

Recommended Draft Policy 2017-8 Amend Community Networks

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Problem Statement (1 of 2)



The Community Networks section of the NRPM has only been used once since implementation in January 2010. Proposal ARIN-2016-7, to increase the number of use cases, was abandoned by the Advisory Council due to lack of feedback. Proposal ARIN 2017-2, to remove all mention of community networks from NRPM met with opposition by the community. Many responded that the definition of "community network" was too narrow, which could be the reason for lack of uptake.

Problem Statement (2 of 2)



In the discussion at ARIN 40, it was clear that more than just the definition of a community network needed revision and that community networks need to have allocations, not assignments. Additionally, community networks need to make reassignments to end-users in accordance with applicable policies.

What is Changing



- Definition of a Community Network
 - Focuses on the fact the network is deployed, operated, and governed by its users, providing free or low-cost connectivity
- Community Networks are now a special subclass of LIR
 - They receive a /40 IPv6 allocation only
 - Placing them in the 3X-Small ISP fee category (\$250)
 - For larger or subsequent allocations they become regular LIRs
- Community Networks make reassignments like other LIRs
 - But not reallocations, a /40 is already a tiny IPv6 allocation
 - If Community Networks need to make reallocations they should become regular LIRs





2.11 Community Network

A community network 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.





6.5.9. Community Network Allocations

While community networks would normally be considered to be ISP type organizations under existing ARIN criteria, they tend to operate on much tighter budgets and often depend on volunteer labor. As a result, they tend to be much smaller and more communal in their organization rather than provider/customer relationships of commercial ISPs. This section seeks to provide a policy that is more friendly to those environments by allowing community network to receive a smaller allocation than other LIRs or commercial ISPs.

Community networks may also qualify under section 6.5.2 as a regular LIR.





6.5.9.1. Qualification Criteria

To qualify under this section, a community network must demonstrate to ARIN's satisfaction that it meets the definition of a community network under section 2.11 of the NRPM.

This section is not changing, but is included for completeness





6.5.9.2. Allocation Size

Community networks are eligible only to receive an allocation of /40 of IPv6 resources under this section. Community networks that wish to receive a larger initial allocation or any subsequent allocations must qualify as a regular LIR, see sections 6.5.2 or 6.5.3 respectively.





6.5.9.3. Reassignments by Community Networks
Similar to other LIRs, Community networks shall make reassignments to end-users in accordance with applicable policies, in particular, but not limited to sections 6.5.4 and 6.5.5. However, they shall not reallocate resources under this section.

Since ARIN 40



- New Policy Text seems to have addressed the community's concerns from ARIN 40
- Some discussion of the restriction on reallocations
 - A /40 is already a tiny IPv6 allocation and it's not reasonable to subdivide such a small allocation into even smaller reallocations
 - If Community Networks need to make reallocations they simply become a regular LIR with a /36 or larger allocation
- Staff and Legal Assessment
 - No Issues



Discussion