EPDP on IDNs Update
Charter Questions A9 and A10

ALAC Team on EPDP on IDNs

CQ A9: Label states

- This CQ refers to the different “states” that an individual label in a IDL set and asks the EPDP to develop a consistent definition of these states.

a9) A given label in an Internationalized Domain Label (IDL) set may be in one of the following non-exhaustive status: delegated, withheld-same-entity, blocked, allocated, rejected. The WG and the SubPro IRT to coordinate and develop a consistent definition of variant label status in the IDL set.

Draft Answer

The EPDP Team agreed to the following:

1. Accept the five label states for variant labels proposed in the Staff Paper as a preliminary agreement.
2. Definition of label states for variant labels should be consistent with the definition of equivalent application states used for the New gTLD Program.

Rationale

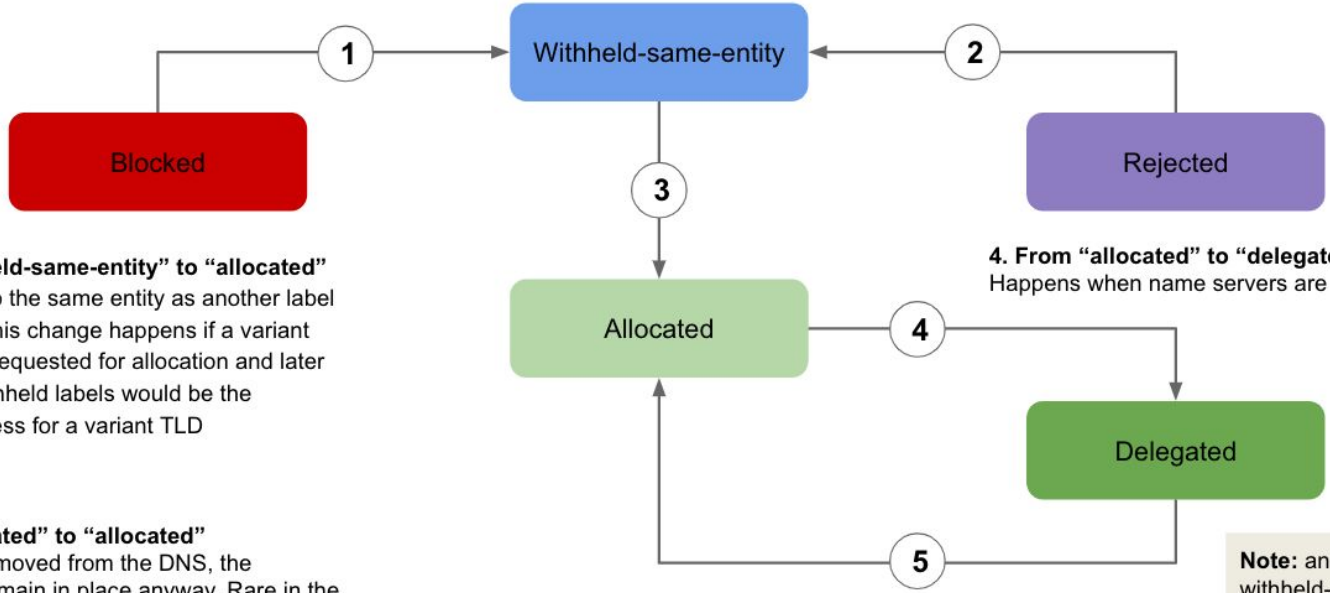
- Label states are useful for tracking across the different stages of the application process, and would be useful for both gTLDS and ccTLDs
- The team needs to first know the different roles that these label states play, in order to better clarify their definitions
- Label states should remain TLD-neutral (i.e, should be applicable to both gTLDS and ccTLDs)
- Some definitional overlap were noted:
  - Label state “Delegated” overlaps with application status “Delegated”
  - Label state “Rejected” fits two different application statuses, “Not Approved” and “Will not Proceed”
- The team recommends consistency in label states

CQ A10: Processes for Label State Transitions

- The CQ asks the question: **What is the procedure to change the label status for individual variant labels?**
- Possible State Transitions include the following:
  - from “withheld-same-entity” to “allocated”: Allocation only to the same entity as another label in the IDL set. This change happens if a variant was not initially requested for allocation and later is. Allocating withheld labels would be the application process for a variant TLD.
  - from “blocked” to “withheld-same-entity”: A later LGR may broaden the available labels in the IDL set. Such possible labels automatically become withheld-same-entity.
  - from “allocated” to “delegated”: Happens when name servers are added. (Not new.)
  - from “delegated” to “allocated”: If a domain is removed from the DNS, the allocation can remain in place anyway. Rare in the root zone, but not new.
  - from “rejected” to “withheld-same-entity”: Every Rejected label is automatically Withheld-same-entity as well. If the Rejected status comes off, the label can be handled as any other Withheld-same-entity label.

1. From “blocked” to “withheld-same-entity”
A later LGR may broaden the available labels in the IDL set. Such possible labels automatically become withheld-same-entity

2. From “rejected” to “withheld-same-entity”
If the Rejected status comes off, the label can be handled as any other Withheld-same-entity label.



3. From “withheld-same-entity” to “allocated”
Allocation only to the same entity as another label in the IDL set. This change happens if a variant was not initially requested for allocation and later is. Allocating withheld labels would be the application process for a variant TLD

4. From “allocated” to “delegated”
Happens when name servers are added

5. From “delegated” to “allocated”
If a domain is removed from the DNS, the allocation can remain in place anyway. Rare in the root zone, but not new.

Note: an allocated or withheld-same-entity label cannot become blocked

Draft Answer

The EPDP Team agreed to the following:

1. Accept the label state transitions proposed in the Staff Paper as a preliminary recommendation.
2. Clarify that the label state transition from “rejected” to “withheld-same-entity” is not automatic, but only happens when the ground for the rejected state is removed.

Rationale

- Since the EPDP team did not discover any additional label states in A9, nor new label state transitions in A10, the team decided to tentatively adopt the Staff Report proposal.