Latest update on Multi-Use Radio Service (MURS) – five (5) ‘no license’ VHF frequencies for personal or business activities of the general public.

Multi-Use Radio Service (MURS)	
Private, two-way, short-distance voice or data communications service for personal or business activities of the general public.	
Also Known As	MURS
Established	2002
Service Rules	Part 95
Part Of	Personal Radio Citizens Band (CB)
Related Services	
Family	
Band Plan	
Frequencies	151.820 MHz 151.880 MHz 151.940 MHz 154.570 MHz 154.600 MHz

Multi-Use Radio Service (MURS)

In the Memorandum Opinion and Order and Second Report and Order released May 23, 2002, the Commission updated the service rules regarding five Industrial/Business Pool VHF frequencies known in the PLMR community as the VHF “color dot” frequencies. These frequencies were moved from Part 90 to Part 95 and became a new Citizens Band Radio Service (CB) named the Multi-Use Radio Service (MURS). The Commission defines MURS as a private, two-way, short-distance voice or data communications service for personal or business activities of the general public.

Licensing

No licenses are issued for this service. An entity is authorized by rule to operate a MURS transmitter if it:

is not a foreign government or a representative of a foreign government;
uses the transmitter in accordance with 47 CFR. 95.1309;
otherwise operates in accordance with the rules contained in Sections 95.1301-95.1309.

Operations

See a summary of MURS operations rules, or read more about MURS technical requirements.

Station Identification

A MURS station is not required to transmit a station identification announcement.

Channel Use

The channels authorized to MURS systems are available on a shared basis only and will not be assigned for the exclusive use of any entity. Those using MURS transmitters must cooperate in the

selection and use of channels in order to reduce interference and make the most effective use of authorized facilities. Channels must be selected in an effort to avoid interference to other MURS transmissions.

Authorized Locations

MURS operation is authorized anywhere a CB station is authorized:

Within or over any area of the world where radio services are regulated by the FCC. Those areas are within the territorial limits of:

1. The fifty United States
2. The District of Columbia

Caribbean Insular areas

3. Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
4. Navassa Island
5. United States Virgin Islands (50 islets and cays)

Pacific Insular areas

6. American Samoa (seven islands)
7. Baker Island
8. Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands
9. Guam Island
10. Howland Island
11. Jarvis Island
12. Johnston Island (Islets East, Johnston, North and Sand)
13. Kingman Reef
14. Midway Island (Islets Eastern and Sand)
15. Palmyra Island (more than 50 islets)
16. Wake Island

Any other area of the world, except within the territorial limits of areas where radio services are regulated by:

1. An agency of the United States other than the FCC (You are subject to its rules.)
2. Any foreign government (You are subject to its rules.)

Aboard any vessel of the United States, with the permission of the captain, while the vessel is traveling either domestically or in international waters.

MURS operation is NOT authorized aboard aircraft in flight. There may be special rules that apply to operations near Puerto Rico or the Arecibo Observatory.

Permissible Communications

MURS stations may transmit voice or data signals as permitted in 47 CFR 95.631(j).

A MURS station may transmit any emission type listed in 47 CFR 95.631(j).

MURS frequencies may be used for remote control and telemetering functions. MURS transmitters may not be operated in the continuous carrier transmit mode.

MURS users shall take reasonable precautions to avoid causing harmful interference. This includes monitoring the transmitting frequency for communications in progress and such other measures as may be necessary to minimize the potential for causing interference.

Operating Restrictions

MURS stations are prohibited from operating as a repeater station or as a signal booster. This prohibition includes store-and-forward packet operation.

MURS stations are prohibited from interconnection with the public switched network. Interconnection Defined. Connection through automatic or manual means of multi-use radio stations with the facilities of the public switched telephone network to permit the transmission of messages or signals between points in the wireline or radio network of a public telephone company and persons served by multi-use radio stations. Wireline or radio circuits or links furnished by common carriers, which are used by licensees or other authorized persons for transmitter control (including dial-up transmitter control circuits) or as an integral part of an authorized, private, internal system of communication or as an integral part of dispatch point circuits in a multi-use radio station are not considered to be interconnection for purposes of this subpart.

The highest point of any MURS antenna must no be more than 18.3 meters (60 feet) above the ground or 6.10 meters (20 feet) above the highest point of the structure on which it is mounted.

Multi-Use Radio Service (MURS)

Bandwidth

The frequencies available in the Multi-Use Radio Service are:

Frequencies	Authorized Bandwidth
151.820 MHz	11.25 KHz
151.880 MHz	11.25 KHz
151.940 MHz	11.25 KHz
154.570 MHz	20.0 KHz
154.600 MHz	20.0 KHz

Emissions

A MURS transmitter must transmit only emission types A1D, A2B, A2D, A3E, F2B, F1D, F2D, F3E, G3E. Emission types A3E, F3E and G3E include selective calling or tone-operated squelch tones to establish or continue voice communications. MURS transmitters are prohibited from transmitting in the continuous carrier mode. The authorized bandwidth for any emission type transmitted by a MURS transmitter is specified as follows:

ALL A3E emissions are limited to 8 kHz.
Emissions other than A3E on frequencies 151.820 MHz, 151.880 MHz, and 151.940 MHz are limited to 11.25 kHz.
Emissions other than A3E on frequencies 154.570 and 154.600 MHz are limited to 20.0 kHz.
MURS transmitters shall be designed to comply with the emission masks described in 47 CFR 95.635.

Equipment

Each Multi-Use Radio Service transmitter (a transmitter that operates or is intended to operate in the MURS) must be certificated in accordance with Part 95, Subpart J of the Commission's rules. Those radio units certificated as of November 12, 2002 need not be recertificated. No MURS unit, under any condition of modulation, shall exceed 2 Watts transmitter power output.

http://wireless.fcc.gov/services/index.htm?job=service_home&id=multi_use