Exhibit 6c: Part 15 MOTOtalk ISM Band Transmitter Measured Data

6c.1.1 MOTOtalk ISM Band Transmitter Output Power -- Pursuant 47 CFR 2.1033(b)(6) and 15.247(b)(2)

Criterion: The maximum peak conducted output power of the intentional radiator shall not exceed the following: For frequency hopping systems operating in the 902–928 MHz band: 1 watt for systems employing at least 50 hopping channels.

The ISM transmitter operating in the 902-928 MHz band is a frequency hopped, fixed output power type. Output power (as defined in 47 CFR 15.247) is controlled as described in Exhibit 12.

Maximum peak output power rating: 1000 milliwatts (30 dBm), peak power. The modulation scheme employed can cause peak fluctuations in output power of up to 0.5 dB from maximum pulse average power, which is 891 mW (29.5 dBm).

Nominal output power is 850 mW (29.3 dBm), pulse average power. This level was established to maintain compliance with maximum output power rating. It includes consideration of variation of peak to average power fluctuations in the output RF power, variation in output power due to changes in voltage and operating temperature, and manufacturing tolerances in establishing nominal output power.

Measured power results:

Band	Frequency	Tx measured Power
ISM	902.525	29.457 dBm
ISM	909.025	29.397 dBm
ISM	915.525	29.428 dBm
ISM	921.525	29.443 dBm
ISM	927.475	29.417 dBm

Table 6c.1-1 Measured Power Output for 800 and 900 MHz SMR bands

Power Setting	**maximum**
DC Voltage (Volts)	8
DC Current (mA)	600
Output Power (mW)	891

Table 6c.1-2 Final Amplifier DC characteristics for MOTOtalk 902-928 MHz ISM band

6c.1.2 Measuring Equipment

1.Power Meter:	Boonton	4532	Date cal: 26-Dec-07	Due cal: 26-Dec-08
2.Power Supply:	Agilent	E3634A	Date cal: 26-Dec-07	Due cal: 26-Dec-08

6c.2.1 MOTOtalk ISM Band Carrier Separation between Hop Sets – Pursuant 47 CFR 15.247(a)(1)

The separation between frequencies is measured to be 499 kHz.

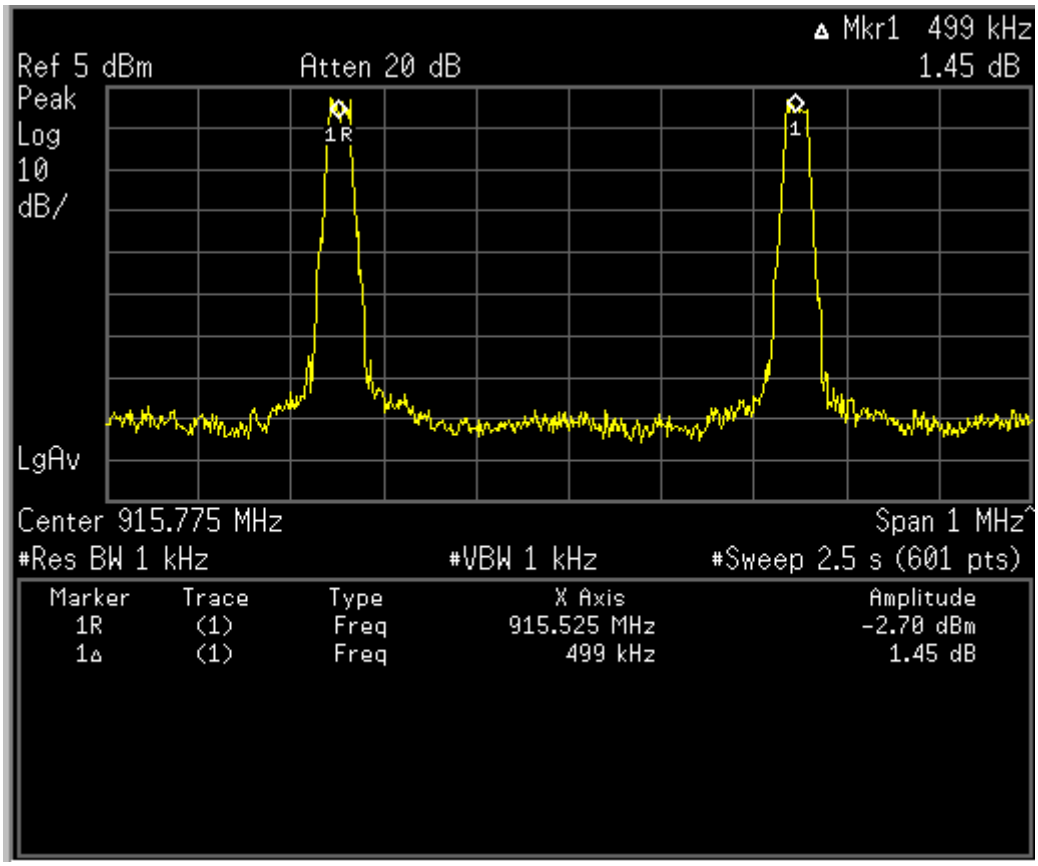

Figure 6c.2.1.1. Plot of MOTOtalk ISM Band adjacent channel separation within a hop set.

6c.2.2 MOTOtalk ISM Band Hopping Bandwidth between Hop Sets –Pursuant 47 CFR 15.247 (a)(1)(i)

The Figure below shows the plot of the 8FSK, traffic channel MOTOtalk ISM Band spectrum with its bandwidth of 25.78 kHz at 915.525 MHz. The plot shows at least 20 dBc with the 50 kHz offset from the carrier.

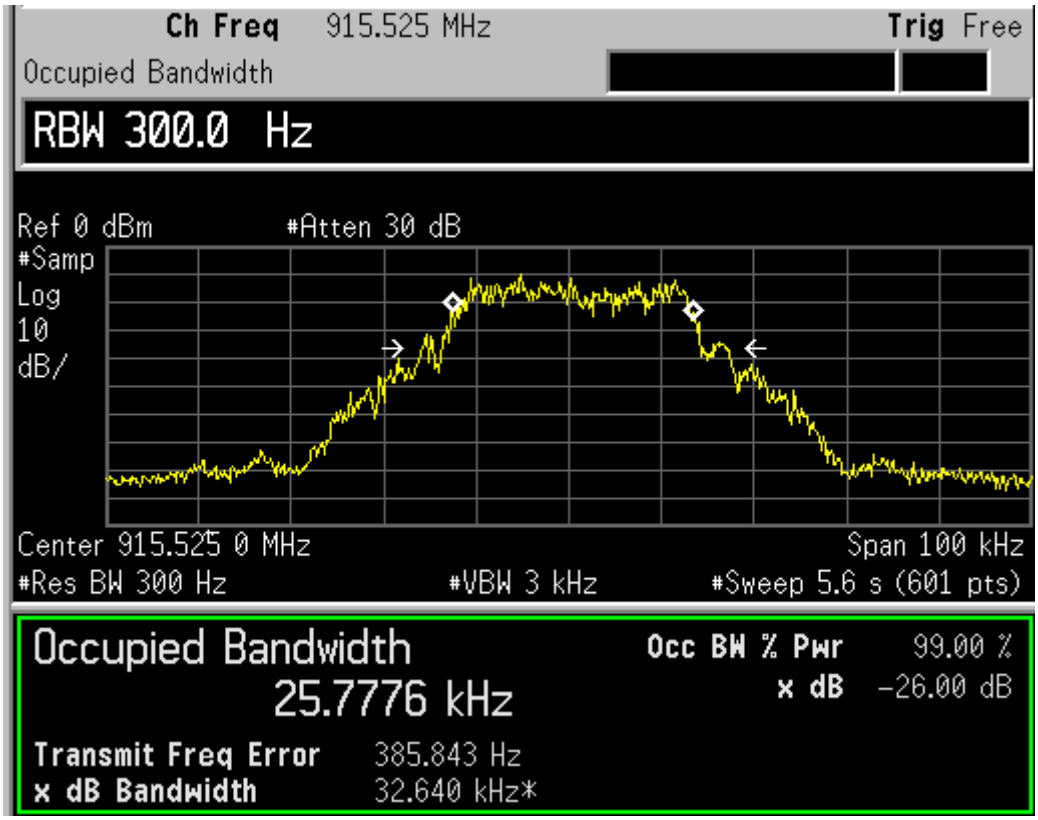

Figure 6c.2.2.1 Spectrum analyzer plot of MOTOtalk ISM Band 8-FSK traffic channel signal's 99% bandwidth at center frequency 915.525 MHz, with hopping function disabled.

The adjacent hop set channel separation was measured between hop set 1 at 902.525 MHz and hop set 2 at 902.575 MHz, which is 50 kHz.

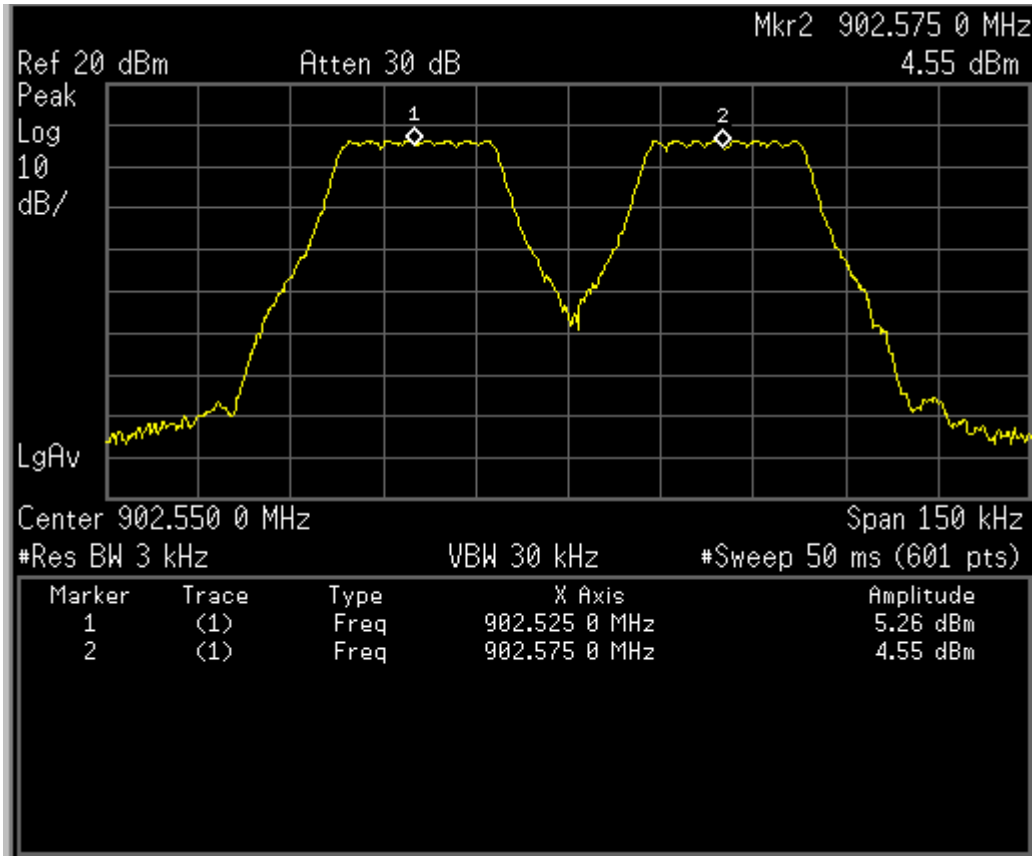

Figure 6c.2.2.2. Adjacent hop set separation with spectrum analyzer center frequency at 902.55 MHz.

Figure 6c.2.2.3 shows that, in any 100 kHz bandwidth outside the frequency band in which the spread spectrum intentional radiator is operating, the radio frequency power that is produced by the intentional radiator is at least 20dB (measured value here is 66.34 dB) below that in the 100 kHz bandwidth within the band that contains the highest level of the desired power.

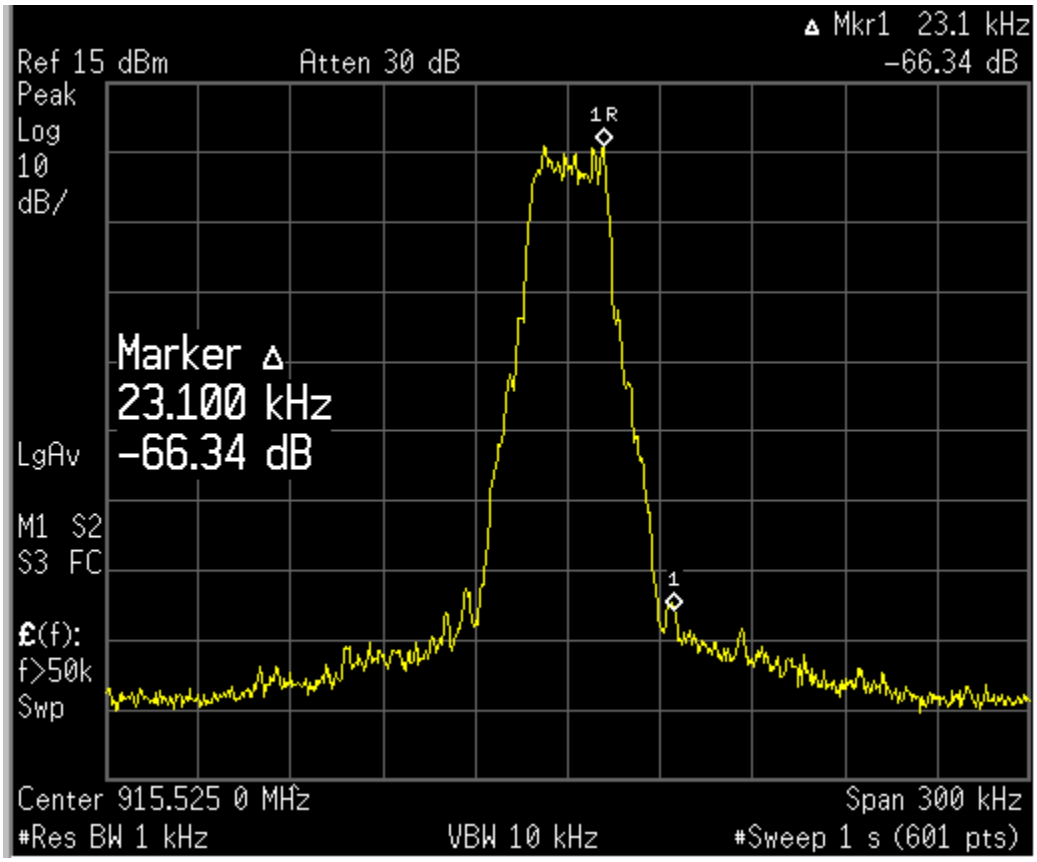

Figure 6c.2.2.3 MOTOtalk ISM band occupied bandwidth with frequency span of 300 kHz with hopping function disabled at center frequency 915.525 MHz.

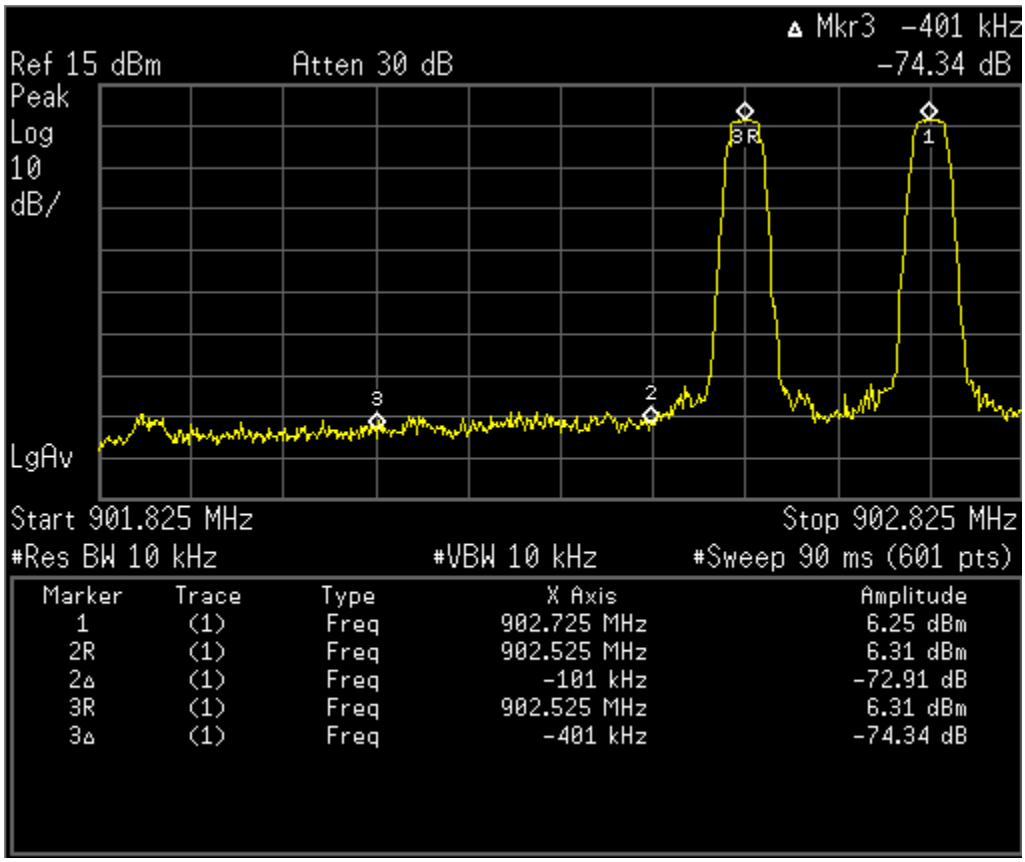

Figure 6c.2.2.4. Out-of-band transmitter spurious emissions low band edge, with hopping function enabled.

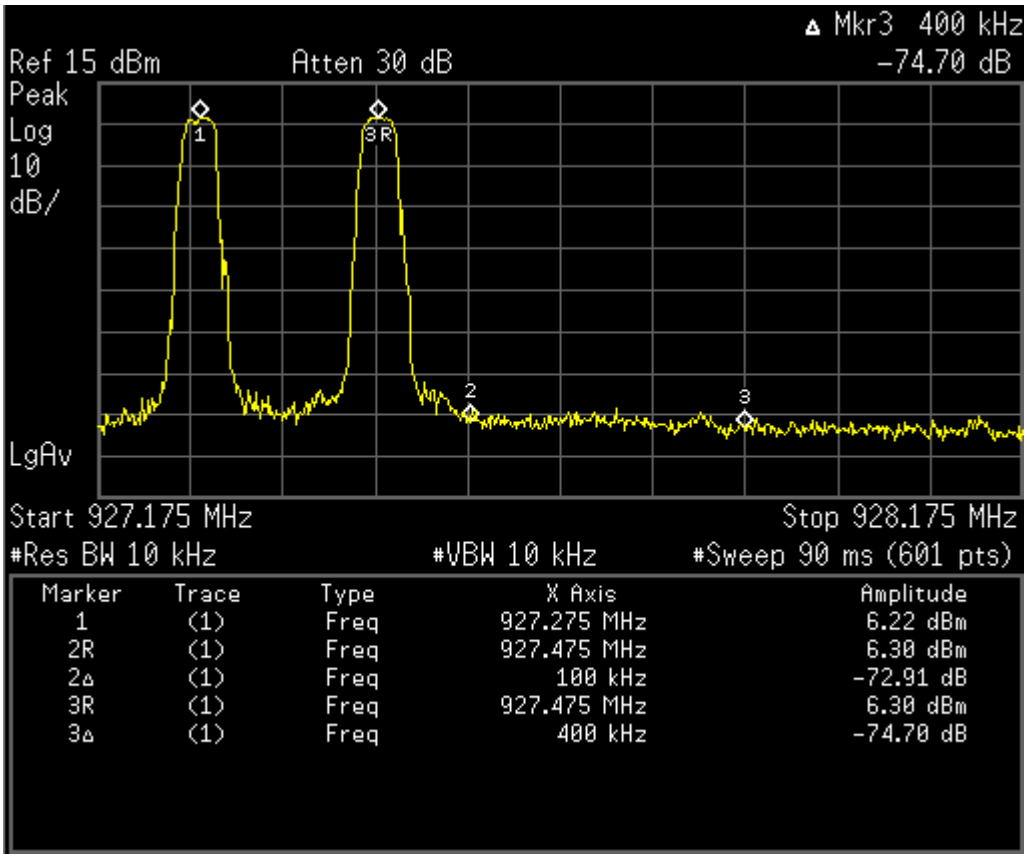

Figure 6c.2.2.5. Out-of-band transmitter spurious emissions high band edge, with hopping function enabled.

6c.2.3 MOTOtalk ISM Band Receiver Bandwidth – Pursuant 47 CFR 15.247(a)(1)

The receiver bandwidth is limited by a 2-pole analog filter and digital processing that includes a 5th order SIN filter, IIR high-pass programmable bandwidth filter, and a 15th order programmable selectivity filter. The composite 3 dB bandwidth is 28 kHz.

6c.2.4 MOTOtalk ISM Band Number of Hopping Frequencies – Pursuant 47 CFR 15.247(a)(1)(i)

The MOTOtalk ISM Band transmitter uses 50 frequencies within each selected hop set.

Hop Set	1st Frequency (MHz)	Progression (MHz)	Last (50th) Frequency (MHz)
1	902.525	903.025, 903.525, 904.025...	927.025
2	902.575	903.075, 903.575, 904.075...	927.075
3	902.625	903.125, 903.625, 904.125...	927.125
4	902.675	903.175, 903.675, 904.175...	927.175
5	902.725	903.225, 903.725, 904.225...	927.225
6	902.775	903.275, 903.775, 904.275...	927.275
7	902.825	903.325, 903.825, 904.325...	927.325
8	902.875	903.375, 903.875, 904.375...	927.375
9	902.925	903.425, 903.925, 904.425...	927.425
10	902.975	903.475, 903.975, 904.475...	927.475

Table 6c.2.4.1. MOTOtalk ISM Band Transmitter Frequency Hop Sets.

6c.2.5 MOTOtalk ISM Band Average Time of Occupancy – Pursuant 47 CFR 15.247(a)(1)(i)

Worst-case scenario (continuous transmission) is as follows:

- 85.5 ms bursts at 90 ms intervals (hop intervals)
- 20 seconds per window / 0.09 seconds per hop = 222.22 hops per window
- 222.22 hops / 50 carriers = 4.444 bursts per carrier window
- 4.444 bursts * 0.0855 seconds per burst = 0.38 seconds.

The calculations show the average time of occupancy of 0.4 seconds or less.

Verification of burst is shown in the Figure below.

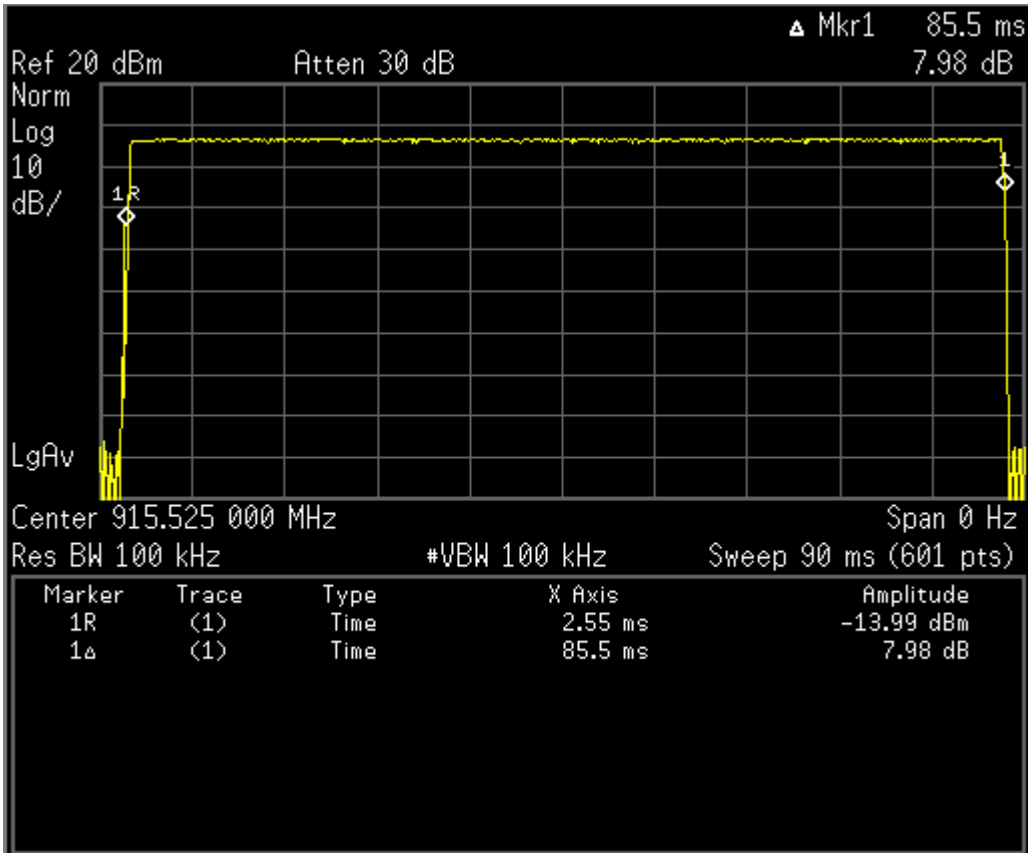

Figure 6c.2.5.1. MOTOtalk ISM Band Average Measured Time of Occupancy.

6c.2.6 MOTOtalk ISM Band Equal Distribution of Hopping Frequencies for Continuous Transmission – Pursuant 47 CFR 15.247(a)(1)(i) & 15.247(g)

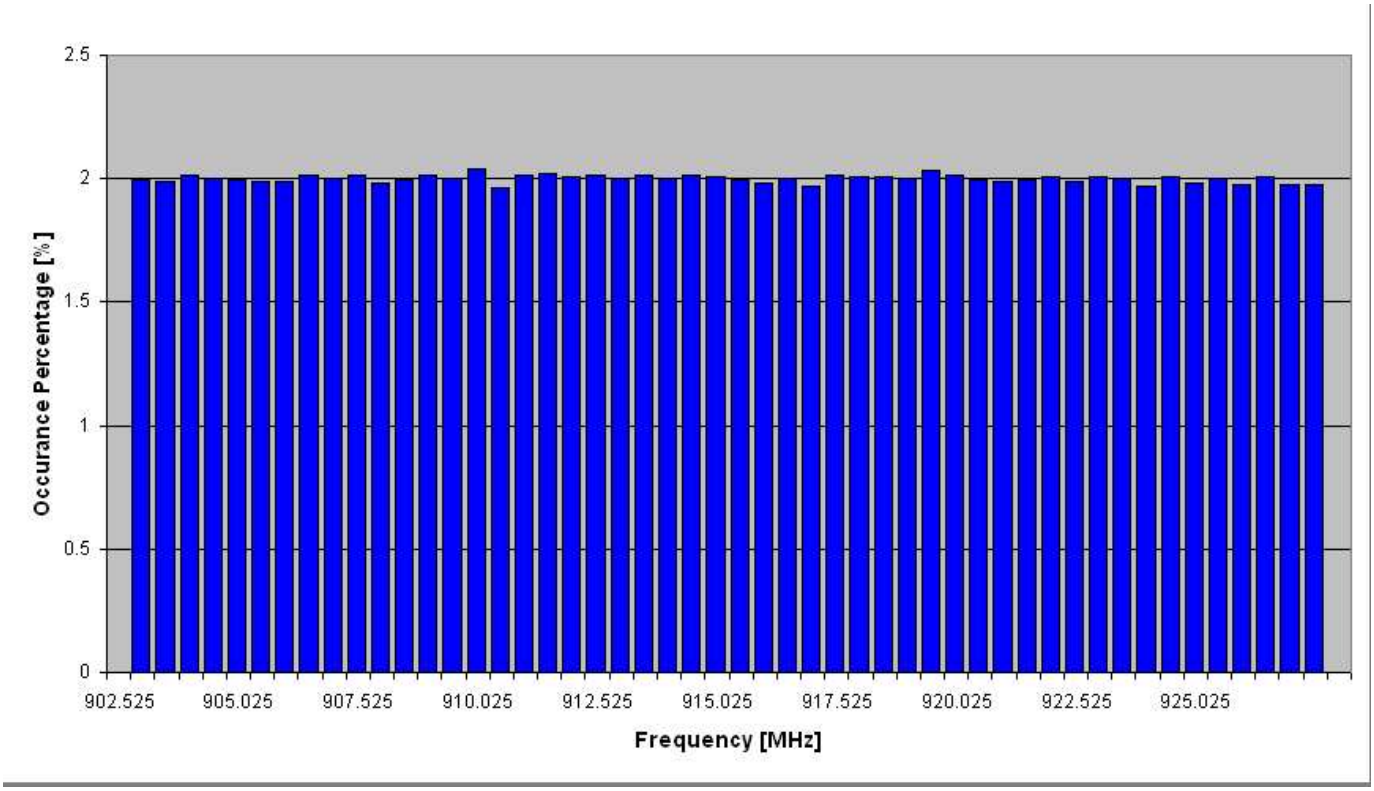

Figure 6c.2.6.1. Histogram of MOTOtalk ISM Band Continuous Transmission.

6c.2.7 MOTOtalk ISM Band Equal Distribution of Hopping Frequencies for Discontinuous Transmission - Pursuant 47 CFR 15.247(a)(1)(i) and 15.247(g)

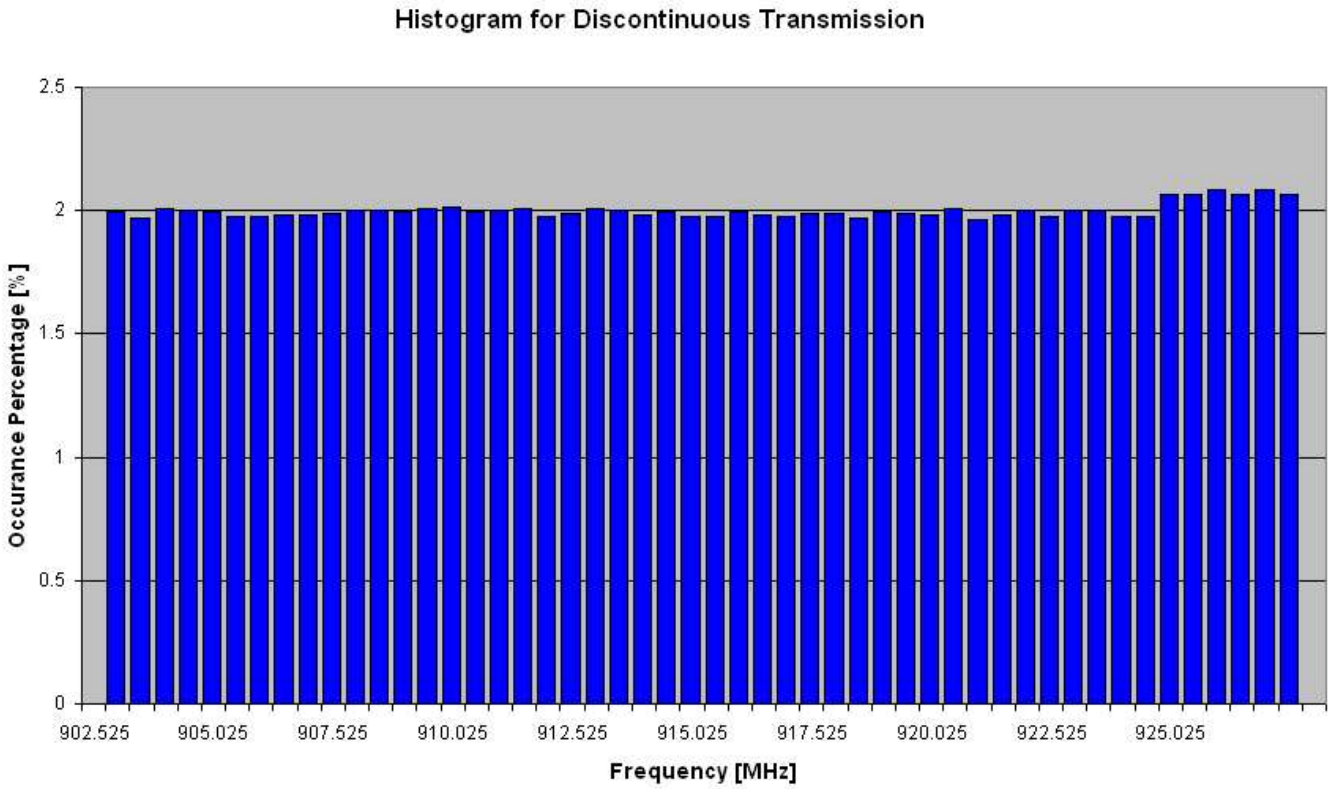

Figure 6c.2.7.1. Histogram of MOTOtalk ISM Band Discontinuous Transmissions.

6c.2.8 Measurement Equipment

1.Power Meter:	Boonton 4532	Date cal: 26-Dec-07	Due cal: 26-Dec-08
2.VSA:	Agilent E4440A	Date cal: 09-Jan-08	Due cal: 09-Jan-09
3. Power supply:	Agilent E3634A	Date cal: 26-Dec-07	Due cal: 26-Dec-08

6c.3 Frequency Stability in the MOTOtalk ISM Band -- Pursuant 47 CFR 2.1055(a)(1) and 2.1055(d)(2)

The transmitter was set to transmit on a single frequency of 915.525 MHz using a special test mode not accessible by the user. The data shown below shows the maximum frequency excursion due to temperature and voltage extremes. (Note: MOTOtalk transmission is independant and does NOT require a base station to transmit)

Voltage change: Voltage was changed in increments of 0.1V throughout voltage range. There was no noticable effect of the voltage change on the frequency error.

Frequency Stability (in ppm) at 915.525 MHz, Voltage = 7.1-8.4V_{DC}		
TEMP	**Measured Frequency (MHz)**	**Error PPM**
-30	915.525154944	0.17
-20	915.524958646	0.05
-10	915.525490136	0.54
0	915.525175477	0.19
10	915.524961339	0.04
20	915.525341242	0.37
30	915.525221522	0.24
40	915.525035249	0.04
50	915.525110326	0.12

Table 6c.3.1-1 Transmitter Frequency Stability vs. Temperature at 915.525 MHz (table format).

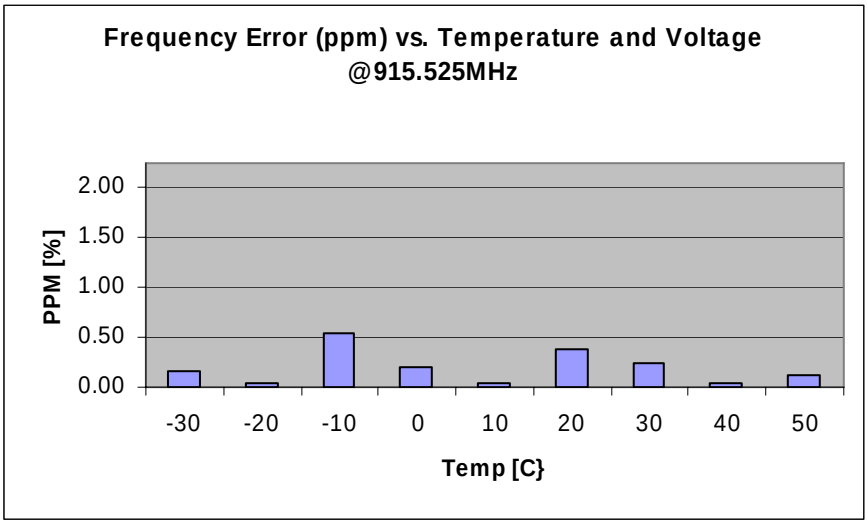

Table 6c.3.1-2 Transmitter Frequency Stability vs. Temperature at 915.525 MHz (chart format).

6c.3.2 Measurement Equipment

1.VSA: HP 89410A Date cal: 26-Dec-07 Due cal: 26-Dec-08
2. Oven: Thermotron 2800 Date cal: 26-Dec-07 Due cal: 26-Dec-08
3. Power supply: Agilent E3634A Date cal: 26-Dec-07 Due cal: 26-Dec-08