

## Number Portability Parameters for the "tel" URI

### Status of This Memo

This document specifies an Internet standards track protocol for the Internet community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements. Please refer to the current edition of the "Internet Official Protocol Standards" (STD 1) for the standardization state and status of this protocol. Distribution of this memo is unlimited.

### Copyright Notice

Copyright (C) The Internet Society (2006).

### Abstract

This document defines five parameters in the "tel" Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) to carry the number portability (NP)-related information. Those parameters can be passed to the next-hop network node after an NP database dip has been performed.

### Table of Contents

1. Introduction .....	2
2. Conventions .....	3
3. Abbreviations .....	3
4. Formal Syntax .....	3
5. Normative Rules .....	5
5.1. Handling "tel" URI with NP Parameter or Parameters .....	6
5.2. Adding NP Parameter or Parameters to the "tel" URI .....	8
5.2.1. Retrieving NP-related Information for a Geographical Telephone Number .....	8
5.2.2. Retrieving NP-related Information for a Freephone Number .....	9
5.2.3. Adding Location Information about the Caller .....	10
5.2.4. Adding NP Parameter or Parameters Due to Protocol Conversion .....	10
6. Examples .....	11
7. Security Considerations .....	13
8. Acknowledgements .....	13
9. IANA Considerations .....	13

10. References .....	14
10.1. Normative References .....	14
10.2. Informative References .....	14

## 1. Introduction

Number portability (NP) [RFC3482] allows telephony subscribers to keep their telephone numbers when they change service provider (service provider portability), move to a new location (location portability), or change the subscribed services (service portability). The telephone numbers can be the geographical telephone numbers, mobile telephone numbers, freephone numbers, or other types of non-geographical telephone numbers. Some mobile telephone numbers are like geographical telephone numbers (e.g., those in North America) and others are of non-geographical nature but their routing is similar to the routing of geographical telephone numbers so they are not specifically mentioned in this document. The freephone numbers are also known as toll-free phone numbers. The called party who is assigned the freephone number pays the call charge when the caller dials the freephone number.

NP impacts call signaling and routing. One impact is the need to carry the NP-related information in the "tel" Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) [RFC3966] for protocols such as the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) [RFC3261] and H.323 [H323] after the NP database dip has been performed. Another impact is for a Voice over IP (VoIP) server to use the NP-related information in a received "tel" URI to determine routing.

A routing number is associated with a geographical or mobile telephone number that has been ported out from a donor carrier to another carrier. A donor carrier is the initial carrier where a geographical telephone number was allocated before ever being ported. A "non-porting" geographical or mobile telephone number does not have any routing number associated with it because the first N digits of the geographical or mobile telephone number can be used for routing. A routing number can also be used to indicate the switch or network node that originates a call or service similar to the Jurisdiction Information Parameter in Signaling System Number 7 (SS7) Integrated Services Digital Network User Part (ISUP). The "rn" parameter carries the routing number information. The "rn-context" parameter describes how the "rn" parameter value should be interpreted when the value is not a "global-rn" as is discussed in Section 4.

The NP database dip indicator is used to inform the downstream servers or switches during call setup that there is no need to perform the NP database dip for a geographical telephone number again. The "npdi" parameter carries such an indicator.

A Carrier Identification Code (CIC) identifies the current freephone service provider for a freephone number. This parameter can also be used to carry the pre-subscribed or dialed long-distance carrier information; however, that is outside the scope of this document. The "cic" parameter carries the CIC information. The "cic-context" parameter describes how the "cic" parameter value should be interpreted when the value is not a "global-cic" as is discussed in Section 4.

## 2. Conventions

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in RFC 2119 [RFC2119].

## 3. Abbreviations

ABNF	Augmented Backus-Naur Form
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
CIC	Carrier Identification Code (also cic)
CIP	Carrier Identification Parameter
FCI	Forward Call Indicator
GAP	Generic Address Parameter
GSTN	Global Switched Telephone Network
HTML	HyperText Markup Language
IC	Identification Code
ISUP	Integrated Services Digital Network User Part
JIP	Jurisdiction Information Parameter
NP	Number Portability
NPDB	Number Portability Database
npdi	NP Database Dip Indicator
rn	Routing Number
PNTI	Ported Number Translation Indicator
SIP	Session Initiation Protocol
SS7	Signaling System Number 7
URI	Uniform Resource Identifier
VoIP	Voice over IP

## 4. Formal Syntax

The following syntax specification uses the Augmented Backus-Naur Form (ABNF) as described in RFC 4234 [RFC4234] and defines the five parameters, rn, npdi, cic, rn-context and cic-context, by extending the "parameter" production rule of the "tel" URI defined in [RFC3966].

```

parameter          =/ rn / cic / npdi
rn                  = ";rn=" (global-rn / local-rn)
npdi                = ";npdi"
cic                 = ";cic=" (global-cic / local-cic)
global-rn           = global-hex-digits
local-rn            = 1*hex-phonedigit rn-context
rn-context          = ";rn-context=" rn-descriptor
rn-descriptor       = domainname / global-hex-digits
global-hex-digits   = "+" 1*3(DIGIT) *hex-phonedigit
hex-phonedigit      = HEXDIG / visual-separator
visual-separator    = "-" / "." / "(" / ")"
domainname          = *( domainlabel "." ) toplabel [ "." ]
domainlabel         = alphanum
                    / alphanum *( alphanum / "-" ) alphanum
toplabel            = ALPHA / ALPHA *( alphanum / "-" ) alphanum
alphanum            = ALPHA / DIGIT
global-cic          = global-hex-digits
local-cic           = 1*hex-phonedigit cic-context
cic-context         = ";cic-context=" rn-descriptor

```

The "rn", "npdi", or "cic" parameter each can appear in the "tel" URI at most once.

The first "hex-phonedigit" value in "local-rn" or "local-cic" MUST be a hex-decimal digit.

For a "global-rn", the routing number information after "+" MUST begin with a valid E.164 [E164] country code. Hexadecimal digit is allowed after the country code in the "global-rn".

For a "local-rn", the routing number in the "rn" parameter MUST be interpreted according to the "rn-context". For example, if a national routing number is in the "rn" parameter, the "rn-context" MUST contain a valid E.164 country code after "+" if it is in the "global-hex-digits" format. Hexadecimal digit is allowed in the "local-rn".

For a "global-cic", the CIC information after "+" MUST begin with a valid E.164 country code.

For a "local-cic", the CIC value in the "cic" parameter MUST be interpreted according to the "cic-context". For example, if the national CIC value is in the "cic" parameter, the "cic-context" MUST contain a valid E.164 country code after "+" if it is in the "global-hex-digits" format.

The inclusion of the visual separator in the "rn" or "cic" is optional.

## 5. Normative Rules

There are two distinct uses for the "tel" URI. In one use, the "tel" URI appears in a piece of static content. For example, it might appear in a HyperText Markup Language (HTML) page or a presence document. In another use, the "tel" URI appears in call signaling protocols, such as SIP and H.323, where it is used to guide routing of the call setup messages. The "tel" URI extensions defined in this document are targeted at call signaling protocols. When a "tel" URI is placed in static content, the parameters defined here SHOULD NOT be present, and any entity receiving them SHOULD remove them prior to using the tel URI.

Within the context of signaling protocols, these parameters are meant for usage between call signaling entities, called network nodes, among which there is a trust relationship. Since parameters inserted by one network node can impact the routing of a request at a downstream node, processing of these parameters depends on trusting that the upstream element properly followed the rules defined here. A call signaling protocol can verify that an upstream element is part of its circle of trust through hop-by-hop integrity mechanisms. See Section 7, Security Considerations, for more information. If a network node receives a call signaling message from an element it does not trust, it SHOULD ignore the parameters.

This section discusses how a network node handles a received "tel" URI that contains one or more of the parameters defined in this document or has accessed an NP database for a freephone number or geographical telephone number and needs to add some of the parameters defined in this document to a "tel" URI.

In countries where there is no freephone number portability or geographical telephone number portability, the call routing can be based on the leading digits of the freephone number or geographical telephone number. This document does not describe those scenarios.

Please note that two accesses to the freephone databases are normally done for routing a call to a freephone number. The first one is done by the originating network that queries a freephone database for the CIC information so that the call can be routed to the serving freephone service provider of the called freephone number. When the call reaches the serving freephone provider, the second database access is performed to map the freephone number to a geographical telephone number and/or internal routing information. This document does not address the case where internal routing information is returned.

The first freephone database contains the CIC information for all the active freephone numbers, whereas the second one usually contains mapping information only for those freephone numbers served by a freephone service provider. Because the originating carrier may provide freephone service, its freephone database would contain the CIC information for all the active freephone numbers plus the mapping information for those freephone numbers it serves. This document refers to the two database accesses as "the first freephone database access" and "the second freephone database access".

When handling the "rn" and "cic" parameters and the phone numbers in the "tel" URI for purposes such as database access and routing, the visual separators in them are removed before using the information in them.

When a network node handles a "tel" URI that contains invalid "rn" or "cic" information, it may release the call or drop the invalid parameter and access the appropriate NP database or freephone database to see whether it can retrieve a valid routing number for a geographical telephone number or valid CIC for the freephone number.

When a "tel" URI is received from an untrusted source, a network node MAY redo the NPDB query.

SIP [RFC3261] has mechanisms in place to detect routing loops due to URI re-writing, and the new parameters added here work within these established contexts. The "npdi" parameter in the URI that indicates a NPDB query has already been done can also prevent routing loop. Other protocols considering using these "tel" URI parameters SHOULD ensure that they have mechanisms in place to detect loops when re-writing the "tel" URI.

### 5.1. Handling "tel" URI with NP Parameter or Parameters

If the "tel" URI contains the "npdi" parameter, the network node MUST NOT retrieve the NP-related information for geographical telephone numbers even if it is set to do so.

If the "tel" URI contains the "cic" parameter whose CIC value is different from the one this network node is associated with, this network node MUST NOT retrieve the NP-related information for the geographical telephone number or perform the first freephone database access for the freephone number in the "tel" URI.

For the "cic" and "rn" parameters and either a freephone number or geographical telephone number, the order of processing is to look for the "cic" parameter first for call routing. If the CIC information is not useful or the "cic" parameter does not exist, then the next

step is to look for the "rn" parameter. If the information in the "rn" parameter is not useful or the "rn" parameter does not exist, then the freephone number or geographical telephone number is used.

If the network node does not know how to route based on the "cic" or "rn" parameter, the local policies MUST decide whether to stop the call processing or continue the call processing by ignoring the invalid/unknown information.

When looking for the "cic" parameter and that parameter exists in the "tel" URI:

- The network node MUST ignore the "cic" parameter if the CIC identifies a carrier or service provider associated with that node and look for the "rn" parameter for making the routing decision. It MUST remove the "cic" parameter when it routes the call to the next-hop network node that belongs to another carrier or service provider.
- The network node MUST invoke special handling process if the "cic" parameter contains a code that requires such a treatment. For example, a CIC value of "0110" in the response to a freephone DB query in North America indicates "local, translated geographical telephone number provided". In this particular example, the "cic" parameter is ignored. Please note that this particular CIC value of "+1-0110" normally will not appear in the call setup message. It is given as an example to show that such special CIC values may exist. The exact code values and the handling of them are outside the scope of this document.
- Otherwise, the network node MUST make the routing decision based on the CIC. The network node MUST NOT remove the "cic" parameter unless it is handing over the call to the carrier or service provider identified by the CIC and the local policies require it to remove the "cic" parameter. How the call is actually routed based on the CIC value in the "cic" parameter is outside the scope of this document.

When looking for the "rn" parameter and that parameter exists in the "tel" URI:

- If the routing number in the "rn" parameter points to this network node (e.g., the call has reached the intended network node), this network node MUST look for the freephone number or geographical telephone number for making the routing decision. It MUST remove the "rn" parameter when setting up the call to the next-hop network node regardless if that next-hop network node is in the same or different network.

- If the routing number in the "rn" parameter points to a network this network node is in (e.g., in some countries the routing number gets the call to the serving carrier network where another NP database access is required to locate the serving switch), this network node MUST look for the freephone number or geographical telephone number for making the routing decision. The network node MAY access the NP database for routing information if it is set to do so. It MUST remove the "rn" parameter if the next-hop network node belongs to another carrier or service provider.
- Otherwise, the network node MUST make the routing decision based on the routing number in the "rn" parameter. How the call is actually routed based on the routing number in the "rn" parameter is outside the scope of this document.

When the "cic" or "rn" parameter is not used for routing, the network node uses the freephone number or geographical telephone number for making routing decisions. It may access the NP database if it is set to do so, or it may route the call to a designated network node that will access the NP database, or it may route the call based on the local routing table. How the call is handled at this stage is outside the scope of this document. See Section 5.2 for rules in adding the parameter or parameters defined in this document to the "tel" URI if the network node is set to access the NP database.

## 5.2. Adding NP Parameter or Parameters to the "tel" URI

There are two cases in terms of NP database access. One is for a geographical telephone number and the other is for a freephone number. They are discussed in Sections 5.2.1 and 5.2.2 for a "tel" URI that is used for routing.

Section 5.2.3 discusses a special case where the "rn" parameter is added to a "tel" URI that is associated with the first network node that handles the call request from the caller. Section 5.2.4 discusses the addition of the parameter or parameters defined in this document to the "tel" URI due to protocol conversion.

### 5.2.1. Retrieving NP-related Information for a Geographical Telephone Number

When a network node accesses an NP database for a geographical telephone number:

- If the network node retrieves a routing number, it MUST add the "rn" parameter to the "tel" URI to carry the routing number information in the "global-rn" or "local-rn" format. It MUST also add the "npdi" parameter.

- If the network node does not retrieve a routing number (e.g., for a non-ported geographical telephone number), it MUST add the "npdi" parameter to the "tel" URI.

The network node MUST follow the rules described in Section 5.1 for using the information in the "tel" URI to make the routing decision.

#### 5.2.2. Retrieving NP-related Information for a Freephone Number

When a network node performs the first or second freephone database access for a freephone number:

- If the network node retrieves a CIC that identifies a carrier or service provider associated with that network node, or indicates that a geographic number is supplied (e.g., "+1-0110" means "local, translated geographical telephone number provided"), it would have retrieved a geographical telephone number. The network node MUST NOT add the "cic" parameter and MUST replace the freephone number in the "tel" URI with the retrieved geographical telephone number in either the "global-number" or "local-number" format.

Some freephone databases may not return the geographical telephone number but internal routing information in a proprietary format (e.g., switch ID and trunk group ID). That case is outside the scope of this document.

- If the network node retrieves a CIC that belongs to another freephone service provider, the network node MUST add the "cic" parameter to the "tel" URI that contains the CIC in the "global-cic" or "local-cic" format.

The originating carrier may have business agreements with a freephone service provider to return the geographical telephone number in addition to the CIC. When a geographical telephone number is returned, the network node MUST replace the freephone number in the "tel" URI with the returned geographical telephone number in either the "global-number" or "local-number" format.

- If the network node retrieves a geographical telephone number (which is the typical case for the second freephone database access), the network node MUST replace the freephone number in the "tel" URI with the retrieved geographical telephone number in either the "global-number" or "local-number" format.

When a geographical telephone number is returned in the response, it is possible that the NP-related information for that geographical telephone number could also be returned. In that case, the network node MUST add the "npdi" parameter and MUST add

the "rn" parameter to contain the routing number in either the "global-rn" or "local-rn" format only when the routing number is available.

The network node MUST follow the rules described in Section 5.1 for using the information in the "tel" URI to make the routing decision.

#### 5.2.3. Adding Location Information about the Caller

In SS7 ISUP, the JIP identifies the switch that originates the call, and the information in it may be used by the serving carrier to determine the call charge to the caller or by the involved carriers to determine the settlement amount between them.

A network node that is the first to handle the call request from the caller MAY include the "rn" parameter to the "tel" URI associated with the caller, if one exists. For example, if the network node is a Global Switched Telephone Network (GSTN) gateway that receives an ISUP message that contains the JIP, the correct location information in the JIP can be placed in the "rn" parameter of the "tel" URI that is associated with the caller.

Please note that the information in the "rn" parameter may not be authenticated; therefore, the use of the information by the recipient of the "tel" URI for anything related to charging is done at its own risk.

#### 5.2.4. Adding NP Parameter or Parameters Due to Protocol Conversion

A GSTN gateway needs to convert between SS7 ISUP and the VoIP protocol such as SIP or H.323. This type of network node MUST map between the corresponding ISUP parameters and the parameters defined in this document associated with the "tel" URI for routing and MAY map between the corresponding ISUP parameters and the parameters defined in this document that are in the "tel" URI associated with the caller.

Since ISUP support for NP depends on the individual country, the following discussion applies to a situation when a network node is to map between the NP information in the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) ISUP and the NP-related parameters in the "tel" URI.

For a ported geographical telephone number, the network node MUST convert the routing number in the ISUP Called Party Number parameter to a routing number in either the "global-rn" or "local-rn" format and carry it in the "rn" parameter for a "tel" URI that is used for routing. The network node MUST convert the phone number that is marked as the "ported number" in the ISUP Generic Address Parameter

(GAP) to a phone number in either the "global-number" or "local-number" format [RFC3966] and put it in the global-number-digits or local-number-digits (see [RFC3966]) part of the "tel" URI that is used for routing.

For a non-ported geographical telephone number, the network node MUST convert the phone number in the ISUP Called Party Number parameter to a phone number in either the "global-number" or "local-number" format and put it in the global-number-digits or local-number-digits (see [RFC3966]) part of the "tel" URI that is used for routing. The "rn" parameter MUST NOT appear in the "tel" URI unless the local policies require the network node to include it. It is outside the scope of this document how to include the "rn" parameter if the local policies require the network node to do so.

The network node MUST include the "npdi" parameter in the "tel" URI that is used for routing when the Ported Number Translation Indicator (PNTI) bit in the Forward Call Indicator (FCI) parameter is set to "1".

The network node MUST include the "cic" parameter in either the "global-cic" or "local-cic" format in the "tel" URI that is used for routing when the ISUP Carrier Identification Parameter (CIP) is present.

The network node MAY include the "rn" parameter in the "tel" URI associated with the caller information when the ISUP JIP is present. This may be subject to the network node's local policy and/or the signaling protocol that carries the "tel" URI.

Mapping NP-related parameters in a "tel" URI to the NP-related information in the ISUP message depends on the national ISUP implementation and is outside the scope of this document.

## 6. Examples

- A. A "tel" URI, tel:+1-800-123-4567, contains a freephone number "+1-800-123-4567". Assume that this freephone number is served by a freephone service provider with a CIC "+1-6789". After retrieving the NP-related information, the "tel" URI would be set to

tel:+1-800-123-4567;cic=+1-6789

- B. A "tel" URI, tel:+1-800-123-4567;cic=+1-6789, is handled by a network node in the serving freephone service provider's network. Assume that the freephone number is mapped to a geographical telephone number "+1-202-533-1234". After retrieving the NP-related information, the "tel" URI would be set to

tel:+1-202-533-1234

- C. A "tel" URI, tel:+1-202-533-1234, contains a geographical telephone number "+1-202-533-1234". Assume that this geographical telephone number is ported and is associated with a routing number "1-202-544-0000". After retrieving the NP-related information, the "tel" URI would be set to

tel:+1-202-533-1234;npdi;rn=+1-202-544-0000

- D. A "tel" URI, tel:+1-202-533-6789, contains a geographical telephone number "+1-202-533-6789". Assume that this geographical telephone number is not ported. After accessing the NP database, the "tel" URI would be set to

tel:+1-202-533-6789;npdi

- E. A "tel" URI, tel:+1-202-533-1234;npdi;rn=+1-202-000-0000, contains an invalid routing number (e.g., no routing information on "+1-202-000-0000"); the network node may drop the "rn" parameter and access the NP database again.

- F. A "tel" URI, tel:+1-800-123-456, contains a freephone number "+1-800-123-456" that is one digit short. When accessing the freephone database, there will not be any "cic" information for this freephone number. The call would be released.

- G. A "tel" URI, tel:+1-800-123-4567;cic=+1-56789, is handled by a network node in an originating or a transit network. The "cic" information is invalid. The network node may drop the "cic" parameter and access the freephone database again. If the same wrong CIC information is received, the network node would release the call because it does not know how to route the call with an invalid CIC. If valid information is received, the network node will use the received CIC in the "cic" and route the call based on the "cic".

## 7. Security Considerations

In addition to those security implications discussed in the revised "tel" URI [RFC3966], there are new security implications associated with the parameters defined in this document.

If the value of the "rn" or "cic" in the "tel" URI is changed illegally when the signaling message carrying the "tel" URI is en route to the destination entity, the signaling message or call may be routed to the wrong network or network node causing the call setup to be rejected.

If the "npdi" is illegally inserted into the "tel" URI when the signaling message carrying the "tel" URI is en route to the destination entity, the call may be routed to the wrong network or network node causing the call setup to be rejected. It is less a problem if the "npdi" is illegally removed. An additional NPDB query may be performed to retrieve the routing number information and have the "npdi" included again.

If the "rn" in the "tel" URI that is associated with the caller is illegally changed or inserted, the call charge based on that "rn" would be incorrect.

Because of these considerations, these "tel" URI extensions are only applicable within a set of network nodes among which there is mutual trust. If a node receives a call signaling request from an upstream node that it does not trust, it SHOULD remove these parameters. This will generally cause it to redo any DB queries.

To verify that an upstream neighbor is trusted, and to prevent man-in-the-middle attacks whereby an attacker inserts or modifies these parameters, call signaling protocols carrying these parameters SHOULD provide hop-by-hop message integrity. In the case of SIP, this is accomplished with the Session Initiation Protocol Secure (SIPS) URI mechanism.

## 8. Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Penn Pfautz, Jon Peterson, Jonathan Rosenberg, Henning Schulzrinne, Antti Vaha-Sipila, Flemming Andreassen, and Mike Hammer for their discussions and comments.

## 9. IANA Considerations

This document defines five parameters for the "tel" URI. Further information on a registry for those parameters is covered in [TELREG]. This document requires no IANA actions.

## 10. References

### 10.1. Normative References

- [E164] ITU-T Recommendation E.164, "The international public telecommunication numbering plan," May 1997.
- [RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, March 1997.
- [RFC3966] Schulzrinne, H., "The tel URI for Telephone Numbers", RFC 3966, December 2004.
- [RFC4234] Crocker, D. and P. Overell, "Augmented BNF for Syntax Specifications: ABNF", RFC 4234, October 2005.

### 10.2. Informative References

- [H323] ITU-T Recommendation H.323, "Packet-Based Multimedia Communications Systems," November 2000.
- [RFC3261] Rosenberg, J., Schulzrinne, H., Camarillo, G., Johnston, A., Peterson, J., Sparks, R., Handley, M., and E. Schooler, "SIP: Session Initiation Protocol", RFC 3261, June 2002.
- [RFC3482] Foster, M., McGarry, T., and J. Yu, "Number Portability in the Global Switched Telephone Network (GSTN): An Overview", RFC 3482, February 2003.
- [TELREG] Jennings, C. and V. Gurbani, "The Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) tel Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) Parameter Registry", Work in Progress, May 2006.

### Author's Address

James Yu  
NeuStar, Inc.  
46000 Center Oak Plaza  
Sterling, VA 20166  
U.S.A.  
  
Phone: +1-571-434-5572  
EMail: james.yu@neustar.biz

## Full Copyright Statement

Copyright (C) The Internet Society (2006).

This document is subject to the rights, licenses and restrictions contained in BCP 78, and except as set forth therein, the authors retain all their rights.

This document and the information contained herein are provided on an "AS IS" basis and THE CONTRIBUTOR, THE ORGANIZATION HE/SHE REPRESENTS OR IS SPONSORED BY (IF ANY), THE INTERNET SOCIETY AND THE INTERNET ENGINEERING TASK FORCE DISCLAIM ALL WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ANY WARRANTY THAT THE USE OF THE INFORMATION HEREIN WILL NOT INFRINGE ANY RIGHTS OR ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

## Intellectual Property

The IETF takes no position regarding the validity or scope of any Intellectual Property Rights or other rights that might be claimed to pertain to the implementation or use of the technology described in this document or the extent to which any license under such rights might or might not be available; nor does it represent that it has made any independent effort to identify any such rights. Information on the procedures with respect to rights in RFC documents can be found in BCP 78 and BCP 79.

Copies of IPR disclosures made to the IETF Secretariat and any assurances of licenses to be made available, or the result of an attempt made to obtain a general license or permission for the use of such proprietary rights by implementers or users of this specification can be obtained from the IETF on-line IPR repository at <http://www.ietf.org/ipr>.

The IETF invites any interested party to bring to its attention any copyrights, patents or patent applications, or other proprietary rights that may cover technology that may be required to implement this standard. Please address the information to the IETF at [ietf-ipr@ietf.org](mailto:ietf-ipr@ietf.org).

## Acknowledgement

Funding for the RFC Editor function is provided by the IETF Administrative Support Activity (IASA).

