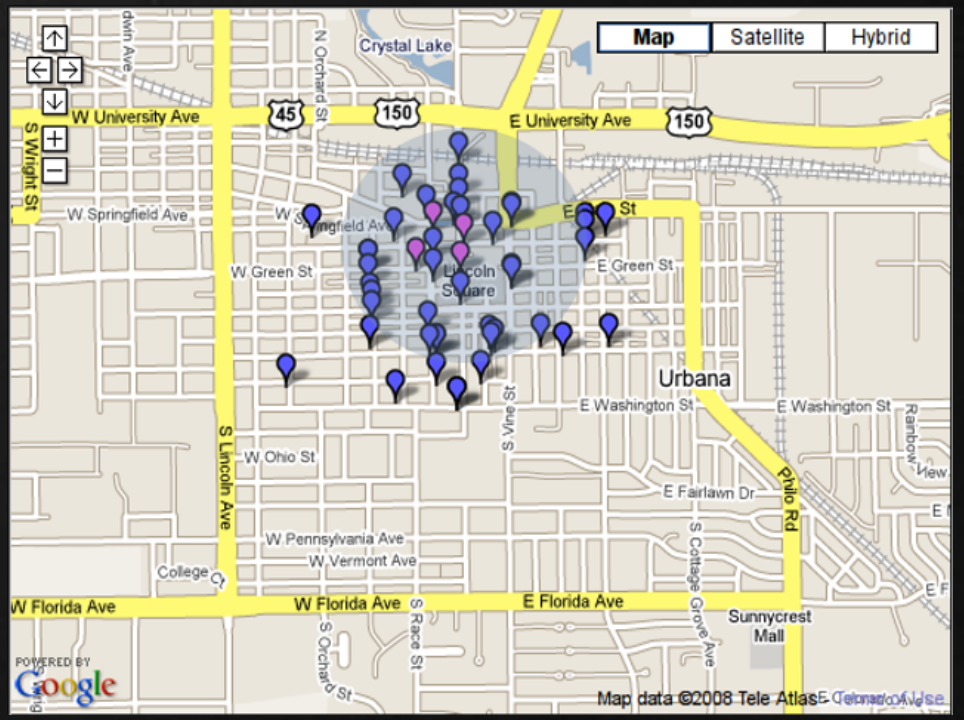
2008-3

Community Networks IPv6 Allocation

What is a Community Network?

- A network established to provide services to a certain geographical area as a supplement or alternative to a traditional ISP.
- Usually associated with a not-for-profit organization or loosely organized collection of individuals.
- Operated for the benefit of the residents of the service area.



Champaign-Urbana, Illinois, U.S.


Node
Node
Node
Node
Homer Village
Water Tower
or High School
Homer Emporium
Node
Homer
Node
Bunge Milling
Node
Node
Node
Node
Image © 2008 DigitalGlobe
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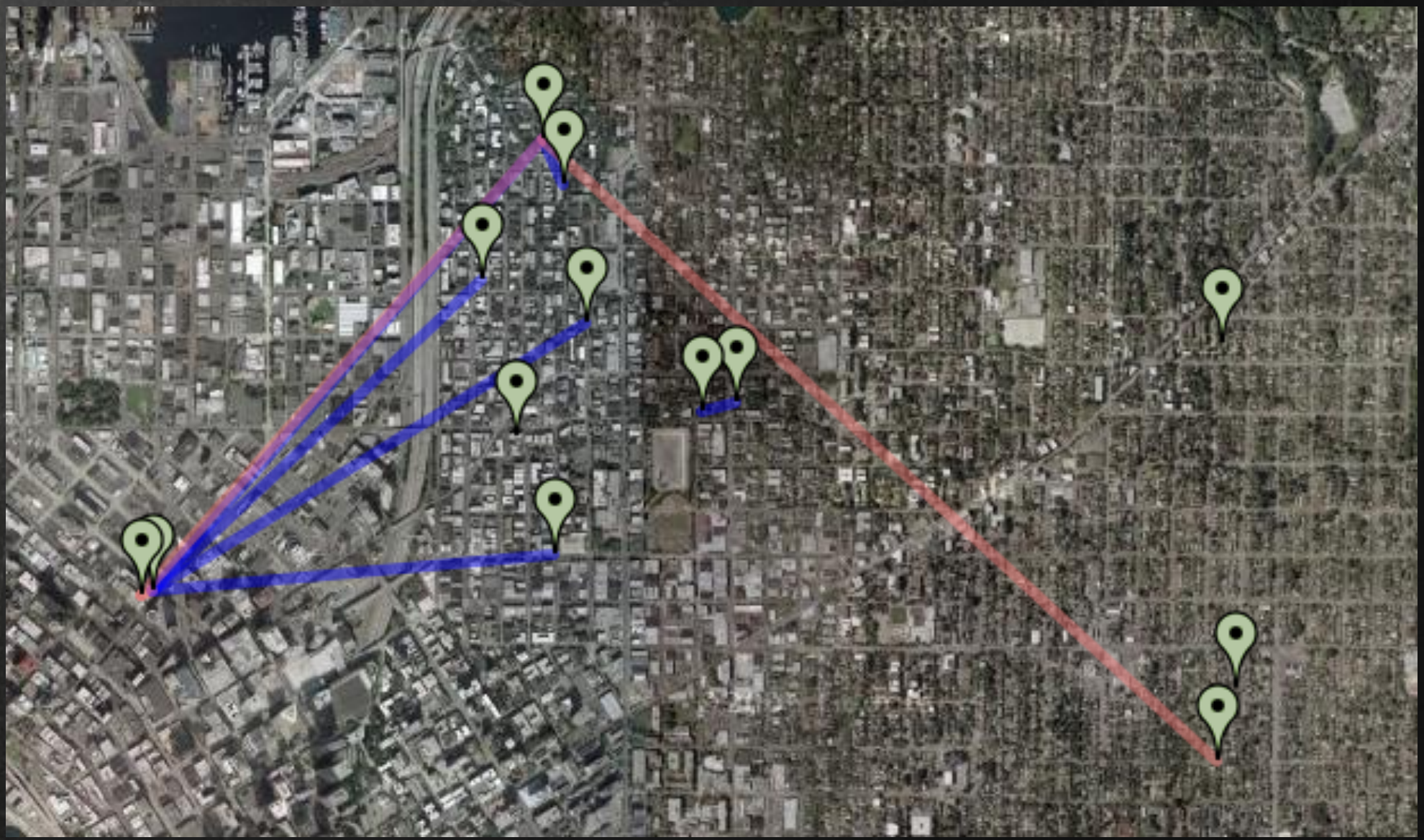
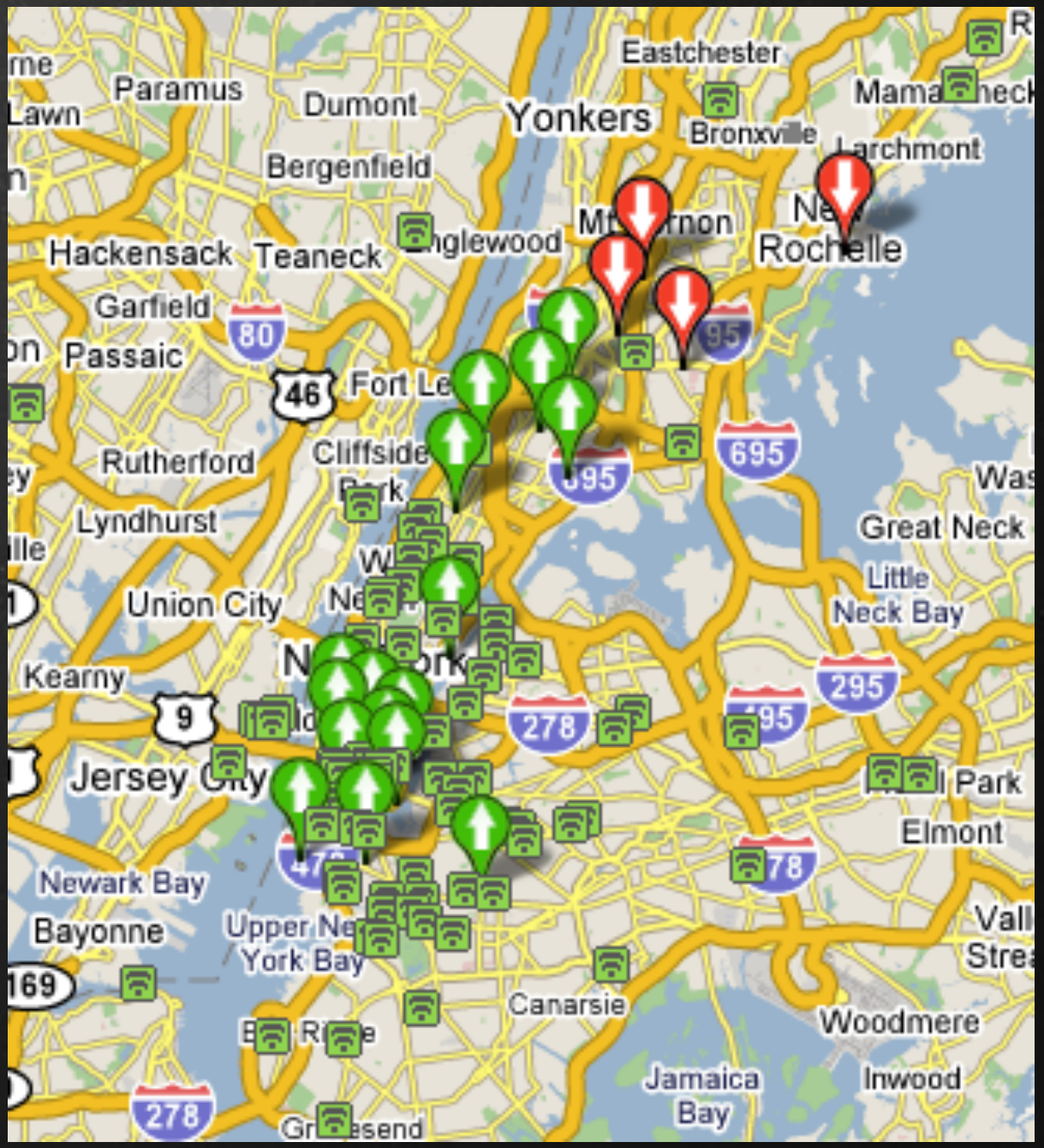
©2007 Google™
Pointer 40°02'07.44" N 7°57'31.52"W 669 ft
Streaming 100%
Eye alt 4649 ft

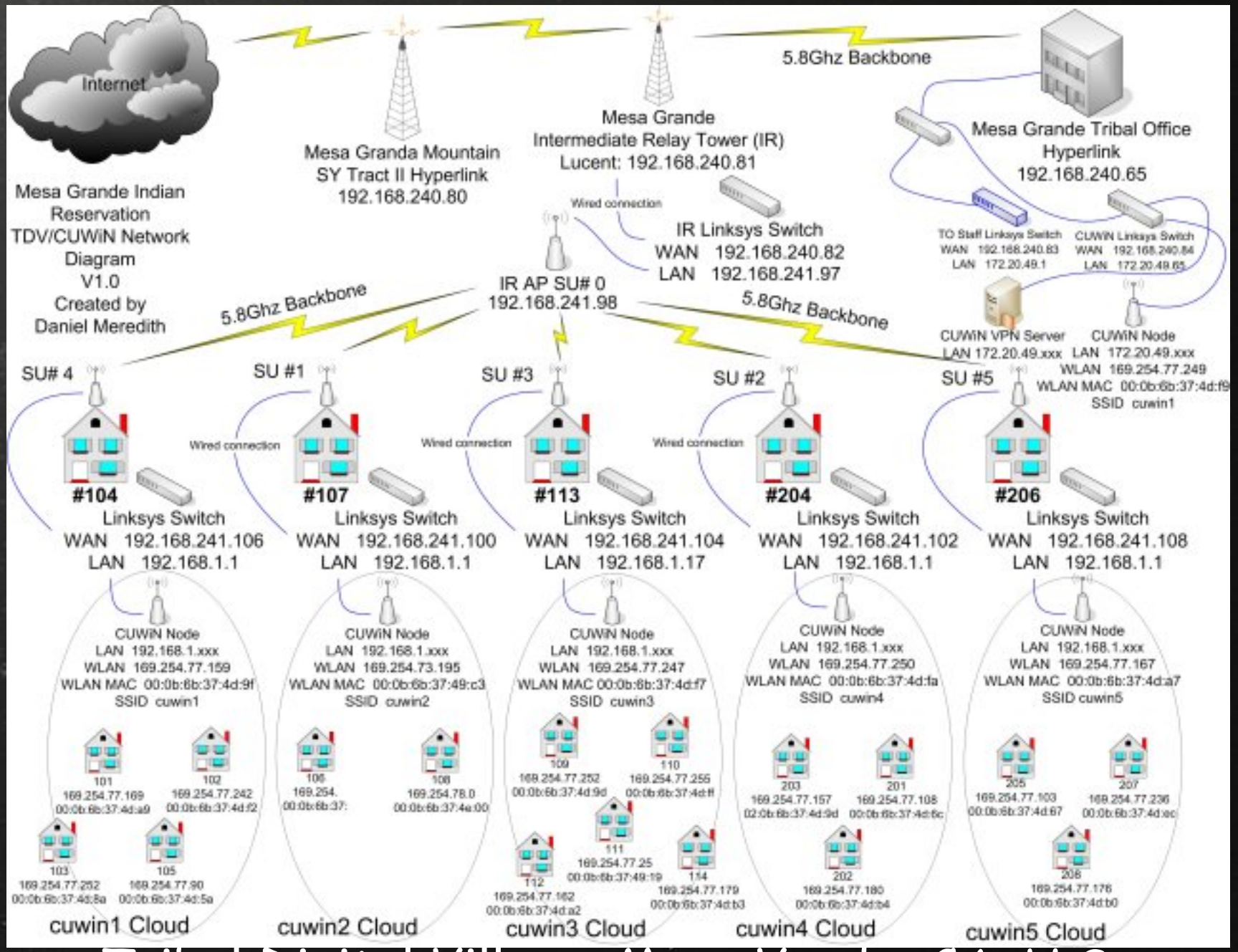
Homer, IL, U.S.



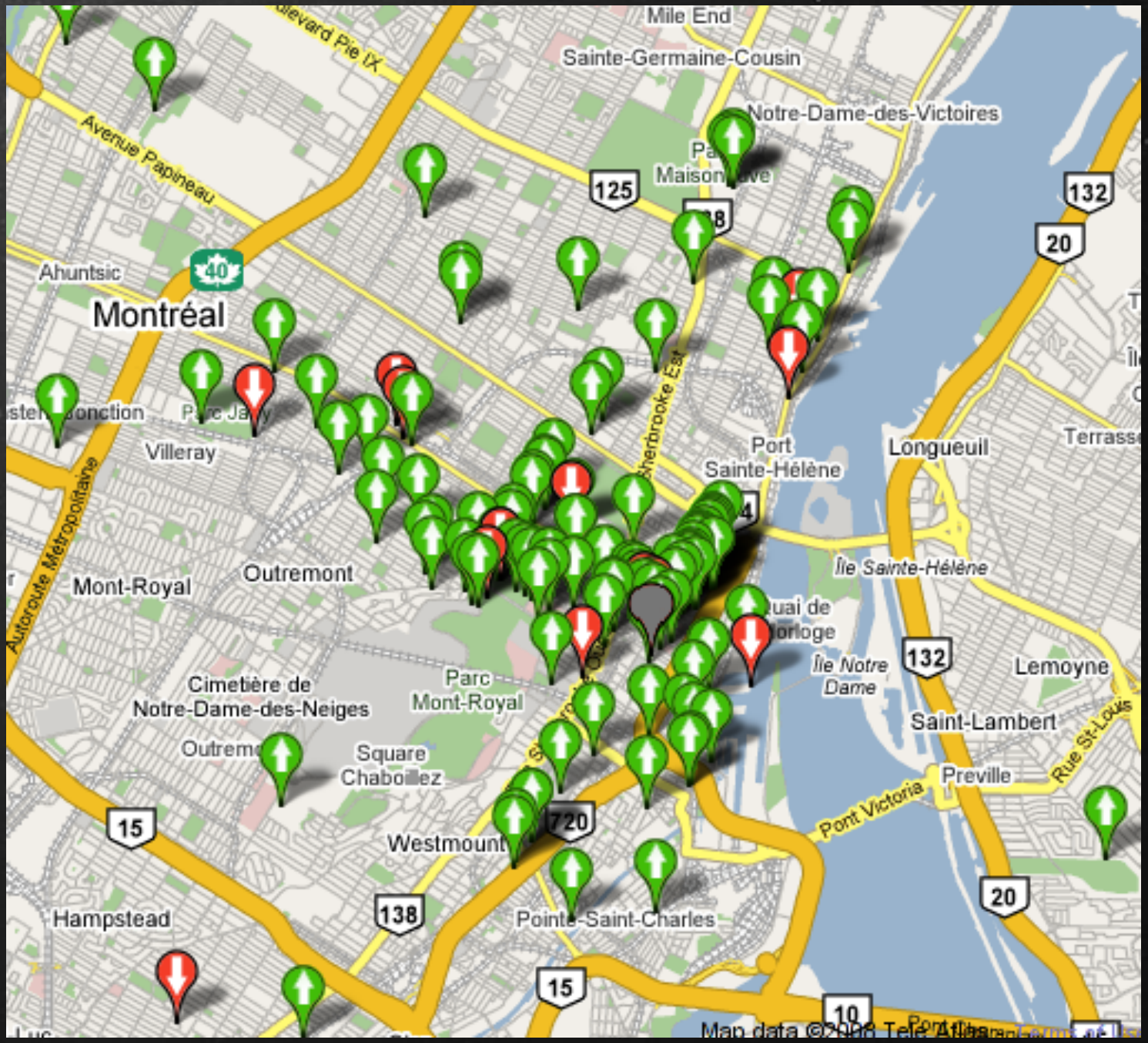
Seattle, WA, U.S.



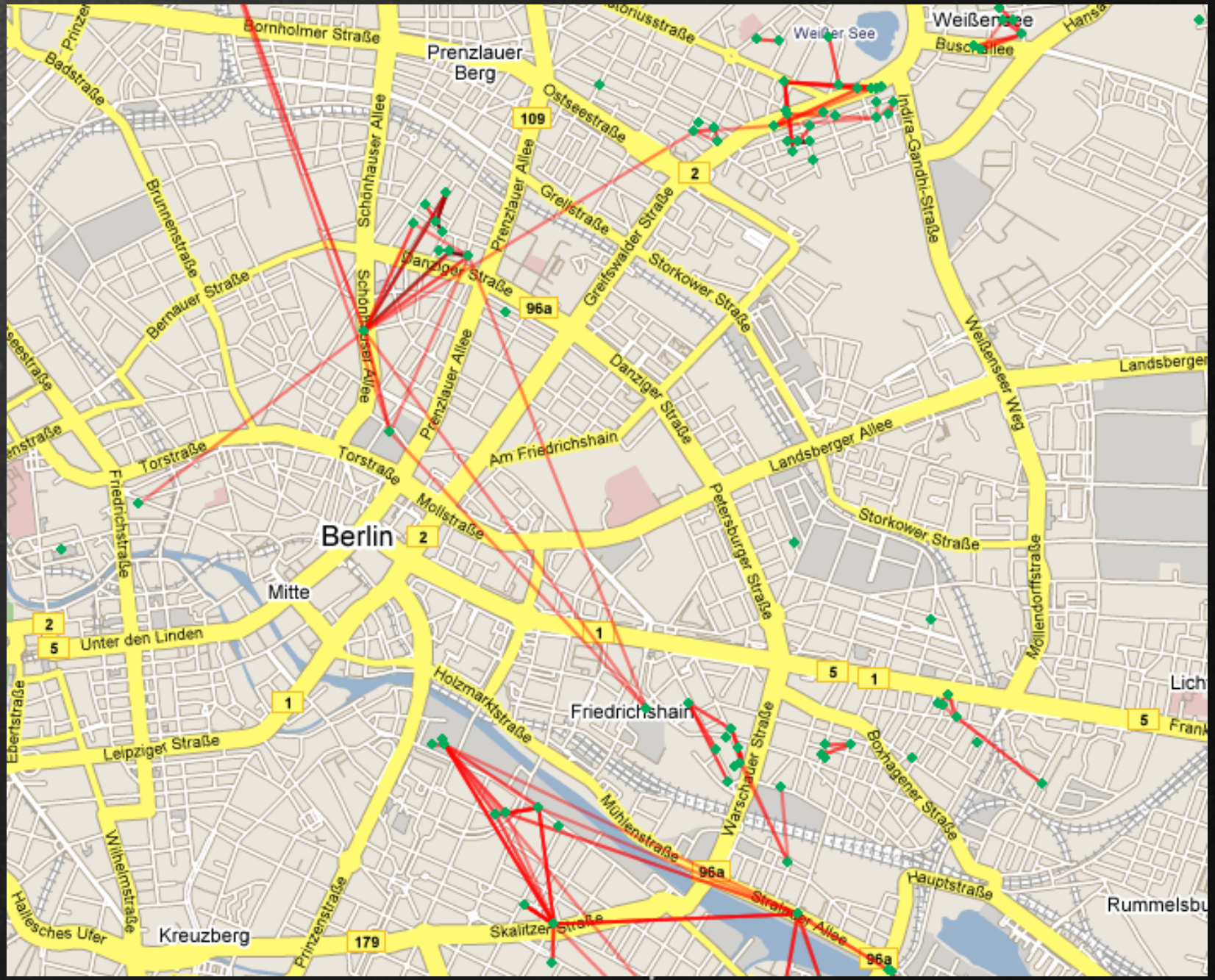
New York City, NY, U.S.



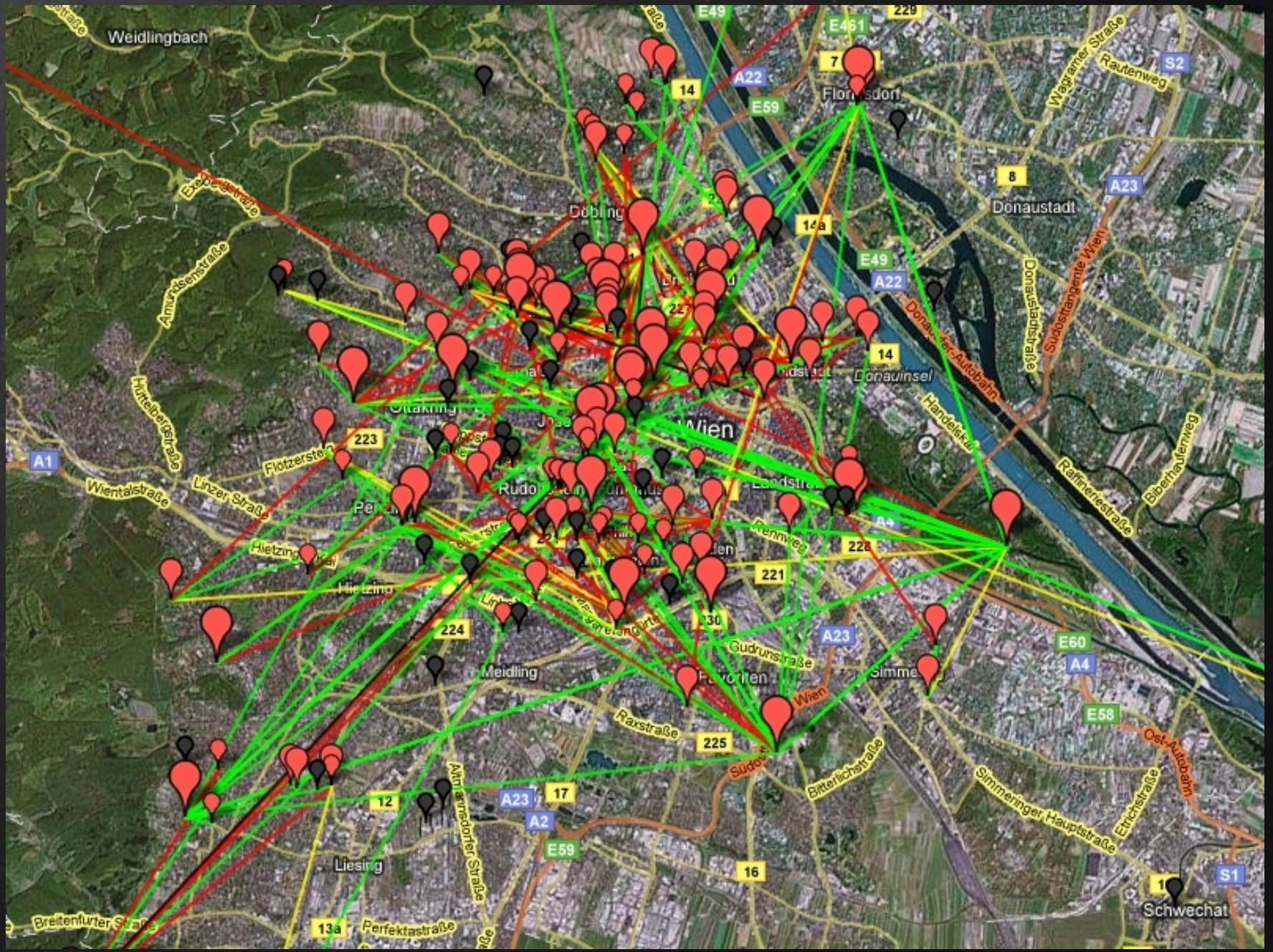
Tribal Digital Village, Mesa Verde, CA, U.S.



Montreal, Quebec, Canada

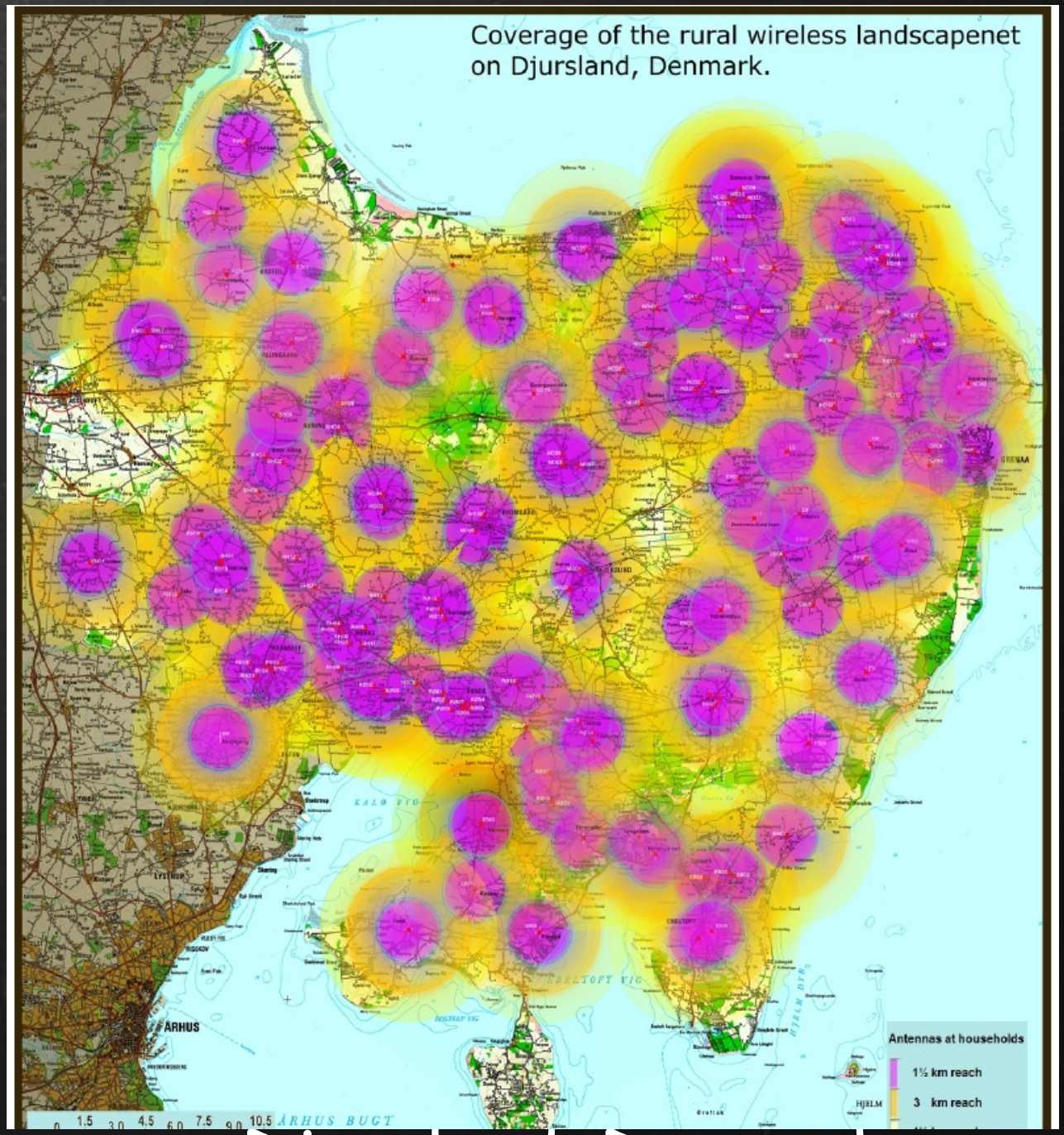


Berlin, Germany



Vienna Austria -- Already Using IPv6

Athens, Greece -- an "Ownerless" Network



Djursland, Denmark

Czech Republic


Main Menu
9 / 25
Application Manager
Calendar
Call Review
Clock
Contact
Date & Time
Status Bar
cingular
10:15 AM
Text
Calendar
Photos
Camera
Calculator
Stocks
Maps
Weather
Notes
Clock
Settings
Phone
Mail
Web
iPod

Why do they need IPv6?

Many (most) community networks support IPv6, but want to make that capability externally routable.

- Simplify network management and architecture.
- Facilitate content production and hosting within communities (i.e., Intranet services & applications).
- To support "device-as-infrastructure" networking.
- Research and development.
- To help close the digital divide (a.k.a. facilitate affordable broadband).

Why a new policy?

- Reluctant service providers.
- Multipoint connectivity.
- LIR vs. End-User
  - Not a traditional end-user, because providing connectivity and services.
  - Not a traditional LIR, because often no real "customers."
- Often are decentralized, ad-hoc, and/or "ownerless."