

Muni Fiber: Challenges & Solutions for the Road Ahead

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MUNI FIBER

Challenges & Solutions
for the Road Ahead



Overview of Muni Fiber

- Municipal electric utilities began incorporating fiber optics into their grids in the early to mid-1980s, revolutionizing grid operations with ultra-fast, reliable communication and minimal maintenance needs
- Today, many fiber networks in use are 20 to 30 years old, with most installations occurring between the 1990s and early 2000s.
- While fiber cables typically have a lifespan of 25 to 30 years, other system components may require replacement within 15 to 20 years.
- With Grid Modernization over the next few years additional fibers will be required and will become more reliant on the fiber network.



CHALLENGES OF MUNICIPAL FIBER DEPLOYMENT, MANAGEMENT, AND MAINTENANCE



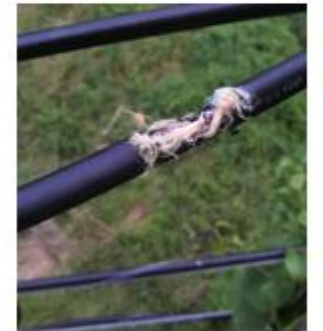
Environmental Challenges

Temperature and Humidity: Extreme temperatures can cause cable materials to expand or contract, potentially leading to fiber fractures or breaks. Maintaining stable environmental conditions is essential for optimal performance.

Weather Conditions: While fiber is less susceptible to weather compared to copper, extreme weather like heavy rain, ice storms, hurricanes, and even wind can physically damage aerial installations or affect buried cables through flooding.

UV Damage: Direct sunlight can damage Splice Enclosure, Overhead cable, Plastic Tie Straps leading to premature failure

Rodent & Pests Damage: Rodents & Pests can chew on and damage fiber optic cables, leading to signal loss and service disruptions.



Technical & Operational Issues:



- **Signal Loss and Attenuation:** Factors like excessive bending, poor connections, and subpar splicing techniques can cause signal loss or weakening.
- **Improper Cable & Jumper Routing:** Improper routing of cable and fiber jumpers can create failure points from excessive bending and long term failure points from jumpers not be supported
- **Contamination:** Dust, dirt, or moisture on connectors can degrade signal quality.
- **Splicing Issues:** Improper splicing techniques can lead to signal loss and unreliable connections.
- **Complexity of Network Management:** Managing a growing fiber network with a large number of assets and configurations is complex. Efficiently tracking and monitoring these components requires robust systems.
- **Lack of Skilled Workforce:** Repairing fiber cables requires specialized skills and equipment, and a shortage of trained technicians can impact deployment speed and quality.



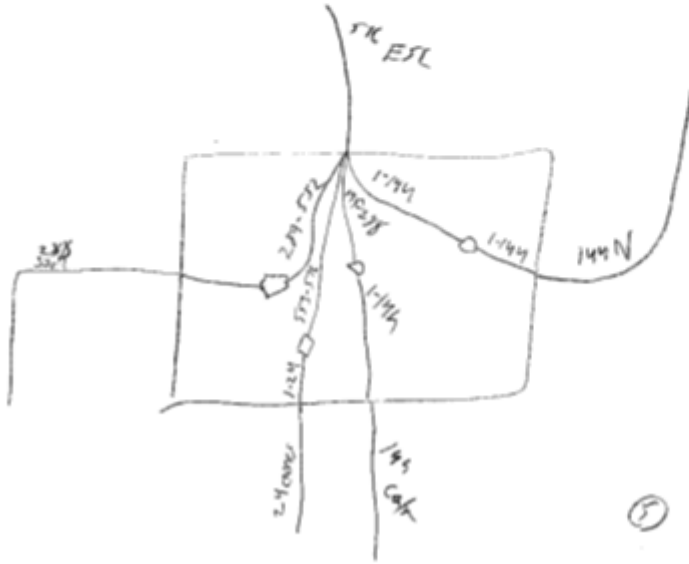
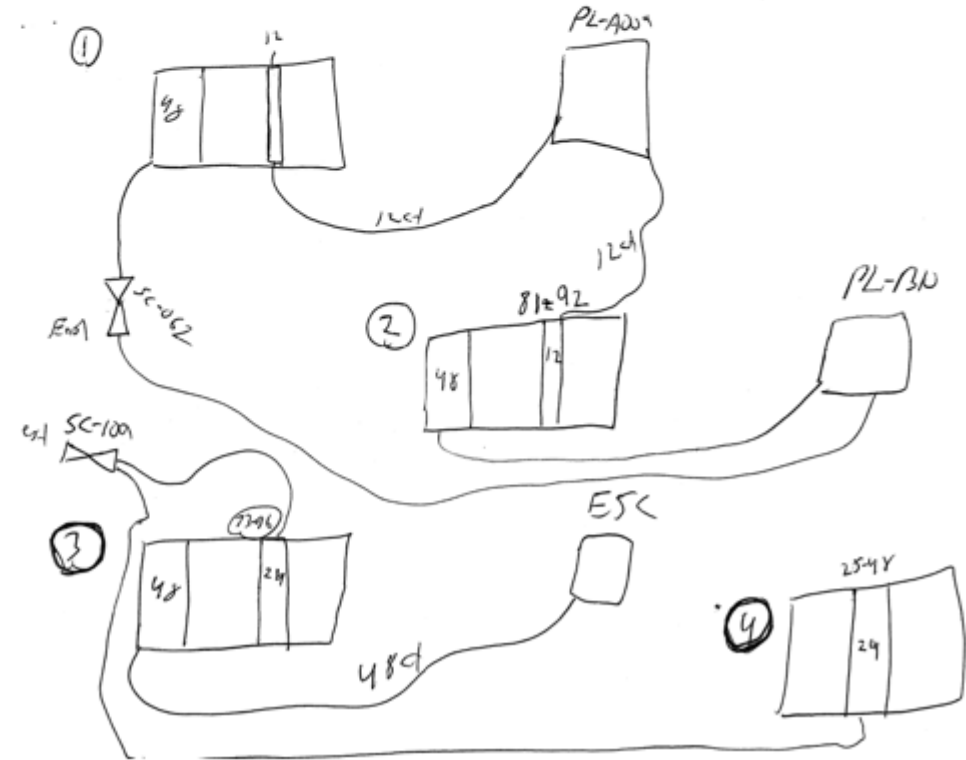
Physical Damage & Infrastructure:

- **Construction Activities:** Accidental cuts or damage to cables during excavation or construction projects are a significant risk.
- **Aging Infrastructure:** Over time, cables and their components can deteriorate, leading to performance issues and the need for upgrades.
- **Managing Expansive Networks:** Maintaining a vast network of fiber cables across varied terrain and potentially remote areas can be challenging, especially during periods of network expansion.



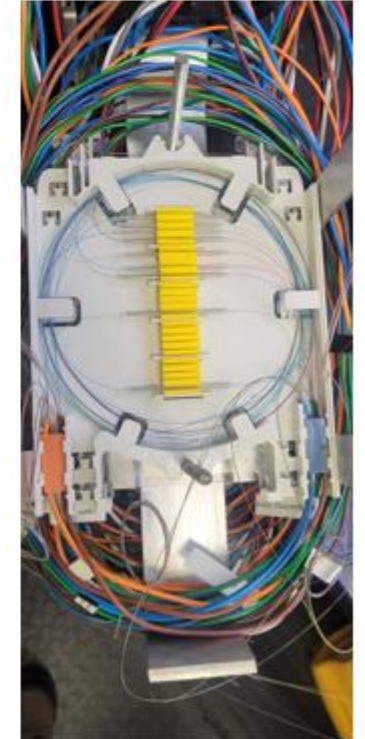
No or outdated documentation

- **Challenging to create new circuits:** Not having updated documentation creates issues when trying to create new circuits thru out the network. Which could lead to long lead times and accidental outages.
- **Challenging to troubleshoot issues:** Documentation is critical for troubleshooting. With out outages times can be long and challenging.

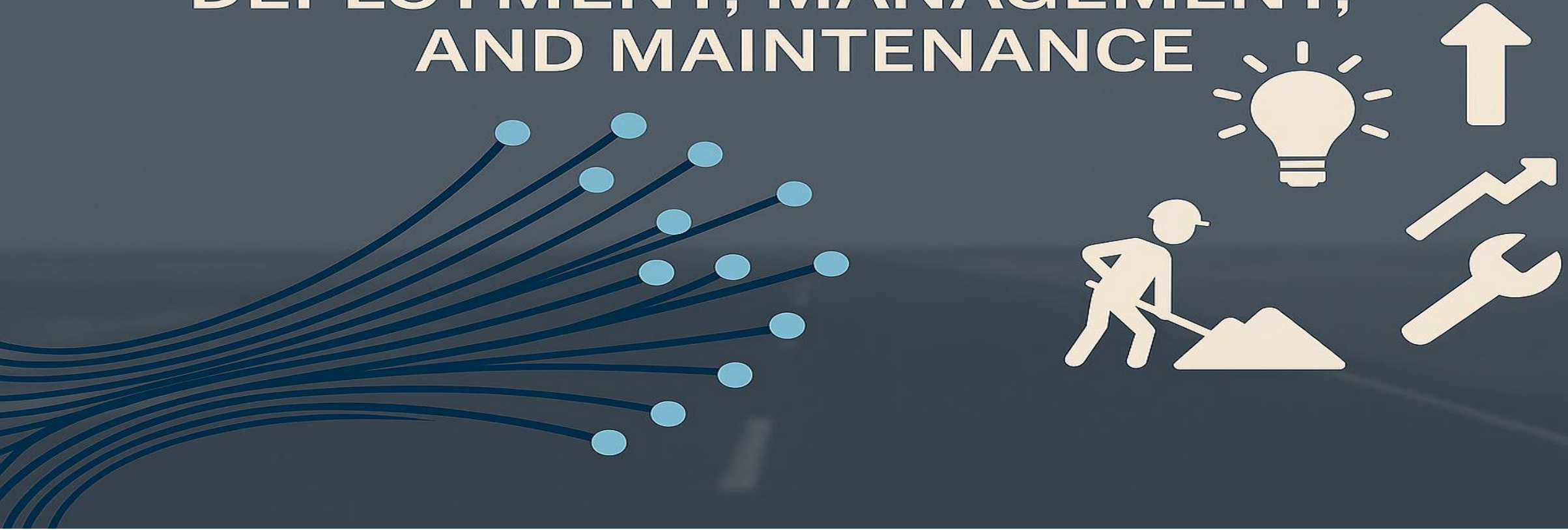
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Other Challenges

- **Handling of Fragile Fibers:** The delicate nature of fiber optic cables requires careful handling to avoid damaging the fibers.
- **Stocked Materials:** Many materials were 20 to 30 years old and items are not manufactured any longer
- **New & Better Technologies:** Fiber industry has evolved significantly with large leaps within materials, tools and standards
- **High Installation and Maintenance Costs:** Deploying and maintaining fiber networks can be expensive especially if all work is performed by contractor.
- **Single point of failure:** Many circuits traverse the same fiber cable creating a single point of failure.
- **Standards:** Lack of design, construction and maintenance standards has allowed sub par work and materials to be used within the fiber network.



SOLUTIONS FOR MUNICIPAL FIBER DEPLOYMENT, MANAGEMENT, AND MAINTENANCE



Replacement & Upgrade Plan

- Abandon OPGW
 - Challenging to troubleshoot issues
 - Limited Access points
 - Replace with ADSS
- Install larger fiber counts
 - Taper Feeders
- Extension of Fiber Plant
 - SMART Grid requirements
 - SMART City Solutions
- Upgrade or replace patch panels
 - SC connectors allow low loss & reflection
 - Cassettes allow for saving space
- Budget for the future



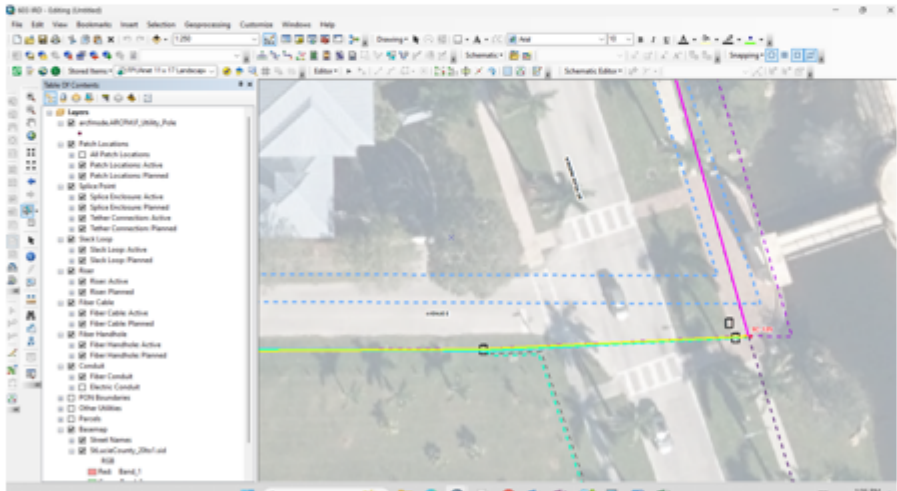
In House Staff & Tools

- Reduce outage times
- Proper jumper routing
- Ability to create circuit creation
- Implementing of Standards
- Inspections for contractors
- Finds failure before they happen
- Identifies work that needs to be budgeted
- Reduce cost for installation

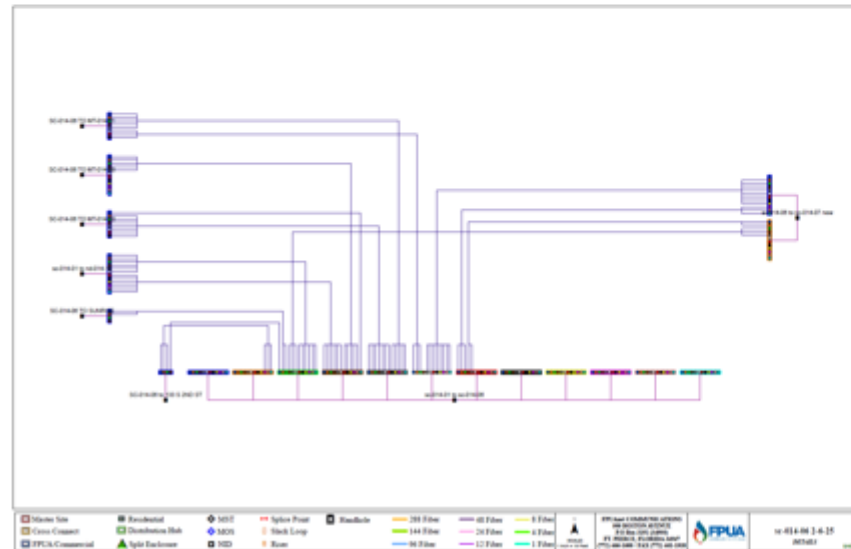


Update Fiber Documentation

- Verify and document existing Fiber Network
- Implement a Fiber Management Software
 - Reduces time for new circuit creation
 - Reduces time for troubleshooting & repairing fiber

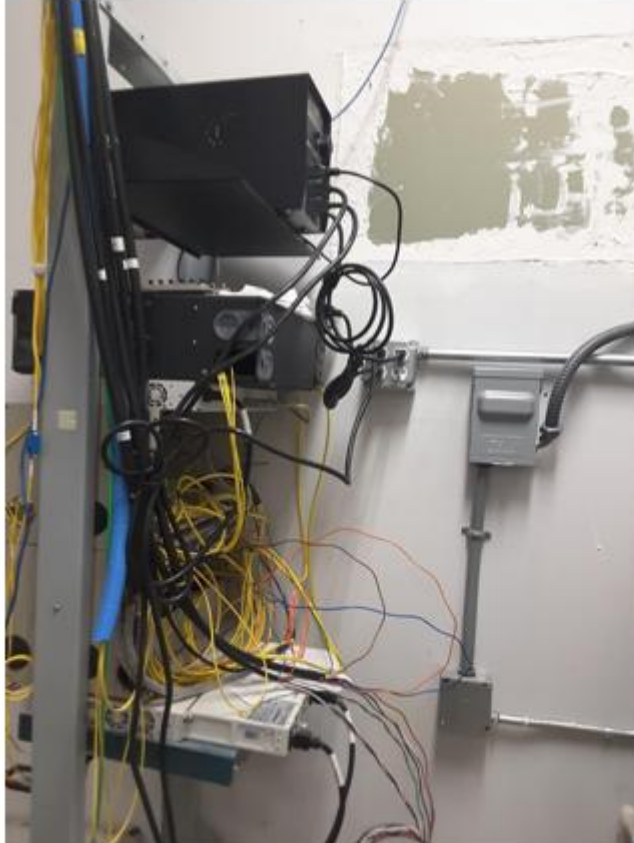


Start/End	Fiber Type	Status
24	SC 128 To PL 128	Active
25	SC 128 To PL 128	Active
26	SC 128 To PL 128	Active
27	SC 128 To PL 128	Active
28	SC 128 To PL 128	Active
29	SC 128 To PL 128	Active
30	SC 128 To PL 128	Active
31	SC 128 To PL 128	Active
32	SC 128 To PL 128	Active
33	SC 128 To PL 128	Active
34	SC 128 To PL 128	Active
35	SC 128 To PL 128	Active
36	SC 128 To PL 128	Active
37	SC 128 To PL 128	Active
38	SC 128 To PL 128	Active
39	SC 128 To PL 128	Active
40	SC 128 To PL 128	Active
41	SC 128 To PL 128	Active
42	SC 128 To PL 128	Active
43	SC 128 To PL 128	Active
44	SC 128 To PL 128	Active
45	SC 128 To PL 128	Active
46	SC 128 To PL 128	Active
47	SC 128 To PL 128	Active
48	SC 128 To PL 128	Active



Engine Transformation

Before

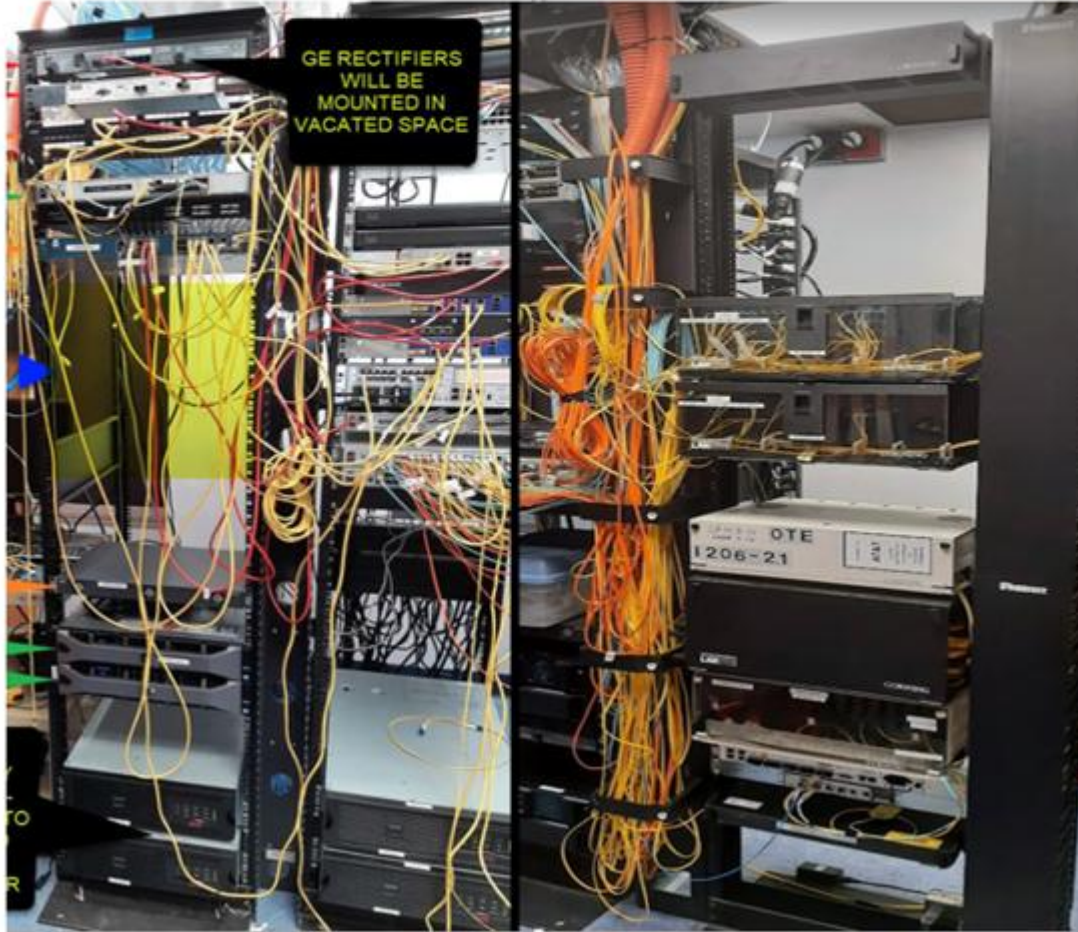


After



Admin Data Center

Before

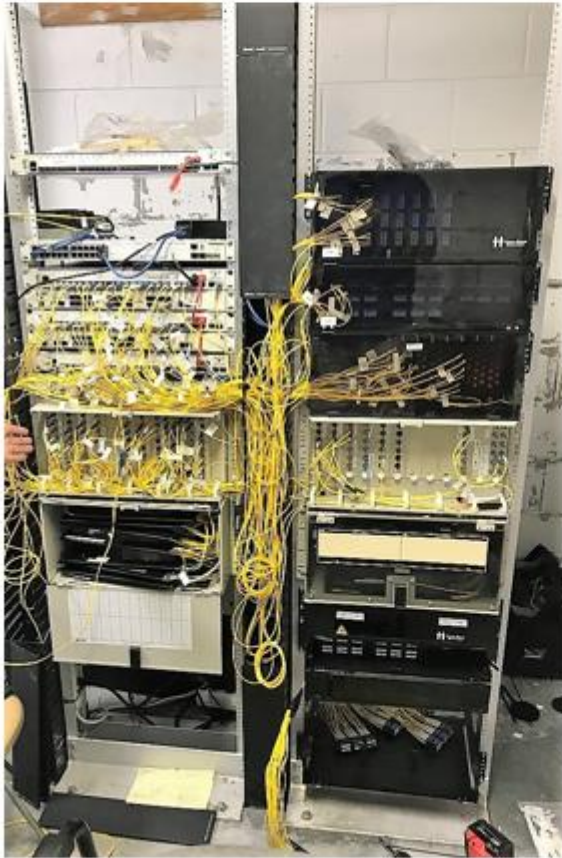


After



Clyatt Transformation

Before



After



Additional Fiber Usages

Generate Revenue or Offset Expenses

Dark Fiber Lease

- Other Municipals
 - 2023 Average Pricing \$220.60 per fiber pair per mile
- Private Companies
 - 2023 Average Pricing \$278.35 per fiber pair per mile

Selling Broadband

- Become an ISP
- Public Private Partnership



Additional Fiber Usages



SMART Grid & City Connections (332)

- Gas Scada (12)
- Wastewater Lift Stations (91)
- Electric Reclosers (8)
- Water Wells (58)
- Capacitors (58)
- AMI Gatekeepers (33)
- Cameras (45)
- Park Wi-Fi (23)
- Digital Kiosks (4)

Identify Smart City Opportunities

Solution Requirements, Design & Financials

Proof of Concept (PoC)

Solution Deployment





FMBA Florida Municipal Broadband Alliance

- Legislation updates
- Round Tables
- Mutual Aid
- Development of White Papers

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