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Abstract	The document contains static IP address configuration
Purpose	The document is submitted for review by 802.16e Working Group members
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Static IP address configuration

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1. Introduction

In current document of IEEE802.16e, there are four possible ways to allocate IP address to MSS which are DHCP, Mobile IPv4, DHCPv6, IPv6 Stateless Address Autoconfiguration. But there also can be cases where static IP configuration preferred. Following are cases where static IP configuration can be used.

- A. Operator policy to give static IP to certain MSS. Operator might choose to give static IP to certain SS/MSS or certain class of SS/MSS for special usage.
- B. When MSS handoffs to target BS which is in different subnet(or different DHCP domain), to provide seamless IP connectivity, MSS has to use current IP(allocated by Serving BS) in order to keep IP connectivity alive.
- C. To provide seamless inter-system HO. For example, when a terminal from 3GPP or 3GPP2 moves to 802.16e network, the terminal needs to use same IP address in order to sustain current IP connection. The terminal from 3GPP or 3GPP2 should request the BS to allocate IP address used by the terminal prior to HO, and BS which received the request can setup a tunnel from 3GPP/3GPP2 network for connectivity support.

In this document, we do not specify any process or signaling required in order to set up a tunnel from serving BS to target BS in detail.

2. Proposed changes to IEEE 802.16e-D3

[Adopt following changes to P802.16e-04/D5:]

Type	Length	Value
17	1	bit #0: DHCP
		bit #1: Mobile IPv4
		bit #2: DHCPv6
		bit #3: IPv6 Stateless Address Autoconfiguration
		bit #4: static IP
		bit #5-7: reserved; shall be set to zero