CERTIFIED MAIL-RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

June 17, 2013

(Name withheld)
(Address withheld)
Woodinville, WA 98077

RE: Radio Frequency Interference
EB-FIELDNER-13-00008142

Dear Mr. (name withheld):

The Federal Communications Commission has received a complaint that an electronic or electrical device traced to your home may be causing harmful radio interference to an operator in the Amateur Radio Service.

The Commission has the responsibility to require that such problems be rectified within a reasonable time if the interference is caused by faulty consumer equipment. Under Commission rules, certain equipment is classified as an "unintentional radiator." These devices generate radio frequency energy but do not intentionally radiate it. Examples include computers, radio receivers and television sets. Other types of consumer devices are classified as "incidental radiators." This type of equipment does not intentionally generate any radio-frequency energy, but that may create such energy as an incidental part of its intended operation. Common examples are aquarium heaters, certain portable telephones, alarm control panels, fluorescent light ballasts, doorbell control circuits and so forth. Some of those devices are imported and do not comply with Commission certification standards, and thereby result in interference to other radio services. You may have one of those devices. If the device is an approved one, it should have a silver FCC label on the unit showing a certification number. **Even an approved device, however, can only be operated legally if it is *not* causing harmful interference to a licensed radio service. The device can also be defective resulting in a shock or fire hazard.**

To help you better understand your responsibilities under Commission rules, here are the most important rules relating to radio and television interference from incidental radiators:

Title 47, CFR Section 15.5 General conditions of operation.

(b) Operation of an intentional, unintentional, or incidental radiator is subject to the conditions that no harmful interference is caused and that interference must be accepted that may be caused by the operation of an authorized radio station, by another intentional or unintentional radiator, by industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) equipment, or by an incidental radiator.

(c) The operator of the radio frequency device shall be required to cease operating the device upon notification by a Commission representative that the device is causing harmful interference. Operation shall not resume until the condition causing the harmful interference has been corrected.

Title 47, CFR Section 15.13 Incidental radiators.

Manufacturers of these devices shall employ good engineering practices to minimize the risk of harmful interference.

Title 47, CFR Section 15.15 General technical requirements.

(c) Parties responsible for equipment compliance should note that the limits specified in this part will not prevent harmful interference under all circumstances. Since the operators of Part 15 devices are required to cease operation should harmful interference occur to authorized users of the radio frequency spectrum, the parties responsible for equipment compliance are encouraged to employ the minimum field strength necessary for communications, to provide greater attenuation of unwanted emissions than required by these regulations, and to advise the user as to how to resolve harmful interference problems (for example, see Sec. 15.105(b)).

The Commission prefers that those responsible for the proper operation of equipment assume their responsibilities fairly. This means that you should resolve the interference caused by the device and make necessary corrections within a reasonable time.

While the Commission has confidence that most people are able to resolve these issues voluntarily, the Commission wants to make you aware that this unresolved problem may be a violation of Commission rules and could result in a monetary forfeiture (fine) for each occurrence. At this stage, the Commission encourages the parties to resolve this problem without Commission intervention; but if necessary to facilitate resolution, the Commission may investigate possible rules violations and address appropriate remedies.

Please advise this office as to what steps you are taking to correct this reported interference problem. You may contact this office at: 1270 Fairfield Road, Gettysburg, PA 17325. The Commission expects that most cases can be resolved within 30 days of the time they are first reported. Please feel free to call me at 717-338-2577 if you have any questions about this matter.

Sincerely,

Laura L. Smith, Esq.
Special Counsel
Enforcement Bureau

cc: Seattle Field Office
Western Regional Director