

**Reassignment of System Ports to the IESG**  
**draft-kuehlewind-system-ports-05**

Abstract

In the IANA Service Name and Transport Protocol Port Number Registry, a large number of System Ports are currently assigned to individuals or companies who have registered the port for the use with a certain protocol before [RFC6335](#) was published. For some of these ports, RFCs exist that describe the respective protocol; for others, RFCs are under development that define, re-define, or assign the protocol used for the respective port, such as in case of so-far unused UDP ports that have been registered together with the respective TCP port. In these cases the IESG has the change control about the protocol used on the port (as described in the corresponding RFC) but change control for the port allocation is designated to others. Under existing operational procedures, this means the original assignee needs to be involved in change to the port assignment. As it is not always possible to get in touch with the original assignee, particularly because of out-dated contact information, this current practice of handling historical allocation of System Ports does not scale well on a case-by-case basis. To address this, this document instructs IANA to perform actions with the goal to reassign System Ports to the IESG that were assigned to individuals prior to the publication of [RFC6335](#), where appropriate.

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## 1. Introduction

[RFC 6335](#) [[RFC6335](#)] requires System Ports, also known as the Well Known Ports, in the range from 0 to 1023, to be assigned by the "IETF Review" or "IESG Approval" procedures [[RFC8126](#)]. For assignments done through RFCs published via the "IETF Document Stream" [[RFC4844](#)], the Assignee will be the IESG with the IETF Chair as the Contact.

However, ports that were assigned before the publication of [RFC 6335](#), are often assigned to individuals, even if they are part of the System Port range and have a corresponding RFC. Besides the fact that System Ports are widely used by IETF protocols where the protocol specification is under IETF change control as defined in an RFC but the port itself may not, this situation is especially problematic if the assignment gets or needs to be changed. The Assignee can change the assignment without confirmation of the IETF. However, if the IETF process requires a change, including de-assignment, this cannot be done without the agreement of the original Assignee. Furthermore, no procedure is defined to change the assignment in cases where the original Assignee is not reachable or not available anymore.

This document mainly aims to clarify the change control for protocols that are maintained by the IETF; it further also intends an update of currently unused or not maintained ports. For this purpose this document instructs IANA to perform accumulative actions with the goal to re-assign currently assigned System Ports in the range from 0 to 1023 to the IESG, where appropriate, which will also help to align existing entries in the "Service Name and Transport Protocol Port Number Registry" with the current procedures defined in [RFC 6335](#).



## 2. IANA Considerations

IANA [will perform/has performed] actions with the goal to re-assign System Ports in the port range from 0 to 1023 that are currently assigned in the "Service Name and Transport Protocol Port Number Registry" (<https://www.iana.org/assignments/service-names-port-numbers/service-names-port-numbers.xhtml>) to clarify the IESG's responsibility in managing those allocations. When the re-assignment is performed, the contact data for these assignments should be adjusted to reflect the IESG <iesg@ietf.org> as assignee and the IETF Chair <chair@ietf.org> as point of contact. The original assignee and respective contact information should be preserved as a note against the revised assignment data.

To perform the re-assignment, IANA is requested to contact the current Assignees by email with the registered email address to request the transfer. If the provided email address is not valid anymore, IANA is requested to report this to the IESG, and the IESG is requested to perform actions, such as sending requests to the ietf@ietf.org mailing list to determine updated contact information. If these actions do not show success within 4 weeks, the IESG is requested to make a decision about the re-assignment of the port in question.

If the current assignee does not agree to the re-assignment or does not reply within four weeks, IANA is requested to inform the IESG which then is requested to make a decision about the re-assignment of the port in question.

Before the start of this re-assignment process, IANA [will also update/has further updated] the Reference column with the following reference for the listed ports that have a corresponding published RFC that uses this port number, as well as the Assignment Notes column for historic RFCs:

Service Name	Port Number	Transport protocol	Reference	Assignment Notes
systat	11	tcp	<a href="#">RFC866</a>	
systat	11	udp	<a href="#">RFC866</a>	
qotd	17	tcp	<a href="#">RFC865</a>	
qotd	17	udp	<a href="#">RFC865</a>	
msh	18	tcp	<a href="#">RFC1312</a>	
msh	18	udp	<a href="#">RFC1312</a>	
chargen	19	tcp	<a href="#">RFC864</a>	
chargen	19	udp	<a href="#">RFC864</a>	
smtp	25	tcp	<a href="#">RFC5321</a>	



smtp	25	udp	<a href="#">RFC5321</a>		
time	37	tcp	<a href="#">RFC868</a>		
time	37	udp	<a href="#">RFC868</a>		
rap	38	tcp	<a href="#">RFC1476</a>		
rap	38	udp	<a href="#">RFC1476</a>		
rlp	39	tcp	<a href="#">RFC887</a>		
rlp	39	udp	<a href="#">RFC887</a>		
nicname	43	tcp	<a href="#">RFC3912</a>		
nicname	43	udp	<a href="#">RFC3912</a>		
tacacs	49	tcp	<a href="#">RFC1492</a>		
tacacs	49	udp	<a href="#">RFC1492</a>		
domain	53	tcp	<a href="#">RFC1035</a>		
domain	53	udp	<a href="#">RFC1035</a>		
whoispp	63	tcp	<a href="#">RFC1913</a>		
whoispp	63	udp	<a href="#">RFC1913</a>		
bootps	67	tcp	<a href="#">RFC2131</a>		
bootps	67	udp	<a href="#">RFC2131</a>		
bootpc	68	tcp	<a href="#">RFC2131</a>		
bootpc	68	udp	<a href="#">RFC2131</a>		
tftp	69	tcp	<a href="#">RFC1350</a>		
tftp	69	udp	<a href="#">RFC1350</a>		
gopher	70	tcp	<a href="#">RFC1436</a>		
gopher	70	udp	<a href="#">RFC1436</a>		
finger	79	tcp	<a href="#">RFC1288</a>		
finger	79	udp	<a href="#">RFC1288</a>		
www-http	80	tcp	<a href="#">RFC7230</a> ,		
			<a href="#">RFC7540</a>		
www-http	80	udp	<a href="#">RFC7230</a> ,		
			<a href="#">RFC7540</a>		
kerberos	88	tcp	<a href="#">RFC4120</a>		
kerberos	88	udp	<a href="#">RFC4120</a>		
dixie	96	tcp	<a href="#">RFC1249</a>		
dixie	96	udp	<a href="#">RFC1249</a>		
hostname	101	tcp	<a href="#">RFC953</a>	This RFC is	
				historic.	
hostname	101	udp	<a href="#">RFC953</a>	This RFC is	
				historic.	
cso	105	tcp	<a href="#">RFC2378</a>		
cso	105	udp	<a href="#">RFC2378</a>		
rtelnet	107	tcp	<a href="#">RFC818</a>	This RFC is	
				historic.	
rtelnet	107	udp	<a href="#">RFC818</a>	This RFC is	
				historic.	
pop2	109	tcp	<a href="#">RFC937</a>	This RFC is	
				historic.	
pop2	109	udp	<a href="#">RFC937</a>	This RFC is	
				historic.	
pop3	110	tcp	<a href="#">RFC1939</a>		



pop3	110	udp			
sunrpc	111	tcp	<a href="#">RFC1833</a>		
sunrpc	111	udp	<a href="#">RFC1833</a>		
auth	113	tcp	<a href="#">RFC1413</a>		
auth	113	udp	<a href="#">RFC1413</a>		
sftp	115	tcp	<a href="#">RFC913</a>	This RFC is	
				historic.	
sftp	115	udp	<a href="#">RFC913</a>	This RFC is	
				historic.	
cfdpckt	120	tcp	<a href="#">RFC1235</a>		
cfdpckt	120	udp	<a href="#">RFC1235</a>		
pwdgen	129	tcp	<a href="#">RFC972</a>		
pwdgen	129	udp	<a href="#">RFC972</a>		
bftp	152	tcp	<a href="#">RFC1068</a>		
bftp	152	udp	<a href="#">RFC1068</a>		
sgmp	153	tcp	<a href="#">RFC1028</a>	This RFC is	
				historic.	
sgmp	153	udp	<a href="#">RFC1028</a>	This RFC is	
				historic.	
snmp	161	tcp	<a href="#">RFC3430</a>		
snmp	161	udp	<a href="#">RFC3417</a>		
snmptrap	162	tcp	<a href="#">RFC3430</a>		
snmptrap	162	udp	<a href="#">RFC3417</a>		
bgp	179	tcp	<a href="#">RFC4271</a>		
bgp	179	udp	<a href="#">RFC4271</a>		
irc	194	tcp	<a href="#">RFC1459</a>		
irc	194	udp	<a href="#">RFC1459</a>		
smux	199	tcp	<a href="#">RFC1227</a>	This RFC is	
				historic.	
smux	199	udp	<a href="#">RFC1227</a>	This RFC is	
				historic.	
ipx	213	tcp	<a href="#">RFC1234</a>	This RFC is	
				historic.	
ipx	213	upd	<a href="#">RFC1234</a>	This RFC is	
				historic.	
mpp	218	tcp	<a href="#">RFC1204</a>		
mpp	218	udp	<a href="#">RFC1204</a>		
bgmp	264	tcp	<a href="#">RFC3913</a>	This RFC is	
				historic.	
bgmp	264	udp	<a href="#">RFC3913</a>	This RFC is	
				historic.	
pt-tls	271	tcp	<a href="#">RFC6876</a>		
pt-tls	271	udp	<a href="#">RFC6876</a>		
rtsp	322	tcp	<a href="#">RFC7826</a>		
rtsp	322	udp	<a href="#">RFC7826</a>		
odmr	366	tcp	<a href="#">RFC2645</a>		
odmr	366	udp	<a href="#">RFC2645</a>		
aurp	387	tcp	<a href="#">RFC1504</a>		





aurp	387	udp	<a href="#">RFC1504</a>		
ldap	389	tcp	<a href="#">RFC4516</a>		
ldap	389	udp	<a href="#">RFC4516</a>		
svrloc	427	tcp	<a href="#">RFC2608</a>		
svrloc	427	udp	<a href="#">RFC2608</a>		
https	443	tcp	<a href="#">RFC7230</a> ,		
			<a href="#">RFC7540</a>		
https	443	udp	<a href="#">RFC7230</a> ,		
			<a href="#">RFC7540</a>		
kpasswd	464	tcp	<a href="#">RFC3244</a>		
kpasswd	464	udp	<a href="#">RFC3244</a>		
photuris	468	tcp	<a href="#">RFC2522</a>		
photuris	468	udp	<a href="#">RFC2522</a>		
isakmp	500	tcp	<a href="#">RFC7296</a>		
isakmp	500	udp	<a href="#">RFC7296</a>		
syslog	514	tcp	<a href="#">RFC5426</a>		
syslog	514	udp	<a href="#">RFC5426</a>		
printer	515	tcp	<a href="#">RFC1179</a>		
printer	515	udp	<a href="#">RFC1179</a>		
router	520	tcp	<a href="#">RFC2453</a>		
router	520	udp	<a href="#">RFC2453</a>		
ripng	521	tcp	<a href="#">RFC2080</a>		
ripng	521	udp	<a href="#">RFC2080</a>		
rtsp	554	tcp	<a href="#">RFC7826</a>		
rtsp	554	udp	<a href="#">RFC7826</a>		
vemmi	575	tcp	<a href="#">RFC2122</a>		
vemmi	575	udp	<a href="#">RFC2122</a>		
ipp	631	tcp	<a href="#">RFC8010</a>		
ipp	631	udp	<a href="#">RFC8010</a>		
msdp	639	tcp	<a href="#">RFC3618</a>		
msdp	639	udp	<a href="#">RFC3618</a>		
ldp	646	tcp	<a href="#">RFC3036</a>		
ldp	646	udp	<a href="#">RFC3036</a>		
rrp	648	tcp	<a href="#">RFC2832</a>		
rrp	648	udp	<a href="#">RFC2832</a>		
aodv	654	tcp	<a href="#">RFC3561</a>		
aodv	654	udp	<a href="#">RFC3561</a>		
acap	674	tcp	<a href="#">RFC2244</a>		
acap	674	udp	<a href="#">RFC2244</a>		
olsr	698	tcp	<a href="#">RFC3626</a>		
olsr	698	udp	<a href="#">RFC3626</a>		
agentx	705	tcp	<a href="#">RFC2741</a>		
agentx	705	udp	<a href="#">RFC2741</a>		
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As part of this maintenance effort, IANA [will further add/has further added] the following entry in addition to the existing entry for port 441 with the IESG as Assignee and the IETF chair as Contact:



Service Name	Port Number	Transport protocol	Reference	Assignment Notes
rmt	441	tcp	<a href="#">RFC1202</a>	For historical reasons, multiple registrations exist for the same port number. Clients need to have prior knowledge of which service is provided by the server on that port in order to make use of it.

### 3. Security Considerations

This draft instructs IANA to perform actions on the Service Name and Transport Protocol Port Number Registry. It does not change the use of the ports or protocols running on them. Therefore the security of these protocols is not impacted by these changes to the registry.

### 4. References

#### 4.1. Normative References

[RFC6335] Cotton, M., Eggert, L., Touch, J., Westerlund, M., and S. Cheshire, "Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) Procedures for the Management of the Service Name and Transport Protocol Port Number Registry", [BCP 165](#), [RFC 6335](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC6335, August 2011, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6335>>.

#### 4.2. Informative References

[RFC4844] Daigle, L., Ed. and Internet Architecture Board, "The RFC Series and RFC Editor", [RFC 4844](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC4844, July 2007, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc4844>>.

[RFC8126] Cotton, M., Leiba, B., and T. Narten, "Guidelines for Writing an IANA Considerations Section in RFCs", [BCP 26](#), [RFC 8126](#), DOI 10.17487/RFC8126, June 2017, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8126>>.



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