



2013 RAA: Whois Accuracy and RDDS Specification

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Agenda

- Overview of Whois Accuracy: Difference between Validation and Verification
- Whois Accuracy Examples
- Overview of Changes to RDDS (Whois) Output
- New Output Fields and Examples
- SLAS in RDDS Specification
- Q&A (Please submit questions through the Q&A Pod)



Overview of the Whois Accuracy Specification

Whois Accuracy Specification

- Required as of 1 January 2014
- Whois Accuracy Program Spec requires validation and verification of registrant and account holder data
- Deletion or suspension of registrations now explicitly required in cases of:
 - Willful provision of inaccurate / unreliable data (RAA 3.7.7.2)
 - Willful failure to update data promptly (RAA 3.7.7.2)
 - Failure to respond to registrar data accuracy inquiry within 15 days (Section 4 of Whois Accuracy Spec)

Whois Validation

- Registrant & account holder “validation” required within 15 days of:
 - Registration
 - Transfer, or
 - Registrant or account holder data change
- Required fields must be filled (RAA 3.3.1)
- Email addresses format specified (RFC 5322)
- Telephone numbers format specified (ITU-T E.164)
- Postal addresses format specified (UPU S42)
- Cross-field validation (not required until mutual agreement b/w ICANN and WG) (Transition Addendum)

Whois Verification

- Registrant & account holder “verification” required:
 - Within 15 days of registration, transfer, or registrant or account holder data change, email address or telephone number verification is required (1(f) of Whois Accuracy Spec)
 - Within 15 days of bounce or other evidence of inaccuracy – email verification required (4 of Whois Accuracy Spec)
 - Verification process requires affirmative response
 - Non-response by registrant requires either manual verification by registrar or suspension
 - Non-response by account holder requires registrar to perform manual verification only

Exceptions

- Exception:
 - Verification / validation not required if previously performed by registrar on identical data
and
 - Registrar has no reason to believe the data has become inaccurate or invalid
- Example of reason to believe data is inaccurate: inaccuracy complaint or email bounce back

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Whois Accuracy Examples

Example 1

- Registered Name Holder updates its postal address.
- Registrar must:
 - Validate that the postal address is the proper format (Section 1(d) of Whois Accuracy Spec)
- Registrar is not required to:
 - Re-verify the email address or the telephone number (Section 1(f))

Example 2

- Registered Name Holder updates its email address.
- Registrar must:
 - Validate that the email address is the proper format (Section 1(d) of Whois Accuracy Spec)
 - Verify the email address *if* registrar previously verified the email address pursuant to 1(f)(i). If registrar verified this registered name holder through a telephone number 1(f)(ii), registrar does not have to verify the email address. (unless reason to believe it is inaccurate)

Example 3

- Registered Name Holder updates its telephone number.
- Registrar must:
 - Validate that the telephone number is the proper format (Section 1(c) of Whois Accuracy Spec)
 - Verify the telephone number *if* registrar verified tel. numbers pursuant to 1(f)(ii). If registrar verified this registered name holder through an email address 1(f)(i), registrar does not have to verify the telephone number.



Overview of New Requirements per RDDS (“Whois”) Specification

New Whois Requirements

- Requirements in RDDS Specification
- Additional Whois fields required
- Uniform Whois query and output formats
- EPP status values required exclusively
- SLA for Whois service (Section 2.2 of RDDS Spec)
- IPv6 accessibility required
- Port 43 Whois only required for “thin” registries (RAA 3.3.1)

New Whois Fields (1 January 2014)

- Registry Domain ID
- Registrar Abuse Contact Email
- Registrar Abuse Contact Phone
- Domain Status
- Registry Registrant ID
- Registrant Phone
- Registrant Phone Ext
- Registrant Fax
- Registrant Fax Ext
- Registrant Email:
- Registry Admin ID
- Registry Tech ID
- DNSSEC
- Last update of WHOIS database

Output Field Details

- Registry Domain ID – does not change for length of registration
- Registrar Abuse Contact Email and Phone – Registrar discretion, separate from LEA contact in RAA 3.18.2
- Domain Status – EPP status codes
- Registry Registrant ID, Registry Admin ID, Registry Tech ID – may be left blank if not available from registry
- DNSSEC:
 - Two options:
 - DNSSEC: signedDelegation
 - DNSSEC: unsigned

Whois Service Level Agreement

- Section 2 of RDDS Spec
- Maximum monthly downtime: 864 minutes (51% of probes cannot obtain data)
- Maximum Round-trip query time: 4,000ms or 4s (for at least 95% of queries)
- Updates published:
 - Within 1 hour of EPP update to registry (for at least 95% of probes)
- Registrar cannot interfere with or provide preferential access to probes

Proposed Interim Solution

- Whois Field - Domain Status
- Registrar would be required to provide only registrar domain EPP statuses for SLA (to avoid querying registry every 60 minutes)
- Registrar would not be required to provide server-set EPP statuses (e.g., serverHold)
- Registrars who choose not to display all EPP domain statuses would have to include a disclaimer (location and text defined in future advisory)



Thank You

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Questions