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**Requiring support for appealing to the IESG and IAB  
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Abstract

[RFC 2026](#) outlines the procedure for appealing decisions or process failures to the IESG and the IAB. This document describes how an appellant should first gain support for filing their appeal before an appeal is being considered.

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## 1. Introduction

[[OK: comments between double square brackets, such as this one, are open questions or editorial notes]]

[Section 6.5 of RFC 2026](#) [[RFC2026](#)] outlines how conflicts in the IETF should be resolved and describes how matters can be resolved by appealing decisions at IESG and IAB level. The appeal mechanism has proven to be an important mechanism for maintaining an open nature of the IETF standards process.

It has been argued that appeals put an asymmetric workload on the bodies that handle the appeal. It has also been argued that the appeal process has been abused to stall forward progress[MontrealPlenary]. Therefore it is required that an appellant has to gain support for entering the appeal process from at least 3 [[OK: TBD]] active IETF participants for an appeal to be considered. This requirement should lower the likelihood that the appeal process will be abused by individuals while still maintaining an open and accessible process for conflict resolution.

In this document we will use the term "supporter". This is a person with an active IETF background (see below). The supporter only supports that the matter at hand should be reviewed by the responsible boards -- IESG or IAB. Their support for entering the appeal process should in no way be seen as (non)support for (the view of) the appellant but more for the fact that time of the responsible review boards is to be spent on the issue.

Below we describe how this requirement is integrated in the process steps and what makes a supporter qualify.

[[OK: There are several ways this document can go. We can perform a process experiment [[RFC3933](#)] based on this or it could be merged into a document describing all off the dispute resolution, see [[I-D.carpenter-ietf-disputes](#)].]]

## 2. Qualifying Supporters

Supporters are intended to have a reasonable IETF experience. They are supposed to be active participants that know the IETF community. The same selection criteria as for the NOMCOM are used:

Members of the IETF community must have attended at least 3 of the last 5 IETF meetings in order to be a supporter.

The 5 meetings are the five most recent meetings to the date on which



the appeal is being filed. If the appeal is filed during a meeting that meeting is included.

To keep the dispute resolution as open as possible the group of potential supporters may include members of the IESG, the IAB. Working group chairs may also act as supporters.

Qualifying supporters may not have supported the same appellant during a previous appeal. Qualifying supporters may have supported other appellants. [[OK: The intention is to have an "indefinite" time-out. It could be possible to take a 5 year window ]].

Appellants may act as a supporter for their own appeal when they meet the above criterea. As a result they can only self-support once.

### **3. Mechanics**

Introducing the requirement for 3 supporters also introduces some additional mechanics in the process. The two normative changes to the process described in [RFC 2026](#) are that

- o three supporters must have filed their support with the appeal body at most 2 [TBD] weeks after the appeal has been received by that body;
- o the appeal body may choose to not consider the appeal if there are not sufficient supporters or if the supporters do not qualify as described above.

Note that the appeal body may choose to consider an appeal even when there are not sufficient supporters.

It is the responsibility of the appellant to find qualifying supporters. In order to find qualifying support the appellant may send a single message to the public ietf list and when relevant, to a working group list.

Supporters should send their supporting messages personally to the appeal body in question and should not proxy their message through the appellant.

If an appellant escalates an appeal from the IESG to the IAB that appellant will need to find new supporters.

#### **4. conclusions**

The mechanism proposed herein only applies to appeals to the IESG and the IAB. It does not apply to other forms of dispute resolution.

#### **5. Acknowledgments**

This document has been created using XML2RFC [[RFC2629](#)].

#### **6. Security Considerations**

This document specifies neither a protocol nor an operational practice, and as such, it creates no new security considerations.

#### **7. IANA Considerations**

This document creates a no new requirements on IANA namespaces [[RFC2434](#)].

#### **8. Document details**

[Section to be removed after publication] \$Id:  
[draft-kolkman-appeal-support.xml](#) 12 2006-10-12 11:36:06Z olaf \$

#### **9. References**

##### **9.1. Normative References**

- [RFC2026] Bradner, S., "The Internet Standards Process -- Revision 3", [BCP 9](#), [RFC 2026](#), October 1996.
- [RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", [BCP 14](#), [RFC 2119](#), March 1997.
- [RFC2434] Narten, T. and H. Alvestrand, "Guidelines for Writing an IANA Considerations Section in RFCs", [BCP 26](#), [RFC 2434](#), October 1998.

##### **9.2. Informative References**

- [RFC2629] Rose, M., "Writing I-Ds and RFCs using XML", [RFC 2629](#), June 1999.

[RFC3933] Klensin, J. and S. Dawkins, "A Model for IETF Process Experiments", [BCP 93](#), [RFC 3933](#), November 2004.

[I-D.carpenter-ietf-disputes]  
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