

## IDS WG Meeting Minutes February 17, 2022

This IDS WG Meeting was started at approximately 3:00 pm ET on February 17, 2022.

### Attendees

Graydon Dodson	Lexmark
Matt Glockner	Lexmark
Erin Huber	Xerox
Smith Kennedy	HP
Jeremy Leber	Lexmark
Alan Sukert	
Bill Wagner	TIC
Steve Young	Canon

### Agenda Items

1. The topics to be covered during this meeting were:
  - IPP Overview Presentation by Smith Kennedy
  - Review of the HCD iTC Meetings since our last HCD iTC Meeting on 2/3/222
  - Round Table
2. Meeting began by stating the PWG Anti-Trust Policy which can be found at [https://www.pwg.org/chair/membership\\_docs/pwg-antitrust-policy.pdf](https://www.pwg.org/chair/membership_docs/pwg-antitrust-policy.pdf) and the PWG Intellectual Property Policy which can be found at [https://www.pwg.org/chair/membership\\_docs/pwg-ip-policy.pdf](https://www.pwg.org/chair/membership_docs/pwg-ip-policy.pdf).
3. Smith Kennedy gave an IPP Overview presentation to the meeting attendees; his presentation slides are located at <https://ftp.pwg.org/pub/pwg/general/presentations/PWG-2022-State-of-the-Union-20220217.pdf>. IPP (Internet Printing Protocol) is an application-level protocol for distributed printing using Internet tools and technologies. IPP/1.1 is documented in IETF STD 92; IPP/2.0 is documented in PWG Standard 5100.12-2015. Smith noted that PWG Standard 5100.12 was in the process of being updated. IPP is transported via either HTTP or HTTPS.

Smith then went through some of the key standards that the IPP Working Group had produced or were working on. Some of the key standards Smith mentioned were:

- Standard 5100.1-2017 IPP Finishings 2.1 (FIN) – defines some “finishing” attribute values for IPP
- **Standard 5100.3-2001 Internet Printing Protocol (IPP): Production Printing Attributes – Set1** – IPP extensions extension consisting primarily of Job Template attributes defined for submitting print jobs primarily (but not limited to) to production printers
- **Standard 5100.11-2010 Internet Printing Protocol (IPP): Job and Printer Extensions – Set 2 (JPS2)** – defines some job extensions to IPP to support different print conditions
- **Standard 5100.13-2012 IPP: Job and Printer Extensions – Set 3 (JPS3)** – defines job attributes so IPP can support driverless printing
- Standard 5100.16-2020 IPP Transaction-Based Printing Extensions v1.1 (TRANS) - defines extensions to the Internet Printing Protocol that support the business transaction logic needed for paid and quota-based printing through local and commercial services
- Standard 5100.17-2014 IPP Scan Service (SCAN) – defines an IPP extension to support the ability to send a job via IPP to a scan service
- Standard 5100.18-2015 IPP Shared Infrastructure Extensions (INFRA) – defines an IPP binding that allows IPP Printers to interface with shared services based in the cloud

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- Standard 5100.19-2015 IPP Implementor's Guide v2.0 (IG) – Provides an updated guidance to IPP clients and printer implementors on how best to utilize IPP
- Standard 5100.22-2019 IPP System Service v1.0 (SYSTEM) - defines IPP objects, operations, and attributes to support management and status monitoring of all configured Services, Subunits, and Resources on an Imaging System
- Standard 5101.1-2013 PWG Media Standardized Names 2.0 - defines standard colorant and media names and naming conventions to be used by other PWG specifications
- Standard 5102.4-2012 PWG Raster Format - defines a simple raster format to support printing, scanning, and facsimile without printer-specific driver software on resource-limited clients and printers

Note: The standards in the **red** type are in the process of being updated

Another important standard developed by the IPP Working Group is Standard 5100.14-2020 IPP Everywhere™ v1.1. IPP Everywhere is a subset of full IPP that supports network printing without vendor-specific driver software (i.e., it is driverless), including the transport, various discovery protocols, and standard document formats. Printer vendors can self-certify their products against IPP Everywhere via the IPP Everywhere™ Printer Self-Certification Manual v1.1 (SELCERT) defines in Standard PWG 5100.20-2020. To date 768 printers have been self-certified against IPP Everywhere. Smith noted that the IPP WG is now working on defining the requirements for IPP Everywhere 2.0.

Smith then mentioned three IPP standards that he thought would be of most interest to the IDS Workgroup:

- Best Practice 5199.10-2019 IPP Authentication Methods (IPPAUTH) - provides implementation guidance on how to best integrate various authentication mechanisms used over IPP's HTTP and HTTPS transports into IPP protocol exchanges when printer access or print feature policy requires authorization.
- Best Practice 5199.11-2021 Job Accounting with IPP v1.0 - discusses how to perform different kinds of job accounting with IPP and how to address privacy and consent issues associated with accounting information
- IPP Encrypted Jobs and Documents v1.0 (TRUSTNOONE) – This is in development and is awaiting prototyping. The goal is to define new encrypted IPP message formats that provide IPP with end-to-end encryption of IPP Job attributes, Document attributes, and Document data. The encrypted formats will use public key cryptography via S/MIME with an optional password to effectively protect the IPP message/Document data payload from intermediaries and when the data is at rest in the destination Output Device. Smith noted that RGP may also be used for the encryption.

The IDS WG requested a follow-up presentation on the IPP Encrypted Jobs and Documents standards. Smith stated he would do so, but because of personal issues it probably would not be until April at the earliest.

4. Al then provided a summary of what was covered at the two HCD iTC Meetings (2/7/22 and 2/14/22) since the last IDS Workgroup meeting on 2/3/22.

- For the most part the main items covered at the two meetings were a review of the FPT\_WIPE\_EXT SFR and associated Assurance Activities developed by the Cryptographic Erase Subgroup and comments against the 2<sup>nd</sup> Public Draft of the HCD cPP.

Regarding the FPT\_WIPE\_EXT Data Wiping SFR and associated Assurance Activities, the Cryptographic Erase subgroup resolved all comments against the Data Wiping SFR and associated Assurance Activities, finalized the SFR and Assurance Activities, and presented the final proposal to the full HCD iTC for full approval.

Bill did have some comments against his final proposal, however. We reviewed Bill's comments at the 2/14 meeting. The HCD iTC agreed to implement one of his comments. However, after looking at Bill's other comments the iTC felt the other comments required additional review. So, it

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was agreed an Issue would be created for Bill's comments so they could be placed on the Master Comment Spreadsheet to be reviewed with the other comments against the 2<sup>nd</sup> Public Draft of the HCD SD.

At this meeting Bill did indicate that the implementation of his one comment the HCD iTC had agreed fix had been done incorrectly. Al indicated he would fix the implementation as quickly as possible.

- Speaking of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Public Draft of the HCD SD, there was one question that the HCD iTC had to ITSCC regarding one of the its proposed changes to the cryptographic SFR testing the iTC had agreed to implement. At the 2/14 meeting the ITSCC representative indicated that even though ITSCC did not have a response yet to the question the HCD iTC should go ahead and implement the test in question in the HCD SD.

That was the last barrier to completing the 2<sup>nd</sup> Public Draft of the HCD SD. Jerry Colunga is supposed to have the 2<sup>nd</sup> Public Draft of the HCD SD ready for public review by Monday, Feb 21<sup>st</sup>.

- Al then went quickly through some of the comments against the 2<sup>nd</sup> Public Draft of the HCD CPP. The one he focused on was one that he felt could have a significant impact on vendors.

The background is that the HCD PP was a bi-national PP sponsored by the US and Japanese Schemes. The fact that it was sponsored by the US meant the NIAP Policy 5 could be applied to any HCD that was certified against the HCD PP. The reason that was important was that NIAP Policy 5 states that if a product being certified against a NIAP-approved PP (which the HCD PP was) has a valid CAVP (Cryptographic Algorithm Validation Program) or CMVP (Cryptographic Module Validation Program) certificate (NIAP only required CAVP) for the product and OS being certified, the vendor of the HCD can waive the testing of several of the cryptographic SFRs.

However, the HCD cPP is sponsored by the Korean and Japanese Schemes and not by the US. However, NIAP did issue a Position Statement that indicated that if the accepted the HCD cPP, any HCD certified against the HCD cPP would be included on the NIAP Product Compliant List. So, the question that has to be asked to the Korean and Japanese Schemes is whether they will accept the use of NIAP Policy 5 or require HCD vendors to do all of the cryptographic SFR testing, especially the additional testing ITSCC requested the HCD iTC to include.

If use of Policy 5 is not allowed the HCD vendor will have to do the cryptographic testing that the crypto module vendor used to do to get the CAVP certificate. This is testing most HCD vendors don't know how to do or have the resources to do and could place a cost burden ton them to find labs to do this type of crypto testing. So, it will be important to see what the Japanese and Korean Schemes say to this issue and hat impact the response will mean.

5. There was no Round Table discussion at today's meeting.
6. **Actions:** None

### Next Steps

- The next IDS WG Meeting will be March 3, 2022 at 3:00P ET / 12:00N PT. Main topics will be review of the 2/21 and 2/28 HCD iTC Meetings, a special topic to be determined, and if Ira can attend a deeper dive into the 2/8/22 update of the HCD Software Guidelines.