event separately set forth the reason why the application is not signed by the applicant. In addition if any matter is stated on the basis of the attorney's belief only (rather than his knowledge), he shall separately set forth his reasons for believing that such statements are true.

(c) Only the original of applications, amendments, or related statements of fact need be signed; copies may be conformed.

(d) Applications, amendments, and related statements of the fact need not be signed under oath. Willful false state-

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**§ 95.427 How long is my license valid?**

Your CB license is normally valid for five years from the date it was first issued or renewed.

*Explanation.*

*Editorial change.* This section has been redrafted in simpler language to aid understanding.

**§ 95.429 What kind of operation does my CB license allow?**

(a) You must obey all the conditions and terms of your license.

(b) Your CB license allows you to operate as a mobile station. You may operate your mobile station at a fixed location.

(c) Your CB license allows you to operate with up to 25 transmitters. To use more than 25 transmitters, you must request and receive written permission from the FCC, Washington, D.C. 20554.

*Explanation.*

Existing § 95.431 has been redrafted in simpler language and is contained in new paragraph (b). Paragraphs (a) and (c) are new. Paragraph (a) emphasizes the necessity for operation in compliance with all license terms. Paragraph (c) authorizes each licensee a maximum of 25 transmitters for use with his station. Presently, an applicant must check off on his application the number of transmitters he will be operating. If an applicant wishes to operate more than 15 transmitters, he must attach a statement of need to his application. We believe an increase in the number of transmitters authorized to licensees without special FCC approval to 25 to be appropriate. Those applicants needing more than 25 transmitters must attach a statement of need to their applications. Those already licensed and who subsequently need 25 or more transmitters may apply by letter to the FCC explaining why additional transmitters are needed.

**§ 95.431 What must I do if my name or address changes?**

(a) If your name, station address, or mailing address changes, you must inform the FCC, Gettysburg, Pa. 17326. Your notice must include the name and address as it appears on your license, the new name or new address, and your call sign. You must keep a copy of this notice in your station records. (Your CB license may have a form attached to it which you can use for this purpose.)

(b) If a change in name represents a change in control of a corporation, the license must be surrendered to the FCC for cancellation. An application may be made for a new CB license.

(c) If you incorporate, you must apply for a new CB license.

*Explanation.*

*Substantive and editorial changes.* Paragraphs (a) and (c) of existing § 95.435 have been deleted as duplicative of other rule provisions. Proposed paragraph (a) states in simple language what a licensee must do if his name or mailing address changes. Proposed paragraphs (b) and (c) are new. They merely state in positive language what may be inferred from existing § 95.435; namely, that changes in corporate control require issuance of a new CB license.

**§ 95.433 Can I transfer my CB license to another person?**

(a) You cannot transfer, assign, sell, or give your CB license or its operating authority to another person.

(b) If you sell or give your CB radio to another person, you must not transfer your CB license with the radio. The new owner of the CB radio must obtain a CB license or other authorization from the FCC in his or her own name or qualify to operate under § 95.473 before he or she can operate the station.

*Explanation.*

*Editorial changes.* In this section we have combined § 95.433 and paragraph (a) of § 95.465, both of which concern transferring or assigning CB licenses, to ensure that rules governing transfers and assignments of licenses appear at the same point in the rules.

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ments made therein, however, are punishable by fine and imprisonment, U.S. Code, Title 18, section 1001, and by appropriate administrative sanctions, including revocation of station license pursuant to section 312(a)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended.

**§ 95.429 License term.**

Licenses will normally be issued for a term of 5 years from the date or original issuance, major modification, or renewal.

**§ 95.431 Types of operation authorized.**

Stations are authorized as mobile stations only; however, they may be operated at fixed locations in accordance with other provisions of this part.

**§ 95.435 Changes in terms of license.**

(a) Commission approval is required to increase the number of transmitters authorized for a particular station.

(b) Commission approval is not required to change either of the following terms:

- (1) Name of a licensee (without changes in the ownership, control or corporate structure.)
- (2) Mailing address of a licensee.

Although prior approval of the Commission is not required for any of these changes, prompt written notice must be furnished to the Commission as soon as possible after the change has been implemented. This notice, which may be in letter form, shall contain the name and address of the licensee as they appear in the Commission's records, the new name and/or address, and the call signs and classes of all radio stations authorized to the licensee under this part. This notice shall be sent to FCC, Gettysburg, Pa. 17325, and a copy shall be maintained with the records of the station.

(c) Commission approval is not required to substitute transmitting equipment at any station, provided that the equipment employed is included in the Commission's "Radio Equipment List" and is listed as acceptable for use in this service.

**§ 95.433 Transfer of license prohibited.**

A station authorization may not be transferred or assigned. In lieu of such transfer or assignment, an application for new station authorization shall be filed in each case, and the previous authorization shall be forwarded to the Commission for cancellation.

**§ 95.465 Operation by, or on behalf of, persons other than the licensee.**

(a) Transmitters authorized in this service must be under the control of the licensee at all times. A licensee shall not transfer, assign, or dispose of, in any manner, directly or indirectly, the operating authority under his station license, and shall be responsible for the proper operation of all units of the station.



## PROPOSED

**§ 95.435 Are there any special restrictions on the location of my station?**

(a) If your station will be constructed on land of environmental or historical importance, you may be required to provide additional information with your license application and to comply with §§ 1.1305-1.1319 of the FCC's Rules.

(b) If your station is located on land controlled by the Department of Defense, you may be required to comply with additional regulations imposed by the commanding officer of the installation.

*Explanation*

*Editorial changes.* Paragraph (a) of existing § 95.437, concerning permissible antenna heights, has been separated from paragraph (b) and moved to the part of Subpart D concerning operating requirements. The remainder of existing § 95.437 has been redrafted and simplified. Paragraph (b) concerning CB operation on a military installation is added to clarify the responsibilities of a CB licensee who operates his station on land controlled by the Department of Defense.

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**§ 95.437 Limitations on antenna structures.**

(a) All antennas (both receiving and transmitting) and supporting structures associated or used in conjunction with a station operated from a fixed location must comply with at least one of the following:

(1) The antenna and its supporting structure does not exceed 20 feet in height above ground level; or

(2) The antenna and its supporting structure does not exceed by more than 20 feet the height of any natural formation, tree or man-made structure on which it is mounted; or

(3) The antenna is mounted on the transmitting antenna structure of another authorized radio station and exceeds neither 60 feet above ground level nor the height of the antenna supporting structure of the other station; or

(4) The antenna is mounted on and does not exceed the height of the antenna structure otherwise used solely for receiving purposes, which structure itself complies with subparagraph (1) or (2) of this paragraph.

(5) The antenna is omnidirectional and the highest point of the antenna and its supporting structure do not exceed 60 feet above ground level and the highest point also does not exceed one foot in height above the established airport elevation for each 100 feet of horizontal distance from the nearest point of the nearest airport runway.

*NOTE:* A work sheet will be made available upon request to assist in determining the maximum permissible height of an antenna structure.

(b) Subpart I of Part 1 of this chapter contains procedures implementing the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. Applications for authorization of the construction of certain classes of communications facilities defined as "major actions" in § 1.305 thereof, are required to be accompanied by specified statements. Generally these classes are:

(1) Antenna towers or supporting structures which exceed 300 feet in height and are not located in areas devoted to heavy industry or to agriculture.

(2) Communications facilities to be located in the following areas:

(i) Facilities which are to be located in an officially designated wilderness area or in an area whose designation as a wilderness is pending consideration;

(ii) Facilities which are to be located in an officially designated wildlife preserve or in an area whose designation as a wildlife preserve is pending consideration;

(iii) Facilities which will affect districts, sites, buildings, structures or objects, significant in American history, architecture, archaeology or culture, which are listed in the National Register of Historic Places or are eligible for listing (see 36 CFR 800.22 (d) and (f) and 800.10); and

(iv) Facilities to be located in areas which are recognized either nationally or locally for their special scenic or recreational value.

(3) Facilities whose construction will involve extensive change in surface features (e.g. wetland fill, deforestation or water diversion).

*NOTE:* The provisions of this paragraph do not include the mounting of FM, television or other antennas comparable thereto in size on an existing building or antenna tower. The use of existing routes, buildings and towers is an environmentally desirable alternative to the construction of new routes or towers and is encouraged.

If the required statements do not accompany the application, the pertinent facts may be brought to the attention of the Commission by any interested person during the course of the license term and considered de novo by the Commission.

## PROPOSED

## HOW TO OPERATE A CB STATION

## § 95.455 On what channels may I operate?

(a) You may transmit on only the following channels (frequencies).

Channel:	Frequency (megahertz)	Channel:	Frequency (megahertz)
1	26.965	20	27.205
2	26.975	21	27.215
3	26.985	22	27.225
4	27.005	23	27.255
5	27.015	24	27.235
6	27.025	25	27.245
7	27.035	26	27.265
8	27.055	27	27.275
9	27.065	28	27.285
10	27.075	29	27.295
11	27.085	30	27.305
12	27.105	31	27.315
13	27.115	32	27.325
14	27.125	33	27.335
15	27.135	34	27.345
16	27.155	35	27.355
17	27.165	36	27.365
18	27.175	37	27.375
19	27.185	38	27.385
		39	27.395
		40	27.405

(b) CHANNEL 9 MAY BE USED ONLY FOR EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS OR FOR TRAVELER ASSISTANCE.

(c) Any channel may be used for emergency communications or for traveler assistance.

(d) Each channel must be shared by all users.

(e) No channel shall be assigned for the private or exclusive use of a CB station.

(f) Channels 1-27 are not protected from interference due to the operation of industrial, scientific or medical devices.

*Explanation*

*Editorial changes.* We are proposing to combine existing §§ 95.455 and 95.457, both of which concern selection and use of frequencies in the CB Service. We are proposing to designate each available frequency with an official "channel" number to conform to accepted practice in the CB Service today. We also propose to add a paragraph (e), stating clearly that the FCC will not assign channels for exclusive use of any licensee or group of licensees.

## § 95.457 How high can I put my antenna?

(a) If your antenna is installed at a fixed location, the antenna (whether receiving, transmitting or both) and its supporting structure must comply with *either one* of the following:

(1) The highest point must not be more than 10 meters (about 30 feet) higher than the building or tree on which it is mounted; or

(2) The highest point must not be more than 20 meters (about 60 feet) above the ground.

(b) If your station is located near an airport, your antenna may have to meet additional limitations. At level ground, the highest point of your antenna must not exceed one (1) meter for every one hundred (100) meters of distance from the nearest point of the nearest airport runway. Unlevel ground may complicate this formula. If your station is located near an airport, you may contact the FCC for a worksheet to help you figure the maximum allowable height for your antenna.

*Explanation*

In this Section we propose to simplify greatly paragraph (a) of existing § 95.437, which, as currently written, is extremely difficult to understand. Petitioner in RM-2368, the Citizens Radio Federation of Virginia, Inc., and petitioner in RM-2777, the United States Citizens Radio Council, Inc. request that the present rule treating directional and omnidirectional antennas differently be amended to permit mounting of both types of antennas at the same heights. We believe this proposal to have merit, and proposed § 95.457, if adopted, would permit mounting both directional and omnidirectional antennas at points *either* no more than 10 meters above a building or tree or 20 meters above the ground. We believe the proposed rule, as redrafted, is significantly simpler than the exist-

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## STATION OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

## § 95.455 Authorized frequencies.

(a) The following frequencies may be used for communications between stations:

*MHz*—26.965; 26.975; 26.985; 27.005; 27.015; 27.025; 27.035; 27.055; 27.075; 27.085; 27.105; 27.115; 27.125; 27.135; 27.155; 27.165; 27.175; 27.185; 27.205; 27.215; 27.225; 27.235; 27.245; 27.255; 27.265; 27.275; 27.285; 27.295; 27.305; 27.315; 27.325; 27.335; 27.345; 27.355; 27.365; 27.375; 27.385; 27.395; 27.405;

(b) Special conditions.

(1) These frequencies are available on a shared basis with other stations in this service.

(2) These frequencies are subject to no protection from interference due to the operation of industrial, scientific, or medical devices within the 26.96-27.28 MHz band.

(3) The frequency 27.065 MHz shall be used solely for:

(i) Emergency communications involving immediate safety of life of individuals or the immediate protection of property or

(ii) Communications necessary to render assistance to a motorist.

## § 95.457 Policy governing the availability of frequencies.

(a) Each frequency available for use by stations in this service is available on a shared basis only, and will not be assigned for the exclusive use of any one applicant; however, the use of a particular frequency may be restricted to (or in) one or more specified geographical areas.

(b) All applicants and licensees in this service shall cooperate in the selection and use of the frequencies assigned or authorized, in order to minimize interference and thereby obtain the most effective use of the authorized facilities.

## § 95.437 Limitations on antenna structures.

(a) All antennas (both receiving and transmitting) and supporting structures associated or used in conjunction with a station operated from a fixed location must comply with at least one of the following:

(1) The antenna and its supporting structure does not exceed 20 feet in height above ground level; or

(2) The antenna and its supporting structure does not exceed by more than 20 feet the height of any natural formation, tree or man-made structure on which it is mounted; or

(3) The antenna is mounted on the transmitting antenna structure of another authorized radio station and exceeds neither 60 feet above ground level nor the height of the antenna supporting structure of the other station; or

(4) The antenna is mounted on and does not exceed the height of the antenna structure otherwise used solely for receiving purposes, which structure itself complies with subparagraph (1) or (2) of this paragraph.

(5) The antenna is omnidirectional and the highest point of the antenna and its supporting structure do not exceed 60 feet above ground level and the highest point also does not exceed one foot in height above the established airport elevation for each 100 feet of horizontal distance from the nearest point of the nearest airport runway.

*NOTE.*—A work sheet will be made available upon request to assist in determining the maximum permissible height of an antenna structure

(b) Subpart I of Part 1 of this chapter contains procedures implementing the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. Applications for authorization of the construction of certain classes of communications facilities defined as "major ac-

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ing rule and should result in much greater understanding and compliance by licensees. We wish to receive comments, however, addressing the question of whether an increase in the permissible height of a directional antenna will result in increased or decreased interference to CB operations or television broadcast reception.

**§ 95.459 What equipment may I use at my CB station?**

(a) You must use an FCC type-accepted CB transmitter at your station. You can identify an FCC type-accepted transmitter by the type-acceptance label placed on it by the manufacturer.

(b) Any internal modification made to type-accepted equipment voids the type-acceptance.

(c) You must have all repairs or internal adjustments to your transmitter made by, or under the direct supervision of, a licensed first- or second-class radiotelephone commercial operator (See § 95.513.)

*Explanation*

We propose to combine existing § 95.511 and part of § 95.641 to emphasize that CB transmitters must be type-accepted by the FCC and that no modifications may be made to type-accepted transmitters. (§ 95.641 will also appear in the Subpart on Technical Regulations, as it does now.) We also propose to tighten the existing rule concerning repair and adjustment of CB transmitters. Under the existing rule, tests, adjustments and repairs to a CB transmitter while the transmitter is radiating energy must be made by, or under the direct supervision of, the holder of a first- or second-class commercial radiotelephony or radiotelegraphy operator license, as "appropriate for the type of emission employed." Tests, adjustments, and repairs made while the transmitter is not radiating energy may be made without the supervision of a commercial licensee or possession of a commercial operator license, but such a transmitter must be checked by a commercial licensee before it is put back in operation. We wish to ensure that all repairs and adjustments to CB equipment are properly conducted, and we are, for this reason, proposing that all repairs and adjustments of CB transmitters be made only by the holders of first- or second-class radiotelephony commercial operator licenses. (Radiotelephony is the only emission authorized in the CB Service.)

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tions" in § 1.305 thereof, are required to be accompanied by specified statements. Generally these classes are:

(1) Antenna towers or supporting structures which exceed 300 feet in height and are not located in areas devoted to heavy industry or to agriculture.

(2) Communications facilities to be located in the following areas:

(i) Facilities which are to be located in an officially designated wilderness area or in an area whose designation as a wilderness is pending consideration;

(ii) Facilities which are to be located in an officially designated wildlife preserve or in an area whose designation as a wildlife preserve is pending consideration;

(iii) Facilities which will affect districts, sites, buildings, structures or objects, significant in American history, architecture, archaeology or culture, which are listed in the National Register of Historic Places or are eligible for listing (see 36 CFR 800.22 (a) and (f) and 800.10); and

(iv) Facilities to be located in areas which are recognized either nationally or locally for their special scenic or recreational value.

(3) Facilities whose construction will involve extensive change in surface features (e.g. wetland fill, deforestation or water diversion).

*NOTE.*—The provisions of this paragraph do not include the mounting of FM, television or other antennas comparable thereto in size on an existing building or antenna tower. The use of existing routes, buildings and towers is an environmentally desirable alternative to the construction of new routes or towers and is encouraged.

If the required statements do not accompany the application, the pertinent facts may be brought to the attention of the Commission by any interested person during the course of the license term and considered de novo by the Commission.

**§ 95.511 Transmitter Service and Maintenance.**

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, all transmitter adjustments or tests while radiating energy during or coincident with the construction, installation, servicing or maintenance of a radio station in this service, which may affect the proper operation of such stations, shall be made by or under the immediate supervision and responsibility of a person holding a first- or second-class commercial radio operator license, either radiotelephone or radio telegraph, as may be appropriate for the type of emission employed, and such person shall be responsible for the proper functioning of the station equipment at the conclusion of such adjustments or tests. Further, in any case where a transmitter adjustment which may affect the proper operation of the transmitter has been made while not radiating energy by a person not the holder of the required commercial radio operator license or not under the supervision of such licensed operator, other than the factory assembling or repair of equipment, the transmitter shall be checked for compliance with the technical requirements of the rules by a commercial radio operator of the proper grade before it is placed on the air.

(c) Any tests and adjustments necessary to correct any deviation of a transmitter of any station in this service from the technical requirements of the rules in this part shall be made by, or under the immediate supervision of, a person holding a first- or second-class commercial operator license, either radiotelephone or radiotelegraph, as may be appropriate for the type of emission employed.

**§ 95.641 Acceptability of transmitters for licensing.**

(c) CB Stations:

(1) All transmitters first licensed, or marketed as specified in § 2.805 of this chapter, prior to November 22, 1974, shall be type accepted or crystal controlled.

(2) All transmitters first licensed, or marketed as specified in § 2.803 of this chapter, on or after November 22, 1974, shall be type accepted.

(3) Effective November 23, 1978, all transmitters shall be type accepted.

(4) Effective January 1, 1977 transmitters which are equipped to operate on any frequency not included in § 95.611 may not be installed at or used by any CB station unless there is a station license posted at the transmitter location, or a

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**§ 95.461 How much power can I use?**

Your CB radio transmitter power must not exceed the following values under any conditions:

AM or Double Sideband (A3)--- 4 watts (carrier power).  
 Single Sideband (A 3 J)----- 12 watts (peak envelope power)

*Explanation*

This rule does not currently appear in Subpart D of Part 95, but it does appear in Subpart E (Technical Regulations). We are proposing to include it in the redrafted Subpart D, because CB licensees are responsible for its observance and because we consider it to be one of the most important rules affecting the CB Service. Over-powered operation is probably the most common cause of interference to both television reception and the operation of other CB stations. All type-accepted CB transmitters meet these specifications, and the purchasers of such units need not ordinarily be concerned about violation of this Section. Those individuals who attach illegal power amplifiers to their CB transmitters are in violation of this Section, however. We stress that we believe this Section to be quite important and that violation of this Section is one of the most serious violations possible under the CB Rules.

**§ 95.463 Can I use power amplifiers?**

(a) You must not use or attach in any way a linear or external radio frequency (RF) power amplifier at any CB station.

(b) You cannot get a waiver of this rule.

(c) The FCC will presume you have used a linear or other external RF power amplifier if—

(1) It is in your possession or on your premises; and

(2) There is other evidence that you have operated your CB station with more power than allowed by § 95.461.

**NOTE.**—Paragraph (c) of this rule does not apply if you hold a license in another radio service which allows you to operate an external RF power amplifier.

*Explanation*

The language of this rule, which we consider extremely important, has been simplified to enhance understanding. We have added a new paragraph, (b), in response to the many requests for waivers we receive, stating our firm policy that *no waivers* of the rule prohibiting the use of power amplifiers will be granted. We have also redrafted the presumption contained in the existing Note as new paragraph (c). The existing exception is contained in a new, shorter Note.

**§ 95.465 What communications may I transmit?**

(a) You may transmit two-way plain language communications with other CB stations or authorized government stations on CB frequencies concerning—

(1) Your personal or business activities or those of members of your immediate family living in your household;

(2) Emergencies; (see § 95.471); and

(3) Traveler assistance; (See § 95.471).

(4) Civil defense activities in connection with official tests or drills conducted by, or actual emergencies proclaimed by, the civil defense agency having jurisdiction over the area in which the station is located.

(b) You may transmit tone signals only when used for tone operated squelch, selective calling, or similar circuits used to establish or maintain voice contact. The transmission of audible tone signals is limited to fifteen seconds duration. The transmission of a subaudible tone for these purposes may be continuous while the carrier is otherwise modulated.

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transmitter identification card (FCC Form 452-C) attached to the transmitter, which indicates that operation of the transmitter on such frequency has been authorized by the Commission.

(5) No CB transmitter type accepted pursuant to an application filed prior to September 10, 1976 shall be manufactured on or after August 1, 1977.

(6) No CB transmitter type accepted pursuant to an application filed prior to September 10, 1976 shall be marketed on or after January 1, 1978.

**NOTE.**—A "transmitter" is defined to include any radio frequency (RF) power amplifier.

**§ 95.613 Transmitter power.**

(a) Transmitter power is the power at the transmitter output terminals and delivered to the antenna, antenna transmission line, or any other impedance-matched, radio frequency load.

(1) For single sideband transmitters and other transmitters employing a reduced carrier, a suppressed carrier or a controlled carrier, used at CB stations, transmitter power is the peak envelope power.

(2) For all transmitters other than those covered by paragraph (a) (1) of this section, the transmitter power is the carrier power.

(b) The transmitter power of a station shall not exceed the following values under any condition of modulation or other circumstances.

Class of station:	<i>Transmitter power in watts</i>
General mobile radio service-----	50
R/C { 27.255 MHz-----	25
{ 26.995 to 27.195 MHz-----	4
{ 72 to 76 MHz-----	.75
CB {Carrier (where applicable)-----	4
{Peak envelope power (where applicable)-----	12

**§ 95.509 External radio frequency power amplifiers prohibited.**

No external radio frequency power amplifier shall be used or attached, by connection, coupling attachment or in any other way at any station.

**NOTE.**—An external radio frequency power amplifier at a station will be presumed to have been used where it is in the operator's possession or on his premises and there is extrinsic evidence of any operation of such station in excess of power limitations provided under this rule part unless the operator of such equipment holds a station license in another radio service under which license the use of the said amplifier at its maximum rated output power is permitted.

**§ 95.459 Telephony only.**

(a) Transmitters used at stations in this service are authorized to transmit telephony (voice), either single or double sideband.

(b) Tone signals or signaling devices may not be used, except for functions such as tone operated squelch or selective calling circuits used primarily to establish or maintain voice contact. Signals may not be used solely to attract attention or to control remote objects or devices.

(c) The transmission of audible tone signals or a sequence of tone signals for the operation of the tone operated squelch or selective calling circuits shall not exceed a total of 15 seconds duration. Continuous transmission of a subaudible tone for this purpose is permitted. For the purposes of this section, any tone or combination of tones having no frequency above 150 hertz shall be considered subaudible.

**§ 95.461 Permissible communications.**

Stations are authorized to transmit the following types of communications:

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(c) You may transmit one-way communications for the purpose of voice paging.

*Explanation*

We propose to combine existing §§ 95.459, 95.461, and 95.477 into new § 95.465 concerning permissible communications in the CB service. Each section has been greatly simplified to enhance understanding. The notice requirements of existing § 95.477 have been deleted as unnecessary to the FCC and an inconvenience to licensees. Existing § 95.501(a)(10) has been redrafted in positive language. We wish, however, to receive comments concerning the desirability of having a rule section concerning permissible communications at all.

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(a) Communications to facilitate the personal or business activities of the licensee.

(b) Communications relating to:

(1) The immediate safety of life or the immediate protection of property in accordance with § 95.463.

(2) The rendering of assistance to a motorist, mariner or other traveler.

(3) Civil defense activities in accordance with § 95.477.

(4) Other activities only as specifically authorized pursuant to § 95.465.

(c) Communications with stations authorized in other radio services except as prohibited in § 95.501(a)(3).

**§ 95.477 Civil defense communications.**

A licensee of a station authorized under this part may use the licensed radio facilities for the transmission of messages relating to civil defense activities in connection with official tests or drills conducted by, or actual emergencies proclaimed by, the civil defense agency having jurisdiction over the area in which the station is located: *Provided, That:*

(a) The operation of the radio station shall be on a voluntary basis.

(b) Such communications are conducted under the direction of civil defense authorities.

(c) As soon as possible after the beginning of such use, the licensee shall send notice to the Commission in Washington, D.C., and to the Engineer in Charge of the Radio District in which the station is located, stating the nature of the communication being transmitted and the duration of the special use of the station. In addition, the Engineer in Charge shall be notified as soon as possible of any change in the nature of or termination of such use.

(d) In the event such use is to be a series of pre-planned tests or drills of the same or similar nature which are scheduled in advance for specific times or at certain intervals of time, the licensee may send a single notice to the Commission in Washington, D.C., and to the Engineer in Charge of the Radio District in which the station is located, stating the nature of the communications to be transmitted, the duration of each such test, and the times scheduled for such use. Notice shall likewise be given in the event of any change in the nature of or termination of any such series of tests.

(e) The Commission may, at any time, order the discontinuance of such special use of the authorized facilities.

**§ 95.501 Prohibited communications.**

(a) A station shall not be used:

(10) For transmitting messages in other than plain language. Abbreviations including nationally or internationally recognized operating signals, may be used only if a list of all such abbreviations and their meaning is kept in the station records and made available to any Commission representative on demand.

**§ 95.467 Telephone answering services.**

(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of § 95.465 a licensee may install a transmitting unit of his station on the premises of a telephone answering service. The same unit may not be operated under the authorization of more than one licensee. In all cases, the licensee must enter into a written agreement with the answering service. This agreement must be kept with the licensee's station records and must provide, as a minimum that:

(1) The licensee will have control over the operation of the radio unit at all times;

(2) The licensee will have full and unrestricted access to the transmitter to enable him to carry out his responsibilities under his license;

(3) Both parties understand that the licensee is fully responsible for the proper operation of the station; and

(4) The unit so furnished shall be used only for the transmission of communications to other units belonging to the licensee's station.

(b) A station licensed to a telephone answering service shall not be used to relay messages or transmit signals to its customers.

**§ 95.501 Prohibited communications.**

(a) A station shall not be used:

(1) For any purpose, or in connection with any activity, which is contrary to Federal, State, or local law.

**§ 95.467 What communications are I prohibited from transmitting?**

(a) You must not use a CB station—

(1) In connection with any activity which is contrary to federal, state or local law;

(2) For the transmission of obscene, indecent or profane words, language, or meaning;

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

(4) To transmit one-way communications, except for emergency communications, traveler assistance or brief tests (radio checks).

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

(6) For the transmission of music, whistling, sound effects or any material for amusement or entertainment purposes;

(7) For the transmission of any material or sound effect solely to attract attention;

(8) To transmit the word "MAYDAY" or other international distress signals, except when the station is located in a ship, aircraft or other vehicle which is threatened by grave and imminent danger and requests immediate assistance.

(9) To communicate with, or attempt to communicate with, any CB station more than 250 kilometers (about 150 miles) away.

(10) To advertise a political candidate or a political campaign, (you may use your CB radio for the business or

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organizational aspects of a campaign, if you follow all other applicable rules);

- (11) To communicate with nonlicensed or foreign stations;
- (12) To transmit a false or deceptive communication.

(b) You must not transmit communications for the purpose of being rebroadcast, live or delayed, on a radio or television station. You may use your CB radio to gather news items or to prepare programs.

(c) A CB station licensed to a telephone answering service must not be used to transmit messages to its customers. (See § 95.473(d).)

*Explanation*

In proposed § 95.467, a new prohibition, paragraph (a)(4), has been added to prohibit the transmission of material to other than specific CB stations. We believe this new prohibition to be necessary to ensure that the CB Service remain a *two-way* communications service. As requested by Mr. Earl V. Stevens, petitioner in RM-2773, we are proposing to add a new paragraph, (a)(10), to prohibit the use of a CB radio station to advertise or solicit support for a political candidate or campaign. Such use is presently prohibited under § 95.501(a)(9), which prohibits advertising or soliciting the sale of goods or services; but we received a number of inquiries in the last election, and we believe a separate prohibition is necessary. Existing rule §§ 95.501(a)(3) and (a)(10) have been deleted as duplicative of proposed § 95.465(a). Existing § 95.501(a)(4) has been deleted as unnecessary, because it is the Commission's policy to grant waivers of this section on request. Existing § 95.501(c) appears in proposed § 95.473. Existing § 95.501(a)(11) appears in proposed § 95.469. Existing § 95.501(a)(3) has been redrafted for readability. The prohibition on communications with Amateur stations has been deleted as unnecessary, because the regulation governing authorized channels prohibits CB communications on Amateur frequencies. Existing § 95.503, concerning false communications, has been included in proposed § 95.467(a)(12). Existing § 95.467 has been substantially simplified, and appears as proposed §§ 95.467(c) and 95.473(d).

## § 95.469 Can I be paid to use my CB station?

(a) You must not accept direct or indirect compensation for transmitting or receiving messages with a CB radio.

(b) You may use a CB radio while providing other services, and be paid for those services, if the use of the radio is incidental to the services.

*Explanation*

We propose to take existing § 95.501(a)(11) and make it a separate section because of the frequency with which questions concerning compensation for the use of CB radios arise. The proposed second sentence of § 95.469 states the FCC's policy in interpreting existing § 95.471; namely, that a CB radio may be used in providing a service, as long as the CB licensee is paid for the service, not the actual use of the CB radio.

## § 95.471 How do I use my CB station in an emergency or to assist a traveler?

(a) YOU MUST, AT ALL TIMES AND ON ALL CHANNELS, GIVE PRIORITY TO EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS.

(b) While you are directly participating in actual emergency communications, you do not have to comply with the rules concerning authorized users (§ 95.473), duration of transmissions (§ 95.479) and communications with licensed stations (§ 95.467). You must comply with all other rule provisions.

(c) You may use your CB for communications necessary to assist a traveler to reach a destination or to receive necessary services. While you are using your CB radio to assist a traveler, you do not have to comply with the rule concerning duration of transmissions (§ 95.479). You must comply with all other rule provisions.

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(2) For the transmission of communications containing obscene, indecent, profane words, language, or meaning.

(3) To communicate with an Amateur Radio Service station, an unlicensed station, or foreign stations except for communications pursuant to § 95.463(b) and § 95.477.

(4) To convey program material for retransmission, live or delayed, on a broadcast facility.

NOTE.—A station may be used in connection with administrative, engineering, or maintenance activities of a broadcasting station. A station may be used in the gathering of news items or preparation of programs: Provided, that the actual or recorded transmissions of the station are not broadcast at any time in whole or in part.

(5) To intentionally interfere with the communications of another station.

(6) For the direct transmission of any material to the public through a public address system or similar means.

(7) For the transmission of music, whistling, sound effects, or any material for amusement or entertainment purposes, or solely to attract attention.

(8) To transmit the word "MAYDAY" or other international distress signals, except when the station is located in a ship, aircraft, or other vehicle which is threatened by grave and imminent danger and requests immediate assistance.

(9) For advertising or soliciting the sale of any goods or services.

(10) For transmitting messages in other than plain language. Abbreviations including nationally or internationally recognized operating signals, may be used only if a list of all such abbreviations and their meaning is kept in the station records and made available to any Commission representative on demand.

(11) To carry on communications for hire, whether the remuneration or benefit received is direct or indirect.

(b) A station may not be used to communicate with, or attempt to communicate with, any unit of the same or another station over a distance of more than 150 miles.

(c) A licensee of a station who is engaged in the business of selling radio transmitting equipment shall not allow a customer to operate under his station license. In addition, all communications by the licensee for the purposes of demonstrating such equipment shall consist only of brief messages addressed to other units of the same station.

## § 95.503 False signals.

No person shall transmit false or deceptive communications by radio or identify the station he is operating by means of a call sign which has not been assigned to that station.

## § 95.501 Prohibited communications.

(a) A station shall not be used:

(11) To carry on communications for hire, whether the remuneration or benefit received is direct or indirect.

## § 95.463 Emergency and assistance to motorist use.

(a) All stations shall give priority to the emergency communications of other stations which involve the immediate safety of life of individuals or the immediate protection of property.

(b) Any station in this service may be utilized during an emergency involving the immediate safety of life of individuals or the immediate protection of property for the transmission of emergency communications. It may also be used to transmit communications necessary to render assistance to a motorist.

(1) When used for transmission of emergency communications certain provisions in this part concerning use of frequencies (§ 95.455); prohibited uses (§ 95.501(a)(3)); operation by or on behalf of persons other than the licensee (§ 95.465) and duration of transmissions (§ 95.469(a) and (b)) shall not apply.

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*Explanation*

This section has been redrafted in simple, easier to understand language. Existing § 95.463(c), requiring notice to the Commission in certain emergency situations, has been deleted as unnecessary to the Commission and an inconvenience to licensees.

**§ 95.473 Who can operate under my license?**

(a) You may permit only the persons listed below to operate under your license:

LICENSEE	AUTHORIZED USERS
INDIVIDUAL.....	YOURSELF. Members of your immediate FAMILY living in your household. Your EMPLOYEES as long as their communications relate <i>only</i> to your business.
PARTNERSHIP.....	The PARTNERS and EMPLOYEES of the partnership, as long as their communications relate <i>only</i> to the business of the partnership.
ASSOCIATION.....	The MEMBERS of the association, as long as the members' communications relate <i>only</i> to the business of the association. EMPLOYEES of the association, as long as their communications relate <i>only</i> to the business of the association.
CORPORATION.....	OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, and EMPLOYEES of the corporation, as long as their communications relate <i>only</i> to the business of the corporation.
GOVERNMENTAL UNIT.	EMPLOYEES of the governmental unit, as long as the employees' communications relate <i>only</i> to the business of that governmental unit.

(b) You may operate a CB radio if you request, and the FCC grants, special authorization to allow operation under another person's license where you would not otherwise qualify to operate that station.

(c) Upon request and FCC approval, a corporation may obtain special authorization to allow operation under a corporation's license when that corporation proposes to provide a private radiocommunications service on a nonprofit or cost-sharing basis to its subsidiary, its parent corporation or another subsidiary or parent corporation.

(d) You may employ a telephone answering service to relay telephone messages to you on your CB radio if—

(1) You install a transmitter of your station at the answering service;

(2) Your transmitter is used *only* under the authority of your license; and

(3) Your transmitter is used *only* to relay messages to you concerning only your personal or business affairs.

Your transmitter must not be used under the authority of any CB license other than yours.

(e) If you authorize any of the persons specified in paragraphs (a), (b), (c), or (d) of this section to operate under your license, you must keep a list of all authorized users as part of your station records.

(f) To authorize more than 25 users, you must request and receive written permission from the FCC. You must keep this permission as a part of your station records.

*Explanation*

This Rule has been greatly simplified to aid in its understanding. Existing § 95.465(a) has been moved to proposed § 95.433 and .475. Section 95.465(b)(6) has been moved to proposed § 95.473. New paragraph (f) has been added to limit to 25 the number of

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(2) When used for transmissions of communications necessary to render assistance to a traveler, the provisions of this part concerning duration of transmissions § 95.469(b) shall not apply.

(3) The exemptions granted from certain rule provisions in subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph may be rescinded by the Commission at its discretion.

(c) If the emergency use under paragraph (b) of this section extends over a period of 12 hours or more, notice shall be sent to the Commission in Washington, D.C., as soon as it is evident that the emergency has or will exceed 12 hours. The notice should include the identity of the stations participating, the nature of the emergency, and the use made of the stations. A single notice covering all participating stations may be submitted.

**§ 95.465 Operation by, or on behalf of, persons other than the licensee.**

(a) Transmitters authorized in this service must be under the control of the licensee at all times. A licensee shall not transfer, assign, or dispose of, in any manner, directly or indirectly, the operating authority under his station license, and shall be responsible for the proper operation of all units of the station.

(b) Stations may be operated only by the following persons, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section:

(1) The licensee;

(2) Members of the licensee's immediate family living in the same household;

(3) The partners, if the licensee is a partnership, provided the communications relate to the business of the partnership;

(4) The members, if the licensee is an unincorporated association, provided the communications relate to the business of the association;

(5) Employees of the licensee only while acting within the scope of their employment;

(6) Other persons, upon specific prior approval of the Commission shown on or attached to the station license, under the following circumstances:

(i) Licensee is a corporation and proposes to provide private radiocommunication facilities for the transmission of messages or signals by or on behalf of its parent corporation, another subsidiary of the parent corporation, or its own subsidiary. Any remuneration or compensation received by the licensee for the use of the radiocommunication facilities shall be governed by a contract entered into by the parties concerned and the total of the compensation shall not exceed the cost of providing the facilities. Records which show the cost of service and its nonprofit or cost-sharing basis shall be maintained by the licensee.

(ii) Other cases where there is a need for other persons to operate a unit of licensee's radio station. Requests for authority may be made either at the time of the filing of the application for station license or thereafter by letter. In either case, the licensee must show the nature of the proposed use and that it relates to an activity of the licensee, how he proposes to maintain control over the transmitters at all times, and why it is not appropriate for such other person to obtain a station license in his own name. The authority, if granted, may be specific with respect to the names of the persons who are permitted to operate, or may authorize operation by unnamed persons for specific purposes. This authority may be revoked by the Commission, in its discretion, at any time.

(c) An individual who was formerly a station licensee shall not be permitted to operate any station licensed to another person until such time as he again has been issued a valid radio license, when his license has been:

(1) Revoked by the Commission.

(2) Surrendered for cancellation after the institution of revocation proceedings by the Commission.

(3) Surrendered for cancellation after a notice of apparent liability to forfeiture has been served by the Commission.

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users of a CB station which can be authorized under paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and (d) without special permission from the FCC. We would require that a list of all authorized users be kept with the station records in order that FCC personnel could trace all violations of the Rules to their source.

**§ 95.475 Who is responsible for transmissions made under the authority of my license?**

You are responsible for all transmissions which are made by you or others under the authority of your license, including transmissions which are in violation of these rules. Because you are responsible for all transmissions, you should be certain that anyone operating under your license obeys the CB rules.

*Explanation*

In this section, we have extracted that portion of the existing rule which pertains to control of the transmitter. As the existing rule combines two unrelated provisions, we have separated those two provisions into two distinct proposed rules. We believe that a separately stated rule about responsibility for transmissions will assist our enforcement efforts. The remaining provision of the existing rule, concerning transfer of a CB license, is incorporated in proposed rule § 95.433.

**§ 95.477 Who cannot operate under my license?**

- (a) You must not permit anyone to operate under your license who is not listed in § 95.473, except in an emergency.
- (b) If an individual was formerly a CB licensee, and if—
- (1) His or her license was revoked by the FCC; or
  - (2) His or her license was surrendered for cancellation after the FCC instituted revocation proceedings; or
  - (3) His or her license was surrendered for cancellation after a notice of apparent liability to forfeiture was served by the Commission;

You must not permit that individual to operate under your license until he or she has been issued a new CB license by the FCC.

(c) You must not permit an individual to operate your CB radio if he or she is the subject of an outstanding cease and desist order issued by the FCC.

(d) You must not permit any individual to operate under your license if that individual's most recent CB license application was denied by the Commission or dismissed with prejudice.

(e) If you sell CB radio transmitting equipment, you must not allow a customer to operate a CB radio under the authority of your license.

*Explanation*

The proposed rule combines provisions from two existing rules and adds three new paragraphs. The purpose of restructuring the rule on unauthorized operators is to assist the reader in understanding his or her responsibility to deny operating privileges to certain persons. The new introductory paragraph reminds the reader that only certain persons are permitted by the FCC to be authorized operators of another's CB unit.

The two paragraphs concerning cease and desist orders and application denial or dismissal are added to aid FCC enforcement efforts. The remaining language comes directly from the existing rules, but has been redrafted for simplicity.

**§ 95.479 Do I have to limit the length of my communications?**

(a) Your communications must be limited to the minimum practical time; but your communications must not last longer than five (5) continuous minutes.

(b) At the end of your communications, you, and the stations communicating with you, must remain silent for at least one minute between communications.

*Explanation*

We are proposing to change the existing rule to delete the distinction between interstation and intrastation communications. Under the existing rule, communications between different stations are limited to a maximum of five minutes, while transmissions between units of the same station are not subject to a particular time limitation. In light of the severe congestion on the forty CB channels, we cannot justify a rule which allows one station to monopolize a frequency for an unlimited period of time. Although we recognize that adoption of this proposal might hinder some public service functions of CB radio, we believe that any such

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**§ 95.465 Operation by, or on behalf of, persons other than the licensee.**

(a) Transmitters authorized in this service must be under the control of the licensee at all times. A licensee shall not transfer, assign, or dispose of, in any manner, directly or indirectly, the operating authority under his station license, and shall be responsible for the proper operation of all units of the station.

**§ 95.501 Prohibited communications.**

(c) A licensee of a station who is engaged in the business of selling radio transmitting equipment shall not allow a customer to operate under his station license. In addition, all communications by the licensee for the purpose of demonstrating such equipment shall consist only of brief messages addressed to other units of the same station.

**§ 95.465 Operation by, or on behalf of, persons other than the licensee.**

(c) An individual who was formerly a station licensee shall not be permitted to operate any station licensed to another person until such time as he again has been issued a valid radio license, when his license has been:

- (1) Revoked by the Commission.
- (2) Surrendered for cancellation after the institution of revocation proceedings by the Commission.
- (3) Surrendered for cancellation after a notice of apparent liability to forfeiture has been served by the Commission.

**§ 95.469 Duration of transmissions.**

(a) All communications or signals, regardless of their nature, shall be restricted to the minimum practicable transmission time. The radiation of energy shall be limited to transmissions modulated or keyed for actual permissible communications, tests, or control signals. Continuous or un-interrupted transmissions from a single station or between a number of communicating stations is prohibited, except for communications involving the immediate safety of life or property.

(b) All communications between stations (interstation) shall be restricted to not longer than five (5) continuous minutes. At the conclusion of this 5 minute period, or the exchange of less than 5 minutes, the participating stations shall remain silent for at least one minute.

(c) All communications between units of the same station (intrastation) shall be restricted to the minimum practicable transmission.



**PROPOSED**

difficulty is outweighed by the necessity to maximize utilization of the available 40 CB channels. We are particularly interested in receiving comments on this proposed change.

**§ 95.481 How do I identify my CB communications?**

- (a) You must identify your CB communications by your FCC-assigned call sign at the end of each communication.
- (b) Your FCC-assigned call sign must be clearly given in the English language. A phonetic alphabet may be used as an aid for identification. A "Handle," unit designator, or special identifier may be used *in addition to*, but not instead of, your FCC-assigned call sign.

*Explanation*

We are proposing to delete a substantial portion of the existing rule as unnecessary. The opening paragraph of the existing rule, which merely describes the composition of CB call signs, is not a necessary component of this rule. Also, the provision of the existing rule which requires that each letter and number of the call sign be separately and distinctly transmitted is proposed to be deleted as unnecessarily burdensome on CB licensees and immaterial to our enforcement efforts. Finally, we are proposing to change the identification requirement to state that transmissions need be identified only at the end of the communication. This change is proposed with the hope that voluntary compliance with the identification rule will increase if the demands are slightly reduced.

**§ 95.483 Where may I operate my CB station?**

- (a) You may operate your CB station in any of the fifty United States, in the District of Columbia, in Puerto Rico, and in the United States Virgin Islands.
- (b) You may operate your CB station in or on any aircraft or vessel of United States registry, with the permission of the appropriate officer.
- (c) If your CB station is outside the fifty United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, or the United States Virgin Islands, you are subject to any applicable laws or regulations governing the location at which you are operating.
- (d) You may operate your CB station in Canada, if you request and obtain written permission *in advance* from the Canadian Department of Communications.
- (e) If your CB station is located on land controlled by the Department of Defense, you may be required to comply with additional regulations imposed by the commanding officer of the installation.

*Explanation*

We have not proposed any substantive change in this section. We have redrafted the language to aid the reader in understanding it. We have added a sentence informing CB licensees that they may, in certain cases, be permitted to operate their stations in Canada. Also, we have duplicated the reminder from § 95.435 that a CB station which is located on land controlled by the Department of Defense may be subject to additional regulations.

**§ 95.485 Can I operate my CB station by remote control?**

- (a) You must not operate a CB station by remote control, except as provided in paragraph (b).
- (b) If you can show satisfactory need, the FCC may grant you written permission to operate by wire-line remote control. You must keep this permission as a part of your station records.

*Explanation*

We are proposing to delete paragraph (a) of the existing rule as unnecessary. The remaining language of the existing rule has been editorially rewritten for clarity.

**OTHER THINGS YOU NEED TO KNOW**

**§ 95.501 How long must I keep my license?**

You must keep your license (or other authorization) until it expires or until it is terminated.

**§ 95.503 Where must I keep my license?**

- (a) You must keep your license (or other authorization) in your station records or post it at your station.
- (b) You may photocopy your license for any purpose.

*Explanation*

This section has been greatly simplified to require merely that the current instrument of authorization be kept with the station records until expiration or termination of the authorization. In addition, the existing rule has been redrafted into two separate sections to aid readability.

**EXISTING**

**§ 95.471 Station identification.**

- (a) The call sign of a station shall consist of either three letters followed by four digits or shall consist of four letters followed by four digits. The call sign of a station operating under a temporary permit shall consist of three letters followed by five digits.
- (b) Each transmission of the station call sign shall be made in the English language by each unit, shall be complete, and each letter and digit shall be separately and distinctly transmitted. Only standard phonetic alphabets, nationally or internationally recognized, may be used in lieu of pronunciation of letters for voice transmission of call signs. A unit designator or special identification may be used in addition to the station call sign but not as a substitute therefor.
- (c) Except as otherwise provided, all transmissions from each unit of a station shall be identified by the transmission of its assigned call sign at the beginning and end of each transmission or series of transmissions, but at least at intervals not to exceed ten (10) minutes.

**§ 95.473 Station location.**

- (a) A station may be used or operated anywhere in the United States subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section.
- (b) A mobile station authorized in this service may be used or operated on any vessel, aircraft, or vehicle of the United States: *Provided*, That when such vessel, aircraft, or vehicle is outside the territorial limits of the United States, the station, its operation, and its operator shall be subject to the governing provisions of any treaty concerning telecommunications to which the United States is a party, and when within the territorial limits of any foreign country, the station shall be subject also to such laws and regulations of that country as may be applicable.

**§ 95.475 Dispatch points and remote control.**

- (a) No authorization is required to install dispatch points.
- (b) Operation of any station by remote control is prohibited except remote control by wire upon specific authorization by the Commission when satisfactory need is shown.

**STATION ADMINISTRATION REQUIREMENTS**

**§ 95.453 Posting station license \* \* \***

- (a) The current authorization, or a clearly legible photocopy thereof, for each station (including units of a station) operated at a fixed location shall be posted at a conspicuous place at the principal fixed location from which such station is controlled, and a photocopy of such authorization shall also be posted at all other fixed locations from which the station is controlled. If a photocopy of the authorization is posted at the principal control point, the location of the original shall be stated on that photocopy.
- (b) The current authorization for each station operated as a mobile station shall be retained as a permanent part of the station records, but need not be posted. \* \* \*

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**§ 95.505 Do I need to have a current copy of the CB Rules?**

(a) You must keep the current CB Rules (Subpart D of Part 95) in your station records. The CB Rules are published periodically by the Government Printing Office.

(b) You must keep current with changes to the CB Rules. Changes to the CB Rules are found in the **FEDERAL REGISTER** and in other publications.

(c) Your station must comply with technical regulations found in Subpart E of Part 95, but you need not keep that Subpart in your station records.

*Explanation*

This Section has merely been redrafted slightly to enhance its readability and to emphasize the fact that all licensees are responsible for certain technical regulations in Subpart E of Part 95, although they are not required to retain Subpart E as part of their station records.

**§ 95.507 What are the penalties for violations of these rules?**

(a) If the FCC finds that you have willfully violated certain of these rules, you may have to pay as much as \$100 for each violation, up to a total of \$500. (See Section 510(a) of the Communications Act.)

(b) If the FCC finds that you have willfully or repeatedly violated the Communications Act or FCC rules, it may revoke your CB license. (Other grounds for revocation of a CB license are listed in Section 312(a) of the Communications Act.)

(c) If the FCC finds that you have violated any provision of the Communications Act, you may be ordered to stop whatever action caused the violation. (See Section 312(b) of the Communications Act.)

(d) If a federal court finds that you have willfully and knowingly violated any FCC rule, you may be fined up to \$500 for each day you committed the violation. (See Section 502 of the Communications Act.)

(e) If a federal court finds that you have willfully and knowingly violated any provision of the Communications Act, you may be fined up to \$10,000, or you may be imprisoned for one year, or both. (See Section 501 of the Communications Act.)

*Explanation*

Although the penalties to which violators of the Communications Act subject themselves are listed in the Communications Act, they are not now enumerated in the Rules. We have added this new § 95.507 listing potential penalties to those who violate the Communications Act and the Commission's Rules to emphasize the seriousness of CB operation not in compliance with the law.

**§ 95.509 How do I answer violation notices?**

(a) If it appears that you have violated the Communications Act or these rules, you will be served with a written notice of the apparent violation.

(b) Within the time period stated in the notice, you must provide—

(1) A complete written statement about the apparent violation;

(2) A written statement about any action you have taken to correct the apparent violation and to prevent it from happening again; and

(3) The name and call sign of the person operating at the time of the apparent violation.

(c) You must not shorten your response by references to other communications or notices.

(d) You must send your response directly to the office of the FCC which sent you the notice.

(e) If you cannot respond to a violation notice within the time stated in the notice, because of illness or other unavoidable circumstances, you must answer at the earliest possible time and explain the reason for your delay.

(f) If the violation notice includes violations related to technical transmitter standards, you must stop transmitting immediately, except for necessary tests and adjustments; and you must not transmit again until all technical problems with the transmitter have been corrected. The FCC may require you to have tests conducted and to report the results of those tests. (See § 95.513 for the rules about tests and adjustments.) Test results must be signed by the first- or second-class commercial radiotelephone operator who conducted or supervised the test.

(g) You must keep a copy of your response as a part of your station records.

## EXISTING

**§ 95.505 Current copy of rules required.**

Each licensee in this service shall maintain as a part of his station records a current copy of Subpart D of Part 95, Personal Radio Services, of this chapter. Additional requirements of a technical nature may be found in Subpart E of this part.

(No existing rule.)

**§ 95.507 Answers to notices of violations.**

(a) Any licensee who appears to have violated any provision of the Communications Act or any provision of this chapter shall be served with a written notice calling the facts to his attention and requesting a statement concerning the matter. FCC Form 793 may be used for this purpose.

(b) Within 10 days from receipt of notice or such other period as may be specified, the licensee shall send a written answer, in duplicate, direct to the office of the Commission originating the notice. If an answer cannot be sent nor an acknowledgment made within such period by reason of illness or other unavoidable circumstances, acknowledgment and answer shall be made at the earliest practicable date with a satisfactory explanation of the delay.

(c) The answer to each notice shall be complete in itself and shall not be abbreviated by reference to other communications or answers to other notices. In every instance the answer shall contain a statement of the action taken to correct the condition or omission complained of and to preclude its recurrence. If the notice relates to violations that may be due to the physical or electrical characteristics of transmitting apparatus, the licensee must comply with the provisions of § 95.621 and the answer to the notice shall state fully what steps, if any, have been taken to prevent future violations, and, if any new apparatus is to be installed, the date such apparatus was ordered, the name of the manufacturer, and the promised date of delivery. If the installation of such apparatus requires a construction permit, the file number of the application shall be given, or if a file number has not been assigned by the Commission, such identification shall be given as will permit ready identification of the application.

## PROPOSED

*Explanation*

This section combines existing §§ 95.507 and 95.621 in a new § 95.509. This section has been redrafted in simpler language and shorter paragraphs to enable licensees to know precisely what it is they are expected to do if they receive a notice of violation from the FCC.

**§ 95.510 What must I do if the FCC tells me that my CB station is causing interference?**

(a) If the FCC tells you that your CB station is causing interference for technical reasons, you must follow all instructions in the official FCC notice. (Your station must comply with technical regulations found in Subpart E of Part 95.)

(b) You must comply with any restricted hours of CB station operation which may be included in the official FCC notice.

*Explanation*

The technical regulations currently allow the FCC to require "appropriate technical changes in equipment" to alleviate interference (§ 95.617(d)). We believed it would be helpful to the readers of these rules to be reminded that they could be required to have technical adjustments made to their equipment, if they are found to be causing interference. We are also proposing to add a new regulation allowing the FCC to impose restricted hours of station operation, in some cases of interference.

**§ 95.511 Can I connect my CB radio to a telephone?**

(a) You may connect your CB radio to a telephone if you comply with *all* of the following:

(1) You, or someone authorized to operate under your license, must be present at your CB station and must—

(i) Manually make the connection (the connection must not be made by remote control);

(ii) Supervise the operation of the transmitter during the connection;

(iii) Listen to all communications during the connection; and

(iv) Stop all communications if there are operations in violation of these rules.

(2) All communications during the telephone connection must comply with all of these rules.

(3) You must obey any restrictions on the connection placed by the telephone company.

(b) The CB radio you connect to a telephone must not be shared with any other CB station.

*Explanation*

Although there is no existing rule on this subject, the proposed rule states precisely what the FCC's policy on telephone connections with CB stations has always been. The clarification of this policy and its inclusion in the rules should assist an interested licensee to understand the restrictions on telephone—CB connections.

## EXISTING

If the notice of violation relates to lack of attention to or improper operation of the transmitter, the name and license number of the operator in charge, if any, shall also be given.

**§ 95.621 Compliance with technical requirements.**

(a) Upon receipt of notification from the Commission of a deviation from the technical requirements of the rules in this part, the radiations of the transmitter involved shall be suspended immediately, except for necessary tests and adjustments, and shall not be resumed until such deviation has been corrected.

(b) When any station licensee receives a notice of violation indicating that the station has been operated contrary to any of the provisions contained in Subpart E of this part, or where it otherwise appears that operation of a station in this service may not be in accordance with applicable technical standards, the Commission may require the licensee to conduct such tests as may be necessary to determine whether the equipment is capable of meeting these standards and to make such adjustments as may be necessary to assure compliance therewith. A licensee who is notified that he is required to conduct such tests and/or make adjustments must, within the time limit specified in the notice, report to the Commission the results thereof.

(c) All tests and adjustments which may be required in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section shall be made by, or under the immediate supervision of a person holding a first- or second-class commercial operator license, either radiotelephone or radio telegraph as may be appropriate for the type of emission employed. In each case, the report which is submitted to the Commission shall be signed by the licensed commercial operator. Such report shall describe the results of the tests and adjustments, the test equipment and procedures used, and shall state the type, class, and serial number of the operator's license. A copy of this report shall also be kept with the station records.

(No existing rule.)

(No existing rule.)

## PROPOSED

## § 95.513 How do I have my CB radio serviced?

(a) You may adjust your own antenna to your CB radio and you may make "radio checks."

(b) Each internal repair and each internal adjustment to your CB transmitter must be made by, or under the direct supervision of, a person holding a first- or second-class commercial radiotelephone operator license.

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, each internal repair and each internal adjustment of a CB transmitter involving an external connection to the radio frequency output circuit must be made using a nonradiating dummy antenna.

(d) Brief test signals using a radiating antenna may be sent to adjust a transmitter to an antenna or to detect or measure spurious radiation.

*Explanation*

Existing §§ 95.511 and 95.515 have been drastically simplified and combined into proposed § 95.513. The rather complex provisions of the existing rules have been replaced with a simple general rule. We also propose to tighten the existing rule concerning repair and adjustment of CB transmitters. Under the existing rule, tests, adjustments, and repairs to a CB transmitter while the transmitter is radiating energy must be made by, or under the direct supervision of, the holder of a first- or second-class commercial radiotelephony or radiotelegraphy operator license, as "appropriate for the type of emission employed." Tests, adjustments, and repairs made while the transmitter is not radiating energy may be made without the supervision of a commercial licensee or possession of a commercial operator license, but such a transmitter must be checked by a commercial licensee before it is put back in operation. We wish to ensure that all repairs and all adjustments of CB transmitters be made only by the holders of first- or second-class radiotelephony commercial operator licenses. (Radiotelephony is the only emission authorized in the CB service.) The provisions of existing § 95.507(b) are proposed to be deleted because they concern non-type-accepted equipment: effective January 1, 1978, all equipment must be type-accepted, and § 95.507(b) will be unnecessary. Paragraph (c) of existing § 95.511 is deleted as redundant.

## EXISTING

## § 95.511 Transmitter Service and Maintenance.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, all transmitter adjustments or tests while radiating energy during or coincident with the construction, installation, servicing, or maintenance of a radio station in this service, which may affect the proper operation of such stations, shall be made by or under the immediate supervision and responsibility of a person holding a first- or second-class commercial radio operator license, either radiotelephone or radio telegraph, as may be appropriate for the type of emission employed, and such person shall be responsible for the proper functioning of the station equipment at the conclusion of such adjustments or tests. Further, in any case where a transmitter adjustment which may affect the proper operation of the transmitter has been made while not radiating energy by a person not the holder of the required commercial radio operator license or not under the supervision of such licensed operator, other than the factory assembling or repair of equipment, the transmitter shall be checked for compliance with the technical requirements of the rules by a commercial radio operator of the proper grade before it is placed on the air.

(b) Except as provided in § 95.621 and in (c) of this section, no commercial radio operator license is required to be held by the person performing transmitter adjustments or tests during or coincident with the construction, installation, servicing, or maintenance of transmitters used at stations authorized prior to May 4, 1974: *Provided*, That there is compliance with all of the following conditions:

(1) The transmitting equipment shall be crystal-controlled with a crystal capable of maintaining the station frequency within the prescribed tolerance;

(2) The transmitting equipment either shall have been factory assembled or shall have been provided in kit form by a manufacturer who provided all components together with full and detailed instructions for their assembly by nonfactory personnel;

(3) The frequency determining elements of the transmitter, including the crystal(s) and all other components of the crystal oscillator circuit, shall have been preassembled by the manufacturer, pretuned to a specific available frequency, and sealed by the manufacturer so that replacement of any component or any adjustment which might cause off-frequency operation cannot be made without breaking such seal and thereby voiding the certification of the manufacturer required by this paragraph;

(4) The transmitting equipment shall have been so designed that none of the transmitter adjustments or tests normally performed during or coincident with the installation, servicing, or maintenance of the station, or during the normal rendition of the service of the station, or during the final assembly of kits or partially preassembled units, may reasonably be expected to result in off-frequency operation, excessive input power, overmodulation, or excessive harmonics or other spurious emissions; and

(5) The manufacturer of the transmitting equipment or of the kit from which the transmitting equipment is assembled shall have certified in writing to the purchaser of the equipment (and to the Commission upon request) that the equipment has been designed, manufactured, and furnished in accordance with the specifications contained in the foregoing subparagraphs of this paragraph. The manufacturer's certification concerning design and construction features of station transmitting equipment, as required if the provisions of this paragraph are invoked, may be specific as to the particular unit of transmitting equipment or general as to a group or model of such equipment, and may be in any form adequate to assure the purchaser of the equipment or the Commission that the conditions described in this paragraph have been fulfilled.

(c) Any tests and adjustments necessary to correct any deviation of a transmitter of any station in this service from the technical requirements of the rules in this part shall be made by, or under the immediate supervision of, a person holding a first- or second-class commercial operator license, either radiotelephone or radiotelegraph, as may be appropriate for the type of emission employed.

## § 95.515 Tests and adjustments.

All tests or adjustments of radio transmitting equipment involving an external connection to the radio frequency output circuit shall be made using a nonradiating dummy

## PROPOSED

**§ 95.515 Can I make any changes to my CB transmitter?**

(a) You must not make or have made *any* internal modification to your CB transmitter.

(b) You must not operate a CB transmitter which has been modified by *anyone* in any way, including modification to operate on unauthorized frequencies or with unauthorized power.

*Explanation*

We are proposing to simplify the rule on transmitter modification by deleting the list of prohibited modifications. This list was confusing to readers of the rules, and could be clarified best by deleting it. The proposed rule simplifies and shortens the existing rule without changing its substance. The second paragraph of the proposed rule, concerning operation of a modified transmitter, is included to emphasize two of the most serious problems facing the CB service: over-powered operation and operation on unauthorized frequencies. Paragraph (b) of the existing rule has been moved to the Subpart on Technical Standards (Subpart E of Part 95).

**§ 95.517 Do I have to make my station available for inspection?**

You must make your station available to an authorized FCC representative for inspection on request.

*Explanation*

The proposed rule clarifies the existing rule without changing the substance. The regulation concerning station records has been separated and will appear as proposed § 95.519.

**§ 95.519 What are my station records?**

(a) Your station records must include the following documents, as applicable:

- (1) Your temporary permit (§ 95.415);
- (2) A copy of any letter advising the FCC of your name or address change (§ 95.431);
- (3) Your license (§ 95.503);
- (4) A list of authorized users of your CB station (§ 95.473);
- (5) A current copy of the CB Rules (§ 95.505);
- (6) A copy of any response to an FCC violation notice (§ 95.509); and
- (7) Any written permissions received from the FCC.

(b) You must make your station records available to an authorized FCC representative on request.

(c) You must keep your station records for the term of your license.

## EXISTING

antenna. However, a brief test signal, either with or without modulation, as appropriate, may be transmitted when it is necessary to adjust a transmitter to an antenna for a new station installation or for an existing installation involving a change of antenna or change of transmitters, or when necessary for the detection, measurement, and suppression of harmonic or other spurious radiation. Test transmissions using a radiating antenna shall not exceed a total of 1 minute during any 5-minute period, shall not interfere with communications already in progress on the operating frequency, and shall be properly identified as required by § 95.471, but may otherwise be unmodulated as appropriate.

**§ 95.513 Modification of transmitters.**

(a) Transmitting equipment type accepted for use in this service shall not be modified by the user. Changes which are specifically prohibited include:

(1) Internal or external connection or addition of any part, device or accessory not included by the manufacturer with the transmitter for its type acceptance. This shall not prohibit the external connection of antennas or antenna transmission lines, antenna switches, passive networks for coupling transmission lines or antennas to transmitters, or replacement of microphones.

(2) Modification in any way not specified by the transmitter manufacturer and not approved by the Commission.

(3) Replacement of any transmitter part by a part having different electrical characteristics and ratings from that replaced unless such part is specified as a replacement by the transmitter manufacturer.

(4) Substitution or addition of any transmitter oscillator crystal unless the crystal manufacturer or transmitter manufacturer has made an express determination that the crystal type, as installed in the specific transmitter type, will provide that transmitter type with the capability of operating within the frequency tolerance specified in § 95.615(a).

(5) Addition or substitution of any component, crystal or combination of crystals, or any other alteration to enable transmission on any frequency not authorized for use by the licensee.

(b) Only the manufacturer of the particular unit of equipment type accepted for use in CB stations may make the permissive changes allowed under the provisions of Part 2 of this chapter for type acceptance. However, the manufacturer shall not make any of the following changes to the transmitter without prior written authorization from the Commission:

(1) Addition of any accessory or device not specified in the application for type acceptance and approved by the Commission in granting said type acceptance.

(2) Addition of any switch, control, or external connection.

(3) Modification to provide capability for an additional number of transmitting frequencies.

**§ 95.521 Inspection of stations and station records.**

All stations and records of stations in this service shall be made available for inspection upon the request of an authorized representative of the Commission made to the licensee or to his representative. Unless otherwise stated in this part, all required station records shall be maintained for a period of at least 1 year.

**§ 95.521 Inspection of stations and station records.**

All stations and records of stations in this service shall be made available for inspection upon the request of an authorized representative of the Commission made to the licensee or to his representative. Unless otherwise stated in this part, all required station records shall be maintained for a period of at least 1 year.

## PROPOSED

*Explanation*

The proposed rule clarifies the existing rule without changing the substance. "Station records" is a term which is often confusing to readers of these rules; therefore, the proposed language includes a definition and explanation of the records. Also, we have included a comprehensive list of all station records a licensee must keep.

**§ 95.521 How do I contact the FCC?**

(a) You may write to the following address concerning your application, concerning the rules or when you are requesting more than 25 users or transmitters:

Personal Radio Division, FCC, Washington, D.C. 20554.

(b) You may write to the following address when you send your notice of new name or address, or when you send a new or renewal application form:

FCC, Gettysburg, Pa. 17326.

(c) You may contact any of the following FCC offices in the field if you wish to file an interference complaint. The complaint will be forwarded to the appropriate field enforcement unit.

Alaska, Anchorage 99510, FCC, room G-63, U.S.P.O. and Courthouse Bldg., P.O. Box 644, 4th and F Sts.

California, Long Beach, FCC, room 501, 3711 Long Beach Blvd.

California, San Diego 92101, FCC, Fox Theatre Bldg., 1245 7th Ave.

California, San Francisco 94111, FCC, 323-A Customhouse, 555 Battery St.

Colorado, Denver 80202, FCC, suite 2925, The Executive Tower, 1405 Curtis St.

Florida, Miami 33130, FCC, room 919, 51 Southwest 1st Ave.

Florida, Tampa 33602, FCC, Barnett Office Bldg., room 809, 100 Ashley Dr.

District of Columbia, Washington 20554, FCC, 1919 M St. NW., room 411.

Georgia, Atlanta 30309, FCC, room 440, Massell Bldg., 1365 Peachtree St. NE.

Hawaii, Honolulu 96808, FCC, 502 Federal Bldg., P.O. Box 1021, 355 Merchant St.

Illinois, Chicago 60604, FCC, 230 South Dearborn St., room 3935.

Louisiana, New Orleans 70130, FCC, 829 F. Edward Hebert Federal Bldg., 600 South St.

Maryland, Baltimore 21201, FCC, 819 Federal Bldg., 31 Hopkins Plaza.

Massachusetts, Boston 02109, FCC, 1600 Customhouse, 165 State St.

Michigan, Detroit 48226, FCC, 1054 Federal Bldg., 231 West LaFayette St.

Minnesota, St. Paul 55101, FCC, 691 Federal Bldg. and U.S. Courthouse, 316 North Robert St.

Missouri, Kansas City 64106, FCC, 1703 Federal Bldg., 601 East 12th St.

New York, Buffalo 14202, FCC, 1307 Federal Bldg., 111 West Huron St.

New York, New York 10014, FCC, 201 Varick St.

Oregon, Portland 97204, FCC, 1782 Federal Office Bldg., 1220 Southwest 3d Ave.

Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 19106, FCC, James A. Byrne Federal Courthouse, 601 Market St.

Puerto Rico, Hato Rey 00918, FCC, Room 747, Federal Bldg.

Texas, Dallas 75242, FCC, Earle Cabell Federal Bldg., U.S. Courthouse, room 13E7, 1100 Commerce St.

Texas, Houston 77002, FCC, New Federal Office Bldg., 515 Rusk Ave., room 5636.

Virginia, Norfolk 23502, FCC, Military Circle, 870 North Military Highway.

Washington, Seattle 98174, FCC, 3256 Federal Bldg., 915 2d Ave.

*Explanation*

Although the existing rules do not include a section about contacting the FCC, we believe that such a section would be valuable to CB licensees.

## EXISTING

(No existing rule.)

## PROPOSED

(No proposed rule. Each of these rules is proposed to be deleted.)

*Explanation*

We are proposing to delete three of these rule sections in their entirety, because they merely duplicate sections found elsewhere in the Rules. Section 95.423 is duplicative of §1.958; § 95.425 duplicates §§ 1.918 and 1.961; and § 95.427 duplicates § 1.110. We believe none of these sections to be an essential element of Part 95, as each is found elsewhere in the Commission's Rules.

2. Subpart E. Technical Regulations, is amended by adding a new § 95.657, consisting of the text of former § 95.513 (b), as follows:

**§ 95.657 Modification of transmitters.**

Only the manufacturer of the particular unit of equipment type accepted for use in CB stations may make the permissive changes allowed under the provisions of Part 2 of this chapter for type acceptance. However, the manufacturer shall not make any of the following changes to the transmitter without prior written authorization from the Commission:

(a) Addition of any accessory or device not specified in the application for the type acceptance and approved by the Commission in granting said type acceptance.

(b) Addition of any switch, control, or external connection.

(c) Modification to provide capability for an additional number of transmitting frequencies.

*Explanation*

This Section is being moved to Subpart E, Technical Regulations, from § 95.513 in Subpart D, because it is directed at manufacturers of CB equipment. CB licensees have no need to be aware of these requirements.

## EXISTING

**§ 95.423 Defective applications.**

(a) If an applicant is requested by the Commission to file any documents or information not included in the prescribed application form, a failure to comply which such request will constitute a defect in the application.

(b) When an application is considered to be incomplete or defective, such application will be returned to the applicant, unless the Commission may otherwise direct. The reason for return of the applications will be indicated, and if appropriate, necessary additions or corrections will be suggested.

**§ 95.425 Amendment or dismissal of application.**

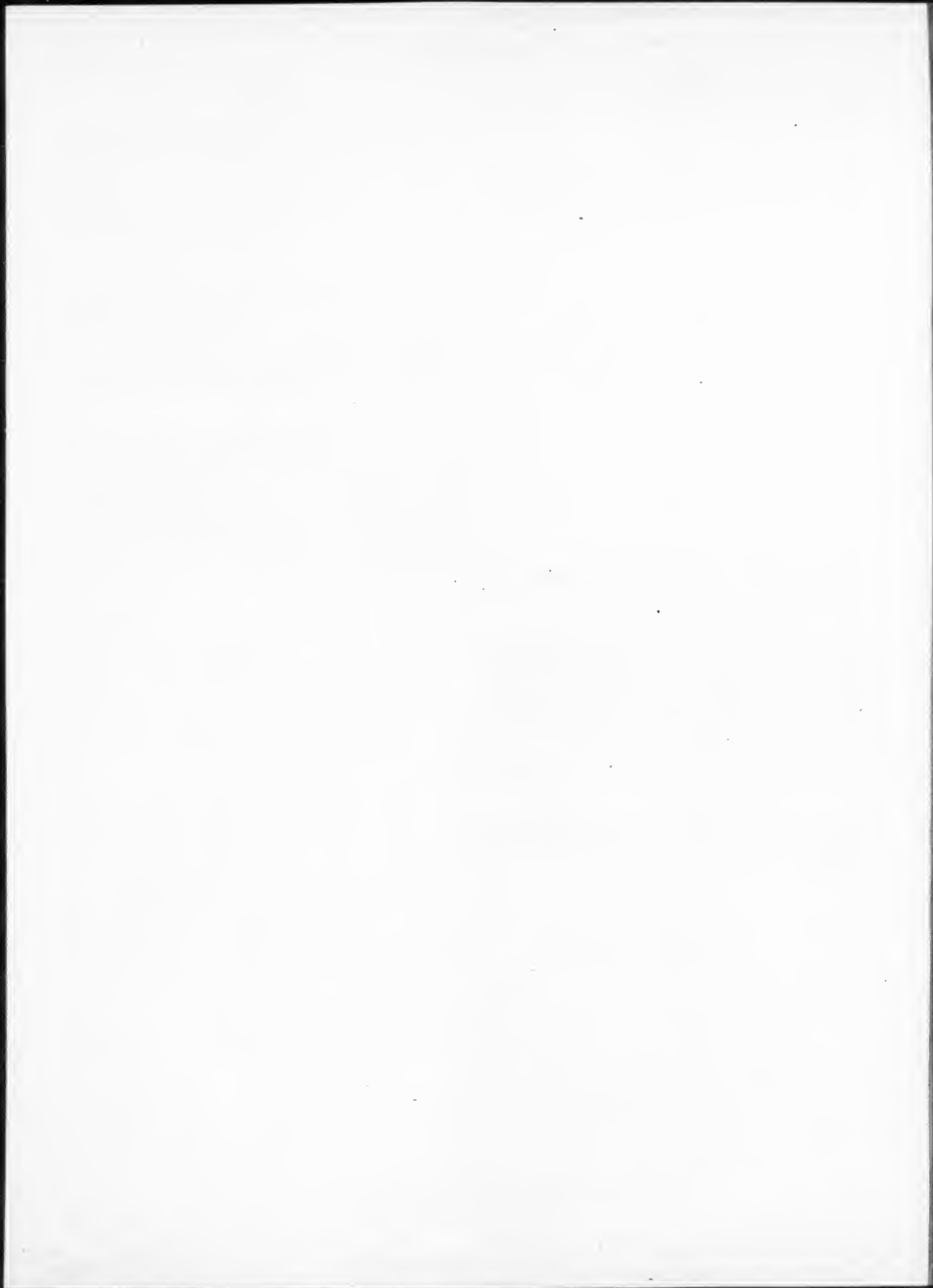
(a) Any application may be amended upon request of the applicant as a matter of right prior to the time the application is granted or designated for hearing. Each amendment to an application shall be signed and submitted in the same manner and with the same number of copies as required for the original application.

(b) Any application may, upon written request signed by the applicant or his attorney, be dismissed without prejudice as a matter of right prior to the time the application is granted or designated for hearing.

**§ 95.427 Partial grant.**

Where the Commission, without a hearing, grants an application in part, or with any privileges, terms, or conditions other than those requested, the action of the Commission shall be considered as a grant of such application unless the applicant shall, within 30 days from the date on which such grant is made, or from its effective date if a later date is specified, file with the Commission a written rejection of the grant as made. Upon receipt of such rejection, the Commission will vacate its original action upon the application and, if appropriate, set the application for hearing.

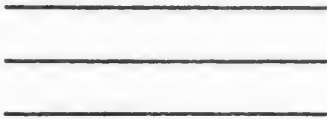
(No existing rule.)





FOLD

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Place  
Stamp  
Here

PERSONAL RADIO DIVISION  
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
ROOM 5114  
1919 M STREET, N.W.  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20554

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## PROPOSED RULES

## FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20554

THE FCC WANTS TO KNOW WHAT YOU THINK ABOUT  
THE PROPOSED NEW CB RULES

What you think about CB radio is important to the FCC. Your thoughts about the CB radio rules will help the FCC make the right decisions about your radio service, so please take a moment to fill out this sample questionnaire. The answers you give us will be used in making decisions about the CB radio rules. You do not have to complete this sample questionnaire, but if you do, you will be helping to build a better CB Radio Service.

1. Do you find the proposed CB rules easier to understand than the existing CB rules?

YES

NO

DON'T  
KNOW

2. Are any of the proposed rules too hard to understand?

YES

NO

DON'T  
KNOW

If so, which one(s)? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Was it helpful to see the existing rules next to the proposed rules?

YES

NO

DON'T  
KNOW

4. How could the proposed CB radio rules be improved?

5. Do you have any other comments about the proposed CB radio rules?  
(More space to answer appears on the back of this page.)



NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

[FR Doc.77-20915 Filed 7-19-77;8:45 am]