

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

## DECLARATION

I, Sandy Ginoza, based on my personal knowledge and information, hereby declare as follows:

1. I am an employee of Association Management Solutions, LLC (AMS), which acts under contract to the Internet Society (ISOC) as the operator of the RFC Production Center. The RFC Production Center is part of the "RFC Editor" function, which prepares documents for publication and places files in an online repository for the authoritative Request for Comments (RFC) series of documents (RFC Series), and preserves records relating to these documents. The RFC Series includes, among other things, the series of Internet standards developed by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), an organized activity of ISOC. I hold the position of Director of the RFC Production Center. I began employment with AMS in this capacity on 6 January 2010.

2. Among my responsibilities as Director of the RFC Production Center, I act as the custodian of records relating to the RFC Series, and I am familiar with the record keeping practices relating to the RFC Series, including the creation and maintenance of such records.

3. From June 1999 to 5 January 2010, I was an employee of the Information Sciences Institute at University of Southern California (ISI). I held various position titles with the RFC Editor project at ISI, ending with Senior Editor.

4. The RFC Editor function was conducted by ISI under contract to the United States government prior to 1998. In 1998, ISOC, in furtherance of its IETF activity, entered into the first in a series of contracts with ISI providing for ISI's performance of the RFC Editor function. Beginning in 2010, certain aspects of the RFC Editor function were assumed by the RFC Production Center operation of AMS under contract to ISOC (acting through its IETF function and, in

1 particular, the IETF Administrative Oversight Committee). The business records  
2 of the RFC Editor function as it was conducted by ISI are currently housed on the  
3 computer systems of AMS, as contractor to ISOC.

4 5. I make this declaration based on my personal knowledge and  
5 information contained in the business records of the RFC Editor as they are  
6 currently housed at AMS, or confirmation with other responsible RFC Editor  
7 personnel with such knowledge.

8 6. Since approximately 1998, the RFC Editor's regular practice has  
9 been to publish RFCs and make them available to the public on its website at  
10 [www.rfc-editor.org](http://www.rfc-editor.org) (the RFC Editor website). The RFC Production Center makes  
11 available authoritative versions of all RFCs in the ordinary course of its regularly  
12 conducted activities on the RFC Editor website.

13 7. Prior to 1998, the RFC Editor's regular practice was to publish RFCs,  
14 making them available from a repository via FTP. When a new RFC was  
15 published, an announcement of its publication, with information on how to access  
16 the RFC, would be typically sent out within 24 hours of the publication. A  
17 contemporaneous electronic record of the announcement was made and kept in the  
18 IETF mail archive.

19 8. Any RFC published on the RFC Editor website or via FTP was  
20 reasonably accessible to the public and was disseminated or otherwise available to  
21 the extent that persons interested and ordinarily skilled in the subject matter or art  
22 exercising reasonable diligence could have located it. In particular, the RFCs  
23 were indexed and placed in a public repository.

24 25 9. The RFCs are kept in an online repository in the course of the RFC  
26 Editor's regularly conducted activity and ordinary course of business. The records  
27

1 are made pursuant to established procedures and are relied upon by the RFC  
2 Editor in the performance of its functions.

3 10. It is the regular practice of the RFC Editor to make and keep the RFC  
4 records.

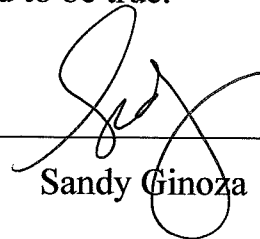
5 11. Exhibit 1 is a true and correct copy of a record from the IETF mail  
6 archive showing that the announcement for RFC 1530 was disseminated on  
7 October 6, 1993.

8 12. Exhibit 2 is a true and correct copy of RFC 1530, titled "Principles of  
9 Operation for the TPC.INT Subdomain: General Principles and Policy," the RFC  
10 described in Exhibit 1.

11  
12 Pursuant to Section 1746 of Title 28 of United States Code, I declare under  
13 penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the  
14 foregoing is true and correct and that the foregoing is based upon personal  
15 knowledge and information and is believed to be true.

16  
17 Date: 15 September 2015

18 By: \_\_\_\_\_

19   
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
Sandy Ginoza



## RFC1530 on TPC.INT Subdomain: General Principles and Policy

"Joyce K. Reynolds" <jkrey@isi.edu> | Wed, 06 October 1993 23:32 UTC | [Show header](#)

[View by Date](#)[View by Thread](#)

A new Request for Comments is now available in online RFC libraries.

RFC 1530:

Title: Principles of Operation for the TPC.INT  
Subdomain: General Principles and Policy  
Author: C. Malamud & M. Rose  
Mailbox: carl@malamud.com, mrose@dbc.mtview.ca.us  
Pages: 7  
Characters: 15,031  
Updates/Obsoletes: none

This document defines the initial principles of operation for the tpc.int subdomain, a collection of service listings accessible over the Internet infrastructure through an administered namespace contained within the Domain Name System.

This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard. Distribution of this memo is unlimited.

This announcement is sent to the IETF list and the RFC-DIST list. Requests to be added to or deleted from the IETF distribution list should be sent to IETF-REQUEST@CNRI.RESTON.VA.US. Requests to be added to or deleted from the RFC-DIST distribution list should be sent to RFC-REQUEST@NIC.DDN.MIL.

Details on obtaining RFCs via FTP or EMAIL may be obtained by sending an EMAIL message to "rfc-info@ISI.EDU" with the message body "help: ways\_to\_get\_rfc". For example:

To: rfc-info@ISI.EDU  
Subject: getting rfcs

help: ways\_to\_get\_rfcs

Requests for special distribution should be addressed to either the author of the RFC in question, or to admin@DS.INTERNIC.NET. Unless specifically noted otherwise on the RFC itself, all RFCs are for unlimited distribution.

Submissions for Requests for Comments should be sent to RFC-EDITOR@ISI.EDU. Please consult RFC 1111, "Instructions to RFC Authors", for further information.

Joyce K. Reynolds  
USC/Information Sciences Institute

...

Below is the data which will enable a MIME compliant Mail Reader implementation to automatically retrieve the ASCII version of the RFCs.

<ftp://ds.internic.net/rfc/rfc1530.txt>

[View by Date](#)

[View by Thread](#)

Network Working Group  
Request for Comments: 1530  
Category: Informational

C. Malamud  
Internet Multicasting Service  
M. Rose  
Dover Beach Consulting, Inc.  
October 1993

## Principles of Operation for the TPC.INT Subdomain: General Principles and Policy

### Status of this Memo

This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard. Distribution of this memo is unlimited.

### Abstract

This document defines the initial principles of operation for the tpc.int subdomain, a collection of service listings accessible over the Internet infrastructure through an administered namespace contained within the Domain Name System [1,2].

This document is informational and applies only to those Internet sites that choose to register themselves within the tpc.int subdomain. The tpc.int subdomain is organized as a cooperative of the sites that provide access within the context of the subdomain. Policy for the subdomain is set by a board responsible to the cooperative.

The primary purpose of the tpc.int subdomain is to provide transparent mapping between general-purpose computers on the Internet and special-purpose devices directly connected to the telephone network. Initially, a remote printing service is defined [3,4] which ties together G3-compatible facsimile devices on the telephone network with users of electronic mail in the Internet and associated message-handling domains connected to the Internet by application-layer gateways.

It should be noted that remote printer gateways have long been technically feasible and have become an integral part of many individual networks. The tpc.int subdomain integrates individual sites into a common namespace, transforming remote printing from a single-site, value-added service into an integral transparent service

in the global Internet.

Malamud & Rose

[Page 1]

RFC 1530          General Principles and Policy          October 1993

### Overview of Services in the TPC.INT Subdomain

The tpc.int subdomain is organized as a cooperative, an association organized for the purpose, without gain to itself, of rendering service as defined in this document and as further defined by the membership of the cooperative. Members of the tpc.int subdomain cooperative are defined as those Internet sites who provide access to services as defined in this document and as periodically amended by the membership as represented by the Board of Arbitration and Conciliation for the tpc.int subdomain.

The primary purpose of the tpc.int subdomain is to provide transparent mappings between users of general-purpose computers on the Internet and special-purpose devices directly connected to the telephone network. This mapping extends the population reachable from the Internet by providing a communications path to devices not otherwise directly addressable.

The initial remote printing facility is built on top of the electronic mail protocols of the Internet, including RFC 822 [5] and MIME [6]. Because the remote printing service uses the message-handling facilities of the Internet, this service is also available to message-handling domains that are connected to the Internet through application-layer gateways (e.g., X.400-compatible systems [7], UUCP-based message-handling environments [8], and commercial services such as AT&T Mail), MCI Mail), SprintMail), and CompuServe) [9]).

### Operation of Name Service in the TPC.INT Subdomain

Services in the Internet are identified with a service target name as

listed in the Domain Name System (DNS). These target names are looked up in the DNS and the appropriate resource records associated with the name are returned. After the name lookup has been completed, the initiator exchanges a series of IP packets with an Internet site which provides access to a service accessible through the tpc.int subdomain.

In the case of remote printing, the DNS MX resource record is used to register those Internet sites that provide access to the remote printing facility. Specifically, an Internet site running a remote printer server registers itself in the DNS as being willing to provide access to some portion of the telephone system numbering plan as registered by one or more MX records within the tpc.int subdomain.

For example, if the host hewes.radio.com is willing to provide remote printing to devices with telephone numbers beginning with the prefix +1-415-336, the host would be listed in the Domain Name System with

the following MX resource record:

```
*.6.3.3.5.1.4.1.tpc.int.  IN MX  10 hewes.radio.com.
```

Note that the resource records can have an arbitrary level of precision. For example, the North American numbering plan (IDDD country code 1) is structured by a 3-digit area code, followed by a 3-digit exchange prefix, followed by a 4-digit station number. As such, one might expect that resource records in this zone would be similar to

```
*.5.1.4.1.tpc.int.      IN MX  10 hewes.radio.com.
```

which accesses any printer with a telephone number prefix of +1-415 (i.e., any printer in area code 415). Another record might be similar to

```
*.8.6.9.5.1.4.1.tpc.int. IN MX  10 hewes.radio.com.
```



allowing access to any printer in area code 415, exchange prefix 968. However, the level of precision is arbitrary. For example, if all of the printers in an organization had a telephone number prefix of +1-415-96, the following resource record could be used:

```
*.6.9.5.1.4.1.tpc.int.  IN MX  10 hewes.radio.com.
```

It is the responsibility of administrators of the tpc.int namespace to register only those Internet sites that are willing to confirm to the principles of operation as defined in this document and as periodically amended by the Board of Arbitration and Conciliation for the tpc.int subdomain.

It is a key principle in the tpc.int subdomain that all Internet sites meeting the principles of operation as stated in this document shall be registered in the tpc.int subdomain without bias and that the subdomain should encourage the largest number of Internet sites possible.

If multiple Internet sites are willing to provide access in the same area, multiple resource records for the same target name are maintained. In response to a query, the Domain Name System returns the resource records in an unordered list. In practice, however, the initiator will consult the list in the order returned. To provide an unbiased environment, an authoritative name server for the tpc.int subdomain shall alternate the ordering of the list frequently, and shall return a small TTL with the resource records.

#### Policy Determination in the TPC.INT Subdomain

The tpc.int subdomain is organized as a cooperative, an association organized for the purpose of rendering service, without gain to itself, within the scope of service defined in this document and as

further defined by the membership of the cooperative. Members of the tpc.int subdomain cooperative are defined as those Internet sites who provide access to services as defined in this document and as periodically amended by the membership as represented by the Board of Arbitration and Conciliation for the TPC.INT Subdomain.

The primary purpose of the tpc.int subdomain is to provide transparent mappings between users of general-purpose computers on the Internet and special-purpose devices directly connected to the telephone network. The listing of services in the tpc.int subdomain is for the necessity and convenience of the general public with special emphasis on providing a general-purpose link between the Internet infrastructure and communications devices connected to the telephone network.

Policies for the tpc.int subdomain are determined by its Board of Arbitration and Conciliation. A Board of Arbitration and Conciliation has its roots in English law, which permitted members of a trade to appoint masters and workmen among them to serve as councils of arbitration and conciliation for matters incapable of being otherwise settled [10]. The Board of Arbitration and Conciliation in the tpc.int subdomain consists of members of the tpc.int subdomain cooperative appointed to hear and determine all questions between members which may be submitted to them arising out of the operation of services listed in the subdomain.

The initial Board of Arbitration and Conciliation is defined in this document. Members of the Board shall serve for two-year terms except that 50 percent or more of the initial Board shall serve for a one-year term. The Board shall determine and publish procedures which allow members of the tpc.int subdomain cooperative to select new members of the Board as their terms expire.

If an issue relating to the definition of service or operation of service listed within in the subdomain is raised and is incapable of being settled otherwise, the matter shall be submitted by a member to the Board of Arbitration and Conciliation. The Board shall hear the question, making provisions for comments by other members of the tpc.int subdomain cooperative and by the general public and shall make and publish a determination of policy.

Secretariat services for the tpc.int subdomain are initially provided by the Internet Multicasting Service, a non-profit corporation

RFC 1530          General Principles and Policy          October 1993

located in Washington, D.C. The tpc.int subdomain cooperative may contract with other groups for the provision of secretariat services at any time.

The tpc.int subdomain is organized as a cooperative to encourage policy determination to be in the hands of those that are offering the services. The subdomain encourages the establishment of a large number of sites, combining the distributed local efforts of many individuals and small groups into a global service.

#### Provision of Services Listed in Other Subdomains

The primary purpose of the tpc.int subdomain is to provide transparent mapping between the Internet and telephony environments. Other logical subdomains may be established to provide similar mappings. The Internet sites participating in those other subdomains might also be registered under the tpc.int subdomain, or could choose to be registered solely within those other subdomains with different policies.

It is the policy of the tpc.int subdomain cooperative to encourage the establishment of other service listing domains, either as a public trust or cooperative or as a purely commercial venture.

#### Initial Board of Arbitration and Conciliation

The following are the initial Board of Arbitration and Conciliation for the tpc.int subdomain:

Dr. Rob Blokzijl  
NIKHEF  
Amsterdam,  
The Netherlands

Dr. Jun Murai  
Keio University  
Fujisawa  
Japan

Geoff Huston  
AARNET

Dr. Marshall T. Rose  
Dover Beach Consulting

Canberra  
Australia

Mountain View, CA  
United States

Carl Malamud  
Internet Multicasting Service  
Washington, D.C.  
United States

Malamud & Rose

[Page 5]

RFC 1530      General Principles and Policy      October 1993

## References

- [1] Mockapetris, P., "Domain Names"Concepts and Facilities", STD 13, RFC 1034, USC/Information Sciences Institute, November 1987.
- [2] Mockapetris, P., "Domain Names"Implementation and Specification", STD 13, RFC 1035, USC/Information Sciences Institute, November 1987.
- [3] Malamud, C., and M. Rose, "Principles of Operation for the TPC.INT Subdomain: Technical Procedures", RFC 1528, Internet Multicasting Service, Dover Beach Consulting, Inc., October 1993.
- [4] Malamud, C., and M. Rose, "Principles of Operation for the TPC.INT Subdomain: Administrative Policies" RFC 1529, Internet Multicasting Service, Dover Beach Consulting, Inc., October 1993.
- [5] Crocker, D., "Standard for the Format of ARPA Internet Text Messages", STD 11, RFC 822, UDEL, August 1982.
- [6] Borenstein, N., and N. Freed, "MIME (Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions) Part One: Mechanisms for Specifying and Describing the Format of Internet Message Bodies", RFC 1521, Bellcore,

Innosoft, September 1993.

[7] Hardcastle-Kille, S., "Mapping Between X.400 (1988)/ISO 10021 and RFC 822", RFC 1327, May 1992. See also M.T. Rose, The Message Book, Prentice Hall (Englewood Cliffs, NJ: 1992).

[8] Horton, M., "UUCP Mail Interchange Format Standard", RFC 976, February, 1986. See also Tim O'Reilly and Grace Todino, Managing UUCP and Usenet, O'Reilly & Associates (Sebastapol, CA: 1986).

[9] See Frey and Adams, !%@:: A Directory of Electronic Mail Addressing and Networks, 3rd ed., O'Reilly & Associates (Sebastapol, CA: 1993).

[10] See Acts 30 and 31 Vict., c. 105 as quoted in Black's Law Dictionary, 5th ed., West Publishing (St. Paul, Minn: 1979), p. 313.

#### Security Considerations

Security issues are not discussed in this memo.

Malamud & Rose

[Page 6]

RFC 1530

General Principles and Policy

October 1993

#### Authors' Addresses

Carl Malamud  
Internet Multicasting Service  
Suite 1155, The National Press Building  
Washington, DC 20045  
US

Phone: +1 202 628 2044

Fax: +1 202 628 2042

Email: [carl@malamud.com](mailto:carl@malamud.com)

Marshall T. Rose  
Dover Beach Consulting, Inc.  
420 Whisman Court  
Mountain View, CA 94043-2186  
US

Phone: +1 415 968 1052

Fax: +1 415 968 2510

Email: [mrose@dbc.mtview.ca.us](mailto:mrose@dbc.mtview.ca.us)