(2) Permit 746–757 and 776–787 MHz band licensees to make voluntary changes in base or fixed station parameters when a public safety licensee alerts them to possible interference; and,

(3) Rapidly identify the source if interference is encountered when the base or fixed station is activated.

(c) *Public Safety Information Exchange.* (1) Upon request by a 746–757 or 776–787 MHz band licensee, public safety licensees authorized to operate radio systems in the 758–775 and 788–805 MHz bands shall provide the operating parameters of their radio system to the 746–757 or 776–787 MHz band licensee.

(2) Public safety licensees who perform the information exchange described in this section must notify the appropriate 746–757 or 776–787 MHz band licensees prior to any technical changes to their radio system.

[72 FR 27713, May 16, 2007, as amended at 72 FR 67578, Nov. 29, 2007; 79 FR 601, Jan. 6, 2014]

§ 90.557 Secondary fixed signaling operations.

Trunked and conventional 700 MHz narrowband systems may conduct fixed ancillary signaling and data transmissions subject to the following requirements:

(a) Operations are permitted only on:

(1) Narrowband State License channels specified in § 90.531(b)(5), subject to the discretion of the relevant State licensee; and

(2) Narrowband General Use channels specified in § 90.531(b)(6), subject to the discretion of the regional planning committee.

(b) All operations must be on a secondary, non-interference basis to the primary mobile operation of any other licensee.

(c) The output power at the remote site must not exceed 30 watts.

(d) Automatic means must be provided to deactivate the remote transmitter in the event the carrier remains on for a period in excess of three minutes.

(e) Operational fixed stations authorized pursuant to this section are exempt from the requirements of §§ 90.425, 90.429, and 90.559.

(f) Any operations undertaken in a shared use environment must be conducted pursuant to an agreement between the licensee and each participant, as set forth in § 90.179.

[79 FR 39341, July 10, 2014]

§ 90.559 Station Identification.

(a) Conventional systems of communication shall be identified in accordance with existing regulations governing such matters.

(b) Trunked systems of communication, except as noted in paragraph (c) of this section, shall be identified through the use of an automatic device which transmits the call sign of the base station facility at 30 minute intervals. Such station identification shall be made on the lowest frequency in the base station trunk group assigned the licensee. Should this frequency be in use at the time station identification is required, such identification may be made at the termination of the communication in progress on this frequency. Identification may be made by voice or International Morse Code. When the call sign is transmitted in International Morse Code, it must be at a rate of between 15 to 20 words per minute and by means of tone modulation of the transmitter, the tone frequency being between 800 and 1000 hertz.

(c) Stations operating in the 769–775/799–805 MHz band that are licensed on an exclusive basis, and normally employ digital signals for the transmission of data, text, control codes, or digitized voice may also be identified by digital transmission of the call sign. A licensee that identifies its station in this manner must provide the Commission, upon its request, information sufficient to decode the digital transmission and ascertain the call sign transmitted.

[79 FR 39341, July 10, 2014]

Subpart S—Regulations Governing Licensing and Use of Frequencies in the 806–824, 851–869, 896–901, and 935–940 MHz Bands

§ 90.601 Scope.

This subpart sets out the regulations governing the licensing and operations