name	comment number	vote	page	sub clause	line number	type	comment	proposed change	adopted resolution	accept, reject or counter
Gilb, James	Gilb1	neg	6	4	39	Technical	DSSS and ERP-DSSS are used interchangeably in the draft to mean the same thing. This is confusing because the implication is that the ERP-DSSS is somehow different from DSSS, but the draft does not indicate the manner in which the two differ.	Since this draft does not modify the DSSS or CCK portions, just use the abbreviation DSSS or CCK	counter - 19.1.2 indicates 4 items of difference between DSSS/CCK and ERP-DSSS/CCK, so the two terms do not mean the same thing - however, there are cases where the terms have been incorrectly used - these locations need to be changed - the editor shall examine all occurrences of DSSS/CCK and determine which of the two (or in some cases, both) terms shall be used	counter
Yee, Jung	Yee1	No	6	4	38	Technical	Remove optional modes	Delete line 38	Reject - the commentor does not provide any technical justification for the comment. The optional mode does provide a mechanism for backwards compatibility, as was required by the PAR.	reject
Yee, Jung	Yee2	No	6	4	39	Technical	Remove optional modes	Delete line 39	Reject - the commentor does not provide any technical justification for the comment. The optional mode does provide a mechanism for backwards compatibility, as was required by the PAR.	reject
Gilb, James	Gilb26	neg	12	9.6	40	Technical	The last phrase is not a sentence and so does not indicate that the calculations are defined in the specified locations.	Change ', both defined in ...' to be, 'The calculation method of the TXTIME duration is defined in ...'	counter - agreed that sentence is incorrect - alternate resolution: instruct editor to remove the period which appears after (see 10.4.7) in the last sentence of 9.6	counter

Gilb, James	Gilb7	neg	8	7.3.1.4	7	Technical	Adding the word 'optional' is not necessary and is confusing. The Short Preamble is not an option in this draft, it is mandatory.	Delete the addition of the word 'optional'.	reject - the word optional was added to reflect the nature of the newly added capability bits, such as short slot, which represent optional features, clearly, the term does not have to apply to all of the capability bits, and furthermore the short preamble bit is optional for some phys	reject
Levesque,Daniel	Levesque2	No	9	7.3.1.4	6,7,8,9	Technical	Following statement " If a STA that does not support the short slot time associate, the AP shall use long time slot beginning at the first beacon…." Implies a reassociation of existing STA's…	Indicate clearly if a reassociation is required when switching between short/long preamble.	reject - STA are required to monitor changes in the received short slot capability bit as described in other places in this clause	reject
Levesque,Daniel	Levesque4	No	9	7.3.1.4	6	Technical	Incorrect statement: "If a STA that does not support short slot time associates, the AP shall use long slot time beginning at the first beacon subsequent to the association of the long slot time"	Correct with following statement: "If a STA that does not support short slot time **attempts to** associates, the AP **can optionally** use long slot time beginning at the first beacon subsequent to the association of the long slot time"	reject - the text cited correctly describes the desired behavior - the AP need only modify the BSS-wide slot-time directive in the case that long-only STA actually associates -- There are multiple possible interpretations of what the commentor is asking for: 1. the commetor may wish that an AP can use long slot because the AP believes that, even though the STA was rejected for association, the STA may be in the area, and therefore, the AP may want to use long slot 2. the commentor may be wishing to allow the BSS to remain at short slot, even though the long-only STA successfully associated -- In the first case the restriction indicated in the clause does not disallow the AP from switching to long slot at any time. Example, if all associated STA are short-capable, the AP can still direct the entire BSS to use long slots. In the second case, the current behavior reflects the fairest possible sharing of the network, which allows legacy devices to obtain the performance which they are accustomed to expect from a legacy BSS association.	reject

Levesque,Daniel	Levesque8	No	9	7.3.1.4	6,7,8,9	Technical	Dynamically switching between long and short preable will affect the previously admitted TXOPS with the 802.11e Qos.	Investigate and resolve the impact with Task Group E	reject - TGE QOS admitted flows must deal with a number of dynamic situations, including, but not limited to: rate selection changes, interference from non-802.11 devices and noise sources, overlapping BSS issues, legacy STAs, range issues, etc. TGE QOS features must be able to adapt to the already changing environment.	reject
Yee, Jung	Yee3	No	8	7.3.1.4	11	Technical	Remove optional modes	Delete DSSS-OFDM	Reject - the commentor does not provide any technical justification for the comment. The optional mode does provide a mechanism for backwards compatibility, as was required by the PAR.	reject
Yee, Jung	Yee4	No	8	7.3.1.4	16	Technical	Remove optional modes	Remove DSSS-OFDM from figure 27	Reject - the commentor does not provide any technical justification for the comment. The optional mode does provide a mechanism for backwards compatibility, as was required by the PAR.	reject
Yee, Jung	Yee5	No	8	7.3.1.4	37	Technical	Remove optional modes	Remove lines 37 thru 46	Reject - the commentor does not provide any technical justification for the comment. The optional mode does provide a mechanism for backwards compatibility, as was required by the PAR.	reject
Yee, Jung	Yee6	No	9	7.3.1.4	6	Technical	Allow ERP-OFDM only BSS	Change "shall" to "may"	counter - The draft already allows ERP-OFDM only BSS operation: Nothing precludes the AP from rejecting the association and thereby enforcing an ERP-OFDM BSS. Further, an AP may set its basic rate set to be exclusively composed of ERP-OFDM rates, which accomplishes the same effect.	counter

Gilb, James	Gilb11	neg	9	7.3.1.9	26	Technical	The three status codes do not contribute to interoperability. Instead they allow an AP to create an artificial non-interoperability. Any STA that supports the mandatory rates should be allowed to join a BSS. The STA will still be able to efficiently exch	Delete the additions to 7.3.1.9.	reject - the ability to create a BSS with any given set of minimum features as a requirement for association has existed in previous 802.11 standards, (even allowing for non specified reason for refusal to associate) and is viewed as an important tool for bridging between backwards-compatible situations and exclusive-membership, high-throughput networks.	reject
Yee, Jung	Yee7	No	9	7.3.1.9	26	Technical	Remove optional modes	Delete line 26	Reject - the commentor does not provide any technical justification for the comment. The optional mode does provide a mechanism for backwards compatibility, as was required by the PAR.	reject
Yee, Jung	Yee8	No	9	7.3.1.9	27	Technical	Remove optional modes	Delete line 27	Reject - the commentor does not provide any technical justification for the comment. The optional mode does provide a mechanism for backwards compatibility, as was required by the PAR.	reject
Gilb, James	Gilb17	neg	10	7.3.2.13	20	Technical	The protection mechanisms provided in the standard are central to the claim later on that this ammendment will coexist with STAs and BSSs that are compliant to previous revisions of the draft. However, if these protection methods are optional, then any c	Make the use of protection mechanisms mandatory if a NonERP STA joins the BSS or for overlapping NonERP BSSs.	counter - see resolution for comment row 21 of the clause 19 tab	counter
Gilb, James	Gilb12	neg	9	7.3.2.2	42	Technical	Line references a field that does not exist.	Change 'capability field' to be 'Capabilities Information field'	counter - change "capability field" to "capability information field"	counter
Yee, Jung	Yee9	No	9	7.3.2.2	42	Technical	Remove optional modes	Delete lines 42 thru 45 describing optional modes	Reject - the commentor does not provide any technical justification for the comment. The optional mode does provide a mechanism for backwards compatibility, as was required by the PAR.	reject

Levesque,Daniel	Levesque1	No	11	9.2.11	27	Technical	"suitable duration" is too ambiguous. This statement will lead to implementation which violates the fairness access to the WM.	Specify “suitable duration” and/or provide clarification such as “suitable duration in accordance to section 7.2.1.2….”	counter - remove the word "suitable" from the cited clause.	counter
Gilb, James	Gilb36	neg	16	19.2	29	technical	The list of allowed data rates is wrong. 1 and 2 Mb/s are not valid CCK rates and 5.5 and 11 Mb/s are not valid DSSS rates.	Change it to read 'DSSS: 1 and 2' new line 'CCK: 5.5, 11'	**Counter.** Editor should split the list of rates into two lines. The first is ERP-DSSS: 1 and 2 Mbps and the second line is ERP-CCK: 5.5 and 11 Mbps	Counter
Gilb, James	Gilb37	neg	17	19.2	7	technical	The abbreviation 'ERP-DSSS' is used here, but it probably should be just DSSS	Change all occurances of ERP DSSS to DSSS or clearly define the differences between the two abbreviations. Currently, the usage of these terms appears to be interchangeable. The same comment applies to any occurrances of ERP-CCK.	**Reject.** Subclause 19.1.2 defines the terms ERP-DSS and ERP-CCK.	Reject
Gilb, James	Gilb38	neg	17	19.2	7	technical	The list of allowed data rates is wrong. 1 and 2 Mb/s are not valid CCK rates and 5.5 and 11 Mb/s are not valid DSSS rates.	Change it to read 'DSSS: 1 and 2' new line 'CCK: 5.5, 11'	**Counter**. Editor should split the list of rates into two lines. The first is ERP-DSSS: 1 and 2 Mbps and the second line is ERP-CCK: 5.5 and 11 Mbps	Counter
Yee, Jung	Yee14	No	16	19.2	29	Technical	Remove optional modes	Remove ER-PBCC and DSSS-OFDM references from figure 19.2-1	**Reject.** Throughout the development of the draft, TGg has decided to keep both optional modulation modes. The ER-PBCC modulation allows for higher data rates using the same spectral shape as existing 802.11b systems. The DSSS-OFDM modulation allows for the same data rates as ERP-OFDM without the need for protection mechanisms to interoperate with legacy 802.11b equipment.	Reject

Yee, Jung	Yee15	No	17	19.2	7	Technical	Remove optional modes	Remove ER-PBCC and DSSS-OFDM references from figure 19.2-2	**Reject.** Throughout the development of the draft, TGg has decided to keep both optional modulation modes. The ER-PBCC modulation allows for higher data rates using the same spectral shape as existing 802.11b systems. The DSSS-OFDM modulation allows for the same data rates as ERP-OFDM without the need for protection mechanisms to interoperate with legacy 802.11b equipment.	Reject
Gilb, James	Gilb63	neg	28	19.5	38	technical	The abbreviation 'ERP-DSSS' is used here, but it should be just DSSS	Change to 'DSSS' here and in line 46 and throughout this sub-clause.	**Reject.** The modualtion types ERP-DSSS and ERP-CCK are largely identical to DSSS and CCK. However, there are some minor differences and these are described in 19.1.2. In this section of the draft, the appropriate modulation is ERP-DSSS.	Reject
Yee, Jung	Yee29	No	29	19.6	23	Technical	Remove optional modes	Delete clause 19.6 and all subclauses	**Reject.** Throughout the development of the draft, TGg has decided to keep both optional modulation modes. The ER-PBCC modulation allows for higher data rates using the same spectral shape as existing 802.11b systems. The DSSS-OFDM modulation allows for the same data rates as ERP-OFDM without the need for protection mechanisms to interoperate with legacy 802.11b equipment.	Reject

Yee, Jung	Yee30	No	29	19.7	52	Technical	Remove optional modes	Delete clause 19.7 and all subclauses	**Reject.** Throughout the development of the draft, TGg has decided to keep both optional modulation modes. The ER-PBCC modulation allows for higher data rates using the same spectral shape as existing 802.11b systems. The DSSS-OFDM modulation allows for the same data rates as ERP-OFDM without the need for protection mechanisms to interoperate with legacy 802.11b equipment.	Reject
Yee, Jung	Yee10	No	13	10.4.4	27	Technical	Remove optional modes	Remove DATA_RATE 66 and MODULATION CODEs 1 and 2	**Reject.** Throughout the development of the draft, TGg has decided to keep both optional modulation modes. The ER-PBCC modulation allows for higher data rates using the same spectral shape as existing 802.11b systems. The DSSS-OFDM modulation allows for the same data rates as ERP-OFDM without the need for protection mechanisms to interoperate with legacy 802.11b equipment.	Reject
Yee, Jung	Yee11	No	14	19.1.1	33	Technical	Remove optional modes	Delete lines 33 thru 35	**Reject.** Throughout the development of the draft, TGg has decided to keep both optional modulation modes. The ER-PBCC modulation allows for higher data rates using the same spectral shape as existing 802.11b systems. The DSSS-OFDM modulation allows for the same data rates as ERP-OFDM without the need for protection mechanisms to interoperate with legacy 802.11b equipment.	Reject

Gilb, James	Gilb30	neg	15	19.1.2	4 and 13	technical	The reduced maximum input signal power is not consistent with typical usage of these devices. It will become increasingly common for STAs to be closer to Aps, and with the advent of side-stream for TGe, it will be possible for two STAs to be very close w	Change the maximum input received signal power to be -10 dBm so that it is the same as for clause 18 STAs.	**Reject.** The maximum input signal level was relaxed to simplify the design of 802.11g radios. The 802.11a standard allows -30 dBm maximum signal level and increasing the level to -10 dBm would require 802.11g devices to cover a much larger dynamic range. This greatly complicates the design of AGC algorithms. Also, it should be noted that this is the minimum requirement. Manufacturers can provide larger dynamic ranges if they feel this gives a competitive advantage.	Reject
Gilb, James	Gilb31	neg	15	19.1.2	6	technical	The locked clock requirement does not necessarily provide any information regarding the relationship between the transmit center frequency error and the symbol timing error. While there is a relationship for integer-N synthesizers, a fractional-N synthesizer can be programmed to compensate for errors in the crystal for reduced cost. In this case, the frequency is derived from the same reference oscillator as required in the draft, yet the receiver cannot make any assumptions concerning the relationship between frequency and symbol timing error. The key issue is not that they are derived from the same frequency source, rather that the symbol and frequency error are the same in ppm. The current draft does not create this requirement.	Allow STAs to set the locked clock bit if they wish. The bit shall be set if the frequency and symbol timing are derived from the same reference and the error in the frequency and the symbol timing is the same in ppm. Otherwise, the STA shall set the bit to indicate that the clocks are not locked. That way, a receiver will be warned that a particular transmitting STA will not have frequency and timing errors that are related in a known manner (e.g. A faster XTAL gives higher frequency and shorter symbol intervals, which would not necessarily be true for a frac-N synthesizer).	**Counter.** The editor should specify in Subclause 19.4.7.2 and 19.4.7.3 that the center frequency and symbol clock must be locked and that this means that the error in ppm for the frequency and timing shall be the same. In this case, there is a fixed relationship between the center frequency error and symbol timing error.	Counter

Gilb, James	Gilb32	neg	15	19.1.2	28	technical	The paragraph claims that coexistence is designed into the standard, yet one of the key parts, the protection methods, are optional, not mandatory.	Require that the protection mechanisms are required whenever any NonERP STA joins the BSS or if there is an overlapping NonERP BSS.	**Counter.** The draft has been changed so that protection mechanisms are required whenever a NonERP STA associates with the BSS. To minimize the impact on throughput, protection mechansims are not required in the case of overlapping nonERP BSS.	Counter
Gilb, James	Gilb33	neg	15	19.1.2	28	technical	This paragraph is a poor attempt to address the important issue of coexistence. A significant amount of work has been put into coexistence modeling, strategies and mechanisms for 802.11 and other IEEE wireless standards. This standard needs to address how it will interoperate with legacy 802.11 FHSS BSSs as well as 802.15.1 piconets. All other 802 wireless standards in development have devoted considerable effort to addressing this issue.	Expand this paragraph into an entire clause that describes in detail how the listed mechanisms will or will not help with coexistence with other 802 wireless standard. Annex E provides a start in this direction, but it does not cover enough information. Adopt the coexistence enhancements proposed by 802.15.2 to assist with 802.15.1 coexistence. Provide an anlysis of the degredation in throughput when ERP STAs and BSSs are collocated with: 802.11 clause 15 and clause 18 STAs, 802.11 clause 14 STAs and 802.15.1 devices. Text for 802.15.1 coexistence based on the work of 802.15.2 has been proposed to the TG previously. The coexistence statement should indicate what networks are allowed to operate in the same operation area, what wireless networks should not be allowed to operate in the same operational area and an estimate of the reduction in throughput from STAs in different channels.	**Reject.** The task group recognizes that coexistence is an important issue. Relative to the current 802.11b systems, we are not aware of any new coexistence issues that will arise due to the introduction of 802.11g. As such, we do not believe there are any coexistence problems that are not covered by the current draft. If there are such problems, the recommended practices of 802.15.2 should mitigate the impact. Further, the requested data on the impact and performance is not needed for the design and implementation of interoperable devices. It is merely informative for deployment of W-LAN devices.	Reject

Yee, Jung	Yee12	No	15	19.1.2	17	Technical	Remove optional modes	Delete lines 17 thru 26	**Reject.** Throughout the development of the draft, TGg has decided to keep both optional modulation modes. The ER-PBCC modulation allows for higher data rates using the same spectral shape as existing 802.11b systems. The DSSS-OFDM modulation allows for the same data rates as ERP-OFDM without the need for protection mechanisms to interoperate with legacy 802.11b equipment.	Reject
Yee, Jung	Yee13	No	15	19.1.2	30	Technical	Remove optional modes	Remove ER-PBCC and DSSS-OFDM reference	**Reject.** Throughout the development of the draft, TGg has decided to keep both optional modulation modes. The ER-PBCC modulation allows for higher data rates using the same spectral shape as existing 802.11b systems. The DSSS-OFDM modulation allows for the same data rates as ERP-OFDM without the need for protection mechanisms to interoperate with legacy 802.11b equipment.	Reject
Gilb, James	Gilb34	neg	16	19.1.4	2	technical	The protection mechanisms do not assist in interoperability, rather they can improve coexistence. However, because these are optional, the statement in this paragraph is not true. If the AP ignores NonERP STAs, they will suffer reduced performance. If the traffic is low, then there is no penalty in use the protection mechanisms. On the other hand, if the traffic is high, then the protection methods are required to enable legacy STAs equal access to the WM.	Make the use of protection mechanisms mandatory if a NonERP STA joins the BSS or for overlapping NonERP BSSs.	**Counter.** The draft has been changed so that protection mechanisms are required whenever a NonERP STA associates with the BSS. To minimize the impact on throughput, protection mechansims are not required in the case of overlapping nonERP BSS.	Counter

Yee, Jung	Yee16	No	18	19.3.2	12	Technical	Remove optional modes	Remove ER-PBCC and DSSS-OFDM references from lines 12 thru 17	**Reject.** Throughout the development of the draft, TGg has decided to keep both optional modulation modes. The ER-PBCC modulation allows for higher data rates using the same spectral shape as existing 802.11b systems. The DSSS-OFDM modulation allows for the same data rates as ERP-OFDM without the need for protection mechanisms to interoperate with legacy 802.11b equipment.	Reject
Gilb, James	Gilb42	neg	18	19.3.2.1	39	technical	The locked clock requirement does not necessarily provide any information regarding the relationship between the transmit center frequency error and the symbol timing error. While there is a relationship for integer-N synthesizers, a fractional-N synthesizer can be programmed to compensate for errors in the crystal for reduced cost. In this case, the frequency is derived from the same reference oscillator as required in the draft, yet the receiver cannot make any assumptions concerning the relationship between frequency and symbol timing error. The key issue is not that they are derived from the same frequency source, rather that the symbol and frequency error are the same in ppm. The current draft does not create this requirement.	Allow STAs to set the locked clock bit if they wish. The bit shall be set if the frequency and symbol timing are derived from the same reference and the error in the frequency and the symbol timing is the same in ppm. Otherwise, the STA shall set the bit to indicate that the clocks are not locked. That way, a receiver will be warned that a particular transmitting STA will not have frequency and timing errors that are related in a known manner (e.g. A faster XTAL gives higher frequency and shorter symbol intervals, which would not necessarily be true for a frac-N synthesizer). Alternatively, delete the bit for ERP PHYs and keep it as reserved. It currently does not provide reliable information.	**Counter.** The editor should specify in Subclause 19.4.7.2 and 19.4.7.3 that the center frequency and symbol clock must be locked and that this means that the error in ppm for the frequency and timing shall be the same. In this case, there is a fixed relationship between the center frequency error and symbol timing error.	Counter

Yee, Jung	Yee17	No	18	19.3.2.1	19	Technical	Remove optional modes	Delete clause 19.3.2.1	**Reject.** Throughout the development of the draft, TGg has decided to keep both optional modulation modes. The ER-PBCC modulation allows for higher data rates using the same spectral shape as existing 802.11b systems. The DSSS-OFDM modulation allows for the same data rates as ERP-OFDM without the need for protection mechanisms to interoperate with legacy 802.11b equipment.	Reject
Yee, Jung	Yee18	No	19	19.3.2.1 .1	1	Technical	Remove optional modes	Delete clause 19.3.2.1.1	**Reject.** Throughout the development of the draft, TGg has decided to keep both optional modulation modes. The ER-PBCC modulation allows for higher data rates using the same spectral shape as existing 802.11b systems. The DSSS-OFDM modulation allows for the same data rates as ERP-OFDM without the need for protection mechanisms to interoperate with legacy 802.11b equipment.	Reject
Yee, Jung	Yee19	No	19	19.3.2.1 .2	6	Technical	Remove optional modes	Delete clause 19.3.2.1.2	**Reject.** Throughout the development of the draft, TGg has decided to keep both optional modulation modes. The ER-PBCC modulation allows for higher data rates using the same spectral shape as existing 802.11b systems. The DSSS-OFDM modulation allows for the same data rates as ERP-OFDM without the need for protection mechanisms to interoperate with legacy 802.11b equipment.	Reject

Yee, Jung	Yee20	No	20	19.3.2.2	4	Technical	Remove optional modes	Delete lines 4 thru 13	**Reject**. Throughout the development of the draft, TGg has decided to keep both optional modulation modes. The ER-PBCC modulation allows for higher data rates using the same spectral shape as existing 802.11b systems. The DSSS-OFDM modulation allows for the same data rates as ERP-OFDM without the need for protection mechanisms to interoperate with legacy 802.11b equipment.	Reject
Yee, Jung	Yee21	No	20	19.3.2.4	37	Technical	Remove optional modes	Delete clause 19.3.2.4 and all subclauses	**Reject.** Throughout the development of the draft, TGg has decided to keep both optional modulation modes. The ER-PBCC modulation allows for higher data rates using the same spectral shape as existing 802.11b systems. The DSSS-OFDM modulation allows for the same data rates as ERP-OFDM without the need for protection mechanisms to interoperate with legacy 802.11b equipment.	Reject
Yee, Jung	Yee22	No	21	19.3.2.5	33	Technical	Remove optional modes	Delete clause 19.3.2.5	**Reject.** Throughout the development of the draft, TGg has decided to keep both optional modulation modes. The ER-PBCC modulation allows for higher data rates using the same spectral shape as existing 802.11b systems. The DSSS-OFDM modulation allows for the same data rates as ERP-OFDM without the need for protection mechanisms to interoperate with legacy 802.11b equipment.	Reject

Yee, Jung	Yee23	No	22	19.3.3.1	27	Technical	Remove optional modes	Delete lines 27 thru 29	**Reject.** Throughout the development of the draft, TGg has decided to keep both optional modulation modes. The ER-PBCC modulation allows for higher data rates using the same spectral shape as existing 802.11b systems. The DSSS-OFDM modulation allows for the same data rates as ERP-OFDM without the need for protection mechanisms to interoperate with legacy 802.11b equipment.	Reject
Gilb, James	Gilb57	neg	23	19.3.3.2	37	technical	The PSDU does not start directly after the last chip of the CRC check for the 33 Mb/s mode. Instead there is an intervening 1 us of the clock switch section. The phase would have to be relative to that.	Change 'The phase of the first complex chip of the PSDU' to be 'The phase of the first complex chip of the 22 Mb/s PSDU' and add another sentence after this one that says 'The phase of the first complex chip of the 33 Mb/s PSDU shall be defined with respect to the phase of the last chip of the clock switch section, i.e., the last chip of the ReSync field.'	**Reject.** In order to simplify the implementation, the phase reference should be the last chip of the CRC check. This allows both the 22 Mbps mode and 33 Mbps mode to use the same procedure for establishing a phase reference.	Reject
O'Farrell	O'Farrell/4	neg	22	19.3.3.2	31	Technical	No compelling reason for the inclusion of the ER-PBCC option is given	Give a compelling reason for the inclusion of this option	**Reject.** Throughout the development of the draft, TGg has decided to keep both optional modulation modes. The ER-PBCC modulation provides implementers with a high rate waveform (22 Mbps and 33 Mbps) that uses the same spectral shape as existing 802.11b systems. In addition, ER-PBCC can be used without the need for protection mechanisms.	Reject

Yee, Jung	Yee24	No	22	19.3.3.2	31	Technical	Remove optional modes	Delete clause 19.3.3.2	**Reject.** Throughout the development of the draft, TGg has decided to keep both optional modulation modes. The ER-PBCC modulation allows for higher data rates using the same spectral shape as existing 802.11b systems. The DSSS-OFDM modulation allows for the same data rates as ERP-OFDM without the need for protection mechanisms to interoperate with legacy 802.11b equipment.	Reject
Fletcher, Darrell		aff	24	19.3.3.2	4	Technical	Indication of the 8PSK symbol in shown figure is not clear.	Designate the "{b2j,b2j-1}" as the referenced 2-bit 8PSK mode symbol.	**Counter.** The 2-bit value should be indexed as {b2j, b2j+1}. Editor is directed to make this change.	Counter
O'Farrell	O'Farrell/5	neg	25	19.3.3.4	6	Technical	No compelling reason for the inclusion of the DSSS-OFDM option is given	Give a compelling reason for the inclusion of this option	**Reject.** Throughout the development of the draft, TGg has decided to keep both optional modulation modes. The DSSS-OFDM mode provides a modulation that has nearly the same throughput as the mandatory ERP-OFDM modulation and does not require protection mechanisms.	Reject
Yee, Jung	Yee25	No	25	19.3.3.4	6	Technical	Remove optional modes	Delete clause 19.3.3.4 and all subclauses	**Reject.** Throughout the development of the draft, TGg has decided to keep both optional modulation modes. The ER-PBCC modulation allows for higher data rates using the same spectral shape as existing 802.11b systems. The DSSS-OFDM modulation allows for the same data rates as ERP-OFDM without the need for protection mechanisms to interoperate with legacy 802.11b equipment.	Reject

Yee, Jung	Yee26	No	26	19.3.4	16	Technical	Remove optional modes	Delete lines 16 thru 18	**Reject.** Throughout the development of the draft, TGg has decided to keep both optional modulation modes. The ER-PBCC modulation allows for higher data rates using the same spectral shape as existing 802.11b systems. The DSSS-OFDM modulation allows for the same data rates as ERP-OFDM without the need for protection mechanisms to interoperate with legacy 802.11b equipment.	Reject
Yee, Jung	Yee27	No	26	19.3.6	48	Technical	Remove optional modes	Remove DSSS-OFDM reference	**Reject.** Throughout the development of the draft, TGg has decided to keep both optional modulation modes. The ER-PBCC modulation allows for higher data rates using the same spectral shape as existing 802.11b systems. The DSSS-OFDM modulation allows for the same data rates as ERP-OFDM without the need for protection mechanisms to interoperate with legacy 802.11b equipment.	Reject
Yee, Jung	Yee28	No	27	19.3.6	2	Technical	Remove optional modes	Delete lines 2 thru 7	**Reject.** Throughout the development of the draft, TGg has decided to keep both optional modulation modes. The ER-PBCC modulation allows for higher data rates using the same spectral shape as existing 802.11b systems. The DSSS-OFDM modulation allows for the same data rates as ERP-OFDM without the need for protection mechanisms to interoperate with legacy 802.11b equipment.	Reject

Gilb, James	Gilb61	neg	28	19.4.7.2	24	technical	The locked clock requirement does not necessarily provide any information regarding the relationship between the transmit center frequency error and the symbol timing error. While there is a relationship for integer-N synthesizers, a fractional-N synthesizer can be programmed to compensate for errors in the crystal for reduced cost. In this case, the frequency is derived from the same reference oscillator as required in the draft, yet the receiver cannot make any assumptions concerning the relationship between frequency and symbol timing error. The key issue is not that they are derived from the same frequency source, rather that the symbol and frequency error are the same in ppm. The current draft does not create this requirement.	Delete the requirement to derive the TX and symbol frequencies from the same reference oscillator because it does not provide any information about the relative errors.	**Counter.** The editor should specify in Subclause 19.4.7.2 and 19.4.7.3 that the center frequency and symbol clock must be locked. In this case, there is a relationship between the center frequency error and symbol timing error.	Counter
Gilb, James	Gilb62	neg	28	19.4.7.3	29	technical	The sentence 'The transmit center ... (locked oscillators).' is redundant (this is probably the fourth or fifth time it is mentioned.)	Delete the sentence, this requirement has been adequately addressed elsewhere in the draft.	**Reject.** After reviewing the draft, it is our opinion that the statement is not redundant, but is repeated in the appropriate places.	Reject
O'Farrell	O'Farrell/2	neg	28	19.5.2	50	Technical	The clause describes how to make ACR measurements for the ERP-OFDM mode and the ERP-DSSS modes separately. No definition is given for mixed modes which operationally will occur.	Specify how ACR can be measured for all relevant mixed modes. Address the impact of the different spectral masks for the OFDM and DSSS modes	**Reject.** The task group feels that ACR test for the ERP-OFDM and ERP-DSSS are sufficient as written. That is, if a receiver can pass both of those requirements, it will be robust to interference in mixed modes as well.	Reject

Gilb, James	Gilb65	neg	29	19.5.3	12	technical	The reduced maximum input signal power is not consistent with typical usage of these devices. It will become increasingly common for STAs to be closer to Aps, and with the advent of side-stream for TGe, it will be possible for two STAs to be very close while communicating.	Change the maximum input received signal power to be -10 dBm so that it is the same as for clause 18 STAs.	**Reject.** The maximum input signal level was relaxed to simplify the design of 802.11g radios. The 802.11a standard allows -30 dBm maximum signal level and increasing the level to -10 dBm would require 802.11g devices to cover a much larger dynamic range. This greatly complicates the design of AGC algorithms. Also, it should be noted that this is the minimum requirement. Manufacturers can provide larger dynamic ranges if they feel this gives a competitive advantage.	Reject
Gilb, James	Gilb66	neg	29	19.5.4	18	technical	Re-using the spectral mask from 17.3.9.2 will cause coexistence problems with other 802.11b and 802.11g WLANs that are overlapping. While the 802.11a WLANs can easily find another channel on which to operate, the 802.11b/g WLANs only have 3 to choose from. Consequently, it is much more important in this standard to keep the out-of-channel emissions as low as possible. The PSD is allowed to be approximatley 10 dB higher at most of the frequency offset, much of which falls directly in the adjacent channel.	Either adopt the TX spectral mask of 18.4.7.3 or change the transmit spectral mask from that illustrated in Figure 120 of 17.3.9.2 such that the reduction in TX power does not stop at -40 dBc at a 30 MHz offset but rather reaches -50 dBc at the 30 MHz offset.	**Reject.** The spectral mask and its impact on the performance of 802.11 networks has been investigated and extensively discussed in previous meetings. Based on those discussions and investigations, we feel that the current masks and requirements are adequate. It is true that the mask are different. However, it has never been demonstrated that the relaxed mask used for 802.11g will create noticeable interference.	Reject

O'Farrell	O'Farrell/3	neg	30	19.7.2	21	Technical	The specification defines the use of the OFDM spectral mask in fig 120 of 17.3.9.6.2. This spectral mask is less tight than the DSSS/CCK spectral mask in fig 145 of 18.4.7.3. This implies that OFDM transmissions could cause excessive levels of ACI for DSS	The impact of dissimilar sprectral masks for the OFDM and DSSS/CCK modes should be clarified.	**Reject.** The spectral mask and its impact on the performance of 802.11 networks has been investigated and extensively discussed in previous meetings. Based on those discussions and investigations, we feel that the current masks and requirements are adequate. It is true that the mask are different. However, it has never been demonstrated that the relaxed mask used for 802.11g will create noticeable interference.	Reject
Yee, Jung	Yee31	No	44	19.8.3.2	6	Technical	Remove optional modes	Delete clause 19.8.3.2	**Reject.** Throughout the development of the draft, TGg has decided to keep both optional modulation modes. The ER-PBCC modulation allows for higher data rates using the same spectral shape as existing 802.11b systems. The DSSS-OFDM modulation allows for the same data rates as ERP-OFDM without the need for protection mechanisms to interoperate with legacy 802.11b equipment.	Reject
Levesque,Daniel	Levesque5	No	45	19.8.4	19	technical	Document Project P802.11g/D6.2 is missing the reference E-3 "See annex E-3"	Include reference E-3 in Project P802.11g/D6.2	**Counter.** Remove the reference to Annex E-3. This Annex was removed in a previous draft.	Counter

Yee, Jung	Yee32	No	46	19.9.4.3	42	Technical	Remove optional modes	Remove ER-PBCC and DSSS-OFDM references	**Reject.** Throughout the development of the draft, TGg has decided to keep both optional modulation modes. The ER-PBCC modulation allows for higher data rates using the same spectral shape as existing 802.11b systems. The DSSS-OFDM modulation allows for the same data rates as ERP-OFDM without the need for protection mechanisms to interoperate with legacy 802.11b equipment.	Reject
Yee, Jung	Yee33	No	51	A4.12	7	Technical	Remove optional modes	Remove ER-PBCC and DSSS-OFDM references	Throughout the letter ballot process, it has been agreed upon by the group that the options modes should remain as they added value to the overall draft	reject
Gilb, James	Gilb88	neg	57	Annex E	45	Technical	The protection recommendations in Annex E need to be moved in to the body of the draft and made normative. An ammendent to a standard should not allow implementers to make older STAs second class devices in the BSS. If a NonERP STA joins a BSS, the BSS n	Make Annex E normative and require that the presence of a NonERP STA will cause the AP to set the Use_Protection bit to 1	reject. It has been the position of TGg throughout the letter balloting process that this should remain a recommended practice rather than normative.	reject
Yee, Jung	Yee34	No	54	ASN.1	5	Technical	Remove optional modes	Remove ER-PBCC and DSSS-OFDM references	Throughout the letter ballot process, it has been agreed upon by the group that the options modes should remain as they added value to the overall draft	reject
Gilb, James	Gilb90	neg	58	E.2	33	Technical	The 'informative' subclause uses normative language, e.g. 'may'	Rewrite the sentences on lines 33 and 38 so that they do not use 'may'.	reject. The subcomittee could not find any normative language in the specified informative subclause. Hence, the use of the word 'may' is okay	reject
Yee, Jung	Yee35	No	58	E.2	21	Technical	Remove optional modes	Remove ER-PBCC and DSSS-OFDM references	Throughout the letter ballot process, it has been agreed upon by the group that the options modes should remain as they added value to the overall draft	reject