

11.6 Verification of Applicant's Domain Name

11.6.1 Verification Requirements

The CA MUST confirm that the Applicant:

- (A) Is the registered holder of the Domain Name, or
- (B) Has been granted the ~~exclusive~~ right to use the Domain Name by the registered holder of the Domain Name;

To verify the Applicant's registration, or ~~exclusive~~ control, of the Domain Name(s) to be listed in the EV Certificate, the CA MUST verify that each such Domain Name is registered with an Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)-approved registrar or a registry listed by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA). For Government Entity Applicants, the CA MAY rely on the Domain Name listed for that entity in the records of the QGIS in the Applicant's Jurisdiction.

The CA MUST compare any registration information that is publicly available from the WHOIS database with the verified Subject organization information and MUST confirm that it is neither misleading nor inconsistent.

The CA MUST further confirm that the Applicant is aware of its registration or ~~exclusive~~ control of the Domain Name.

11.6.2 Acceptable Methods of Verification

(1) **Applicant as Registered Holder:** Acceptable methods by which the CA MAY verify that the Applicant is the registered holder of the Domain Name include the following:

- (A) Performing a WHOIS inquiry on the Internet for the Domain Name supplied by the Applicant, and obtaining a response indicating that the Applicant or a Parent/Subsidiary Company is the entity to which the Domain Name is registered; or
- (B) Communicating with the contact listed on the WHOIS record to confirm that the Applicant is the registered holder of the Domain Name ~~and having the contact update the WHOIS records to reflect the proper Domain Name registration.~~ Confirmation that the registered owner of the Domain Name is a Parent/Subsidiary Company of the Applicant, or a registered trading name of the Applicant is sufficient to establish that the Applicant is the registered owner of the Domain Name; ~~or~~
- (C) In cases where domain registration information is private, and the domain registrar offers services to forward communication to the registered domain holder, the CA MAY ~~contact-communicate with~~ the Applicant ~~and confirm Applicant as the registered holder of the Domain Name using the forwarding services.~~ ~~through the domain registrar by e-mail or paper mail.~~

(2) **Applicant's ~~Exclusive~~ Right to Use:** In cases where the Applicant is not the registered holder of the Domain Name, the CA MUST verify the Applicant's ~~exclusive~~ right to use the Domain Name(s). ~~If the Top-Level Domain is a generic top-level domain (gTLD) such as .com, .net, or .org in accordance with RFC 1591, the CA MUST obtain positive confirmation of the right to use from the second-level domain registration holder. For example, if the requested FQDN is www1.www.example.com, the CA MUST obtain positive confirmation from the domain holder of example.com.~~

~~If the Top-Level Domain is a 2 letter Country Code Top-Level Domain (ccTLD), the CA MUST obtain positive confirmation from the domain holder at the appropriate domain level, based on the rules of the ccTLD. For example, if the requested FQDN is www.mysite.users.internet.co.uk, the CA MUST obtain positive confirmation from the domain holder of internet.co.uk.~~

Acceptable methods by which the CA MAY verify the Applicant's right to use include:

- (A) ~~In cases where the registered domain holder can be contacted using information obtained from WHOIS, or through the domain registrar, the CA MUST obtain~~Obtaining positive confirmation from the registered domain holder by paper mail, e-mail, telephone, or facsimile that the Applicant has been granted the ~~exclusive~~ right to use the requested Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN); ~~or-~~

~~If the Top-Level Domain is a generic top-level domain (gTLD) such as .com, .net, or .org in accordance with RFC 1591, the CA MUST obtain positive confirmation from the second level domain registration holder. For example, if the requested FQDN is www1.www.example.com, the CA MUST obtain positive confirmation from the domain holder of example.com.~~

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Comment [JR1]: Since this is applicable to multiple of the permitted methods, I moved it up above the specific ways for verifying domain names.

~~If the Top Level Domain is a 2 letter Country Code Top Level Domain (ccTLD), the CA MUST obtain positive confirmation from the domain holder at the appropriate domain level, based on the rules of the ccTLD. For example, if the requested FQDN is www.mysite.users.internet.co.uk, the CA MUST obtain positive confirmation from the domain holder of internet.co.uk.~~

Comment [JR2]: All I did is move this above the options to make it clear that this applies to all verification processes performed under this section.

~~In addition, the CA MUST verify the Applicant's exclusive right to use the Domain Name using one of the following methods:~~

~~(i) Relying on a Verified Legal Opinion or a Verified Accountant Letter to the effect that the Applicant has the exclusive right to use the specified Domain Name in identifying itself on the Internet; or~~

~~(ii) Relying on a representation from the Contract Signer, or the Certificate Approver, if expressly so authorized in a mutually agreed upon contract.~~

Comment [JR3]: This is already required below under (3). Might as well eliminate the redundancy.

(B) Obtaining a positive confirmation of the Applicant's right to use by communicating with the Domain's administrator using an email address created by pre-pending 'admin', 'administrator', 'webmaster', 'hostmaster', or 'postmaster' in the local part, followed by the at-sign ("@"), followed by the Domain Name, which may be formed by pruning zero or more components from the requested FQDN;

~~(B) In cases where the registered domain holder cannot be contacted, the CA MUST:~~

~~(i) Rely on a Verified Legal Opinion or a Verified Accountant Letter to the effect that the Applicant has the exclusive right to use the specified Domain Name in identifying itself on the Internet; and~~

(ii) Obtaining Rely on a representation from the Contract Signer, or the Certificate Approver, if expressly so authorized in a mutually-agreed-upon contract, coupled with a practical demonstration by the Applicant establishing that it controls the Domain Name by making an agreed-upon change in information found online in a DNS record associated with the Domain Name or on a Web page identified by a uniform resource identifier containing the Applicant's FQDN.

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(3) **Knowledge:** Acceptable methods by which the CA MAY verify that the Applicant is aware that it has ~~exclusive~~ control of the Domain Name include the following:

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(A) Relying on a Verified Legal Opinion or a Verified Accountant Letter to the effect that the Applicant is aware that it has ~~exclusive~~ control of the Domain Name; or

(B) Obtaining a confirmation from the Contract Signer or Certificate Approver verifying that the Applicant is aware that it has ~~exclusive~~ control of the Domain Name.

~~(4.3)~~ **Mixed Character Set Domain Names:** EV Certificates MAY include Domain Names containing mixed character sets only in compliance with the rules set forth by the domain registrar. The CA MUST visually compare any Domain Names with mixed character sets with known high risk domains. If a similarity is found, then the EV Certificate Request MUST be flagged as High Risk. The CA must perform reasonably appropriate additional authentication and verification to be certain beyond reasonable doubt that the Applicant and the target in question are the same organization.