

Track to Internet Standard: RFC 6410

- “An Internet Standard is characterized by a high degree of technical maturity and by a generally held belief that the specified protocol or service provides significant benefit to the Internet community.”

RFC 6410 Criteria for IS

- There are at least two independent interoperating implementations with widespread deployment and successful operational experience.
- There are no errata against the specification that would cause a new implementation to fail to interoperate with deployed ones.
- There are no unused features in the specification that greatly increase implementation complexity.
- If the technology required to implement the specification requires patented or otherwise controlled technology, then the set of implementations must demonstrate at least two independent, separate and successful uses of the licensing process.

How much can revise from the original RFC?

- “A specification may be, and indeed, is likely to be, revised as it advances from Proposed Standard to Internet Standard. When a revised specification is proposed for advancement to Internet Standard, the IESG shall determine the scope and significance of the changes to the specification, and, if necessary and appropriate, modify the recommended action. Minor revisions and the removal of unused features are expected, but a significant revision may require that the specification accumulate more experience at Proposed Standard before progressing.”

Backup – An RFC currently at Draft Standard

- Any protocol or service that is currently at the abandoned Draft Standard maturity level will retain that classification, absent explicit actions. Two possible actions are available:
 - A Draft Standard may be reclassified as an Internet Standard as soon as the criteria in Section 2.2 are satisfied.
 - At any time after two years from the approval of this document (RFC6410 (2011)) as a BCP, the IESG may choose to reclassify any Draft Standard document as Proposed Standard.

Backup - Examples

- If XXXXbis is making protocol changes, it should be PS. But if it's just making clarifications and/or removing unused features, it can come out as IS.
- Advancement from Proposed Standard to Internet Standard does not require the publication of a new RFC. Reclassification of an existing RFC is allowed, but reclassification in conjunction with publication of a new RFC is also allowed.
- IPPM WG has two documents progressing as IS:
 - <https://www.ietf.org/id/draft-ietf-ippm-2679-bis-05.txt>
 - Note: Section 1 provides detailed list of changes from RFC2679 including any sections which were deprecated. It also provides reference to the interoperability results supporting advancement to IS. The preference by the IESG is to have this rationale in the document itself.
 - <https://www.ietf.org/id/draft-ietf-ippm-2680-bis-05.txt>
 - Note: Section 7 provides detailed list of changes from RFC2680.