



May 15, 2019

Statement for the Record of the Edison Electric Institute, the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, and the Utilities Technology Council

**House Energy and Commerce Committee Subcommittee on Communications and Technology
Hearing on Accountability and Oversight of the Federal Communications Commission**

Thank you for the opportunity to submit this statement for the record regarding today's hearing on Accountability and Oversight of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC, the Commission). As the Subcommittee holds this oversight hearing of the FCC, we urge members to consider the ways the Commission's decisions and policies, particularly on spectrum, can impact our nation's energy and water delivery systems. Although often viewed primarily as a telecommunications regulatory agency, the FCC's jurisdiction over spectrum affects a multitude of critical-infrastructure industries (CII) such as those represented on this statement. We ask members of this Subcommittee to encourage the FCC to ensure that its spectrum decisions will adequately protect our nation's energy and water utilities' ability to provide their essential services and that it consider discussions with other federal agencies as it develops policies that impact these CII overseen by other agencies.

The undersigned organizations represent hundreds of electric utilities in the U.S. Our members are responsible for providing life-sustaining services which literally power our country's economy. While our collective members are regulated by numerous sector-specific federal, state, and local agencies, we all rely on the FCC as it relates to the ownership, operation, and maintenance of the essential communications networks most of our members use to underpin the reliable and safe operation of our infrastructure.

We applaud the Subcommittee for holding this hearing. The undersigned share the Subcommittee's desire to ensure the FCC is appropriately focused on ensuring its decisions and policies benefit the entire economy. This is especially true as the interdependencies between the electric and telecommunications industries strengthen due to advances in technologies that will enable utilities to become more resilient, efficient, cleaner, and responsive to customer needs.

Electric and water utilities, to varying degrees, deploy sophisticated communications networks to manage the safe, reliable, and secure operation of our nation's energy and water resources. These networks consist of both wireline and wireless components, depending on the location of the infrastructure. Because significant portions of energy and water infrastructure are in remote, rural areas, utilities rely on wireless networks for these hard-to-reach areas. For the most part, our collective members own and operate these networks privately, relying on the commercial companies for small segments of their networks, if at all.¹

¹ Utility Network Baseline-April 2019 Update, Utilities Technology Council <https://utc.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/UTC-Utility-Network-Baseline-Final.0419.pdf>

According to a recent survey published by the Utilities Technology Council², the most popular, reliable, and cost-effective wireless transmissions are done via microwave networks. Indeed, electric utilities use microwave communications for outage management, energy management, teleprotection and smart metering, among other functions.

Hundreds of electric utilities have licenses in the 6 GHz band for their microwave communications. Licensed spectrum offers our members the reliability and protection from interference that these networks require. Due to the criticality of these networks, electric utilities cannot tolerate even the risk that these communications systems could be degraded, as degraded situational awareness can result in diminished electricity reliability.

With the FCC considering expanding access to the 6 GHz band for unlicensed use, we have significant concerns that this proposal will threaten the integrity of our mission-critical communications networks. While our collective members fully understand and appreciate the need to make more efficient use of spectrum, members of this Subcommittee should ensure the FCC weighs the advantages of expanding access to the 6 GHz band with the potential negative impact this could have on critical infrastructure networks.³

For example, electric utilities use the 6 GHz band for teleprotection, a system of devices that relay information and monitor the health and status of power lines. If a line is experiencing a problem or fault, teleprotection systems automatically take actions to prevent the problem from escalating and possibly damaging other elements on the system or causing power outages. If these critical communications are degraded due to interference, utilities may be unable to take preventative action.

The undersigned entities are appreciative of our nation's need to become more efficient with our finite spectrum resources. Indeed, many of the technological advances which will make our energy and water utility systems more efficient, nimble, and responsive require access to interference-free spectrum. However, given the historical outcomes of FCC spectrum proceedings, we are concerned that the Commission will not adequately weigh the needs of utilities and other CII in its spectrum policies. To that end, we urge members of this Subcommittee to encourage the FCC to hold discussions with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to better inform their decision-making.

This Subcommittee is uniquely suited for this discussion as it has jurisdiction over both FERC and the FCC. Members of this Subcommittee should foster a strong and viable dialogue between both agencies as the energy and telecommunications industries are becoming more interdependent by the day. The pending 6 GHz proceeding is a prime example as the undersigned have considerable concern that our operations could be negatively impacted if the FCC proceeds as planned.

FERC has a long history of working with other independent agencies on issues of common interest, including the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Environmental Protection Agency, and, more recently, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration. We believe this is a simple, good government approach that will drive better decisions across the federal government.

The undersigned organizations thank the Subcommittee for holding this important hearing and appreciate the opportunity to submit this statement.

² Ibid.

³ Attached to this statement is a letter from CEOs and senior leadership of the American Public Power Association, the American Water Works Association, the Edison Electric Institute, the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, and the Utilities Technology Council to FCC Chairman Pai regarding the FCC's 6 GHz proceeding

ATTACHMENT



May 15, 2019

The Honorable Ajit Pai
Chairman
Federal Communications Commission
445 12th Street SW
Washington, DC 20554

Re: Criticality of the 6 GHz Spectrum Band

Dear Chairman Pai:

We thank you for seeking comments on the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC, the Commission) proposal to open the critical 6 GHz spectrum band to unlicensed use in ET Docket No. 18-295. We write to urge you and your colleagues to protect the licensed, mission-critical communications systems in the 6 GHz band that are used to monitor and support the reliable delivery of electricity and other critical utility services. Unfortunately, the mitigation measures proposed are not enough to protect these highly critical systems, and therefore, we have deep concerns with this proceeding.

The signatories to this letter represent nearly all of the electric utilities in the U.S., along with thousands of water and wastewater utilities. Our collective membership of critical-infrastructure industries (CII) delivers the most critical commodities necessary for sustaining life and public health—water, electricity, and natural gas. Each CII entity represented by our organizations is diverse in size, scope, and ownership structure, but each is committed to safely, securely, and efficiently providing these essential energy and water services.

The critical industries we represent own and operate massive infrastructure to deliver life-sustaining services for all aspects of the economy, including technology and telecommunications. This infrastructure consists of power plants, interstate and intrastate electricity lines, interstate and intrastate water and gas pipelines, control centers, and substations, among others. Because electricity travels at the speed of light, balancing the supply and demand of electricity requires intense planning, careful coordination, and robust and redundant infrastructure. Additionally, gas and water pipelines must be continuously monitored for safety and reliability.

To support the reliable delivery of these services on a real-time basis, our collective membership deploys a sophisticated array of private telecommunications networks throughout their service territories. CII communications networks consist of wireline and wireless technologies; while wireline services can provide faster and more reliable communications, wireline can be cost prohibitive in remote locations. Therefore, our collective members must rely on wireless networks for numerous mission-critical communications needs.

Often invisible or overlooked, these communications networks provide critical situational awareness, underpin safety functions, and enable crews to safely repair and restore services after storms. Additionally, for electric utilities, these networks are essential for our members to meet and exceed the stringent electric reliability requirements enforced by the federal government. These networks also support the greater deployment of distributed energy resources such as solar or battery storage, smart meters, and other technologies to enable grid modernization.

Hundreds of CII entities have licenses in the 6 GHz band for their microwave communications. Licensed spectrum offers our members the reliability and protection from interference that these networks require. Due to the criticality of these networks, electric utilities cannot tolerate even the slightest risk that these communications systems could be degraded, as diminished situational awareness can result in degraded reliability.

With the FCC considering expanding access to the 6 GHz band for unlicensed use, we have significant concerns that this proposal will threaten the integrity of our mission-critical communications networks. While our collective members fully understand and appreciate the need to make more efficient use of spectrum, we strongly encourage the Commission to weigh the advantages of expanding access to the 6 GHz band with the potential negative impact this could have on critical infrastructure networks.

For example, electric utilities use the 6 GHz band for teleprotection, a system of devices that relay information and monitor the health and status of power lines. If a line is experiencing a problem or fault, teleprotection systems automatically take actions to prevent the problem from escalating and possibly damaging other elements on the system or causing power outages. If these critical communications are degraded due to interference, utilities may be unable to take preventative action which could then lead to a system failure.

The Automated Frequency Coordination (AFC) system being proposed by the FCC to mitigate interference in the 6 GHz band remains untested and unproven. For reference, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration has raised concerns about a similar technology called Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS) used to prevent interference to Terminal Doppler Weather Radar (TDWR) in the 5.8 GHz band. While the interference in that band was partly caused by illegal alteration of the equipment used for unlicensed operations, NTIA also found that interference was caused by the inability of the DFS systems to detect the TDWR signals and restrict unlicensed operations.

Should the FCC proceed with this concept, at the very least the Commission must make sure the interference-mitigation measures have been tried, tested, and proven to work. The need to make more efficient use of our nation's spectrum resources is critical but cannot be rushed at the expense of vital energy and water services that are essential to our economy and public health. It is imperative that the FCC ensure the mitigation measures are tested and proven before moving ahead.

As the agency proceeds, we urge you to take steps in this proceeding to adequately protect critical-infrastructure systems prior to expanding access to the 6 GHz band. These steps include:

- Requiring AFC for both indoor and outdoor unlicensed operations.

- Securing the AFC system, particularly considering the potential threat of cyberattacks to mission-critical communications by CII.
- Testing the AFC system so it is proven to protect against interference to microwave systems, prior to allowing any unlicensed operations in the 6 GHz band.

The CII represented here stand ready to work with the FCC to ensure our nation's spectrum needs can be met efficiently and effectively. Balancing the interests of all segments of the U.S. economy in this proceeding is essential to doing so.

Sincerely,





Sue Kelly

G. Tracy Mehan, III

Tom Kuhn

American Public Power Association

American Water Works Association

Edison Electric Institute




Jim Matheson

Joy Ditto

National Rural Electric Cooperative Association

Utilities Technology Council

Cc:

The Honorable Brendan Carr
 The Honorable Michael O'Rielly
 The Honorable Jessica Rosenworcel
 The Honorable Geoffrey Starks

The American Public Power Association (APPA) is the voice of not-for-profit, community-owned utilities that power 2,000 towns and cities nationwide. It represents public power before the federal government to protect the interests of the more than 49 million people that public power utilities serve, and the 93,000 people they employ.

The American Water Works Association (AWWA) is an international, nonprofit, scientific and educational society dedicated to providing total water solutions assuring the effective management of water. Founded in 1881, the Association is the largest organization of water supply professionals in the world. Our membership includes more than 4,000 utilities that supply roughly 80 percent of the nation's drinking water and treat almost half of the nation's wastewater. Our 50,000-plus total membership represents the full spectrum of the water community: public water and wastewater systems,

environmental advocates, scientists, academicians, and others who hold a genuine interest in water, our most important resource. AWWA unites the diverse water community to advance public health, safety, the economy, and the environment.

The Edison Electric Institute (EEI) is the association that represents all U.S. investor-owned electric companies. Our members provide electricity for more than 220 million Americans, and operate in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. As a whole, the electric power industry supports more than 7 million jobs in communities across the United States. In addition to our U.S. members, EEI has more than 65 international electric companies, with operations in more than 90 countries, as International Members, and hundreds of industry suppliers and related organizations as Associate Members.

The National Rural Electric Cooperative Association (NRECA) is the national service organization for America's Electric Cooperatives. The nation's member-owned, not-for-profit electric cooperatives constitute a unique sector of the electric utility industry – and face a unique set of challenges. NRECA represents the interests of the nation's more than 900 rural electric utilities responsible for keeping the lights on for more than 42 million people across 47 states. From booming suburbs to remote rural communities, America's electric cooperatives are energy providers and engines of economic development. Electric cooperatives play a vital role in transforming communities.

Founded in 1948, the Utilities Technology Council (UTC) is the international trade association for the telecommunications and information technology interests of electric, gas, and water utilities.

UTC's membership includes approximately 300 utilities across the U.S. and Canada, including large, for-profit, investor-owned electric and gas companies that serve millions of customers across multi-state service territories, as well as smaller, not-for-profit, rural electric cooperative and public power

utilities, which may serve only a few thousand customers in isolated communities or remote areas. UTC's core utility members own, manage, and control extensive communications infrastructure to support the safe, reliable, and secure delivery of essential energy and water services to the public.