

Network Working Group
Internet-Draft
Intended status: Informational
Expires: February 3, 2012

T. Polk
National Institute of Standards
and Technology
P. Saint-Andre
Cisco
August 2, 2011

Promoting Compliance with Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Disclosure
Rules
[draft-polk-ipr-disclosure-00](#)

Abstract

The disclosure process for intellectual property rights (IPR) in IETF stream documents is essential to the accurate development of community consensus. However, this process is not always followed by participants in the IETF process. Regardless of the cause or motivation, noncompliance with IPR disclosure rules can derail or delay completion of standards documents. This document describes strategies for promoting compliance with the IPR disclosure rules. The strategies are primarily intended for area directors, working group chairs, and working group secretaries.

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Internet-Draft

IPR Disclosure

August 2011

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Internet-Draft

IPR Disclosure

August 2011

1. Introduction

The disclosure process for intellectual property rights (IPR) in IETF stream documents is essential to the accurate and efficient development of consensus by the community. Ensuring that IETF working groups and participants have as much information as possible regarding IPR constraints, as early as possible in the process, enables the community to develop an informed consensus regarding technical proposals. Statements to that effect appear in [\[RFC1602\]](#), [Section 5.5](#) Clause (B), and [\[RFC2026\]](#), [Section 10.4](#) Clause (B).

However, IPR disclosures often do not occur at the earliest possible stage in the IETF process. Individuals might delay disclosure through an oversight, to subvert the consensus process, or introduce delay. Regardless of the cause or motivation, noncompliance with IPR disclosure rules can derail or delay completion of standards documents. Disclosure of IPR after significant decisions, such as working group last call, might lead to reconsideration of those actions. For example, a working group (WG) might change course and use a previously rejected technical proposal with less onerous limitations. Such course corrections introduce unnecessary delays in the standardization process.

This document suggests strategies for promoting compliance with the IPR disclosure rules and thereby avoiding such delays. The strategies are primarily intended for area directors (ADs), working group chairs, and working group secretaries.

The strategies are focused on promoting early disclosure by authors, since late disclosure involving authors has historically caused significant delays in the standardization process. Many of the strategies also promote early disclosure by other contributors.

1.1. Terminology

This document relies on the definitions provided in [section 1 of](#)

[\[RFC3979\]](#).

This document does not use the conformance language described in [\[RFC2119\]](#).

2. Background

The responsibilities of contributors and IETF participants regarding IPR disclosure are documented in [\[RFC3979\]](#) and [\[RFC4879\]](#). These documents do not assign any further responsibilities to working group chairs and area directors, other than those imposed by their role(s)

as contributor or participant. However, late disclosure of IPR has a direct impact on the effectiveness of working groups, WG chairs, and ADs.

According to [\[RFC2418\]](#), working group chairs are responsible for "making forward progress through a fair and open process" and area directors are responsible for "ensuring that working groups in their area produce ... timely output." IPR disclosure at the earliest possible time is an essential feature of a "fair and open process," and late disclosure impedes timely output through recycling and appeals.

To better fulfill their responsibilities in the IETF standards process, ADs and WG chairs might wish to adopt strategies to encourage early disclosure consistent with the responsibilities established in [\[RFC3979\]](#) and [\[RFC4879\]](#), such as the strategies described in this document.

3. Strategies for Working Group Documents

Building upon the framework provided in [\[RFC3669\]](#), this section identifies opportunities to promote IPR disclosure within the document lifecycle for IETF working group documents. In general, these opportunities are encountered during socialization, working group adoption, working group last call, and IETF last call. The strategies proposed in this section are primarily implemented by working group chairs. (The exceptions are strategies for IETF Last Call, which would be implemented by ADs.) In cases where the working

secretary creates meeting agendas or initiates consensus calls, the secretary might also implement these strategies.

The working group process provides a number of opportunities to encourage early IPR disclosure. The first opportunities may be presented even before a technical proposal becomes a working group document.

When IETF participants wish to socialize a personal draft, in hopes of future adoption by a working group, one common strategy is to request agenda time at an upcoming face-to-face meeting. Before the community commits resources to reviewing and considering the draft, it is very reasonable for the WG chair to confirm (often via email) that all IPR disclosures have been submitted. The chair should request confirmation from each of the authors, especially if authors are from multiple organizations.

If necessary disclosures have not been submitted, the chair has a choice: insist on an informal disclosure in the presentation, or deny

the agenda slot unless the IPR disclosure is submitted. One factor in this decision could be the number of revisions that have occurred: the chair might wish to permit presentation of a -00 draft with a verbal disclosure, but not after a draft has gone through multiple cycles.

In some cases, an IETF participant has not developed an Internet Draft but might still request agenda time to discuss a proposal for new draft, or a new feature for an existing working group document. Again, it is very reasonable for the WG chair to confirm that all IPR disclosures have been submitted before approving agenda time, so that the community does not commit resources to analyzing the proposal without knowledge of IPR limitations.

When a technical proposal is considered for adoption by the working group, the chair might wish to explicitly ask the WG participants if anyone is aware of IPR that is associated with this proposal. While requiring confirmation from each working group participant is clearly impossible, silence might be interpreted as as a weak "No".

Working Group Last Call is a particularly significant milestone for a working group document, measuring consensus within the working group

one final time. If IPR disclosure statements have not been submitted, the judgement of consensus by the chair would be less than reliable. Even if the procedures such as those described above have been implemented to promote IPR disclosure during socialization and adoption, features might have evolved in a way that introduces new IPR concerns. New participants with knowledge of IPR claims might have joined the working group. Chairs might wish to re-confirm with each of the authors, even if the authors all work for the same organization. Chairs might also wish to include a reminder about the importance of IPR disclosures in any Last Call message. (Note: If IPR disclosure statements have been filed, the chair might wish to include a link in the Last Call email message to ensure the consensus call reflects this information.)

Working group documents are forwarded to the appropriate Area Director after successfully completing working group Last Call. Area directors are encouraged determine whether the chairs took explicit action to promote disclosure of IPR. If the chair did not take any of the actions listed above, the Area Director might choose to contact authors and other key contributors (e.g., those listed in the acknowledgements) to confirm that appropriate IPR disclosure statements have been filed.

IETF Last Call is the AD's vehicle for gauging IETF-wide consensus. It is critical that the community have easy access to all related IPR statements when considering an Internet-Draft. The current tools

automatically include the URL for each IPR statement explicitly linked to the draft when the default Last Call message is generated. If the AD edits this message, the links to IPR disclosure statements should be preserved.

[4.](#) Strategies for Individual Submissions

This section identifies opportunities to promote IPR disclosure within the IETF document lifecycle for documents that are not processed in a working group. In general, these opportunities are encountered during socialization, area director review, and IETF last call.

When IETF participants wish to socialize a personal draft not

intended for a working group, it is still common to request agenda time at an upcoming face-to-face meeting. These requests might be made to related working groups, area meetings, or even plenary time. Before the community commits resources to reviewing and considering the draft, it is very reasonable for the chair of that meeting (WG chair, AD, IESG chair or IAB chair) to confirm that all IPR disclosures have been submitted.

The meeting chair should request confirmation from each of the authors, especially if authors are from multiple organizations. Where the presentation covers a concept that has not been documented as an Internet-Draft, the chair should request confirmation from any co-authors and from contributors acknowledged in the slide deck.

When considering the possibility of sponsoring an Internet-Draft, an AD should also confirm that all IPR disclosures have been submitted. The AD should require confirmation from each of the authors, even if authors are from the same organization.

As with working group documents, IETF Last Call is the AD's vehicle for gauging IETF-wide consensus. It is critical that the community have easy access to all related IPR statements when considering an Internet-Draft. The current tools automatically include the URL for each IPR statement explicitly linked to the draft when the default Last Call message is generated. If the AD edits this message, the links to IPR disclosure statements should be preserved.

[5.](#) Conclusions

WG chairs and ADs are not expected to enforce IPR disclosure rules. This document is not suggesting that they take on such a role. However, compliance with IPR disclosure policies can significantly

impact their effectiveness. To support the efficient development of IETF standards and avoid unnecessary delays, chairs and ADs should look for opportunities to promote awareness and compliance with the IETF's IPR policies. The strategies in this document promote compliance by raising the question of IPR disclosure at critical junctures in the standardization process.

[6.](#) Security Considerations

This document suggests strategies for promoting compliance with IPR disclosure rules during the IETF standards process. These procedures do not have a direct impact on the security of the Internet.

[7.](#) IANA Considerations

This document has no actions for IANA.

[8.](#) References

[8.1.](#) Normative References

- [RFC3979] Bradner, S., "Intellectual Property Rights in IETF Technology", [BCP 79](#), [RFC 3979](#), March 2005.
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[8.2.](#) Informative References

- [RFC1602] Huitema, C. and P. Gross, "The Internet Standards Process -- Revision 2", [RFC 1602](#), March 1994.
- [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.
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Tim Polk
National Institute of Standards and Technology
100 Bureau Drive, MS 8930
Gaithersburg, MD 20899-8930
USA

Email: tim.polk@nist.gov

Peter Saint-Andre
Cisco
1899 Wyknoop Street, Suite 600
Denver, CO 80202
USA

Phone: +1-303-308-3282
Email: psaintan@cisco.com