									Must Be			
iD	Commenter	Vote	Category	Page	Sub-clause	Line #	Comment	Proposed Change	Satisfied	Response	Proposed Change	Ready
1	Martin Mittelberger	Approve	Technical	48	7.2.3	23	YANG objects are modeled in IEEE 802 using UML- like diagrams, not UML diagrams	please change text according comment	No	Revised	Change " unified modeling language (UML) diagrams." to be "similar to those of unified modeling language (UML) diagrams."	Applied
	Jessy Rouyer	Disapprove	Editorial	33	4.4	3	The text introducing Figure 1 ("Current Family of IEEE 802 standards") reads "The current state of IEEE 802 standards as of the approval of this standard is illustrated in Figure 1": "state" is inconsistent. (I know this comment is out of scope of this recirculation.)	Change "state" to "family".	No	Accepted		Applied
3	Jessy Rouyer	Disapprove	Editorial	42	5.3.2.6	21	802.1 hyphenates "Time" and sensitive, and also capitalizes both plus networking, when referring to TSN.	Change "Time sensitive networking (TSN)" to "Time- Sensitive Networking (TSN)"	Yes	Accepted		Applied
	sacy racyo.	Васкруното	2010/101		0.012.0		"OMG", "Object Management Group", "UML", and "unified modeling language" are used as is. These	Change "Object Management Group (OMG) unified modeling language (UML)" to "Object Management Group® (OMG®) Unified Modeling Language™ (UML®)" in 7.2.3 at line 22 page 48.  Change "unified modeling language" to "Unified Modeling Language" in 3.2 at line 6 page 29.  Suitably add to the frontmatter "Object Management	100	recopica		уфриод
4	Jessy Rouyer	Disapprove	Editorial	48	7.2.3	22	are either trademarks or registered trademarks per https://www.omg.org/legal/tm_guidelines.htm. How to reflect this (at "first use") was discussed in P802.1ASdn with guidance from staff.	Group®, OMG®, UML® and Unified Modeling	Yes	Accepted		Applied
	Jessy Rouyer	Disapprove	Editorial	58	8.4.4.3	17	Accepted comment 67 on draft 1.0 was not applied.	Change "X, Y and Z its" to "X, Y and Z bits".	No	Accepted		Applied
							Figure 15 includes "Ethertype" with outdated					
6	Jessy Rouyer	Disapprove	Editorial	63	9.2.5	18	capitalization.	Change "Ethertype" to "EtherType".	No	Accepted		Applied
7	Jessy Rouyer	Disapprove	Editorial	90	D	18	802.1BR became Inactive-Reserved on 2023-03-30 and is not shown in Figure 1. Accepted comment 76 on draft 1.0 called for its addition to Figure 1.	Add it to Figure 1 unless the BRC prefers to delete it from Annex D.	No	Revised	Delete 802.1BR from Annex D	Applied
8	Jessy Rouyer	Disapprove	Editorial	90	D	20	Accepted comment 57 on D1.0 was partially applied. Annex D, unlike Figure 1, does not include standards that were missing from, but have been added to Figure 1.	Insert those standards from Figure 1 that are not already listed in Annex D: 802.1CB, 802.1CF, 802.1CM, 802.1CS.	Yes	Accepted		Applied
								Align the current incorporation of P802f in P802-REVc with P802f draft 2.4, namely per https://www.iece802.org/1/files/private/802-f-drafts/d2/8 02f-d2-3-dis-v01.pdf.  'In the YANG module definition (F.3.2), change all occurrences of "Standard:" to "Reference."  'Change the reference used by EtherType assignment 88-T8 (homeplug) from "IETF RFC 8519" to "INT51X1 datasheef." Reflect this change in Table F.1 and the YANG module (F.3.2).  'Change the reference used by EtherType assignment 89-14 (fip) from "IETF RFC 8519" to "T11 FC-8B-5". Reflect this change in Table F.1 and the YANG module (F.3.2).  'Change the reference used by EtherType assignment 88-E1 (homeplug-av-mme) from "IETF RFC 8519" to "T11 FC-8B-5".  'Change the reference used by EtherType assignment 88-E1 (homeplug-av-mme) from "IETF RFC 8519" to "Table F.1 and the YANG module (F.3.2).  'Change the reference used by EtherType assignment 88-E1 (homeplug-av-mme) from "IETF RFC 8519" to "Table F.1 and the YANG module (F.3.2).  'Change the reference used by EtherType assignment 82-04 (qnx) from "IETF RFC 8519" to "GNX - Quantum				
9	Jessy Rouyer	Disapprove	Editorial	95	F.2	8	A further P802f draft 2.4 became available after this P802-REVc draft 1.1 was created, and was submitted to RevCom.  The inclusion of the word "Architecture" in the title is misleading. The draft provides no information regarding the architecture. The draft revision would remove the reference to architecture from the scope	Software Systems, Ltd.". Reflect this change in Table F.1 and the YANG module (F.3.2).  * Change the reference used by EtherType assignment 81-37 (ipx) from "IETF RFC 8519" to "QNX - Quantum Software Systems, Ltd.". Reflect this change in Table F.1 and the YANG module (F.3.2).	Yes	Accepted		Applied
	Roger Marks Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical Technical	1 33	4.4	10	statement of the current standard. The title needs to be correspondingly aligned. Otherwise, readers may erroneously come to the conclusion that the standard summarizes the architecture and that, therefore, then intention is that the architecture is intentionally void of content. This would, for example, indicate that future efforts to specify the architecture are foreclosed.  Two of the standards under 802.16 have obsolete.	Delete the word "Architecture" from the title.  Delete the citation of 802.16.1 and 802.16.2. Delete the citations from Annex D as well.	Yes Yes	Rejected Accepted	The title is required to match the title in the PAR. The title in the draft matches the title in the PAR.	Applied Applied

12 Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	32	4.3	30	The sentence "Architecture and protocols for the management of IEEE 802 networks are also specified." fails to detail where the information is specified. Without this information, the sentence is worthless. Presumably, the "architecture" is not specified in this standard, since architecture is out of scope, so it must be in the other standards cited earlier in the paragraph. However, the management standards referenced may be contained within the draft standard; for example, in Clause 7 ("7. IEEE 802 network management").	Modify the sentence to direct the reader to the source of the referenced specifications.	Yes	Revised	Delete "Architecture and protocols for the management of IEEE 802 networks are also specified."	Applied
13 Roger Marks	Disapprove	Editorial	70	10.2	3	The standard number 802 cannot be used to identify the member of the family of IEEE 802 standards because each such member shares that same number.	Change "As the standard number 802 is used to identify (the) member of the family of IEEE 802 standards" to "As the standard number 802 is used to identify <each>member of the family of IEEE 802 standards"</each>	Yes	Revised	Change "As the standard number 802 is used to identify [the] member of the family of IEEE 802 standards" to "As the standard number 802 is used to identify <a> member of the family of IEEE 802 standards</a>	Applied
14 Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	36	5.1	9	"Figure 3 shows the 8 architectural view of IEEE 802 RM for end stations" Per the definition in 3.1, an end station is a "functional unit in an IEEE 802 network" Therefore, the reference model of Clause 5 applies only to IEEE 802 networks. Per 6.1, not all networks specified in IEEE 802 standards are IEEE 802 networks. The scope says that the standard "describes the reference models for the IEEE 802 standards."	Provide reference models for end stations in networks that are specified in IEEE 802 standards but are not IEEE 802 retworks.	Yes	Rejected	The commenter withdrew the comment.	Applied
15 Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	36	5.1	9	"Figure 3 shows the 8 architectural view of IEEE 802 RM for end stations" Per the definition in 3.1, an end station is a "functional unit in an IEEE 802 network" Therefore, the reference model of Clause 5 applies only to IEEE 802 networks. Per 6.1, not all networks specified in IEEE 802 standards are IEEE 802 networks. The scope says that the standard "describes the reference models for the IEEE 802 standards."	Provide reference models for generalized end stations occurring in networks that are specified in IEEE 802 standards but are not IEEE 802 networks.	Yes	Revised	The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term 'IEEE 802 network' in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P461.3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to n other MSAPs, where n can be any number from 1 to the number of all of the other MSAPs on the 7 network. An bridgeable IEEE 802 network is required, at a minimum, to support the MAC Internal Sublayer Service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC and support the use of Ether Types for protocol identification at the LLC sublayer. Note that networks that meet these requirements are bridgeable IEEE 802 networks, even if not specified in IEEE 802 standards. P301.26: in particular, the use of bridges, as described in 5.3.2, for interconnecting bridgeable IEEE 802 networks is now widespread. P401.33: IEEE Std 802.10 provides the basic specification for bridge interworking among bridgeable IEEE 802 networks. P2518: bridge: A functional unit that interconnects two or more bridgeable IEEE 802 networks.	
16 Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	25	3.1	27	Per the definition in 3.1, an interconnection is a "data communication path between stations in an IEEE 802 network" However, 5.3 describes three forms of interconnection. In two these cases (PHY and network interconnection), the issue of whether the station is a unit of an IEEE 802 network is irrelevant.	Generalize the definition of "interconnection" so that it applies to a generalized station occurring in a network that is specified in an IEEE 802 standard but is not an IEEE 802 network.	Yes	Revised	Delete the definition of interconnection.	Applied

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18 Roger Marks   Uisapprove   1echnical   49   8.2.1   28   The limitation to IEEE 802 networks is irelevant.   is only one in an IEEE 802 network.   Yes   Revised   802 networks   Applied								generalized station occurring in a network that is specified in an IEEE 802 standard but is not an IEEE 802 network. Note that here (and elsewhere in the draft) the term station will need to be generalized			resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to n other MSAPs, where n can be any number from 1 to the number of all of the other MSAPs on the 7 network. An bridgeable IEEE 802 network is required, at a minimum, to support the MAC Internal Sublayer Service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC and support the use of EtherTypes for protocol identification at the LLC sublayer. Note that networks that meet these requirements are bridgeable IEEE 802 networks, even if not specified in IEEE 802 standards. P301.26: In particular, the use of bridges, as described in 5.3.2, for interconnecting bridgeable IEEE 802 networks is now widespread. P401.33: IEEE Std 802.10 provides the basic specification for bridge interworking among bridgeable IEEE 802 networks is now widespread.	
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											The comment is related to the ambiguous	
											usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in	
											the draft and the definition presumed in the	
											resolution of Comment 98 of the initial	
											ballot. Revise as follows: P46L3: With the	
											descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an	
											bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be	
											characterized as a communication	
											resource that provides sufficient	
											capabilities to support the MAC service	
											specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC, between	
											two or more MSAPs. In particular, this	
											requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer	
											data from one 6 MSAP to n other MSAPs,	
											where n can be any number from 1 to the	
											number of all of the other MSAPs on the 7	
											network. An bridgeable IEEE 802 network	
											is required, at a minimum, to support the	
											MAC Internal Sublayer Service specified in	
											IEEE Std 802.1AC and support the use of	
											EtherTypes for protocol identification at the	
											LLC sublayer. Note that networks that meet these requirements are bridgeable	
											IEEE 802 networks, even if not specified in	
											IEEE 802 networks, even if not specified in IEEE 802 standards. P30L26: In	
											particular, the use of bridges, as described	
											in 5.3.2, for interconnecting bridgeable	
											IEEE 802 networks is now widespread.	
											P40L33: IEEE Std 802.1Q provides the	
											basic specification for bridge interworking	
											among bridgeable IEEE 802 networks	
							The limitation to IEEE 802 networks is irelevant. The	Generalize the sentence so that it applies to a MAC			among bridgeable IEEE 802 networks. P25L8: bridge: A functional unit that	
							RA responsibility is not restricted to addresses in	addresses regardless of whether used in an IEEE 802			interconnects two or more bridgeable IEEE	
10	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Toobnical	49	8.2.2	35	IEEE 802 networks.		×4	Revised	802 networks	
												I Applied I
10	rtoger wants	Disapprove	recrirical	49	0.2.2	35	IEEE 802 Networks.	network.	Yes	Reviseu		Applied
10	roger warks	Disapprove	recrimical	48	6.2.2	35	IEEE 602 Networks.	network.	Yes	Reviseu	The comment is related to the ambiguous	Applied
10	Troger Warks	ызарргоче	recillical	49	0.2.2	35	IEEE 002 Networks.	петмогк.	Yes	Reviseu	The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in	
13	roger wants	ызарргоче	recillical	49	0.2.2	35	IEEE OUZ HEIWOIKS.	network.	Yes	Revised	The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the	
18	roger wants	ызарргоче	recillical	49	0.2.2	35	IEEE 002 HEWOIRS.	network.	Yes	Reviseu	The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial	
13	roger mans	ызарргоче	recillical	49	0.2.2	35	IEEE 002 HEIWOIKS.	network.	Yes	Reviseu	The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P46L3: With the	
13	roger mains	ызарргоче	recillical	49	0.2.2	35	IEEE 002 HEWOIRS.	network.	Yes	Reviseu	The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P461.3 With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an	
13	regel mans	ызарргоче	Technical	49	0.2.2	35	IEEE 002 HEIWOIRS.	network.	Yes	Reviseu	The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P461.3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be	
13	reger mans	ызарргоче	Technical	49	0.2.2	35	IEEE 002 HEIWOIRS.	network.	Yes	Reviseu	The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term 'IEEE 802 network' in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P46L3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication	
13	regel mane	ызарргоче	Technical	49	0.2.2	35	IEEE 002 HEIWOIRS.	network.	Yes	Reviseu	The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P46L3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient	
13	regel mane	ызарргоче	Technical	49	0.2.2	35	IEEE 002 HEIWOIKS.	network.	Yes	Reviseu	The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P46L3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC, between	
13	roga mana	ываррго <b>ч</b> е	Technical	49	0.2.2	35	IEEE 002 HEIWOIRS.	network.	Yes	Reviseu	The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term 'IEE 802 network' in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P461.3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE 5td 802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this	
13	roga mana	ызаррюче	Technical	49	0.2.2	35	IEEE 002 HEIWOIRS.	network.	Yes	Reviseu	The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term 'IEEE 802 network' in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P46L3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer	
13	rogo mano	ызарроче	Technical	49	0.2.2	35	IEEE 002 HEIWOIRS.	network.	Yes	Reviseu	The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term 'IEEE 802 network' in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P461.3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE 5td 802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to no ther MSAPs,	
13	roga mana	ызаррюче	Technical	49	0.2.2	35	IEEE 002 HEIWOIRS.	network.	Yes	Reviseu	The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P461.3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to n other MSAPs, where n can be any number from 1 to the subsection of	
13	roger mane	Бізаррі (ve	Technical	49	0.2.2	35	IEEE 002 HEWOIRS.	network.	Yes	Reviseu	The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term 'IEEE 802 network' in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P461.3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE 518 802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to n other MSAPs, where n can be any number from 1 to the number of all of the other MSAPs on the 7	
13	roga mana	Бізаррі оче	Technical	49	0.2.2	35	IEEE 002 HEIWOIRS.	network.	Yes	Reviseu	The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P461.3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE 5td 802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to n other MSAPs, where n can be any number from 1 to the number of all of the other MSAPs on the 7 network. An bridgeable IEEE 802 network	
13	roger mane	Бізаррі оче	Technical	49	0.2.2	30	IEEE 002 HEWOIRS.	network.	Yes	Revised	The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P461.3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to n other MSAPs, where n can be any number from 1 to the number of all of the other MSAPs on the 7 network. An bridgeable IEEE 802 network the data minimum, to support the	
13	roger mane	Бізаррі оче	Technical	49	0.2.2	30	IEEE 002 HEIWOIRS.	network.	Yes	Revised	The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term 'IEEE 802 network' in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P461.3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE 5td 802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to nother MSAPs, where n can be any number from 1 to the number of all of the other MSAPs on the 7 network. An bridgeable IEEE 802 network is required, at a minimum, to support the MAC Internal Sublayer Service specified in	
13	roga mana	Бізаррі оче	Technical	49	0.2.2	30	IEEE 002 HEIWOIRS.	network.	Yes	Revised	The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P461.3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE Std 802 1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to n other MSAPs, where n can be any number from 1 to the number of all of the other MSAPs on the 7 network. An bridgeable IEEE 802 network is required, at a minimum, to support the MAC Internal Sublayer Service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC and support the use of	
13	rogo mano	Баарроче	reuma	49	0.2.2	30	IEEE 002 HEIWOIRS.	network.	Yes	Revised	The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term 'IEEE 802 network' in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P461.3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE 5td 802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to no ther MSAPs, where n can be any number from 1 to the number of all of the other MSAPs on the 7 network. An bridgeable IEEE 802 network is required, at a minimum, to support the MAC Internal Sublayer Service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC and support the use of EtherTypes for protocol identification at the	
13	roga mana	Баарроче	reuma	49	0.2.2	30	IEEE 0/2 HEWOIRS.	network.	Yes	Revised	The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P461.3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to n other MSAPs, where n can be any number from 1 to the number of all of the other MSAPs on the 7 network. An bridgeable IEEE 802 network is required, at a minimum, to support the MAC Internal Sublayer Service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC and support the use of EtherTypes for protocol identification at the LC sublayer. Note that networks that	
13	roger mane	Баарроче	reuma	49	0.2.2	35	IEEE 002 HEIWOIRS.	network.	Yes	Revised	The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term 'IEEE 802 network' in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P461.3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE 5td 802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to no ther MSAPs, where n can be any number from 1 to the number of all of the other MSAPs on the 7 network. An bridgeable IEEE 802 network is required, at a minimum, to support the MAC Internal Sublayer Service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC and support the use of EtherTypes for protocol identification at the LLC sublayer. Note that networks that meet these requirements are bridgeable	
13	roger mane	Баарроче	reuma	49	0.2.2	30	IEEE 0/2 HEWOIRS.	network.	Yes	Revised	The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P461.3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE 81d 802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to n other MSAPs, on the 7 network. An bridgeable IEEE 802 network is required, at a minimum, to support the MAC Internal Sublayer Service specified in IEEE 8td 802.1AC and support the use of EtherTypes for protocol identification at the LLC sublayer. Note that networks that meet these requirements are bridgeable IEEE 802 networks, even if not specified in	
13	roger mane	Баарроче	reuma	49	0.2.2	35	IEEE 002 HEIWOIRS.	network.	Yes	Revised	The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term 'IEEE 802 network' in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P461.3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE 518 302.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to n other MSAPs, where n can be any number from 1 to the number of all of the other MSAPs on the 7 network. An bridgeable IEEE 802 network is required, at a minimum, to support the use of EtherTypes for protocol identification at the LLC sublayer. Note that networks that meet these requirements are bridgeable IEEE 802 networks, even if not specified in IEEE 802 standards. P301.26: In	
13	roger mane	Баарроче	reuma	49	0.2.2	35	IEEE 0/2 HEWOIRS.	network.	Yes	Revised	The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term 'IEEE 802 network' in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P461.3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE 5td 802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to nother MSAPs, where n can be any number from 1 to the number of all of the other MSAPs on the 7 network. An bridgeable IEEE 802 network is required, at a minimum, to support the MAC Internal Sublayer Service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC and support the use of EtherTypes for protocol identification at LLC sublayer. Note that networks that meet these requirements are bridgeable IEEE 802 standards. P30L26: In particular, the use of bridges, as described	
13	roger mans	Баарроче	reuma	49	0.2.2	35	IEEE 002 HEWOIRS.	network.	Yes	Revised	The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term 'IEEE 802 network' in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P461.3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE 518 802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to no ther MSAPs, where n can be any number from 1 to the number of all of the other MSAPs on the 7 network. An bridgeable IEEE 802 network is required, at a minimum, to support the MAC Internal Sublayer Service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC and support the use of EtherTypes for protocol identification at the LLC sublayer. Note that networks that meet these requirements are bridgeable IEEE 802 networks, even if not specified in IEEE 802 standards. P301.2E: In particular, the use of bridges, as described in 5.3.2, for interconnecting bridgeable	
13	roger mane	Баарроче	reuma	49	0.2.2	35	IEEE 002 HEIWOIRS.	network.	Yes	Revised	The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term 'IEEE 802 network' in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P461.3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE 5td 802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to nother MSAPs, where n can be any number from 1 to the number of all of the other MSAPs on the 7 retwork. An bridgeable IEEE 802 network is required, at a minimum, to support the MAC Internal Sublayer Service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC and support the use of EtherTypes for protocol identification at the LLC sublayer. Note that networks that meet these requirements are bridgeable IEEE 802 networks, even if not specified in IEEE 802 standards. P30L26: In particular, the use of bridges, as described in 5.3.2, for interconnecting bridgeable IEEE 802 networks is reduced.	
13	roger mane	Возарроче	reuma	49	0.2.2	35	IEEE 0/2 HEWOIRS.	network.	Yes	Revised	The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P461.3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to n other MSAPs, where n can be any number from 1 to the number of all of the other MSAPs on the 7 network. An bridgeable IEEE 802 network is required, at a minimum, to support the MAC Internal Sublayer Service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC and support the use of EtherTypes for protocol identification at the LLC sublayer. Note that networks that meet these requirements are bridgeable IEEE 802 networks, even if not specified in IEEE 802 fastundards. P30L26: In particular, the use of bridges, as described in 5.3.2, for interconnecting bridgeable IEEE 802 networks is now widespread. P401.33: IEEE Std 802.10 provides the	
13	roger mane	Баарроче	reuma	49	0.2.2	35	IEEE 002 HEIWOIRS.	network.	Yes	Revised	The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term 'IEEE 802 network' in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P461.3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE 5td 802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to no ther MSAPs, where n can be any number from 1 to the number of all off the other MSAPs on the 7 network. An bridgeable IEEE 802 network is required, at a minimum, to support the MAC Internal Sublayer Service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC and support the use of EtherTypes for protocol identification at the LLC sublayer. Note that networks that meet these requirements are bridgeable IEEE 802 networks, even if not specified in IEEE 802 networks, even if not specified in IEEE 802 networks. P30.26: In particular, the use of bridges, as described in 5.3.2, for interconnecting bridgeable IEEE 802 networks is now widespread. P40.33: IEEE Std 802.10 provides the basic specification for bridge intervorking	
13	roger mane	Баарроче	reuma	49	0.2.2	35	IEEE 002 HEIWOIRS.	network.	Yes	Revised	The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P461.3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to no ther MSAPs, where n can be any number from 1 to the number of all of the other MSAPs on the 7 network. An bridgeable IEEE 802 networks is required, at a minimum, to support the MAC Internal Sublayer Service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC and support the use of EtherTypes for protocol identification at the LLC sublayer. Note that networks that meet these requirements are bridgeable IEEE 802 networks, even if not specified in IEEE 802 standards. P301.26: In particular, the use of bridges, as described in 5.3.2, for interconnecting bridgeable IEEE 802 networks is now widespread. P401.33: IEEE Std 802.10 provides the basic specification for bridge interworking among bridgeable IEEE 802 networks.	
13	roger mans	Баарроче	reuma	49	0.2.2	35			Yes	Revised	The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term 'IEEE 802 network' in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P461.3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to no ther MSAPs, where n can be any number from 1 to the number of all of the other MSAPs on the 7 network. An bridgeable IEEE 802 network is required, at a minimum, to support the MAC Internal Sublayer Service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC and support the use of EtherTypes for protocol identification at the LLC sublayer. Note that networks that meet these requirements are bridgeable IEEE 802 networks, even if not specified in IEEE 802 standards. P301.26: In particular, the use of bridges, as described in 5.3.2, for interconnecting bridgeable IEEE 802 networks, even if not specified in IEEE 802 standards. P301.26: In particular, the use of bridges, as described in 5.3.2, for interconnecting bridgeable IEEE 802 networks is now widespread. P401.33: IEEE Std 802.11 provides the basic specification for bridge interworking among bridgeable IEEE 802 networks.	
		Disapprove			8.2.2	16	There are two references to an "802 network". This term is undefined. Is it an "IEEE 802 network"?	Change "an 802 MAC address" to "a MAC address" and "all 802 network address" to "all MAC addresses".	Yes	Revised	The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P461.3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to no ther MSAPs, where n can be any number from 1 to the number of all of the other MSAPs on the 7 network. An bridgeable IEEE 802 networks is required, at a minimum, to support the MAC Internal Sublayer Service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC and support the use of EtherTypes for protocol identification at the LLC sublayer. Note that networks that meet these requirements are bridgeable IEEE 802 networks, even if not specified in IEEE 802 standards. P301.26: In particular, the use of bridges, as described in 5.3.2, for interconnecting bridgeable IEEE 802 networks is now widespread. P401.33: IEEE Std 802.10 provides the basic specification for bridge interworking among bridgeable IEEE 802 networks.	

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												descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an	
												bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be	
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												two or more MSAPs. In particular, this	
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												LLC sublayer. Note that networks that	
												meet these requirements are bridgeable	
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												IEEE 802 networks is now widespread.	
												P40L33: IEEE Std 802.1Q provides the	
												basic specification for bridge interworking	
												among bridgeable IEEE 802 networks.	
												P25L8: bridge: A functional unit that	
									Generalize the sentence so that it is not limited to IEEE			interconnects two or more bridgeable IEEE	
	21	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	51	8.2.2	4	The limitation to IEEE 802 networks is irelevant.	802 networks.	Yes	Revised	802 networks	Applied
													, thbillen
r												The comment is related to the ambiguous	, фр.,ос
ľ												The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in	1,7
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									Generalize the sentence so that it is not limited to IEEE			The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term 'IEEE 802 network' in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P461.3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE 518 d802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to n other MSAPs, where n can be any number from 1 to the number of all off the other MSAPs on the 7 network. An bridgeable IEEE 802 network is required, at a minimum, to support the MAC Internal Sublayer Service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC and support the use of EtherTypes for protocol identification at the LLC sublayer. Note that networks that meet these requirements are bridgeable IEEE 802 networks, even if not specified in IEEE 802 networks, even if not specified in IEEE 802 networks, even if not specified in IEEE 802 networks. P30.26: In particular, the use of bridges, as described in 5.3.2, for interconnecting bridgeable IEEE 802 networks is now widespread. P401.33: IEEE Std 802.10 provides the basic specification for bridge intervorking	
	22	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	53	8.4.1	10	The limitation to IEEE 802 networks is irelevant.		Yes	Revised	The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term 'IEEE 802 network' in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P461.3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to no ther MSAPs, where n can be any number from 1 to the number of all of the other MSAPs on the 7 network. An bridgeable IEEE 802 network is required, at a minimum, to support the MAC Internal Sublayer Service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC and support the use of EtherTypes for protocol identification at the LLC sublayer. Note that networks that meet these requirements are bridgeable IEEE 802 networks, even if not specified in IEEE 802 standards. P301.26: In particular, the use of bridges, as described in 5.3.2, for interconnecting bridgeable IEEE 802 networks, even if not specified in IEEE 802 standards. P301.26: in particular, the use of bridges, as described in 5.3.2, for interconnecting bridgeable IEEE 802 networks is now widespread. P401.33: IEEE Std 802.10 provides the basic specification for bridge interworking among bridgeable IEEE 802 networks.	

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											descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an	
											bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be	
											characterized as a communication	
											resource that provides sufficient	
											capabilities to support the MAC service	
											specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC, between	
											two or more MSAPs. In particular, this	
											requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer	
											data from one 6 MSAP to n other MSAPs,	
											where n can be any number from 1 to the	
											number of all of the other MSAPs on the 7	
											network. An bridgeable IEEE 802 network	
											is required, at a minimum, to support the	
											MAC Internal Sublayer Service specified in	
											IEEE Std 802.1AC and support the use of	
											EtherTypes for protocol identification at the	
1			1	1		1				I	LLC sublayer. Note that networks that	
1			1	1		1				I		
1			1	1		1				I	meet these requirements are bridgeable	
1			1	1		1				I	IEEE 802 networks, even if not specified in	
1			1	1		1				I	IEEE 802 standards. P30L26: In	
1			1	1		1				I	particular, the use of bridges, as described	
											in 5.3.2, for interconnecting bridgeable	
											IEEE 802 networks is now widespread.	
											P40L33: IEEE Std 802.1Q provides the	
											basic specification for bridge interworking	
											among bridgeable IEEE 802 networks.	
											P25L8: bridge: A functional unit that	
							It's true that Clause 5 is limited to IEEE 802 networks,	Correct the sentence to accurately describe Clause 5			interconnects two or more bridgeable IEEE	
23	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	58	8.6	14	but this should be corrected.	once generatlized.	Yes	Revised		Applied
23	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	58	8.6	14			Yes	Revised	802 networks	Applied
23	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	58	8.6	14			Yes	Revised	802 networks The comment is related to the ambiguous	Applied
23	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	58	8.6	14			Yes	Revised	802 networks  The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in	Applied
23	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	58	8.6	14			Yes	Revised	802 networks  The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the	Applied
23	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	58	8.6	14			Yes	Revised	802 networks  The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial	Applied
23	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	58	8.6	14			Yes	Revised	802 networks The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P461.3: With the	Applied
23	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	58	8.6	14			Yes	Revised	802 networks  The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 96 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P46L3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an	Applied
23	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	58	8.6	14			Yes	Revised	802 networks  The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P461.3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be	Applied
23	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	58	8.6	14			Yes	Revised	802 networks  The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P461.3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication	Applied
23	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	58	8.6	14			Yes	Revised	802 networks  The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 96 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P46L3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient	Applied
23	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	58	8.6	14			Yes	Revised	802 networks  The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P46L3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service	Applied
23	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	58	8.6	14			Yes	Revised	802 networks  The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P46L3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC, between	Applied
23	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	58	8.6	14			Yes	Revised	802 networks  The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P46L3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE 5td 802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this	Applied
23	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	58	8.6	14			Yes	Revised	802 networks  The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P46L3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer	Applied
23	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	58	8.6	14			Yes	Revised	802 networks  The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P46L3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE 5td 802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this	Applied
23	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	58	8.6	14			Yes	Revised	802 networks  The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P46L3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer	Applied
23	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	58	8.6	14			Yes	Revised	802 networks  The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P46L3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE Std 802:1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to n other MSAPs, where n can be any number from 1 to the	Applied
23	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	58	8.6	14			Yes	Revised	802 networks  The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P46L3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to no ther MSAPs, where n can be any number from 1 to the number of all of the other MSAPs on the 7	Applied
23	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	58	8.6	14			Yes	Revised	802 networks  The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P46L3: With the descriptions in Clause 6 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE 818 02.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LCC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to n other MSAPs, where n can be any number from 1 to the number of all of the other MSAPs on the 7 network. An bridgeable IEEE 802 network	Applied
23	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	58	8.6	14			Yes	Revised	802 networks  The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P46L3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to n other MSAPs, where n can be any number from 1 to the number of all of the other MSAPs on the 7 network. An bridgeable IEEE 802 network is required, at a minimum, to support the	Applied
23	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	58	8.6	14			Yes	Revised	802 networks  The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 99 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P46L3: With the descriptions in Clause 6 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE 5td 802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to n other MSAPs, where n can be any number from 1 to the number of all of the other MSAPs on the 7 network. An bridgeable IEEE 802 network is required, at a minimum, to support the MAC Internal Sublayer Service specified in	Applied
23	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	58	8.6	14			Yes	Revised	802 networks  The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P46L3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to n other MSAPs, where n can be any number from 1 to the number of all of the other MSAPs on the 7 network. An bridgeable IEEE 802 network is required, 4 at a minimum, to support the MAC Internal Sublayer Service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC and support the use of	Applied
23	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	58	8.6	14			Yes	Revised	802 networks  The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P46L3: With the descriptions in Clause 6 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE Stid 802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to n other MSAPs where n can be any number from 1 to the number of all of the other MSAPs on the 7 network. An bridgeable IEEE 802 network is required, at a minimum, to support the MAC Internal Sublayer Service specified in IEEE Stid 802.1AC and support the use of EtherTypes for protocol identification at the	Applied
23	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	58	8.6	14			Yes	Revised	802 networks  The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P46L3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE Std 802:1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to n other MSAPs, where n can be any number from 1 to the number of all of the other MSAPs on the 7 network. An bridgeable IEEE 802 network is required, at a minimum, to support the MAC Internal Sublayer Service specified in IEEE Std 802:1AC and support the use of EtherTypes for protocol identification at the LLC sublayer. Note that networks that	Applied
23	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	58	8.6	14			Yes	Revised	802 networks  The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term 'IEEE 802 network' in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P46L3. With the descriptions in Clause 6 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE 81d 802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to n other MSAPs, on the 7 network. An bridgeable IEEE 802 network is required, at a minimum, to support the MAC Internal Sublayer Service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC and support the use of EtherTypes for protocol identification at the LLC sublayer. Note that networks that meet these requirements are bridgeable	Applied
23	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	58	8.6	14			Yes	Revised	802 networks  The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P46L3: With the descriptions in Clause 6 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE Std 92.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to n other MSAPs, where n can be any number from 1 to the number of all of the other MSAPs on the 7 network. An bridgeable IEEE 802 network is required, at a minimum, to support the MAC Internal Sublayer Service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC and support the use of EtherTypes for protocol identification at the LLC sublayer. Note that networks that meet these requirements are bridgeable IEEE 802 networks, even if not specified in	Applied
23	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	58	8.6	14			Yes	Revised	802 networks  The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P46L3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to n other MSAPs, where n can be any number from 1 to the number of all of the other MSAPs on the 7 network. An bridgeable IEEE 802 network is required, at a minimum, to support the MAC Internal Sublayer Service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC and support the use of EtherTypes for protocol identification at the LLC sublayer. Note that networks that meet these requirements are bridgeable IEEE 802 networks, even if not specified in IEEE 804 standards. P3012.6: In	Applied
23	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	58	8.6	14			Yes	Revised	802 networks  The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P46L3: With the descriptions in Clause 6 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LCC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to n other MSAPs, where n can be any number from 1 to the number of all of the other MSAPs on the 7 network. An bridgeable IEEE 802 network is required, at a minimum, to support the MAC Internal Sublayer Service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC and support the use of EtherTypes for protocol identification at the LC sublayer. Note that networks that meet these requirements are bridgeable IEEE 802 retworks, even if not specified in IEEE 802 standards. P30L26: In particular, the use of bridges, as described	Applied
23	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	58	8.6	14			Yes	Revised	802 networks  The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P46L3: With the descriptions in Clause 6 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to nother MSAPs, where n can be any number from 1 to the number of all of the other MSAPs on the 7 network. An bridgeable IEEE 802 network is required, at a minimum, to support the MAC Internal Sublayer Service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC and support the use of EtherTypes for protocol identification at the LLC sublayer. Note that networks that meet these requirements are bridgeable IEEE 802 networks, even if not specified in IEEE 802 standards. P301.28: In particular, the use of bridges, as described in 5.3.2, for interconnecting bridgeable	Applied
23	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	58	8.6	14			Yes	Revised	802 networks  The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P46L3: With the descriptions in Clause 6 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to nother MSAPs, where n can be any number from 1 to the number of all of the other MSAPs on the 7 network. An bridgeable IEEE 802 network is required, at a minimum, to support the MAC Internal Sublayer Service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC and support the use of EtherTypes for protocol identification at the LLC sublayer. Note that networks that meet these requirements are bridgeable IEEE 802 networks, even if not specified in IEEE 802 standards. P301.28: In particular, the use of bridges, as described in 5.3.2, for interconnecting bridgeable	Applied
23	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	58	8.6	14			Yes	Revised	802 networks  The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 99 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P46L3: With the descriptions in Clause 6 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LCC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to n other MSAPs, where n can be any number from 1 to the number of all of the other MSAPs on the 7 network. An bridgeable IEEE 802 network is required, at a minimum, to support the MAC Internal Sublayer Service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC and support the use of EtherTypes for protocol identification at the LCC sublayer. Note that networks that meet these requirements are bridgeable IEEE 802 retworks, even if not specified in IEEE 802 standards. P30L26: In particular, the use of bridges, as described in 5.3.2, for interconnecting bridgeable IEEE 802 retworks is required.	Applied
23	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	58	8.6	14			Yes	Revised	802 networks  The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P46L3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to nother MSAPs, where n can be any number from 1 to the number of all of the other MSAPs on the 7 network. An bridgeable IEEE 802 network is required, at a minimum, to support the MAC Internal Sublayer Service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC and support the use of EtherTypes for protocol identification at the LLC sublayer. Note that networks that meet these requirements are bridgeable IEEE 802 networks, even if not specified in IEEE 802 standards. P301.26: In particular, the use of bridges, as described in 5.3.2, for interconnecting bridgeable IEEE 802 networks is now widespread. P401.33: IEEE Std 802.10 provides the	Applied
23	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	58	8.6	14			Yes	Revised	B02 networks  The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term 'IEEE' 802 network' in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 99 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P46L3: With the descriptions in Clause 6 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to n other MSAPs, where n can be any number from 1 to the number of all of the other MSAPs on the 7 network. An bridgeable IEEE 802 network is required, at a minimum, to support the MAC Internal Sublayer Service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC and support the use of EtherTypes for protocol identification at the LLC sublayer. Note that networks that meet these requirements are bridgeable IEEE 802 standards. P30L28: In particular, the use of bridges, as described in 5.3.2, for interconnecting bridgeable IEEE 802 retworks is now widespread. P40L33: IEEE Std 802.1 provides the basic specification for bridge interworking	Applied
23	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	58	8.6	14			Yes	Revised	802 networks  The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P46L3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE Std 802:1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to n other MSAPs, where n can be any number from 1 to the number of all of the other MSAPs on the 7 network. An bridgeable IEEE 802 network is required, at a minimum, to support the MAC Internal Sublayer Service specified in IEEE Std 802:1AC and support the use of EtherTypes for protocol identification at the LLC sublayer. Note that networks that meet these requirements are bridgeable IEEE 802 networks, even if not specified in IEEE 802 stehworks. P30L26: In particular, the use of bridges, as described in 5.3.2, for interconnecting bridgeable IEEE 802 networks is now widespread. P40L33: IEEE Std 802:10 provides the basic specification for bridge interworking among bridgeable IEEE 802 networks.	Applied
23	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	58	8.6	14	but this should be corrected.		Yes	Revised	802 networks  The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term 'IEEE' 802 network' in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 99 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P46L3: With the descriptions in Clause 6 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to n other MSAPs, where n can be any number from 1 to the number of all of the other MSAPs on the 7 network. An bridgeable IEEE 802 network is required, at a minimum, to support the MAC Internal Sublayer Service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC and support the use of EtherTypes for protocol identification at the LLC sublayer. Note that networks that meet these requirements are bridgeable IEEE 802 networks, even if not specified in IEEE 802 standards. P301.26: In particular, the use of bridges, as described in 5.3.2, for interconnecting bridgeable IEEE 802 networks. P301.26: In particular, the use of bridges, as described in 5.3.2, its provides the basic specification for bridge interworking among bridgeable IEEE 802 networks. P301.26: In provides the basic specification for bridge interworking among bridgeable IEEE 802 networks. P301.26: In provides the basic specification for bridge interworking among bridgeable IEEE 802 networks. P301.26: In provides the basic specification for bridge interworking among bridgeable IEEE 802 networks. P301.26: In provides the basic specification for bridge interworking among bridgeable IEEE 802 networks. P301.26: In provides the basic specification for bridge interworking among bridgeable IEEE 802 networks. P301.26: In provides the basic specification for bridge interworking among bridgeable IEEE 802 networks.	Applied
		Disapprove		58	8.6	14		once generatlized.	Yes	Revised	802 networks  The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P46L3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE Std 802:1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to n other MSAPs, where n can be any number from 1 to the number of all of the other MSAPs on the 7 network. An bridgeable IEEE 802 network is required, at a minimum, to support the MAC Internal Sublayer Service specified in IEEE 818 802:1AC and support the use of EtherTypes for protocol identification at the LLC sublayer. Note that networks that meet these requirements are bridgeable IEEE 802 retworks, even if not specified in IEEE 802 standards. P30L26: In particular, the use of bridges, as described in 5.3.2, for interconnecting bridgeable IEEE 802 networks. P25L8: bridges le IEEE 802 networks. P25L8: bridges le IEEE 802 networks. P25L8: bridges le IEEE 802 networks. P25L8: bridges furctional unter third interconnects two or more bridgeable IEEE interconnects two or more bridgeable IEEE interconnects two or more bridgeable IEEE interconnects wor or more bridgeable IEEE interconnecting bridgeable IEEE inter	Applied

25 Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	58	8.6	15	The three limitations to IEEE 802 networks in this paragraph are irelevant.  EPD and LPD as described in the draft are inconsistent with the usage of those terms in other standards within the IEEE 802 "family", such as 802.11 and 802.17 AC. Without significantly redefining EPD and LPD, it will be vital to introduce terms to differentiate two encoding types ("Length/Type encoding" and "LSAP encoding") since the encoding type is more relevant to protocol descriptions and since other IEEE standards erroneously describe	Generalize the paragraph so that it is not limited to IEEE 802 networks.	Yes	Revised	The comment is related to the ambiguous usage of the term "IEEE 802 network" in the draft and the definition presumed in the resolution of Comment 98 of the initial ballot. Revise as follows: P461.3: With the descriptions in Clause 5 as a basis, an bridgeable IEEE 802 network can be characterized as a communication resource that provides sufficient capabilities to support the MAC service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC, between two or more MSAPs. In particular, this requires the ability to convey LLC sublayer data from one 6 MSAP to not other MSAPs, where n can be any number from 1 to the number of all off the other MSAPs on the 7 network. An bridgeable IEEE 802 network is required, at a minimum, to support the WAC internal Sublayer Service specified in IEEE Std 802.1AC. and support the use of EtherTypes for protocol identification at the LLC sublayer. Note that networks that meet these requirements are bridgeable IEEE 802 networks, even if not specified in IEEE 802 standards. P301.26: In particular, the use of bridges, as described in 5.3.2, for interconnecting bridgeable IEEE 802 networks is now widespread. P401.33: IEEE Std 802.10 for longer intervorking among bridgeable IEEE 802 networks. IEEE 802 networks. P251.8: bridge: A functional unit that interconnects two or more bridgeable IEEE 802 networks  Implement changes specified in IEEE 802.12-3-0027-00-Mintg with the change to the first sentence in the paragraph in 5.2.2 LSAP addresses, 9.4, EPD.* to be the paragraph in 5.3.4 perconfing supports LPD, allowing the decoding of LSAP addresses.	
26 Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	38	5.2.2	16	EPD and LPD with reference to encoding.	("Length/Type encoding" and "LSAP encoding").	Yes	Revised		Applied
27 Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	111	G	2	Annex G should be nornative. The protocol therein is not specified in other standards. The IEEE Registration Authority has assigned EtherType 08-42 to IEEE 802.1 for the following protocol: "Wake-on-LAN (WoL) as described in IEEE Std. 802.1* lis therefore important that the standard provide a normative description.	Change Annex G to be normative.	Yes	Revised	nevised. Replace Anima C will the paragraph: Wake-on-LAN (WoL.) is a common protocol to wake up devices remotely from a very low power mode. It can be implemented over IEEE 802 networks as a frame using the EtherType 08-42. WoL is not standardized in an IEEE 802 standard.	Applied
28 Scott Mansfield	Disapprove	Editorial	17	Introduction	11	module is misspelled	moudle -> module	No	Accepted		Applied
29 Scott Mansfield	Disapprove	Editorial	33	4.4	4	In the diagram 802.3.2 YANG is sufficient, drop the MIB from that entry, that would align better with the descriptions used in the 802.3.2 document.	delete MIB. Make the entry "802.3.2 YANG for Ethernet".	No	Accepted		Applied
30 Marco Hernandez		Technical	53	8.3	3	but it is out of scope of the Std.	To avoid misunderstandings in implementations, delete the sentence.	Yes	Revised	Change "Instead, traffic between 64-bit and 48-bit MAC addressed networks needs to be routed at a layer above the DLL." to be "To avoid this, traffic between a 64-bit MAC addressed network and a 48-bit MAC addressed network needs to be routed at a layer above the DLL."	Applied
31 lihua zhu	Disapprove	General	10	0	0	No comment		No	Accepted		Applied
			I			Blank pages 35, 45, 59, 112	Remove blank pages 35, 45, 59, 112	Yes	Rejected	The document will be professionally edited prior to publication.	Applied
32 Mark Hamilton	Disapprove	Editorial	35	0	U	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			<del>                                     </del>	Process of Parameters	
32 Mark Hamilton  33 Mark Hamilton  34 Mark Hamilton	Disapprove	Editorial  Editorial	41	5.3.2.3 8.4.4.1	25	5.3.2.3 claims there are two specifications that are key. The two should be described in separated paragraphs, so this can be understood more easily.  Typo "its" -> "bits"	Suggest: First para: First sentence (about both). Second para: Second sentence through end of para. Third para: Current second para and also first sentence of current third para: Fourth para: Start at "In addition, IEEE 802.10 specifies SPB" through end of that para "its" - "Dist".		Accepted Accepted		Applied Applied

						Disagree with change from "that" to "which" in definition of EtherType. With the "which" used, that implies that the core concept of the definition is the part up to the "which". That is, the definition comes					
35 Mark Hamilton	Disapprove	Editorial	25		3.1 17	down to "EtherType: A 2-octet value, assigned by the RA". That's not a useful definition.	Replace "which" with "that, and remove all the commas in the definition of EtherType.	Yes	Accepted		Applied
36 Mark Hamilton	Disapprove	Technical	43	5.3.2.8	29	Bridge M should not be in this list of "similar to older style beidge interconnecting a small number of access domains"	Replace "M" with "T and U", or just delete "M".	Yes	Revised	Replace "M" with "T and U".	Applied
37 Mark Hamilton	Disapprove	Technical		5.3.2.8		The example of "K" as a bridge (Bridge) is confusing, since the 802.11 network shown in "K" is probably just one access domain. The only bridging that is happening here is between the (single) 802.11 access domain and the 802.3 access domain. Not to clutter up this diagram with 802.11 implementation details, but would it be better to show the AP, and clarify that it is the AP connection to 802.3 that is being bridged?	Consider the confusion, and whether it helps to add the 802.11 AP to the figure.	Yes	Revised	Surround K and L with a circle and add a circle to the key that says "wireless interface". Add a sentence at the end of the paragraph that says "The wireless interfaces shown in Figure 8 are defined in each of the listed standards. For example, a discussion of the 802.11 architecture is given in Annex B.2"	
38 Mark Hamilton	Disapprove	Technical		5.3.2.8		Bridge S is not combining an 802.16 network.	Remove S from "S, T and U".	Yes	Accepted		Applied
39 Mark Hamilton	Disapprove	Editorial		8.4.4.1		Should this "For more information"?	Change "More" to "For more"	Yes	Accepted		Applied
40 Mark Hamilton	Disapprove	Editorial	58		3.6 28	Hard to parse language	Replace, "If though" with "However, if"	Yes	Accepted		Applied
41 Mark Hamilton	Disapprove	Editorial	78	B.2	4	I think Figure B.5 loses something without the editoral stuff in 802.11's version (802.11 Figure 4-25, has bold and non-bold text, SAPs with filled in ovals that seem less "busy"). Can we fix-up B.5 to match the 802.11 version?  In the second model (of B.2), the AP and DS also coordinate for communications via a potal to non-	Replace B.5 with 802.11's Figure 4-25, if possible.  Add to end of the last sentence of this paragraph,	No	Revised	Replace with the figure source from IEEE 802.11-REVme Draft 4.0	Applied
42 Mark Hamilton	Disapprove	Technical	78	B.2	18	IEEE 802.11 networks.	"and/or via a portal to non-IEEE 802.11 networks."	Yes	Accepted		Applied
43 Joseph Levy	Disapprove	Technical	23		1.1 19	The statement: "A specification for the identification of public, private, and standard protocols is included." seems out of place and not coupled to scope of this standard.  Also the changes made to the scope, are not in line with the current scope of the PAR are these changes even allowed?  From the PAR.  Scope of proposed standard: This standard contains descriptions of the IEEE 802(R) standards published by the IEEE for frame-based data networks as well as a reference model (RM) for protocol standards. A specification for the identification of public, private, and standard protocols is included.  Change to scope of proposed standard: This standards outlished by the IEEE for IEEE 802(R) standards with the Standards bublished by the IEEE for IEEE 802(R) standards bublished by the IEEE for IEEE 802 architecture is defined, and a specification for the identification of public, private, and standards. The IEEE 802 architecture is defined, and a specification for the identification of public, private, and standard protocols is included.	Suggest merging this statement with the preceding sentence. "This standard contains descriptions of the IEEE 802® standards published by the IEEE for frame-based data networks, provides a reference model (RM) for protocol standards, and specifies the identification of public, private, and standard protocols." Note: if changes are made to the scope, the PAR must be revised. or reverting to the Scope provided in the PAR. Suggest changing the sentence to read: "This standard	Yes	Rejected	The text in 1.1 Scope matches the scope statement from the PAR. The change shown in the draft was to change the previous text so that it now matches the text in the PAR.	Applied
44 Joseph Levy	Disapprove	Technical	23		1.2 24	etc., was added to the list of network types, I assume because there are other types beside LAN, MAN, PAN, RAN. However, using etc. is a poor way of doing this.	serves as the foundation for the family of IEEE 802 standards published by IEEE for networking, including but not limited to local area networks (LANs), metropolitan area networks (MANs), personal area networks (FANs), and regional area networks (RANs)."	Vas	Rejected	The text in 1.2 Purpose subclause matches the purpose in the approved PAR. In the PAR, the ", etc." was added to the purpose.	Applied
45 Joseph Levy		Editorial	27			DLL should follow DCN in the list.	Switch the list order for DLL and DCN.	Yes	Accepted	tile pulpose.	Applied
46 Joseph Levy	Disapprove	Editorial	27			Address Block Large, Address Block Medium and Address Block Small - should all be all lower case.	Fix the case.	Yes	Rejected	These are proper nouns as they refer to specific products from the IEEE RA. RAC review will be conducted as well to confirm correct usage of the terms.	ļ
47 Joseph Levy	Disapprove	Editorial	27		3.2 5	The use of capitalization in clause 3.2 seems to be inconstant in the "definitions". Also the use of Acronyms and abbreviations in the "definitions" is inconsistent. Note: the SA Style Manual uses lower case, and expands any acronyms or abbreviations.	Align the style with the IEEE SA Standards Style Manual.	Yes	Revised	The editor will review sublcause 3.2 to ensure conformance with the Style Manual. However, the standard will be professionally edited prior to publication.	Applied
48 Joseph Levy	Disapprove	Technical	30			Why is this a "however" statement? This makes no sense. This only makes sense if the preceding sentences say the scope provides PHYs and DLLs, which it does not.	Delete "However, the scope of IEEE 802 standards is not limited to the physical layers (PHYs) and data link layers (DLLs)."	Yes	Revised	Change "However, the scope of IEEE 802 standards" to be "The scope of IEEE 802 standards"	Applied
49 Joseph Levy	Disapprove	Technical	30		4.1 3	It would improve the paragraph flow to move the last sentence to be the first sentence of the paragraph		Yes	Revised	Move the last sentence to be first and the first sentence to be last.	Applied
50 Joseph Levy	Disapprove	Technical	30			New sentence do Bet in instruction of the paragraph. New sentences describing scheduled frame transmission were added. This sentence states that the scheduled timing is "network wide",1 don't think this is true for 802.11 as the timing is BSS based. Is change required to generalize or make this text more specific?	Replace the sentences with: "Some IEEE 802 networks provide support for time sensitive network traffic."	Yes	Revised	Delete the last sentence "Scheduled frame transmissions use a network wide time for the transmission schedule which is synchronized over the network."	'

51	Joseph Levy	Disapprove	Technical	30	4.1		Layer 3 is not introduced or defined in this standard, though it is referenced in Annex B (informative) - B.5 (84.6). Either more context should be provided or a doldifferent defined term used. What does added the phrase *, which is typically a	Suggest: "Additionally, it is common to interconnect individual networks and bridged networks at protocol layers above the DLL in the protocol stack (e.g., devices called routers). The specification of interconnections at these higher layers in the protocol stack is outside the scope of IEEE 802 standards."	Yes	Revised	Change "Additionally, it is common to interconnect individual networks and bridged networks at Layer 3 in the protocol stack with devices called routers. The specification of routers is outside the scope of IEEE 802 standards" to be "Additionally, it is common to interconnect individual networks and bridged networks at layers above the DLL with devices called routers. The specification of routers is not provided in IEEE 802 standards."	Applied
							constantly changing environment" add to this	delete: ", which is typically a constantly changing				
52	Joseph Levy	Disapprove	Technical	31	4.1		33 sentence.	environment" add to this sentence"	Yes	Accepted		Applied
53	Joseph Levy	Disapprove	Editorial	31	4.1	;	The phrase "that are inherent to using wireless medium" is awkward, consider improving the wording.	Suggest: "that are inherent to wireless transmission mediums"	Yes	Revised	Change to "that are inherent to wireless transmission media"	Applied
	Joseph Levy	Disapprove	Editorial	31	4.1		32 Missing article	Change: "solutions address challenges" To: "solutions address the challenges"	Yes	Accepted		Applied
34	зозерп сегу	Баарриоче	Colonia	31	4.1		This paragraph could use some clarification. My understanding is that TSN may support applications with the need for guaranteed data transport with low and bounded latency, low and bounded delaty variation, and extremely low packet loss. Also promises future development should not included in	Suggest the paragraph should read: "TSN features provide network protocols and mechanisms for use by applications that need guaranteed data transport with low and bounded latency, low and bounded delay variation, and extremely low packet loss is data streams. The TSN features are add-ons to the generic set of networking protocols and mechanisms, which can be selected to allow networks to support both TSN traffic streams as well as other traffic. Some TSN	Tes	Accepted	Change paragraph to read: Some IEEE 802 standards specify TSN capabilities to provide network protocols and mechanisms for use by applications that need data transport with low and bounded latency, low and bounded delay variation, and low packet loss. The TSN capabilities augment networking protocols and mechanisms to support both TSN traffic streams as well as other traffic. Some TSN capabilities are described in the following standards:  Change the bullet with IEEE Std 802.3 to be "IEEE Std 802.3-2022 [B6] Clause 99" and update [B6] to be the 2022 IEEE	
55	Joseph Levy	Disapprove	Technical	42	5.3.2.6	:	22 an IEEE specification.	features are provided in:"	Yes	Revised	802.3 standard.	Applied
	Joseph Levy	Disapprove	Editorial		5.3.2.6	;	Reference [B1], [B6] in the main text are not correct, also on page 46 line 3 [B2] and [B4] are not correct. It seems that many of the [Bx] references are not correct. Also if the document is to be referenced by a [Bx] it should not be listed in all it's detail next to the reference.  What is meant by: " a series of standards and Bridging enhancements". 802.1 provides standards that provide bridging enhancement for data	Correct the [Bx] references.  Change: "The IEEE 802.1 Working Group provides a series of standards and Bridging enhancements for data center networking (DCN)."  To: "The IEEE 802.1 Working Group develops standards that support data center networking (DCN),	Yes	Accepted		Applied
57	Joseph Levy	Disapprove	Editorial	43	5.3.2.7		6 center networking (DCN)	including Bridging enhancements."	Yes	Accepted		Applied
58	Joseph Levy	Disapprove	Editorial	0	O		Capitalization of Bridge to mean 802.1Q bridge. This is very poor way to differentiate between a generic bridge and a 802.1Q compliant bridge. There are issues when Bridge is at the beginning of a sentence (as both uses will use a capital B). This also makes the standard less readable, and prone to errors as 0 checking which "bridge" is intended can be difficult.	Replace all capital "B" bridges with "IEEE 802.1Q bridge", or clarify that a .1Q bridge is a compliant IEEE 802.1Q bridge.	Yes	Revised	Change "Bridge" to be "bridge" unless required by language requirements.	Applied
59	Joseph Levy	Disapprove	Technical	46	6.2		An error performance statement for wireless is added. But, the statement says no guarantee of service can be given. This is a strange statement as wireless is regularly used for services that require "guarantees" e.g. voice, video, and gaming. Should this statement 19 be revised?	delete: ", and no guarantee of service can be given"  Change the note to read:	Yes	Accepted	Change the note to read: "NOTE—Some network standards that are	Applied
60	Joseph Levy	Disapprove	Technical	40	8.2.1		The note could be clearer that other non-802 might 30 use MAC address as specified in this standard.	"NOTE—Other network standards that are not IEEE 802 standards might use MAC addresses that are compliant with this standard."	Yes	Revised	not IEEE 802 standards also use MAC addresses that are compliant with this standard."	Applied
00	Jooseph Levy	Disappiove	recinical	78	U.L. I	<del>                                     </del>	When SLAP is used it should ensure the unique	compliant with this standard.	100	1 CAISCA	Change: "enables" to be "enable" and	Applied
61	Joseph Levy	Disapprove	Technical	53	8.4.2	;	assignment of local MAC addresses, to enable the unique assignment.	Change: "enable" to "ensure"	Yes	Revised	combine the sentence with the previous paragraph.	Applied
62	Joseph Levy	Disapprove	Editorial	77	B.1		4 There is a typo in the foot note, "no" should be "now".	Should read "which is now part of the current"	Yes	Accepted		Applied
	Joseph Levy	Disapprove	Editorial		B.2		4 Missing article	Should read "which is now part of the current" for APs, the distribution system and a portal."	Yes	Accepted		Applied
64	Joseph Levy	Disapprove	Technical	44	5.3.3		In figure 8, all interconnects lines are labeled, e.g., 802.3, except for the connection between Bridge S and its end station.	Label the link between Bridge S and its end station with 802.3.	Yes	Accepted		Applied
65	Joseph Levy	Disapprove	Technical	78	B.2		IEEE 802.11 STAs follow four general connection models. The models are: peer-to-peer, infrastructure, mesh, and general link (GLK). Add the description of 5 GLK.	Add a description of the 802.11 GLK interconnection model. Contribution to be provided.	Yes	Revised	Make the changes indicated in 11-23-1613-01.	Applied

66 J	oseph Levy	Disapprove	Technical	44	5.3.3		In figure 8, bridge K connects 802.11 end stations to the network, but 802.11 typically connects end station to a network via an AP that is connected by the DS to a potal that connects to the network.	Add a "box" between the bridge K and the 802.11 end stations that contains an AP, the DS, and a portal, or append this box to bridge K.	Yes	Revised	Surround K and L with a circle and add a circle to the key that says "wireless interface". Add a sentence at the end of the paragraph that says "The wireless interfaces shown in Figure 8 are defined in each of the listed standards. For example, a discussion of the 802 11 architecture is given in Annex B.2" (see CID 37)	
67 C	Catherine Berger	MEC	Editorial	0			Permission letters for borrowed content	Copyright permission letters for borrowed text (including definitions), tables, and figures shall be submitted to IEEE prior to the start of ballot. Submit all copyright permission letters to your OPM Program Manager.		Revised	None of the text (including definitions), tables, and figures have been borrowed and require copyright permission letters.	Applied
68 0	Catherine Berger	MEC	Editorial	١ ،			Contributor Licensing Agreements (CLAs)	CLAs are required from all contributors if the draft incorporates OS software developed by the WG.		Revised	The draft does not incorporate OS software and so no CLAs are required.	Applied
	Catherine Berger	MEC	Editorial	0			Link to OS files	OS text and a link to the OS files on the platform must be included on page 2 of the draft before the draft can d to ballot.		Revised	The draft does not have an OS component and so no text or link is required to be added.	
	Catherine Berger	MEC	Editorial	0			IPR audit	Successful completion of the IPR Audit on all incorporated OS software developed by the WG must be verified by the OSCM.		Revised	No OS software was developed by the WG and so and IPR audit is not required.	1
	Catherine Berger	MEC	Editorial	0			Words making explicit or implicit guarantees should be modified if there is a possibility that unforeseen situations or circumstances may alter an outcome. "Ensure" might be changed to "help ensure," and "to prevent" might be changed to "to reduce."	Please review your draft and remove implicit guarantees, if necessary.		Revised	The draft will be reviewed for any explicit or implicit guarantees.	Applied
	Catherine Berger	MEC	Editorial	0			References to commercial equipment or products in a standard shall be generic and shall not include trademarks or other proprietary designations.	IEEE standards shall not include terms or conditions that are primarily contractual or commercial in nature, as opposed to technical or scientific in nature.		Revised	The standard has only generic references to commercial equipment or products.	Applied
	Catherine Berger	MEC	Editorial	0			Drafts containing a registration of objects shall be submitted to the IEEE Registration Authority (IEEE RA) for mandatory coordination. The text containing the registration information should be highlighted in	Even though this is a revision, you should submit it to the registration authority for review.		Revised	The draft will be submitted for the IEEE RAC for review.	Applied
74 C	Catherine Berger	MEC	Editorial	23	1.3	24	A Word usage subclause shall appear in Clause 1 of the draft. It shall be either 1.3 after 1.2 Purpose; or, if the draft does not contain a Purpose subclause, as 1.2 after 1.1 Scope.	For this draft, please add as Subclause 1.3. Mandatory test Mandatory test The Word usage subclause shall consist of the following text with the following footnotes: The word shall indicates mandatory requirements strictly to be followed in order to conform to the standard and from which no deviation is permitted (shall equals is required to). The word should indicates that among several possibilities one is recommended as particularly suitable, without mentioning or excluding others; or that a certain course of action is preferred but not necessarily required (should equals is recommended that),1  The word may is used to indicate a course of action permissible within the limits of the standard (may equals is permitted to).2  The word can is used for statements of possibility and capability, whether material, physical, or causal (can equals is able to).  1 The use of the word must is deprecated and cannot be used when stating mandatory requirements, must is used only to describe unavoidable situations.  2 The use of will is deprecated and cannot be used when stating mandatory requirements, will is only used in statements to ffact.		Accepted		Applied
7410	odurerine Deryel	WILU .	Luitorial	23	1.3	24	IEEE SA uses language and terminology that are in compliance with the IEEE Nondiscrimination Policy. The IEEE Nondiscrimination Policy and the fund at https://www.ieee.org/about/corporate/governance/p9-/. In addition to the IEEE Nondiscrimination Policy, on 3 December 2020, the IEEE SASB passed a			Accepted		гррпец
75 C	Catherine Berger	MEC	Editorial	0			resolution that can be found in 10.5 of the IEEE Standards Style Manual.	Please avoid use of the following terms: master/slave, blacklist, and whitelist.		Accepted		Applied
76 C	Catherine Berger	MEC	Editorial	0			Quality of line art and photos shall comply with minimum requirements for print reproduction. Graphics requirements are outlined in Clause 17 of the IEEE Standards Style Manual.	Separate electronic files of figures shall be supplied (unless created in Microsoft® Word® or Adobe® FrameMaker®).		Accepted		Applied