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PROPOSAL DATA:

Policy Proposal Title: Modification of the requirements for the initial assignment of IPv4 addresses to end users.
Policy Proposal Type: LACNIC
Id: LAC-2011-09
Version: 1

PROPOSAL SUMMARY:

The aim of this proposal is to unify subsection 2.3.3.4.3 of the LACNIC Policy Manual, without leaving aside the necessary requirements regarding the IPv4 block that is being requested. This subsection is modified to include a new text that does not distinguish between multihomed and non-multihomed end users and eliminates the need for qualification based on existing allocation(s) made by ISP(s).

RATIONALE:

The current text of subsection 2.3.3.4.3 – which refers to how applicant status affects the evaluation of applications for initial assignments to end users – imposes unnecessary requirements. For example, consider a multihomed end user requiring a /24.

According to subsection 2.3.3.4.2, this user should be using at least 25% of the requested address space, i.e., 64 IP addresses. On the other hand, subsection 2.3.3.4.3 requires that this end user has already received a /25 (128 IP addresses) from its Internet service providers.

The current text distinguishes unnecessarily between multihomed and non-multihomed end users, specifying different minimum sizes for assignments to each category. The exhaustion of IPv4 addresses aggravates the problem of ISP assignments to end users. Thus, it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain a /25 (multihomed end users) or 8 /24s (non-multihomed end users), even if there is justifiable need for these addresses.

Another requirement that is often difficult to meet is that of being a multihomed end user. The fact that in some parts of our region it is not possible to have two or more providers leads end users to have to justify a /20 under subsection 2.3.3.4.3 on assignments to non-multihomed end users.

Pros according to the author:

- It solves the problem that arises when an ISP refuses to assign more IP addresses to an end user or charges extremely high prices for these addresses. LACNIC staff could make the effort to satisfy this demand on the part of end users from small address spaces available in its pool.

- It does not force end users to justify a /20, even when they require fewer addresses.

Cons according to the author:

- Small assignments have a direct impact on the size of the routing table (although the routing table is already growing as a result of the attempt to balance traffic in small blocks with large amounts of traffic due to the intensive use of NAT).

Proposal Text:

2.3.3.4.3. Applicant Status.
The size of the minimum IPv4 address assignment to an end user is a /24 block.

In order to qualify for an initial IPv4 assignment, end users must satisfy the following requirements:

- Justify that they are already using addresses in accordance with subsection 2.3.3.4.2 or the immediate need for addresses.

- Agree to return all blocks assigned by their ISP(s), if applicable. If an end user has already received assignement(s) from its ISP(s) equivalent to a /25 or less, this space must be returned within a period of three months. If the assignment(s) received from their provider(s) are greater than a /25, the space must be returned within a period of twelve months.

Additional assignments shall follow the policies included in Section 2.3.4 applicable to end users.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Timetable: Immediate
Working Group:
Related Previous Proposals:
References:
Changelog: Initial version.