

Broadband on power lines has some serious shortcomings. Its use should be opposed. Succinctly stated, BPL is incompatible with licensed use of the HF spectrum because it both radiates, causing harmful interference to licensed services, and is susceptible to radiation from licensed services. While it may be possible to control mutual interference with fixed licensees, it is impossible to control mutual interference with mobile services.

On security grounds:

1. Since it radiates and is susceptible to interference in the same way it leaks it, the BPL system is extremely vulnerable to denial of service attack.
2. Anyone with an rf receiver can effectively tap into BPL lines at any point, overtly or surreptitiously, making BPL vulnerable to compromise, deception and spoofing.

On legal grounds:

Interference by BPL violates the contract between the FCC and licensed services. In return for following the terms and conditions of license, FCC agrees to protect the licensee from harmful interference. It is not up to the licensee to define harmful interference, while it is up to the FCC to prevent its occurrence. Violation of this covenant will open a legal minefield that FCC undoubtedly does not want to tread.

BPL's bandwidth, while greater than dial-up telephone is not truly broadband. BPL will not offer the full range of services that technically superior systems (such as various forms of wireless) offer.

BPL should be abandoned as an impractical, outmoded concept, its use and propagation discouraged, and full effort should be expended in assuring that viable broadband (for example, fiber optic lines along the rights of way of power lines) and broadband wireless services (such as IEEE 802.13, 802.16 and 802.11x. )capable of supporting area and mobile operation, are implemented.