



Policy Simplification

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Considerations



- Allocating resources from the IPv4 free pool was a primary function prior to its depletion
- What does the community feel are the important functions going forward?
- Focus on three main points today
 - Section 4
 - Is there a different way to look at “need”
 - Section 6
 - IPv6 for small Organizations
 - Fee structure changes
 - Useful policy changes as a result of the new fee schedule

Objective

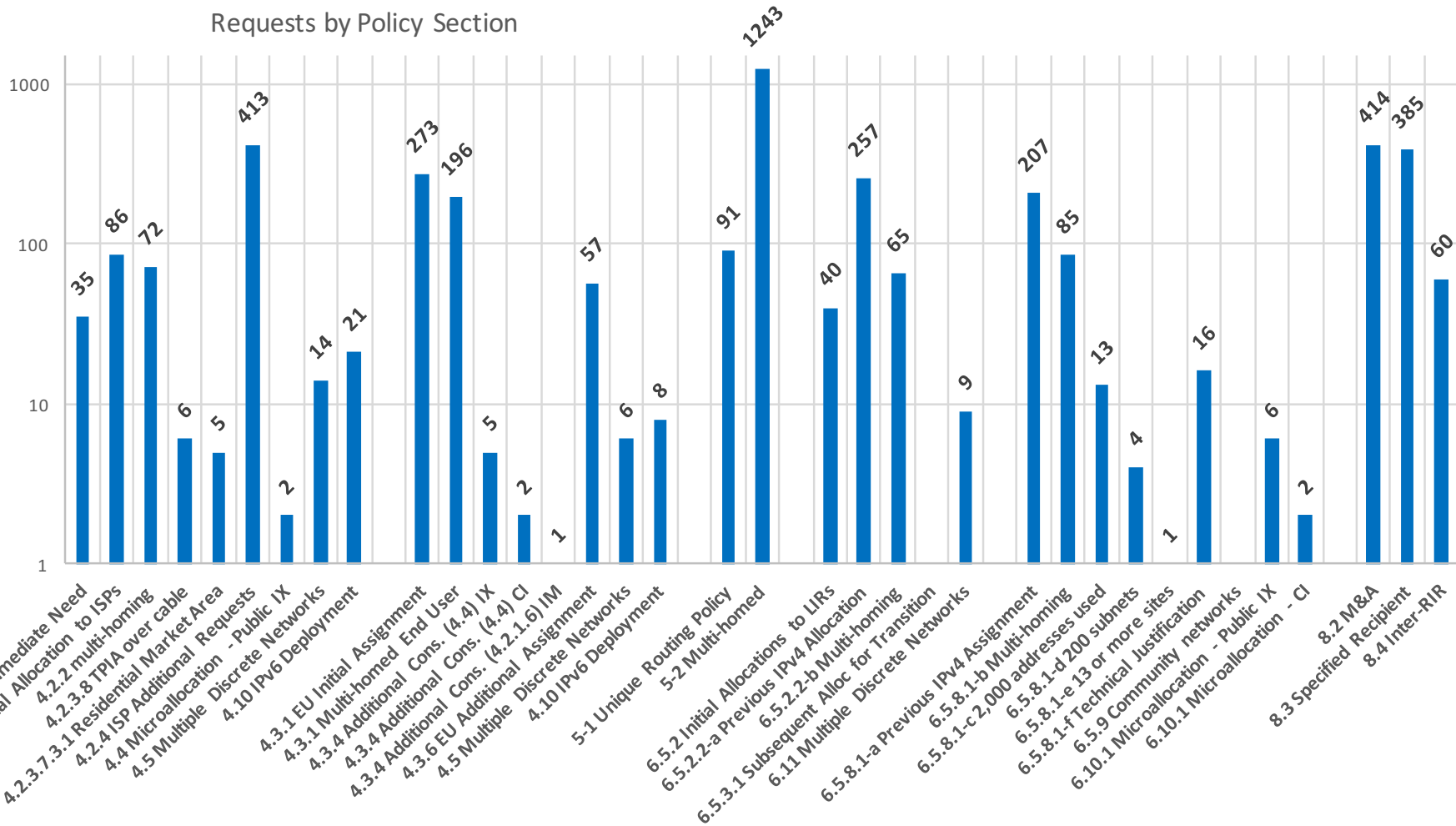


- To drive topics to the PPML that could result in future policy proposals
- To help refine the conversation to avoid the approach of multiple proposals trying to solve a single problem
 - This has been an issue in the past

Observations



Requests by Policy Section



IPv4 ISP

IPv4 End User

ASN

IPv6 ISP

IPv6 End User

Transfers

Section Four



- Much time and effort spent debating need vs. no need
 - 4 proposals submitted 2014
 - 6 proposals submitted 2015
 - 3 proposals currently on the docket
- Is there a middle ground, or are there different ways to evaluate the “need” for IP address resources other than time based utilization thresholds?

Section Four



- Can the distinctions between ISP and End-User be simplified?
 - Section 4.2 for ISPs have considerations for
 - Aggregation of allocations
 - Slow start for new entrants
 - immediate need
 - Registration requirements for reassignments
 - Utilization exceptions for Residential
 - Subsequent Allocation requirements
 - Section 4.3 End users have considerations for
 - Connectivity,
 - Minimum assignment
 - Utilization requirements
 - Subsequent assignments
- The distinction between ISP and End-User services is understood, but do all these requirements still need to be applied to the two service levels?

Section Four



- Can we clean up sections that may no longer apply due to the depletion of the free pool.
 - **4.1.6 Aggregation – The free pool is depleted**
 - 4.1.7 Already retired
 - **4.1.8 Unmet requests – Do we continue a waiting list?**
 - 4.1.9 Already retired
 - **4.2.1.2 Annual Renewal – Redundant to the RSA**
 - **4.2.1.4 Slow start – is this still the proper approach with transfers?**
 - **4.2.3.3 Contiguous blocks – is this still relevant?**
 - **4.2.4.2 Return address space as agreed – is this still relevant?**
 - 4.2.5 Already retired
 - 4.2.6 Already retired
 - 4.6 Already retired
 - 4.7 Already retired
 - 4.8 Already retired
 - 4.9 Already retired
- The sections that have already been retired are included to illustrate that this cleanup has been done in the past

Section Six



- Many of the same questions apply to section six regarding the complexity of requirements. Is there a simpler way?
 - Section 6 has 11 subsections, 24 third level sections, 14 fourth level sections, and 3 fifth level sections
 - 6.5.2.1.c. ...” This calculation can be summarized as $\lceil N \rceil$ where $N = P - (X + Y)$ and P is the organization's Provider Allocation Unit X is a multiple of 4 greater than $\frac{4}{3}$ *serving sites and Y is a multiple of 4 greater than $\frac{4}{3}$ *end sites served by largest serving site”
- These comments are not to criticize previous policy decisions
 - Previous choices were made as circumstances evolved
 - Previous choices were a result of what the community was comfortable with at that time
 - Are we still where we were?

Section Six

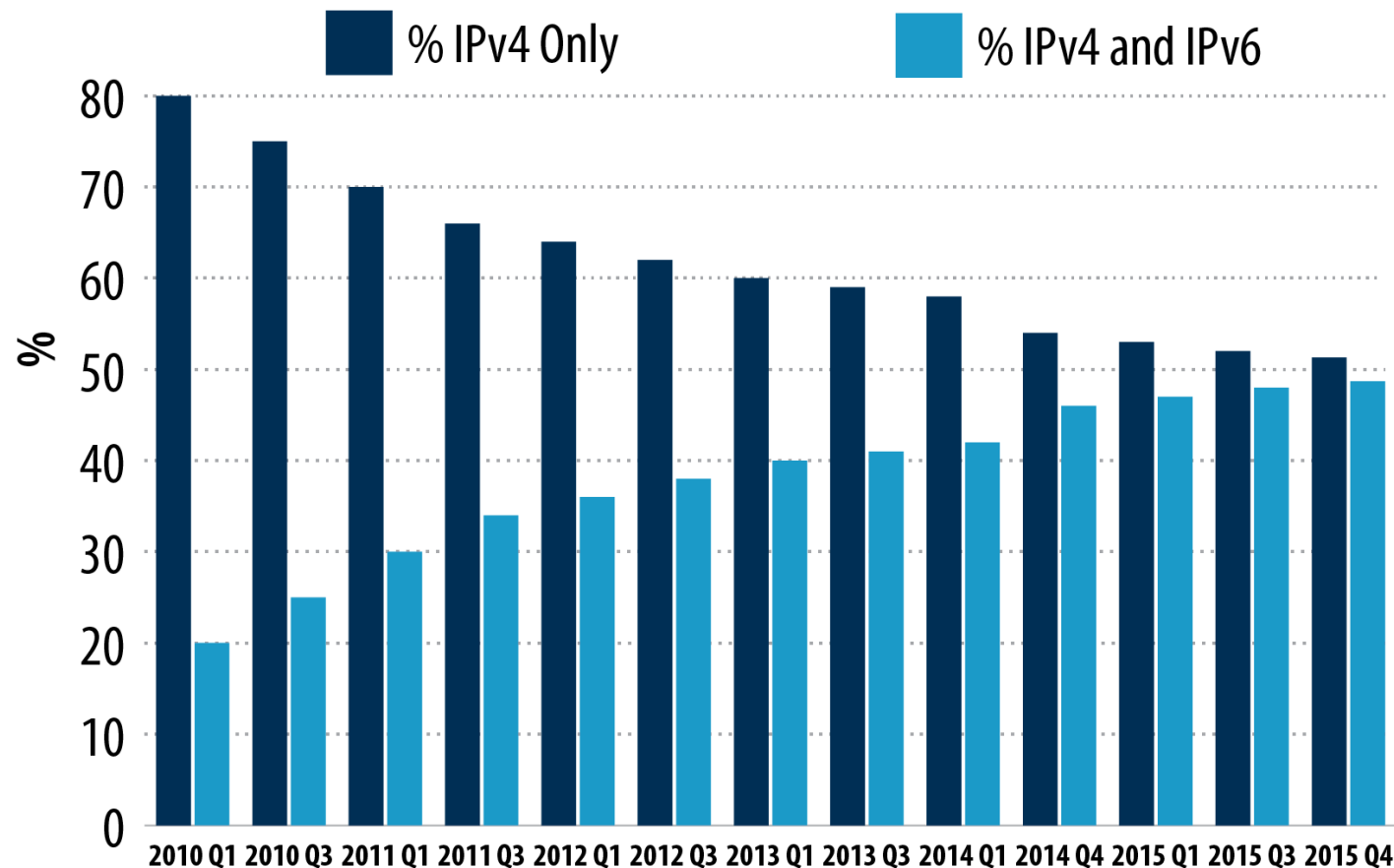


- IPv6 traffic is increasing quickly and many smaller organizations still do not have an IPv6 allocation or assignment
 - The new fee structure is an effort to fix cost issues
 - Are there further policy changes that can occur to make it easier for small Orgs?

Section Six



ARIN ISP Members with IPv4 and IPv6



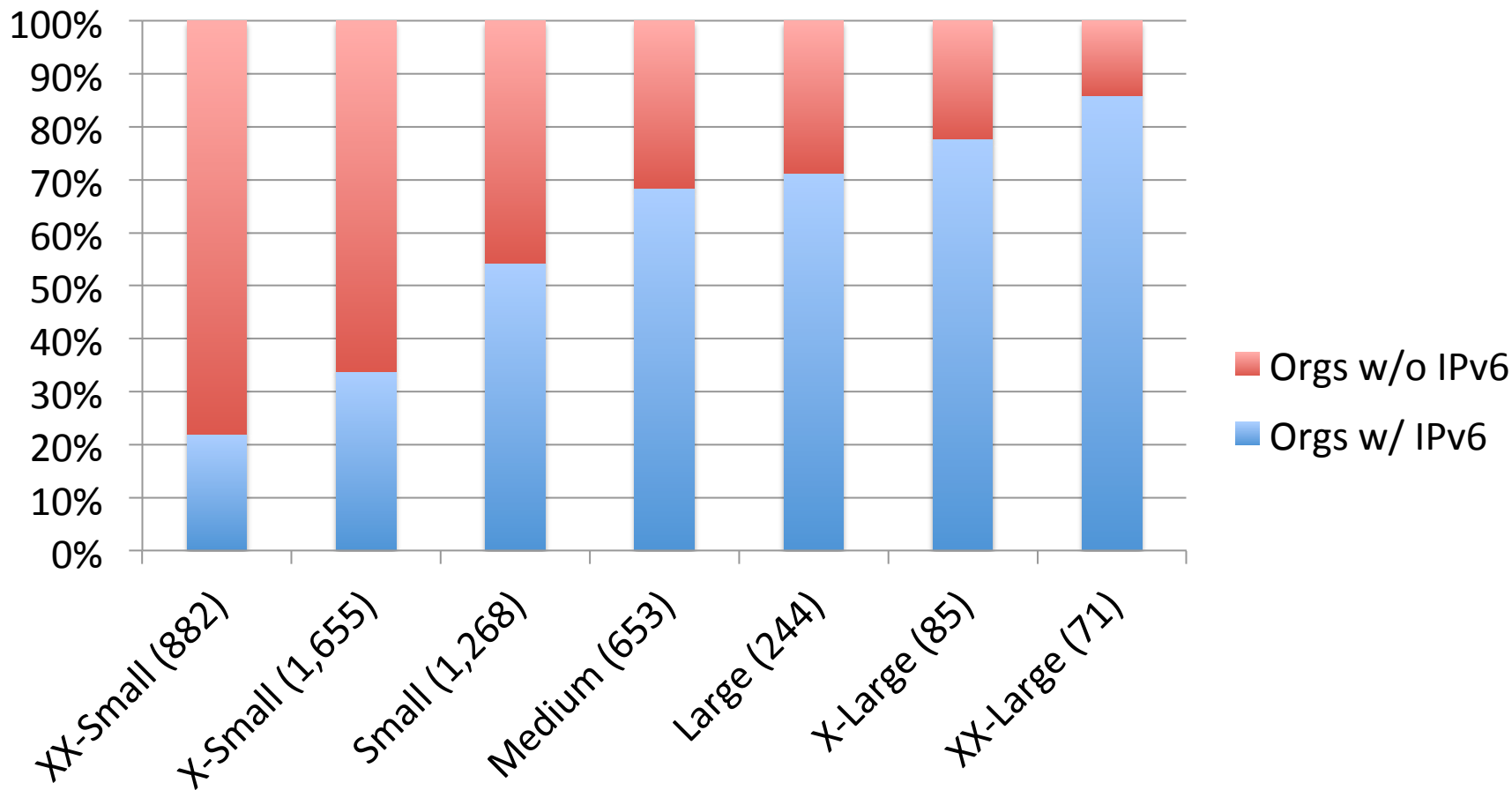
Slide is from ARIN Update presentation given during PPC at NANOG 66

https://www.arin.net/participate/meetings/reports/ppc_nanog66/nobile_arin.pdf

Section Six



IPv6 Adoption Rate by ISP Size



Slide is from ARIN Update presentation given during PPC at NANOG 66

https://www.arin.net/participate/meetings/reports/ppc_nanog66/nobile_arin.pdf

New Fee Structure



- The Board of Trustees adopted a new fee schedule that will be effective 1 July 2016.
- End user organizations may now choose a Registration Services Plan and receive the same services provided to an ISP
- A Registration Services Plan includes the additional ability to become an ARIN Member (ability to vote in elections), and to report reassignment information and/or provide utilization data via SWIP
- Should a network have different policy demands placed on it when the only difference is the level of services an organization is willing to pay the Registry?

Questions and feedback

