



Upcoming Implementation Work - Consensus Policies

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Expired Registration Recovery Policy

ERRP

- New ICANN Consensus Policy
- Becomes effective 31 August 2013
- Creates minimum communication requirements and makes domain name renewal/redemption uniformly available in certain circumstances
- Purpose – create consistency across registrars in relation to expiration of domain names

Expiration Reminder Notices

- Registrants must be notified two times before domain name expires (Section 2.1.1)
- First reminder must be sent one month before expiry (Section 2.1.1)
- Second reminder must be sent one week before expiry (Section 2.1.1)

Example

- Domain name expires 1 December
- First notice should be sent 1 November (1 December – 30 days)
- Second notice should be sent 25 November (1 December – 7 days)

Expiration Notices Continued

- Must be sent in language of registration agreement (Section 2.1.3)
- Communication method must not require affirmative action from registered name holder (Section 2.1.3)
- Must be sent to the Registrant at Expiration (“RAE”) (registered name holder who is eligible to renew the domain name immediately prior to its expiration) (Section 2.1.1)
- ERRP-prescribed timing is mandatory

One Final Expiration Reminder

If the domain name is not renewed prior to its expiration, one additional expiration notice must be sent within 5 days after the name expires (Section 2.1.2)

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Post-Expiration Renewal

Post-expiration renewal

- Registrars can delete registrations any time after they expire. (Section 2.2.1)
- Another requirement of ERRP is interruption of DNS.
 1. Domain Name Expires
 2. DNS interruption
 3. Deletion

Domains Deleted within 8 Days

- If the registrar deletes the domain name within 8 days of expiration:
- DNS Resolution path must be interrupted from the date of expiration until the date of deletion.

Example

Domain Name deleted within 8 days

- Domain expired on 1 December.
- Domain is deleted on 5 December.
- DNS must be interrupted from 1 December – 5 December.

Domains Deleted 8 or more days after expiration

If the registrar deletes the domain name 8 days or more after expiration:

DNS must be interrupted for at least the last eight days the name is renewable by the registered name holder. (Section 2.2.3)

Domains Deleted 8 or more days after expiration

- The domain expired on 1 December.
- A domain is deleted on 30 December.
- Therefore, the DNS must be interrupted from 22 December – 30 December.

DNS Interruption

- Registration must be renewable by the registered name holder during this time (Section 2.2.5)
- If the registrar directs traffic to a different page during this time, the page must display instructions for renewing the name (Section 2.2.4)
- If the registered name holder renews the name, the registrar must restore the DNS as soon as commercially reasonable (Section 2.2.6)

Redemption Grace Period “RGP”

- All non-sponsored gTLD registries must offer (Section 3.1)
- RGP is the 30 day period following the deletion of a registration, where domain name can be restored.
- Registrars must allow the registered name holder to restore a deleted registration during the Redemption Grace Period if it is offered by the registry. (Section 3.3)

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Notice to Registrants of Fees and Procedures

Fees

- Registrars must make the following fees reasonably available to registrants:
 - Renewal fees
 - Post-expiration renewal fees
 - Redemption/restore fees
- At a minimum, this means:
 - Display fees on website and registration agreement
 - If no website, include in registration agreement
- Registrar must ensure that fees are displayed on reseller's websites. (Section 4.1)

Procedures

- If Registrar uses a website:
- Must include info on how expiration reminder notices will be transmitted (how and to whom)
- Example: Email to registered name holder
- Registration agreements must include notification methods
- Notification methods must be displayed on resellers' websites
- Future educational materials from ICANN posted on website

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Inter-Registrar Transfer Policy

IRTP Working Group Part B

Recommendation 8 Highlights

- More uniform statuses in Whois outputs
- New Policy: Whois Information Status Policy (“WISP”)
- Registrars who display domain name statuses must:
 - Use EPP status codes; and
 - Include link to ICANN webpage
- Requirement that registries include IANA ID in Whois (from IRTP Part C WG rec. 3) will be included in WISP
- Implementation is pending scheduling

IRTP Working Group B

Recommendation 9 Highlights

Registrars must:

- unlock a domain name within 5 days of a registrant's request (if there is no mechanism for the registrant to unlock manually); and
- make information available to the registrant about registrar's practices for locking and unlocking domain names

IRTP Working Group C

Recommendation 1 and 2 Highlights

- Rec 1: new authentication process for change of registrant
- Rec 2: aims to place a 60-day time limit on Forms of Authorization (FOAs) once obtained by registrar
- Update: the Implementation Review Team has been convened
- Timeline: updated policy language is tentatively scheduled to be drafted by the end of 2013 and posted for public comment in early 2014



Thank You

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Questions