

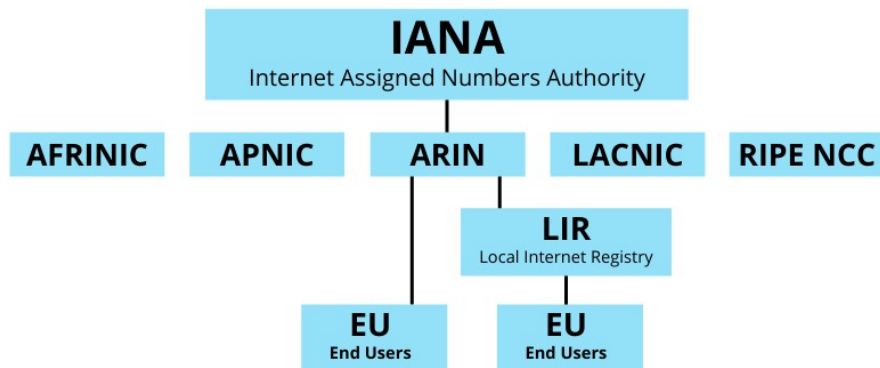
## Section 2 – Definitions

### 2. Definitions

Responsibility for management of number resources is distributed globally in accordance with the following procedures:

- Global number resource management is performed by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA). IANA distributes number resources to RIRs (Afrinic, APNIC, ARIN, LACNIC, and the RIPE NCC), but not directly to LIRs (Local Internet Registries) or end users.
- RIRs, such as ARIN, distributed number resources to LIRs and directly to end-user organizations.
- LIRs may further delegate number resources to other LIRs, as well as to other end-user organizations.

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#### 2.1. Internet Registry (IR)

An Internet Registry (IR) is an organization that is responsible for distributing [IP-address space](#) [Internet numbering resources](#) to its members or customers and for registering those distributions.

#### 2.2. Regional Internet Registry (RIR)

Regional Internet Registries (RIRs) are established and authorized by respective regional communities, and recognized by the IANA to serve and represent large geographical regions. The

Commented [CT1]: Group 2.1 and 2.4 and 2.5 into one proposal as they are thematically the same?

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primary role of RIRs is to manage and distribute Internet [address space-numbering resources](#) within their respective regions.

Commented [CT3]: Is this editorial or should it be reserved for a policy clean-up?

### 2.3. [Retired]

Commented [CT4R3]: Group with 2.1, 2.3 and 2.4.

### 2.4. Local Internet Registry (LIR)

Commented [CT5]: See note for 2.1.

A Local Internet Registry (LIR) is an IR that primarily assigns IP address space 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.

### 2.5. Allocation, Assignment, Reallocation, Reassignment

Commented [CT6]: See note for 2.1.

Allocation - IP address space delegated to an organization directly by ARIN for the purpose of subsequent distribution by the recipient organization to other parties.

Assignment - IP address space delegated to an organization directly by ARIN for the exclusive use of the recipient organization.

Reallocation - IP address space sub-delegated to an organization by an upstream provider for the purpose of subsequent distribution by the recipient organization to other parties.

Reassignment - IP address space sub-delegated to an organization by an upstream provider for the exclusive use of the recipient organization.

Note that the authorized incidental or transient use by third parties of IP address space delegated to an organization shall not be considered a reassignment or a violation of the exclusive use provision.

### 2.6. End-user

An end-user is an organization receiving assignments of IP addresses exclusively for use in its operational networks.

### 2.7. Multihomed

An organization is multihomed if it receives full-time connectivity from more than one ISP and has one or more routing prefixes announced by at least two of its upstream ISPs.

### 2.8. Registration Services Agreement (RSA)

Number resources allocated or assigned by ARIN under these policies are subject to a contractual agreement between ARIN and the resource holder. Throughout this document, any and all forms of this agreement, past or future, are simply referred to as the Registration Services Agreement (RSA).

**2.9. [retired]**

**2.10 End Site**

The term End Site ~~shall mean means~~ a ~~single structure or service delivery address, or, in the case of a multi-tenant structure, a single tenant within said structure (a single customer physical~~ location.

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**2.11. Community Network**

A community network ~~is one that~~ is deployed, operated, and governed by its users, for the purpose of providing free or low-cost connectivity to the community it services. Users of the network or other volunteers must play a primary role in the governance of the organization, whereas other functions may be handled by either paid staff or volunteers.

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**2.12. Organizational Information**

When required, organization ~~Information-information~~ must include at a minimum: Legal name, street address, city, state, zip code equivalent and at least one valid technical and one valid abuse POC. Each POC shall be designated by the organization and must include at least a verifiable email address and phone number.

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**2.13. Residential Customer / Residential Subscribers**

End-users who are individual persons and not organizations and who receive service at a place of residence for personal use only are considered residential customers.

**2.14. Serving Site (IPv6)**

When applied to IPv6 policies, the term serving site ~~shall mean means~~ a location where an ISP terminates or aggregates customer connections, including, but, not limited to ~~Points-points~~ of ~~Presence-presence~~ (POPs), ~~Datacenters, Central-datacenters, central~~ or ~~Local-local~~ switching office or regional or local combinations thereof.

Commented [CT10]: See note for 2.12.

**2.15. Provider Assignment Unit (IPv6)**

When applied to IPv6 policies, the term "provider assignment unit" ~~shall mean~~ the prefix of the smallest block a given ISP assigns to end sites (~~a /48 is recommended /48~~).

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**2.16. Utilized (IPv6)**

~~The term utilized shall have the following definitions when~~When applied to IPv6 policies, ~~the term utilized shall be interpreted as follows:~~

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1. A provider assignment unit shall be considered fully utilized when it is assigned to an endsite.
2. Larger blocks shall have their utilization defined by dividing the number of provider assignment units assigned from the containing block (a) by the total number of provider assignment units: (t). This ratio will often be expressed as a percentage (e.g.,  $a/t * 100$ , for  $a/36\,3072/4096 * 100 = 75\%$  utilization).

Deleted: 2.17. Internet Assigned Names and Numbers (IANA) ¶  
Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) refers to a set of functions that coordinate the Internet's globally unique identifiers, comprised of the global coordination of the DNS Root, IP addressing, and other Internet protocol resources.