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ICANN's opening brief ("Br.") showed that ICANN is utterly unconnected to this forum and to this dispute. Plaintiffs' opposition ("Opp.") expressly admits that there is no contract between plaintiffs and ICANN, Opp. 6-7, and it offers virtually no meaningful responses to any of ICANN's arguments. Following the Court's suggestion that plaintiffs supplement their filings, plaintiffs filed a supplemental brief ("Supp. Br.") that still fails to show any relevant contacts with Alabama. Because there is no jurisdiction over ICANN, the complaint should be dismissed.

**I. PLAINTIFFS' ASSERTED GROUNDS FOR PERSONAL JURISDICTION OVER ICANN ARE INSUFFICIENT AS A MATTER OF LAW.**

ICANN showed that this Court lacks personal jurisdiction over it. Br. 5-11. Plaintiffs cannot dispute that ICANN has had no meaningful contacts with Alabama; that this case is, at bottom, a contract dispute between plaintiffs and a registrar to which ICANN is not a party; and that ICANN has done nothing purposefully to avail itself of Alabama business opportunities. No case has ever authorized jurisdiction on such facts.

**A. There Is No General Jurisdiction Over ICANN.**

ICANN showed that there is no general jurisdiction over it because nationwide service of process is unavailable in this case, Br. 6-10, and because ICANN lacks the continuous and systematic contacts with Alabama necessary to support general jurisdiction, *id.* at 6-7. Plaintiffs assert—in a single sentence for the first time in their supplemental brief—that nationwide service of process is available here, but beyond that single sentence, plaintiffs do not address, let alone rebut, the arguments that ICANN made in its opening brief that demonstrate otherwise.

1. Nationwide service of process for the RICO claim is unavailable here, and even if it were, it would not provide jurisdiction over any other claims.

Plaintiffs, in their supplemental brief, state for the first time that "RICO provides for nationwide service of process in private suits. 18 U.S.C. § 1965(d)." Supp. Br. at 4. The quoted material in the preceding sentence constitutes the entirety of plaintiffs' "argument" on this point.

This bare statement is insufficient for this Court to find jurisdiction, for two reasons. First, plaintiffs are required to plead jurisdiction in their complaint. *See, e.g., Massey v. Congress Life Ins. Co.*, 116 F.3d 1414, 1418 n.1 (11th Cir. 1997). Plaintiffs' complaint here does not allege that 18 U.S.C. § 1965(d) provides a basis for jurisdiction in this matter, *see* Am. Compl. ¶¶ 1-2, and "a plaintiff cannot amend his complaint by a brief he files in the district court." *Harrell v. United States*, 13 F.3d 232, 236 (7th Cir. 1993). Plaintiffs' amended complaint remains jurisdictionally deficient.

Further, even if a lawyer's argument could supply the basis for personal jurisdiction, "a 'skeletal argument' unsupported by relevant authority or reasoning is viewed as a mere assertion which does not sufficiently raise the issue so as to merit the court's attention." *Donahay v. Palm Beach Tours & Transp., Inc.*, No. 06-61279, 2007 WL 1119206, at \*2 (S.D. Fla. Apr. 16, 2007) (quoting *Diamond v. Chulary*, 811 F. Supp. 1321, 1335 (N.D. Ill. 1993) & citing cases); *NLRB v. McClain of Ga., Inc.*, 138 F.3d 1418, 1422 (11th Cir. 1998) ("Issues raised in a perfunctory manner, without supporting arguments and citation to authorities, are generally deemed to be waived.") Plaintiffs' "argument" in support of nationwide service of process consists of a single conclusory statement, and cannot be deemed sufficient argumentation in support of a ruling finding nationwide jurisdiction here.

Even if plaintiffs had explained how they might amend to cure this deficiency—which plaintiffs do not do—nationwide service of process is not available where a plaintiff's claims are "insubstantial, implausible, or otherwise completely devoid of merit. . . ." *Rogers v. Nacchio*, No. 06-13712, 2007 WL 2002594, at \*1 n.1 (11th Cir. Jul. 12, 2007) (internal quotation marks omitted). ICANN has shown that the Amended Complaint failed to state a RICO claim, and there truly is no possible way that any amendment is going to cure the defects associated with the

RICO claim. Plaintiffs all but acknowledge this problem by offering no meaningful response to ICANN's showing that their RICO claims are fundamentally and irremediably deficient; therefore, the RICO claim cannot support jurisdiction. And, of course, even if plaintiffs' second amended complaint somehow stated a RICO claim against ICANN, personal jurisdiction over the RICO claim would not establish jurisdiction over any other claim. *See, e.g., Seiferth v. Helicopteros Atuneros, Inc.*, 472 F.3d 266, 274-75 (5th Cir. 2006); *Remick v. Manfredy*, 238 F.3d 248, 255-56 (3d Cir. 2001).

2. ICANN has no "continuous and systematic" contact with Alabama.

As stated, plaintiffs' arguments in support of "continuous and systematic" jurisdiction in their opposition to ICANN's Motion to Dismiss are simply wrong, and plaintiffs' supplemental briefing offers no argument other than a bare assertion that such contacts exist. ICANN addresses plaintiffs' arguments in order.

*First*, plaintiffs claim that because ICANN administers the domain name system (the "DNS"), ICANN "has contact with Alabama" whenever anyone in Alabama uses the Internet, Opp. 9—an argument that would apply with equal force to any State, and indeed any nation in the world with comparable jurisdictional rules. Yet, as shown in ICANN's opening brief, the complaint itself acknowledges that ICANN does not administer the operation of the Internet, let alone operate every website on the Internet; instead, ICANN merely coordinates the assignment of domain names by third parties. *See* Br. 3-5, 7. Plaintiffs ignore that courts have uniformly rejected general jurisdiction based upon the operation of Internet websites, even as to businesses that, unlike ICANN, actually do transact business with residents of the forum State through their websites.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> *See, e.g., Revell v. Lidov*, 317 F.3d 467, 471 (5th Cir. 2002) (holding that, "even repeated contacts" with Texas residents through a web site did not qualify as "continuous and

Because ICANN does not “sell” anything or offer to do any business in Alabama, ICANN’s relationship to Alabama citizens’ use of the Internet is far weaker even than those direct operators of web sites and domain name registrars, where general jurisdiction has likewise been denied. Indeed, if plaintiffs’ theory was correct, jurisdiction would be available in every state against any entity that hosts a website, which is not an accurate statement of the law.

*Second*, plaintiffs contend that the domain names they registered “are maintained on computers that are located in Jefferson County, Alabama,” and argue that this should count as 109 contacts with Alabama. Opp. 9. Plaintiffs, however, fail to explain the relevance of this allegation as to ICANN, which does not, and is not alleged to, own or operate those servers, or to have contracted with plaintiffs to register those domain names. *Id.* at 6-7 (conceding absence of contract). Neither the domain name transactions nor their alleged storage on Alabama-based computers constitutes any contact by ICANN with Alabama.

*Third*, plaintiffs assert that there is jurisdiction because Alabama citizens can view ICANN’s web site and send e-mails to ICANN. Opp. 9. But plaintiffs fail to rebut ICANN’s showing that the mere maintenance of a web site, and the ability to receive e-mail, is insufficient to support general jurisdiction. Br. 6-7. Neither of plaintiffs’ cases on this point, Opp. 9, even

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(continued...)

systematic,” as a web site may be “doing business *with* Texas . . . not doing business *in* Texas”) (emphasis in original); *Bird v. Parsons*, 289 F.3d 865, 874 (6th Cir. 2002) (“the fact that [an ICANN-accredited registrar] maintains a website that is accessible to anyone over the Internet is insufficient to justify general jurisdiction,” finding it “significant that . . . registrants initiate the contact with” defendant); see also *Schwarzenegger v. Fred Martin Motor Co.*, 374 F.3d 797, 801 (9th Cir. 2004) (“maint[enance of] an Internet website accessible by anyone capable of using the Internet, including people living in California . . . fall[s] well short of the ‘continuous and systematic’ contacts” needed for general jurisdiction); *ALS Scan, Inc. v. Digital Serv. Consultants, Inc.*, 293 F.3d 707, 715 (4th Cir. 2002) (“We are not prepared at this time to recognize that a State may obtain general jurisdiction over out-of-state persons who regularly and systematically transmit electronic signals into the State via the Internet based solely on those transmissions. Something more would have to be demonstrated.”).



involve general jurisdiction, let alone offer support for the proposition that a party's maintenance of a passive website supports general jurisdiction, and plaintiffs do not explain why they cite them. In short, there is no general jurisdiction over ICANN in Alabama.

**B. There is No Specific Jurisdiction.**

1. Plaintiffs' Amended Complaint fails to establish specific jurisdiction.

ICANN showed that there is no specific jurisdiction because there are no jurisdictionally-relevant contacts between ICANN and Alabama, and because ICANN did not purposefully avail itself of doing business in Alabama. Br. 10-11. Plaintiffs' responses are unavailing. The first argument is that ICANN entered into contracts with eNom and RegisterFly, accrediting them to be Internet domain name registrars, and that eNom and RegisterFly used the accreditation to provide domain registration services to Alabama citizens, including plaintiffs. Opp. 6. Plaintiffs, however, concede that these "contract[s]. . . occurred outside of Alabama and Defendant ICANN did not enter into a direct contract with Plaintiffs." *Id.* at 6-7.

Plaintiffs cite only one case in support of this argument, *World-Wide Volkswagen Corp. v. Woodson*, 444 U.S. 286 (1980), and argue that "there is no reason why the services and products offered by Defendants, including ICANN, should be treated any differently than the product in *World-Wide*." Opp. 7. Yet, the *World-Wide* Court *rejected* personal jurisdiction over a New-York-based automobile distributor that had sold products to a New York retail dealer. 444 U.S. at 288-89. The dealer had sold an automobile to the plaintiffs in New York, who subsequently claimed injury in Oklahoma after driving there. *Id.* at 288. The Supreme Court rejected the argument that jurisdiction could be imposed because the distributor should reasonably have foreseen that some of its products would end up in Oklahoma, and held, to the contrary, that a "mere likelihood that a product will find its way into the forum State" was insufficient for personal jurisdiction. *Id.* at 297. Rather, it held that a corporation must take some additional

action to “purposefully avail[] itself of the privilege of conducting activities within the forum State” to be subject to suit there. *Id.* (internal quotation marks omitted). In making this ruling, the Court emphasized that “financial benefits accruing to the defendant from a collateral relation to the forum State will not support jurisdiction if they do not stem from a constitutionally cognizable contact with that State.” *Id.* at 299.

As plaintiffs themselves admit, Opp. 7, they make the same argument as did the *World-Wide* plaintiffs, which the Supreme Court rejected. Indeed, the contacts between ICANN and plaintiffs are even more attenuated than in *World-Wide*. ICANN did not sell a product that happened to end up in Alabama or sell a service that reached Alabama customers; rather, it contracted with independent, third-party domain name registrars who, in turn, provided services to customers, placing domain names on third-party-operated TLD registries. *See* Am. Compl. ¶¶ 20-22. Any general awareness by ICANN that Alabama residents would contract with these third-parties is even further removed from purposeful availment than the sale of a product that moved to the forum State, like that rejected as insufficient in *World-Wide*. Nor, under that case, can ICANN be subject to personal jurisdiction based upon any indirect financial benefit from Alabama residents. Under plaintiffs’ own authority, as well as the numerous cases cited by ICANN that plaintiffs ignore, there can be no specific jurisdiction finding in this case.

Plaintiffs next argue that “the e-mail Plaintiffs received from [ICANN] and other communications” form the basis of intentional torts against plaintiffs, satisfying personal jurisdiction. Opp. 7. Yet, plaintiffs offer no support for this bald assertion, which is demonstrably false. Plaintiffs identify no misrepresentations in the e-mail, either in the complaint or in their brief. Nor do they offer any other rationale tying the e-mail to any of its claims. And they fail to respond to ICANN’s showing that, even if that e-mail had been alleged

to contain any misrepresentations, it would still not have established jurisdiction, because it was written in response to an inquiry unilaterally initiated by Mr. Moore himself. *See Sun Bank, N.A. v. E.F. Hutton & Co.*, 926 F.2d 1030 (11th Cir. 1991) (discussed at Br. 10-11). Thus, despite the fact that the plaintiffs (or any Internet user) may choose to send e-mail to ICANN, they cannot “manufacture” jurisdiction by sending that entity an e-mail that solicits a response. *See id.*

Plaintiffs’ vague allusions to “other communications” by ICANN, Opp. 7, are inadequate, because no such communications are identified in the brief, let alone the complaint. A vague reference to unspecified “other communications,” unsupported by factual allegations, cannot establish a *prima facie* case of personal jurisdiction. *See Madara v. Hall*, 916 F.2d 1510, 1514 (11th Cir. 1990); *Gen. Elec. Credit Corp. v. Scott’s Furniture Warehouse Showroom, Inc.*, 699 F. Supp. 907, 910 (N.D. Ga. 1988) (rejecting “conclusory, unsupported statements” as insufficient to support personal jurisdiction).

2. Plaintiffs’ supplemental facts merely reinforce the absence of jurisdiction.

Plaintiffs’ supplemental briefing identifies some additional facts, Supp. Br. ¶¶ 1-9, but plaintiffs fail to explain how these facts support personal jurisdiction over ICANN. *See* Supp. Br. at 3 (baldly asserting that this Court has specific personal jurisdiction over ICANN). Any argument for specific jurisdiction based on these facts must therefore be deemed as waived. *See Donahay*, 2007 WL 1119206, at \*2; *McClain of Ga.*, 138 F.3d at 1422. In any event, any such arguments would be futile.

*First*, plaintiffs submit over a hundred pages of often duplicative and irrelevant e-mails sent by Mr. Moore to numerous other parties, including ICANN. Supp. Br. Exs. 6-51. As noted, however, plaintiffs’ act of sending e-mail *from* Alabama does not subject ICANN to personal jurisdiction *in* Alabama. These letters add nothing to the jurisdictional inquiry.

*Second*, plaintiffs state that they entered into agreements that “required them to submit to ICANN’s Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy” (“UDRP”) and other policies. Supp. Br. ¶¶ 1, 7-8. Plaintiffs fail to provide a copy of those agreements in their evidentiary submission, but they refer to a clause in the standard accreditation agreement which simply states:

3.8 Domain-Name Dispute Resolution. During the Term of this Agreement, Registrar shall have in place a policy and procedures for resolution of disputes concerning Registered Names. Until different policies and procedures are established by ICANN under Section 4, Registrar shall comply with the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy identified on ICANN’s website ([www.icann.org/general/consensus-policies.htm](http://www.icann.org/general/consensus-policies.htm)).

Ex. A ¶ 3.8. But the mere fact that ICANN created, several years ago, a policy that the registrars agreed to adopt does not subject ICANN to jurisdiction every time a registrar enters into a separate contract with a domain name registrant that refers to that policy. ICANN did not contract with plaintiffs, Opp. 6-7, and had no control over where, or with whom, the registrars would choose to do business. ICANN did not “purposefully avail” itself of the privilege of doing business in Alabama simply because a third-party registrar did business there. *See World-Wide*, 444 U.S. at 297; *Rank v. Hamm*, No. 2:04-0997, 2007 WL 894565, at \*12 (S.D. W. Va. Mar. 21, 2007) (holding that “adoption of a nationwide policy does not of itself result in [the policy creator’s] purposefully directing personal activities toward West Virginia,” where that policy was implemented by third-parties within the State).

In any event, even if the application of the policy through third-party contracts could somehow be considered a “contact” by ICANN with Alabama, this suit does not arise under the UDRP and is not related to it. Plaintiffs state that they “participated in Defendant ICANN’s [UDRP] regarding one of the names that was taken from them” and that “ICANN considered the merits of plaintiffs’ complaint and rendered a decision with regard to the complaint.” Supp. Br. ¶ 9. The cited exhibits show that both claims are utterly false.

Plaintiffs' Exhibit 53, purportedly documenting their "participation" in the UDRP, is merely an e-mail from Plaintiff Moore to *eNom*, copying "icann@icann.org." It does not document any participation in the UDRP. Exhibit 54, purportedly ICANN's merits "decision" of plaintiffs' dispute, is simply a copy of the e-mail from ICANN's Tim Cole that had been previously referenced in the Amended Complaint. To call Mr. Cole's e-mail a "decision" under the UDRP is absurd: (1) it does not mention the UDRP; (2) it does not appear to refer to the e-mail in Exhibit 53, nor is it written in response to that e-mail;<sup>2</sup> (3) it does not purport to be a judgment or legal decision; and (4) it expressly disclaims that it is taking sides in Moore's dispute by stating that "we are not suggesting that your concerns are unfounded, they just do not fit within our scope of authority."

Further, the UDRP<sup>3</sup> shows that ICANN has *no part* in deciding UDRP disputes, *see* Ex. B ¶ 4.h (noting ICANN non-participation); rather, the UDRP calls for a "mandatory administrative proceeding . . . conducted before one of the administrative-dispute-resolution service providers listed at [www.icann.org/udrp/approved-providers.htm](http://www.icann.org/udrp/approved-providers.htm)," such as the World Intellectual Property Organization or the National Arbitration Forum. *See id.* ¶ 4; Ex. C. As such, ICANN need have no contact with any party when someone follows the UDRP; the dispute resolution providers issue their decision, and ICANN is not a party to the dispute and has no role in enforcing the resolution.

*Third*, and finally, plaintiffs now argue that "any time an Alabama citizen registers a name, Defendant ICANN receives a fee." Supp. Br. ¶ 1. For support, plaintiffs cite the

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<sup>2</sup> Note that Exhibit 54 refers to an "inquiry that you have sent to *numerous people* at ICANN," (emphasis added) whereas Exhibit 53 was copied only to a single address at ICANN.

<sup>3</sup> The Court may "consider the full text of documents referenced in or central to, the allegations of the Complaint." *Bickley v. Caremark Rx, Inc.*, 361 F. Supp. 2d 1317, 1323 n.5 (N.D. Ala. 2004) (citing cases), *aff'd*, 461 F.3d 1325 (11th Cir. 2006).

registrar's contractual obligation to pay fees to VeriSign (Supp. Br. Ex. 1 ¶ 5.3); Verisign's obligation, under the .com Registry agreement, to pay ICANN fees (Supp. Br. Ex. 2 ¶ 7.B); and a contractual term setting forth the price that VeriSign may charge "ICANN-accredited registrars" (Supp. Br. Ex. 2 ¶ 22.A). None of these contractual provisions discuss fees that may be charged to domain name registrants like plaintiffs, and certainly do not show that plaintiffs paid any fee directly to ICANN. Further, even if fees paid by VeriSign and the registrars indirectly result from fees paid to them by registrants, plaintiffs have not shown (and cannot show) that any claims in this case arose out of such receipts. In any event, any such indirect financial benefits that ICANN might accrue through the registrar's business dealings with Alabama are legally insufficient to subject ICANN to jurisdiction in Alabama. *See World-Wide*, 444 U.S. at 299. And, even assuming a fee is ultimately paid to ICANN, a finding of "specific jurisdiction" over ICANN by virtue of a party's registration of a single domain name, would result in jurisdiction over ICANN in every court in the world, regardless whether ICANN had any role whatsoever in the dispute. This is absurd, and has no support in the law. In view of the fact that ICANN clearly had no role in plaintiffs' controversy, there is no basis here to depart from the normal court rules that limit jurisdiction associated with the provision of an Internet website.

### **CONCLUSION**

For the foregoing reasons, and those in ICANN's opening brief, the complaint should be dismissed for lack of personal jurisdiction.

Dated: September 28, 2007

Respectfully submitted,

s/ Will Hill Tankersley

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## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on September 28, 2007, I electronically filed the foregoing, Defendant Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers' Reply in Support of its Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(2), with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system which will send notification of such filing to the following:

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This 28th day of September, 2007.

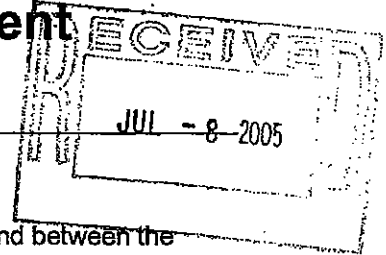
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**EX. A**



## Registrar Accreditation Agreement



This REGISTRAR ACCREDITATION AGREEMENT ("Agreement") is by and between the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers ("ICANN"), a California non-profit, public benefit corporation, and eNom, Inc., a Nevada corporation ("Registrar"), and shall be deemed made on 25 June 2005 at Los Angeles, California, USA.

**1 DEFINITIONS.** For purposes of this Agreement, the following definitions shall apply:

- 1.1 "Accredit" means to identify and set minimum standards for the performance of registration functions, to recognize persons or entities meeting those standards, and to enter into an accreditation agreement that sets forth the rules and procedures applicable to the provision of Registrar Services.
- 1.2 "DNS" refers to the Internet domain-name system.
- 1.3 The "Effective Date" is 25 June 2005.
- 1.4 The "Expiration Date" is 24 June 2010.
- 1.5 "ICANN" refers to the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, a party to this Agreement.
- 1.6 "Personal Data" refers to data about any identified or identifiable natural person.
- 1.7 "Registered Name" refers to a domain name within the domain of a TLD that is the subject of an appendix to this Agreement, whether consisting of two or more (e.g., john.smith.name) levels, about which a TLD Registry Operator (or an affiliate engaged in providing Registry Services) maintains data in a Registry Database, arranges for such maintenance, or derives revenue from such maintenance. A name in a Registry Database may be a Registered Name even though it does not appear in a zone file (e.g., a registered but inactive name).
- 1.8 "Registered Name Holder" means the holder of a Registered Name.
- 1.9 The word "Registrar," when appearing with an initial capital letter, refers to eNom, Inc., a party to this Agreement.
- 1.10 The word "registrar," when appearing without an initial capital letter, refers to a person or entity that contracts with Registered Name Holders and with a Registry Operator and collects registration data about the Registered Name Holders and submits registration information for entry in the Registry Database.
- 1.11 "Registrar Services" means services provided by a registrar in connection with a TLD as to which it has an agreement with the TLD's Registry Operator, and includes contracting with Registered Name Holders, collecting registration data

about the Registered Name Holders, and submitting registration information for entry in the Registry Database.

- 1.12 "Registry Data" means all Registry Database data maintained in electronic form, and shall include TLD Zone-File Data, all data used to provide Registry Services and submitted by registrars in electronic form, and all other data used to provide Registry Services concerning particular domain name registrations or nameservers maintained in electronic form in a Registry Database.
- 1.13 "Registry Database" means a database comprised of data about one or more DNS domain names within the domain of a registry that is used to generate either DNS resource records that are published authoritatively or responses to domain-name availability lookup requests or Whois queries, for some or all of those names.
- 1.14 A "Registry Operator" is the person or entity then responsible, in accordance with an agreement between ICANN (or its assignee) and that person or entity (those persons or entities) or, if that agreement is terminated or expires, in accordance with an agreement between the US Government and that person or entity (those persons or entities), for providing Registry Services for a specific TLD.
- 1.15 "Registry Services," with respect to a particular TLD, shall have the meaning defined in the agreement between ICANN and the Registry Operator for that TLD.
- 1.16 A Registered Name is "sponsored" by the registrar that placed the record associated with that registration into the registry. Sponsorship of a registration may be changed at the express direction of the Registered Name Holder or, in the event a registrar loses accreditation, in accordance with then-current ICANN specifications and policies.
- 1.17 "Term of this Agreement" begins on the Effective Date and continues to the earlier of (a) the Expiration Date, or (b) termination of this Agreement.
- 1.18 A "TLD" is a top-level domain of the DNS.
- 1.19 "TLD Zone-File Data" means all data contained in a DNS zone file for the registry, or for any subdomain for which Registry Services are provided and that contains Registered Names, as provided to nameservers on the Internet.

## 2 ICANN OBLIGATIONS.

- 2.1 Accreditation. During the Term of this Agreement, Registrar is hereby accredited by ICANN to act as a registrar (including to insert and renew registration of Registered Names in the Registry Database) for the TLD(s) that are the subject of appendices to this Agreement according to Subsection 5.5.
- 2.2 Registrar Use of ICANN Name and Website. ICANN hereby grants to Registrar a non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free license during the Term of this Agreement (a) to state that it is accredited by ICANN as a registrar for each TLD that is the subject of an appendix to this Agreement and (b) to link to pages and documents within the ICANN web site. No other use of ICANN's name or

website is licensed hereby. This license may not be assigned or sublicensed by Registrar.

2.3 General Obligations of ICANN. With respect to all matters that impact the rights, obligations, or role of Registrar, ICANN shall during the Term of this Agreement:

- 2.3.1 exercise its responsibilities in an open and transparent manner;
- 2.3.2 not unreasonably restrain competition and, to the extent feasible, promote and encourage robust competition;
- 2.3.3 not apply standards, policies, procedures or practices arbitrarily, unjustifiably, or inequitably and not single out Registrar for disparate treatment unless justified by substantial and reasonable cause; and
- 2.3.4 ensure, through its reconsideration and independent review policies, adequate appeal procedures for Registrar, to the extent it is adversely affected by ICANN standards, policies, procedures or practices.

### 3 REGISTRAR OBLIGATIONS.

3.1 Obligations to Provide Registrar Services. During the Term of this Agreement, Registrar agrees that it will operate as a registrar for each TLD for which it is accredited by ICANN in accordance with this Agreement.

3.2 Submission of Registered Name Holder Data to Registry. During the Term of this Agreement:

3.2.1 As part of its registration of Registered Names in a TLD as to which it is accredited, Registrar shall submit to, or shall place in the Registry Database operated by, the Registry Operator for the TLD the following data elements:

- 3.2.1.1 The name of the Registered Name being registered;
- 3.2.1.2 The IP addresses of the primary nameserver and secondary nameserver(s) for the Registered Name;
- 3.2.1.3 The corresponding names of those nameservers;
- 3.2.1.4 Unless automatically generated by the registry system, the identity of the Registrar;
- 3.2.1.5 Unless automatically generated by the registry system, the expiration date of the registration; and
- 3.2.1.6 Any other data the Registry Operator requires be submitted to it.

The appendix to this Agreement for a particular TLD may state substitute language for Subsections 3.2.1.1 through 3.2.1.6 as applicable to that TLD; in that event the substitute language shall

replace and supersede Subsections 3.2.1.1 through 3.2.1.6 stated above for all purposes under this Agreement but only with respect to that particular TLD.

3.2.2 Within five (5) business days after receiving any updates from the Registered Name Holder to the data elements listed in Subsections 3.2.1.2, 3.1.2.3, and 3.2.1.6 for any Registered Name Registrar sponsors, Registrar shall submit the updated data elements to, or shall place those elements in the Registry Database operated by the Registry Operator.

3.2.3 In order to allow reconstitution of the Registry Database in the event of an otherwise unrecoverable technical failure or a change in the designated Registry Operator, within ten days of any such request by ICANN, Registrar shall submit an electronic database containing the data elements listed in Subsections 3.2.1.1 through 3.2.1.6 for all active records in the registry sponsored by Registrar, in a format specified by ICANN, to the Registry Operator for the appropriate TLD.

3.3 Public Access to Data on Registered Names. During the Term of this Agreement:

3.3.1 At its expense, Registrar shall provide an interactive web page and a port 43 Whois service providing free public query-based access to up-to-date (i.e., updated at least daily) data concerning all active Registered Names sponsored by Registrar for each TLD for which it is accredited. The data accessible shall consist of elements that are designated from time to time according to an ICANN adopted specification or policy. Until ICANN otherwise specifies by means of an ICANN adopted specification or policy, this data shall consist of the following elements as contained in Registrar's database:

3.3.1.1 The name of the Registered Name;

3.3.1.2 The names of the primary nameserver and secondary nameserver(s) for the Registered Name;

3.3.1.3 The identity of Registrar (which may be provided through Registrar's website);

3.3.1.4 The original creation date of the registration;

3.3.1.5 The expiration date of the registration;

3.3.1.6 The name and postal address of the Registered Name Holder;

3.3.1.7 The name, postal address, e-mail address, voice telephone number, and (where available) fax number of the technical contact for the Registered Name; and

3.3.1.8 The name, postal address, e-mail address, voice telephone number, and (where available) fax number of the administrative contact for the Registered Name.

The appendix to this Agreement for a particular TLD may state substitute language for Subsections 3.3.1.1 through 3.3.1.8 as applicable to that TLD; in that event the substitute language shall replace and supersede Subsections 3.3.1.1 through 3.3.1.8 stated above for all purposes under this Agreement but only with respect to that particular TLD.

- 3.3.2 Upon receiving any updates to the data elements listed in Subsections 3.3.1.2, 3.3.1.3, and 3.3.1.5 through 3.3.1.8 from the Registered Name Holder, Registrar shall promptly update its database used to provide the public access described in Subsection 3.3.1.
- 3.3.3 Registrar may subcontract its obligation to provide the public access described in Subsection 3.3.1 and the updating described in Subsection 3.3.2, provided that Registrar shall remain fully responsible for the proper provision of the access and updating.
- 3.3.4 Registrar shall abide by any ICANN specification or policy established as a Consensus Policy according to Section 4 that requires registrars to cooperatively implement a distributed capability that provides query-based Whois search functionality across all registrars. If the Whois service implemented by registrars does not in a reasonable time provide reasonably robust, reliable, and convenient access to accurate and up-to-date data, the Registrar shall abide by any ICANN specification or policy established as a Consensus Policy according to Section 4 requiring Registrar, if reasonably determined by ICANN to be necessary (considering such possibilities as remedial action by specific registrars), to supply data from Registrar's database to facilitate the development of a centralized Whois database for the purpose of providing comprehensive Registrar Whois search capability.
- 3.3.5 In providing query-based public access to registration data as required by Subsections 3.3.1 and 3.3.4, Registrar shall not impose terms and conditions on use of the data provided, except as permitted by policy established by ICANN. Unless and until ICANN establishes a different policy according to Section 4, Registrar shall permit use of data it provides in response to queries for any lawful purposes except to: (a) allow, enable, or otherwise support the transmission by e-mail, telephone, or facsimile of mass, unsolicited, commercial advertising or solicitations to entities other than the data recipient's own existing customers; or (b) enable high volume, automated, electronic processes that send queries or data to the systems of any Registry Operator or ICANN-Accredited registrar, except as reasonably necessary to register domain names or modify existing registrations.

- 3.3.6 In addition, Registrar shall provide third-party bulk access to the data subject to public access under Subsection 3.3.1 under the following terms and conditions:
- 3.3.6.1 Registrar shall make a complete electronic copy of the data available at least one time per week for download by third parties who have entered into a bulk access agreement with Registrar.
  - 3.3.6.2 Registrar may charge an annual fee, not to exceed US\$10,000, for such bulk access to the data.
  - 3.3.6.3 Registrar's access agreement shall require the third party to agree not to use the data to allow, enable, or otherwise support the transmission by e-mail, telephone, or facsimile of mass, unsolicited, commercial advertising or solicitations to entities other than such third party's own existing customers.
  - 3.3.6.4 Registrar's access agreement shall require the third party to agree not to use the data to enable high-volume, automated, electronic processes that send queries or data to the systems of any Registry Operator or ICANN-Accredited registrar, except as reasonably necessary to register domain names or modify existing registrations.
  - 3.3.6.5 Registrar's access agreement may require the third party to agree not to sell or redistribute the data except insofar as it has been incorporated by the third party into a value-added product or service that does not permit the extraction of a substantial portion of the bulk data from the value-added product or service for use by other parties.
  - 3.3.6.6 Registrar may enable Registered Name Holders who are individuals to elect not to have Personal Data concerning their registrations available for bulk access for marketing purposes based on Registrar's "Opt-Out" policy, and if Registrar has such a policy, Registrar shall require the third party to abide by the terms of that Opt-Out policy; provided, however, that Registrar may not use such data subject to opt-out for marketing purposes in its own value-added product or service.
- 3.3.7 Registrar's obligations under Subsection 3.3.6 shall remain in effect until the earlier of (a) replacement of this policy with a different ICANN policy, established according to Section 4, governing bulk access to the data subject to public access under Subsection 3.3.1, or (b) demonstration, to the satisfaction of the United States Department of Commerce, that no individual or entity is able to exercise market

power with respect to registrations or with respect to registration data used for development of value-added products and services by third parties.

- 3.3.8 To comply with applicable statutes and regulations and for other reasons, ICANN may from time to time adopt policies and specifications establishing limits (a) on the Personal Data concerning Registered Names that Registrar may make available to the public through a public-access service described in this Subsection 3.3 and (b) on the manner in which Registrar may make such data available. In the event ICANN adopts any such policy, Registrar shall abide by it.

3.4 Retention of Registered Name Holder and Registration Data.

- 3.4.1 During the Term of this Agreement, Registrar shall maintain its own electronic database, as updated from time to time, containing data for each active Registered Name sponsored by it within each TLD for which it is accredited. The data for each such registration shall include the elements listed in Subsections 3.3.1.1 through 3.3.1.8; the name and (where available) postal address, e-mail address, voice telephone number, and fax number of the billing contact; and any other Registry Data that Registrar has submitted to the Registry Operator or placed in the Registry Database under Subsection 3.2.

- 3.4.2 During the Term of this Agreement and for three years thereafter, Registrar (itself or by its agent(s)) shall maintain the following records relating to its dealings with the Registry Operator(s) and Registered Name Holders:

- 3.4.2.1 In electronic form, the submission date and time, and the content, of all registration data (including updates) submitted in electronic form to the Registry Operator(s);
- 3.4.2.2 In electronic, paper, or microfilm form, all written communications constituting registration applications, confirmations, modifications, or terminations and related correspondence with Registered Name Holders, including registration contracts; and
- 3.4.2.3 In electronic form, records of the accounts of all Registered Name Holders with Registrar, including dates and amounts of all payments and refunds.

- 3.4.3 During the Term of this Agreement and for three years thereafter, Registrar shall make these records available for inspection and copying by ICANN upon reasonable notice. ICANN shall not disclose the content of such records except as expressly permitted by an ICANN specification or policy.



- 3.5 Rights in Data. Registrar disclaims all rights to exclusive ownership or use of the data elements listed in Subsections 3.2.1.1 through 3.2.1.3 for all Registered Names submitted by Registrar to the Registry Database for, or sponsored by Registrar in, each TLD for which it is accredited. Registrar does not disclaim rights in the data elements listed in Subsections 3.2.1.4 through 3.2.1.6 and Subsections 3.3.1.3 through 3.3.1.8 concerning active Registered Names sponsored by it in each TLD for which it is accredited, and agrees to grant non-exclusive, irrevocable, royalty-free licenses to make use of and disclose the data elements listed in Subsections 3.2.1.4 through 3.2.1.6 and 3.3.1.3 through 3.3.1.8 for the purpose of providing a service or services (such as a Whois service under Subsection 3.3.4) providing interactive, query-based public access. Upon a change in sponsorship from Registrar of any Registered Name in a TLD for which it is accredited, Registrar acknowledges that the registrar gaining sponsorship shall have the rights of an owner to the data elements listed in Subsections 3.2.1.4 through 3.2.1.6 and 3.3.1.3 through 3.3.1.8 concerning that Registered Name, with Registrar also retaining the rights of an owner in that data. Nothing in this Subsection prohibits Registrar from (1) restricting bulk public access to data elements in a manner consistent with this Agreement and any ICANN specifications or policies or (2) transferring rights it claims in data elements subject to the provisions of this Subsection.
- 3.6 Data Escrow. During the Term of this Agreement, on a schedule, under the terms, and in the format specified by ICANN, Registrar shall submit an electronic copy of the database described in Subsection 3.4.1 to ICANN or, at Registrar's election and at its expense, to a reputable escrow agent mutually approved by Registrar and ICANN, such approval also not to be unreasonably withheld by either party. The data shall be held under an agreement among Registrar, ICANN, and the escrow agent (if any) providing that (1) the data shall be received and held in escrow, with no use other than verification that the deposited data is complete, consistent, and in proper format, until released to ICANN; (2) the data shall be released from escrow upon expiration without renewal or termination of this Agreement; and (3) ICANN's rights under the escrow agreement shall be assigned with any assignment of this Agreement. The escrow shall provide that in the event the escrow is released under this Subsection, ICANN (or its assignee) shall have a non-exclusive, irrevocable, royalty-free license to exercise (only for transitional purposes) or have exercised all rights necessary to provide Registrar Services.
- 3.7 Business Dealings. Including with Registered Name Holders.
- 3.7.1 In the event ICANN adopts a specification or policy, supported by a consensus of ICANN-Accredited registrars, establishing or approving a Code of Conduct for ICANN-Accredited registrars, Registrar shall abide by that Code.
- 3.7.2 Registrar shall abide by applicable laws and governmental regulations.
- 3.7.3 Registrar shall not represent to any actual or potential Registered Name Holder that Registrar enjoys access to a registry for which

Registrar is Accredited that is superior to that of any other registrar Accredited for that registry.

- 3.7.4 Registrar shall not activate any Registered Name unless and until it is satisfied that it has received a reasonable assurance of payment of its registration fee. For this purpose, a charge to a credit card, general commercial terms extended to creditworthy customers, or other mechanism providing a similar level of assurance of payment shall be sufficient, provided that the obligation to pay becomes final and non-revocable by the Registered Name Holder upon activation of the registration.
- 3.7.5 Registrar shall register Registered Names to Registered Name Holders only for fixed periods. At the conclusion of the registration period, failure by or on behalf of the Registered Name Holder to pay a renewal fee within the time specified in a second notice or reminder shall, in the absence of extenuating circumstances, result in cancellation of the registration. In the event that ICANN adopts a specification or policy concerning procedures for handling expiration of registrations, Registrar shall abide by that specification or policy.
- 3.7.6 Registrar shall not insert or renew any Registered Name in any registry for which Registrar is accredited by ICANN in a manner contrary to an ICANN policy stating a list or specification of excluded Registered Names that is in effect at the time of insertion or renewal.
- 3.7.7 Registrar shall require all Registered Name Holders to enter into an electronic or paper registration agreement with Registrar including at least the following provisions:
  - 3.7.7.1 The Registered Name Holder shall provide to Registrar accurate and reliable contact details and promptly correct and update them during the term of the Registered Name registration, including: the full name, postal address, e-mail address, voice telephone number, and fax number if available of the Registered Name Holder; name of authorized person for contact purposes in the case of an Registered Name Holder that is an organization, association, or corporation; and the data elements listed in Subsections 3.3.1.2, 3.3.1.7 and 3.3.1.8.
  - 3.7.7.2 A Registered Name Holder's willful provision of inaccurate or unreliable information, its willful failure promptly to update information provided to Registrar, or its failure to respond for over fifteen calendar days to inquiries by Registrar concerning the accuracy of contact details associated with the Registered Name Holder's registration shall constitute a material breach of the Registered Name

Holder-registrar contract and be a basis for cancellation of the Registered Name registration.

- 3.7.7.3 Any Registered Name Holder that intends to license use of a domain name to a third party is nonetheless the Registered Name Holder of record and is responsible for providing its own full contact information and for providing and updating accurate technical and administrative contact information adequate to facilitate timely resolution of any problems that arise in connection with the Registered Name. A Registered Name Holder licensing use of a Registered Name according to this provision shall accept liability for harm caused by wrongful use of the Registered Name, unless it promptly discloses the identity of the licensee to a party providing the Registered Name Holder reasonable evidence of actionable harm.
- 3.7.7.4 Registrar shall provide notice to each new or renewed Registered Name Holder stating:
  - 3.7.7.4.1 The purposes for which any Personal Data collected from the applicant are intended;
  - 3.7.7.4.2 The intended recipients or categories of recipients of the data (including the Registry Operator and others who will receive the data from Registry Operator);
  - 3.7.7.4.3 Which data are obligatory and which data, if any, are voluntary; and
  - 3.7.7.4.4 How the Registered Name Holder or data subject can access and, if necessary, rectify the data held about them.
- 3.7.7.5 The Registered Name Holder shall consent to the data processing referred to in Subsection 3.7.7.4.
- 3.7.7.6 The Registered Name Holder shall represent that notice has been provided equivalent to that described in Subsection 3.7.7.4 to any third-party individuals whose Personal Data are supplied to Registrar by the Registered Name Holder, and that the Registered Name Holder has obtained consent equivalent to that referred to in Subsection 3.7.7.5 of any such third-party individuals.
- 3.7.7.7 Registrar shall agree that it will not process the Personal Data collected from the Registered Name Holder in a way incompatible with the purposes and other limitations about

which it has provided notice to the Registered Name Holder in accordance with Subsection 3.7.7.4 above.

- 3.7.7.8 Registrar shall agree that it will take reasonable precautions to protect Personal Data from loss, misuse, unauthorized access or disclosure, alteration, or destruction.
  - 3.7.7.9 The Registered Name Holder shall represent that, to the best of the Registered Name Holder's knowledge and belief, neither the registration of the Registered Name nor the manner in which it is directly or indirectly used infringes the legal rights of any third party.
  - 3.7.7.10 For the adjudication of disputes concerning or arising from use of the Registered Name, the Registered Name Holder shall submit, without prejudice to other potentially applicable jurisdictions, to the jurisdiction of the courts (1) of the Registered Name Holder's domicile and (2) where Registrar is located.
  - 3.7.7.11 The Registered Name Holder shall agree that its registration of the Registered Name shall be subject to suspension, cancellation, or transfer pursuant to any ICANN adopted specification or policy, or pursuant to any registrar or registry procedure not inconsistent with an ICANN adopted specification or policy, (1) to correct mistakes by Registrar or the Registry Operator in registering the name or (2) for the resolution of disputes concerning the Registered Name.
  - 3.7.7.12 The Registered Name Holder shall indemnify and hold harmless the Registry Operator and its directors, officers, employees, and agents from and against any and all claims, damages, liabilities, costs, and expenses (including reasonable legal fees and expenses) arising out of or related to the Registered Name Holder's domain name registration.
- 3.7.8 Registrar shall abide by any specifications or policies established according to Section 4 requiring reasonable and commercially practicable (a) verification, at the time of registration, of contact information associated with a Registered Name sponsored by Registrar or (b) periodic re-verification of such information. Registrar shall, upon notification by any person of an inaccuracy in the contact information associated with a Registered Name sponsored by Registrar, take reasonable steps to investigate that claimed inaccuracy. In the event Registrar learns of inaccurate contact

information associated with a Registered Name it sponsors, it shall take reasonable steps to correct that inaccuracy.

3.7.9 Registrar shall abide by any ICANN adopted specifications or policies prohibiting or restricting warehousing of or speculation in domain names by registrars.

3.7.10 Nothing in this Agreement prescribes or limits the amount Registrar may charge Registered Name Holders for registration of Registered Names.

3.8 Domain-Name Dispute Resolution. During the Term of this Agreement, Registrar shall have in place a policy and procedures for resolution of disputes concerning Registered Names. Until different policies and procedures are established by ICANN under Section 4, Registrar shall comply with the Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy identified on ICANN's website ([www.icann.org/general/consensus-policies.htm](http://www.icann.org/general/consensus-policies.htm)).

3.9 Accreditation Fees. As a condition of accreditation, Registrar shall pay accreditation fees to ICANN. These fees consist of yearly and variable fees.

3.9.1 Yearly Accreditation Fee. Registrar shall pay ICANN a yearly accreditation fee in an amount established by the ICANN Board of Directors, in conformity with ICANN's bylaws and articles of incorporation. This yearly accreditation fee shall not exceed US\$4,000 for the first TLD for which Registrar is Accredited plus US\$500 for each additional TLD for which Registrar is Accredited at any time during the year. Payment of the yearly fee shall be due within thirty days after invoice from ICANN.

3.9.2 Variable Accreditation Fee. Registrar shall pay the variable accreditation fees established by the ICANN Board of Directors, in conformity with ICANN's bylaws and articles of incorporation, provided that in each case such fees are reasonably allocated among all registrars that contract with ICANN and that any such fees must be expressly approved by registrars accounting, in the aggregate, for payment of two-thirds of all registrar-level fees. Registrar shall pay such fees in a timely manner for so long as all material terms of this Agreement remain in full force and effect, and notwithstanding the pendency of any dispute between Registrar and ICANN.

3.9.3 On reasonable notice given by ICANN to Registrar, accountings submitted by Registrar shall be subject to verification by an audit of Registrar's books and records by an independent third-party that shall preserve the confidentiality of such books and records (other than its findings as to the accuracy of, and any necessary corrections to, the accountings).

- 3.10 Insurance. Registrar shall maintain in force commercial general liability insurance with policy limits of at least US\$500,000 covering liabilities arising from Registrar's registrar business during the term of this Agreement.

#### **4 PROCEDURES FOR ESTABLISHMENT OR REVISION OF SPECIFICATIONS AND POLICIES.**

- 4.1 Registrar's Ongoing Obligation to Comply With New or Revised Specifications and Policies. During the Term of this Agreement, Registrar shall comply with the terms of this Agreement on the schedule set forth in Subsection 4.4, with
- 4.1.1 new or revised specifications (including forms of agreement to which Registrar is a party) and policies established by ICANN as Consensus Policies in the manner described in Subsection 4.3,
  - 4.1.2 in cases where:
    - 4.1.2.1 this Agreement expressly provides for compliance with revised specifications or policies established in the manner set forth in one or more subsections of this Section 4; or
    - 4.1.2.2 the specification or policy concerns one or more topics described in Subsection 4.2.
- 4.2 Topics for New and Revised Specifications and Policies. New and revised specifications and policies may be established on the following topics:
- 4.2.1 issues for which uniform or coordinated resolution is reasonably necessary to facilitate interoperability, technical reliability, and/or operational stability of Registrar Services, Registry Services, the DNS, or the Internet;
  - 4.2.2 registrar policies reasonably necessary to implement ICANN policies or specifications relating to a DNS registry or to Registry Services;
  - 4.2.3 resolution of disputes concerning the registration of Registered Names (as opposed to the use of such domain names), including where the policies take into account use of the domain names;
  - 4.2.4 principles for allocation of Registered Names (e.g., first-come/first-served, timely renewal, holding period after expiration);
  - 4.2.5 prohibitions on warehousing of or speculation in domain names by registries or registrars;
  - 4.2.6 maintenance of and access to accurate and up-to-date contact information regarding Registered Names and nameservers;
  - 4.2.7 reservation of Registered Names that may not be registered initially or that may not be renewed due to reasons reasonably related to (a) avoidance of confusion among or misleading of users, (b) intellectual

property, or (c) the technical management of the DNS or the Internet (e.g., "example.com" and names with single-letter/digit labels);

4.2.8 procedures to avoid disruptions of registration due to suspension or termination of operations by a registry operator or a registrar, including allocation of responsibility among continuing registrars of the Registered Names sponsored in a TLD by a registrar losing accreditation; and

4.2.9 the transfer of registration data upon a change in registrar sponsoring one or more Registered Names.

Nothing in this Subsection 4.2 shall limit Registrar's obligations as set forth elsewhere in this Agreement.

#### 4.3 Manner of Establishment of New and Revised Specifications and Policies.

4.3.1 "Consensus Policies" are those specifications or policies established based on a consensus among Internet stakeholders represented in the ICANN process, as demonstrated by (a) action of the ICANN Board of Directors establishing the specification or policy, (b) a recommendation, adopted by at least a two-thirds vote of the council of the ICANN Supporting Organization to which the matter is delegated, that the specification or policy should be established, and (c) a written report and supporting materials (which must include all substantive submissions to the Supporting Organization relating to the proposal) that (i) documents the extent of agreement and disagreement among impacted groups, (ii) documents the outreach process used to seek to achieve adequate representation of the views of groups that are likely to be impacted, and (iii) documents the nature and intensity of reasoned support and opposition to the proposed policy.

4.3.2 In the event that Registrar disputes the presence of such a consensus, it shall seek review of that issue from an Independent Review Panel established under ICANN's bylaws. Such review must be sought within fifteen working days of the publication of the Board's action establishing the policy. The decision of the panel shall be based on the report and supporting materials required by Subsection 4.3.1. In the event that Registrar seeks review and the Independent Review Panel sustains the Board's determination that the policy is based on a consensus among Internet stakeholders represented in the ICANN process, then Registrar must implement such policy unless it promptly seeks and obtains a stay or injunctive relief under Subsection 5.6.

4.3.3 If, following a decision by the Independent Review Panel convened under Subsection 4.3.2, Registrar still disputes the presence of such a consensus, it may seek further review of that issue within fifteen

working days of publication of the decision in accordance with the dispute resolution procedures set forth in Subsection 5.6; provided, however, that Registrar must continue to implement the policy unless it has obtained a stay or injunctive relief under Subsection 5.6 or a final decision is rendered in accordance with the provisions of Subsection 5.6 that relieves Registrar of such obligation. The decision in any such further review shall be based on the report and supporting materials required by Subsection 4.3.1.

4.3.4 A specification or policy established by the ICANN Board of Directors on a temporary basis, without a prior recommendation by the council of an ICANN Supporting Organization, shall also be considered to be a Consensus Policy if adopted by the ICANN Board of Directors by a vote of at least two-thirds of its members, so long as the Board reasonably determines that immediate temporary establishment of a specification or policy on the subject is necessary to maintain the operational stability of Registrar Services, Registry Services, the DNS, or the Internet, and that the proposed specification or policy is as narrowly tailored as feasible to achieve those objectives. In establishing any specification or policy under this provision, the ICANN Board of Directors shall state the period of time for which the specification or policy is temporarily adopted and shall immediately refer the matter to the appropriate Supporting Organization for its evaluation and review with a detailed explanation of its reasons for establishing the temporary specification or policy and why the Board believes the policy should receive the consensus support of Internet stakeholders. If the period of time for which the specification or policy is adopted exceeds ninety days, the Board shall reaffirm its temporary establishment every ninety days for a total period not to exceed one year, in order to maintain such specification or policy in effect until such time as it meets the standard set forth in Subsection 4.3.1. If the standard set forth in Subsection 4.3.1 is not met within the temporary period set by the Board, or the council of the Supporting Organization to which it has been referred votes to reject the temporary specification or policy, it will no longer be a "Consensus Policy."

4.3.5 For all purposes under this Agreement, the policies specifically identified by ICANN on its website ([www.icann.org/general/consensus-policies.htm](http://www.icann.org/general/consensus-policies.htm)) at the date of this Agreement as having been adopted by the ICANN Board of Directors before the date of this Agreement shall be treated in the same manner and have the same effect as "Consensus Policies" and accordingly shall not be subject to review under Subsection 4.3.2.

4.3.6 In the event that, at the time the ICANN Board of Directors establishes a specification or policy under Subsection 4.3.1 during the Term of this Agreement, ICANN does not have in place an Independent Review Panel established under ICANN's bylaws, the fifteen-working-day period allowed under Subsection 4.3.2 to seek review shall be



extended until fifteen working days after ICANN does have such an Independent Review Panel in place and Registrar shall not be obligated to comply with the specification or policy in the interim.

- 4.4 Time Allowed for Compliance. Registrar shall be afforded a reasonable period of time after receiving notice of the establishment of a specification or policy under Subsection 4.3 in which to comply with that specification or policy, taking into account any urgency involved.

## 5 MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

- 5.1 Specific Performance. While this Agreement is in effect, either party may seek specific performance of any provision of this Agreement in the manner provided in Section 5.6 below, provided the party seeking such performance is not in material breach of its obligations.
- 5.2 Termination of Agreement by Registrar. This Agreement may be terminated before its expiration by Registrar by giving ICANN thirty days written notice. Upon such termination by Registrar, Registrar shall not be entitled to any refund of fees paid to ICANN pursuant to this Agreement.
- 5.3 Termination of Agreement by ICANN. This Agreement may be terminated before its expiration by ICANN in any of the following circumstances:
- 5.3.1 There was a material misrepresentation, material inaccuracy, or materially misleading statement in Registrar's application for accreditation or any material accompanying the application.
- 5.3.2 Registrar:
- 5.3.2.1 is convicted by a court of competent jurisdiction of a felony or other serious offense related to financial activities, or is judged by a court of competent jurisdiction to have committed fraud or breach of fiduciary duty, or is the subject of a judicial determination that ICANN reasonably deems as the substantive equivalent of those offenses; or
- 5.3.2.2 is disciplined by the government of its domicile for conduct involving dishonesty or misuse of funds of others.
- 5.3.3 Any officer or director of Registrar is convicted of a felony or of a misdemeanor related to financial activities, or is judged by a court to have committed fraud or breach of fiduciary duty, or is the subject of a judicial determination that ICANN deems as the substantive equivalent of any of these; provided, such officer or director is not removed in such circumstances.
- 5.3.4 Registrar fails to cure any breach of this Agreement (other than a failure to comply with a policy adopted by ICANN during the term of this Agreement as to which Registrar is seeking, or still has time to seek, review under Subsection 4.3.2 of whether a consensus is

present) within fifteen working days after ICANN gives Registrar notice of the breach.

- 5.3.5 Registrar fails to comply with a ruling granting specific performance under Subsections 5.1 and 5.6.
- 5.3.6 Registrar continues acting in a manner that ICANN has reasonably determined endangers the stability or operational integrity of the Internet after receiving three days notice of that determination.
- 5.3.7 Registrar becomes bankrupt or insolvent.

This Agreement may be terminated in circumstances described in Subsections 5.3.1 – 5.3.6 above only upon fifteen days written notice to Registrar (in the case of Subsection 5.3.4 occurring after Registrar's failure to cure), with Registrar being given an opportunity during that time to initiate arbitration under Subsection 5.6 to determine the appropriateness of termination under this Agreement. In the event Registrar initiates litigation or arbitration concerning the appropriateness of termination by ICANN, the termination shall be stayed an additional thirty days to allow Registrar to obtain a stay of termination under Subsection 5.6 below. If Registrar acts in a manner that ICANN reasonably determines endangers the stability or operational integrity of the Internet and upon notice does not immediately cure, ICANN may suspend this Agreement for five working days pending ICANN's application for more extended specific performance or injunctive relief under Subsection 5.6. This Agreement may be terminated immediately upon notice to Registrar in circumstance described in Subsection 5.3.7 above.

- 5.4 Term of Agreement; Renewal; Right to Substitute Updated Agreement. This Agreement shall be effective on the Effective Date and shall have an initial term running until the Expiration Date, unless sooner terminated. Thereafter, if Registrar seeks to continue its accreditation, it may apply for renewed accreditation, and shall be entitled to renewal provided it meets the ICANN-adopted specification or policy on accreditation criteria then in effect, is in compliance with its obligations under this Agreement, as it may be amended, and agrees to be bound by terms and conditions of the then-current Registrar accreditation agreement (which may differ from those of this Agreement) that ICANN adopts in accordance with Subsection 2.3 and Subsection 4.3. In connection with renewed accreditation, Registrar shall confirm its assent to the terms and conditions of the then-current Registrar accreditation agreement by signing that accreditation agreement. In the event that, during the Term of this Agreement, ICANN posts on its web site an updated form of registrar accreditation agreement applicable to Accredited registrars, Registrar (provided it has not received (1) a notice of breach that it has not cured or (2) a notice of termination of this Agreement under Subsection 5.3 above) may elect, by giving ICANN written notice, to enter an agreement in the updated form in place of this Agreement. In the event of such election, Registrar and ICANN shall promptly sign a new accreditation agreement that contains the provisions of the updated form posted on the web site, with the length of the term of the substituted

agreement as stated in the updated form posted on the web site, calculated as if it commenced on the date this Agreement was made, and this Agreement will be deemed terminated.

- 5.5 Addition or Deletion of TLDs for Which Registrar Accredited. On the Effective Date, Registrar shall be accredited according to Subsection 2.1 for each TLD as to which an appendix executed by both parties is attached to this Agreement. During the Term of this Agreement, Registrar may request accreditation for any additional TLD(s) by signing an additional appendix for each additional TLD in the form prescribed by ICANN and submitting the appendix to ICANN. In the event ICANN agrees to the request, ICANN will sign the additional appendix and return a copy of it to Registrar. The mutually signed appendix shall thereafter be an appendix to this Agreement. During the Term of this Agreement, Registrar may abandon its accreditation for any TLD under this Agreement (provided that Registrar will thereafter remain accredited for at least one TLD under this Agreement) by giving ICANN written notice specifying the TLD as to which accreditation is being abandoned. The abandonment shall be effective thirty days after the notice is given.
- 5.6 Resolution of Disputes Under this Agreement. Disputes arising under or in connection with this Agreement, including (1) disputes arising from ICANN's failure to renew Registrar's accreditation and (2) requests for specific performance, shall be resolved in a court of competent jurisdiction or, at the election of either party, by an arbitration conducted as provided in this Subsection 5.6 pursuant to the International Arbitration Rules of the American Arbitration Association ("AAA"). The arbitration shall be conducted in English and shall occur in Los Angeles County, California, USA. There shall be three arbitrators: each party shall choose one arbitrator and, if those two arbitrators do not agree on a third arbitrator, the third shall be chosen by the AAA. The parties shall bear the costs of the arbitration in equal shares, subject to the right of the arbitrators to reallocate the costs in their award as provided in the AAA rules. The parties shall bear their own attorneys' fees in connection with the arbitration, and the arbitrators may not reallocate the attorneys' fees in conjunction with their award. The arbitrators shall render their decision within ninety days of the conclusion of the arbitration hearing. In the event Registrar initiates arbitration to contest the appropriateness of termination of this Agreement by ICANN, Registrar may at the same time request that the arbitration panel stay the termination until the arbitration decision is rendered, and that request shall have the effect of staying the termination until the arbitration panel has granted an ICANN request for specific performance and Registrar has failed to comply with such ruling. In the event Registrar initiates arbitration to contest an Independent Review Panel's decision under Subsection 4.3.3 sustaining the Board's determination that a specification or policy is supported by consensus, Registrar may at the same time request that the arbitration panel stay the requirement that it comply with the policy until the arbitration decision is rendered, and that request shall have the effect of staying the requirement until the decision or until the arbitration panel has granted an ICANN request for lifting of the stay. In all litigation involving ICANN concerning this Agreement (whether in a case where arbitration has not been elected or to enforce an arbitration award), jurisdiction

and exclusive venue for such litigation shall be in a court located in Los Angeles, California, USA; however, the parties shall also have the right to enforce a judgment of such a court in any court of competent jurisdiction. For the purpose of aiding the arbitration and/or preserving the rights of the parties during the pendency of an arbitration, the parties shall have the right to seek temporary or preliminary injunctive relief from the arbitration panel or in a court located in Los Angeles, California, USA, which shall not be a waiver of this arbitration agreement.

- 5.7 Limitations on Monetary Remedies for Violations of this Agreement. ICANN's aggregate monetary liability for violations of this Agreement shall not exceed the amount of accreditation fees paid by Registrar to ICANN under Subsection 3.9 of this Agreement. Registrar's monetary liability to ICANN for violations of this Agreement shall be limited to accreditation fees owing to ICANN under this Agreement. In no event shall either party be liable for special, indirect, incidental, punitive, exemplary, or consequential damages for any violation of this Agreement.
- 5.8 Handling by ICANN of Registrar-Supplied Data. Before receiving any Personal Data from Registrar, ICANN shall specify to Registrar in writing the purposes for and conditions under which ICANN intends to use the Personal Data. ICANN may from time to time provide Registrar with a revised specification of such purposes and conditions, which specification shall become effective no fewer than thirty days after it is provided to Registrar. ICANN shall not use Personal Data provided by Registrar for a purpose or under conditions inconsistent with the specification in effect when the Personal Data was provided. ICANN shall take reasonable steps to avoid uses of the Personal Data by third parties inconsistent with the specification.
- 5.9 Assignment. Either party may assign or transfer this Agreement only with the prior written consent of the other party, which shall not be unreasonably withheld, except that ICANN may, with the written approval of the United States Department of Commerce, assign this agreement by giving Registrar written notice of the assignment. In the event of assignment by ICANN, the assignee may, with the approval of the United States Department of Commerce, revise the definition of "Consensus Policy" to the extent necessary to meet the organizational circumstances of the assignee, provided the revised definition requires that Consensus Policies be based on a demonstrated consensus of Internet stakeholders.
- 5.10 No Third-Party Beneficiaries. This Agreement shall not be construed to create any obligation by either ICANN or Registrar to any non-party to this Agreement, including any Registered Name Holder.
- 5.11 Notices, Designations, and Specifications. All notices to be given under this Agreement shall be given in writing at the address of the appropriate party as set forth below, unless that party has given a notice of change of address in writing. Any notice required by this Agreement shall be deemed to have been properly given when delivered in person, when sent by electronic facsimile with receipt of confirmation of delivery, or when scheduled for delivery by internationally

recognized courier service. Designations and specifications by ICANN under this Agreement shall be effective when written notice of them is deemed given to Registrar.

If to ICANN, addressed to:

Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers  
Registrar Accreditation  
4676 Admiralty Way, Suite 330  
Marina del Rey, California 90292 USA  
Attention: General Counsel  
Telephone: 1/310/823-9358  
Facsimile: 1/310/823-8649

If to Registrar, addressed to:

eNom, Inc.  
a Nevada corporation  
2002 156th Avenue NE, Suite 300  
Bellevue, Washington 98007  
USA.  
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7449, Bellevue, Washington 98008  
Attention: Martin Garthwaite  
Registrar Website URL: [www.enom.com](http://www.enom.com)  
Telephone: 425-883-8860 ext 270  
Facsimile: 801-457-7531  
e-mail: [martin@enom.com](mailto:martin@enom.com)


- 5.12 Dates and Times. All dates and times relevant to this Agreement or its performance shall be computed based on the date and time observed in Los Angeles, California, USA.
- 5.13 Language. All notices, designations, and specifications made under this Agreement shall be in the English language.
- 5.14 Amendments and Waivers. No amendment, supplement, or modification of this Agreement or any provision hereof shall be binding unless executed in writing by both parties. No waiver of any provision of this Agreement shall be binding unless evidenced by a writing signed by the party waiving compliance with such provision. No waiver of any of the provisions of this Agreement shall be deemed or shall constitute a waiver of any other provision hereof, nor shall any such waiver constitute a continuing waiver unless otherwise expressly provided.
- 5.15 Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, but all of which together shall constitute one and the same instrument.
- 5.16 Entire Agreement. Except to the extent (a) expressly provided in a written agreement executed by both parties concurrently herewith or (b) of written assurances provided by Registrar to ICANN in connection with its Accreditation, this Agreement (including the appendices, which form part of it) constitutes the

entire agreement of the parties pertaining to the accreditation of Registrar and supersedes all prior agreements, understandings, negotiations and discussions, whether oral or written, between the parties on that subject.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Agreement to be executed in duplicate by their duly authorized representatives.


ICANN

By:

  
Kurt J. Pritz  
Vice President, Business Operations

eNom, Inc.

By:

  
Name: PAUL STALLONE  
Title: CEO

**.BIZ APPENDIX**

The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, a California non-profit, public benefit corporation ("ICANN"), and eNom, Inc., a Nevada corporation ("Registrar") have entered into a Registrar Accreditation Agreement ("Registrar Accreditation Agreement"), of which this appendix ("**.biz Appendix**") is a part.

Registrar wishes to be accredited in the .biz TLD pursuant to and subject to the Registrar Accreditation Agreement and ICANN wishes to accredit Registrar in the .biz TLD. Pursuant to and subject to the Registrar Accreditation Agreement, Registrar and ICANN hereby agree as follows:

1. Definitions. All initially capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the definitions assigned to such terms in the Registrar Accreditation Agreement.
2. Registrar Election. Registrar hereby elects and agrees to become accredited by ICANN to provide Registration Services in the .biz TLD.
3. ICANN's Acceptance. ICANN hereby accepts Registrar's election to become accredited by ICANN to provide Registration Services in the .biz TLD.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this **.biz Appendix** to be executed by their duly authorized representatives.

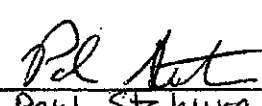
ICANN

By:

  
Kurt J. Pritz  
Vice President, Business Operations

eNom, Inc.

By:

  
Name: Paul Stahura  
Title: CEO  
Date: 07-07-2005

**.COM APPENDIX**

The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, a California non-profit, public benefit corporation ("ICANN"), and eNom, Inc., a Nevada corporation ("Registrar") have entered into a Registrar Accreditation Agreement ("Registrar Accreditation Agreement"), of which this appendix ("**.com Appendix**") is a part.

Registrar wishes to be accredited in the .com TLD pursuant to and subject to the Registrar Accreditation Agreement and ICANN wishes to accredit Registrar in the .com TLD. Pursuant to and subject to the Registrar Accreditation Agreement, Registrar and ICANN hereby agree as follows:

1. Definitions. All initially capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the definitions assigned to such terms in the Registrar Accreditation Agreement.
2. Registrar Election. Registrar hereby elects and agrees to become accredited by ICANN to provide Registration Services in the .com TLD.
3. ICANN's Acceptance. ICANN hereby accepts Registrar's election to become accredited by ICANN to provide Registration Services in the .com TLD.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this **.com Appendix** to be executed by their duly authorized representatives.


ICANN

By:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Kurt J. Pritz  
Vice President, Business Operations

eNom, Inc.

By:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Name: Paul Stahura  
Title: CEO  
Date: 07/07/2005



**.INFO APPENDIX**

The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, a California non-profit, public benefit corporation ("ICANN"), and eNom, Inc., a Nevada corporation ("Registrar") have entered into a Registrar Accreditation Agreement ("Registrar Accreditation Agreement"), of which this appendix ("**.info Appendix**") is a part.

Registrar wishes to be accredited in the .info TLD pursuant to and subject to the Registrar Accreditation Agreement and ICANN wishes to accredit Registrar in the .info TLD. Pursuant to and subject to the Registrar Accreditation Agreement, Registrar and ICANN hereby agree as follows:

1. Definitions. All initially capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the definitions assigned to such terms in the Registrar Accreditation Agreement.
2. Registrar Election. Registrar hereby elects and agrees to become accredited by ICANN to provide Registration Services in the .info TLD.
3. ICANN's Acceptance. ICANN hereby accepts Registrar's election to become accredited by ICANN to provide Registration Services in the .info TLD.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this **.info Appendix** to be executed by their duly authorized representatives.

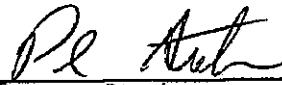
ICANN

By:

  
Kurt J. Pritz  
Vice President, Business Operations

eNom, Inc.

By:

  
Name: Pawl Stahura  
Title: CEO  
Date: 07/07/2005

**.NAME APPENDIX**

The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, a California non-profit, public benefit corporation ("ICANN"), and eNom, Inc., a Nevada corporation ("Registrar") have entered into a Registrar Accreditation Agreement ("Registrar Accreditation Agreement"), of which this appendix ("**.name Appendix**") is a part.

Registrar wishes to be accredited in the .name TLD pursuant to and subject to the Registrar Accreditation Agreement and ICANN wishes to accredit Registrar in the .name TLD. Pursuant to and subject to the Registrar Accreditation Agreement, Registrar and ICANN hereby agree as follows:

1. Definitions. All initially capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the definitions assigned to such terms in the Registrar Accreditation Agreement.
2. Registrar Election. Registrar hereby elects and agrees to become accredited by ICANN to provide Registration Services in the .name TLD.
3. ICANN's Acceptance. ICANN hereby accepts Registrar's election to become accredited by ICANN to provide Registration Services in the .name TLD.
4. Data Submission. Pursuant to Subsection 3.2.1, as part of its registration for SLD E-mail forwarding, the NameWatch Service, and Defensive Registrations, Registrar shall submit to, or shall place in the Registry Database operated by, the Registry Operator for the TLD that Registry Operator, consistent with Appendix C to its Registry Agreement with ICANN, data elements Registry Operator requires be submitted to it.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this **.name Appendix** to be executed by their duly authorized representatives.

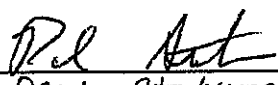
ICANN

By:

  
Kurt J. Pritz  
Vice President, Business Operations

eNom, Inc.

By:

  
Name: Paul Stahura  
Title: CEO  
Date: 07/07/2005

**.NET APPENDIX**

The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, a California non-profit, public benefit corporation ("ICANN"), and eNom, Inc., a Nevada corporation ("Registrar") have entered into a Registrar Accreditation Agreement ("Registrar Accreditation Agreement"), of which this appendix ("**.net Appendix**") is a part.

Registrar wishes to be accredited in the .net TLD pursuant to and subject to the Registrar Accreditation Agreement and ICANN wishes to accredit Registrar in the .net TLD. Pursuant to and subject to the Registrar Accreditation Agreement, Registrar and ICANN hereby agree as follows:

1. Definitions. All initially capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the definitions assigned to such terms in the Registrar Accreditation Agreement.
2. Registrar Election. Registrar hereby elects and agrees to become accredited by ICANN to provide Registration Services in the .net TLD.
3. ICANN's Acceptance. ICANN hereby accepts Registrar's election to become accredited by ICANN to provide Registration Services in the .net TLD.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this **.net Appendix** to be executed by their duly authorized representatives.

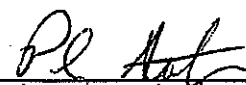
ICANN

By:

  
Kurt J. Pritz  
Vice President, Business Operations

eNom, Inc.

By:

  
Name: Paul Stahura  
Title: CEO  
Date: 07/07/2005

**.ORG APPENDIX**

The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, a California non-profit, public benefit corporation ("ICANN"), and eNom, Inc., a Nevada corporation ("Registrar") have entered into a Registrar Accreditation Agreement ("Registrar Accreditation Agreement"), of which this appendix ("**.org Appendix**") is a part.

Registrar wishes to be accredited in the .org TLD pursuant to and subject to the Registrar Accreditation Agreement and ICANN wishes to accredit Registrar in the .org TLD. Pursuant to and subject to the Registrar Accreditation Agreement, Registrar and ICANN hereby agree as follows:

1. Definitions. All initially capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the definitions assigned to such terms in the Registrar Accreditation Agreement.

2. Registrar Election. Registrar hereby elects and agrees to become accredited by ICANN to provide Registration Services in the .org TLD.

3. ICANN's Acceptance. ICANN hereby accepts Registrar's election to become accredited by ICANN to provide Registration Services in the .org TLD.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this **.org Appendix** to be executed by their duly authorized representatives.

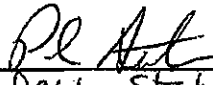
ICANN

By:

  
Kurt J. Pritz  
Vice President, Business Operations

eNom, Inc.

By:

  
Name: Paul Stahura  
Title: CEO  
Date: 07/07/2005

**.PRO APPENDIX**


ICANN and eNom, Inc. have entered into a Registrar Accreditation Agreement ("RAA"), of which this .pro Appendix ("Appendix") is a part. Pursuant to and subject to the RAA, Registrar and ICANN hereby agree as follows:

1. **Definitions.** As used in the RAA (including this appendix) with respect to the .pro TLD, all initially capitalized terms not otherwise defined in this Appendix shall have the definitions assigned to such terms in the RAA.
2. **Registrar Election.** Registrar hereby elects and agrees to become accredited by ICANN to provide Registrar Services in the .pro TLD.
3. **ICANN's Acceptance.** ICANN hereby accepts Registrar's election to become accredited by ICANN to provide Registrar Services in the .pro TLD.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this .pro Appendix to be executed by their duly authorized representatives.

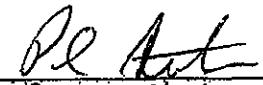
ICANN

By:

  
Kurt J. Pritz  
Vice President, Business Operations

eNom, Inc.

By:

  
Name: Paul Stahura  
Title: CEO  
Date: 07/07/2005

## LOGO LICENSE APPENDIX

The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, a California non-profit, public benefit corporation ("ICANN"), and eNom, Inc., a Nevada corporation ("Registrar") have entered into a Registrar Accreditation Agreement ("Registrar Accreditation Agreement"), of which this appendix ("Logo License Appendix") is a part. Definitions in the Registrar Accreditation Agreement apply in this Logo License Appendix.

Registrar wishes to acquire from ICANN, and ICANN wishes to grant to Registrar, a license to use the trademarks listed below the signature block of this Logo License Appendix ("Trademarks") in connection with Registrar's role as an ICANN-accredited registrar. Pursuant to and subject to the Registrar Accreditation Agreement, Registrar and ICANN hereby agree as follows:

### 1 LICENSE

- 1.1 Grant of License. ICANN grants to Registrar a non-exclusive, worldwide right and license to use the Trademarks, during the term of this appendix and solely in connection with the provision and marketing of Registrar Services in order to indicate that Registrar is accredited as a registrar of domain names by ICANN. Except as provided in this subsection and Subsection 2.2 of the Registrar Accreditation Agreement, Registrar shall not use the Trademarks, any term, phrase, or design which is confusingly similar to the Trademarks or any portion of the Trademarks in any manner whatsoever.
- 1.2 Ownership of Trademarks. Any and all rights in the Trademarks that may be acquired by Registrar shall inure to the benefit of, and are hereby assigned to, ICANN. Registrar shall not assert ownership of the Trademarks or any associated goodwill.
- 1.3 No Sublicense. Registrar shall not sublicense any of its rights under this appendix to any other person or entity (including any of Registrar's resellers) without the prior written approval of ICANN.

### 2 REGISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

- 2.1 Registration. Registration and any other form of protection for the Trademarks shall only be obtained by ICANN in its name and at its expense.
- 2.2 Enforcement. Registrar shall promptly notify ICANN of any actual or suspected infringement of the Trademarks by third parties, including Registrar's resellers or affiliates. ICANN shall have the sole discretion to initiate and maintain any legal proceedings against such third parties; Registrar shall not take any such actions without the prior written approval of ICANN; and ICANN shall retain any and all recoveries from such actions.
- 2.3 Further Assurances. Registrar agrees to execute such other documents and to take all such actions as ICANN may request to effect the terms of this appendix, including providing such materials (for example URLs and samples of any promotional materials bearing the Trademarks), cooperation, and assistance as may be reasonably required to assist ICANN in obtaining, maintaining, and

enforcing trademark registration(s) and any other form of protection for the Trademarks.

### 3 TERM AND TERMINATION

This Logo License Appendix shall be effective from the date it is signed below by both parties until the Expiration Date, unless this appendix or the Registrar Accreditation Agreement is earlier terminated. Each party shall have the right to terminate this appendix at any time by giving the other party written notice. Upon expiration or termination of this appendix, Registrar shall immediately discontinue all use of the Trademarks.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have caused this Logo License Appendix to be executed by their duly authorized representatives.


ICANN

By:

  
Kurt J. Pritz  
Vice President, Business Operations

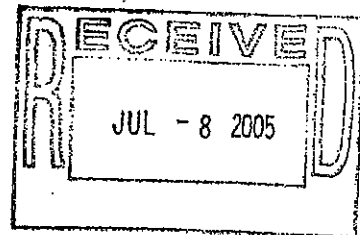
eNom, Inc.

By:

  
Name: Paul Stahura  
Title: CEO  
Date: 07/07/2005

#### TRADEMARKS:

1. ICANN Accredited Registrar
- 2.



**EX. B**





# Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy

Policy Adopted: August 26, 1999

Implementation Documents Approved: October 24, 1999

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## Notes:

- 1. This policy is now in effect. See [www.icann.org/udrp/udrp-schedule.htm](http://www.icann.org/udrp/udrp-schedule.htm) for the implementation schedule.**
- 2. This policy has been adopted by all accredited domain-name registrars for domain names ending in .com, .net, and .org. It has also been adopted by certain managers of country-code top-level domains (e.g., .nu, .tv, .ws).**
- 3. The policy is between the registrar (or other registration authority in the case of a country-code top-level domain) and its customer (the domain-name holder or registrant). Thus, the policy uses "we" and "our" to refer to the registrar and it uses "you" and "your" to refer to the domain-name holder.**

---

## Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy

(As Approved by ICANN on October 24, 1999)

**1. Purpose.** This Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (the "Policy") has been adopted by the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers ("ICANN"), is incorporated by reference into your Registration Agreement, and sets forth the terms and conditions in connection with a dispute between you and any party other than us (the registrar) over the registration and use of an Internet domain name registered by you. Proceedings under Paragraph 4 of this Policy will be conducted according to the Rules for Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (the "Rules of Procedure"), which are available at [www.icann.org/udrp/udrp-rules-24oct99.htm](http://www.icann.org/udrp/udrp-rules-24oct99.htm), and the selected administrative-dispute-resolution service provider's supplemental rules.

**2. Your Representations.** By applying to register a domain name, or by asking us to maintain or renew a domain name registration, you hereby represent and warrant to us that (a) the statements that you made in your Registration Agreement are complete and accurate; (b) to your knowledge, the registration of the domain name will not infringe upon or otherwise violate the rights of any third party; (c) you are not registering the domain name for an unlawful purpose; and (d) you will not knowingly use the domain name in violation of any applicable laws or regulations. It is your responsibility to

determine whether your domain name registration infringes or violates someone else's rights.

**3. Cancellations, Transfers, and Changes.** We will cancel, transfer or otherwise make changes to domain name registrations under the following circumstances:

- a. subject to the provisions of Paragraph 8, our receipt of written or appropriate electronic instructions from you or your authorized agent to take such action;
- b. our receipt of an order from a court or arbitral tribunal, in each case of competent jurisdiction, requiring such action; and/or
- c. our receipt of a decision of an Administrative Panel requiring such action in any administrative proceeding to which you were a party and which was conducted under this Policy or a later version of this Policy adopted by ICANN. (See Paragraph 4(i) and (k) below.)

We may also cancel, transfer or otherwise make changes to a domain name registration in accordance with the terms of your Registration Agreement or other legal requirements.

#### **4. Mandatory Administrative Proceeding.**

This Paragraph sets forth the type of disputes for which you are required to submit to a mandatory administrative proceeding. These proceedings will be conducted before one of the administrative-dispute-resolution service providers listed at [www.icann.org/udrp/approved-providers.htm](http://www.icann.org/udrp/approved-providers.htm) (each, a "Provider").

**a. Applicable Disputes.** You are required to submit to a mandatory administrative proceeding in the event that a third party (a "complainant") asserts to the applicable Provider, in compliance with the Rules of Procedure, that

- (i) your domain name is identical or confusingly similar to a trademark or service mark in which the complainant has rights; and
- (ii) you have no rights or legitimate interests in respect of the domain name; and
- (iii) your domain name has been registered and is being used in bad faith.

In the administrative proceeding, the complainant must prove that each of these three elements are present.

**b. Evidence of Registration and Use in Bad Faith.** For the purposes of Paragraph 4(a)(iii), the following circumstances, in particular but without limitation, if found by the Panel to be present, shall be evidence of the

registration and use of a domain name in bad faith:

(i) circumstances indicating that you have registered or you have acquired the domain name primarily for the purpose of selling, renting, or otherwise transferring the domain name registration to the complainant who is the owner of the trademark or service mark or to a competitor of that complainant, for valuable consideration in excess of your documented out-of-pocket costs directly related to the domain name; or

(ii) you have registered the domain name in order to prevent the owner of the trademark or service mark from reflecting the mark in a corresponding domain name, provided that you have engaged in a pattern of such conduct; or

(iii) you have registered the domain name primarily for the purpose of disrupting the business of a competitor; or

(iv) by using the domain name, you have intentionally attempted to attract, for commercial gain, Internet users to your web site or other on-line location, by creating a likelihood of confusion with the complainant's mark as to the source, sponsorship, affiliation, or endorsement of your web site or location or of a product or service on your web site or location.

**c. How to Demonstrate Your Rights to and Legitimate Interests in the Domain Name in Responding to a Complaint.** When you receive a complaint, you should refer to Paragraph 5 of the Rules of Procedure in determining how your response should be prepared. Any of the following circumstances, in particular but without limitation, if found by the Panel to be proved based on its evaluation of all evidence presented, shall demonstrate your rights or legitimate interests to the domain name for purposes of Paragraph 4(a)(ii):

(i) before any notice to you of the dispute, your use of, or demonstrable preparations to use, the domain name or a name corresponding to the domain name in connection with a bona fide offering of goods or services; or

(ii) you (as an individual, business, or other organization) have been commonly known by the domain name, even if you have acquired no trademark or service mark rights; or

(iii) you are making a legitimate noncommercial or fair use of the domain name, without intent for commercial gain to misleadingly divert consumers or to tarnish the trademark or service mark at issue.

**d. Selection of Provider.** The complainant shall select the Provider from among those approved by ICANN by submitting the complaint to that Provider. The selected Provider will administer the proceeding, except in cases of consolidation as described in Paragraph 4(f).

**e. Initiation of Proceeding and Process and Appointment of Administrative Panel.** The Rules of Procedure state the process for initiating and conducting a proceeding and for appointing the panel that will decide the dispute (the "Administrative Panel").

**f. Consolidation.** In the event of multiple disputes between you and a complainant, either you or the complainant may petition to consolidate the disputes before a single Administrative Panel. This petition shall be made to the first Administrative Panel appointed to hear a pending dispute between the parties. This Administrative Panel may consolidate before it any or all such disputes in its sole discretion, provided that the disputes being consolidated are governed by this Policy or a later version of this Policy adopted by ICANN.

**g. Fees.** All fees charged by a Provider in connection with any dispute before an Administrative Panel pursuant to this Policy shall be paid by the complainant, except in cases where you elect to expand the Administrative Panel from one to three panelists as provided in Paragraph 5(b)(iv) of the Rules of Procedure, in which case all fees will be split evenly by you and the complainant.

**h. Our Involvement in Administrative Proceedings.** We do not, and will not, participate in the administration or conduct of any proceeding before an Administrative Panel. In addition, we will not be liable as a result of any decisions rendered by the Administrative Panel.

**i. Remedies.** The remedies available to a complainant pursuant to any proceeding before an Administrative Panel shall be limited to requiring the cancellation of your domain name or the transfer of your domain name registration to the complainant.

**j. Notification and Publication.** The Provider shall notify us of any decision made by an Administrative Panel with respect to a domain name you have registered with us. All decisions under this Policy will be published in full over the Internet, except when an Administrative Panel determines in an exceptional case to redact portions of its decision.

**k. Availability of Court Proceedings.** The mandatory administrative proceeding requirements set forth in Paragraph 4 shall not prevent either you or the complainant from submitting the dispute to a court of competent jurisdiction for independent resolution before such mandatory administrative proceeding is commenced or after such proceeding is concluded. If an Administrative Panel decides that your domain name registration should be canceled or transferred, we will wait ten (10) business days (as observed in

the location of our principal office) after we are informed by the applicable Provider of the Administrative Panel's decision before implementing that decision. We will then implement the decision unless we have received from you during that ten (10) business day period official documentation (such as a copy of a complaint, file-stamped by the clerk of the court) that you have commenced a lawsuit against the complainant in a jurisdiction to which the complainant has submitted under Paragraph 3(b)(xiii) of the Rules of Procedure. (In general, that jurisdiction is either the location of our principal office or of your address as shown in our Whois database. See Paragraphs 1 and 3(b)(xiii) of the Rules of Procedure for details.) If we receive such documentation within the ten (10) business day period, we will not implement the Administrative Panel's decision, and we will take no further action, until we receive (i) evidence satisfactory to us of a resolution between the parties; (ii) evidence satisfactory to us that your lawsuit has been dismissed or withdrawn; or (iii) a copy of an order from such court dismissing your lawsuit or ordering that you do not have the right to continue to use your domain name.

**5. All Other Disputes and Litigation.** All other disputes between you and any party other than us regarding your domain name registration that are not brought pursuant to the mandatory administrative proceeding provisions of Paragraph 4 shall be resolved between you and such other party through any court, arbitration or other proceeding that may be available.

**6. Our Involvement in Disputes.** We will not participate in any way in any dispute between you and any party other than us regarding the registration and use of your domain name. You shall not name us as a party or otherwise include us in any such proceeding. In the event that we are named as a party in any such proceeding, we reserve the right to raise any and all defenses deemed appropriate, and to take any other action necessary to defend ourselves.

**7. Maintaining the Status Quo.** We will not cancel, transfer, activate, deactivate, or otherwise change the status of any domain name registration under this Policy except as provided in Paragraph 3 above.

**8. Transfers During a Dispute.**

**a. Transfers of a Domain Name to a New Holder.** You may not transfer your domain name registration to another holder (i) during a pending administrative proceeding brought pursuant to Paragraph 4 or for a period of fifteen (15) business days (as observed in the location of our principal place of business) after such proceeding is concluded; or (ii) during a pending court proceeding or arbitration commenced regarding your domain name unless the party to whom the domain name registration is being transferred agrees, in writing, to be bound by the decision of the court or arbitrator. We reserve the right to cancel any transfer of a domain name registration to another holder that is made in violation of this subparagraph.

**b. Changing Registrars.** You may not transfer your domain name registration

to another registrar during a pending administrative proceeding brought pursuant to Paragraph 4 or for a period of fifteen (15) business days (as observed in the location of our principal place of business) after such proceeding is concluded. You may transfer administration of your domain name registration to another registrar during a pending court action or arbitration, provided that the domain name you have registered with us shall continue to be subject to the proceedings commenced against you in accordance with the terms of this Policy. In the event that you transfer a domain name registration to us during the pendency of a court action or arbitration, such dispute shall remain subject to the domain name dispute policy of the registrar from which the domain name registration was transferred.

**9. Policy Modifications.** We reserve the right to modify this Policy at any time with the permission of ICANN. We will post our revised Policy at least thirty (30) calendar days before it becomes effective. Unless this Policy has already been invoked by the submission of a complaint to a Provider, in which event the version of the Policy in effect at the time it was invoked will apply to you until the dispute is over, all such changes will be binding upon you with respect to any domain name registration dispute, whether the dispute arose before, on or after the effective date of our change. In the event that you object to a change in this Policy, your sole remedy is to cancel your domain name registration with us, provided that you will not be entitled to a refund of any fees you paid to us. The revised Policy will apply to you until you cancel your domain name registration.

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Comments concerning the layout, construction and functionality of this site should be sent to [webmaster@icann.org](mailto:webmaster@icann.org).

Page Updated 05-Feb-2002

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**EX. C**



## Approved Providers for Uniform Domain-Name Dispute-Resolution Policy

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The uniform dispute resolution policy is now in effect. See the implementation schedule for details.

Complaints under the policy may be submitted to any approved dispute-resolution service provider listed below. Each provider follows the Rules for Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy as well as its own supplemental rules. To go to the web site of a provider, click on its name below:

- Asian Domain Name Dispute Resolution Centre [ADNDRC] (approved effective 28 February 2002). It has two offices, in Beijing and Hong Kong. The Beijing office's supplemental rules appear here and the Hong Kong office's supplemental rules appear here.
- CPR Institute for Dispute Resolution [CPR] (approved effective 22 May 2000). Click here to see its supplemental rules.
- eResolution [eRes] (before 16 October 2000 shown as [DeC]) (approved effective 1 January 2000; not accepting proceedings commenced after 30 November 2001).
- The National Arbitration Forum [NAF] (approved effective 23 December 1999). Click here to see its supplemental rules.
- World Intellectual Property Organization [WIPO] (approved effective 1 December 1999). Click here to see its supplemental rules.

Additional providers may be approved from time to time. The above approvals are in effect until further notice at this web page.

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Page Updated 01-Mar-2002

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