CiD	Commenter	Vote	Category	Page	Sub-clause	Line #	Comment	Proposed Change	Must Be 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
2	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
4	Jessy Rouyer	Disapprove	Editorial	48	7.2.3	22	"OMG", "Object Management Group", "UML", and "unified modeling language" are used as is. These 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.	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 Group®, OMG®, UML® and Unified Modeling Language™ are either registered trademarks or trademarks of Object Management Group, Inc. in the United States and/or other countries."	Yes	Accepted		Applied
5	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
6	Jessy Rouyer	Disapprove	Editorial	63	9.2.5	18	Figure 15 includes "Ethertype" with outdated capitalization.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
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.	Align the current incorporation of P802f in P802-REVc with P802f draft 2.4, namely per https://www.ieee802.org/1/files/private/802-f-drafts/d2/802f-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 88-7B (homeplug) from "IETF RFC 8519" to "INT51X1 datasheet". 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-BB-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 "HomePlug AV Specification". Reflect this change in 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 "QNX - Quantum 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
10	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	1		10	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 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.	Delete the word "Architecture" from the title.	Yes	Rejected	The title is required to match the title in the PAR. The title in the draft matches the title in the PAR.	Applied
11	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	33	4.4	4	Two of the standards under 802.16 have obsolete.	Delete the citation of 802.16.1 and 802.16.2. Delete the citations from Annex D as well.	Yes	Accepted		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"	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	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 networks.	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: 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 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. P25L8: bridge: A functional unit that interconnects two or more bridgeable IEEE 802 networks…	Applied
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 defintiion 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

17	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	30	4.1	3	Clause 4, by virtue of its title, should cover the family of IEEE standards. However, nearly every paragraph of 4.1 and 4.2 describes properties of IEEE 802 networks, a category that excludes some networks built according to IEEE 802 standards.	Generalize Clause 4 to describe the entire family of IEEE standards. Isolate the material specific to IEEE 802 networks in Clause 6.	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: 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 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. P25L8: bridge: A functional unit that interconnects two or more bridgeable IEEE 802 networks…	Applied
18	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	49	8.2.1	28	The limitation to IEEE 802 networks is irelevant.	Generalize the sentence 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. Note that here (and elsewhere in the draft) the term station will need to be generalized because its definition in 3.1 refers to "end station, which is only one in an IEEE 802 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: 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 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. P25L8: bridge: A functional unit that interconnects two or more bridgeable IEEE 802 networks…	Applied

19	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	49	8.2.2	35	The limitation to IEEE 802 networks is irelevant. The RA responsibility is not restricted to addresses in IEEE 802 networks.	Generalize the sentence so that it applies to a MAC addresses regardless of whether used in an IEEE 802 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: 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 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. P25L8: bridge: A functional unit that interconnects two or more bridgeable IEEE 802 networks…	Applied
20	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	50	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: 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 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. P25L8: bridge: A functional unit that interconnects two or more bridgeable IEEE 802 networks…	Applied

21	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	51	8.2.2	4	The limitation to IEEE 802 networks is irelevant.	Generalize the sentence 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: 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 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. P25L8: bridge: A functional unit that interconnects two or more bridgeable IEEE 802 networks…	Applied
22	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	53	8.4.1	10	The limitation to IEEE 802 networks is irelevant.	Generalize the sentence 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: 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 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. P25L8: bridge: A functional unit that interconnects two or more bridgeable IEEE 802 networks…	Applied

23	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	58	8.6	14	It's true that Clause 5 is limited to IEEE 802 networks, but this should be corrected.	Correct the sentence to accurately describe Clause 5 once generatlized.	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: 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 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. P25L8: bridge: A functional unit that interconnects two or more bridgeable IEEE 802 networks…	Applied
24	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	58	8.6	14	"IEEE Std 802 network", used on lines 14 and 15, is undefined. Is it the same as "IEEE Std 802 network"?	Replace "IEEE Std 802 network" with a defined term.	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: 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 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. P25L8: bridge: A functional unit that interconnects two or more bridgeable IEEE 802 networks…	Applied

25	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	58	8.6	15	The three limitations to IEEE 802 networks in this paragraph are irelevant.	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: 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 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. P25L8: bridge: A functional unit that interconnects two or more bridgeable IEEE 802 networks…	Applied
26	Roger Marks	Disapprove	Technical	38	5.2.2	16	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 802.1AC. 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 EPD and LPD with reference to encoding.	Introduce terms to differentiate two encoding types ("Length/Type encoding" and "LSAP encoding").	Yes	Revised	Implement changes specified in IEEE 802.1-23-0027-00-Mntg with the change to the first sentence in the paragraph in 5.2.2 “LSAP addresses …, 9.4, EPD.” to be the paragraph “LSAP encoding supports LPD, allowing the decoding of LSAP addresses. LSAP also supports EPD using the RFC 1042 form of SNAP, as described in 9.4.”	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." It is therefore important that the standard provide a normative descrtipion.	Change Annex G to be normative.	Yes	Revised	Revised: Replace Annex G with 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	Disapprove	Technical	53	8.3	3	The sentence "Instead, traffic between 64-bit and 48-bit MAC addressed networks needs to be routed at a layer above the DLL." is misleading. In practice Network Interface Cards/Controllers (NIC) of 64-bit and 48-bit are not mixed in the same network, because it produces communication problems such as collision. A 48-bit NIC is built to send and receive 48-bit MAC addresses, hence 64-bit MAC addresses will be cut-off, losing global uniqueness, and vice-versa. This is not solved by rerouting traffic above the DLL. Moreover, there is traffic at DLL. A possible solution is to use a multi-NIC controller, 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	0	0	0	No comment		No	Accepted		Applied
32	Mark Hamilton	Disapprove	Editorial	35	0	0	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
33	Mark Hamilton	Disapprove	Editorial	41	5.3.2.3	25	5.3.2.3 claims there are two specifications that are key. The two should be described in separated paragrpahs, so this can be understood more easily.	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 802.1Q specifies SPB..." through end of that para	No	Accepted		Applied
34	Mark Hamilton	Disapprove	Editorial	55	8.4.4.1	4	Typo "its" -> "bits"	"its" -> "bits"	Yes	Accepted		Applied

35	Mark Hamilton	Disapprove	Editorial	25	3.1	17	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 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	44	5.3.2.8	1	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 doamin. 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”	Applied
38	Mark Hamilton	Disapprove	Technical	43	5.3.2.8	31	Bridge S is not combining an 802.16 network.	Remove S from "S, T and U".	Yes	Accepted		Applied
39	Mark Hamilton	Disapprove	Editorial	55	8.4.4.1	30	Should this "For more information..."?	Change "More" to "For more"	Yes	Accepted		Applied
40	Mark Hamilton	Disapprove	Editorial	58	8.6	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 editorial 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?	Replace B.5 with 802.11's Figure 4-25, if possible.	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	In the second model (of B.2), the AP and DS also coordinate for communications via a potal to non-IEEE 802.11 networks.	Add to end of the last sentence of this paragraph, "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 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. 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.	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.	Suggest changing the sentence to read: "This standard 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 (PANs), and regional area networks (RANs)."	Yes	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	Disapprove	Editorial	27	3.2	15	DLL should follow DCN in the list.	Switch the list order for DLL and DCN.	Yes	Accepted		Applied
46	Joseph Levy	Disapprove	Editorial	27	3.2	39	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.	Applied
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	4.1	4	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	4.1	12	New sentences describing scheduled frame transmission were added. This sentence states that the scheduled timing is "network wide", I 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.”	Applied

51	Joseph Levy	Disapprove	Technical	30	4.1	40	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 different defined term used.	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
52	Joseph Levy	Disapprove	Technical	31	4.1	33	What does added the phrase ", which is typically a constantly changing environment" add to this sentence.	delete: ", which is typically a constantly changing environment" add to this sentence"	Yes	Accepted		Applied
53	Joseph Levy	Disapprove	Editorial	31	4.1	33	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
54	Joseph Levy	Disapprove	Editorial	31	4.1	32	Missing article	Change: "solutions address challenges" To: "solutions address the challenges"	Yes	Accepted		Applied
55	Joseph Levy	Disapprove	Technical	42	5.3.2.6	22	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 delay variation, and extremely low packet loss. Also promises future development should not included in an IEEE specification.	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 features are provided in:"	Yes	Revised	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 802.3 standard.	Applied
56	Joseph Levy	Disapprove	Editorial	42	5.3.2.6	30	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.	Correct the [Bx] references.	Yes	Accepted		Applied
57	Joseph Levy	Disapprove	Editorial	43	5.3.2.7	6	What is meant by: "…. a series of standards and Bridging enhancements ….". 802.1 provides standards that provide bridging enhancement for data center networking (DCN)	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), including Bridging enhancements."	Yes	Accepted		Applied
58	Joseph Levy	Disapprove	Editorial	0	0	0	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 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	19	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 be revised?	delete: ", and no guarantee of service can be given"	Yes	Accepted		Applied
60	Joseph Levy	Disapprove	Technical	49	8.2.1	30	The note could be clearer that other non-802 might use MAC address as specified in this standard.	Change the note to read: "NOTE—Other network standards that are not IEEE 802 standards might use MAC addresses that are compliant with this standard."	Yes	Revised	Change the note to read: "NOTE—Some network standards that are not IEEE 802 standards also use MAC addresses that are compliant with this standard."	Applied
61	Joseph Levy	Disapprove	Technical	53	8.4.2	30	When SLAP is used it should ensure the unique assignment of local MAC addresses, to enable the unique assignment.	Change: "enable" to "ensure"	Yes	Revised	Change: “enables” to be “enable” and 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
63	Joseph Levy	Disapprove	Editorial	79	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	1	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	5	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 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	Joseph Levy	Disapprove	Technical	44	5.3.3	1	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 portal 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)	Applied
67	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	Catherine Berger	MEC	Editorial	0			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
69	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.	Applied
70	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.	Applied
71	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
72	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
73	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 the draft, and the clause should be noted in the email to the IEEE RA.	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	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 text 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 of fact.		Accepted		Applied
75	Catherine Berger	MEC	Editorial	0			IEEE SA uses language and terminology that are in compliance with the IEEE Nondiscrimination Policy. The IEEE Nondiscrimination Policy can be found at https://www.ieee.org/about/corporate/governance/p9-2 . In addition to the IEEE Nondiscrimination Policy, on 3 December 2020, the IEEE SASB passed a 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	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