

ARIN-prop-180

ISP Private Reassignment

Yi Chu

Sprint

ARIN XXX, Dallas

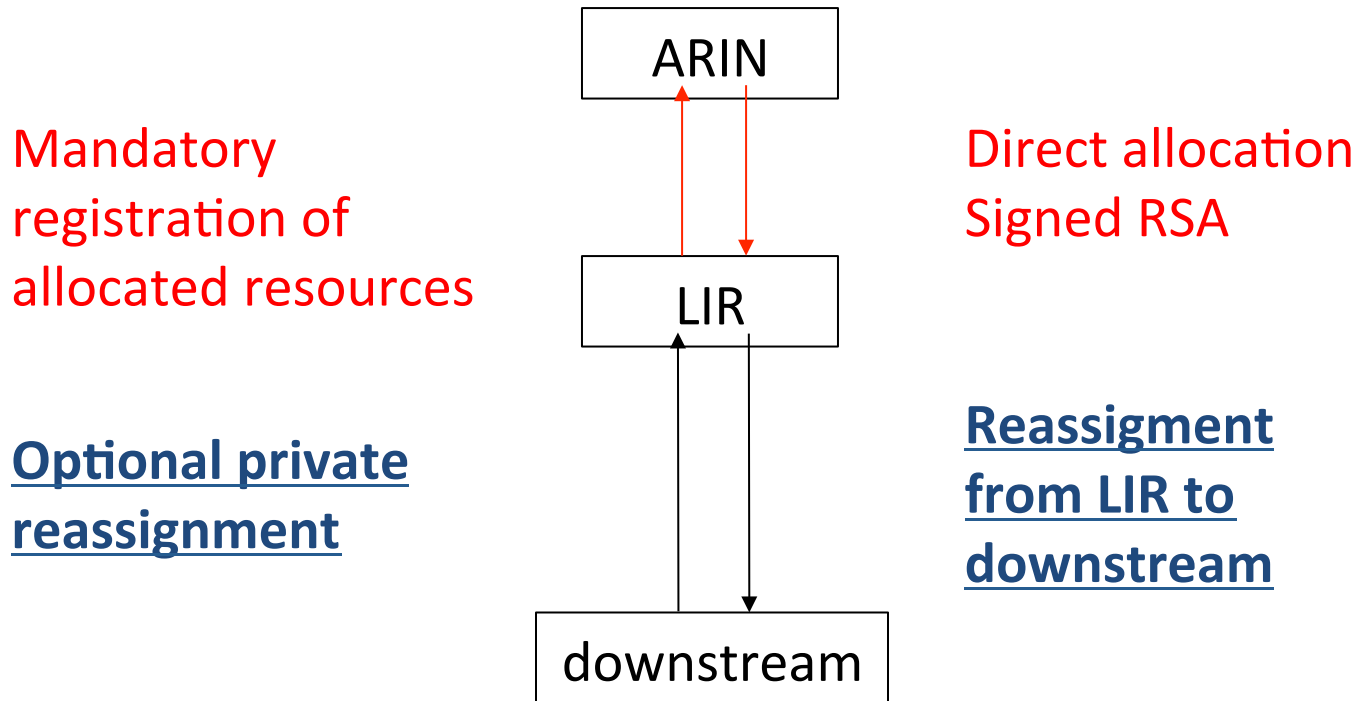
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Rationale

- Some ISP's downstream customers may wish to keep their reassignment private / confidential
- Under current ARIN policy, the only way to accomplish this is for the downstream to use a legal alias (shell company)
- Private reassignment would point to ISP as the responsible party of the IP range instead of alias
 - ISP is the sole responsible party for the entire parent allocation
 - ISP is the party that has LSA with ARIN, not the downstream customer and certainly not the alias

What is prop-180 about?

It is about giving LIR an option



Scope

- For ISP reassignment to single-homed downstream, ISP can optionally indicate the whois record to be 'private'.
 - Only deals with ISP reassignments: does not change the current requirement for publication of information on direct ARIN allocations
 - Unlike with residential privacy, full reassignment details still must be submitted to ARIN, but org details can be hidden from public whois.
 - Private records are still visible as discrete records in whois and used for usage calculations, just without downstream organization information.
 - Law-enforcement still can request private records from ARIN or the ISP.

Other RIRs

- APNIC has supported private records since 2003.
- APNIC currently has 225,913 privately registered objects vs. 790,250 public objects (22.2% of total records are private)

Open questions

- Should we allow law enforcement to receive a confidential copy of bulk whois information containing details of private reassignments?
- Should reassignments that are going to be originated in BGP from another ASN be publicly visible in whois? How exactly should we structure such a requirement?
- Do we need to somehow limit private reassignments? If so, how?
- Should the AC continue working on this topic?