

Summary of rules to withdraw a standard

Introduction

- This document is intended to be a summary of the rules relevant to the withdraw of a standard and disbanding a WG.
- As this is a subset of the relevant rules, it represents the author's view of what the rules say.

SASB OM

9.2 Removal from Active Status

Standards that are no longer useful or contain significant obsolete or erroneous information should be recommended for withdrawal from active status by the Sponsor. A recommendation for withdrawal from active status shall be supported by a ballot by the Sponsor (see 5.4) with a 50% return and at least a 75% approval.

SASB OM 9.2 (cont.)

Every IEEE Standard shall be subject to transfer to inactive status by the IEEE-SA Standards Board at the end of the calendar year that is ten years past its approval date (i.e., the standard will be labeled Inactive and reserved for historical reference).

A standard remains active until it is officially transferred to inactive status by the IEEE-SA Standards Board. When a standard is transferred to inactive status, its amendments and corrigenda are also transferred to inactive status.

SASB OM 5.4

- This has the familiar letter ballot rules
 - Form ballot pool
 - Initial ballot 30 days, 75% approval level
 - Recirculation ballots 10 days
 - Comments allowed (not clear what this means for a withdraw ballot)

SASB OM - Patents

- 6.3.3 Inactive standards
- All active IEEE standards are subject to periodic review for revision within ten years of IEEE-SA Standards Board approval or transfer to inactive status (see clauses 2.2 and 5.3 of the IEEE-SA Standards Board Bylaws and 9.2). Thus, any standard that incorporates patented technology may at some point in time be transferred to inactive status. Clause 6 of the IEEE-SA Standards Board Bylaws contains policies concerning the period of validity for any Letter of Assurance received from a party regarding an Essential Patent Claim.

Term of letter of assurance

- IEEE-SA STANDARDS BOARD BYLAWS
- 6.2 Policy
- “A Letter of Assurance is irrevocable once submitted and accepted and shall apply, at a minimum, from the date of the standard's approval to the date of the standard's transfer to inactive status.”

Process

- IEEE 802 LMSC authorizes starting a Sponsor ballot to withdraw a standard.
- Ballot invitation is issued and ballot pool is formed.
- Sponsor ballot initiated
- Comments received
 - EC needs to generate responses to any comment that are received.
 - EC would need to approve the responses

Process (2)

- Initiate recirculation (if $> 75\%$)
 - Receive comments
 - Comment resolution by EC
- At this point, another recirculation should not be required as all comments received would be on unchanged text and can be declared out of scope.
- If the ballot passes, then it would be submitted to RevCom to review and recommend or not the withdraw
- SASB would then vote to approve or reject the withdraw request.

IEEE 802 LMSC P&P

5.2.2 Disbanding a WG

After all standards, recommended practices, and technical reports for which a hibernating WG is responsible are withdrawn or transferred to another group or groups, a Sponsor electronic ballot of 30 days minimum duration shall be conducted to determine whether the hibernating WG is to be disbanded.

If the Sponsor electronic ballot on disbanding the group passes, the WG is disbanded. If the ballot fails, then the Sponsor Chair shall determine a future date when the disbanding of the group may be re-balloted.