

At-Large Workspace: ISOC Sells PIR

Public Comment Close	Statement Name	Status	Assignee (s)	Call for Comments Open	Call for Comments Close	Vote Open	Vote Close	Date of Submission	Staff Contact and Email	Statement Number
31 January 2020	ISOC Sells PIR	SUBMITTED ALAC Advice 15Y, 0N, 0A	Roberto Gaetano Jonathan Zuck Joanna Kulesza Evan Leibovitch	20 January 2020	30 January 2020	30 January 2020	31 January 2020	31 January 2020	Board Ops Team & At-Large Staff	AL-ALAC-ST-0120-01-00-EN

Hide the information below, please click [here](#) >>

15 April 2020 Update:

Letter from CA Attorney General Becerra to ICANN (citing ALAC Advice)



becerra-to-bott...-15apr20-en.pdf

20 March 2020 Update:

Letter from Maarten Botterman regarding ALAC Advice to the Board on the ISOC/PIR issue:



2020-03-20 Bott...-to-Hilyard.pdf

13 February 2020 Update:

- A [letter](#) from Maarten Botterman to the Chair, Internet Society (ISOC).
- A [letter](#) from Jones Day to Public Interest Registry (PIR).

CLOSED FOR COMMENT: Google Doc for ALAC Advice on ISOC/PIR Issue (Jan 2020)

At-Large workspace created on the topic of ISOC selling PIR to Ethos Capital, after active discussion on the CPWG mailing list.

Related Resources (note: .COM is a separate yet related issue - cross-reference: At-Large Workspace: [Proposed Amendment 3 to the .COM Registry Agreement](#))

Action Items from Single Issue Call on 03 December 2019

NCSG letter on the Internet Governance Project (.org) site 11 December 2019

NCSG requests: "A revised notification procedure in which wholesale price increases of any amount give ORG registrants 6 months to renew their domains for periods of up to 20 years at the pre-existing annual rate. Implementation of this revised notification procedure must be obligatory to both PIR as well as any registrar through which .org domain names are registered and/or renewed."

Justine Chew, APRALO ALAC Member noted: "reminiscent of what was suggested as the third position in the ALAC Statement of May 2019 on the .org RA renewal."

[CircleID article regarding ICANN At-Large 05 January 2020](#)

FINAL VERSION SUBMITTED (IF RATIFIED)

The final version to be submitted, if the draft is ratified, will be placed here by upon completion of the vote.



ALAC Advice to ...INAL 310120.pdf

FINAL DRAFT VERSION TO BE VOTED UPON BY THE ALAC

The final draft version to be voted upon by the ALAC will be placed here before the vote is to begin.



ALAC Advice to ...INAL 310120.pdf

DRAFT SUBMITTED FOR DISCUSSION

The first draft submitted will be placed here before the call for comments begins. The Draft should be preceded by the name of the person submitting the draft and the date/time. If, during the discussion, the draft is revised, the older version(S) should be left in place and the new version along with a header line identifying the drafter and date/time should be placed above the older version(s), separated by a Horizontal Rule (available + Insert More Content control).

CLOSED FOR COMMENT: Google Doc for ALAC Advice on ISOC/PIR Issue (Jan 2020)

AT-LARGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

ALAC Advice to the ICANN Board on ISOC/PIR Issue

The proposed sale of PIR to Ethos Capital has, understandably, created quite a stir, prompting commentary from many perspectives within the ICANN community. As a member of that community, the At-Large generally, and the ALAC specifically, join with others in expressing our frustration with the manner with which the proposed transaction came to light, the complexity and opacity of the transaction and the optics inherent in both the timing and individuals involved. We applaud the efforts by the ICANN Board to clarify and make transparent, as much as possible, the process regarding the deal and to take the time to encourage the best possible result.

However, as the representative of the interests of individual end users of the DNS, the At-Large must focus our commentary and advice on the practical implications of the deal and make recommendations designed to best safeguard the interests of those individual end users. The most significant implications for individual end users are the security of and trust in the .ORG TLD. This suggests that we need to focus less on the characteristics of the eventual registry and more on the characteristics of the eventual registrants of .ORG second level domains and the best place to safeguard the interests of individual end users is in the Registry Agreement.

Approval of the transaction, by the ICANN board, must be conditioned on amendments to the .ORG contract designed to capture, as much as possible, the intentions of the original RFP which awarded the contract to ISOC in the first place and encourage the predominant makeup of the .ORG space to remain the most trusted TLD for non-profit entities and individuals. While disapproval of the transaction by the ICANN Board would be problematic, the Board should be prepared to block the transfer of ownership of the registry on the basis of the public interest, absent significant changes to the .ORG contract because those changes are the only real way to safeguard the long term interests of not only individual end users but nonprofits as well, regardless of the entity to which the registry contract is delegated.

Observations

1. *The ICANN Board has a "reasonable" basis to withhold approval of the sale.*
The original RFP provides explicit expectations about the intended characteristics of a .ORG registry and a requirement to serve the nonprofit community.
2. *The .ORG TLD now has history*
At the time of the original award to ISOC, it was only possible to express intentions for the domain in the most vague terms. There is now a record of activity within the domain to form the basis of more specific public interest requirements for the domain. In addition, the board has recently announced a framework from within which to consider the public interest.

Recommendations

1. *The Registry for .ORG must be organized as either a charitable non-profit (501c(3) in the US) or a "benefit corporation."*
Additionally, the Registry must receive and maintain B Corporation certification.
2. *One-third of the Registry Corporate Board must be representatives of charitable nonprofits.*
The designation of such nonprofits in the US is 501c(3) but a list of similar designations internationally should be generated.
3. *One board member selected by the ALAC*
Ideally, at least one member or small group of members of the corporate board should have the explicit mandate to focus on the overall public interest and specifically the interests of individual end users.
4. *The Registry Corporation must enshrine in its bylaws that the principal focus of the domain is nonprofits and individuals and not commercial interests.*
5. *The Registry Corporation must enshrine in its bylaws a commitment to free speech and a resistance to takedown demands with a political basis.*
6. *The Registry must provide 6 months notice of a change in wholesale price and the option of a 20-year renewal at the current price.*
7. *The Registry Agreement must enshrine PIR prohibited practices such a bulk sales to commercial registrars.*
8. *The Registry Agreement must establish a "DNS Abuse Ceiling"*
The RA should contain both a reference to an ICANN community established definition of DNS Abuse as well as an explicit ceiling in terms of a percentage of of second level domains engaged in DNS Abuse. Failure to address DNS Abuse above this ceiling will constitute an explicit basis for re-delegation of .ORG by ICANN.

The ALAC respectfully submits that .ORG is a special domain that requires unique requirements or enforceable Public interest Commitments (PICs) within the registry agreement. It is only through explicit requirements in the RA that .ORG has the best hope of maintaining the public trust it has largely earned since the original RFP. Maintaining a top level domain devoted primarily to nonprofits and individuals is critical to the internet community and the board should be prepared, however reluctantly, to block the sale of PIR to Ethos Capital, absent substantial changes to the Registry Agreement under which Ethos, or any future entity, must manage the domain.

The ALAC appreciate the opportunity to comment on this process and look forward to further discussions on this historic transaction.