

DECLARATION

I, Alexa Morris, based on my personal knowledge and information, hereby declare as follows:

1. I am Managing Director of the IETF Administration LLC and have held that position since the LLC was formed in August 2018. Prior to that, starting on January 1, 2008, I was the Executive Director of the Internet Engineering Task Force, which was an activity of the Internet Society. Since the business of IETF did not change in any materially relevant manner with the formation of the LLC, I will collectively refer to both the activity and the LLC as IETF.
2. One of my responsibilities with IETF has been to act as the custodian of Internet-Drafts and records relating to Internet-Drafts. I am familiar with the record keeping practices relating to Internet-Drafts, including the creation and maintenance of such records.
3. I hereby declare that all statements made herein are of my own knowledge and information contained in the business records of IETF and are true, and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements may be punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code.
4. If depositions regarding the information in this declaration are required, the deposition should be taken by phone or videoconference or, if it must be in person, should be in California.
5. Since 1998, it has been the regular practice of the IETF to publish Internet-Drafts and make them available to the public on its website at www.ietf.org (the IETF website). The IETF maintains copies of Internet-Drafts in the ordinary course of its regularly conducted activities.

6. Any Internet-Draft published on the IETF website was reasonably accessible to the public and was disseminated or otherwise available to the extent that persons interested and ordinarily skilled in the subject matter or art exercising reasonable diligence could have located it. In particular, the Internet-Drafts were indexed and searchable on the IETF website.

7. Internet-Drafts are posted to an IETF online directory. When an Internet-Draft is published, an announcement of its publication that describes the Internet-Draft is disseminated. Typically, that dated announcement is made within 24 hours of the publication of the Internet-Draft. The announcement is kept in the IETF email archive and the date is affixed automatically.

8. The records of posting the Internet-Drafts in the IETF online repository are kept in the course of the IETF's regularly conducted activity and ordinary course of business. The records are made pursuant to established procedures and are relied upon by the IETF in the performance of its functions.

9. It is the regular practice of the IETF to make and keep the records in the online repository.

10. Exhibit 1 is a true and correct copy of an announcement of the publication of draft-calhoun-seamoby-lwapp-03, titled "Light Weight Access Point Protocol (LWAPP)." I have determined that an announcement of the publication of this Internet-Draft was made on July 3, 2003. Therefore, based on the normal practice of the IETF, that Internet-Draft was reasonably available to the public within 24 hours of that announcement. At that time, the Internet-Draft would have been disseminated or otherwise available to the extent that persons interested and ordinarily skilled in the subject matter or art, exercising reasonable diligence, could have located it.

11. Exhibit 2 is a true and correct copy of an announcement of the publication of draft-mani-capwap-arch-00, titled "Architecture for Control and Provisioning of Wireless Access Points (CAPWAP)." I have determined that an announcement of the publication of this Internet-Draft was made on October 22, 2003. Therefore, based on the normal practice of the IETF, that Internet-Draft was reasonably available to the public within 24 hours of that announcement. At that time, the Internet-Draft would have been disseminated or otherwise available to the extent that persons interested and ordinarily skilled in the subject matter or art, exercising reasonable diligence, could have located it.

Pursuant to Section 1746 of Title 28 of United States Code, I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct and that the foregoing is based upon personal knowledge and information and is believed to be true.

Date:

July 31, 2023

By:



Alexa Morris

4866-4349-3491

Exhibit 1

Network Working Group
Internet-Draft
Expires: December 27, 2003

P. Calhoun
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S. Kelly
R. Suri
Airespace
D. Funato
DoCoMo USA Labs
M. Vakulenko
Legra Systems, Inc.
June 28, 2003

Light Weight Access Point Protocol (LWAPP)
draft-calhoun-seamoby-lwapp-03

Status of this Memo

This document is an Internet-Draft and is in full conformance with all provisions of Section 10 of RFC2026.

Internet-Drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), its areas, and its working groups. Note that other groups may also distribute working documents as Internet-Drafts.

Internet-Drafts are draft documents valid for a maximum of six months and may be updated, replaced, or obsoleted by other documents at any time. It is inappropriate to use Internet-Drafts as reference material or to cite them other than as "work in progress."

The list of current Internet-Drafts can be accessed at <http://www.ietf.org/ietf/lid-abstracts.txt>.

The list of Internet-Draft Shadow Directories can be accessed at <http://www.ietf.org/shadow.html>.

This Internet-Draft will expire on December 27, 2003.

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Abstract

While conventional wisdom has it that wireless Access Points are strictly Layer 2 bridges, such devices today perform some higher functions that are performed by routers or switches in wired networks in addition to bridging between wired and wireless networks. For example, in 802.11 networks, Access Points can function as Network

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Internet-Draft Light Weight Access Point Protocol (LWAPP) June 2003

Access Servers. For this reason, Access Points have IP addresses and can function as IP devices.

This document describes the Light Weight Access Point Protocol which is a protocol allowing a router or switch to interoperably control

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