

The Printer Working Group Standards Process

Abstract

This document describes the process to be used by the Printer Working Group for the standardization of PWG defined protocols and procedures. It defines the stages in the standardization process, the requirements for moving a document between stages and the types of documents used during this process. A documented process is required to ensure the highest quality standard possible, and to maintain the credibility of the PWG as a standards organization.

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1. Introduction

The Printer Working Group (or PWG) is a Program of the IEEE Industry Standards and Technology Organization (ISTO) and is an alliance among printer manufacturers, print server developers, operating system providers, network operating systems providers, network connectivity vendors, and print management application developers chartered to make printers and the applications and operating systems supporting them work together better. All references to the PWG in this document implicitly mean “The

Printer Working Group, a Program of the IEEE ISTO.” In order to meet this objective, the PWG will document the results of their work as open standards that define print related protocols, interfaces, procedures and conventions. Printer manufacturers and vendors of printer related software will benefit from the interoperability provided by voluntary conformance to these standards.

In general, a PWG standard is a specification that is stable, well understood and is technically competent, has multiple, independent and interoperable implementations with substantial operational experience, and enjoys significant public support. The PWG may issue a standard as a PWG standard and/or when appropriate submit the standard to other standards organizations, such as the IETF, ISO, ITU, IEEE, or ECMA.

2. The PWG Organization

The Printer working group is composed of representatives from printer manufacturers, print server developers, operating system providers, network operating system providers, network connectivity vendors, and print management application developers. Member organizations are those companies, individuals or other groups (i.e. a university) that have agreed to participate and operate under the processes and procedures of the ISTO by-laws, the ISTO-PWG Program Participation Agreement and this document and have paid the annual assessment. Multiple individuals employed by the same company or other organization cannot join the PWG as individual members. Associates or affiliates of member organizations which are beneficially controlled or owned by said member organization with more than fifty percent (50%) of the voting stock or equity shall not be considered a separate entity and are not eligible for separate membership in the PWG. The annual assessment is set each year by the PWG itself.

2.1. PWG Officers

The PWG has a Chair position responsible for organizing the overall agenda of the PWG. The PWG chair is elected by a simple majority of the PWG members to a two-year term of office that begins on September 1st. Responsibilities of the PWG chair include creating working groups, appointing working group chairs, making local arrangements for PWG meetings (this may be delegated as appropriate), setting the high level PWG agenda, chairing the PWG plenary session, and assisting working group chairs to accomplish their tasks. The PWG Chair must be a representative of a PWG Member Organization. The PWG Chair is an ex officio member of all working groups.

The PWG Vice Chair is elected by a simple majority of the PWG members to a two year term of office, beginning September 1st. The Vice Chair’s responsibilities are to act in the absence of the chair and provide assistance to the Chair in carrying out his or her role, as required. The PWG Vice Chair must be a representative of a PWG Member Organization. The PWG Vice Chair is an ex officio member of all working groups.

The PWG Secretary is elected to a two year term of office by a simple majority of the PWG members. It is the secretary’s responsibility to record and distribute the minutes of all PWG plenary sessions and other meetings, as required, to support the PWG chair. The PWG Secretary must be a representative of a PWG Member Organization.

The PWG Steering Committee is composed of the PWG chair, vice-chair, secretary, and chairs of all active working groups. The Steering Committee shall meet upon the call of the PWG Chair to discuss matters of concern of the PWG.

2.2. Working Group Officers

Under the PWG chair are a number of working groups (WGs) which are chartered for the purpose of developing a specific standard. Working groups are chartered as required to address specific areas of standardization. A working group is considered active until it satisfies its charter.

The Chair of a WG is appointed by the PWG Chair, with approval (simple majority) of the PWG. The WG Chair's term is indefinite and would normally extend through the period of time during which there is active maintenance on the standard(s) developed by the working group. The Working Group Chair must be a representative of a PWG Member Organization. The working group Chair is responsible for creating the WG Charter, setting the agenda for meetings of the WG, chairing WG meetings, appointing editors for WG documents, driving the work of the WG to completion, and reporting status of the WG at PWG plenary sessions.

The Vice Chair of a WG is appointed by the WG chair, with approval (simple majority) of the WG. The WG Vice Chair's term is indefinite. The Vice Chair acts in the absence of the Chair and assists, as appropriate, in carrying out the responsibilities of the Chair.

A WG secretary is appointed by the WG Chair, with approval (simple majority) of the WG. The term of office is indefinite. The responsibilities of the Secretary are to record and distribute minutes of working group meetings and to record, maintain, and publish the voting rights for members of that working group.

2.3. PWG Meetings

The annual meeting schedule for the PWG is set in October of each year. Meetings are to be distributed geographically, and should be held approximately every 6 weeks, as needed. Meeting location details are to be published at least 4 weeks in advance of meetings. Decisions made at PWG administrative/business/plenary meetings require a simple majority, 1 vote per member organization.

3. Formal PWG Standards-Track Publications

In order to be published as a formal PWG standards-track document, all of the documents described in this section require a Last Call and/or Formal Approval vote by the membership of the PWG. These steps are described in more detail in section 6, and are summarized in Table I.

3.1. WG Charter

The first order of business for any working group is to create a charter that clearly describes the scope of their work. In addition, the Charter should define milestones for the working group, including an expiration date. Extensions may be granted by the PWG Steering Committee, based on perception of progress and devotion of the working group. As a part of the working group charter, the expected publication means and schedule of the standard must be determined. Standards may be published as IEEE ISTO PWG documents and/or as standards of other standards bodies such as the IEEE Standards Association, the IETF, etc.

A WG charter requires a Formal Approval vote.

3.2. PWG Requirements Statements

Prior to the development of a standards specification, the PWG process requires a clear statement of the requirements for the standard to be produced. A requirements statement documents the best effort collection of known requirements on a particular protocol, interface, procedure or convention. The requirements statement is important as it leads to a clear, common understanding of the requirements, provides a guide for development of the standard, and can be used as a final test to measure the validity of the resulting specification, e.g. does it meet the requirements. Requirements statements require Formal Approval that they indeed describe the key requirements. It is not necessary that the resulting standard meet every stated requirement, but the standard should be explicit about which requirements it does not meet, and why. Requirements may be updated during the development of the standard, as they become ~~more~~ [clearer](#).

A PWG Requirements Statement requires a Formal Approval vote.

3.3. PWG Proposed Standard

Once rough consensus has been reached on the general approach, and there is sufficient information to begin writing a standard, the initial specification will be written as a PWG Proposed Standard. A PWG Proposed Standard demonstrates consensus on the approach being used to address the proposed standard and provides the backdrop for further discussion and agreement on details of the specification. This initial specification should be reasonably complete and drives a stake in the ground that will be the basis for all further work on this standard. During the Proposal stage, the working group should also determine whether or not they will submit their work to other standards bodies. A PWG Proposed Standard is equivalent to an initial IETF Internet Draft.

A PWG Proposed Standard requires a Last Call and Formal Approval vote.

3.4. PWG Draft Standard

Once general agreement has been reached among the participants involved in developing the details of a standard, the resulting specification is documented as a PWG Draft Standard. It is expected that the PWG Draft Standard takes into account implementation experience gained from prototype activities done during the development of the document. PWG Draft Standards form the basis for comments from outside of the working group and the PWG, and provide the foundation for initial product development and interoperability testing. Implementations can comfortably proceed from a PWG Draft Standard, knowing that the PWG Draft Standard will not undergo any significant change as it matures to a published PWG Standard. A PWG Draft Standard is equivalent to an IETF Proposed Standard RFC.

A PWG Draft Standard requires a Last Call, a Formal Approval vote, and approval by the PWG Steering committee. This review is intended to ensure consistency, validate that sufficient prototyping has taken place, and identify potential conflicts across the various PWG working groups.

3.5. PWG Standard

A specification becomes a PWG standard once it has gone through the formal Last Call and Formal Approval process of section 6, *and*

- It has been approved by the PWG Steering Committee as defined in section 2.1. This review is intended to ensure consistency, validate that sufficient prototyping has taken place, and identify potential conflicts across the various PWG working groups.
- General acceptance of the standard can be demonstrated by a simple majority of PWG participating organizations, i.e. they have implemented or have plans to implement the standard.
- Interoperability can be demonstrated between multiple, independent implementations of the PWG Draft Standard.

A PWG Standard is equivalent to an IETF Draft Standard RFC.

3.6. Mapping to IETF Documents

This section summarizes the mapping of PWG standards track documents to IETF documents.

PWG working group charter is equivalent to an IETF working group charter.

PWG Proposed Standard maps to an initial IETF Internet Draft

PWG Draft Standard maps to an IETF RFC ~~ProposedDraft~~ Standard.

PWG Standard maps to an IETF RFC ~~DraftProposed~~ Standard. There is no PWG equivalent to the IETF Standard.

4. Informal PWG standards-related Documents

The following documents are considered informal, working documents of the PWG. As such, they require no Formal Approval process.

4.1. *PWG White Papers*

During the standards process, PWG members are encouraged to document their proposals for various elements of a standard in a PWG White Paper. White papers provide an informal means for documenting technical proposals and communicating them among PWG members. It is strongly recommended that no item be opened for discussion on the agenda of a PWG meeting without first having been documented in a white paper which has been made available for review at least one week prior to the meeting where the paper is to be discussed. White papers are particularly useful when two or more approaches to a standard exist and need to be debated. White Papers may be updated to reflect group consensus or individual positions on a particular topic. Since a white paper represents current thought and individual contribution, white papers do not require any Formal Approval. As a result, white papers have no formal status and are subject to change or withdrawal at any time. White papers may also be used to document best practices, implementation hints, and recommended changes to an existing standard. White Papers should be posted to the PWG FTP site and announced on the PWG mailing list prior to their being discussed at a PWG meeting. The most fruitful discussions will occur when people have had adequate time to review white papers prior to their being discussed.

4.2. *PWG Working Drafts*

The internal working documents of a PWG working group are PWG Working Drafts. Working Drafts are point-in-time snapshots of PWG standards track documents. They have no official status and may be updated to reflect group consensus at any point in time. Since a working draft represents current thought on a standard, working drafts do not require any Formal Approval. It is strongly recommended that no item be opened for discussion on the agenda of a PWG meeting without first having been documented in a draft which has been made available for review at least one week prior to the meeting where the draft is to be discussed.

4.3. *Implementer's Guide and Frequently Asked Questions*

Where appropriate, a working group may create an Implementer's Guide and a "Frequently Asked Questions" (FAQ) for a standard. These documents are not formal standards-track documents, but provide valuable information to implementers.

5. Publication of PWG documents

All of the PWG standards-related documents described in section 3, 4, and 7 must be available in at least PDF format (although others may be provided as well) and published on the PWG's FTP site. Any document identified as one of PWG Charter, PWG Requirements Statement, PWG Proposed Standard, PWG Draft Standard, PWG-Standard, PWG Clarifications, or PWG Registrations represent formal PWG approved documents, and are published by the PWG only after passing the appropriate Last Call and/or Formal Approval process.

White Papers and Working Drafts are also published to the PWG's FTP site, but are considered working documents which have no Formal Approval status. They may be published at any time by the author(s).

Internal working versions of all PWG documents should also be maintained in a widely available word processing format, to provide for collaboration between document editors and contributors.

5.1. Posting to Web Sites and Mailing list

Each PWG working group SHALL have a mailing list for the posting of notices related to that working group, and to provide a forum for discussion and voting by WG participants. When documents are posted to the PWG FTP site, the editor/author of the document should also post a notice to the mailing list. It is also recommended that working groups provide a web site where information about the activities of the working group can be provided. The Web site should point to current standards-track documents.

5.2. Document Editors

The Working group chair will appoint an editor for each standard with approval (simple majority) of the working group. Normally an editor will work in this capacity throughout the life cycle of a standard, although exceptions may occur. Editors are responsible for reflecting the decisions of the working group, rather than their own personal views. Ultimately, the editor has responsibility for the quality of the document, making sure that it is readable and has a coherent style, even when it has multiple authors.

6. The Standards Process

The PWG process defines five distinct stages of development. With the exception of the last stage, each stage has a formal exit checkpoint which represents a Last Call (LC) and Formal Approval (FA) of the standards-related document(s) associated with that stage. These stages are

- The Charter Stage (Formal Approval *without Last Call*)
- The Proposal Stage
- The Specification Stage
- The Implementation Stage
- The Maintenance Stage

6.1. The Last Call

Last Calls represent the final opportunity for issues to be raised against a document. The WG chair announces a Last Call on a document with rough consensus of the working group. Last Calls are posted to members of all of the PWG working groups via the PWG-ANNOUNCE mailing list. Once a document successfully passes Last Call and is formally approved by the PWG, it is published as a formal PWG standards-track document and work on that standard moves to the next stage in the process. Last Call periods may vary, based upon the content of the document, but must be at least ten working days to provide adequate time for review. All issues raised during Last Call must be answered. A Last Call issue may be answered with one of

- Issue is resolved and document will be updated to reflect the resolution
- Issue is resolved but no change is required in the document
- Issue is unresolved, but document will be approved anyway

6.2. Formal Approval

Once all of the Last Call issues have been responded to, a formal vote is taken on approval of the resulting document and exit to the next stage. This vote may be taken in a regular PWG meeting and/or on the mailing list of the appropriate working group. Each organization represented on the PWG has one vote. When voting is carried out over the mailing list, the call for votes is announced by the WG chair to the PWG ANNOUNCE mailing list indicating the mailing list for voting. The mailing list must allow at least 10 working days to vote.

Formal Approval requires

- approval by 2/3 of those casting yes or no votes (abstentions do not count) with no strong opposition
- approval by 80% of those casting yes or no votes (abstentions do not count), in the face of strong opposition

Strong opposition is registered when one or more companies formally call for an 80% vote. It is the responsibility of the WG chair to ensure that the results of a vote are fair and representative. Whenever an individual member of the PWG has an issue with a Chair's decision, he or she can appeal that decision to the membership of the PWG at large.

A no vote on a standards track document requires the voter to state the reason for the no vote, and a description of the changes that would be required to the document to turn the no vote to a yes. These will be documented in the minutes of the meeting where the vote was taken.

PWG Draft Standards and PWG Standards also require approval of the PWG Steering Committee. These checks and balances are in place to ensure that the resulting specification meets the exit criteria for that stage of the process.

6.3. Urgent Proposals

Upon the decision of the Steering Committee, by a vote of simple majority, a proposal can be declared to be urgent and some or all of the steps in the standards process may be shortened or eliminated. The steps that may be eliminated or shorted are determined by the Steering Committee. In all cases, the patent statement must be made between the beginning of the review period and the final voting period.

6.4. Voting Rights

The following policy applies to all voting done within the PWG or its working groups:

- A voter must be a representative of a PWG Member Organization.
- An individual must be present at a meeting or participate via teleconference to vote.
- Votes are counted on an organization basis.
- Eligibility to vote on working group matters is determined by an organization attending two of the previous four meetings. It is the responsibility of the Secretary to maintain the list of eligible voters and post this in the meeting minutes. There is no history of attendance requirement, only a membership requirement, for voting at PWG Plenary meetings.
- With a simple majority vote, the working group may confer voting rights to an individual or organization that is not otherwise eligible to vote due to lack of attendance at meetings. This is done on a case-by-case basis and is intended to address those individuals or companies who have made significant, on-going contributions to the group – but have not been able to attend the required number of meetings. In no case may a representative of a non-member company be conferred voting rights by the action of a working group.
- A simple majority is required to pass on administrative and operational issues. Otherwise Formal Approval, as defined in section 6.2, is required on all voting.
- A working Group chair may declare that a sufficient quorum does not exist for voting purposes if at least 50% of voting members are not present during the vote.
- Where rough consensus is called for, no formal vote is required.

7. Maintenance

Many PWG standards are extensible and provide the ability for additional functionality to be registered. Such registrations when approved have the same status as the standard to which the feature is being added. In addition, as implementation work proceeds, clarifications may be required to guarantee interoperability. This section addresses the process to be followed for:

- registrations of new operations and type 2 enums, keywords, and attributes, and
 - clarifications of the standard and any approved registrations
- from the time a PWG Draft Standard is published through the life of the standard. Note that major changes or additions to a standard are not considered maintenance, but occur as part of the normal iterative standards development process described earlier.

Proposals for registrations and clarifications will follow the following process:

1. Each WG will appoint a Maintenance Editor for their PWG Draft Standard and PWG standard.
2. Anyone can initiate a proposal for a clarification or registration by starting a discussion on the appropriate project mailing list.
3. After there is some agreement on the mailing list for the need of a clarification or the suitability of a registration, the proposer and the standard's Maintenance Editor work out a proposal. Such a proposal should include:
 - Status of the proposal, including previous reviews.
 - A description of the requirement being met or the problem being solved.
 - Description of the proposed solution.
 - The exact text to be incorporated into the standard at some future date.
4. To make the status of proposed registrations and clarifications clear to PWG participants and others, the Maintenance Editor will keep them in the appropriate sub-directory
<ftp://ftp.pwg.org/pub/pwg/xxx/DOC/proposed-registrations>
<ftp://ftp.pwg.org/pub/pwg/xxx/DOC/proposed-clarifications>
where xxx is the project and DOC is the base document against which changes are proposed.
5. All proposals must be published according to section 5 of this document.
6. Reviews of proposed registrations and clarifications may occur at a meeting or on the MAILING LIST.
7. The proposal will undergo sufficient reviews and updates until, in the opinion of the WG Chair, there is rough consensus that the proposal is ready for Last Call as described in section 6.1 followed by Formal Approval as described in section 6.2.
8. If, in the opinion of the WG Chair, the Last Call discussions and Formal Approval meet the voting requirements described in section 6, the Maintenance Editor will move the approved registration or clarification to the appropriate sub-directory for each project
<ftp://ftp.pwg.org/pub/pwg/xxx/DOC/approved-registrations>
<ftp://ftp.pwg.org/pub/pwg/xxx/DOC/approved-clarifications>
and announce the Formal Approval to the entire PWG via the PWG-ANNOUNCE MAILING LIST.
9. Periodically, the Maintenance Editor will incorporate the approved registrations and clarifications into the version of the standard that the PWG keeps to record all approved registrations and clarifications. Such an updated version of the standard will have a new minor version of the standard, along with a Change History Appendix that lists each change.

8. Intellectual Property and Confidentiality

8.1. Ownership of IP rights:

All patents, copyrights, or other intellectual property owned or created by any Member or member's affiliates ("hereinafter "Member or Associate") outside the PWG or its work within the PWG shall remain

the property of that Member or Associate thereunder and shall not be affected in any way by the Member or Associate's participation in the PWG.

The PWG may, through its activities, generate intellectual property, and license such property to the Members and/or Associates on reasonable and nondiscriminatory terms, conditions and prices; provided, however, that Members and Associates receive more favorable pricing than non-Members or non-Associates.

All information and materials, and all copyrights thereto, contributed by Members and Associates and their representatives and incorporated into a PWG Standard and Specification (here after "the Standard") shall be owned by the contributing Member or Associate. The contributing Member or Associate shall grant PWG and its Members and Associates an irrevocable license to use, reproduce, modify, distribute and sublicense the copyrighted work(s) incorporated in the Standard on non-discriminatory basis and within reasonable terms and conditions. Notwithstanding the above, any intellectual property independently created by a Member or Associate, but not incorporated into a PWG standard, should remain the exclusive property of the original owner and no mandatory license should be imposed.

Participants in the standard setting procedure shall disclose any known patents whose use would be required for compliance with a proposed PWG standard. Prior to PWG's approval of the proposed standard, the PWG should receive a written patent statement from the patent holder as described below in section 8.3.

8.2. Intellectual Property Procedures

The PWG is not in a position to give authoritative or comprehensive information about evidence, validity or scope of patents or similar rights, but it is desirable that any available information should be disclosed. Therefore, all PWG members shall, from the outset, draw PWG's attention to any relevant patents (hereinafter defined) either their own or of other organizations including their Affiliates (hereinafter defined) that are known to the PWG members or any of their Affiliates, although PWG is unable to verify the validity of any such information.

- "Relevant Patents" means any issued or registered patent, without use of which a Proposed PWG Standard cannot be practiced.
- "Proposed PWG Standard" means each proposal towards each PWG specification, which proposal is submitted to PWG after the date of acceptance of these Procedures (hereinafter the Effective Date).
- "Affiliates or Associates," with respect to section 8.2, means any entity that as of the Effective Date directly or indirectly is controlled by the PWG member, so long as such control exists, where "Control" means beneficial ownership of more than fifty percent (50%) of the voting stock or equity in an entity.

8.3. Patent Statement

If a Proposed PWG Standard is submitted to the PWG, three different situations may arise with respect to the relevant Patents:

- (1) In the event the PWG Proposed Standard is adopted to become a PWG Standard, the patent holder waives his rights under the Relevant Patents owned by him and hence, the Proposed PWG Standard is freely accessible to everybody; no particular conditions, no royalties due, etc., with respect to such Relevant Patents. The PWG Standard means any PWG specifications that are officially published by PWG after October 1, 1999.

- (2) In the event a PWG Proposed Standard is adopted as a PWG Standard, the patent holder is not prepared to waive his rights under the Relevant Patents owned by him but would be willing to grant licenses to other parties on a non-discriminatory basis and on reasonable terms and conditions, provided a similar grant under the licensee's patents within the scope of the license granted to the licensee is made available. Such license grants are left to the parties concerned.
- (3) In the event the Proposed Standard is adopted to become a PWG Standard, and the patent holder is not willing to comply with the provisions of either paragraph 8.3 (1) or (2), in such a case the Proposal cannot be established as a PWG Standard.
- (4) Whichever option from among paragraphs 8.3 (1), (2) or (3) is chosen, any PWG member must provide a written statement to be filed on behalf of itself and its Affiliates at the PWG secretariat with respect to the Relevant Patents that are owned by the PWG member or any of its Affiliates and known to the PWG member or any of its Affiliates. This statement must not include additional provisions, conditions, or any other exclusion clauses in excess of what is provided for each case in paragraphs 8.3 (1), (2) and (3).
- (5) If no Relevant Patents that are owned by the PWG member or any of its Affiliates are known to the PWG member or any of its Affiliates, an affirmative disclosure to that effect must be submitted before the end of the Patent Statement deadline in lieu of the Patent Statement. Any Relevant Patents that are owned by the PWG member or any of its Affiliates and are found after the Patent Statement deadline are automatically subject to either paragraph 8.3 (1) or (2) as described above.
- (6) Format of Patent Statement/Patent Notice
- (i) A Patent Statement should be submitted by all the PWG members for all Relevant Patents which are known to the PWG members and their Affiliates and are owned by the PWG members or their Affiliate, providing the following information:
1. Proposal Name
 2. Organization: The organization that holds the patent which could include administrations, universities, etc., and its contact address.
 3. Tel. No.: The contact telephone number of the organization.
 4. Fax. No.: The contact fax number of the organization.
 5. Patent Policy and Remarks: The declared patent policy of the organization in its communication to the PWG. Most often the patent policy is given as "Pat. Policy. 8.3 (2)", which would mean that the organization subscribes to paragraph 8.3 (2) of the PWG bylaws.
 6. Patent Title: The title of a patent
 7. Patent Number: The number of the patent.
 8. Patent Country: The country in which the patent has been obtained. If the patent is held in several countries, a list of those countries is given.
 9. Signature: Signature of an authorized representative of the company.
- (ii) Further, a Patent Notice should be submitted by all the PWG members for Relevant Patents which are known to the PWG members and their Affiliates and are not owned nor controlled by the PWG members or their Affiliate, providing the following information:
1. Proposal Name
 2. Organization: The organization that holds the patent which could include administrations, universities, etc., and its contact address.
 3. Patent Title: The title of a patent
 4. Patent Number
 5. Patent Country: The country in which the patent has been obtained. If the patent is held in several countries, a list of those countries is given.
 6. Signature: Signature of a representative of the company

- (7) All members must submit a written patent statement according to section 8.4(6) between the proposal deadline and the commencement of voting period.

8.4. Non-Confidentiality.

The participation in the PWG by the Members and the Associates and their appointed representatives shall be on a non-confidential basis; however, a PWG Member may with the approval of the Steering Committee, wherein such approval shall not be unreasonably withheld, enter into written confidentiality agreements with all other PWG Members which restricts the dissemination of specified confidential information and/or materials provided by any of such Member, to Persons who are not Members or Associates.

Subject only to valid patents and copyrights, all PWG Members and Associates shall be free to use all information received or publicly disclosed from the PWG, its Members or Associates in connection with the normal business including the processes described herein, without obligation regardless of markings including but not limited to “Proprietary” or “Confidential.”

9. Process Summary

The PWG process is summarized in the following table and chart:

Stage	Work in this Stage	Internal Documents	Formal PWG Documents	Exit Criteria
Charter	Identify need Brainstorm ideas Develop Charter Develop Requirements Statement	White Papers Working Drafts	Charter Requirements Statement	Formal Approval of Requirements and Charter as defined in section 6.2
Proposal	Develop PWG Proposed Standard	White Papers Working Drafts	PWG Proposed Standard	Last Call and Formal Approval of PWG Proposed Standard as defined in sections 6.1 and 6.2
Specification	Develop PWG Draft Standard Prototyping	White Papers Working Drafts	PWG Draft Standard	Last Call and Formal Approval of PWG Draft Standard as defined in sections 6.1 and 6.2 Approval by PWG Steering Committee
Implementation	Develop PWG Standard Product Implementation begins Interoperability Testing Maintain PWG Draft Standard <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarifications • Registrations • New required function 	White Papers Working Drafts	Updates to PWG Draft Standard PWG Standard	Two or more working prototypes Last Call and Formal Approval of PWG Standard as defined in sections 6.1 and 6.2 Approval by PWG Steering Committee Simple Majority of organizations represented on the WG implementing
Maintenance	Maintain PWG Standard <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarifications • Registrations • New required function 	White papers Working Drafts	Maintenance updates to PWG Draft Standard and PWG Standard	Demonstrated interoperability n/a

Table I: Summary of PWG Process

