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May 27, 2008

Ms. Melinda Merritt Mr. Harinder Singh California Energy Commission 1516 Ninth Street, MS 25 Sacramento, CA 95814

Subject: Docket No. 07-AAER-03: Battery Charger System Test Procedure

Dear Ms. Merritt and Mr. Singh:

The Consumer Electronics Association (CEA) submitted comments to the Energy Commission on April 18<sup>th</sup> regarding the proposed battery charger system test procedure. Following are additional comments from CEA pursuant to the Commission's Efficiency Committee workshop on May 15<sup>th</sup>.

 A device that is considered to be a "Class A External Power Supply" under the federal Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 should not subject to an additional battery charger test procedure and regulation.

CEA believes it is neither reasonable nor productive for the Commission to impose an additional battery charger system (BCS) test procedure and regulation on any device that is already considered to be a "Class A External Power Supply" under EISA 2007. The draft BCS test procedure proposed by PG&E and Ecos, as well as comments by the Commission's consultants on this matter, suggest such a scenario. The Commission should avoid any "double jeopardy" scenarios whereby a power supply or charging device is subject to two different test procedures and two efficiency regulations.

As the Commission may recognize, the consumer electronics industry has invested significant resources in addressing the energy efficiency of external power supplies (EPSs) and achieving a consistent and national regulatory approach for these accessory devices. During 2005 and 2006, CEA worked with the Commission to amend the Appliance Efficiency Regulations for EPSs given the significant marketplace, technical and economic issues encountered following the Commission's proposal to mandate the Energy Star EPS program requirements. CEA subsequently worked with several other states to harmonize their policy approaches for EPSs. Finally, CEA worked with Congress to achieve a national standard for the energy efficiency of EPSs as part of EISA 2007. These investments by manufacturers and achievements by industry and other EPS stakeholders should not be negated or invalidated by a "double jeopardy" BCS regulatory scenario.



• If some devices currently considered as external power supplies are better defined as battery chargers in the future, then the consumer electronics industry has an interest in commenting on the proposed test procedure.

A regulatory proposal for the energy efficiency of BCSs is expected to follow the Commission's consideration of a BCS test procedure. If there is consensus among all stakeholders that some devices currently considered as EPSs would be better defined as BCSs at some point in the future (that is, defined and treated as one or the other but not both), then it is important that the Commission recognize and address the comments of consumer electronics manufacturers in the BCS test procedure proceeding, including comments presented at the May 15<sup>th</sup> workshop.

• Test procedures should be developed by accredited industry standards development organizations.

CEA continues to urge the Commission to recognize and utilize the industry standards-setting process for the development of standards relevant to energy efficiency policy. Accredited industry standards development organizations are best structured to address and facilitate the development of standard test procedures. The industry standards process offers several advantages in that it is market-oriented, benefits by strong industry participation, is credible and flexible, is open to all stakeholders, is performance neutral, and is often international in scope.

CEA is an industry standards setting organization accredited by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). CEA's standards development capacity includes more than 70 committees, subcommittees and working groups focused on product categories across the industry. As a standards development organization, CEA provides a unique and efficient forum where technical professionals throughout the industry can develop a unified technology roadmap and address technical issues that are critical to industry growth. Participants in CEA's standards development activities include manufacturers, users, service providers, component manufacturers, content providers, government agencies and other stakeholder parties with a general interest.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposed BCS test procedure, and please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions or need further information.

Sincerely,

Douglas Johnson

Senior Director, Technology Policy & International Affairs

cc: Office of Jackalyne Pfannenstiel, Chair

Office of Arthur Rosenfeld, Ph.D., Commissioner