

## An IESG charter

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### Abstract

This memo provides a charter for the Internet Engineering Steering Group (IESG), a management function of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). It is meant to document the charter of the IESG as it is presently understood.

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. The Role of the IESG

The Internet Engineering Steering Group (IESG) is the group responsible for the direct operation of the IETF and for ensuring the quality of work produced by the IETF.

The IESG charters and terminates working groups, selects their chairs, monitors their progress and coordinates efforts between them. The IESG performs technical review and approval of working group documents and candidates for the IETF standards track, and reviews other candidates for publication in the RFC series. It also administers IETF logistics, including operation of the Internet-Draft document series and the IETF meeting event.

## 1.2. Historic Note

The role of the IESG in the IETF management structure has been largely constant since 1993, after the significant changes introduced by the "POISED" process, and documented in RFC 1602 [5]. (The previous process was documented in RFC 1310 [4]; RFC 1602 has later been updated by RFC 1871 [7] and obsoleted by RFC 2026 [1].)

Some of the functions were also defined in RFC 1603 [6], Working Group Guidelines, which was later obsoleted by RFC 2418 [2].

As the community has grown, and the IESG has gathered experience, the ways in which the IESG has approached its tasks have varied considerably, but the tasks have remained relatively constant.

This document describes the tasks assigned to the IESG. It does not attempt to describe in detail the procedures the IESG uses to accomplish these tasks; that is done elsewhere - consult the IESG's Web pages on the IETF Website for more information [9].

At this time (spring 2003), the structure of the IETF is undergoing reevaluation, and the result is likely to include changes to the IESG's role. Therefore, this document was written as a "documentation of existing practice" rather than as IETF consensus on what the IESG should do.

This document is published as an Informational RFC, detailing the current operations of the IESG. It does not claim to represent consensus of the IETF that this is the right set of instructions to the IESG.

## 2. The Composition of the IESG

The IESG has the following members:

- o The IETF Chair, who also functions as the General Area Director when this area is active
- o The Area Directors (ADs) for the IETF Areas
- o The Internet Architecture Board (IAB) Chair and the IETF Executive Director, as ex-officio members of the IESG.

The IETF Chair and the Area Directors are selected by the IETF NomCom according to the procedures of BCP 10 [3] (Nomcom procedures).

The IETF Executive Director is the person charged with running the IETF Secretariat.

The IESG also has liaisons, who are members of the IESG mailing list and may attend all IESG meetings. The Liaison positions exist to facilitate the work of the IETF by expediting communication with other entities involved in the IETF process; which positions to have are decided by the IESG.

The liaisons are selected as appropriate by the bodies they represent. At the time of this writing, the liaisons present represent the following bodies:

The RFC Editor

The IANA

The IAB

In addition, members of the IETF Secretariat are subscribed to the mailing list and present in the IESG meetings as needed in order to serve as a support function.

IESG decisions are made by the IETF Chair and the Area Directors. All IESG members can participate in the IESG's discussions.

### 3. Procedural Issues

While the IESG is generally free to set its own procedures, some parts of its procedures are properly part of its charter. These are given here.

#### 3.1. Decision Making

The IESG attempts to reach all decisions unanimously. If unanimity cannot be achieved, the chair may conduct informal polls to determine consensus. There is no general rule on how the IESG takes votes; if this had ever been needed, it is likely that the same rule as for the IAB would be used (decisions may be taken if at least two thirds of the members concur and there are no more than two dissents).

For the purpose of judging consensus, only the IETF Chair and the Area Directors are counted.

The IESG may decide that other procedures for reaching a decision are appropriate under specific conditions. Such other procedures may include:

- o Assertions of IETF consensus, such as when evaluating a standards action. Here, in addition to the technical quality of the specification, the IESG has to evaluate the community opinion

about the specification's subject matter; this has to happen with due notice and opportunity for community feedback.

- o IESG actions in areas where the IESG has the authority to take action. This does not need special rules.
- o AD actions taken with the advice and consent of the IESG; the IESG is expected to be kept informed, and gives comment, but the authority to act is delegated to the AD.
- o AD action; cases where an AD can take independent action without needing to consult the IESG first.

The IESG may reach decisions by face to face meeting, teleconferencing, Internet communication, or any combination of the above.

### 3.2. Openness and Confidentiality

The IESG publishes a record of decisions from its meetings on the Internet, and conducts an open meeting at every IETF meeting. It publishes more detailed documentation of decisions as RFCs, Internet Drafts or messages to the IETF-announce mailing list, with copies kept on the IETF website when appropriate.

The IESG also has private group discussions, using any means of its choice, including email. Records of those discussions are not required to be made public. This is believed to be vital in permitting a frank exchange of viewpoints and worries, allowing people to speak out freely on topics known to be controversial, and permitting people to change their minds based on presented arguments. Decisions and their justification are a matter of public record.

However, discussion of personnel matters and possibly legal and financial matters may sometimes be required to be kept confidential, and the chair may, with the consent of the full members, exclude liaison and ex officio members whose presence is seen as inappropriate for the particular discussion.

The chair may also exclude members and liaisons who have a serious conflict of interest on an issue (although this has never been enacted). Members can also choose to recuse themselves from discussion of an issue, or refrain from participating in a particular ballot, if they feel it is appropriate.

#### 4. The IESG Role in Working Group Management

The IESG is in charge of managing the working group process. While the process of managing a working group is assigned to the working group chairs, the IESG is in charge of those processes that are beyond the scope of the working group chair's role. Most of these functions are delegated by the IESG to a single Area Director - the "responsible Area Director" for the group.

##### 4.1. Working Group Creation

The formation of working groups is described in BCP 25 [2], section 2; this document does not repeat the text there, but gives additional details of IESG actions.

A Working Group (WG) may be requested by members of the IETF community, who address the request to an AD that the requesters feel is the appropriate AD for the task, or the formation can be initiated by an AD. The IESG may assign the prospective working group to another AD and/or Area if the IESG thinks that is best.

The AD is responsible for ensuring that a working group being chartered fulfills the criteria for WG formation given in BCP 25. The charter is the result of a negotiation between the AD and the community of interest, with review and advice from the rest of the IESG and the IAB.

The AD, with the advice of the IESG, is also responsible for selecting chairs for the working group which the AD thinks will be up to the task.

All charters for proposed working groups are announced to the community at large when the IESG thinks the charter is ready for review, but prior to the IESG's final decision on chartering the WG. The final decision to charter a WG is an IESG decision.

The Birds of a Feather (BOF) procedure described in BCP 25 [2], section 2.4 also requires approval from the relevant AD (the one who got the request or the AD that the IESG thinks is the right AD to manage the task). A BOF is not required to start a working group, and a BOF may be held without the purpose of creating a working group. BOFs are also often discussed with the IESG and IAB.

#### 4.2. Working Group Management

The role of the Area Director in WG management is described in BCP 25 [2], section 6.7.

The role of managing a WG is divided between the WG Chair(s) and the AD.

A WG chair has to manage the working group "from the inside", dealing with individuals, drafts, proposals, meetings and email lists, and has full power and responsibility to do that.

An AD manages a WG "from the outside", dealing with charters, chairs, cross-WG and cross-area relationships and so on.

The AD is responsible for making sure the working groups stay focused on the charter tasks, make forward progress, are coordinated with the rest of the area, and are coordinated with the rest of the IETF. The ADs help each other with maintaining cross-area coordination.

In a well functioning working group, main responsibility for these things rests with the chairs; the AD will normally be able to concentrate on supporting the working group chairs' work.

When a WG finds that it is essential that work gets done which is not on its charter, the AD, consulting with the rest of the IESG as required, is responsible for figuring out whether to add it to their charter, add it to another group's charter, task someone outside the WG to work on it, or initiate creation of another WG.

Substantive changes to the body of a WG's charter require the same type of process as chartering - see BCP 25 [2], section 5.

The Area Director is also responsible for picking and, when necessary, replacing working group chairs. This is done in consultation with the IESG, but the decision is made by the responsible AD.

#### 4.3. Working Group Termination

Terminating a WG is a decision of the responsible AD.

A working group may be shut down when its work is complete, or when the AD concludes that letting the working group continue its work no longer contributes to the IETF's progress.

The decision to terminate a working group is announced, giving the reason for termination.

## 5. The IESG Role in Document Review

The IESG is expected to ensure that the documents are of a sufficient quality for release as RFCs, that they describe their subject matter well, and that there are no outstanding engineering issues that should be addressed before publication. The degree of review will vary with the intended status and perceived importance of the documents.

When there are problems or solutions that occur frequently, the IESG may publish documents describing the problems and how to avoid them, such as "IANA considerations" (BCP 26 [8]), or publish web pages with commonly used guidelines.

Rules - stuff that the community is expected to follow - are decided by IETF consensus processing and commonly published as BCP RFCs.

Guidance to the community that is of a more ephemeral and less normative nature is decided by the IESG and published on the IESG's Web pages.

### 5.1. Working Group Documents

This role is described in BCP 25 [2], section 7.5 and 8, and BCP 9 [1], section 6. The IESG role is one of review and approval.

### 5.2. Non-Working Group Documents

#### 5.2.1. Standards-Track Documents

This role, which applies to Proposed, Draft, Standard and BCP processing, is described in BCP 9 [1], section 6. Such documents are submitted to the IESG, and are then assigned to a relevant AD. The IESG is responsible for determining:

- o Whether or not the specification is appropriate for the standards track
- o Whether or not the specification needs review by one or more existing WGs
- o Whether or not the quality of the specification is adequate

The IESG will either approve or disapprove of the publication of the document on the standards track; no document can be published on the standards track without IESG approval.

The IESG may decide that a document submitted for standards-track publication should instead be published as Experimental or Informational, or that a document submitted for Proposed standard should be published as a BCP, or vice versa.

#### 5.2.2. Informational and Experimental Documents

These documents are normally submitted to the RFC Editor in accordance with the procedures of BCP 9 [1], section 4.2.3 and BCP 25 [2], section 8. The IESG is asked to review all documents submitted in this fashion for conflicts with the IETF standards process or work done in the IETF community; this is a modification of the BCP 9 [1] procedure, and documented in BCP 25 [2], section 8.

The IESG may recommend that the document be published as-is, that it be reviewed by a working group, that the document be published with an IESG note indicating issues such as conflict with the IETF standards process, or may recommend that the document not be published.

If the document is referred to a WG, the WG can recommend that the document be adopted as a WG document, that it be published (possibly with comments), or that the IESG recommend to the RFC Editor that it not be published. The responsible AD for the WG is responsible for getting a response from the WG in a timely manner.

An AD, in consultation with the author, may choose to put an individual's document directly before the IESG, without waiting for the document to be submitted through the RFC Editor. This document will then be processed in the same fashion as an Informational or Experimental document from a working group.

#### 5.3. IESG Review Procedures

The IESG review procedures are defined by the IESG.

The IESG is responsible for conducting the process in a timely manner with appropriate communication.

For all documents, the IESG assigns a specific AD the responsibility of shepherding the document; that AD will normally review the document, and possibly ask for revisions to it to address obvious problems, before asking the entire IESG to consider it for publication.

The IESG has web pages as part of the IETF web ([www.ietf.org](http://www.ietf.org)); current details of procedures, as well as the means of finding the responsible AD for any document, are published there.

## 6. The IESG Role in Area Management

The IETF divides its work into a number of areas, each comprised of working groups that relate to that area's focus (BCP 25 [2], section 1). The area structure is defined by the IESG, and the IESG can add areas, redefine areas, merge areas, change the number of ADs assigned to an area, or close down areas.

Changes to the area structure affect the IETF in many ways; decisions to change the area structure are taken in consultation with the community.

When changing the area structure, the IESG can decide which members are responsible for new and changed areas, including making one sitting AD responsible for multiple areas, but the IESG can only add new members through the nomcom process.

The primary task of area management is handled by one or two Area Directors per area. An AD may be advised by one or more directorates, which are created, selected, chaired and if necessary disbanded by the AD (BCP 25 [2], section 1). Directorates may be specific to an area, specific to a technology, or chartered in some other fashion.

The ADs for an area are jointly responsible for making sure the WGs in the area are well coordinated, that there is coverage for the technologies needed in the area, and that the challenges most important to the Internet in that area are indeed being worked on.

The IESG decides which areas working groups belong to.

## 7. Other IESG Roles

### 7.1. Staff Supervision

The IETF Chair has primary responsibility for supervising the work of the IETF Secretariat, with the advice and consent of the IESG, the IAB Chair and the ISOC president.

The supervision of the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) and RFC-Editor functions is handled by the IAB.

## 7.2. Process Management

The IESG is responsible for making sure the IETF process is functional in all aspects. This includes taking responsibility for initiating consideration of updates to the process when required, as well as addressing obvious miscarriages of process, even when they do not fall into the categories described above.

## 7.3. External Relations

The responsibility for handling external relations rests with the IAB, as described in the IAB Charter (RFC 2850 [10]). However, when technical cooperation is required, it is essential that the work be coordinated with the relevant ADs. This often means that ADs will function in a liaison role with other organizations, but the IAB may decide that the same function may also be done by others when it decides that this is more appropriate.

## 7.4. Appeals Actions

The formal appeals procedure is described in BCP 9 [1], section 6.5.

Most decisions by a working group chair can be appealed to the AD, and decisions by an individual AD can be appealed to the IESG.

Decisions of the IESG can be appealed to the IAB; for this reason, the IAB chair and the liaison from the IAB recuse themselves from discussion of appeals to the IESG.

## 8. Security Considerations

The security of the Internet depends on standards giving proper thought to security. Apart from that, there seems to be no considerations of security relevant to this memo.

## 9. Acknowledgements

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## 10. References

### 10.1. Normative References

- [1] Bradner, S., "The Internet Standards Process -- Revision 3", BCP 9, RFC 2026, October 1996.
- [2] Bradner, S., "IETF Working Group Guidelines and Procedures", BCP 25, RFC 2418, September 1998.
- [3] Galvin, J., "IAB and IESG Selection, Confirmation, and Recall Process: Operation of the Nominating and Recall Committees", BCP 10, RFC 2727, February 2000.

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- [4] Chapin, L., "The Internet Standards Process", RFC 1310, March 1992.
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- [8] Narten, T. and H. Alvestrand, "Guidelines for Writing an IANA Considerations Section in RFCs", BCP 26, RFC 2434, October 1998.
- [9] <http://www.ietf.org>
- [10] Carpenter, B., Ed., "Charter of the Internet Architecture Board (IAB)", BCP 39, RFC 2850, May 2000.

## 11. Author's Address

Harald Tveit Alvestrand  
Cisco Systems  
5245 Arboretum Dr  
Los Altos, CA  
USA

E-Mail: [harald@alvestrand.no](mailto:harald@alvestrand.no)

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