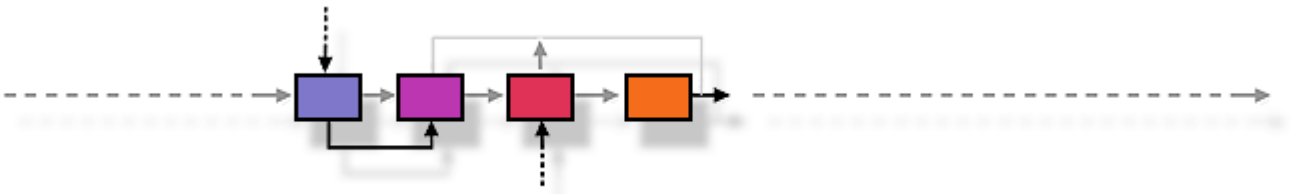




Java
Community
Process



JSR 358 Progress Report

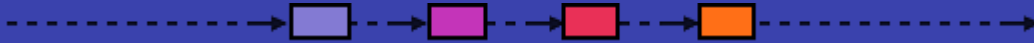
June 11, 2013

Agenda



- JCP.next background
- IP policy, licensing, and open-source
- The role of individual members

Constitutional change



We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common Defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

Article. I.

SECTION 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

[Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.] The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

SECTION 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one-third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

Legal framework and governance



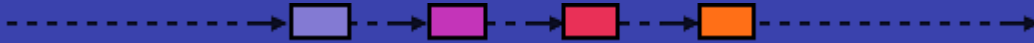
- **The Java Specification Participation Agreement (JSPA)**
 - A legal contract between members and Oracle.
 - Addresses Intellectual Property (IP) grants and the terms under which the spec, RI, and TCK should be licensed.
 - <http://www.jcp.org/aboutJava/communityprocess/JSPA2.pdf>.
- **The Process Document**
 - Defines the governance of the organization.
 - Defines the processes that are used to submit define, develop, review, approve, and maintain specifications.
 - Defines the obligations to produce an RI and TCK.
 - <http://jcp.org/en/procedures/jcp2>.

Using the Process to change the Process



- We modify the Process (as defined in the JSPA and the Process Document) by filing JSRs.
- The Chair is the Spec Lead and the Executive Committee members form the Expert Group for these JSRs.
- Process-change JSRs go through all of the same stages as regular JSRs.
- The output is a new version of the Process Document and/or the JSPA.

JCP.next



- At the October 2010 EC meeting in Bonn we agreed to move forward with a series of changes to reform the JCP's processes and to ensure that there are no conflicts between our governing documents (the JSPA and the Process Document) and our licensing practices.
- We soon realized that we should implement the changes in phases.
- We therefore filed three process-change JSRs, collectively referred to as *JCP.next*.

JCP.next.1 (JSR 348)



JSR 348



- *JSR 348: Towards a new version of the Java Community Process* was deliberately focused on relatively simple changes that we could be implemented within about six months.
- It was completed in October 2011, and defined version 2.8 of the Process Document.
- All complex matters, including anything that would require modifying the JSPA, were postponed until JCP.next.3.
- The JSR implemented a number of relatively simple changes to make our processes more transparent and to enable broader participation.
- Hopefully you are already familiar with these changes, and have benefited from them.

JCP.next.2 (JSR 355)



JSR 355



- Because *Java is One Platform* and because we expect Java ME and Java SE to converge over time, JSR 355 was introduced to merge the two Executive Committees into one.
- This JSR will reduce the number of EC members to 25 and will keep the same ratio (2:1) of ratified and elected seats.
 - It makes no other significant changes to our processes.
- The JSR was completed in August 2012.
- Implementation began during the October 2012 annual JCP elections and will complete in October 2013, during this year's elections.

That was easy!



JCP.next.3 (JSR 358)



Modifying the JSPA



- The JSPA has not been significantly modified since 2002.
 - Some minor changes were introduced in 2005.
- Since then the organization and the environment in which we operate have changed significantly.
 - For example, the widespread adoption of open-source licensing and development practices.
- The document is long-overdue for updating and cleanup.
- However, it is extremely complex and difficult to understand.
- We must be very careful when making changes.
- Plus...

Now the lawyers are involved!



Why it matters



- The JSPA defines the way in which IP is granted and the terms under which the spec, RI, and TCK must be licensed.
- We must ensure that the technologies we incorporate into Java are "safe" from an IP perspective, so that people can implement them and use them with confidence.
- Our goals:
 - Simplify IP-flow and licensing models.
 - Embrace open-source licensing and development processes.
 - Maintain compatibility guarantees.
- This JSR will define the way the JCP operates for the next several years and will determine the extent to which the developer community can participate.

Our shopping-list



- Independent Implementations
- Compatibility
- Licensing and open source
- Transparency
- Patent policy
- The role of individuals
- Fee structure
- The role of the RI
- TCK changes
- Expert Group dissolution
- IP flow
- Withdrawal of IP
- End of life for JSRs
- Escrow process
- Refactor the JSPA
- Collaboration with other SDOs

See [this presentation](#) and the [Issue Tracker](#) for full details.

*Our efforts to date have been focused on the items listed **in red**.*

Progress so far



- Our initial focus has been primarily in two areas:
 - IP policy, licensing, and open-source.
 - The role of individual members within the JCP.
- Each has been driven by a Working Group.
- The Working Groups meet regularly, and report back to the Executive Committee (the Expert Group for this JSR) at each EC meeting.
- See the [minutes of the May face-to-face meeting](#) in Zurich for their latest reports.

IP policy, licensing, and open-source



- At the May f2f meeting in Zurich Don Deutsch presented a [comprehensive proposal](#) from Oracle.
- This built on changes suggested by the IP Working Group, but put increased emphasis on openness, transparency and participation.
- The proposal:
 - Re-emphasized Oracle's long-standing commitment to "free as in speech."
 - Balanced desires for "free as in beer" with a recognition that Oracle and other Spec Leads are entitled to a fair return on their often considerable investments in Java.
- Oracle's lawyers and executives have approved the proposal, and the EC agreed that it should form the basis for future work by the Expert Group for JSR 358.

Summary of the Oracle proposals



- Modify the JSPA and related documents. Define standardized licenses, contribution agreements, and development practices.
 - Remove ambiguities and make these JCP legal underpinnings consistent with each other and with our licensing practices.
- Formally embrace open-source licensing and development processes.
- Bring the reforms that began with JSR 348 to a logical conclusion, making the work of the JCP even more open and transparent and enabling broader participation.
- Define the processes that we will follow for the next several years.
 - Some fine-tuning will obviously be necessary, but we don't expect to make substantive additional changes.

Details



- Modified JSPA.
- Standard Specification License.
- Standard Contributor Agreement.
- Open-source development processes.
- Standard RI licenses.
- Standard TCK licenses.
- Developer access to TCKs.

Modified JSPA



- Modify the JSPA and related procedural documents to incorporate the changes discussed below, ensuring that there are no conflicts between them and Oracle's current and future practices as a participant in and steward of the JCP.
 - In the process simplify the JSPA, cleaning out the cruft* that has accumulated over the years.
- * I'm told that some Americans don't understand this term – look it up!

Standard Specification License



- Almost all Spec Leads already use a standard Spec License template that was drawn up by Oracle Legal and that contains strong compatibility requirements.
- The specifications for all future JSRs must be licensed under a standard *JCP Specification License* that will be derived from this template.

Open-source development processes



- The RIs for all future non-Umbrella JSRs must be developed through open-source projects.*
 - The Spec Lead is not required to accept all proposed contributions. The usual “meritocratic” processes apply.
 - It must be possible to host these projects outside of Oracle (e.g, at Eclipse or Apache). This may require contributors to sign a Contributor Agreement (see next slide).
 - We will define the characteristics we expect the development processes to demonstrate, and Spec Leads will be required to publish data to enable the EC and the public to judge whether they are fulfilling their obligations.
- * Oracle commits to open-source development process for the Java SE and Java EE platforms.

Standard Contributor Agreement



- Oracle has proposed that all contributors to RI development projects must sign a standard *JSR Contributor Agreement* that will be derived from the current *Oracle Contributor Agreement*.
- Some EC members think that this is unnecessary, but we all agree that it must be possible to incorporate JSRs not led by Oracle into the platform.
- Discussions on this topic are on-going.

Standard RI licenses



- The RIs for all future non-Umbrella JSRs must be made available under one or more of a small set of *Approved Open-Source Licenses*.
 - The current candidates for this shortlist are GPL v2 plus Classpath Exception, Apache v2.0, and Eclipse v1.0.
 - We may add one or two more, but will keep the list short.
 - We will define a *Standard Commercial RI License* that must be used for Umbrella JSRs that are not released under one of the *Approved Open-Source Licenses*.
- * Oracle commits to open-source RI licenses for the Java SE and Java EE platforms.

Standard TCK licenses



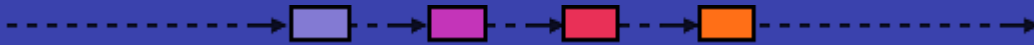
- TCKs for all future JSRs must be made available for certification and branding purposes under one or more of the *Approved Open-Source Licenses* and/or a *Standard Commercial TCK License*.

Developer access to TCKs



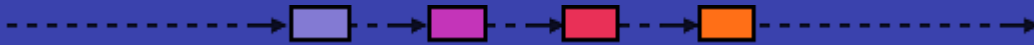
- The TCKs for all future non-Umbrella JSRs must be made available to all participants in the relevant RI open-source project under a standard *JCP Community TCK License*.*
 - Oracle Legal will draft this license, which will be derived from the [Oracle Community TCK License Agreement](#) currently used to provide developers who participate in OpenJDK with access to the Java SE TCK (the JCK).
 - The *Community TCK License* will permit licensees to test the RI and to test implementations that are substantially derived from the RI and that will be licensed under similar terms, but will confer no branding rights.
- * Oracle commits to community TCK licensing for the Java SE and Java EE platforms.

Individual members – the problem



- We want to encourage individual members to join the JCP and to participate in its work.
 - Adopt-a-JSR has demonstrated the value of harnessing the energy of individual developers.
- We need to ensure that IP contributed by individuals is “safe.”
 - The IP commitments individuals make are not as “strong” as those made by corporations.
 - Some corporations do not sign up in their own right, but instead encourage their employees to join as individuals.
- Many individuals are unable to sign the JSPA
 - It’s too intimidating (they don’t have lawyers)!
 - Their employers are unwilling to sign Exhibit B.

Individual members – the solution



- Introduce a new *Affiliate* class of membership for individuals.
- This will have a significantly simpler membership (contributor) agreement.
 - Will not require your employer to sign anything.
 - You won't need to consult a lawyer before signing.
 - Will still be free (as in beer).
- Enable Affiliates to contribute through programs like Adopt-a-JSR and to be publicly recognized for these contributions.
- Provide other membership benefits and privileges.
- Enabling voting in EC elections while ensuring that those who contribute the most to the JCP are not out-voted by individuals.

And so...



Putting the community back into the JCP



- JSR 348 enabled you to participate in development of Java specifications.
- Now we are embracing open-source development processes and licensing.
- JSR 358 will enable you to participate in the implementation of these specifications.
- The RIs will be available under open-source licenses.
- You can access to TCKs through the *Community TCK License*.
- It will be even easier for you to join the JCP.
- There are no more barriers to participation.
- If you care about the future of Java you have no excuse...

Get involved

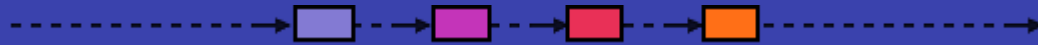


Follow us on java.net



- As JSR 348 mandates, all our work is carried out in public.
- Start with our [public java.net project](#).
- There you will find links to:
 - The Observer mailing list (all Expert Group mail is copied here.)
 - The [Issue Tracker](#).
 - The [Document Archive](#) (meeting agendas and minutes, task lists, and working drafts are published here.)
- Let us know what you think.
- Help us to do the right thing!

Make the future Java

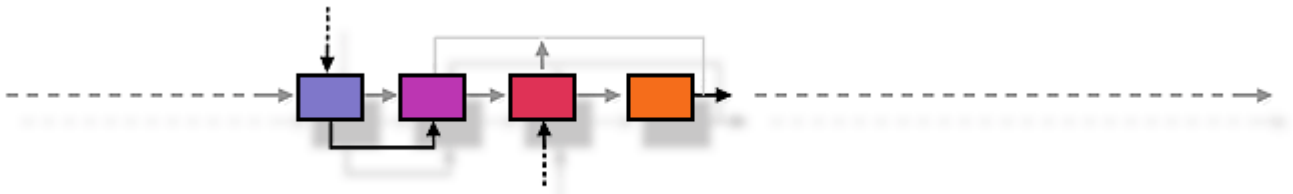


Questions?





Java
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Thank You!

<http://jcp.org>