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E. Davies, Ed.  
Nortel Networks  
J. Hofmann, Ed.  
Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin  
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## IETF Problem Resolution Process

### Status of this Memo

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### Abstract

This Informational document records the history of discussions in the Problem WG during 2003 of how to resolve the problems described in the IETF Problem Statement. It decomposes each of the problems described into a few areas for improvement and categorizes them as either problems affecting the routine processes used to create standards or problems affecting the fundamental structure and practices of the IETF. Expeditious and non-disruptive solutions are proposed for the problems affecting routine processes.

The document also lists suggested ways to handle the development of solutions for the structure and practices problems proposed in IETF discussions. Neither the working group nor the wider IETF has reached consensus on a recommendation for any of the proposals. This document therefore has no alternative but to suggest that the search for structure and practices solutions be handed back to the control of the IESG.

While there was working group consensus on the processes for short-term and medium term improvements, there was no working group consensus on the proposals for longer-term improvements. This document therefore includes longer-term improvement proposals only as a matter of record; they must not be regarded as recommendations from the working group.

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## 1. Introduction

This document suggests processes to address several problems facing the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) that have been described in the IETF Problem Statement [1].

This document begins with an outline of what are currently thought to be the purpose and core values of the IETF, and it offers a reminder of the good things about the IETF that we don't want to lose in the process of solving our problems.

Each of the problems described in the problem statement is analyzed and decomposed into a few areas for improvement. The areas for improvement appear to fall into two categories:

- o Areas that are essentially independent of the other problems and, hence, can be addressed immediately, via discrete, minimally disruptive changes or improvements to the 'routine' processes of the IETF.
- o Areas that are interdependent and are likely to affect structural matters that characterize the way in which the IETF operates. Addressing these areas will probably need a more integrated approach, as they may require actions such as fundamental changes to our organizational structure or standards-track processes.

It is suggested that the IETF work on these two classes of improvements in parallel, so that we can enjoy some near-term benefits while more structural improvements are being carefully considered and executed.

Concrete suggestions are included for how we can begin or continue work on the independent routine improvements.

Due to lack of consensus, no firm suggestions are included on how to address the more structural changes that may be needed. The document lists the various proposals which have been considered by the working group and the wider IETF at the IETF 57 plenary session in Vienna, July 2003. This document can only suggest, as some participants have proposed, that the IESG itself control the development of any solutions to the structural problems.

## 2. IETF Purpose and Core Values

As we consider how to address the problems with the IETF processes and organizational structure, it is important to keep in mind the things about the IETF that we don't want to change -- our sense of purpose, and the core values that give the IETF its unique identity.

At two IESG plenary meetings in 2002, the chair of the IETF, gave presentations outlining his view of the purpose and core values of the IETF which may serve as a useful basis for focusing on our mission and core values.

At the IESG plenary in London in July 2002, it was stated that the purpose of the IETF is to "produce high quality, relevant, and timely technical standards for the Internet". Our organizational structure and processes should be judged by how well they help us to achieve that mission.

At the following IESG plenary in Atlanta, Georgia in November 2002, five core values of the IETF were presented [8]:

- "Cares for the Internet"
- "Technically Competent"
- "Open Process"
- "Volunteer Core"
- "Rough Consensus and Running Code"

### 2.1. Non-Core Values

Understanding our core values will also help us to understand the long-standing features of the IETF that we can change without compromising our values or sacrificing our unique identity.

During the November 2002 IESG Plenary, the IETF chair also presented the following "non-core values" [8]:

- The division into WGs and Areas
- The three-step standards process
- The ASCII format for RFCs and I-Ds
- The format of IETF meetings
- The structure of WG mailing lists
- The powers of the IESG and IAB

These things were designed to help us achieve our goals in a way that is consistent with our core values. If they are no longer effective, we can and should change them.

### 3. Building on our Success

While focusing on our operational problems, we shouldn't forget that the IETF is a very successful organization. We are responsible for some of the most widely used communications standards in the world, and we have contributed to the creation and growth of the Internet, one of the greatest technical and social achievements of our time.

In good times, it is easy to succeed despite operational inefficiencies, so organizations tend to ignore operational problems and focus on their success. In bad times, organizations can become overly critical of their own structure and processes, blaming the organization for problems that are actually caused by outside forces.

We are currently suffering difficult times in the IETF and throughout the communications industry. The IETF should be careful not to unjustly blame our own organizational structure or processes for the effects of industry-wide changes such as:

- o Economic issues in the global communications industry, which are causing increased scrutiny regarding expenses and return-on-investment. These same factors are causing job changes and uncertainty for many IETF participants.
- o The commercialization of the Internet, which has drastically increased the financial impacts of standardization.
- o The convergence of the datacom and telecom sectors of the communications industry, which has led to an influx of experienced people into the IETF with a different culture and industry perspective.

Although it is important to recognize and correct the serious organizational problems currently facing the IETF, many of these problems have existed for years, and the IETF has been successful in spite of these issues. We should not overreact to these issues with sweeping revolutionary changes to the IETF structure and processes. Instead, we should focus on developing a culture of continuous operational improvement through which we can evolve our organizational structure and processes to make them more scalable and effective. We should take this opportunity to develop the mechanisms and processes that we can use to continually monitor and improve our organizational effectiveness, both in good times and bad times.

The IETF currently has a large amount of valuable work underway, and care should be taken not to disrupt or delay that work while we address our organizational problems.

The IETF is also fortunate to have a large number of extremely talented and dedicated individuals that serve in formal and informal leadership roles throughout the organization. We should be careful not to alienate or disenfranchise the IETF's key contributors and those who provide the driving force for the work while making organizational or process changes.

#### 4. Problem Decomposition

The problem statement document lists seven root cause problems currently facing the IETF, without making any judgements about the relative priority of the problems (apart from the first one):

- o Participants in the IETF do not share a common understanding of its mission;
- o The IETF does not consistently use effective engineering practices;
- o The IETF has difficulty handling large and/or complex problems;
- o The three stage standards hierarchy is not properly utilized;
- o The IETF's workload exceeds the number of fully engaged participants;
- o The IETF management structure is not matched to the current size and complexity of the IETF;
- o Working group practices can make issue closure difficult; and
- o IETF participants and leaders are inadequately prepared for their roles.

Analysis of these problems indicates that they can be decomposed into several areas for improvement, some of which can be addressed immediately by independent actions while others require greater consideration and a more structured approach to a solution.

It is also important to note that the problem statement lists problems that have been reported by some members of the IETF. Although all of these problems are believed to exist, not all of these problems are present in all parts of the IETF, and some of these problems may in fact be symptoms of other problems.

#### 4.1. Decomposition of Mission Problem

In order to determine the best organization and processes for the IETF to fulfill its mission and achieve its goals, the organization needs to articulate a common understanding of its current mission and goals. Although it should be possible to reach an understanding of the mission and goals of the IETF as an independent action, with no disruption to current processes, this effort would be most valuable as part of an effort to align the organization and priorities of the IETF with its mission.

As part of understanding our mission, the IETF will need to identify our stakeholders and understand how we serve them. We will need to define the scope of the IETF, so that it is possible to determine

what is in-scope and out-of-scope for the organization. We will also need to define our goals and priorities, and learn how to recognize and measure our own progress and success.

A continuing review of the mission and goals of the IETF needs to be undertaken to ensure that they remain aligned with technology developments as well as the needs of the industry in general and our stakeholders in particular.

Once an understanding of the mission and goals of the IETF has been articulated, we should train new participants on those principles, so that they can become quickly acclimated to the IETF culture.

#### 4.2. Decomposition of the Engineering Practices Problem

The IETF lacks effective engineering practices in four major areas:

1. Failure to clearly define the scope of the work, engineering trade-offs and acceptance criteria for each project.
2. Lack of effective mechanisms for issue tracking and/or document change control.
3. Lack of effective processes to ensure quality throughout the development of IETF work items, such as intermediate acceptance criteria or formal review processes.
4. Sufficient focus on milestones, and recognition or rewards for individuals or groups that achieve timely, high quality execution.

Some of these areas (issue tracking and revision control) would require that tools are made available to WG chairs and editors, and that IETF participants (at various levels) are educated in how to use them.

The other areas concern the formation and process management of IETF WGs, and would require documentation and adoption of effective engineering processes within IETF WGs.

#### 4.3. Decomposition of the Complex Problems Problem

The IETF has effective mechanisms for dealing with well-defined problems of limited scope. These problems are well handled in IETF WGs, where experts in a given technology can convene and solve the problems specific to one technology area. However, we are much less effective at resolving complex problems that affect more than one IETF WG or area.

Today most communication between WG chairs, especially across area boundaries, goes through the IESG. Some inter-WG or inter-area communication problems could be alleviated by greater communication and coordination directly between the chairs of related WGs. There are some immediate efforts underway that are intended to increase communication between WG chairs.

Other complex problems involve higher-level issues, such as unified architecture or highly-coordinated multi-area efforts. As part of any IETF reorganization, we should consider management structures that will allow us to achieve a better focus on architectural and cross-area issues.

#### 4.4. Decomposition of the Standards Hierarchy Problem

There are several problems with the IETF's three-track standards process. These problems can be grouped as follows:

- o The three standards-track steps are not used effectively within the IETF.
- o The IETF standards-track is not well understood by the users of IETF standards.
- o The current standards process does not make it easy for users to locate a set of related documents, such as an architectural framework and associated protocols.
- o The IETF does not have an effective way to maintain IETF standards.

Major changes to the standards-track should only be considered as part of an integrated structural review process that includes an understanding of our mission and goals.

However, there may be immediate changes that we could make to better maintain current IETF standards, or to make them more accessible to users.

#### 4.5. Decomposition of the Engagement Problem

The engagement problem can be decomposed into three primary issues:

- o Some WGs do not have sufficient participation, and WG documents are often produced by very small groups of people, perhaps with limited expertise in some relevant areas.



- o WG documents are not adequately reviewed by people outside of the originating WG.
- o People lose interest in longer-lived WGs, especially when protocols take a very long time to develop.

When too few people, or people representing too few areas of expertise, review WG documents this can result in poor quality output. We need to find ways to increase the effectiveness of document review at all levels.

Quality processes based entirely on a gatekeeper at the end, whether that gatekeeper is the IESG or a WG review board, tend to result in a lower focus on quality by other participants. So, it is likely that instituting better quality processes throughout document development, including acceptance criteria and review at several stages, would increase the focus of WG participants on document quality.

When the interest of document editors or key contributors starts to lag, this can cause serious problems for a WG. This most often happens when WGs are floundering, or when charters are so loose that WGs lose focus. It also happens when WG documents get delayed in AD review and/or IESG review for long periods with little feedback, or when the WG lacks consensus to progress its documents. Improvements to our processes for chartering, tracking or managing WGs could help to alleviate many of these problems.

We also need to better understand what motivates people to become deeply engaged in the IETF and to remain engaged. It is possible that expanding the number of formal leadership positions and/or coming up with more effective ways to acknowledge our top technical contributors could encourage more people to become, and remain, deeply engaged in IETF.

#### 4.6. Decomposition of the Management Scaling Problem

There are several issues grouped into the concept that the management structure of the IETF is not well matched to the size and complexity of the organization. One or two of these problems might be addressed by immediate solutions, but resolving the primary problem will require some type of IETF reorganization.

There are five major areas for improvement that are grouped under this problem:

- o The current organization of the IETF does not scale. IESG members are running too many WGs, reviewing too many documents, etc. Most IESG members have dozens of direct reports (WG chairs, directorate

members, etc.). In its current form, there are very few people who could do a good job as an IESG member, and the huge time commitment and responsibilities of this role make it very difficult to find qualified people who are willing to serve on the IESG.

- o Current IESG members and other IETF leaders are overloaded.
- o The IETF selection processes have tended to select leaders (IESG, IAB and WG chairs) from the same small pool of people. The IETF needs to identify and develop additional leadership, and to delegate real authority and influence to a larger group.
- o The IETF is not effective at identifying and developing new leaders, and we lack sufficient recognition for the contributions of IETF participants.
- o One or two IESG members can block WG documents indefinitely (in AD review or IESG review).

Some level of IETF reorganization is needed to improve in the first two areas. This should be undertaken as part of the structural improvement effort.

In parallel with any more structural IETF reorganization, some relief could be achieved by modifying IESG internal processes to remove the potential for one or two IESG members to indefinitely delay a WG document, either on purpose or due to work overload. The I-D tracker has already resulted in some improvement in this area, as it has created visibility regarding how and why a document is being delayed, but it may not have resolved all of the issues in this area.

The IESG may also be able to take near-term steps, with community visibility and agreement, to delegate more work to WG chairs, to directorates, to the IAB, or to other people in formal or informal leadership positions. If additional leadership positions are needed for this purpose, the IESG should consider creating them.

The IESG could also help to expand the leadership pool of the IETF by actively seeking interested and qualified people for leadership positions, and by using more open processes for the selection of WG chairs and other influential positions.

#### 4.7. Decomposition of the Working Group Practices Problem

Although "rough consensus" is considered a core value of the IETF, consensus-based decision making works best in smaller groups with a common viewpoint and common goals. Somehow we need to resolve the apparent conflict between our core values regarding rough consensus, and our desire to be an effective organization with several thousand participants.

Although consensus-based decision making has some inherent issues, there are some problems in the IETF that exacerbate these issues:

- o WG chairs may lack the skills and training to deal with common behavior problems that undermine or prevent consensus.
- o IETF participants are often unaware of how the IETF decision-making processes are intended to work.
- o WG chairs and participants often lack good conflict resolution skills.

Each of these issues could be addressed through training or other educational resources.

#### 4.8. Decomposition of the Preparedness Problem

The IETF could benefit from training and educational resources that increase the preparedness of IETF participants and leaders at all levels.

The IETF currently has formal training programs for new attendees and for new working group chairs. However, our current training programs could use some improvement. There are also several other groups who could benefit from training or other forms of development (web tutorials, on-line resources, references, mentoring, etc.), including continuing attendees, experienced WG chairs, document editors and IESG members.

There is an effort underway to improve the IETF's internal education programs, and we recommend that it be continued.

### 5. Process Recommendations

It is the overall recommendation of this document that we pursue near-term improvements to resolve IETF problems of routine in parallel with an integrated effort to reorganize the IETF and improve our standards processes. None of the efforts suggested in this document should be blocked pending the completion and publication of

this document. Ongoing efforts should continue, and new efforts should start as soon as there is IETF consensus that they are worthwhile.

In our improvement processes, we should attempt to focus our near-term improvements on areas of routine that are less likely to be substantially modified by any proposed structural changes, thus minimizing the likelihood of double changes.

#### 5.1. Improvements to Routine Processes

Many of the problems currently facing the IETF can be resolved, or mitigated, through near-term improvements to our current IETF organization and routine processes. Many of these improvements are completely separable, and there is no reason to aggregate these efforts into a single IETF WG. It is also unnecessary that all of these changes be directed by the (already overworked) IESG.

However, in order to prevent the chaos and confusion that could be caused by trying to change everything at once, it is recommended that we choose a few high priority areas for improvement and focus on making improvements in those areas.

In choosing which areas to pursue first, we should consider the following criteria:

- o We should address our most urgent, important problems.
- o The areas chosen should be cleanly separable, to allow multiple improvements to be carried out in parallel with minimal interference.
- o We should maximize the benefit vs. the cost of making the improvements (i.e., look for low hanging fruit).
- o As much as possible, we should focus on improvements that are less likely to be completely invalidated by an overhaul of the IETF management structure. This might be accomplished by focusing on improvements at the WG and participant levels, rather than at the IESG/IAB level.

In the sections above, we have identified several areas of routine that could benefit from near-term improvements, including:

1. Improve WG quality processes and the effectiveness of document reviews at all levels.

2. Increase the availability and use of issue tracking and document sharing/revision control software in the IETF.
3. Improve training and resources for IETF leaders and participants at all levels.
4. Improved communication between WG chairs to identify and resolve inter-WG and inter-area problems.
5. Consider IETF processes or structures to better maintain IETF standards.
6. Modify IESG-internal processes to make it impossible for one or two IESG members to indefinitely delay a document.
7. Modify IESG processes to delegate more responsibility to WG chairs, to directorates, to the IAB or to people in other formal or informal leadership positions.
8. Modify the WG chair selection processes to widen the group of people considered, and consider ways to develop more leaders for the IETF.
9. Initiate regular AD review of WG milestones and progress.

Applying the criteria outlined above, it would make the most sense to address areas 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 through immediate near-term efforts. These are high-priority issues, they are sufficiently separable to be pursued in parallel, they place minimal additional burden on the IESG, and they are the least likely to be affected by an IESG/IAB-level reorganization of the IETF, or by changes to the standards-track document maturity level classification and process. Specific recommendations for how to proceed in each of these areas are made in the following sections.

The IESG should consider internal changes to address areas 6, 7, and 8. Area 9 would require a substantial time commitment from IESG members, so it is not suggested that near-term improvements be pursued in this area, unless the IESG believes that the near-term benefits would justify the effort.

#### 5.1.1.1. Suggestions to Improve WG Quality Processes

A working group should be formed in the General Area of the IETF to oversee improvements to the WG quality processes, including: The WG (re-)chartering process, the quality processes used by IETF WGs, and the effectiveness of IETF reviews at all levels. It should be the goal of this WG to improve the quality and timeliness of WG work

output. This WG would be chartered to resolve the non-tools-related portions of the Engineering Practices problem (Section 4.2) the WG-related portions of the Engagement Problem (Section 4.5), and the non-training-related portions of the WG Practices problem (Section 4.7).

A great deal of efficiency and synergy can be achieved by adopting common processes throughout an organization. However, it is a strength of the IETF that WG chairs are given a great deal of latitude to choose their own processes and tools, based on the size and nature of their WGs. So, in general, processes and tools should be made available to WGs and WG chairs, not forced upon them.

#### 5.1.2. Suggestions to Increase the Use of Tools

Ideally, the proliferation of tools within the IETF would be accomplished via grass-roots efforts, organized by participants within the IETF. One example of this type of effort is the recent adoption of Jabber for use during IETF meetings.

However, it is also possible that the IESG could designate functional leaders for specific tools-related efforts and support those leaders in organizing those efforts. It also might be helpful for the IETF to set-aside some technical and systems resources, to make useful tools available to WGs and participants throughout the IETF.

These efforts should resolve the tools-related portions of the Engineering Practices problem (Section 4.2).

#### 5.1.3. Suggestions to Improve Training

The current WG chairs and newcomer's training efforts should be continued and expanded as appropriate to cover training for other groups. This effort is expected to address the Preparedness problem (Section 4.8), and the training-related portions of the Mission Problem (Section 4.1) and the WG Practices problem (Section 4.7).

#### 5.1.4. Suggestions to Increase WG Chair Communication

Some efforts are already underway to allow WG chairs to meet each other, and to give them opportunities to establish communication channels. These efforts include WG chair socials and training sessions for experienced WG chairs. These efforts should be continued.

The IESG could help to promote chair-to-chair communication by encouraging direct communication between WG chairs when multi-WG issues arise.

However, most of the responsibility for establishing effective chair-to-chair communications channels lies with the individual WG chairs. We should stop relying on the IESG to resolve inter-WG issues, and start communicating with each other directly regarding inter-WG issues.

These efforts may help to alleviate the Complex Problems problem (Section 4.3), although a comprehensive solution to that problem would probably require some changes to the IETF management structures.

#### 5.1.5. Suggestions to Improve Maintenance of Standards

The IETF should consider proposals to improve the way that IETF standards are maintained. It might be possible for the IESG to document and implement a mechanism to maintain IETF standards without the need for a WG to enact this change.

This effort should address the maintenance-related portions of the Standards Hierarchy problem (Section 4.4).

#### 5.2. Changing the Structure and Practices of the IETF

A significant number of the issues that were identified in the IETF Problem Statement appear to require alterations to the structure of the IETF and/or the core practices which effectively characterize the IETF. From the analysis in Section 4 the problems which might require such alterations include:

- o The Mission Problem (Section 4.1, [7]),
- o the Complex Problems problem (Section 4.3, [3], [6]),
- o the Standards Hierarchy problem (Section 4.4, [4]),
- o the Management Scaling problem (Section 4.6, [6], [3], [2]), and
- o The longer-term portions of the Engagement Problem (Section 4.5, [5])

(Additional references on each item indicate associated documents that may need to be updated as a result of this process.)

Poorly thought through changes to these areas could result in irretrievable damage to the nature and effectiveness of the IETF, but it seems essential that the necessary changes are identified and accepted by the IETF community as quickly as possible. To achieve acceptance by the largest possible number of IETF stakeholders, as

many of them as possible should be involved in the development of the changes; the development and acceptance processes must be as open as possible in line with normal IETF principles.

Development of the required changes under the aegis of a General Area Working Group was extensively debated and a proposal was floated in a previous version of this document. The proposal included a draft charter for the working group. This way forwards has now been rejected by the Problem working group because of

the perceived slow progress of such groups,

the difference in the nature of the problem from the usual technical problems solved by IETF working groups and

the difficulty in achieving acceptance by all segments of the community for work driven by a small group.

A proposal for coordination of the development of the structural changes by a 'Strategy and Answers Panel' composed of delegates from IESG, IAB, and ISOC plus a number of members from the wider IETF community (forming a small majority of the panel) selected using the nomcom selection process can be found in [9]. The selection process was intended to create a panel which would represent the interests of the whole IETF community and so build solutions that would be acceptable to the whole community. This proposal has not received extensive support from the Problem working group either.

Other proposals advanced in discussions are:

- o Delegation of the development of solutions to a team of 'wise men' appointed by the IESG.
- o Development of solutions by a design team with final approval by the IESG.
- o Development and implementation of the solutions by the IESG.

Discussions of alternative processes on the mailing list, at the Problem WG meeting at IETF 57 and in the IETF 57 plenary did not reach a consensus. Indeed some contributors took the view that the problems could be overcome without (major) structural changes.

Given the lack of consensus and the lack of additional responses to a previous appeal for alternative suggestions, this document has to fall back to asking the IESG to take responsibility for controlling the development of solutions to the structural problems identified where it believes they are necessary.



## 6. Conclusion

The IETF has problems, and we need to work to solve those problems, both via focused immediate improvements and possibly via an integrated effort to build an IETF organizational structure and develop processes that can better handle our current size and complexity.

However, the IETF is also an effective organization with a long tradition of excellence, and core values that we don't want to compromise in the course of improving our organization and processes. So, any major changes undertaken in the IETF should include an articulation of the IETF's mission and our core values, so that we can ensure that we build an organization that can carry out our mission working in line with our core values.

The Problem WG has not been able to come to a consensus on a process that could address the structural changes that may or may not be needed. This is perhaps in line with previous experience of the discussion of high level concepts in the IETF - the organization is in general much better at discussion of and achieving consensus on detailed concrete proposals. This document has little alternative but to suggest that the IESG control the development of solutions to any of the structural problems where they feel that changes are necessary.

In the meantime, this should not be seen as gating discussions on actual solutions for these problems - for example, the active discussions that are in progress on alternatives to the current maturity level system for IETF standards. Authors of solutions should bear in mind the points made in Section 3: Evolutionary rather than revolutionary proposals are more likely to be acceptable, and an orderly transition must be possible.

Working together, we can resolve the problems currently facing the IETF and make the IETF an even more effective, successful, and fun place to work.

## 7. Security Considerations

This document contains suggestions for processes that the IETF could use to resolve process-related and organizational problems with the IETF. Although the structure and quality of the IETF's processes may have an affect on the quality of the IETF's security-related work, there are no specific security-related issues raised in this document.

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## Authors' Addresses

Elwyn B. Davies (editor)  
Nortel Networks  
Harlow Laboratories  
London Road  
Harlow, Essex CM17 9NA  
UK

Phone: +44 1279 405 498  
EMail: elwynd@nortelnetworks.com

Jeanette Hofmann (editor)  
Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin  
Reichpietschufer 50  
Berlin 10785  
Germany

Phone: +49 30 25491 288  
EMail: jeanette@wz-berlin.de

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