



**MOTOROLA**

May 27, 2008

Ms. Jackalyne Pfannenstiel,  
Chair and Presiding Member

Mr. Arthur Rosenfeld  
Commissioner and Associate Member

California Energy Commission  
Attention: Harinder Singh  
1516 Ninth Street MS-25  
Sacramento, CA 95814

<b>DOCKET</b>	
<b>07-AAER-3</b>	
<b>DATE</b>	MAY 27 2008
<b>RECD.</b>	MAY 28 2008

In re: Docket No. 07-AAER-03, 2008 Rulemaking on Appliance Efficiency Regulations:  
California Code of Regulations, Title 20, Section 1601 through Section 1608

Dear Ms. Pfannenstiel and Mr. Rosenfeld,

Motorola markets mobile phones, set-top boxes and accessories to consumers worldwide. We also sell products to businesses and government agencies such as complex network equipment and special radios for fire, police, medical and industrial applications, among many other products. We have several Motorola facilities in California and employ approximately 2,200 employees in the state.

We are writing to reiterate comments submitted by the Consumer Electronics Association on April 18, 2008 related to the Commission's rulemaking on a Battery Charger System (BCS) Test Procedure, Version 1.2, as well provide some supplementary remarks regarding testing issues.

Our overarching concern with the test procedures under development is with regard to their effect on products currently subject to existing external power supplies regulations. The new requirements could have the effect of subjecting external power supplies to a second regulatory testing regime – thereby creating an undue testing burden on manufacturers that could give rise to conflicting requirements. We would urge the Commission to avoid dual regulatory exposure for these products.

We believe the following technical issues should be addressed:

1) Motorola has reviewed the comments submitted to the CEC by the Consumer Electronics Association (CEA) in a letter dated April 18, 2008, where CEA points out that the test method requirement to test all "associations" of a system's components will be cost-prohibitive and ultimately limit product interoperability and consumer choice. Motorola supports this conclusion and strongly urges the removal of this requirement from the test method.

2) CEA also notes in its letter of April 18 that testing consumer products at 230 volts is unnecessary as such input voltage is not commonly available for the products used, and, in fact, such testing can create a safety issue. Motorola agrees with CEA and urges the removal of the 230 volt testing requirement.

3) The end of life voltage of a product is what determines the end of life voltage, not necessarily the battery chemistry. For example, Lithium Ion and Polymer cells (polymer is Lithium Ion with different packaging) are specified with a 3.0 volt at C/5 discharge rate as end of life, but are listed in Table D as 2.5 volts. The language on discharge voltage should state that the end of discharge voltage should be the higher of either the chemistry end of discharge voltage or the product's lowest operating voltage.

4) For a charging system where the radio housing contains charge control circuitry used to manage the charging of a battery attached directly to the radio housing, it is customary that the battery is not removed from the radio. It is also customary that the radio will not operate directly from the power supply without the battery attached. For testing of "No Battery Condition," the Radio and Battery need to be considered as the "Battery" being removed from the Charger.

5) Power factor control should not be required for BCS. Many power factor correction approaches consume energy and would lower overall efficiency with higher impact to the low wattage systems. Further, because many BCS utilize switchmode power supplies for the first power conversion stage in order to obtain high efficiency, they do not have high power factors. Under these scenarios, obtaining high power factor and high efficiency may be in conflict.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the Energy Efficient Battery Charger System Test Procedure, Version 1.2 and look forward to continuing dialogue on this issue. Please contact Wayne Anderson, Principal Staff Electrical Engineer, at (770) 338-3604, if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



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Global Government Affairs  
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