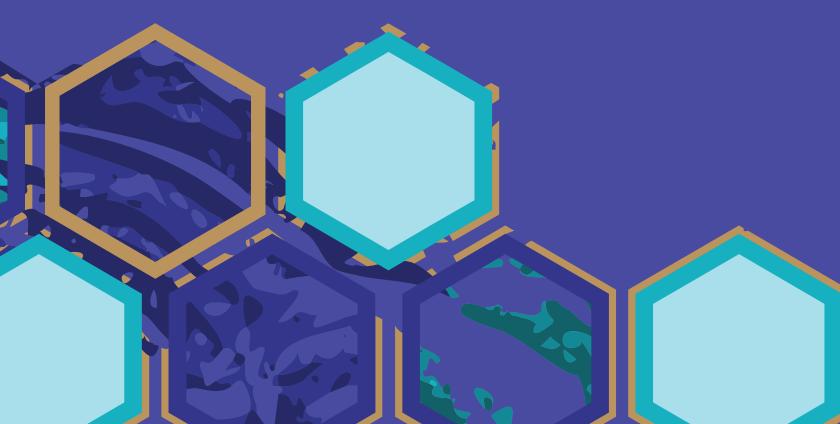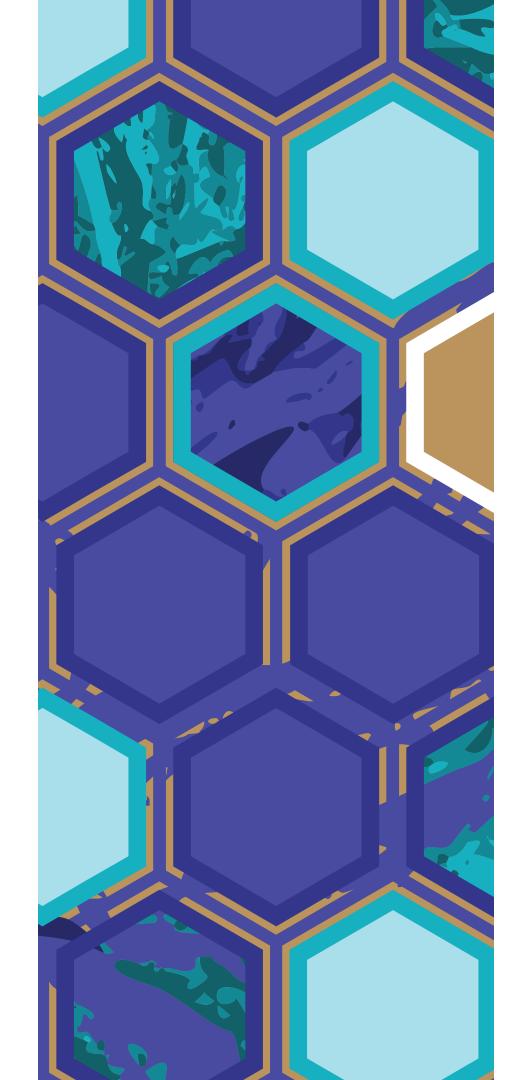# ARIN 55

POWERED BY PARTICIPATION

DISCUSSION GUIDE

The American Registry for Internet Numbers, a nonprofit member-based organization, supports the operation of the Internet through the management of Internet number resources throughout its service region; coordinates the development of policies by the community for the management of Internet Protocol number resources; and advances the Internet through informational outreach.

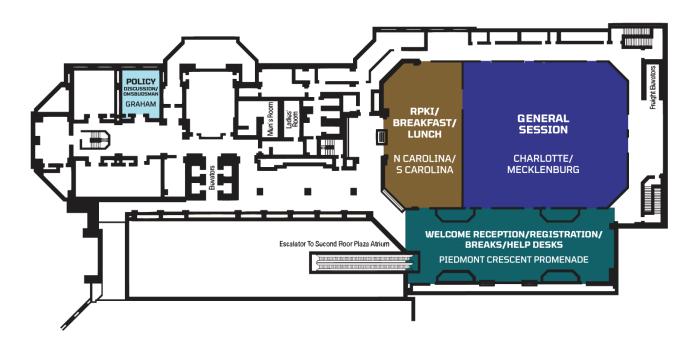# WELCOME TO THE ARIN 55 PUBLIC POLICY AND MEMBERS MEETING!

Policies in the ARIN region are developed by the Internet community using the open and transparent ARIN Policy Development Process (PDP). The Internet community develops policies via discussion on the ARIN Public Policy Mailing List (PPML), at ARIN Public Policy Consultations (PPCs), and at ARIN Public Policy and Members Meetings. Anyone may participate in the process – ARIN membership is not required.

The ARIN Board of Trustees adopts Recommended Draft Policies forwarded by the ARIN Advisory Council if the Board determines that the PDP has been followed, that support and consensus for policies has been reached among the community, and if the Draft Policies are consistent with ARIN's Articles of Incorporation, Bylaws, and applicable laws and regulations.

The ARIN Public Policy and Members Meeting is conducted in an orderly manner to understand the sense of the majority, to respect the views of the minority, and to protect the interests of those absent. Accordingly, the flow of the meeting is structured according to a published agenda and participants are expected to follow Meeting Courtesies, Expected Standards of Behavior, and Rules of Discussion.

ARIN 55 IN THE HILTON CHARLOTTE UPTOWN

THIRD FLOOR

WHAT'S INSIDE

FOR DISCUSSION

This document contains the Draft Policies on the agenda for this Public Policy and Members Meeting.

Draft Policies are works in progress and are included in this document to assist with discussion. This text is subject to change, and the most up-to-date text is always available on the ARIN website at:
https://www.arin.net/participate/policy/drafts/

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ARIN PARTICIPANTS EXPECTED STANDARDS OF BEHAVIOR

Those who take part in any ARIN meeting, conference or event including but not limited to Public Policy and Member Meetings, ARIN on the Road, ARIN in the Caribbean, etc., and related activities (including but not limited to ARIN staff, members of the Board of Trustees, Advisory Council ["AC"], Address Supporting Organization Address Council ["ASO AC"], and ARIN meeting attendees) must:

*   Treat each other with civility, courtesy and respect (both face-to-face and online), regardless of the sex, race, color, national origin, marital status, age, religion, creed, disability, pregnancy, sexual orientation, gender identity, occupation, line of business, or any other classification protected by law, or policy position of other participants.
*   Make reasonable and informed comments when participating in policy development and decision-making discussions and processes.
*   Listen respectfully to the views of all stakeholders when considering policy issues.
*   Those who take part in the ARIN Policy Development Process must take responsibility for the success of the model by trying to build consensus with other participants and find solutions to issues.
*   Act fairly and in good faith with other participants in the ARIN process.
*   Act in accordance with ARIN's Policy Development Process when participating in ARIN public policy events. The ARIN model is based on a bottom-up, consensus-driven approach to policy development.
*   Refrain from inappropriate photography or recording of individuals without their knowledge or permission.
*   Follow the rules and regulations of the event venue or hotel.

Further, those who participate in ARIN events and related activities must foster an environment that is free from any form of discrimination and conduct that is harassing, coercive, or disruptive. ARIN prohibits harassment in any form – verbal, physical or visual – and will not tolerate discriminatory harassment or inappropriate conduct of a harassing nature directed against any individual on the basis of sex, race, color, national origin, marital status, age, religion, creed, disability, pregnancy, sexual orientation, gender identity, occupation, line of business, or any other classification protected by law, or policy position of other participants.

Sexual harassment is a form of gender discrimination that is unlawful and violates this policy. For purposes of this policy, sexual harassment is defined generally to include unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when such conduct is made a condition of an individual's employment or participation, used as the basis for decisions, or has the effect of substantially interfering with an individual's performance or creating a hostile environment. Sexually harassing conduct, as well as inappropriate conduct of a harassing nature, is prohibited. Examples of prohibited conduct include, but are not limited to: (1) sexually-oriented kidding, teasing, gestures or jokes; (2) offensive or unwelcome sexual flirtations, advances, or propositions; (3) verbal abuse of a sexual nature; (4) graphic or verbal comments, epithets, or slurs about an individual's body; (5) sexually degrading words used to describe an individual; (6) the display or transmission (e.g., e-mail, text or social media) of sexually suggestive or sexually explicit materials (such as magazines, videos, pictures, cartoons or posters); (7) inquiries into another individual's sexual experiences and activities or discussion of one's own sexual experiences and activities; and (8) unwelcome intentional touching of another person or other unwanted intentional physical conduct.

ARIN is committed to supporting a productive and safe environment for all participants at ARIN events. Any ARIN participant who feels that another participant has violated these standards is asked to immediately notify any of the following: ARIN's President and CEO, Chief Human Resources Officer, or General Counsel; the Chair of ARIN's Board; or the Ombudsperson. Contact information for these individuals can be found here. Any ARIN participant who believes there has been a violation of this policy on the ARIN mailing list should report it via the ARIN Mailing List Acceptable Use Policy.

All allegations of violations that are reported will be reviewed as promptly as possible and will be treated with as much confidentiality as possible, consistent with the need to conduct a thorough review and investigation if necessary.

ARIN prohibits retaliation against any ARIN community member or participant who, in good faith, alleges a violation of these standards, even if sufficient evidence is not found to substantiate the allegation. ARIN also prohibits retaliation against any ARIN participant or community member participating in a review or an investigation of an allegation. An ARIN community member or participant will not be penalized in any way for reporting a potential violation of these standards.

Violations of these standards may result in disciplinary action without warning, which correlates with the nature and gravity of the violation. Discipline can include but is not limited to:

*   A reprimand.
*   Removal from ARIN-related activities and/or initiatives.
*   Any other measure deemed necessary to maintain a productive and safe working environment for all participants.

RULES OF DISCUSSION

The Chair moderates discussions of formal draft policies so that all can speak and all can be heard. Accordingly, every person who participates in a Public Policy Consultation is asked to follow these simple rules and customs:

1. All persons have equal rights, privileges, and obligations.

2. Full and free discussion of all draft policies is the right of every person participating in the meeting.

3. Only one policy is considered at a time.

4. Persons should not speak in the discussion until they have moved to a designated speaker's position and have been recognized by the Chair and granted the floor.

5. Every time a speaker is recognized by the Moderator, speakers should do the following:

   • State their name.

   • State intent to support or not support the policy under discussion.

6. No person should speak a second time on the same topic if anyone who has not spoken on that topic wishes to do so.

7. No person should speak for more than three minutes unless the Moderator gives consent.

8. Speakers should direct all remarks to the Moderator. They should not debate with other speakers or otherwise attack or question the motives of other speakers.

9. While the discussion is in progress, speakers may suggest amendments or other secondary proposals to the Moderator, who will see them acted on accordingly.

10. Only the Moderator may call for a poll to gain a sense of the participants regarding the policy under discussion, any part of that policy, any proposed amendment to that policy, or any secondary proposal. The Chair will state all questions before polling responses mean.

DRAFT POLICY ARIN-2023-8

Reduce 4.1.8 Maximum Allocation

https://www.arin.net/participate/policy/drafts/2023_8/

STATUS: Under Discussion

SHEPHERDS: Gerry George and Brian Jones

Current Text (30 September 2024)

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

4.1.8 waiting times are too long, making justifications untimely by the time a request is met. New entrants to the waiting list are expected to wait three years for their need to be met under current policy, with a waiting list of around 700 at this point. Data indicates that reducing the current /22 maximum further to a /24 would significantly reduce this waiting period, and further tightening the requirements by replacing the /20 recipient maximum holdings with a /24, and preventing multiple visits to the waiting list queue.

POLICY STATEMENT:

4.1.8. ARIN Waitlist

ARIN will only issue future IPv4 assignments/allocations (excluding 4.4 and 4.10 space) from the ARIN Waitlist. The maximum size aggregate that an organization may qualify for is a /24.

Organizations which ever held any IPv4 space other than special use space received under section 4.4 or 4.10 are not eligible to apply.

Address space distributed from the waitlist will not be eligible for transfer, with the exception of Section 8.2 transfers, for a period of 60 months. This policy will be applied to all future distributions from the waitlist to include those currently listed. Qualified requesters will also be advised of the availability of the transfer mechanism in section 8.3 as an alternative mechanism to obtain IPv4 addresses.

Waiting list recipients must demonstrate the need for a /24 on an operating network.

This policy will apply to waitlist requests received following the implementation of this policy. Waitlist requests received prior to the implementation of this policy will not be affected.

In section 4.2.2 replace the sentence:

FROM:

"All ISP organizations without direct assignments or allocations from ARIN qualify for an initial allocation of up to a /22, subject to ARIN's minimum allocation size."

TO:

"All ISP organizations without direct assignments or allocations from ARIN qualify for an initial allocation of a /24."

In section 8.3 Conditions on the source of the transfer, remove this sentence:

"The source entity will not be allowed to apply for IPv4 address space under Section 4.1.8 ARIN Waitlist for a period of 36 months following the transfer of IPv4 address resources to another party."

Timetable for Implementation: Immediate.

DRAFT POLICY ARIN-2024-5

Rewrite of NRPM Section 4.4 Micro-Allocation

https://www.arin.net/participate/policy/drafts/2024_5/

STATUS: Under Discussion

SHEPHERDS: Chris Woodfield and William Herrin

Current Text (18 March 2025)

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

The current NRPM Section 4.4 language hasn't aged well. As the ARIN 53 policy experience report demonstrated, 4.4 has also become difficult to implement by ARIN staff. The growth and use of Internet Exchanges have also changed. The overhaul seeks to improve technical soundness, respect the privilege of a dedicated pool and to more closely observe conservation principles using clear, minimum and enforceable requirements and underscoring the value of routability of allocated prefixes as required.

POLICY STATEMENT:

4.4 Critical Internet Infrastructure (CII) Allocations

ARIN will reserve a /15 equivalent of IPv4 address space for Critical Internet Infrastructure (CII) within the ARIN RIR service area. Allocations from this pool will be no smaller than a /24. Sparse allocation will be used whenever practical. CII includes Internet Exchanges, IANA-authorized root servers, TLD operators that offer domain-level DNS services to outside parties, ARIN, and IANA.

Previous allocations under this policy must continue to meet the justification requirements of this policy. Use of this policy for CII is voluntary. ARIN will publish all 4.4 allocated addresses for research purposes.

4.4.1 Internet Exchange Allocations

Internet Exchange operators must justify their need by providing a minimum of three initial participants not under common control connected to a shared, physical switching fabric to be used for the purpose of the exchange of data destined for and between the respective networks. This justification must include participant names, ASNs and contact information for each named participant. The applicant's Internet Exchange affiliated ASNs are not eligible to be included in meeting the participant requirement.

Allocated addresses may be publicly reachable at the operator's discretion, but must be assigned only to resources required to operate the IXP.

4.4.2 TLD Allocations

TLD operators will provide justification of their need and certification of their status as currently active zone operators.

4.4.3 Additional Requests

A recipient may request up to a 24-month supply of IPv4 resources under this section. Requests for additional resources under this section will be evaluated using Section 4.2.4.1's usage requirements.

Timetable for Implementation: Immediate.

Staff and Legal Review (17 March 2025)

STAFF UNDERSTANDING: Staff understands that this draft policy seeks to address certain ambiguities in the current policy language and formalize existing ARIN practices.

Under current practice, Internet exchange points (IXPs) are typically allocated a /24. Requests for allocations larger than a /24 are evaluated based on other policies outlined in Section 4, including utilization requirements. The draft policy clarifies that IP addresses issued under Section 4.4 are intended exclusively for operational use directly related to the IXP and not for other purposes.

The policy resolves ny ambiguity regarding the routing of IXP space and specifies that IP addresses allocated under this policy may be made publicly reachable at the operator's discretion. The draft also establishes that a qualified recipient may request up to a 24-month supply of IPv4 addresses for the IXP. Any justifications for allocations beyond a /24 will be reviewed in accordance with the relevant policies in Section 4.

Staff notes the change of "the RIRs" to "ARIN" in the list of examples of critical infrastructure providers of the Internet. This aligns with ARIN's current business practice.

In section 4.4, staff suggests removing "Only Section 8.2 transfers are allowed" since this text is a duplication of the transfer requirements in section 8.3. Transfers Between Specified Recipients Within the ARIN Region and Section 8.4. Inter-RIR Transfers to Specified Recipients. Both section 8.3 and 8.4 already state "Address resources from a reserved pool (including those designated in Section 4.4 and 4.10) are not eligible for transfer."

In section 4.4, staff suggests replacing, "Addresses allocated from this pool may be revoked if they are no longer in use or not used for approved purposes," with, "Previous allocations under this policy must continue to meet the justification requirements of this policy." This is consistent with other policy requirements for reserved pools, such as section 4.10.

In section 4.4.3, staff recommends removing the / in front of "/24-month".

In section 4.4.3, staff suggests referencing section 4.2.4.1 for utilization requirement instead of duplicating the text in the NRPM.

IMPLEMENTABLE AS WRITTEN?: Yes

IMPACT ON ARIN REGISTRY OPERATIONS AND SERVICES: None

LEGAL REVIEW: No material legal issue

IMPLEMENTATION TIMEFRAME ESTIMATE: 3 months

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS:

Staff Training, Updates to public documentation, Updates to internal procedures and guidelines

PROPOSAL/DRAFT POLICY TEXT ASSESSED: 6 March 2025

DRAFT POLICY ARIN-2024-7

Addition of Definitions for General and Special Purpose IP Addresses

https://www.arin.net/participate/policy/drafts/2024_7

STATUS: Under Discussion

SHEPHERDS: Kaitlyn Pellak and Alison Wood

Current Text (13 December 2024)

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

The Number Resource Policy Manual (NRPM) often treats general purpose and special purpose IP addresses differently. Unfortunately, we don't have a convenient to use term to describe these categories, so policy often becomes either excessively wordy or does not correctly capture the intent. Examples of this can be found in section 4.1.8 of the NRPM, and in (currently pending) Draft Policies ARIN-2023-8 (where the fact that 4.4 and 4.10 space isn't counted against an organization is repeated numerous times) and ARIN-2022-12 (where the text does not exclude 4.4 and 4.10 allocations from being counted against an organization, but it is the intent that those allocations should be ignored). Additionally, temporary allocations under section 11 are rarely carved out, even when 4.4 and 4.10 are, even though it is likely the policy's intent that these too should be ignored.

POLICY STATEMENT:

Add the following definition to Section 2

2.18 Reserved IPv4 and IPv6 Addresses

Addresses that are reserved by ARIN for specific purposes including, but not limited to; maintaining critical infrastructure, facilitating IPv6 deployment, or temporary experimental purposes as approved by ARIN.

TIMETABLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION: Immediate.

DRAFT POLICY ARIN-2024-10

Registration Requirements and Timing of Requirements With Retirement of Section 4.2.3.7.2

https://www.arin.net/participate/policy/drafts/2024_10/

STATUS: Under Discussion
SHEPHERDS: Alicia Trotman and Lily Botsyoe

Current Text (21 November 2024)

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

Registration is central to the value provided by ARIN to the community. Registry quality depends greatly upon the timely registration of reassignments from ISPs to end users. The motivation for registration has waned since the depletion of the free pool. Registration remains vital to a number of stakeholders, including law enforcement and network operators.

This proposal aims to modernize the registration-related policies in Section 4 by introducing language that is meant to remind ISPs of the importance of registration when feasible for the benefit of the community.

POLICY STATEMENT:

REPLACE: Section 4.2.3.7.1

Original Text:

"Each IPv4 reassignment or reallocation containing a /29 or more addresses shall be registered via SWIP or a directory services system which meets the standards set forth in section 3.2."

New Text:

"Each IPv4 reassignment or reallocation containing a /29 or more addresses shall be registered via a directory services system which meets the standards set forth in section 3.2, within fourteen calendar days."

RETIRE: Section 4.2.3.7.2 - Reassignments and Reallocations Visible Within Seven Days

RENAME: 6.5.5.1 from "Reassignment Information" to "Reassignment and Reallocation Information".

REPLACE: 6.5.5.1

Original Text:

"Each static IPv6 reassignment or reallocation containing a /47 or more addresses, or subdelegation 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 and reallocation registrations shall include each client's organizational information, except where specifically exempted by this policy."

New Text:

"Each static IPv6 reassignment or reallocation containing a /47 or more addresses, or subdelegation of any size that will be individually announced, shall be registered via a directory services system which meets the standards set forth in section 3.2. Reassignment and reallocation registrations shall include each client's organizational information, except where specifically exempted by this policy."

RENAME: 6.5.5.2 from "Reassignments and Reallocations Visible Within Seven Days" to "Reassignments and Reallocations Visible Within Fourteen Days"

REPLACE: Section 6.5.5.2

Original Text:

"All reassignments and reallocations shall be made visible as required in section 6.5.5.1 within seven calendar days of reassignment or reallocation."

New Text:

"All reassignments and reallocations shall be made visible as required in section 6.5.5.1 within fourteen calendar days of reassignment or reallocation.

TIMETABLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION: Immediate.

Staff and Legal Review (30 September 2024)

STAFF UNDERSTANDING: Staff understands that this policy will eliminate the outdated term of SWIP in section 4, and simplify the language to use directory services, which includes SWIP and RWhois. This draft policy will combine sections of 4.2.3.7.1 and 4.2.3.7.2 into a single section, further simplifying the policy text. It also extends the time to publicly report IPv4 reassignments and reallocations from seven days to 14 days. This draft policy is not clear on the timing being calendar days. If this policy is adopted, staff would implement it as 14 calendar days to maintain consistency with the previous policy and current practice.

This draft policy also changes the title of section 6.5.5.1 to include IPv6 Reallocations, aligning it with current staff practices. Staff suggests updating additional text in section 6 to remain consistent with the proposed changes to section 4.

Section 6.5.5.2 outlines that reassignments and reallocations are to be reported within seven calendar days. This introduces differences in reassignment and reallocation requirements for holders of IPv4 (14 days) and IPv6 (7 days), which could lead to confusion for customers holding both IPv4 and IPv6. Staff recommends updating section 6.5.5.2 to 14 calendar days, being consistent with the proposed change in section 4.2.3.7.1.

Also of note, section 6.5.5.1 uses the terms SWIP and distributed service while the proposed revision to 4.2.3.7.1 uses directory services system. Staff recommends using directory services system to be consistent with revised section 4.2.3.7.1.

IMPLEMENTABLE AS WRITTEN?: Yes

IMPACT ON ARIN REGISTRY OPERATIONS AND SERVICES: None

LEGAL REVIEW: No material legal issue

IMPLEMENTATION TIMEFRAME ESTIMATE: 3 months

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS:

Staff Training, Updates to public documentation, Updates to internal procedures and guidelines

PROPOSAL/DRAFT POLICY TEXT ASSESSED: 13 September 2024

DRAFT POLICY ARIN-2024-11

IPv4 Transition Efficiency Reallocation Policy (ITERP)

STATUS: Under Discussion

SHEPHERDS: Brian Jones, Kaitlyn Pellak

Current Text (30 October 2024)

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

As the exhaustion of IPv4 addresses continues, ISPs and end-users face increasing challenges in managing their transition to IPv6. Many end-users require small amounts of IPv4 space to implement technologies like Carrier-Grade NAT (CG-NAT) or dual-stack environments, which are critical for their own IPv6 deployment efforts. Under the current NRPM 4.10 policy, ISPs are prohibited from reallocating portions of their IPv4 blocks to end-users, forcing these organizations to request larger, inefficiently used blocks (e.g., /24s) from ARIN.

This practice contributes to the unnecessary consumption of scarce IPv4 resources, as many end-users only need small blocks (e.g., /29s or /28s) for their CG-NAT and IPv6 transition processes. The inability to reallocate these smaller blocks results in wasteful allocations and hampers the overall efficiency of IPv4 address management.

Without a mechanism to allow ISPs to reallocate small portions of their NRPM 4.10 space to qualified end-users, the current policy inadvertently encourages inefficient IPv4 address utilization, which conflicts with ARIN's goal of maximizing the use of remaining IPv4 resources while facilitating the widespread adoption of IPv6.

The problem is twofold:

1. End-users are forced to request larger, underutilized IPv4 blocks for their IPv6 transition needs.

2. ISPs are unable to efficiently manage and reallocate their IPv4 resources under NRPM 4.10 to meet end-user demands for small-scale CG-NAT and IPv6 transition deployments.

POLICY STATEMENT:

Add these bullets to section 4.10 of the NRPM to facilitate ARIN approved reallocation of 4.10 resources.

• ISPs may reassign a /29 or /28 for their direct downstream customers for IPv6 transition only. ARIN reserves the right to validate any downstream allocations from ISPs to direct customers.
• Anyone wishing to perform a reassignment of a 4.10 allocation must be approved through ARIN and meet all the justification requirements of this policy.

TIMETABLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION: Immediate.

DRAFT POLICY ARIN-2025-1

Clarify ISP and LIR Definitions and References to Address Ambiguity in NRPM Text

STATUS: Under Discussion

SHEPHERDS: Leif Sawyer and Elizabeth Goodson

Current Text (27 March 2025)

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

Section 2.4 of the NRPM defines an LIR but does not explicitly define an ISP. An ISP is defined in the context of an LIR, but the explicit definition is otherwise assumed.

Through implication and in common business practice, all ISPs are LIRs, but not all LIRs are ISPs.

This proposal adds clarity by creating an explicit definition for ISP, removing an ambiguous word and clarification on usage for the term LIR, removing an ambiguous terminology statement in Section 6.5.1a, and changing terms in Section 6.5 to explicitly state it applies to "LIR/ISP," thus fulfilling the original intent of 6.5.1a, in all appropriate locations.

POLICY STATEMENT:

Add Internet Service Provider definition:

Remove the word "primarily" from the definition of LIR and add usage clarification:

FROM: 2.4. Local Internet Registry (LIR)

A Local Internet Registry (LIR) is primarily an IR that assigns IP addresses to the users of the network services that it provides. LIRs are generally Internet Service Providers (ISPs) whose customers are primarily end users and possibly other ISPs.

TO: 2.4. Local Internet Registry (LIR)

A Local Internet Registry (LIR) is an IR that assigns IP addresses to the users of the network services that it provides. LIRs are generally Internet Service Providers (ISPs) whose customers are primarily end users and possibly other ISPs.

Add definition for ISP:

2.18 Internet Service Provider (ISP)

An Internet Service Provider (ISP) is a type of LIR organization that provides Internet services to other organizations, its customers, and\or individuals other than its employees. Internet services include, but are not limited to, connectivity services, web services, colocation, dedicated servers, virtual private servers, and virtual private networks.

Replace Section 6.5.1a

Original Text: "The terms ISP and LIR are used interchangeably in this document and any use of either term shall be construed to include both meanings."

New Text: "[Retired]"

Change all references in section 6.5 to use LIR/ISP, where appropriate:

[Editing note: For the purposes of clarity in plaintext communication mediums, any addition of LIR or ISP to the text is denoted with the underscore character before and after the insertion. The underscore character is not considered a part of the final text.]

Amend Section 6.5.2 to add ISP and LIR in 15 locations

6.5.2. Initial Allocation to LIRs_/ISPs_

6.5.2.1. Size

1. All allocations shall be made on nibble boundaries.

2. In no case shall an LIR_/ISP_ receive smaller than a /32 unless they specifically request a /36 or /40. In order to be eligible for a /40, an _LIR/_ISP must meet the following requirements:

• Hold IPv4 direct allocations totaling a /24 or less (to include zero)
• Hold IPv4 reassignments/reallocations totaling a /22 or less (to include zero)

In no case shall an _LIR/_ISP receive more than a /16 initial allocation.

3. The maximum allowable allocation shall be the smallest nibble-boundary aligned block that can provide an equally sized nibble-boundary aligned block to each of the requesters serving sites large enough to satisfy the needs of the requesters largest single serving site using no more than 75% of the available addresses.

This calculation can be summarized as /N where N = P-(X+Y) and P is the organization's Provider Allocation Unit X is a multiple of 4 greater than 4/3serving sites and Y is a multiple of 4 greater than 4/3end sites served by largest serving site.

4. For purposes of the calculation in (c), an end site which can justify more than a /48 under the end-user assignment criteria in 6.5.8 shall count as the appropriate number of /48s that would be assigned under that policy.

5. For purposes of the calculation in (c), an LIR_/ISP_ which has subordinate LIRs_/ISPs_ shall make such reallocations according to the same policies and criteria as ARIN. In such a case, the prefixes necessary for such a reallocation should be treated as fully utilized in determining the block sizing for the parent LIR_/ISP_. LIRs_/ISPs_ which do not receive resources directly from ARIN will not be able to make such reallocations to subordinate LIRs_/ISPs_ and subordinate LIRs_/ISPs_ which need more than a /32 shall apply directly to ARIN.

6. An LIR_/ISP_ is not required to design or deploy their network according to this structure. It is strictly a mechanism to determine the largest IP address block to which the LIR_/ISP_ is entitled.

7. An LIR_/ISP_ that requests a smaller /36 or /40 allocation is entitled to expand the allocation to any nibble aligned size up to /32 at any time without renumbering or additional justification. /40 allocations shall be automatically upgraded to /36 if at any time said LIR_/ISP_'s IPv4 direct allocations exceed a /24. Expansions up to and including a /32 are not considered subsequent allocations, however any expansions beyond /32 are considered subsequent allocations and must conform to section 6.5.3. Partial returns of any IPv6 allocation that results in less than a /36 of holding are not permitted regardless of the _LIR/_ISP's current or former IPv4 address holdings.

Amend Section 6.5.2.2 to add LIR in 2 locations:

6.5.2.2. Qualifications

An organization qualifies for an allocation under this policy if they meet any of the following criteria:

1. Have a previously justified IPv4 _LIR/_ISP allocation from ARIN or one of its predecessor registries or can qualify for an IPv4 _LIR/_ISP allocation under current criteria.

2. Are currently multihomed for IPv6 or will immediately become multihomed for IPv6 using a valid assigned

global AS number. In either case, they will be making reassignments or reallocations from allocation(s) under this policy to other organizations.

3. Provide ARIN a reasonable technical justification indicating why an allocation is necessary. Justification must include the intended purposes for the allocation and describe the network infrastructure the allocation will be used to support. Justification must also include a plan detailing anticipated reassignments and reallocations to other organizations or customers for one, two and five year periods, with a minimum of 50 assignments within 5 years.

Amend Section 6.5.3 to add ISP in 4 locations:

6.5.3. Subsequent Allocations to LIRs_/ISPs_

1. Where possible ARIN will make subsequent allocations by expanding the existing allocation.

2. An LIR_/ISP_ qualifies for a subsequent allocation if they meet any of the following criteria:

• Shows utilization of 75% or more of their total address space
• Shows utilization of more than 90% of any serving site
• Has allocated more than 90% of their total address space to serving sites, with the block size allocated to each serving site being justified based on the criteria specified in section 6.5.2

3. If ARIN can not expand one or more existing allocations, ARIN shall make a new allocation based on the initial allocation criteria above. The LIR_/ISP_ is encouraged, but not required to renumber into the new allocation over time and return any allocations no longer in use.

4. If an LIR_/ISP_ has already reached a /12 or more, ARIN will allocate a single additional /12 rather than continue expanding nibble boundaries.

Amend Section 6.5.4.1 to add ISP in 1 location:

6.5.4.1. Reassignment to Operator's Infrastructure

An LIR_/ISP_ may reassign up to a /48 per PoP as well as up to an additional /48 globally for its own infrastructure.

Amend Section 6.5.5 to add LIR in 1 location:

6.5.5. Registration

_LIRs/_ISPs are required to demonstrate efficient use of IP address space allocations by providing appropriate documentation, including but not limited to reassignment and reallocation histories, showing their efficient use.

Amend Section 6.5.5.4 to add LIR in 1 location:

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 _LIR/_ISP shall register that assignment as described in section 6.5.5.1.

Amend Section 6.5.7 to add ISP in 1 location:

6.5.7. Existing IPv6 Address Space Holders

LIRs_/ISPs_ which received an allocation under previous policies which is smaller than what they are entitled to under this policy may receive a new initial allocation under this policy. If possible, ARIN will expand their existing allocation.

TIMETABLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION: Immediate.

DRAFT POLICY ARIN-2025-2

Clarify 8.5.1 Registration Services Agreement

STATUS: Under Discussion

SHEPHERDS: Gus Reese, Kendrick Knowles

Current Text (25 February 2025)

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

The current policy mandates that entities receiving transferred resources sign a new RSA unless they have an RSA on file no older than the last two versions. However, defining RSA versioning requirements within the NRPM does not align with the Policy Development Process (PDP) guidelines, as determining which RSA version is considered current is a business decision rather than a policy matter.

POLICY STATEMENT:

Remove (within the last two versions) from 8.5.1 to state: The receiving entity must sign an RSA covering all resources to be transferred unless that entity has a current RSA on file per ARIN business practices.

TIMETABLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION: Immediate.

DRAFT POLICY ARIN-2025-3

Change Section 9 Out Of Region Use Minimum Criteria

STATUS: Under Discussion

SHEPHERDS: Doug Camin and Gerry George

Current Text (25 March 2025)

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

Section 9 of the NRPM, Out of Region Use, requires organizations to use at least a /22 in the ARIN region before they can justify out of region use. This harms smaller organizations that have less than a /22 in region but do require some out of region use.

Policy Statement:

Modify the following text in Section 9:

FROM:

IPv4: At least a /22 used in region.

TO:

IPv4: At least a /24 used in region.

RESULT:

Out of region use of ARIN registered resources are valid justification for additional number resources, provided that the applicant has a real and substantial connection with the ARIN region which applicant must prove (as described below) and is using the same type of resources (with a delegation lineage back to an ARIN allocation or assignment) within the ARIN service region as follows:

IPv4: At least a /24 used in region IPv6: At least a /44 used in region ASN: At least one ASN present on one or more peering sessions and/or routers within the region

TIMETABLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION: 3 months

ARIN OUTREACH

FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

To encourage and foster new voices and active members within the ARIN region community, the ARIN Fellowship Program provides a specialized, interactive learning opportunity to individuals interested in Internet governance and number resource policy.

A group of Fellows is selected twice a year to participate in the month-long program before, during, and after an ARIN Public Policy and Members Meeting. Fellows receive an in-depth, expert-guided introduction to the workings of the ARIN organization and Policy Development Process (PDP), along with opportunities for networking and direct participation in the PDP.

arin.net/fellowship

COMMUNITY GRANT PROGRAM

The ARIN Community Grant Program provides financial grants in support of initiatives that improve the overall Internet industry and Internet user environment.

ARIN awards grants each year to support qualified operational and research projects that advance ARIN's mission and broadly benefit the Internet community within the ARIN region.
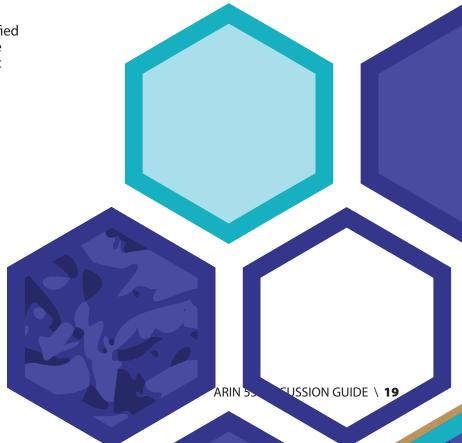
arin.net/grants

ON-DEMAND WEBINARS

Can't make it to an in-person training event? Check out ARIN's on-demand webinars! You'll find a selection of topics that may interest you, including IPv6 address planning basics, the Policy Development Process, and more.

arin.net/webinars

OTHER EVENTS

Aside from our Public Policy and Members Meetings, ARIN regularly hosts, contributes to, participates in, and promotes many other events each year. Find us at one of the events listed on our Event Calendar!

arin.net/events

SCAN TO VISIT

NUMBER RESOURCE POLICY MANUAL

ARIN.NET/NRPM

POLICY DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

ARIN.NET/PDP

CURRENT DRAFT POLICIES AND PROPOSALS

ARIN.NET/ DRAFT_POLICIES

ARIN 55

POWERED BY PARTICIPATION