Designating a successor operator for the .net registry - Final GNSO report - version 8

Membership
Chairman: Philip Sheppard
Members:
- Commercial and Business Users Constituency: Philip Sheppard
- Non-commercial Users Constituency: Marc Schneiders
- Registrars Constituency: Ross Rader
- gTLD Registries Constituency: Cary Karp
- Intellectual Property Interests Constituency: Lucy Nichols
- ISPCP Constituency: Tony Holmes
- ALAC Liaison to GNSO Council: Thomas Roessler

Members of ICANN Staff on the mailing list:
- The Staff Manager: Barbara Roseman
- ICANN Vice President, Business Operations: Kurt Pritz
- Vice President, Policy Development Support: Paul Verhoef
- General Counsel: John Jeffrey
- Deputy General Counsel: Dan Halloran
- Chief Registry Liaison: Tina Dam

Context
At its meeting in Rome, Italy, on 6 March 2004, ICANN's Board of Directors adopted resolution 04.18 on the dot net Registry Agreement Expiration Date and Initial Procedure for Designating Successor Registry Operator.

"Whereas, Section 5.1 of the .net Registry Agreement entered into between ICANN and Verisign on 25 May 2001 provides that the agreement will expire no later than 30 June 2005 [www.icann.org/tlds/agreements/verisign/registry-agmt-net-25may01.htm]

Whereas, Section 5.2 of the .net Registry Agreement obligates ICANN to adopt an open, transparent procedure for designating a successor Registry Operator by no later than one year prior to the end of the agreement, which would be 30 June 2004;

Resolved, [04.18] that in order to prepare for the designation of a transparent procedure by 30 June 2004, the Board authorizes the President to take steps to initiate the process as specified in Section 5.2 of the .net Registry Agreement for designating a successor operator for the .net registry, including referrals and requests for advice to the GNSO and other relevant committees and organizations as appropriate”.

ICANN VP Policy Development subsequently, 31 March 2004, sent a “request for guidance” to the GNSO council chair. In this comprehensive communication the GNSO Council is requested to issue a “consensus statement defining criteria and conditions to be applied in the selection of a successor registry operator”. In developing the scope of its recommendations, the GNSO should be guided by the example criteria listed in paragraph 5.2.4 (see annex 1). The GNSO Council established a .net subcommittee at its 1 April 2004 meeting. That subcommittee was charged with expediting a recommendation to GNSO Council within the designated timeframe to enable it to provide advice to the Board.
Timescale and outreach

The subcommittee worked by e-mail and held conference calls between April and July 2004. It provided an oral progress reports to the May, June and July meetings of the GNSO Council. For full details see annex 2. Annex 3 provides a record of input received from parties outside of the subcommittee.

This report is supported unanimously by members of the sub-committee.

Dot net and ICANN's mission

It is useful to consider these recommendations against ICANN's mission and relevant core values.

ICANN's basic mission is:
"to coordinate, at the overall level, the global Internet's systems of unique identifiers, and in particular to ensure the stable and secure operation of the Internet's unique identifier systems."

The core values relevant to the .net tender are:

1. Preserving and enhancing the operational stability, reliability, security, and global interoperability of the Internet.

   - this is a core requirement

2. Respecting the creativity, innovation, and flow of information made possible by the Internet by limiting ICANN's activities to those matters within ICANN's mission requiring or significantly benefiting from global coordination.

   - should encourage creativity and innovation

4. Seeking and supporting broad, informed participation reflecting the functional, geographic, and cultural diversity of the Internet at all levels of policy development and decision-making.

   - ensure broad participation in deciding on changes in the .net registry operation.

5. Where feasible and appropriate, depending on market mechanisms to promote and sustain a competitive environment.

   - putting out the operation of the .net registry for tender is itself a market mechanism to get the best result.

6. Introducing and promoting competition in the registration of domain names where practicable and beneficial in the public interest.

The application form

ICANN should ensure the form(s) is(are) comprehensive of the required criteria but also proportional to the need. In other words the complexity of the form and the burden it places on applicants should not go beyond what is necessary to achieve its objective.
The evaluation process
ICANN must ensure that the process is impartial. ICANN should publish criteria for application evaluators to ensure impartiality. ICANN should ensure meaningful transparency throughout the process.

Criteria to be considered
Criteria are divided into absolute and relative criteria. Absolute criteria are thresholds which an applicant is expected to meet. Failure to do so should imply disqualification. Relative criteria become relevant once absolute criteria are met and are proposed as a basis for comparison and evaluation of competing applications. Absolute criteria are listed in no particular order. Relative criteria are listed with weighting with the highest weight at the top of the list.

Absolute criteria

Absolute criteria related to the Targeting
- Dot net should remain un-sponsored.
- Dot net should remain unrestricted.

Absolute criteria related to Continuity
- Grand fathering
  There are a number of organisations and individuals that have made an investment in .net domain names. The cost of migrating to a new domain name is potentially significant. Existing registrants should not be penalised by changes in policy as a result of this process. Existing registrants in .net should be entitled to maintain their registrations on terms materially consistent with their existing contracts under current policy, including the right to transfer a .net domain to another party.

Absolute criteria related to Policy Compliance
- Consensus policies
  In the operation of the .net domain name registry, the registry operator must comply with all consensus policies of ICANN, both existing (UDRP, WHOIS, Deletes, Transfers etc), and any which are developed via the ICANN process in the future.

- Policy development
  Any future .net registry agreement must specify that policy development for .net will take place in an open bottom-up process, which enables input from the full Internet community via ICANN's processes.

- Registrars
  All ICANN-accredited registrars must be allowed to qualify to register names in .net. All registrars that have qualified to operate as .net registrars, must be treated equitably by the registry operator.
Absolute criteria related to stability, security, technical and financial competence

- The .net registry operator should meet or exceed the specifications of the current .net registry contained in the following sections of the current .net registry agreement:
  - appendix C.4, "Nameserver functional specifications";
  - appendix C.5, "Patch, update and upgrade policy";
  - appendix D, "Performance specifications";
  - appendix E, "Service-Level Agreement";
  - appendix O*, "Whois Specification – Public Whois";
  - appendix P*, "Whois Data Specification – Independent Whois Provider";
  - appendix Q*, "Whois Data Specification – ICANN";
  - appendix R, "Data Escrow Specification".

  * reference the .org agreement if a thick registry model is proposed.

- In addition annex 3 contains a reference to documents submitted to the sub-committee including submissions from Neulevel and Verisign Inc. Due account has been taken of the relevant parts of these while maintaining the characteristic broad approach of this report. Should implementation of these broad criteria be required beyond the specifications of the current .net agreement it is recommended that the Board use the expertise of the ICANN SESAC (Security and Stability Advisory Committee) and ICANN staff.

- The entity chosen to operate the .net registry must:
  - be able to demonstrate that they possess the capability to maintain .net registry functions in an efficient and reliable manner,
  - demonstrate disaster recovery capability,
  - show its commitment to a high quality of service for all .net users worldwide,
  - make registration, assistance and other registry services available to ICANN accredited registrars in different time zones and different languages.

- If applicable, applicants should document their plan for migrating .net from the current registry operator with specific attention paid to maintaining existing functional capabilities, performance specifications and protocol interfaces (i.e. registry registrar protocol RRP to extensible registry protocol EPP migration)

- Minimum financial stability should be required to ensure the operator has the means to meet its ambitions and the likelihood of continuity.

Continued /
Relative criteria

1. Relative Criteria related to promotion of competition
   - Maximization of consumer choice. Once an applicant has qualified by meeting baseline stability, technical and financial criteria, positive consideration should be given to ICANN’s mission to improve consumer choice and competition.
   - Pricing and costs. Price is here defined as the registry price (currently $6.00). Once an applicant has qualified by meeting the absolute criteria, preference should be given to proposals offering lower overall costs to the registrar, including the registry price.
   - Preference should be given to migration strategies that minimise costs.
   - Innovation and value. It is possible that applications will offer innovation or new services and hence effect the value proposition. An assessment based on price should be balanced with the value proposition offered. Any proposed innovation or new services:
     o should be described,
     o together with an assessment of the value of them to the effected stakeholders (typically registrants or registrars),
     o and applicants must identify their capability to offer such services based on their prior experience in this area.

2. Relative criteria relating to stability, security, technical and financial competence
   - Consideration should be given to stability based on a plural supply base of suppliers and vendors in order to reduce the impact of any one provider failure.
   - Preference should be given to proposals offering improved transfer and delete systems.
   - Applicants should indicate how their proposed solution compares against the current service (defined as net operator’s monthly reports over the past 12 months), and indicate how they could enhance the service. For example an applicant could provide the mean time to resolution for additions or changes to the .net zone file. Preference should be given to proposals offering enhanced performance.
   - Preference should be given to proposals offering higher reliability for registry provisioning systems.

3. Relative criteria related to existing registry services
   Dot net currently offers registry services such as the Redemption Grace Period, support of internationalized domain names in accordance with the IDN Guidelines www.icann.org/general/idn-guidelines-20jun03.htm, and the pending Wait List...
Service WLS). Applicants should be asked “Does the applicant wish to maintain all registry services existing at the time the Request For Proposals is released?”

- If yes, please provide specifics and demonstrate the technical and legal ability of the registry to maintain existing services.
- If no, please expand on any issues relating to the withdrawal of such services.
Annex 1 § 5.2 of the current .net Registry Agreement

5.2.1 Not later than one year prior to the end of the term of this Agreement, ICANN shall, in accordance with Section 2.1, adopt an open, transparent procedure for designating a successor Registry Operator. The requirement that this procedure be opened one year prior to the end of the Agreement shall be waived in the event that the Agreement is terminated prior to its expiration.

5.2.2 Registry Operator or its assignee shall be eligible to serve as the successor Registry Operator and neither the procedure established in accordance with subsection 5.2.1 nor the fact that Registry Operator is the incumbent shall disadvantage Registry Operator in comparison to other entities seeking to serve as the successor Registry.

5.2.3 If Registry Operator or its assignee is not designated as the successor Registry Operator, Registry Operator or its assignee shall cooperate with ICANN and with the successor Registry Operator in order to facilitate the smooth transition of operation of the registry to successor Registry Operator. Such cooperation shall include the timely transfer to the successor Registry Operator of an electronic copy of the Registry Database and of a full specification of the format of the data.

5.2.4 ICANN shall select as the successor Registry Operator the eligible party that it reasonably determines is best qualified to perform the registry function under terms and conditions developed pursuant to Subsection 4.3 of this Agreement, taking into account all factors relevant to the stability of the Internet, promotion of competition, and maximization of consumer choice, including without limitation: functional capabilities and performance specifications proposed by the eligible party for its operation of the registry, the price at which registry services are proposed to be provided by the party, the relevant experience of the party, and the demonstrated ability of the party to manage domain name or similar databases at the required scale.

5.2.5 In the event that a party other than Registry Operator or its assignee is designated as the successor Registry Operator, Registry Operator shall have the right to challenge the reasonableness of ICANN’s failure to designate Registry Operator or its assignee as the successor Registry Operator pursuant to Section 5.9 below. Any such challenge must be filed within 10 business days following any such designation, and shall be decided on a schedule that will produce a final decision no later than 60 days following any such challenge.
Annex 2 Timetable and outreach

6 March 2004 ICANN's Board of Directors adopted resolution 04.18
31 March 2004 ICANN VP Policy Development sends request to GNSO council chair
1 April 2004 GNSO Council established a .net subcommittee at its meeting
15 April 2004 Subcommittee conference call
4 May 2004 Subcommittee conference call
6 May 2004 Oral progress report to GNSO Council
25 May 2004 Subcommittee conference call
1 June 2004 Subcommittee conference call
28 May - 18 June 2004 20 day public comment period on draft subcommittee report v6

22 June 2004 Subcommittee conference call
25 June 2004 Publish Initial report
25 June - 14 July 2004 20 day public comment period on initial report and request for written input from Constituencies
20 July 2004 Subcommittee meeting at Kuala Lumpur
20 July 2004 Final report submitted to the GNSO council
30 July 2004* GNSO Council votes on report

* estimate

Annex 3 Outreach and documents submitted to the subcommittee

Subcommittee members from each constituency and the At-Large typically consulted with their constituencies or executive committees during the course of the subcommittee’s work as the basis for their contributions. One constituency submitted a formal position paper in advance of the first comment period.

A record of input received is maintained by ICANN on the net-com mail list and comments archive. This input was typically from subcommittee or mail list members.

Specific relevant documents submitted by parties outside the subcommittee and made available to the mail list were:

1. Evaluation and responsibility criteria for the .net TLD – submitted by Chuck Gomes, VeriSign
   http://gnso.icann.org/mailing-lists/archives/net-com/doc00004.doc

2. Comments submitted by Jeff Neuman, Neulevel

3. Position of the GNSO Business Constituency

4. Comments from the Progress and Freedom Foundation - suggestions on treatment of situation with an incumbent operator who is a potential bidder.
   http://forum.icann.org/lists/dotnet-criteria/msg00001.html

5. Comments from Neulevel

6. Comments from VeriSign Inc.
In the second public comment period:
7. Comment from Eric Brunner-Williams
   http://forum.icann.org/lists/dotnet-criteria/msg00006.html
8. Comment from Melbourne IT
   http://forum.icann.org/lists/dotnet-criteria/msg00007.html
9. Comments from the Registry Constituency
   http://forum.icann.org/lists/dotnet-criteria/msg00007.html
10. Comments from Neulevel

During the first public comment period two comments were received on the draft report sent to the comments list but others as above were circulated to the subcommittee list. Multiple notifications to solicit input into both public comment periods were sent to the following ICANN mail lists: the GNSO Council, the GNSO constituency secretariat’s list liaison-6c, the general assembly ga list and the open-to-all announce list.

Certain of the comments referenced above were received after the publication by ICANN of the Final Procedure for Designation of the Subsequent .net Registry Operator. Certain of these comments contain recommendations for the conduct of the RFP and go beyond the remit of this report. It is recommended therefore that they are read in full before the publication of the RFP.