



Recommended Draft Policy 2017-5
Improved IPv6 Registration Requirements

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Recommended Draft Policy

ARIN-2017-5



- **Problem Statement/Goal**

- Improve directory registration requirements for IPv6 address assignments.

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Why?



- Current ARIN requirements for IPv6 addressing are specified as 'a /64 or more'
- May appear onerous as compared to the equivalent IPv4 registration requirements
- Lack of clarity for directory registration requirements
- Confusing, incorrect policy reference

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Benefits



- Potentially reduces workload, for both ARIN and the registering company.
- Relaxed threshold may improve IPv6 take-up.
- Improves the clarity of when the registration is required.

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Implementation Steps



- **Add new section 6.5.5.4**
 - “Registration Requested by Recipient”
- **Correct 6.5.5.2 reference to “4.2.3.7.1”**
 - -> “6.5.5.1”
- **Remove unnecessary text in 6.5.5.3.1**
 - “holding /64 and larger blocks”
- **Edit section 6.5.5.1**
 - Replace “assignment containing a /64 or more addresses”
 - With “re-allocation, reassignment containing a /47 or more addresses, or sub-delegation of any size that will be individually announced,”

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After Cleanup...



- **6.5.5.1. Reassignment information**

- Each static IPv6 re-allocation, reassignment containing a /47 or more addresses, or sub-delegation of any size that will be individually announced, shall be registered in the WHOIS directory via SWIP or a distributed service which meets the standards set forth in section 3.2. Reassignment registrations shall include each client's organizational information, except where specifically exempted by this policy.

- **6.5.5.2. Assignments visible within 7 days**

- All assignments shall be made visible as required in section 6.5.5.1 within seven calendar days of assignment.

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After Cleanup pt. 2



- **6.5.5.3. Residential Subscribers**

- **6.5.5.3.1. Residential Customer Privacy**

- To maintain the privacy of their residential customers, an organization with downstream residential customers may substitute that organization's name for the customer's name, e.g. 'Private Customer - XYZ Network', and the customer's street address may read 'Private Residence'. Each private downstream residential reassignment must have accurate upstream Abuse and Technical POCs visible on the WHOIS record for that block.

- **6.5.5.4. Registration Requested by Recipient**

- If the downstream recipient of a static assignment of /64 or more addresses requests publishing of that assignment in ARIN's registration database, the ISP should register that assignment as described in section 6.5.5.1.

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Discussion



- This is a recommended draft policy, and can advance to the board for adoption, if the community decides to do so.
- Do you support the adoption of this policy?
- **Should vs Shall?**
 - Can this question be addressed after adoption?
 - What are the appropriate consequences for non-compliance of “shall”?
- Any other comments, questions, or concerns?