ARIN Policy and You

What's relevant (and what's not!) to hosting providers

You won't find …

- When you **can** and **can't** statically assign an IP address
  - There are no acceptable or unacceptable technical uses of an IP address in ARIN policy.
  - Persistent **urban myth** that ARIN disallows providers from statically assigning IP addresses to a device for things like SEO or proxies.

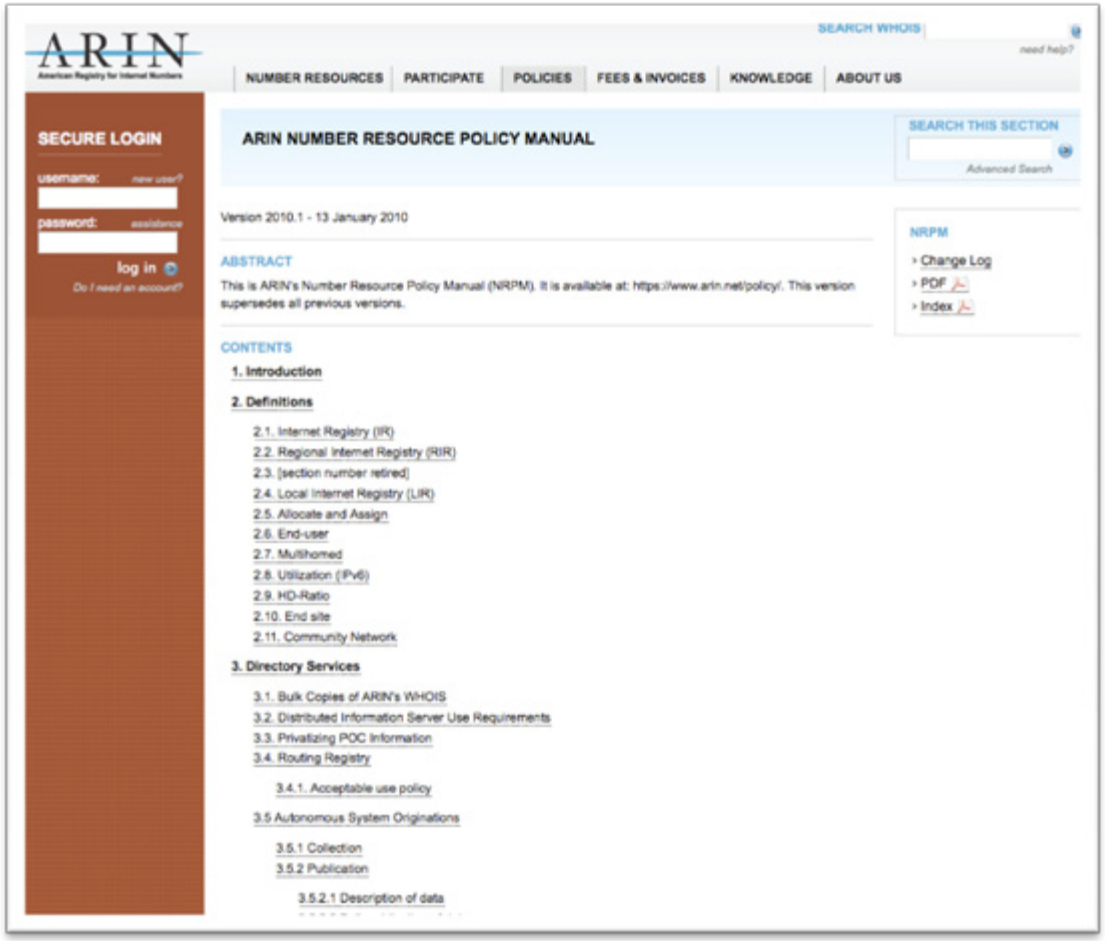
- **Restrictions** on name-based vs. IP-based hosting
  - Related to the last bullet point, ARIN policy does not disallow IP-based hosting. If a network operator feels IP-based hosting is appropriate for a customer, then the operator should feel free to statically assign an IP address for that customer's hosted service.

- Any **maximum amount of addresses** you can assign a single customer
  - You never need turn down a customer because their IP address needs are beyond your inventory's free size. You can assign them the free space you have, then come back to ARIN for more space to continue providing IP addresses to that customer and to others.

You will find …

- Guidance on how to figure out if a customer request for IPv4 addresses is justified

NRPM 4.3.3


ARIN
SEARCH WHOIS
NUMBER RESOURCES
PARTICIPATE
POLICIES
FEES & INVOICES
KNOWLEDGE
ABOUT US
SECURE LOGIN
username:
password:
log in
ARIN NUMBER RESOURCE POLICY MANUAL
SEARCH THIS SECTION
Version 2010.1 - 13 January 2010
ABSTRACT
This is ARIN's Number Resource Policy Manual (NRPM). It is available at: https://www.arin.net/policy/. This version supersedes all previous versions.
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Change Log
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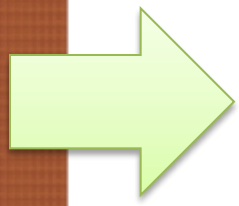
For end-users who demonstrate an intent to announce the requested space in a multihomed fashion, the minimum block of IP address space assigned is a /22. If assignments smaller than a /22 are needed, multihomed end-users should contact their upstream providers. When prefixes are assigned which are longer than /20, they will be from a block reserved for that purpose.



4.3.3. Utilization rate

Utilization rate of address space is a key factor in justifying a new assignment of IP address space. Requesters must show exactly how previous address assignments have been utilized and must provide appropriate details to verify their one-year growth projection. The basic criteria that must be met are:

- A 25% immediate utilization rate, and
- A 50% utilization rate within one year.

A greater utilization rate may be required based on individual network requirements. Please refer to RFC 2050 for more information on utilization guidelines.

4.3.4. Additional considerations

End-users may qualify for address space under other policies such as Immediate need [4.2.1.6] or Micro-allocation [4.4].

4.3.5. Non-connected Networks

End-users not currently connected to an ISP and/or not planning to be connected to the Internet are encouraged to use private IP address numbers reserved for non-connected networks (see RFC 1918). When private, non-connected networks require interconnectivity and the private IP address numbers are ineffective, globally unique addresses may be requested and used to provide this interconnectivity.

4.3.6 Additional Assignments

In order to justify an additional assignment, end-users must have efficiently utilized at least 80% of all previous assignments, and must provide ARIN with utilization details. The prefix size for an additional assignment is determined by applying the policies found in Section 4.3 of the NRPM.

4.4. Micro-allocation

ARIN will make micro-allocations to critical infrastructure providers of the Internet, including public exchange points, core DNS service providers (e.g. ICANN-sanctioned root, gTLD, and ccTLD operators) as well as the RIRs and IANA. These allocations will be no longer than a /24 using IPv4 or a /48 using IPv6. Multiple allocations may be granted in certain situations. - Exchange point allocations MUST be allocated from specific

- Requirements to SWIP (or RWHOIS) static assignments of /29 and larger
  - Must register customer organization information:
    - Customer name
    - Mailing address where service is provided
      - Most likely the data center address since that's where the servers are
  - Residential Customer Privacy **does not** apply

- Multiple Discrete Networks (NRPM 4.5)
  - One OrgID, multiple DCs

- IPv6 policy for ISPs
  - It's easy!

So now what ?

- Are any ARIN policies unclear or imprecise?
- Which ARIN policies do not work for hosting providers?
- Should ARIN policy give consideration to situations it does not, presently?