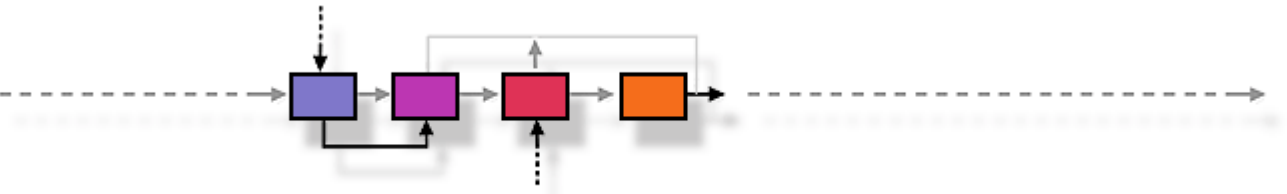




Java  
Community  
Process



# JCP.Next Update

May 2014

# Changing the Constitution



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 must 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 *Constitution*.
- Since 2011 we have been working on a series of four JSRs, collectively referred to as *JCP.next*, to reform the our processes.

# JCP.next.1 (JSR 348)



# JSR 348



- This JSR implemented a number of relatively simple but significant changes to make our processes more transparent and to enable broader participation.
  - Expert Groups must do their work in the open, using public mailing-lists and public Issue Trackers.
  - They must enable the public to observe and review their work, and must respond to public comments.
- The JSR was completed in October 2011, and defined version 2.8 of the Process Document.
- As a result we saw a significant increase in developer participation in the JCP, primarily through Java User Groups and the Adopt-a-JSR program.

# JCP.next.2 (JSR 355)



# JSR 355



- The JCP used to have two Executive Committees: one for Java ME and one for Java SE and EE combined.
- 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 reduced the total number of EC members from 32 to 25 while maintaining the 2:1 ratio of Ratified to Elected seats.
- It made no other significant changes to our processes.
- The JSR was completed in August 2012.



# That was easy!



# JCP.next.3 (JSR 358)



# Modifying the JSPA



- The JSPA has not been significantly modified since 2002.
- Since then the organization and the environment in which we operate have changed significantly.
  - Most significantly, the widespread adoption of open-source licensing and development practices.
- The document is long overdue for updating and cleanup.
- However, it is very complicated 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 Intellectual Property (IP) rights are granted and the terms under which the Spec, RI, and TCK must be licensed.
- We must make sure that the technologies we incorporate into Java are "safe" from an IP perspective, so that people can implement them and use them with confidence.

# JSR 358 goals



- Maintain compatibility guarantees.
- Embrace open-source licensing and development processes.
- Simplify IP-flow and licensing models.
- Enable even more openness, transparency, and participation.

# Strong compatibility



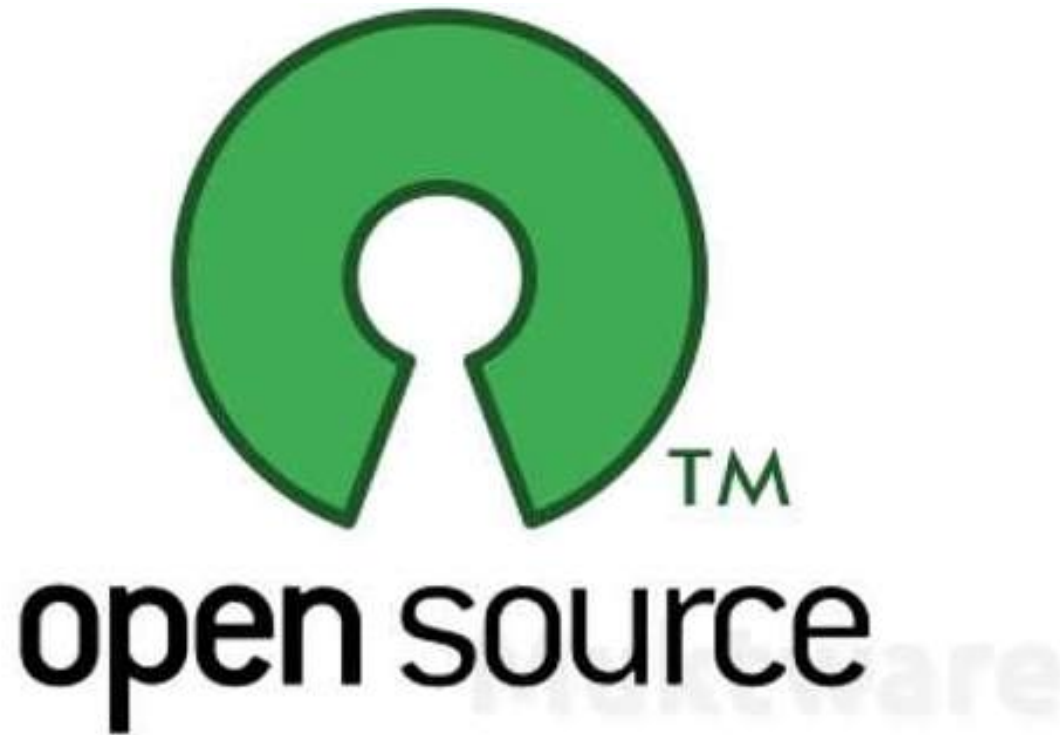
- All JSRs will be covered by a standard Spec license that includes strong compatibility requirements.
- All implementations must pass the TCK.



# Embrace open source



- Reference Implementations must be developed through open-source projects and released under open-source licenses.

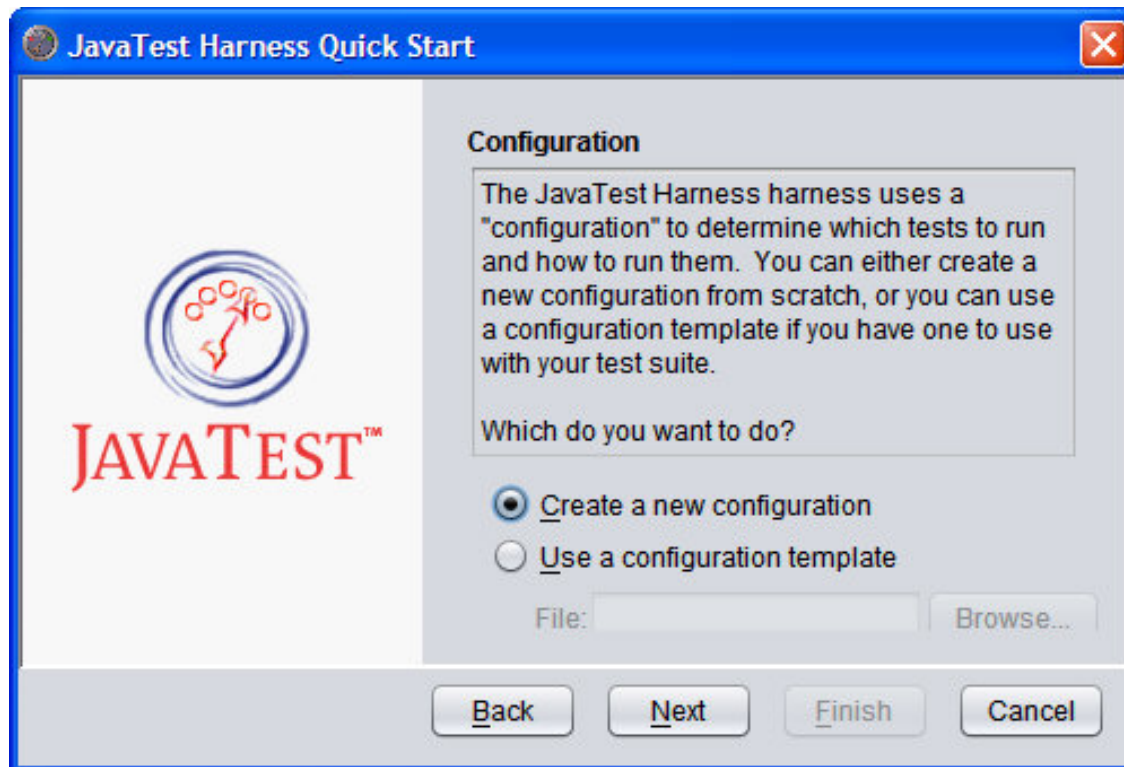




# Developer access to TCKs



- All TCKs must be made available under a *Community TCK License* to those who participate in the RI-development projects.



# Simplified IP-flow and licensing models



- The current JSPA has a very complicated IP-flow, with IP passing from contributors through the Spec Lead to implementers and end-users.
- We hope to simplify that...



# Current status



- It's been slow going, but we've made good progress in the last few months.
- We have a high-level requirements document for our new IPR policy.
- We've logged a lot of issues and are addressing most of them.
- We hope to publish an Early Draft soon.

# Follow our progress and provide feedback



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Project Features

- downloads
- Mailing Lists
  - Expert Group mailing list
  - Issues mailing list archive
  - Observers mailing list Archive
- Message Forums
  - Message Forum
  - Issue Tracking
  - Wiki
  - WikiHomePage

Wiki Controls

- Show Page
- Edit Page
- Show Page as Text
- Show Page Revision History

Jump to Page:

Home

- List all Pages
- Manage Images

Create New Page:

GO

About this Project

JSR 358 (JCP.next.3) was started in June 2012 and has 20 members. The project administrator is Patrick Curran.

- Manage This Project

java.net > projects > jsr358 > wiki > Home

Last updated July 21, 2014 20:36, by Patrick Curran

## Welcome to the JSR 358 (JCP.next.3) project

This is the public project for JSR 358: A major revision of the Java Community Process, the third of several JCP.next JSRs to modify the JCP's processes. This JSR will make changes to the JSPA, the Process Document, and the Executive Committee's Standing Rules with the goals of further improving the organization's processes, correcting problems that have become apparent over recent years, and clarifying language to reduce ambiguity.

As required by JCP 2.8 (introduced with JSR 348) we will discuss our business in public, publish all of our working materials and meeting minutes, and track issues in the open:

- Subscribe to the Observers' mailing-list (you'll need a java.net login) to review and respond to Expert Group communications.
- Visit the discussion forum to comment on the work of the Expert Group (we'd prefer that you use this rather than the Observer alias, to keep mail traffic down).
- For our meeting minutes and working documents, visit the document archive.
- We use the issue tracker to record your comments and track issues. To be informed when new issues are logged and comments are added to existing issues you can subscribe directly to the JIRA or alternatively subscribe to the Issues mailing list.

NOTE: there is no need to formally "join" this project in order to participate - everything is visible to those who are not project members, and formal observer status carries no additional privileges.

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graph LR; A[JSR submission] --> B[JSR Review  
14 days  
EC votes]; B --> C[Early Draft Review  
30-90 days  
Expert Group Formation  
Develop first draft]; C --> D[Public Review  
30-90 days  
Start develop TCR]; D --> E[Final Approval Ballot  
14 days  
EC votes  
Proposed Final Draft  
Finish spec, RI and TCR]; E --> F[Final Release]
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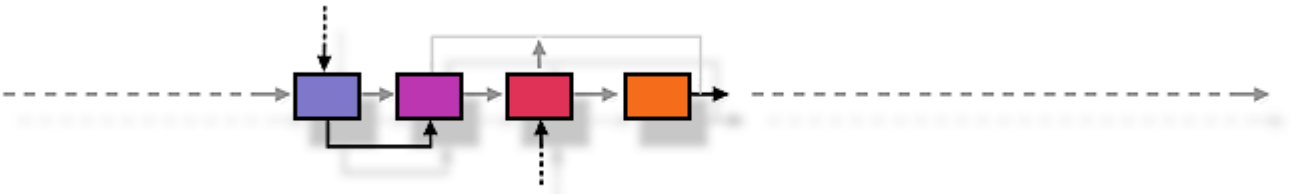
<https://java.net/projects/jsr358>

# JCP.next.4 (JSR 364)





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Thank You!

<http://jcp.org>