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**Submission to:  
IEEE P802.11  
Wireless LANS**

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Title: TGb REPORT FOR MEETING OF 11/09/98 to 11/13/98 (Albuquerque NM.)

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**IEEE802.11 TASK GROUP B  
November 09 - November 13 1998 , Albuquerque NM**

**SESSION GOAL**

- **ADDRESS ALL COMMENTS AND GO TO RECIRCULATION OR TO A NEW LETTER BALLOT**

**AGENDA**

- **Call to order**
  - **Secretary appointment**
- **Approval of agenda.**
  - **No objection agenda approved**
- **Approval of September 1998 minutes.**
  - **Motion to approve minutes**
    - **Approved**
- **Procedural**
  - **Parliamentarian(s) appointment**
    - **Stewart K., Vic Hayes.**
- **Selective procedural rules overview**
- **Tgb background / Schedule**
  - **Call for papers**
    - **Short preamble for TGb (Carl A.) (30 min.)**

- Notes on FH comments (Dean) (20 min.)
- 270 r1 WLAN IP statement (Hatim) (5 min)
- 366 Short preamble for TGb (Matt) ( 20 min)
- 367 Replacement description of CCK (Matt) (10 min.)
- PBCC / FCC comments (Matt) (10 min.)

- Comment Resolution Process
- Presentation of General papers
- Comment Resolution (Tues., Wend., Thurs.)
- Draft changes recommendations to plenary.
- Adjourn

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#### PROCEDURAL NOTES:

#### OPERATING RULES OF IEEE 802 LAN MAN STANDARDS COMMITTEE (LMSC)

##### 5.1.3.4 Rights

The rights of the Working Group members include the following:

- a) To receive a notice of the next meeting
- b) To receive a copy of the minutes
- c) To vote at the meeting if and only present
- d) To vote by mail on drafts to be submitted to the sponsor ballot group.
- e) To examine all Working draft documents.
- f) To lodge complaints about Working group operations with the Executive Committee.
- g) To petition the Executive committee in writing. (A petition signed by two-thirds of the combined voting members of all Working Group forces the Executive Committee to implement the resolution).

##### 5.1.4.4 Working Group Chair's Authority

To carry out the responsibilities cited in 0 5.1.4.3 Working Group Chair's Responsibilities, the Working Group Chair has the authority to:

- a) Call meetings and issue meeting minutes.
- b) Decide which issues are technical and which are procedural.
- c) Establish Working Group rules beyond the Working Group rules set down by the Executive Committee. These rules must be written and all Working Group members must be aware of them.
- d) Assign/unassign subtasks and task leaders or executors, e.g. secretary, subgroup chair, etc.

***e)* Determine if the Working Group is dominated by an organization, and, if so, treat that organizations' vote as one (with the approval of the Executive Committee).**

***f)* Make final determination if and how negative letter ballots are to be resolved when a draft standard, recommended practice, or guideline, is to be sent to the Executive Committee for approval for Sponsor Ballot Group voting.**

***g)* Collect fees to meet Working Group expenses.**

## **ROBERT'S RULES**

### **POINT OF ORDER**

GROUNDS FOR A POINT OF ORDER. It is the right of every member who notices a breach of the rules to insist on their enforcement. If the chair notices a breach, he corrects the matter immediately; but if he fails to do so- through oversight or otherwise- any member can make the appropriate *Point of Order*. In any event, when the presiding officer has made a ruling, any two members can appeal (one making the appeal and the other seconding it), as described in **24**.\*

If a member is uncertain as to whether there is a breach on which a point of order can be made, he can make a parliamentary inquiry of the chair (**32**). In ordinary meetings it is undesirable to raise points of order on minor irregularities of a purely technical character, if it is clear that no one's rights are being infringed upon and no real harm is being done to the proper transaction of business.

TIMELINESS REQUIREMENT FOR A POINT OF ORDER. If a question of order is to be raised, it must be raised promptly at the time the breach occurs.

APPROPRIATENESS OF APPEAL. If a member disagrees with a ruling of the chair affecting any substantial question, he should not hesitate to appeal. The situation is no more delicate than disagreeing with another member in debate. In the case of serious questions when proponents and opponents appear nearly equal, a presiding officer may welcome an appeal from his decision. By relieving the chair of responsibility on a strongly contested situation and placing it on the assembly itself, better relationships are often preserved.

### **IMPROPER MOTIONS (p. 337)**

Motions that conflict with the corporate charter, constitution, bylaws, or other rules of a society, with the Constitution of the United States, with the State Constitution, or with national, state and local law, are out of order. Likewise, motions are out of order. Likewise, motions are out of order that present

practically the same question as a motion previously decided at the same session, or the conflict with a motion that has been adopted by the society and has been neither rescinded, nor reconsidered and rejected, after adoption. If a motion of this kind is adopted, it is null and void.

In addition, motions are improper that conflict with, or present practically the same question as, one still within the control of the society because not finally disposed of; that is, one that has been referred to a committee or postponed to a certain time or laid on the table, or one that is subject to a motion to *Reconsider* that can still be called up. If a conflicting motion were allowed in such cases, it would interfere with the freedom of the assembly in acting on the earlier motion when its considerations is resumed.

No motion can be introduced that is outside the object of the society or assembly as defined in the bylaws (see p. 565), unless by a two-thirds vote the body agrees to its consideration. Except as may be necessary in the case of a motion of censure or a motion related to disciplinary procedures, a motion must not use language that reflects on a member's conduct or character, or is discourteous, unnecessarily harsh, or not allowed in debate. (see 42 and 60).

### **PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY (p. 285)**

A parliamentary inquiry is a question directed to the presiding officer to obtain information on a matter of parliamentary law or the rules of the organization bearing on the business at hand. It is the chair's duty to answer such questions when it may assist a member to make an appropriate motion, raise a proper point of order, or understand the parliamentary situation or the effect of a motion.

### **POINT OF INFORMATION (p.286)**

A point of information is a request directed to the chair, or through the chair to another officer or member, for information relevant to the business at hand but not related to parliamentary procedure.

If information is desired of a member who is speaking the inquirer may use the following form:

"If the speaker consents to the interruption, the time consumed will be taken out of the member's allowed time. An inquiry of this kind may also be for the purpose of reminding the speaker of a point to be made in the argument, or it may be intended to rebut his position; but it must always be put in the form of a question.

Although the presiding officer generally remains silent during the ensuing exchange, the inquiry, the reply, and any resulting colloquy are made in the third person through the chair. To protect decorum, members are not allowed to carry on discussion directly with one another."

### **ACCEPTING RESOLUTIONS (TECHNICAL CHANGES)**

- In accordance to Robert's Rules a motion to rescind is required to change a motion previously adopted.
- To accelerate the process of modifying the Draft we will follow the process below:
  - THE CHAIR WILL ASK THE GROUP IF THE PROPOSED RESOLUTION IS ACCEPTED. IF THERE IS NO OBJECTION THE CHANGE WILL BE CONSIDERED RATIFIED.
  - IF THERE IS AT LEAST ONE OBJECTION THEN A COMBINED MOTION TO RESCIND AND TO ACCEPT THE PROPOSED RESOLUTION WILL BE ACCEPTABLE. (75% APPROVAL REQUIREMENT)
  - A MOTION TO DIVIDE THE QUESTION (RESCIND AND THEN ACCEPT RESOLUTION) WILL BE IN ORDER IF A MEMBER FEELS IT IS NECESSARY.
  - A MOTION TO APPROVE THE ACCEPTED RESOLUTIONS AS A GROUP AT THE END OF THE SESSION WILL BE IN ORDER TO RATIFY THE RESOLUTIONS AS A RECOMMENDATION TO THE PLENARY.

### **Schedule**

- **Jan. 98**
- **March 98**  
Beginning of proposal down selection process.
- **May 98**  
evaluation of proposals
- **July 98**  
Approval of baseline proposal
- **Sept. 98**  
Draft complete Submit to the working group ballot (1) (preliminary)
- **Nov. 98**  
Draft complete, Submit working group ballot (2)
- **Jan. 99**  
Submit working group ballot (3), if required.
- **March 99**  
WG ballot resolution meeting, submit to working group confirmation ballot
- **May 99**

Motion to submit sponsor Ballot

■ July 99

Sponsor Ballot resolution meeting ,Submit sponsor confirmation Ballot

■ Sept. 99

Sponsor confirmation ballot resolution meeting, Submit to Standards board.

■ Nov. 99

Submittal for Standards board approval

■ Dec. 99

■ Standards Board approval OR Sponsor confirmation Ballot backup and submit to Excom e-mail ballot for submittal to standards board.

■ Jan. 2000

TBD open issues meeting.

■ March 2000

Approval

#### COMMENT RESOLUTION TEAMS

##### A. SHORT PREAMBLE / INTEROPERABILITY / PBCC COMMENTS.

TOM T. (CHAIR), MATT S., KENT R., CARL A., Stan., Tim, Don

##### B. FH OPTION COMMENTS

DEAN K. (CHAIR), NAFTALI C., AL P., Hatim, Leo, Phil.

##### C. PICS / MIB COMMENTS

GREG E. (CHAIR), CARL A., , Anil , Bob

##### D. EDITORIAL TEAM I

STEWART K. (CHAIR), Jim, Stan

Comments were addressed and resolved with the exception of a few MAC related actions that they were resolved by an ad-hoc team which will forward their recommendation for approval at the plenary.

