RPC Self-Evaluation for 2024

This review highlights RPC performance regarding RFC editing and publication, improvements to processes, engagement with the community, and some challenges encountered throughout 2024. It also offers a glimpse of what to expect in 2025.

Terminology

The following terms are used within this document:

Cluster: A cluster is a set of two or more documents that are intended to be published together. They are usually linked by normative references. See "What is a cluster?" for more information.

DGTE (Documents Gone to EDIT): This is the number of documents entering EDIT state during a given time period. It includes newly approved documents that are entering EDIT and documents moving from MISSREF to EDIT. DGTE is the counterpart to PGTE, as it is the number of documents that make up PGTE.

EDIT: This state indicates that the document is awaiting editing or is actively being edited.

MISSREF: This state indicates that the document is waiting for one or more normative references to be added to the RFC Editor queue. Once the final document has been approved for publication, the cluster will move through the queue together. See the queue definition for details.

PGTE (Pages Gone to Edit): This is the number of pages entering EDIT state during a given time period. It includes newly approved documents that are entering EDIT and documents moving from MISSREF to EDIT. Per the current Service Level Agreement (SLA), PGTE determines the expected turnaround times on a quarterly basis. See Reports for more information.

RET (RFC-Editor Time): RET is the total of EDIT + RFC-EDITOR time in the queue. It represents the time the document is being actively managed and edited by the RPC; it excludes the time the document spends in third-party holds and/or MISSREF state.

SLA tier: There are three SLA tiers, each with different expected turnaround times. See Reports for more information.

Third-party hold: Work on a document can be suspended while the RPC waits for a third-party response. Holds include the RPC waiting for IANA to complete their actions or a stream manager asking the RPC to stop work while the authors or working group work on a recently discovered issue.

Document Throughput and Editorial Quality

Throughput

Table 1 shows the number of documents and page counts moving into and out of the queue over the last few years. It also provides some details about their processing times. Although processing times decreased in 2024, more than half of the documents had processing times greater than 12 weeks.

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Docs to EDIT (PGTE)	235 (6663)	231 (7420)	180 (5389)	188 (7232)	203 (5936)	184 (5433)	199 (6433)
RFC Pubs (pages)	208 (5631)	180 (5152)	209 (5212)	240 (6386)	194 (5811)	173 (4222)	175 (4736)
RET <= 6 wks	46%	40%	12%	29%	39%	5%	18%
6 < RET <= 12 wks	52%	47%	14%	45%	48%	27%	24%
RET > 12 wks	2%	13%	74%	26%	14%	66%	58%
Median RET	6.4	9	16.6	9	7.3	14.4	15
Clusters	34%	41%	33%	49%	44%	35%	34%

Table 1. Document Production

> Note: the publication number for 2021 is unusually high because a 47-document cluster (C238) was published. The number of documents moving into edit is not elevated, as the documents were approved over time, with a large number being released into the edit queue at the end of 2019 (in the midst of the transition to v3 XML).

The RPC is not meeting the currently defined SLA, as shown in Table 2. The SLA has not yet been updated to reflect the additional workload required by the transition to v3 XML or the additional responsibilities created by RFC Editor Model version 3. As noted in our report last year, there is an agreement with the LLC that the SLA needs to be redefined. In addition, the RPC was asked to "focus resources on the transformational projects rather than trying to bring performance in line with the SLA" (e.g., tools modernization, document complexity, and RFC Editor Model v3 implementation).

	2023				2024			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Submissions								
Pages	1535	1077	1233	1221	2438	1937	1285	992
Docs	53	51	35	37	54	62	53	46
PGTE	1316	1306	1234	1250	2422	1973	1140	853
Publications								
Pages	967	770	1325	1160	986	1031	1056	1663
Docs	37	33	57	46	41	43	40	51
Docs met SLA	5	1	1	2	20	21	17	6
SLA tier	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2*	Tier 1
SLA	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

Table 2. Production Times and the Service Level Agreement

Figure 1 shows the annual submission, DGTE, and publication rates. Note that submissions include all documents approved by the streams in the given year, while DGTE represents the number of documents moved to EDIT in the given year.

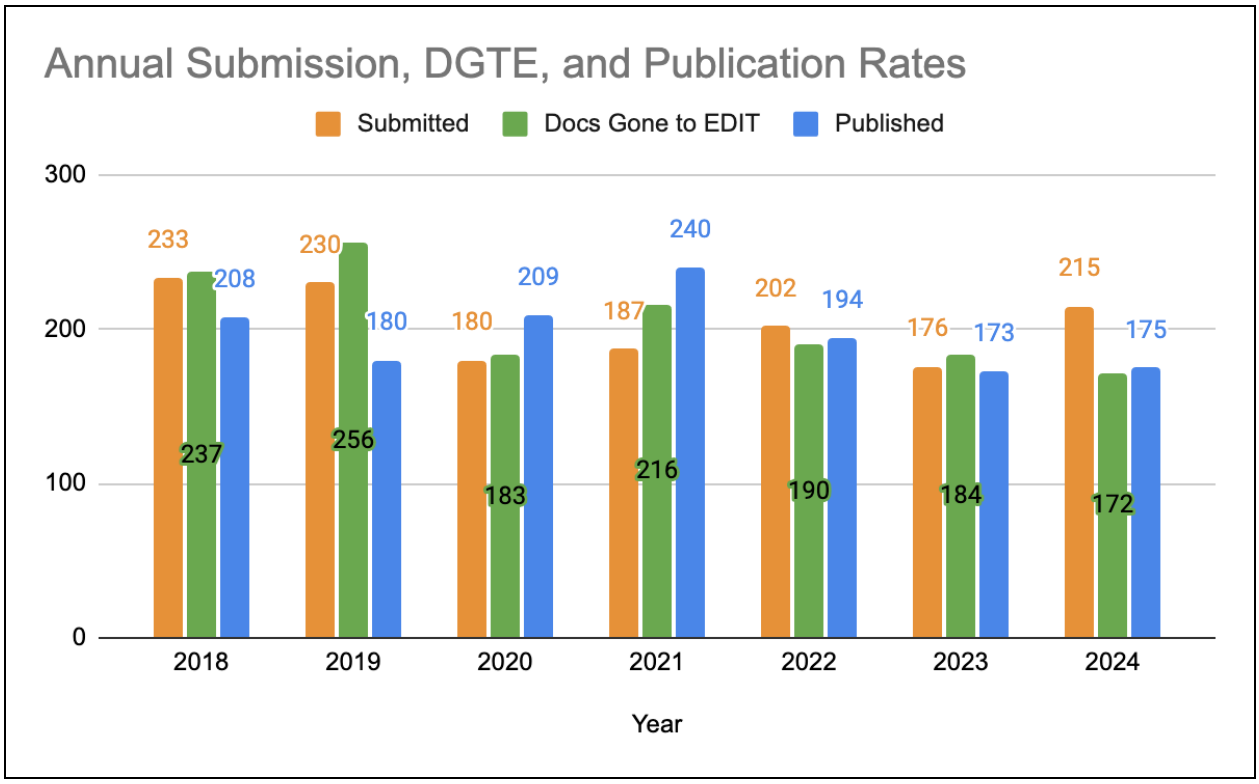

Figure 1. Annual Rates for Document Submission, Documents Gone To Edit, and RFC Publication

Document Sources

As shown in Figure 2, the number of v3 XML source files submitted by authors increased in 2024 from 2023 as fewer v2 XML source files were submitted. v2 XML source files sometimes require additional formatting, depending on which features authors have taken advantage of; for example, tables and complex lists may be included as artwork. The number of documents that were submitted in text format has also gone down, after being fairly flat in earlier years. In 2024, only 2% of the drafts were submitted without an XML-based source file. The result was that fewer drafts required the use of id2xml, which requires significant effort on part of the editor to generate a working v3 XML file.

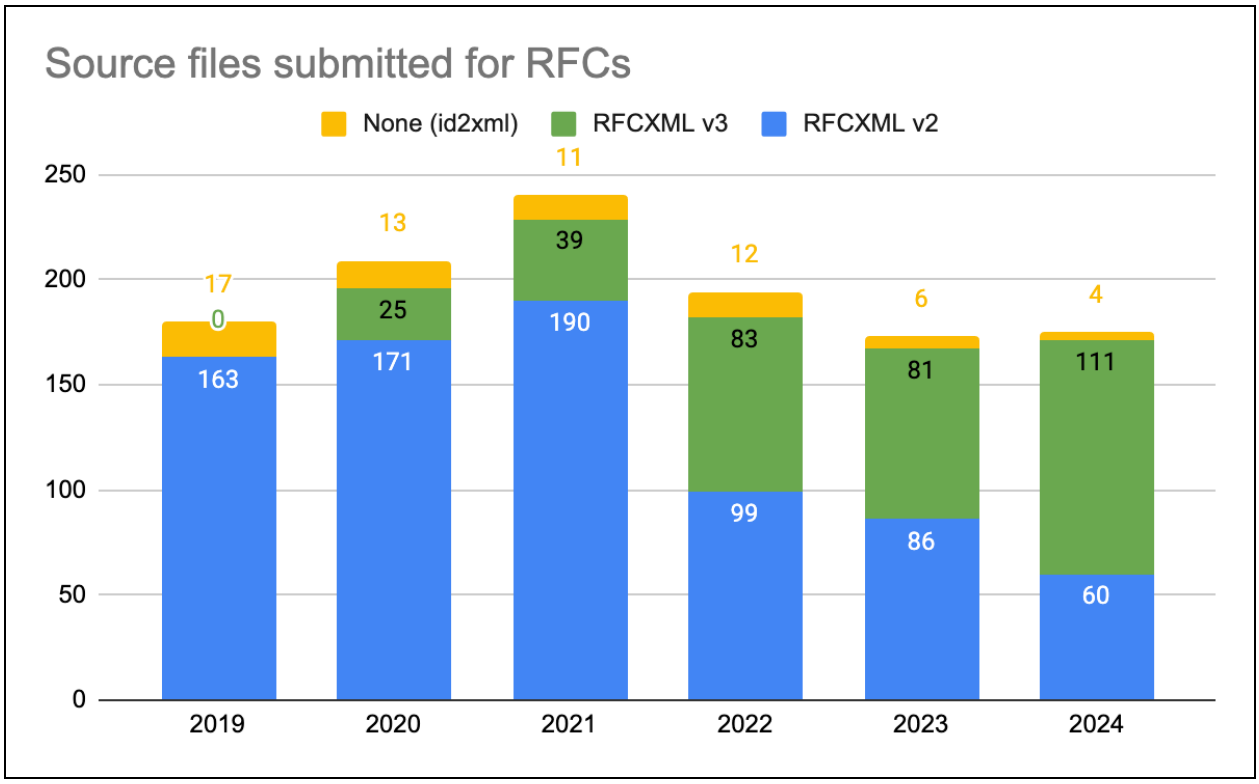

Figure 2. RFC Source Files Submitted by the Authors

The following figure shows that 91% of the RFCs originated within the IETF (includes IETF working group and individual submissions) and that 75% of those are Standards Track. 5% originated from the IRTF, 3% from the Independent Submissions Editor, and 2% from the IAB.

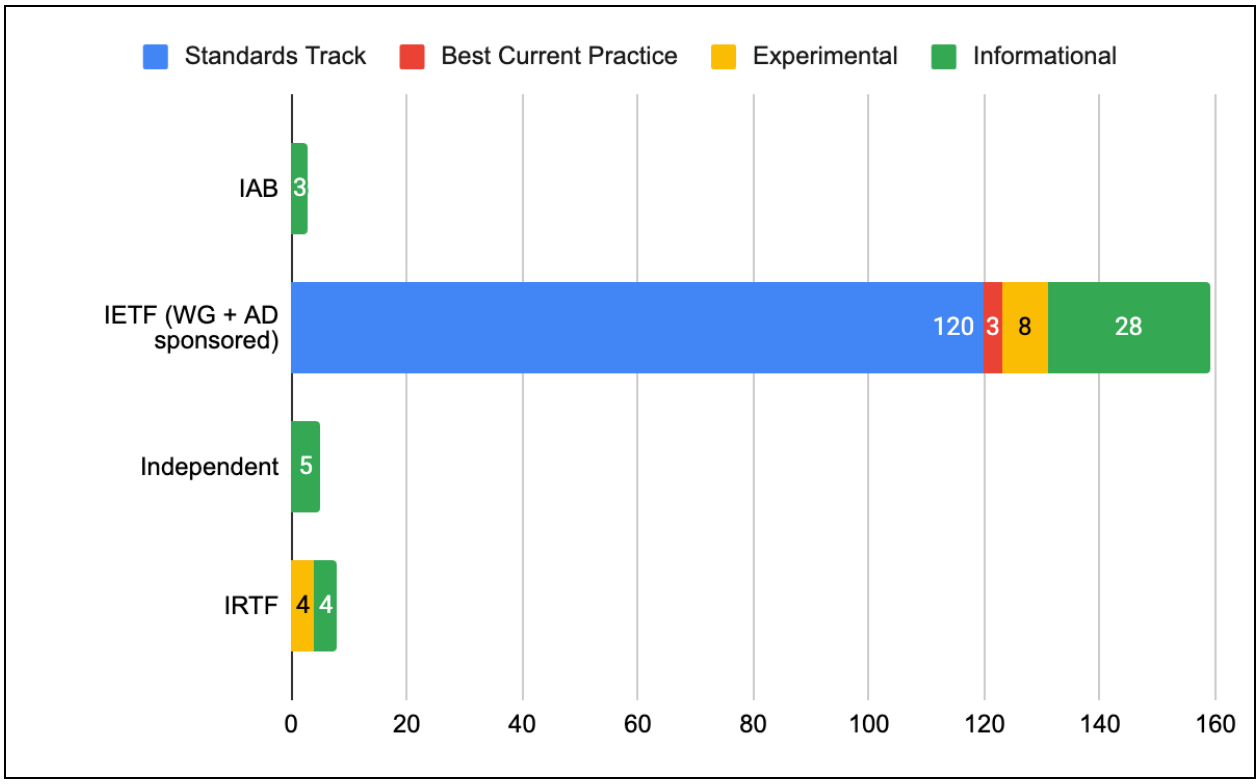

Figure 3. RFCs by Stream of Origin and Status

Author Feedback

Once an RFC is published, the authors and document shepherds are asked to provide feedback about their experience with the RPC. In 2024, the survey was sent to 476 individuals and had a 24% response rate.

Authors were asked if the editing service provided by the RFC Editor improved the quality of their document. The respondents noted whether the RFC Editor 🔵significantly improved the document, 🟢slightly improved the document, 🟡made no difference, 🔴made the document slightly worse, or ⚫made the document significantly worse.

In 2024, 55% of the respondents indicated the RFC Editor improved their document significantly, and 44% said their document was slightly improved. 1% indicated the editing did not make the document better or worse. 0 responses indicated that the RFC Editor negatively impacted their document.

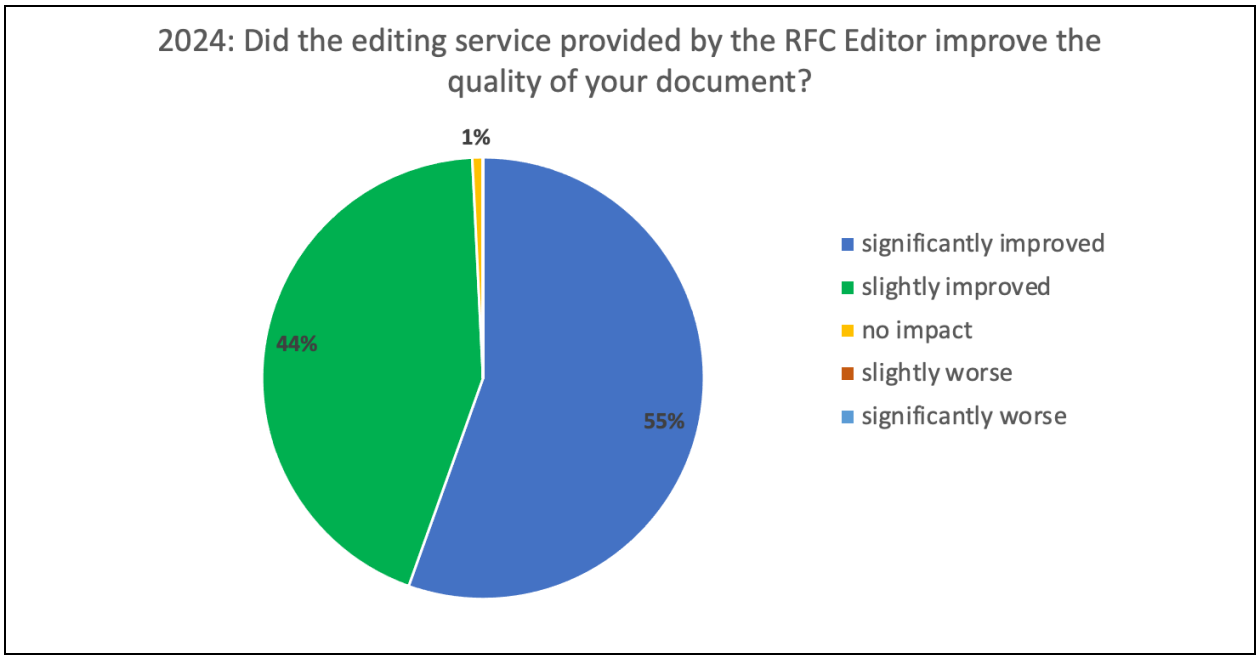

Figure 4. 2024 Post-publication Survey Results

There was a 99% overall satisfaction rate per feedback via the post-publication surveys. Some of the respondents provided these comments of appreciation:

> I was very impressed with the thoroughness and responsiveness of the editing process.
>
> I'm very happy with the support of the Editor team! They made the document much better.
>
> Well done - the RFC Editor's attention to detail turned up an actual technical mistake that had made it all the way through the IESG.

Table 3 shows the overall author rating of the editing service provided by the RFC Editor over the last few years.

Year	2021	2022	2023	2024
Author rating	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.55

Table 3. Q: Did the editing service provided by the RFC Editor improve the quality of your document?

Figure 5 groups respondents by the number of RFCs they have published. It shows that about half of the respondents are experienced authors, having authored 5 or more RFCs. 24% were first-time RFC authors, and 26% have authored between 1-5 RFCs.

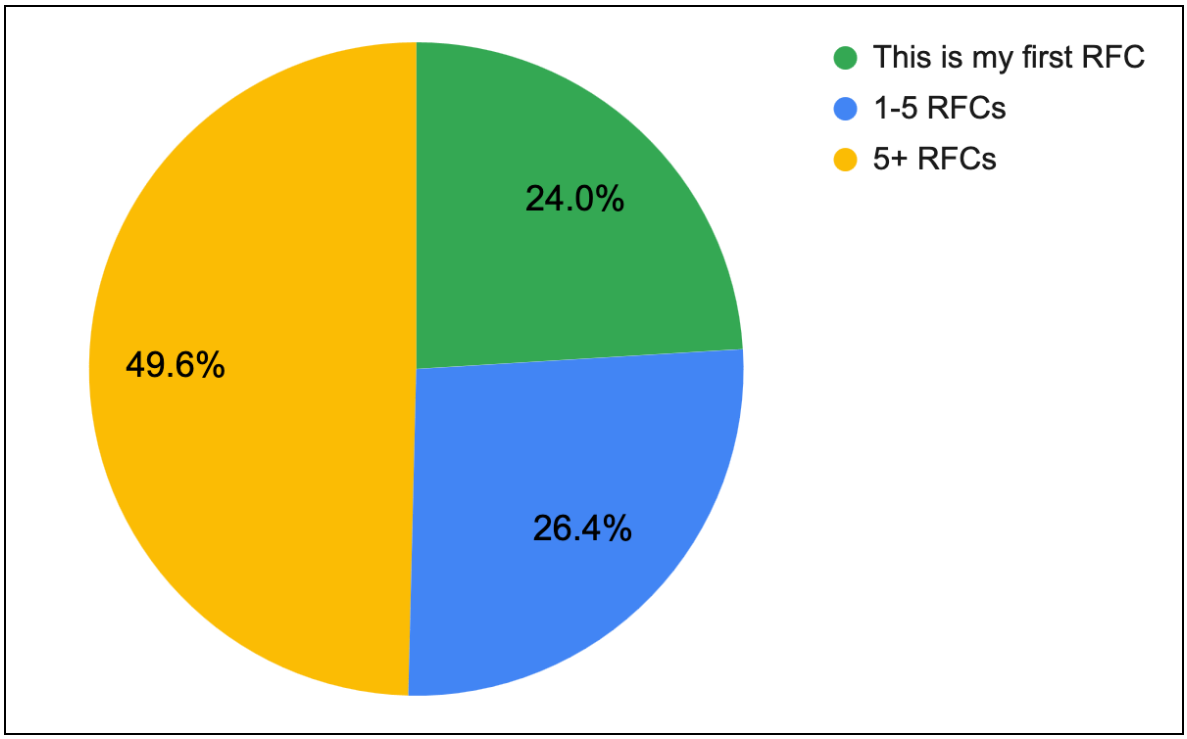

Figure 5. Number of RFCs Authored by Respondents

Of the first-time authors and those that published between 1-5 RFCs, 52% of the respondents indicated that the RPC improved their document significantly while 47% indicated that the editors slightly improved their document; 1% indicated that the editors had no effect on the readability of their documents. Of the respondents that published 5 or more RFCs, 59% indicated that the RPC improved their document significantly, while 41% said the editors slightly improved their documents. The responses indicate that documents written by authors of all experience levels can still benefit from RPC services.

The survey also asks for suggestions that would facilitate the AUTH48 review and allows authors to provide free-form comments. Of those providing comments, 43% suggested that no changes are needed, which is up from last year; 13% indicated they would prefer a GitHub (or similar) process, which is down from last year; and 5% requested that the RPC edit in markdown, also somewhat down from last year. See Table 4. The remaining 38% suggested some other process or tools improvement or a desire for documents to move through the queue more quickly without providing specific suggestions.

Suggestion	**2023**	**2024**
No changes needed	38%	43%
GitHub or similar process	24%	13%
Edit in markdown	8%	5%

Some other improvement or desire for faster queue processing	30%	38%

Table 4. Year-to-Year Comparison of Suggestion Types

Some of the suggested improvements include the following:

> Include section/page reference with questions where appropriate.
>
> Indicate the timeline for the overall process better (if possible).
>
> Having the RFC editor host a Web page with all the links about the draft that are currently sent via e-mail would be useful.
>
> Add internal processing state/progress info to the RFC-to-be approvals status page.

We note a few responses have a similar desire for RFCs to be produced more quickly and for AUTH48 to be quicker and smoother:

> The one change is that it would have been processed soon while the document was still fresh in my memory.
>
> Less time delay between draft approval and AUTH48. The longer the delay, the more effort required to restart.

Note that the post-publication survey is not the only way authors provide feedback about their experience. We also receive the feedback directly from authors during AUTH48:

> It is absolutely perfect! Thank you for your dedicated work in improving this document.
>
> All of these suggestions make perfect sense to me. Your diligence is remarkable.
>
> Thanks very much for the close reading and fine polish!

We review the feedback received and explore whether suggestions are actionable regularly. As needed, we discuss specifics and update our practices and we add suggested improvements to tools modernization requirements.

Stream Manager Feedback

In addition to author and document-shepherd feedback, we requested feedback from the stream managers (IETF Chair, IAB Chair, IRTF Chair, RSAB Chair, and Independent Submission Editor) regarding the RPC's performance of its primary responsibilities:

- formatting, editing, and publishing RFCs in a timely manner
- liaising, training, and communicating with the community
- facilitating and experimenting with the publication process
- adopting new policies/guidance and v3 of the RFC Editor model

Colin Perkins, as the IRTF Chair, responded:

> In terms of formatting, editing, and publishing RFCs in a timely manner, the RPC is doing great. Everything seems to run smoothly, and I have no concerns.
>
> Similarly in terms of facilitating and experimenting with the publications process. Some of the IRTF drafts have pushed the envelope with references, non-ASCII characters, etc., and those have been handled well. Similarly, I think the RPC has handled those who want to use GitHub for the final editing steps appropriately. The community should be leading here, with the RPC as a conservative force that makes sure things continue to work while putting a brake on the more adventurous community ideas. This seems to be the way in which the publication process is working, so this all seems good.
>
> No issues with liaising, training, and communication with the community. The engagement with the RSWG, RSAB, and stream managers seems appropriate.
>
> In terms of adopting new policies/guidance and v3 of the RFC Editor model, I have no strong concerns. I'm unconvinced the v3 process is effective, and it seems clear that different parts of the community have very different opinions on how things should evolve which puts the RPC in a perhaps difficult position at times. The RPC has seemed perhaps a little more proactive in pushing for change than I would like; equally, I suspect others would say you have not gone far enough. I think you have the balance about right, given the process you have to work within.
>
> Overall, I think the RPC is doing an excellent job. Thank you, and please do continue to do so!

We asked for clarification about the RPC pushing for change more than the IRTF chair would like, and he responded:

> I was a little surprised that particular topic [the errata system] was taken to the RSWG after the stream managers meeting in Dublin, since I thought there was a clear view that it wasn't a priority, but perhaps I misremembered the discussion.
>
> That said, given the way the RFC Editor model v3 is organised, it's appropriate that you take the lead in raising topics where you have concerns or believe there's need for improvement. My issues are less with the RPC and more with the way the RFC Editor model v3 and RSWG force the discussion to be structured.

Our takeaways from the feedback are the following:

- While we should take the lead on raising topics of concern or improvement, we should always consider and balance community input.

Process Improvements

In 2024, the RPC brought on board a Citation Specialist to perform document fact checking and to make recommendations regarding reference format for the RFC Style Guide and bib.ietf.org. Before a document is assigned to a Primary Editor, the Citation Specialist reviews the accuracy and stability of the document's references and ensures all citations are correct. The Citation Specialist is also checking the accuracy and formatting of references that are available from bib.ietf.org and providing guidance on how to reference other SDO documents such as the Unicode Standard.

Another process improvement was to separate the formatting of documents from the primary editing process as the Primary Editor's task list is already lengthy. Most documents are now formatted by a dedicated formatter who can work on these documents as they enter the queue. With reference checking and formatting handled by specialists, the Primary Editors can focus on content edits.

To improve processing times, we experimented with a "fast track" whereby small, less complex documents (i.e., those that are 15 pages or less with no source code and minimal IANA Considerations sections) are edited by a senior editor who performs one editing pass before moving the document to AUTH48 (instead of the usual two-pass process that requires the time and attention of two editors). Note that the senior editor can always ask for assistance from the team or put the document on the usual EDIT/RFC-EDITOR process path if the document turns out to be more complex than estimated. In 2024, 60 documents were fast tracked.

Community Support & Engagement

Style Guide

The RPC is maintaining the draft of the RFC Style Guide (draft-rpc-rfc7322bis) in a GitHub repo. The GitHub repo is public, so we are actively noting and discussing possible updates as they arise.

We have updated the draft with guidance on referencing a subseries, and added guidance discouraging the use of references to errata reports in the Reported state as they are not stable.

Errata Report Support

The RPC performs an initial review of all submitted errata reports, regardless of whether they are classified as editorial or technical, to determine if the report is junk or a duplicate of an

existing report. We also check that the reported error actually exists in the RFC, its section is correctly identified, and that the report displays properly (for example, we will fix bad line breaks within the report).

In 2024, the RPC performed initial reviews of approximately 448 errata reports. We verified 58 editorial reports, marked 6 as Held For Document Update, and rejected 5. The editors changed the type of 35 reports to technical from editorial, and flagged 11 as needing further internal review. At least 105 reports were deleted from the system as junk.

RSWG

The RFC Series Working Group (RSWG) is an open working group that generates policy proposals for the RFC Series (list archive). The RSWG had multiple extensive email discussions and held three interim meetings in 2024.

In January, the chairs concluded that any issues not explicitly documented in policy are left to the discretion of the RPC. See the message to the list.

In August, the working group completed draft-rswg-rfc7990-updates, which allows the reissuing of RFCs while preserving semantic content, and sent it to the RSAB for approval.

The following documents were adopted by the working group in 2023, and received some discussion in 2024, but are expired as of this writing:

- draft-rswg-rfc7997bis, ‘The Use of Non-ASCII Characters in RFCs’
    - While there was agreement on using non-ASCII in citation tags and keywords, this draft seemed to lose momentum in the WG.
- draft-rswg-xml2rfcv3-implemented, ‘The "xml2rfc" version 3 Vocabulary as Implemented’
    - The working group did not reach consensus on whether the contents should be in an RFC or wiki page. The current agreement between the Tools Team and the RSWG is that the Tools Team would not implement any RFCXML enhancements until this topic was settled.

In December, the RPC started a discussion with the RSWG on the scope of the errata system and what a new errata-handling system would look like. Feedback from these conversations will inform the new system that is part of the rfc-editor.org website overhaul.

RSAB

The RFC Series Approval Board (RSAB) is an appointed body that approves proposals generated by the RSWG for publication in the Editorial Stream. They provide “checks and balances” for the output of the RSWG as well as consider the long-term health of their stream and the RFC Series.

There were no RFC Series policy questions posed by the RPC to RSAB in 2024.

The IAB transferred the processing of errata reports for RFCs about the RFC Series to the RSAB, and the RPC granted access to those reports to the RSAB chair so that she could manage them.

The RPC advised RSAB on how to verify erratum report 7169, which was filed against RFC 7998, '"xml2rfc" Version 3 Preparation Tool Description'.

RSAB called for community comments on draft-rswg-rfc7990-updates, which was approved and published as RFC 9720 'RFC Formats and Versions', the first RFC of the Editorial Stream.

RSCE

The RPC regularly meets with the RSCE, Alexis Rossi, to discuss various topics such as RSWG discussions, SVG accessibility, and reader-focused website content.

The RSCE arranged for the RPC to be trained in image descriptions by accessibility experts in April 2024. Beforehand, the RPC collected examples of typical artwork found in RFCs (e.g., header diagrams, finite state machines, ladder diagrams, architecture diagrams, etc.) that the RSCE shared with accessibility experts, who then used these examples in the training program. We expect to provide accessibility information to the community when RSWG policy guidance on SVG is available. This guidance is expected to make it easier for authors to create accessible diagrams. The I-D draft-rossi-svgsinrfcs is currently being considered for working group adoption.

The RSCE created a draft of revised rfc-editor.org website content that was written with a broader reader audience in mind, for example, those who may be unfamiliar with any of the RFC streams. In the upcoming year, we will be finalizing the content to roll it out to the revamped website.

The RSCE has been working on better defining RPC roles and responsibilities in the RSWG and created draft-rossi-rfcpubformats. Although not adopted by the working group, it did spur discussion and a working group I-D that updates RFC 9280 (draft-rswg-rfc9280-updates).

IETF Attendance

Editors represented the RPC at each of the in-person meetings during 2024. Of particular note, with the LLC's support, two of the newest team members attended IETF 120 in person. Feedback indicates that attendance is beneficial – editors met with the authors, gained wider awareness of how the process works, how the streams are structured, what the goals of the participants are, and where the RPC fits within the ecosystem, and are more engaged and committed to the communities with which they work. In addition to hosting daily office hours to meet with the community, the editors attended various working group sessions for general awareness (e.g., all-dispatch) and leadership meetings (e.g., IESG). The Citation Specialist also

attended side meetings with community participants that focused on how to build a glossary about identity terms.

Tools

Improvements to the Current Toolchain

Programming efforts during 2024 included the following:

Migration of the RFC Editor website/production server into the cloud

- In May, the IETF Tools Team and Sirius migrated rfcpa.amsl.com, which hosts the rfc-editor.org website and is also the production server for the editing team, to the cloud as rfcpa.rfc-editor.org. The transition was nearly flawless, with only a few small issues that were easily fixed (e.g., some symlink updates and commenting out of a few cron jobs).

Source code control

- All website code, editorial scripts, and email templates that are used by the RPC are now stored in GitHub repos.

Errata system

- Improved input validation and also deployed Cloudflare's managed challenge service to mitigate bot submissions on the errata report submission form.
- Updated links on various errata pages to point to 'Current Process for Handling RFC Errata' (draft-rpc-errata-process), which explains how the errata process works.
- Created a monthly report of open technical errata reports awaiting review for verifiers. The reports have links to the verifier pages for easy access.
- Adjusted the search, display, and notification aspects of errata reports for RFCs produced by the WGs that changed area due to creation of the Web and Internet Transport (WIT) area in March 2024. For details, see the wiki page.
- Improved email notifications for RFCs from the IRTF Stream per request from the IRTF Chair.
- Updated RFC errata pages by adding 'Updated by' metadata and improving the display of a list of RFCs.

Public website

- Updated search and document metadata to accommodate the creation of the WIT area. For details, see the wiki page.
- A new style for references for subseries documents (BCPs and STDs) was adopted in July 2024. To support the new style, the programmatic creation of the TXT reference files was changed so that the file is now directly generated from the XML from bib.ietf.org to ensure that the TXT reference file matches what the bib.ietf.org XML yields. (For example, references for BCP 153: TXT and XML).

- Updated RFC info pages so that DOI displays match CrossRef guidelines.
- Added an rsync target for retrieving PDFs of RFCs (https://www.rfc-editor.org/retrieve/rsync)
- Transitioned the abbreviations list from a text file to a wiki page for improved display and transparency of any updates made.

RPAT

- The RFC Production Center Advisory Team (RPAT) advises on operational practices and issues affecting production (list archive). In 2024, the team advised the RPC on topics such as artset pointers, sourcecode types, SVG, the <u/> element, and xml2rfc issues.

Tools Modernization

The RPC queue management system is being replaced with a datatracker application and the current editing tool chain, in which Emacs along with myriad scripts are used, is being replaced with editing software based on Visual Studio Code libraries. These applications are being created by the IETF Tools Team.

DraftForge

DraftForge is the editing software currently under development that will replace Emacs and the myriad command line scripts currently used by the RPC team (GitHub repo). Although not complete, it can highlight XML syntax, interact with GitHub, and check for spelling, hyphenation, duplicate words, articles, and non-ASCII characters. In the future, it will be able to generate all publication formats, run more checkers such as idnits, show HTML output in a preview pane, and be able to handle markdown.

Queue Management

In 2024, work on the new queue management software, being built with datatracker technology and known as "Purple", focused on the setup of a continuous integration / continuous development environment and the creation of a sandbox that would give the RPC the ability to interact with Purple and provide feedback. Effort has also gone into reconciling RFC author details between the rfc-editor.org database and the Datatracker's records and representing this in Purple.

Website

Work started on the new rfc-editor.org website, following this design, and initial work on the frontend components (HTML/JS/CSS) for the homepage, the search results, RFC pages, and content pages is complete. The design was tested for text contrast against the Accessible Perceptual Contrast Algorithm (APCA), which resulted in minor changes for compliance.

Work on the backend APIs (e.g., for search and for serving website content) has begun, as has discussion of URL design. The website will use HTTP redirects to ensure existing URLS continue to work.

Document Complexity

In 2023, the RPC examined a year's worth of document complexity data (author-submitted format, formatting workload, IANA Considerations updates, updates to sourcecode, etc.) and was unable to identify a relationship between the level of complexity and how long it takes to move a document to AUTH48. We note that there is a base level of effort associated with each document, and we attempt to mitigate extended processing times by assigning the most complex documents to more experienced editors. The RPC shared this data with the LLC, who contracted with a third party (Sodestream Team of Queen Mary University of London) to further research the data.

In 2024, the Sodestream Team used machine learning to predict editing time and determined that the best predictor, by a large margin, is the number of questions that the editors ask the authors. However, since the questions are developed throughout the editing process and only finalized right before AUTH48, the data is not available to make estimates at the beginning of the process. The next best predictors (in order of decreasing correlation) are number of references, page count, paragraph length, IANA Considerations, tables/figures in text, primary editor's formatting workload, and number of versions.

The RPC plans to use these insights within the new queue management system, which has a requirement of providing a conservative estimate of completion for each document.

Errata System

Work has also started on rethinking the errata system. The RPC met with Stream Managers to discuss what a new system might look like, and discussions are happening on the RSWG mailing list.

The RPC considered an archive mailing list similar to the auth48archive list as a temporary measure to address transparency concerns; however, it was decided to go forward with a larger revamp of the system and not to apply small fixes.

GitHub and Markdown Experiments

The RPC held a kramdown-rfc markdown experiment (RFC 9605 (draft-ietf-sframe-enc)) that was published in August 2024. In this experiment, the kramdown-rfc file was placed in a private rfc-editor GitHub repo, where the Primary Editor and RFC Editor performed their edits, and then the markdown file was made available to the author at the beginning of AUTH48.

The author commented: “As a testament to the power of MD-based content editing, I was able to do my review on this in less than 2hr, instead of the week plus that it took on RFC 9420. And I didn't have to set up a custom XML canonicalization and comparison pipeline to do it!”

The RPC plans more markdown experiments in 2025 where the markdown document is edited by RPC staff and presented to the authors at the beginning of AUTH48.

Transition to the IETF Administration LLC

At the beginning of January 2025, the management of the RPC transitioned to the IETF Administration LLC (announcement).

In the fall of 2024, the Executive Director Jay Daley, RPC management, and AMS partners worked together to ensure a smooth transition, putting together a comprehensive Q&A document for the team and hosting meetings where the team could ask questions and voice any concerns.

Challenges

Throughout 2024, the IETF Tools Team focused on moving mailing lists onto mailman3 and IETF infrastructure into the cloud; thus, development work on new RPC tools slowed considerably, and the RPC has been unable to plan its transition to the new tool chain.

A major challenge has been for the RPC to balance timely production of RFCs while investing time in ongoing editor development and other needed projects such as training and experimentation, tools modernization, and infrastructure transition to the cloud. In addition, the production times are affected by added complexities of v3 XML and inclusion of SVG.

Errata processing remains a daily task. Originally, the errata process was defined to remove the RFC Editor from the approval chain, as one of the goals was to “distribut[e] the responsibility for verification to the appropriate organization or person for each RFC stream” (see draft-rfc-editor-errata-process). With the IESG Statement on Processing Errata in May 2021, the RPC became the primary verifier for Editorial errata. As such, we inherited a backlog of Reported Editorial errata that needs review. Although the RPC worked through some of the backlog earlier in 2024, this has not been a priority given the number of documents in the queue. However, we remain on top of new Reported Editorial submissions, and the backlog is not growing.

Rerendering RFCs has been a frequent topic in the RSWG, and the working group has indicated that the RPC should use their judgment when deciding to rerender documents. Rerendering a few documents that have a particular issue in one output is not difficult; however, rerendering the entire set of RFCs that were published in v3 has time and tooling implications. For example,

rerendering the PDF file of an already published RFC means checking to make sure that no other changes (beyond the intended corrections) have been introduced. We have not found a PDF diff tool that helps us quickly assess whether unintended changes have been made to the PDF output, so we do not have any near-term plans to rerender documents at scale.

Looking Ahead

Now that the bulk of IETF infrastructure migration has been completed, the RPC looks forward to picking up the pace along with the IETF Tools team on RPC tools modernization. We will plan to replace our queue management system with Purple this year as well as transition to our new editing software. These tools will increase transparency and automation, and will streamline our processes. In addition, the team will continue to familiarize ourselves and experiment with GitHub and kramdown-rfc, and solidify a process that satisfies both the requirements of the authors and RPC editors. Note that wider use of GitHub and kramdown-rfc is tied to future tooling enhancements. We expect to support editing in kramdown-rfc in response to requests from the community and in recognition of the number of authors drafting their I-Ds in kramdown-rfc (stats from the Tools Team show that 57% of all -00 I-Ds are being drafted in kramdown-rfc).

The transition to LLC management is going smoothly, and the RPC team is looking forward to its first retreat with LLC senior staff in April 2025, where we will be brainstorming on strategic transformations that will improve transparency and community relations while preserving our strong, supportive team culture and promoting our goals and values.