The MDID field shall be the value of dot11FTMobilityDomainID. The Fast BSS Transition Policy bits in the MDE, i.e., Fast BSS Transition over DS subfield and Resource Request Protocol Capability subfield, shall be set by dot11FTOverDSActivated and dot11FTResourceRequestSupported, respectively.

NOTE—It is assumed by this standard that the Fast BSS Transition Policy bits in the MDE are administered consistently across the mobility domain.

The capability is advertised in the Neighbor Report element. See 10.11 and 8.4.2.39.

If an FTE is included in a Request element in a Probe Request frame, the FTE in the Probe Response frame shall contain the R0KH-ID and R1KH-ID (from dot11FTR0KeyHolderID and dot11FTR1KeyHolderID), and all other fields shall be set to 0.

12.4 FT initial mobility domain association

12.4.1 Overview

The FT initial mobility domain association is the first (re)association in the mobility domain, where the SME of the STA enables its future use of the FT procedures.

FT initial mobility domain association is typically the first association within the ESS. In addition to association frames, reassociation frames are supported in the initial mobility domain association to enable both FT and non-FT APs to be present in a single ESS.

12.4.2 FT initial mobility domain association in an RSN

A STA indicates its support for the FT procedures by including the MDE in the (Re)Association Request frame and indicates its support of security by including the RSNE. The AP responds by including the FTE, MDE, and RSNE in the (Re)Association Response frame. After a successful IEEE 802.1X authentication (if needed) or SAE authentication, the STA and AP perform an FT 4-Way Handshake. At the end of the sequence, the IEEE 802.1X Controlled Port is opened, and the FT key hierarchy has been established. The message flow is shown in Figure 12-2.

A STA initiates the FT initial mobility domain association procedures by performing an IEEE 802.11 authentication using the Open System authentication algorithm.

> STA→AP: Authentication-Request (Open System authentication algorithm)
> AP→STA: Authentication-Response (Open System authentication algorithm, Status)

The SME of the STA initiates the authentication exchange, through the use of the MLME-AUTHENTICATE.request primitive, and the SME of the AP responds with MLME-AUTHENTICATE.response primitive. See 10.3.4.

Upon successful IEEE 802.11 Open System authentication, (if the suite type is 00-0F-AC:3 or 00-0F-AC:4) or SAE authentication (if the suite type is 00-0F-AC:9), the STA shall send a (Re)Association Request frame to the AP that includes the MDE. The contents of the MDE shall be the values advertised by the AP in its Beacon or Probe Response frames. Additionally, the STA includes its security capabilities in the RSNE.

> STA→AP: (Re)Association Request (MDE, RSNE)
> AP→STA: (Re)Association Response (MDE, FTE[R1KH-ID, R0KH-ID])

The SME of the STA initiates the (re)association through the use of the MLME-ASSOCIATE.request or MLME-REASSOCIATE.request primitive. The SME of the AP responds to the indication with MLME-ASSOCIATE.response or MLME-REASSOCIATE.response primitive. See 10.3.5.