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IETF Community Moderation  
draft-ietf-modpod-group-processes-09

## Abstract

The IETF community will treat people with kindness and grace, but not endless patience.

This memo describes the moderation of disruptive participation across the IETF's various public contribution channels and discussion fora. It establishes guardrails for moderation and a moderator team. That team will develop a uniform set of guidelines and facilitate their consistent implementation with chairs and administrators.

## About This Document

This note is to be removed before publishing as an RFC.

The latest revision of this draft can be found at <https://larseggert.github.io/draft-ietf-modpod-group-processes/draft-ietf-modpod-group-processes.html>. Status information for this document may be found at <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-modpod-group-processes/>.

Discussion of this document takes place on the mod-discuss Working Group mailing list (<mailto:mod-discuss@ietf.org>), which is archived at <https://mailarchive.ietf.org/arch/browse/mod-discuss/>. Subscribe at <https://www.ietf.org/mailman/listinfo/mod-discuss/>.

Source for this draft and an issue tracker can be found at <https://github.com/larseggert/draft-ietf-modpod-group-processes>.

## Status of This Memo

This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the provisions of BCP 78 and BCP 79.

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This Internet-Draft will expire on 30 January 2026.

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## 1. Introduction

This memo describes the moderation of disruptive participation across the IETF's various public contribution channels and discussion fora. It creates a moderator team to draft procedures and to facilitate their consistent application.

This memo makes the following changes:

- \* Obsoletes [RFC3683] as the "posting rights" (PR) action it defines are replaced by procedures defined herein;
- \* Obsoletes [RFC3934] as it replaces working group moderation procedures;
- \* Obsoletes Section 3 of [RFC9245] and the second paragraph of Section 4 of [RFC9245], as the moderator team replaces the IETF discussion list moderation team.
- \* Updates Section 6.1 of [RFC2418], because the moderator team will now work together with working group chairs to moderate disruptive behavior.

The details of each of these changes and the philosophy behind them are described below.

### 1.1. Background

The IETF community has defined general guidelines for personal interactions in the IETF [RFC7154], and the IESG has defined an anti-harassment policy for the IETF [AHP] for which the IETF community has defined anti-harassment procedures [RFC7776], empowering an ombudsteam [OT] to take necessary action.

Dealing with `_disruptive_` behavior, however, is not part of the role of the ombudsteam. [RFC2418] tasks the chairs of each IETF working group with moderating their group's in-person meetings while [RFC3934] provided chairs a procedure to help manage mailing lists. An IESG statement [MODML] described additional guidance to working group chairs about how — but not when — to moderate their lists.

For IETF mailing lists not associated with a working group, another IESG statement [DP] clarifies that the IESG tasks list administrators with moderation. And the IETF list for general discussions has, mostly for historic reasons, a team of moderators that are not list administrators and operate by a different set of processes [RFC9245].

Note that the term "moderation" can refer both to `_preemptive_` moderation, where moderators review attempted participation before it occurs (such as reviewing messages to a mailing list), and `_reactive_` moderation, where moderators intervene after problematic participation has occurred. The IETF historically mainly practiced reactive moderation, with a spectrum from gentle reminders on- and off-list, all the way to suspension of posting rights and other ways of participating or communicating. It is up to the moderators to decide which mix of preemptive and reactive moderation to employ as part of their processes.

In addition, [RFC3683] defines a process for revoking an individual's posting rights to IETF mailing lists following a community last-call of a "posting rights" action (PR-action) proposed by the IESG, often in response to complaints from the community.

Experience and community input suggests that an evolution of the existing processes is necessary (see Appendix B).

### 1.2. General Philosophy

The cornerstone of our philosophy is first and foremost the individual, whose responsibility is to further the goals of the organization [RFC3935] in a manner consistent with the policy laid out in [RFC7154].

The IETF is an open standards organization. Engaged, respectful discussion that is within the scope of a forum should not be considered disruptive, nor should someone be considered disruptive solely because they are outside the rough consensus.

Disagreement and diverse points of view within any standards organization are to be expected, and are even healthy. However, when someone crosses the line into disruptive behavior, some action must be taken in order to maintain decorum of the community.

The moderation policy goals are as follows:

- \* Apply consistent, fair, and timely moderation of communication across all public IETF participation channels and participation fora; without regard to one's position or previous contributions;
- \* Appeals are available to address disagreements about moderation actions;
- \* Balance transparency against both privacy of individuals involved and further disruption to the community;
- \* Allow moderation decisions to be reconsidered; and
- \* Provide the broadest possible latitude to all people doing moderation, so that they have the flexibility to address a broad range of individuals and circumstances.

Questions about processes detailed below should be answered through the lens of these aims.

The goal is explicitly *\*not\** punishment, but to maintain an open, welcoming, non-hostile environment in which all may participate on an equal footing, regardless of their position or past contributions.

### 1.3. Terminology

Below we use the term "administrator" to refer to the people who are assigned by the IESG to manage a particular public participation channel or discussion forum. This document uses the term "forum" to refer to any public IETF participation channel, such as a mailing list, chat group, or discussion in a collaborative tool such as GitHub or GitLab. For example, working group chairs are administrators of all the public fora their WG uses, which typically includes mailing lists and chat groups, but might also include collaborative tools such as GitHub or GitLab. Another example of administrators are the "owners" of non-WG IETF mailing lists.

## 2. IETF Moderator Team

This memo proposes a uniform approach to moderating the IETF's various public fora. A moderator team for the IETF will develop uniform guidelines for moderation and will facilitate their implementation and application as detailed below. These changes are intended to address the issues identified in the previous model Appendix B and the principles described in the introduction.

### 2.1. Composition

The moderator team consists of no less than five individuals. The IESG appoints and replaces moderators. In selecting members, the IESG will take into account geographic coverage, expected and unexpected absences, and team diversity.

The moderator team may expand or contract based on operational experience. Apart from appointing and replacing moderators, the IESG shall refrain from the day-to-day operation and management of the moderator team. The moderators may decide to consult with the IESG when needed.

Because the IESG and IAB are in the appeals chain for moderator team decisions (see Section 4.1), the IESG must not appoint a moderator who is serving on the IESG or IAB. Individuals serving on other bodies to which the NomCom appoints members, such as the IETF Trust or the LLC Board, as well as LLC staff and contractors shall also be excluded from serving on the moderator team. If a moderator is assuming any such role, they shall step down from the moderator team soon after.

#### 2.1.1. Team Diversity

Due to the global nature of the IETF, the membership of this team should reflect a diversity of time zones and other participant characteristics that lets it operate effectively around the clock and throughout the year. Ideally, the moderators should be able to respond to issues within a few hours.

Team diversity is also important to ensure any participant observing problematic behavior can identify a moderator they feel comfortable contacting.

### 2.2. Training

The IETF is committed to providing and/or funding training for appointed moderators as necessary. The IESG will negotiate any required funding or resources with IETF Administration LLC [RFC8711].

### 3. Scope and Responsibilities

This policy applies to all public IETF fora, both present and future, including, but not limited to, mailing lists, chat groups, and discussions in other systems that the IETF or WGs have chosen to employ, such as GitHub repositories, Wikis, or issue trackers.

Different people have different responsibilities.

*\*Participants\** should always behave in a manner discussed in Section 1.2. They are also encouraged to report inappropriate behavior directed at them or someone else to an administrator of the respective forum *\*and\** the moderators.

*\*Administrators\** are primarily responsible for managing their fora in accordance with guidance developed by the moderators and approved by the IESG. As such, they shall address reports of inappropriate behavior in a timely fashion, apprising moderators of their disposition. For a Working Group, the chairs should perform moderation in a way that obviates the need for moderator team involvement.

*\*Moderators\** are responsible for establishing processes to address moderation needs across all IETF fora, both present and future. They are a resource that the community can use to address problematic contributions.

Moderators may take actions when administrators do not respond to reports in a timely fashion. Their first action should generally be to attempt to contact and advise the relevant administrators. They should only take moderation actions when administrators are not responsive. In particular, moderators should give WG chairs every opportunity to manage what may be difficult and contentious debates within their groups. Within the bounds of this principle, it is left to moderators' judgement to determine when they must act. Section 4.1 discusses the handling of disagreements.

Moderators are administrators for IETF plenary fora, currently including the IETF discussion and last-call lists, attendee lists, and any plenary chat sessions. They are also administrators for any forum that cuts across IETF areas or does not have an administrator.

In order to scale the function, except for plenary fora as described above, moderators are not expected to always actively monitor all communications. Instead, they will process reports from participants.

\*Area Directors\* are expected to resolve conflicts as described here and in Section 4.1. The IESG is responsible for appointing and overseeing the moderator team, and approving guidance provided by that team.

### 3.1. Out of Scope: Non-IETF Fora, Private Communications, and Content Removal

It is important to note that the moderator team only moderates public IETF fora. Their mandate does not extend to problematic behavior in private communication, such as private chat groups, direct messages, or conversations or other interactions outside of meetings. In such cases, the Ombudsteam should be approached.

Content removal or redaction from IETF archives are not moderation actions, and are therefore also beyond the scope of this memo.

## 4. Moderation Procedures and Transparency

Within the bounds of the policies set herein, and with the approval of the IESG, the moderator team shall define processes and criteria relating to moderation, including the moderator team's own operating procedures.

Those processes and criteria shall be developed with community input and made public, but need not be documented in the RFC series. This shall be the first task for the moderator team. Until that happens, the previous procedures remain in effect.

The intent of this memo is to provide the widest possible freedom of action to administrators and moderators, with a few constraints. Examples of actions that could be taken include:

- \* Automated rate limiting mechanisms;
- \* Review and approval of submissions/messages;
- \* A private or public admonishment;
- \* Temporary or permanent bans in one or more fora.

We stress that these are only examples, and not in any way prescriptive. Administrators and moderators are free to decide on these or other actions.

The expectation is that the minimal action necessary to maintain the comity of a forum will be attempted.



Any attempt to circumvent or otherwise ignore a moderation action is a demonstration of bad faith that may warrant further moderation.

The moderator team is responsible to the IESG. The IESG may create or designate a forum to facilitate discussion about moderation, and refer interested parties to that forum.

All moderation actions that restrict posting rights shall be periodically reported to the IESG, as well as immediately to those against whom those actions take effect.

To address inappropriate contributions in a timely manner, only moderation actions suspending participation rights for longer than fourteen (14) days shall be reported to the forum to which such an action applies. If such an action applies to more than one forum, it should be communicated to the community in a manner decided by the IESG.

#### 4.1. Consistency and Conflict Resolution

Administrators and moderators shall act in a manner consistent with guidelines approved by the IESG. In cases of disagreement between the administrators and the moderator team over a moderation decision, the matter should be taken up with the responsible area director for resolution, or the IETF chair if a responsible area director cannot be determined or is not assigned.

Because the moderator team serves at the discretion of the IESG, any moderation decision can be appealed to the IESG by anyone, per [RFC2026]. Disagreements with a decision by the moderator team can be brought to their attention. If this does not lead to a resolution, a decision by the IESG can be appealed to the IAB as described in [RFC2026].

#### 4.2. Reinstatement

People and circumstances change. Individuals whose participation rights have been suspended from a forum may request reinstatement. Requests for reinstatement may be made only a year after the initial decision, and then only annually afterwards.

Any such request must be directed to the entity who made the decision (e.g., moderator team, working group chairs, etc.) or their successors. That party may at their discretion reinstate someone, conditionally or unconditionally.

To avoid denial-of-service attacks on our processes, decisions to not reinstate someone's participation rights may not be appealed. Any reinstatement is a grace and not a right.

A ban imposed prior to this process shall be reconsidered only in accordance with the processes in place at the time of the ban, even if the corresponding RFC has been formally obsoleted.

## 5. Relationship to other IETF functions

### 5.1. Relation to the Ombudsteam

Administrators and moderators shall complement the efforts of the IETF ombudsteam [OT], whose focus on anti-harassment and operation shall remain unchanged. Administrators and moderators should always report suspected harassment. They should nonetheless take any necessary actions regarding disruptive behavior.

### 5.2. Relation to the IETF LLC

The Board of Directors of the IETF Administration LLC (IETF LLC) has fiduciary duty for the overall organization, which includes the duty to protect the organization from serious legal risk that may arise from the behavior of IETF participants.

This protection may include the need for the IETF LLC to take emergency moderation actions. These emergency actions are expected to be taken only when the IETF LLC has received legal advice that such action is necessary, and therefore extremely rare in frequency. Some examples of where this might be necessary are:

- \* Someone making credible threat of harm to other IETF participants.
- \* Someone using IETF mailing lists and/or websites to share content where publishing that content on IETF lists and/or websites brings serious legal risk.
- \* Someone making credible threats of legal action where any form of interaction with them on IETF mailing lists may have serious legal consequences for the IETF.

If any such action is taken, the IETF LLC should, except where limited by legal advice to the contrary, inform the IESG as soon as possible, providing full details of the subject of the action, nature of the action, reason for the action and expected duration. The IETF LLC should also inform the moderator team and IETF community, except where it receives legal advice to the contrary.

As such an action would be taken by the IETF LLC in order to protect the IETF according to its fiduciary duty, then it cannot allow that to be overridden by a decision of the moderator team or the IESG. The subject of any such action may request a review by the IETF LLC board, as documented in section 4.7 of [RFC8711]

Any such action taken by the IETF LLC under this section of this policy, is not subject to the rest of this policy.

### 5.3. Relation to the IRTF

The Internet Research Task Force (IRTF) [RFC2014] is a peer organization separate from the IETF that is governed by its own set of rules and processes. Sections 3, 6 and 7 of [I-D.perkins-irtf-code-of-conduct] discuss rules for participating in the IRTF and moderation of IRTF participation fora.

## 6. Security Considerations

The usual security considerations [RFC3552] do not apply to this document.

Potential abuse of the moderation process for the suppression of undesired opinions is counteracted by the availability of an appeals process, per Section 4.1.

Moderation actions are intended to limit the likelihood of disruptive behavior by a few IETF participants from discouraging participation by other IETF participants.

## 7. IANA Considerations

No IANA actions are requested.

## 8. Acknowledgments

This memo is based on two individual Internet-Drafts, draft-ecahc-moderation (<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ecahc-moderation/>) authored by Lars Eggert, Alissa Cooper, Jari Arkko, Russ Housley and Brian E. Carpenter, and draft-lear-bcp83-replacement (<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-lear-bcp83-replacement/>) authored by Eliot Lear, Robert Wilton, Bron Gondwana and John R. Levine. Robert Sayre authored draft-sayre-modpod-excellent (<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-sayre-modpod-excellent/>), which also originated ideas reflected in this work. Pete Resnick provided the basis for how the moderators interact with list/forum leadership.

These individuals contributed additional improvements:

- \* Alissa Cooper
- \* Chris Box
- \* Eric Rescorla
- \* Jay Daley
- \* Joel Halpern
- \* Melinda Shore
- \* Michael Richardson
- \* Rich Salz
- \* Robert Sayre
- \* Brian Carpenter

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## Appendix A. Changes

| RFC Editor: Please remove this appendix before publication.

### A.1. Since draft-ietf-modpod-group-processes-08

- \* Address timeliness and exisgent circumstances (<https://github.com/larseggert/draft-ietf-modpod-group-processes/issues/142>)
- \* Make clear that moderators should use their judgment on timing (<https://github.com/larseggert/draft-ietf-modpod-group-processes/pull/143>)

### A.2. Since draft-ietf-modpod-group-processes-07

- \* Pete Resnick issues and similar (<https://github.com/larseggert/draft-ietf-modpod-group-processes/issues/134>)
- \* Includes changes to abstract, intro, tweaks to make relationship between admins/WG chairs clearer; makes roles clearer, moderation team → moderator team. (<https://github.com/larseggert/draft-ietf-modpod-group-processes/pull/135>)

### A.3. Since draft-ietf-modmod-group-processes-06

- \* Normalize handling of moderation across all fora (<https://github.com/larseggert/draft-ietf-modpod-group-processes/pull/129>)
- \* Obsolete RFC 3934, explicit admin responsibility (<https://github.com/larseggert/draft-ietf-modpod-group-processes/pull/132>)

### A.4. Since draft-ietf-modpod-group-processes-05

- \* New attempt to address moderation/WG interactions (<https://github.com/larseggert/draft-ietf-modpod-group-processes/pull/126>)

## A.5. Since draft-ietf-modpod-group-processes-04

- \* Use plain English instead of BCP 14 language (<https://github.com/larseggert/draft-ietf-modpod-group-processes/pull/120>)

## A.6. Since draft-ietf-modpod-group-processes-03

- \* Non-normative Examples of Disruptive Behavior (<https://github.com/larseggert/draft-ietf-modpod-group-processes/pull/121>)

## A.7. Since draft-ietf-modpod-group-processes-02

- \* Say which RFCs this obsoletes and updates. (<https://github.com/larseggert/draft-ietf-modpod-group-processes/pull/105>)
- \* Address issue 113 (<https://github.com/larseggert/draft-ietf-modpod-group-processes/pull/116>)
- \* Rewrite philosophy (<https://github.com/larseggert/draft-ietf-modpod-group-processes/pull/103>)
- \* Reinstatement (<https://github.com/larseggert/draft-ietf-modpod-group-processes/pull/107>)
- \* Content removal is not moderation. (<https://github.com/larseggert/draft-ietf-modpod-group-processes/pull/109>)

## A.8. Since draft-ietf-modpod-group-processes-01

- \* Update "Relation to the IETF LLC". (<https://github.com/larseggert/draft-ietf-modpod-group-processes/pull/92>)
- \* Point to relevant IRTF material. (<https://github.com/larseggert/draft-ietf-modpod-group-processes/pull/97>)
- \* Add some text to explain the role of moderators. (<https://github.com/larseggert/draft-ietf-modpod-group-processes/pull/100>)

## A.9. Since draft-ietf-modpod-group-processes-00

- \* Spelling fix (<https://github.com/larseggert/draft-ietf-modpod-group-processes/pull/80>)

- \* Initial attempt to balance what the moderator defines and what (<https://github.com/larseggert/draft-ietf-modpod-group-processes/pull/75>)
- \* Scope and relationship between WG chairs and moderators (<https://github.com/larseggert/draft-ietf-modpod-group-processes/pull/76>)
- \* Fix wording, spelling and capitalization. (<https://github.com/larseggert/draft-ietf-modpod-group-processes/pull/88>)
- \* Editorial changes to acknowledgments. (<https://github.com/larseggert/draft-ietf-modpod-group-processes/pull/87>)

#### A.10. Since draft-ecahc-moderation-01

- \* Content taken from draft-ecahc-moderation-01 (<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ecahc-moderation/01/>). Updated editors. Acknowledge authors of original pre-WG I-Ds. (<https://github.com/larseggert/draft-ietf-modpod-group-processes/pull/65>)

#### Appendix B. Problems with the Previous Approach

The previous approach to moderation of disruptive participation through chairs, list administrators, and moderator teams, combined with the IESG-led process of PR-actions, has proven to be less than ideal:

- \* The IETF community has not been able to agree on a common definition of disruptive behavior. Therefore, chairs and list administrators apply individually different criteria when making decisions, and participants have different expectations for when PR-actions are warranted.
- \* The moderation process that chairs and list administrators need to follow [RFC3934] is slow and cumbersome, which makes it ill-suited to situations that escalate quickly. It also assumes that the originator of disruptive behavior is a misguided participant who can be reasoned with and who will change their ways.
- \* Chairs and list administrators may only enact moderation actions for their single list, which is ill-suited when a pattern of disruptive behavior spans multiple lists. Also, chairs and list administrators may not be fully aware of disruptive behavior that spans multiple lists, due to not being subscribed to some of them.



- \* PR-actions, which can address disruptive behavior across several lists, are cumbersome and slow, and the community has not been able to agree on a common definition of disruptive behavior. This has led to a situation where PR-actions are rarely used, and when they are used, they are perceived as very heavy-handed.
- \* For a given mailing list, participants may not feel comfortable reporting disruptive behavior to a chair or list administrator, for various reasons. For mailing lists not associated with working groups, list administrators are not even publicly identified - they can only be contacted through an anonymous alias address. This exacerbates the problem, because participants may not be comfortable reporting disruptive behavior to an anonymous party.
- \* The IETF offers participation not only through in-person meetings and mailing lists, which are the two channels of participation for which moderation processes are currently defined. IETF business also happens in chat groups, remote meeting participation systems, virtual meetings, wikis, GitHub repositories, and more. How disruptive behavior is moderated in these fora is currently undefined.

#### Appendix C. Non-Normative Examples of Disruptive Behavior

The list below describes some types of disruptive behavior, but it is non-exhaustive.

- \* Unsolicited bulk e-mail;
- \* Discussion of subjects unrelated to IETF policy, meetings, activities, or technical concerns;
- \* Uncivil commentary, regardless of the general subject;
- \* Announcements of conferences, events, or activities that are not sponsored or endorsed by the Internet Society or IETF;
- \* Repeatedly arguing counter to a WG charter that has been approved by the IESG; and
- \* "Sealioning", where a participant makes incessant requests for evidence or data, even while remaining superficially polite.

These items are just examples. The moderator team's task consists of subjective judgement calls. Behaviors not listed here might require moderation, and it is not possible to write a complete list of all such behaviors.

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