ICANN 12 FEBRUARY 2015 BOARD MEETING
Board Papers

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ICANN BOARD PAPER NO. 2015.02.12.1b

TITLE:	Delegation of the бел (“bel”) domain representing Belarus in Cyrillic script to Reliable Software Inc.
PROPOSED ACTION:	For Consideration and Action
IANA REFERENCE:	792200

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

As part of ICANN’s responsibilities under the IANA Functions Contract, ICANN has prepared a recommendation to authorize the delegation of the country-code top-level domain бел (“bel”), comprised of the IDN ccTLD Fast Track approved string representing Belarus, to Reliable Software Inc.

Sensitive Delegation Information

PROPOSED RESOLUTION:

Resolved (2015.02.12.xx), as part of the exercise of its responsibilities under the IANA Functions Contract, ICANN has reviewed and evaluated the request to delegate the бел country-code top-level domain to Reliable Software Inc. The documentation demonstrates that the proper procedures were followed in evaluating the request.

Resolved (2015.02.12.xx), the Board directs that pursuant to Article III, Section 5.2 of the ICANN Bylaws, that certain portions of the rationale not appropriate for public distribution within the resolutions, preliminary report or minutes at this time due to contractual obligations, shall be withheld until public release is allowed pursuant to those contractual obligations.

PROPOSED RATIONALE:

Why the Board is addressing the issue now?

In accordance with the IANA Functions Contract, the ICANN staff has evaluated a request for ccTLD delegation and is presenting its report to the Board for review. This review by the Board is intended to ensure that ICANN staff has followed the proper procedures.

What is the proposal being considered?

The proposal is to approve a request to the IANA Department to create the country-code top-level domain and assign the role of sponsoring organization (also known as the manager or trustee) to Reliable Software Inc.

Which stakeholders or others were consulted?

In the course of evaluating a delegation application, ICANN staff consults with the applicant and

other interested parties. As part of the application process, the applicant needs to describe consultations that were performed within the country concerning the ccTLD, and their applicability to their local Internet community.

What concerns or issues were raised by the community?

Staff are not aware of any significant issues or concerns raised by the community in relation to this request.

What significant materials did the Board review?

The Board reviewed the following IANA staff evaluations:

- The domain is eligible for delegation, as it is a string that has been approved by the IDN ccTLD Fast Track process, and represents a country that is listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard;
- The relevant government has been consulted and does not object;
- The proposed sponsoring organization and its contacts agree to their responsibilities for managing this domain;
- The proposal has demonstrated appropriate local Internet community consultation and support;
- The proposal does not contravene any known laws or regulations;
- The proposal ensures the domain is managed locally in the country, and is bound under local law;
- The proposed sponsoring organization has confirmed they will manage the domain in a fair and equitable manner;
- The proposed sponsoring organization has demonstrated appropriate operational and technical skills and plans to operate the domain;
- The proposed technical configuration meets IANA's various technical conformance requirements;

- No specific risks or concerns relating to Internet stability have been identified; and
- Staff have provided a recommendation that this request be implemented based on the factors considered.

These evaluations are responsive to the appropriate criteria and policy frameworks, such as "Domain Name System Structure and Delegation" (RFC 1591) and "GAC Principles and Guidelines for the Delegation and Administration of Country Code Top Level Domains".

As part of the process established by the IANA Functions Contract, the “Delegation and Redelegation Report” will be published at http://www.iana.org/reports.

What factors the Board found to be significant?

The Board did not identify any specific factors of concern with this request.

Are there positive or negative community impacts?

The timely approval of country-code domain name managers that meet the various public interest criteria is positive toward ICANN’s overall mission, the local communities to which country-code top-level domains are designated to serve, and responsive to ICANN’s obligations under the IANA Functions Contract.

Are there financial impacts or ramifications on ICANN (strategic plan, operating plan, budget); the community; and/or the public?

The administration of country-code delegations in the DNS root zone is part of the IANA functions, and the delegation action should not cause any significant variance on pre-planned expenditure. It is not the role of ICANN to assess the financial impact of the internal operations of country-code top-level domains within a country.

Are there any security, stability, or resiliency issues relating to the DNS?

ICANN does not believe this request poses any notable risks to security, stability, or resiliency.

This is an Organizational Administrative Function not requiring public comment.

SIGNATURE BLOCK:

Submitted by:	Naela Sarras
Position:	IANA Services Manager
Date Noted:	27 January 2015
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Report on the Delegation of the бел ("bel") domain representing Belarus in Cyrillic script to Reliable Software Inc.

27 January 2015

This report is being provided under the contract for performance of the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) function between the United States Government and the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN). Under that contract, ICANN performs the "IANA functions", which include receiving delegation and redelegation requests concerning TLDs, investigating the circumstances pertinent to those requests, making its recommendations, and reporting actions undertaken in connection with processing such requests.

FACTUAL INFORMATION

Country

The "BY" ISO 3166-1 code from which the application's eligibility derives, is designated for use to represent Belarus.

String

The domain under consideration for delegation at the DNS root level is "бел". This is represented in ASCII-compatible encoding according to the IDNA specification as "xn--90ais". The individual Unicode code points that comprise this string are U+0431 U +0435 U+43B.

The string is expressed using the Cyrillic script, and has a transliteration equivalent to "bel" in Latin script.

Chronology of events

On 10 March 1992, "Reliable Software" was founded as a private unitary enterprise. Initially, the main activity of the enterprise was software development in the bank sector.

In 2000, the legal name of the enterprise was changed to "Reliable Software, Inc." In that same year, the enterprise created the Internet portal "TUT.BY", which is currently claimed to be the most-frequented information resource in the ccTLD .BY.

In 2006, the enterprise began acting as a domain name registrar of .BY domains.

On 21 April 2008, the Operational and Analytical Center, a government agency under the President of the Republic of Belarus, was founded.

On 1 February 2010, Article 13 of Presidential Decree № 60 declared that the Operational and Analytical Center is the specially authorized state body in the field of secure use of the national Internet. The Operational and Analytical Center operates as the administrative contact, setting the rules and regulations and managing the legal framework of the бел top-level domain. Reliable Software, Inc. operates as the sponsoring organization and technical administrator, performing all other activities required to operate the domain.

The relationship between the administrative contact and sponsoring organization is regulated by the "Instruction on the order of domain names registration in the space of the hierarchical names of the national segment of the Internet network", approved by Executive Order № 47 of the Operational and Analytical Center under the President of the Republic of Belarus (18 June 2010).

On 7 January 2012, the .BY top-level domain was redelegated to Reliable Software, Inc.[1]

On 12 June 2014 an application was made to the "IDN Fast Track" process to have the string "бел" recognized as the Cyrillic representation of Belarus.

On 26 August 2014, a review by the IDN Fast Track DNS Stability Panel found that "the applied-for string ... present none of the threats to the stability or security of the DNS identified in Module 4 of the Fast Track implementation plan, and present an acceptably low risk of user confusion". The request for the string to represent Belarus was subsequently approved.

On 10 November 2014 Reliable Software, Inc. commenced a request to ICANN for delegation of "бел" as a top-level domain.

Proposed Sponsoring Organisation and Contacts

The proposed sponsoring organisation is Reliable Software Inc., an entity established in 1992, specializing in hosting server management, IT consultation and development of custom web-based solutions.

The proposed administrative contact is Sergey Prokopov, Head of Department, Operational and Analytical Center, a government agency under the President of the Republic of Belarus. The administrative contact is understood to be based in Belarus.

The proposed technical contact is Sergey Povalishev, Head of Department, Reliable Software Inc.

EVALUATION OF THE REQUEST

[1] https://www.iana.org/reports/2012/by-report-20120107.html

String Eligibility

The top-level domain is eligible for delegation under ICANN policy, as the string has been deemed an appropriate representation of Belarus through the ICANN Fast Track String Selection process, and Belarus is presently listed in the ISO 3166-1 standard.

Public Interest

Reliable Software Inc., current sponsoring organization of the .BY top-level domain, was selected to manage the IDN ccTLD “бел" in accordance with the national legislation Operational and Analytical Center under the President of the Republic of Belarus.

Explicit government support for the application was provided in a letter signed by Sergei Kaparykha, Deputy Chief of the Operational and Analytical Center under the President of the Republic of Belarus, the government agency responsible for policy-making in the domain sphere.

Additional support was provided by the following:

- Belinkfokom, a nongovernmental organization consisting of a number of commercial entities from the field of information and communication technologies;
- Extmedia LLC, one of Belarus’ largest hosting providers;
- Infopark, an Association of 64 companies focused on the growth of the Belarusian segment of the Internet;
- TRIINCOM LLC, a local hosting provider;
- Active Cloud, a registrar;
- Business Network JV, a local ISP.

The application is consistent with known applicable local laws in Belarus. The proposed sponsoring organization undertakes to operate the domain in a fair and equitable manner.

Based in country

The proposed sponsoring organization is constituted in Belarus. The proposed administrative contact is understood to be resident in Belarus. The registry is to be operated in the country.

Stability

The application does not involve a transfer of domain operations from an existing domain registry, and therefore stability aspects relating to registry transfer have not been

evaluated.

The application is not known to be contested.

Competency

The application has provided information on the technical and operational infrastructure and expertise that will be used to operate the proposed new domain. The proposed operator is the current manager of .BY country-code top-level domain for Belarus.

Proposed policies for management of the domain have also been tendered.

EVALUATION PROCEDURE

ICANN is tasked with coordinating the Domain Name System root zone as part of a set of functions governed by a contract with the U.S. Government. This includes accepting and evaluating requests for delegation and redelegation of top-level domains.

A subset of top-level domains are designated for the local Internet communities in countries to operate in a way that best suits their local needs. These are known as country-code top-level domains (ccTLDs), and are assigned by ICANN to responsible trustees (known as "Sponsoring Organizations") that meet a number of public-interest criteria for eligibility. These criteria largely relate to the level of support the trustee has from its local Internet community, its capacity to ensure stable operation of the domain, and its applicability under any relevant local laws.

Through ICANN's IANA department, requests are received for delegating new ccTLDs, and redelegating or revoking existing ccTLDs. An investigation is performed on the circumstances pertinent to those requests, and, when appropriate, the requests are implemented and a recommendation for delegation or redelegation is made to the U.S. National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA).

Purpose of evaluations

The evaluation of eligibility for ccTLDs, and of evaluating responsible trustees charged with operating them, is guided by a number of principles. The objective of the assessment is that the action enhances the secure and stable operation of the Internet's unique identifier systems.

In considering requests to delegate or redelegate ccTLDs, input is sought regarding the proposed new Sponsoring Organization, as well as from persons and organizations that may be significantly affected by the change, particularly those within the nation or territory to which the ccTLD is designated.

The assessment is focused on the capacity for the proposed sponsoring organization to meet the following criteria:

- The domain should be operated within the country, including having its

sponsoring organization and administrative contact based in the country.

- The domain should be operated in a way that is fair and equitable to all groups in the local Internet community.

- Significantly interested parties in the domain should agree that the prospective trustee is the appropriate party to be responsible for the domain, with the desires of the national government taken very seriously.

- The domain must be operated competently, both technically and operationally. Management of the domain should adhere to relevant technical standards and community best practices.

- Risks to the stability of the Internet addressing system must be adequately considered and addressed, particularly with regard to how existing identifiers will continue to function.

Method of evaluation

To assess these criteria, information is requested from the applicant regarding the proposed sponsoring organization and method of operation. In summary, a request template is sought specifying the exact details of the delegation being sought in the root zone. In addition, various documentation is sought describing: the views of the local internet community on the application; the competencies and skills of the trustee to operate the domain; the legal authenticity, status and character of the proposed trustee; and the nature of government support fort he proposal. The view of any current trustee is obtained, and in the event of a redelegation, the transfer plan from the previous sponsoring organization to the new sponsoring organization is also assessed with a view to ensuring ongoing stable operation of the domain.

After receiving this documentation and input, it is analysed in relation to existing root zone management procedures, seeking input from parties both related to as well as independent of the proposed sponsoring organization should the information provided in the original application be deficient. The applicant is given the opportunity to cure any deficiencies before a final assessment is made.

Once all the documentation has been received, various technical checks are performed on the proposed sponsoring organization's DNS infrastructure to ensure name servers are properly configured and are able to respond to queries correctly. Should any anomalies be detected, ICANN staff will work with the applicant to address the issues.

Assuming all issues are resolved, an assessment is compiled providing all relevant details regarding the proposed sponsoring organization and its suitability to operate the relevant top-level domain.

ICANN BOARD PAPER NO. 2015-02-12-1c

TITLE: Removal of the .TP top-level domain representing Portuguese Timor

PROPOSED ACTION: For Consideration and Action

IANA REFERENCE: 772996

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

As part of ICANN's responsibilities under the IANA Functions Contract, ICANN has prepared a recommendation to authorize the removal of the country-code top-level domain .TP (Portuguese Timor) from the DNS Root Zone.

Key points of the investigation on the delegation request are:

- The .TP top-level domain was first delegated for Portuguese Timor in 1997.
- Following independence for Portuguese Timor, resulting in the creation of the new country of Timor-Leste, in 2002 the ISO 3166-1 standard removed the "TP" code and added the "TL" code for the new country.
- In 2005, ICANN delegated the .TL domain name. The Government of Timor-Leste undertook the responsibility to coordinate an orderly decommissioning of the .TP domain name.
- The transition process for .TP has concluded and the final removal of .TP has the consent of the Timor-Leste Government. Government representatives stated that all operators in Timor-Leste are "using the .tl and not [sic] longer use the .tp" domain.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION:

Whereas, the .TP top-level domain representing Portuguese Timor was originally delegated in May 1997.

Whereas, the "TP" two-letter code was removed from the ISO 3166-1 standard and superseded by the "TL" code representing Timor-Leste.

Whereas the .TL domain name was delegated in 2005 to replace the .TP domain name, and a multi-year transition was conducted allowing .TP registrants to migrate to the new country-code top-level domain.

Whereas ICANN received confirmation from the Government of Timor-Leste supporting the final removal of the .TP delegation from the DNS Root Zone.

Resolved (2015.02.12.xx), that the delegation of .TP be removed from the DNS Root Zone.

PROPOSED RATIONALE:

Why the Board is addressing the issue now?

The .TP top-level domain is planned for removal from the DNS Root Zone by 28 February 2015. The Government of Timor-Leste as the .TP operator confirmed their consent to the removal of .TP from the DNS Root Zone.

What is the proposal being considered?

The proposal is to approve a request to IANA to remove the delegation of the .TP (Portuguese Timor) country-code top-level domain from the DNS Root Zone.

Which stakeholders or others were consulted?

In the course of evaluating a top-level domain removal request, ICANN staff consults with the current operator and other interested parties. As part of the removal process, the current operator needs to describe steps followed to ensure that the removal of the top-level domain does not have unplanned adverse impact on Internet stability.

What concerns or issues were raised by the community?

Staff are not aware of any significant issues or concerns raised by the community in relation to this request. The Government of Timor-Leste confirmed that that the .TP top-level domain is no longer in practical use.

Are there any security, stability, or resiliency issues relating to the DNS?

ICANN does not believe this request poses any notable risks to security, stability, or resiliency.

This is an Organizational Administrative Function not requiring public comment.

SIGNATURE BLOCK:

Submitted by:	Naela Sarras
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Date Noted:	12 February 2015
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EXHIBIT A TO ICANN BOARD SUBMISSION NO. 2015.02.12.1c

Report on the Removal of the .TP top-level domain representing Portuguese Timor

26 January 2015

This report is being provided under the contract for performance of the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) function between the United States Government and the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN). Under that contract, ICANN performs the "IANA functions", which include receiving delegation and redelegation requests concerning TLDs, investigating the circumstances pertinent to those requests, making its recommendations, and reporting actions undertaken in connection with processing such requests.

FACTUAL INFORMATION

Country

The "TP" ISO 3166-1 code was designated to represent the territory of Portuguese Timor. The territory ceased to exist in 2002 following a declaration of independence, superseded by the country of Timor-Leste.

String

The ISO 3166-1 standard eliminated the "TP" two-letter ASCII code designated for Portuguese Timor in 2002. The successor country, Timor-Leste, was granted a new two-letter ASCII code of "TL".

Chronology of events

The .TP top-level domain was delegated for use by Portuguese Timor on 9 May 1997.

In 2002, the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste was established. The ISO 3166-1 standard removed the TP code originally assigned to Portuguese Timor and superseded it with a new code .TL for Timor-Leste.

On 23 March 2005, the .TL top-level domain was delegated to Department of Information Technology of the Ministry of Transport, Communication and Public Works of Timor-Leste. As per the ICANN Board resolution that approved the delegation of the .TL domain, the "Government of the [the Democratic Republic of] Timor-Leste endorsed the Department of Information Technology (DoIT) at the Ministry of Transport, Communication and Public Works as the appropriate entity to both hold the delegation of administrative authority for the .TL ccTLD and to manage the process of migration from the legacy .TP ccTLD."

Following the successful delegation of the .TL domain, all new registrations within the .TP domain were disallowed, and the existing registry was maintained in a caretaker state to provide existing registrants time to transition to the new .TL domain.

IANA staff and .TP contacts continued discussions on the removal of the .TP top-level domain. In August 2013, the IANA Department received a letter from Mr. Flavio Cardoso Neves, Vice Minister of Ministry of Transport and Communications – Government of Timor-Leste. The letter confirmed that the Government is fully supportive of removing the .TP domain from the DNS Root Zone and asked for ICANN's assistance in facilitating this process.

In July 2014, IANA staff was notified that the new point of contact for this request is Mr. Nicolau Santos Celestino, Director of Information and Technology at the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

The removal date is currently scheduled for 28 February 2015.

EVALUATION OF THE REQUEST

The ISO 3166-1 code for Portuguese Timor was removed in the year 2002. When a ccTLD is no longer eligible due to the country or code's removal from the ISO 3166-1 standard, the operator is expected to develop a transition plan to the successor ccTLD(s) and ultimately retire the domain. Consistent with the general approach that ccTLDs are to be managed within the country, the manager is expected to design and execute a locally-appropriate method of notifying impacted registrants that the domain is to be retired, and

develop a timeline to transition to new ccTLDs.

As part of processing the request, IANA staff requested confirmation from the administrative and technical contacts regarding the planned decommissioning in order to ensure an orderly removal of the .TP domain name from the DNS Root Zone. Staff worked with Mr. Celestino on the request to remove the .TP domain and confirmed that there has been outreach to impacted registrants and the local Internet community in Timor-Leste regarding the status of the .TP domain.

The .TL government representatives stated that new registrations in the .TP domain stopped in 2005. They explained that following the establishment of the .TL domain name, users of the .TP domain were encouraged to transition from the .TP to the .TL domain name and all registrants under the .TP domain were given matching domain names under the .TL domain name.

Government representatives also stated that they performed outreach to existing .TP registrants advising them of the removal of the domain. IANA staff discussed with the .TP contacts the usage status of the .TP domain. The government representative stated that all operators in Timor-Leste are “using the .tl and not [sic] longer use the .tp” domain.
As this request is to remove the delegation from the .TP delegation from the DNS Root Zone, and the removal has the consent of the current operator (Government of Timor-Leste), this domain can now be removed from the DNS Root Zone. The request also accords with the principles associated with managing delegations of ccTLDs in line with additions and delegations to the ISO 3166-1 standard.

The removal of the delegation of the .TP domain from the root zone is targeted for 28 February 2015.

ICANN BOARD SUBMISSION NO. 2012.02.12.1d

TO:	**ICANN Board of Directors**
TITLE:	**GNSO Council Recommendations IRTP Part D**
PROPOSED ACTION:	**For Consideration and Action**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The Board is being asked to approve a set of eighteen policy recommendations unanimously approved by the Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) at its meeting on 15 October 2014. The eighteen policy recommendations provide revisions to the Inter-Registrar Transfer Policy (IRTP), which is a consensus policy that was adopted in 2004 that provides for a straightforward process for registrants to transfer domain names between registrars. The GNSO Council established a series of five Working Groups (Parts A through D) to review and consider various revisions to this policy. The policy recommendations being considered by the Board at this time are the result of the Inter-Registrar Transfer Policy (IRTP) Part D Policy Development Process (PDP). The IRTP Part D PDP is the fourth and final in the series of PDPs addressing areas for improvements in the existing policy.

The specific policy recommendations to be considered by the Board are as follows:[1]

Recommendation #1. The WG recommends that reporting requirements be incorporated into the [Transfer Dispute Resolution Policy] TDRP policy.

Recommendation #2. The WG recommends that the TDRP be amended to include language along the lines of […] the UDRP.

Recommendation #3. The WG recommends that the TDRP be amended to reflect the following wording, or equivalent: "Transfers from a Gaining Registrar to a third registrar, and all other subsequent transfers, are invalidated if the Gaining Registrar acquired sponsorship from the Registrar of Record through an invalid transfer, as determined through the dispute resolution process set forth in the Transfer Dispute Resolution Policy."

[1] The wording of the 18 recommendations in the executive summary is in some cases abbreviated from the original – the full recommendation text can be found below as well as in the Final Report and the GNSO Recommendations Report (see Annex ?).

Recommendation #4. The WG recommends that a domain name be returned to the Registrar of Record and Registrant of Record directly prior to the non-compliant transfer if it is found, through a TDRP procedure, that a non-IRTP compliant domain name transfer occurred.

Recommendation #5. The WG recommends that the statute of limitation to launch a TDRP be extended from current 6 months to 12 months from the initial transfer.

Recommendation #6. The WG recommends that if a request for enforcement is initiated under the TDRP the relevant domain should be 'locked' against further transfers while such request for enforcement is pending. Accordingly, 'TDRP action' and 'URS action' are to be added to the second bullet point of the list of denial reasons in the IRTP (Section 3); the IRTP and TDRP should be amended accordingly.

Recommendation #7. The WG recommends to add a list of definitions (Annex F of Final Report) to the TDRP to allow for a clearer and more user-friendly policy.

Recommendation #8. The WG recommends not to develop dispute options for registrants as part of the current TDRP.

Recommendation #9. The WG recommends that staff, in close cooperation with the IRTP Part C implementation review team, ensures that the IRTP Part C inter-registrant transfer recommendations are implemented and monitor whether dispute resolution mechanisms are necessary to cover the Use Cases in Annex C of Final Report. Once such a policy is implemented, its functioning should be closely monitored, and if necessary, an Issues Report be called for to assess the need for an inter-registrant transfer dispute policy.

Recommendation #10. The WG recommends that the TDRP be modified to eliminate the First (Registry) Level of the TDRP.

Recommenation #11. The WG recommends that ICANN take the necessary steps to display information relevant to disputing non-compliant transfers prominently on its web site and assure the information is presented in a simple and clear manner and is easily accessible for registrants.

Recommenation #12. The WG recommends that ICANN create and maintain a user-friendly, one-stop website containing all relevant information concerning disputed transfers and potential remedies to registrants. Such a website should be clearly accessible from or integrated into the ICANN Registrants' Benefits and Responsibilities page (https://www.icann.org/resources/pages/benefits-2013-09-16-en) or similar.

Recommenation #13. The WG recommends that, as a best practice, ICANN accredited Registrars prominently display a link on their website to this ICANN registrant help site. Registrars should also strongly encourage any re-sellers to display prominently any such links, too. Moreover, the Group recommends that this is communicated to all ICANN accredited Registrars.

Recommenation #14. The WG recommends that no additional penalty provisions be added to the existing IRTP or TDRP.

Recommenation #15. As a guidance to future policy development processes, this Working Group recommends that policy specific sanctions be avoided wherever possible.

Recommenation #16. The WG does not recommend the elimination of FOAs. However, in light of the problems regarding FOAs, such as bulk transfers and mergers of registrars and/or resellers, the Group recommends that the operability of the FOAs should not be limited to email. Improvements could include: transmission of FOAs via SMS or authorization through interactive websites. Any such innovations must, however, have auditing capabilities, as this remains one of the key functions of the FOA.

Recommenation #17. The WG recommends that, once all IRTP recommendations are implemented (incl. IRTP-D, and remaining elements from IRTP-C), the GNSO Council, together with ICANN staff, should convene a panel to collect, discuss, and analyze relevant data to determine whether these enhancements have improved the IRTP process and dispute mechanisms, and identify possible remaining shortcomings.

Recommenation #18. The Working Group recommends that contracted parties and ICANN should start to gather data and other relevant information that will help inform a future IRTP review team in its efforts, especially with regard to those issues listed in the Observations (4.2.7.1) above.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends that the Board adopt the GNSO Policy Recommendations as a Consensus Policy modification to the Inter-Registrar Transfer Policy (IRTP) and the Transfer Dispute Resolution Policy (TDRP). The recommendations, if implemented, would usefully clarify and enhance the IRTP and TDRP, benefitting all parties concerned.

Taking into account the changes proposed to the transfer policy and to the transfer dispute policy, in addition to certain details that are intended to be worked out as part of the implementation process, staff does expect that considerable consultation with the IRTP Part D Implementation Review Team, which will be formed following the adoption of the recommendations, as well as the broader ICANN Community will need to be undertaken to ensure a useful and implementable policy. In addition, appropriate resources – both in terms of financial commitment and staff time - will be required to achieve a successful implementation of all 18 recommendations.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION:

Whereas, on 17 January 2013, the GNSO Council launched a Policy Development Process (PDP) on the Inter-Registrar Transfer Procedure Part D (IRTP Part D) addressing six charter questions, set forth at https://community.icann.org/display/ITPIPDWG/3.+WG+Charter;

Whereas, the PDP followed the prescribed PDP steps as stated in the Bylaws, resulting in a Final Report delivered on 25 September 2014;

Whereas, the IRTP Part D Working Group (WG) reached full consensus on the recommendations in relation to each of the six issues outlined in the Charter;

Whereas, the GNSO Council reviewed, and discussed the recommendations of the IRTP Part D WG, and adopted the Recommendations on 15 October 2014 by a unanimous vote (see: http://gnso.icann.org/en/council/resolutions#20141015-1);

Whereas, the GNSO Council vote met and exceeded the required voting threshold (i.e. supermajority) to impose new obligations on ICANN contracted parties; and

Whereas, after the GNSO Council vote, a public comment period was held on the approved recommendations, and the comments have been summarized and considered (https://www.icann.org/public-comments/irtp-d-recommendations-2014-10-20-en).

Resolved (2015.02.12.xx), the Board adopts the GNSO Council Policy Recommendations amending the Inter-Registrar Transfer Policy set forth at

http://www.icann.org/en/transfers/policy-en.htm and the Transfer Dispute Resolution Policy (TDRP) set forth at https://www.icann.org/resources/pages/tdrp-2012-02-25-en.

Resolved (2015.02.12.xx), the CEO, or his authorized designee(s), is directed to develop and complete an implementation plan for these Recommendations and continue communication and cooperation with the GNSO Implementation Review Team and community on the implementation work.

RATIONALE FOR RESOLUTION:

Why the Board is addressing the issue now?

The Inter-Registrar Transfer Policy (IRTP) is a consensus policy that was adopted in 2004 which provides for a straightforward process for registrants to transfer domain names between registrars. The GNSO Council established a series of five Working Groups (Parts A through D) to review and consider various revisions to this policy. The IRTP Part D PDP is the forth and final in a series of PDPs addressing areas for improvements in the existing policy.

The IRTP Part D PDP Final Report received unanimous consensus support from the IRTP Part D Working Group as well as the GNSO Council. Following the closing of the public comment period, the next step as outlined in Annex A of the ICANN Bylaws is consideration by the ICANN Board of the recommendations.

What is the proposal being considered?

The following policy recommendations are being adopted:

Recommendation #1 - The WG recommends that reporting requirements be incorporated into the TDRP policy. Outcomes of all rulings by Dispute Resolution Providers (DRP) [2] should be published on Providers' website, except in exceptional cases – in keeping with practices currently employed in the UDRP. Exceptions, if sought by the DRP, are to be granted by ICANN Contractual Compliance on a case-by-case basis. The Group recommends publishing reports that follow the example of the

[2] The Working Group recommends in Charter question C to remove the Registry as the first dispute resolution layer of the TDRP. Therefore, despite wording of Charter question A, no reporting requirements for the Registries are included here.

Asian Domain Name Dispute Resolution Centre (ADNDRC).[3] These reports should include at a minimum:

a. The domain name under dispute
b. Relevant information about parties involved in the dispute;
c. The full decision of the case;
d. The date of the implementation of the decision

The need for publication does not apply to TDRP rulings that have taken place prior to the implementation of this recommendation.

Recommendation #2 - The WG recommends that the TDRP be amended to include language along the lines of this revised version of the UDRP:

"The relevant Dispute Resolution Provider shall report any decision made with respect to a transfer dispute initiated under the TDRP. All decisions under this Policy will be published in full over the Internet except when the Panel, convened by the Dispute Resolution, in an exceptional case, determines to redact portions of its decision. In any event, the portion of any decision determining a complaint to have been brought in bad faith shall be published."

Recommendation #3 - The WG recommends that the TDRP be amended to reflect the following wording, or equivalent: "Transfers from a Gaining Registrar to a third registrar, and all other subsequent transfers, are invalidated if the Gaining Registrar acquired sponsorship from the Registrar of Record through an invalid transfer, as determined through the dispute resolution process set forth in the Transfer Dispute Resolution Policy."

Recommendation #4 - The WG recommends that a domain name be returned to the Registrar of Record and Registrant of Record directly prior to the non-compliant transfer if it is found, through a TDRP procedure, that a non-IRTP compliant domain name transfer occurred.

Recommendation #5 - The WG recommends that the statute of limitation to launch a TDRP be extended from current 6 months to 12 months from the initial transfer. This is to provide registrants the opportunity to become aware of fraudulent transfers when they would no longer receive their registrar's annual WDRP notification.

Recommendation #6 - The WG recommends that if a request for enforcement is initiated under the TDRP the relevant domain should be 'locked' against further

[3] See four ADNDRC Reports on TDRP decisions: http://www.adndrc.org/mten/TDRP_Decisions.php?st=6

transfers while such request for enforcement is pending. Accordingly, 'TDRP action' and 'URS action' are to be added to the second bullet point of the list of denial reasons in the IRTP (Section 3); the IRTP and TDRP should be amended accordingly.[4]
The TDRP as well as guidelines to registrars, registries and third party dispute providers should be modified accordingly. The WG notes that the locking should be executed in the way that the UDRP prescribes – once that the UDRP locking process is implemented.

Recommendation #7 - The WG recommends to add a list of definitions (Annex F of Final Report) to the TDRP to allow for a clearer and more user-friendly policy.

Recommendation #8 - The WG recommends not to develop dispute options for registrants as part of the current TDRP.

Recommendation #9 - The WG recommends that staff, in close cooperation with the IRTP Part C Implementation Review Team, ensures that the IRTP Part C inter-registrant transfer recommendations are implemented and monitor whether dispute resolution mechanisms are necessary to cover the Use Cases in Annex C of Final Report. Once such a policy is implemented, its functioning should be closely monitored, and if necessary, an Issues Report be called for to assess the need for an inter-registrant transfer dispute policy. See also Recommendations #17 and #18 below.

Recommendation #10 - The WG recommends that the TDRP be modified to eliminate the First (Registry) Level of the TDRP.
ICANN should monitor the use of TDRPs and if the discontinuation of the Registry layer as first level dispute provider seems to create a barrier to this dispute resolution mechanism, future policy work should be initiated to counter such development. See also #17 below.

Recommendation #11 - The WG recommends that ICANN take the necessary steps to display information relevant to disputing non-compliant transfers prominently on its web site and assure the information is presented in a simple and clear manner and is easily accessible for registrants.
This recommendation should be view in combination with Recommendation #12 (below).

Recommendation #12 - The WG recommends that ICANN create and maintain a user-friendly, one-stop website containing all relevant information concerning disputed transfers and potential remedies to registrants. Such a website should be clearly

[4] https://www.icann.org/resources/pages/policy-transfers-2014-07-02-en

accessible from or integrated into the ICANN Registrants' Benefits and Responsibilities page (https://www.icann.org/resources/pages/benefits-2013-09-16-en) or similar.

This should include:

- Information to encourage registrants to contact the registrar to resolve disputed transfers at the registrar level before engaging ICANN Compliance or third parties by launching a TDRP.
- Improvements to the ICANN website regarding the display of information on the Inter Registrar Transfer Policy and the Transfer Dispute Resolution Policy is regularly updated (see 5.2.3.3 above).
- Links to the relevant information for registrants on the ICANN website being clearly worded and prominently displayed on the ICANN home page. This will contribute to improving visibility and content of the ICANN website that is devoted to offering guidance to registrants with transfer issues.
- ICANN Compliance clearly indicates on its FAQ/help section under which circumstances it can assist registrants with transfer disputes. This should include situations when registrants can ask ICANN Compliance to insist on registrars taking action on behalf of said registrant.
- Improvements in terms of accessibility and user-friendliness should be devoted especially to these pages:
    - https://www.icann.org/resources/pages/dispute-resolution-2012-02-25-en#transfer
    - https://www.icann.org/resources/pages/name-holder-faqs-2012-02-25-en
    - https://www.icann.org/resources/pages/text-2012-02-25-en

Links to these registrant help-websites should also be prominently displayed on internic.net and iana.org in order to assure further that registrants have easy access to information.

Recommendation #13 - The WG recommends that, as a best practice, ICANN accredited Registrars prominently display a link on their website to this ICANN registrant help site. Registrars should also strongly encourage any re-sellers to display prominently any such links, too. Moreover, the Group recommends that this is communicated to all ICANN accredited Registrars.

Registrars may choose to add this link to those sections of their website that already contains Registrant-relevant information such as the Registrant Rights and Responsibilities, the WHOIS information and/or other relevant ICANN-required links as noted under 3.16 of the 2013 RAA.

Recommendation #14 - The WG recommends that no additional penalty provisions be added to the existing IRTP or TDRP.

Recommendation #15 - As a guidance to future policy development processes, this Working Group recommends that policy specific sanctions be avoided wherever possible. Rather, sanctions should be consistent throughout policies and be governed by applicable provisions within the RAA.

Recommendation #16 - The WG does not recommend the elimination of FOAs. However, in light of the problems regarding FOAs, such as bulk transfers and mergers of registrars and/or resellers, the Group recommends that the operability of the FOAs should not be limited to email. Improvements could include: transmission of FOAs via SMS or authorization through interactive websites. Any such innovations must, however, have auditing capabilities, as this remains one of the key functions of the FOA.

The Working Group notes that the implementation of this recommendation should not be affected by whether transfers take place in advance (for certain bulk transfers) or in real time.

Recommendation #17 - The WG recommends that, once all IRTP recommendations are implemented (incl. IRTP-D, and remaining elements from IRTP-C), the GNSO Council, together with ICANN staff, should convene a panel to collect, discuss, and analyze relevant data to determine whether these enhancements have improved the IRTP process and dispute mechanisms, and identify possible remaining shortcomings. If, after a period of 12 months of such a review, the GNSO (with ICANN Staff) determine that the situation regarding transfers is not improved, then this WG recommends that a top-to-bottom reevaluation of the transfer process be undertaken. The goal of this is to create a simpler, faster, more secure policy that is more readily understood and more accessible to use for registrants."

It is a further recommendation that a security expert be included in any such next review Working Group, should for example real 2-factor authentication be required, that it is implemented according to industry standards.

Recommendation #18 - The Working Group recommends that contracted parties and ICANN should start to gather data and other relevant information that will help inform a future IRTP review team in its efforts, especially with regard to those issues listed in the Observations of the Final Report (4.2.7.1) .
To facilitate the gathering of relevant data, the Implementation Review Team should closely liaise with ICANN Staff to assure prompt access to necessary data.

Which stakeholders or others were consulted?
Regular consultation with the stakeholder took place during the lifetime of this PDP. Details can be found in the Input Tracking List (Annex B of this document).

What concerns or issues were raised by the community?
No community concerns have been raised in relation to the Final Report and its recommendations.

What significant materials did the Board review?
The Board reviewed the Final Report, the GNSO Council Recommendations Report to the Board, as well as the summary of public comments and Staff's response to those comments.

What factors did the Board find to be significant?
The recommendations were developed following the GNSO Policy Development Process as outlined in Annex A of the ICANN Bylaws and have received the unanimous support from the GNSO Council. As outlined in the ICANN Bylaws, the Council's supermajority support for the motion (the Council voted unanimously in favor) obligates the Board to adopt the recommendation unless by a vote of more than two-thirds, the Board determines that the policy is not in the best interests of the ICANN community or ICANN. In addition, transfer related issues are the number two area of complaint according to data from ICANN Compliance. Improvements to the IRTP have the potential to reduce the number of complaints, in addition to providing clarity and predictability to registrants as well as registrars.

Are there positive or negative community impacts?
Improvements to the IRTP and TDRP have the potential to reduce the number of complaints, in addition to providing clarity and predictability to registrants as well as registrars. Adoption of the recommendations will require significant changes in

processes for registrars as well as registrars and therefore it is expected that the implementation of these recommendations will require substantial time and resources, but these are considered necessary in order to address the issues that are part of this Policy Development Process. The recommendations, if implemented, are expected to usefully clarify and enhance the IRTP and TDRP, to the advantage of all parties concerned.

Are there fiscal impacts or ramifications on ICANN (strategic plan, operating plan, budget); the community; and/or the public?

In addition to those changes required in process for registrars as outlined above, there will likely be fiscal impacts related to implementation of the policy, such as updates to the ICANN website - but these costs should be anticipated to be within the budget of the relevant departments.

Are there any security, stability or resiliency issues relating to the DNS?

There are no security, stability, or resiliency issues related to the DNS if the Board approves the proposed recommendations.

Submitted by:	David Olive; Marika Konings
Position:	Vice President Policy Support; Senior Policy Director
Date Noted:	28 January 2015
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ICANN BOARD SUBMISSION NO. 2015.02.12.1e

TITLE:	**Recommendations for the Collection of Metrics for the New gTLD Program to Support the future AoC Review on Competition, Consumer Trust and Choice**
PROPOSED ACTION:	**For Consideration and Action**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The Board is being asked to approve the collection of metrics to be made available for the future Competition, Consumer Choice and Consumer Trust Review Team to be convened under the Affirmation of Commitments (AoC). The metrics follow the Interim Recommendations (included in the Reference Materials) developed by the Implementation Advisory Group (IAG) convened to examine a comprehensive set of proposed metrics (70) previously identified by the GNSO and ALAC. In addition to the 13 metrics that the Board adopted for collection using a consumer survey and economic study at its Singapore meeting in March 2014, the IAG recommends collecting 52 of the original 70 metrics, and adding one metric on reports of name collisions. These metrics are intended to serve as inputs to the Competition, Consumer Trust, and Consumer Choice review, currently anticipated to begin in the second half of 2015.

After requesting input from the ALAC, GNSO, GAC, and ccNSO, the Board in December 2012 received recommendations on 70 metrics from a joint working group of ALAC and GNSO representatives. Those 70 metrics were then forwarded to the IAG-CCT, which the Board convened to evaluate each of the metrics on its feasibility, utility and cost-effectiveness. The IAG-CCT was asked to engage with the GNSO, ALAC and staff in evaluating the recommended metrics. In addition, the group was asked to evaluate historical data regarding metrics used to evaluate previous rounds. Their findings are recorded in the enclosed report.

In addition to capturing this data for purposes of the CCT Review, many of the metrics are expected to provide useful insight into ICANN operations to community members and the

general public. The metrics cover numerous areas related to competition, consumer choice and consumer trust, including, but not limited to:

- Monitoring SLAs
- Incidences of UDRP and URS complaints
- Incidences of compliance complaints
- Geographic diversity of registry operators, as well as registrants across gTLDs
- Quantity of TLDs and registrars offering IDNs
- Universal acceptance of new gTLDs

The proposed resolution accepts the report of the IAG-CCT and calls for ICANN staff to begin to collect data to establish benchmarks for the current state of the generic domain name sector prior to the widespread adoption and use of new gTLDs, as well as to revisit those metrics one year later, and in some cases to urge collection of these metrics on a more regular basis. More particularly, the resolution calls for ICANN staff to begin collecting data for those metrics that can be compiled in-house or via information provided by third or contracted parties.

For certain metrics where questions are noted in the IAG-CCT report about the quality or adequacy of the data that may be received, or about the relevance of the metric to competition, consumer choice, and consumer trust, the resolution provides that the Review Team may wish to revisit these items and determine whether to request additional data collection for those metrics, to be incorporated into the evaluation. These metrics incorporate data that will be historically available when the Review Team commences it work and some of it may already be collected in other forms.

Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends that the Board adopt the IAG's recommendations for collection of metrics data to support a comprehensive review of the New gTLD Program and its impact in the areas of competition, consumer choice and consumer trust. Staff concurs with the IAG's recommendation to delete five metrics. Of the remaining 65 metrics, staff recommends that the Board direct the collection of the 30 metrics referenced in Table 1 of

the attached document, IAG-CCT Final Report. These metrics represent data that is available in-house or is accessible via ICANN's contracted parties.

The 22 remaining metrics are discussed in Table 4 of the above-referenced IAG-CCT Final Report. Among these are metrics that staff and the IAG members have determined are of varying degrees of usefulness and feasibility, or whose definitions have been clarified to ensure that relevant data is available. Some may offer interesting insights to the extent the data is available. Since submitting the IAG-CCT Final Report to the Board, staff have done further analysis on some of these metrics and have begun collecting data on 9 of the 22 metrics listed in that table. These 9 metrics (1.5, 1.13, 2.8, 2.9, 2.10, 3.7, 3.8, 4.4, and 4.5) represent data that staff were able to capture with some further definition of terms and parameters for measurements. Staff recommends the Review Team revisit the remaining 13 metrics and determine whether data should be collected in response to these items, for incorporation into the evaluation.

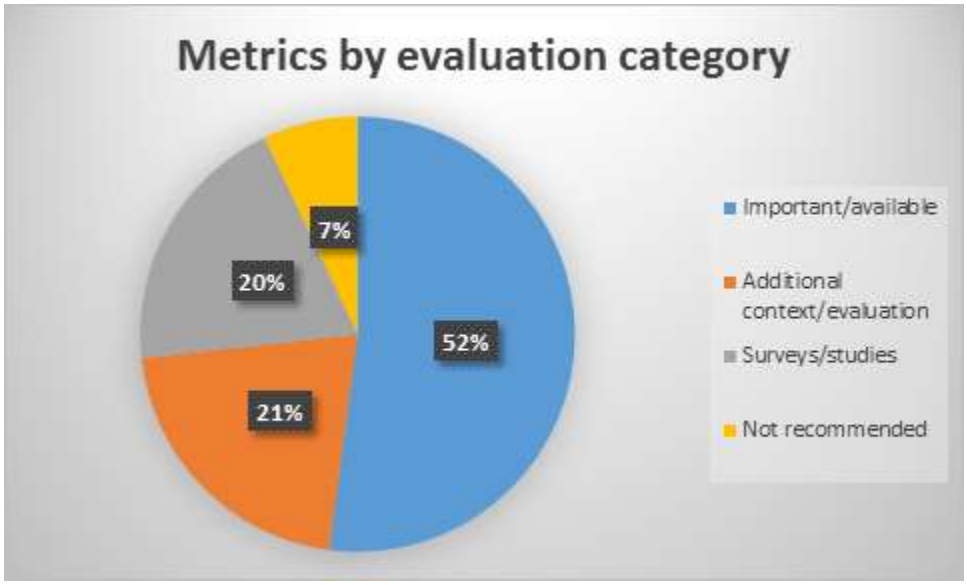
It is recommended that the Board act on the community's recommendations and direct collection of the majority of the metrics recommended in the Final Report. For those where questions are identified in the report (as noted in Table 4, with the exceptions listed above), staff recommends that these not be prioritized for collection at this time and be re-evaluated for potential additional data collection when the Review Team commences its work.

In the chart below, the full set of 70 metrics are organized into four categories based on the status of metrics in the Final Report:

- The "Important/available" data category represents the bulk of the recommended metrics and includes those metrics for which data is available in-house, is easily accessible via third or contracted parties, or which the IAG and staff together have judged to be relevant to the review.
- The "Additional context/evaluation" category represents those metrics that may only offer data based on the best efforts of staff, which may come with a high price tag, or which may result in data that the IAG diverged in opinion on its usefulness.

This data will be collected, to the extent that it is available. Some metrics may be marked for possible collection at a later date to give the Review Team a chance to evaluate whether the metric will prove valuable to its analysis.

- The "Surveys/studies" category represents those metrics that will be captured either by the consumer survey, the economic study, and another metric asking for a qualitative analysis of new registry operators' adherence to their mission and purpose as stated in response to Question 18 of the new gTLD application and how that registry has actually delivered on those commitments.
- The final category, "Not recommended," represents the five metrics that were not included in the IAG-CCT's recommendations.



Timelines

In accordance with the Board's resolution during the Singapore meeting, ICANN has followed its published procurement practices to engage qualified providers for the consumer survey and economic studies approved by the Board in March 2014. In November 2014, ICANN signed a contract with Nielsen, the survey firm, to conduct the consumer and registrant surveys. Preparation has begun and the survey will be fielded in February 2015. Baseline data from the survey is targeted for publication by April 2015.

Proposals for the economic study are currently under review and a decision on a vendor will be made in January 2015.

According to the current project plan for data collection, staff estimates having a complete baseline set of data for all recommended metrics by the second quarter of 2015, which would include baseline reports for the consumer survey and the economic study. A complete set of data examining the progress of the New gTLD Program would be available one year later, in early 2016, to allow for one year to lapse between waves of the global consumer survey and the economic study.

Budget Considerations

The amounts needed to fund these initiatives have been included in the Fiscal Year 2015 Budget, and are accounted for in the FY16 budget planning.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION:

Whereas, in the Affirmation of Commitments (AoC) ICANN has committed to organizing a review that will examine the extent to which the New gTLD Program has promoted competition, consumer trust and consumer choice once new gTLDs have been in operation for one year.

Whereas, on 10 December 2010 the ICANN Board requested that the At-Large Advisory Committee (ALAC), the Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC), the Generic Names Supporting Organization (GNSO) and the Country Code Names Supporting Organization (ccNSO) provide input on establishing the definition, measures, and three year targets for competition, consumer trust and consumer choice in the context of the domain name system, which resulted in the Board receiving input in 2013 from the GNSO Council and the ALAC, each offering recommendations on specific metrics.

Whereas, the Board directed (2013.07.18.05 – 2013.07.18.07 and 2013.09.28.13 – 2013.09.28.14) the CEO to convene a volunteer group (the Implementation Advisory Group for Competition, Consumer Trust and Consumer Choice-[IAG-CCT]) in advance of

a future AoC Competition, Consumer Trust and Consumer Choice Review Team, for several purposes, including evaluating and reporting to the Board on the feasibility, utility and cost-effectiveness of adopting the recommendations of the GNSO Council and the ALAC.

Whereas, on 1 October 2014, the IAG-CCT submitted to the Board its final report on its recommendations for the collection of data to inform the review on competition, consumer choice and consumer trust.

Resolved (2015.02.12.xx), the ICANN Board thanks the IAG-CCT for its diligent work and its recommendations providing for collection of data as an input to the future reviews on Competition, Consumer Choice, and Consumer Trust in the gTLD space;

Resolved (2015.02.12.xx), the ICANN President and CEO, or his designee, is hereby directed to immediately begin collecting data on the metrics recommended in the IAG-CCT Final Report, prioritizing those that are time-sensitive, and where data has been determined to be available.

Resolved (2015.02.12.xx), the ICANN President and CEO, or his designee, is hereby directed to collect data for metrics listed in Table 4 of the IAG-CCT Final Report as data is available, noting that these metrics are marked for possible collection at a later date, pending discussion by the Review Team to be convened.

Rationale for Resolutions 2015.02.12.xx - 2015.02.12.xx

- **Why is the Board addressing the issue?**

  This resolution is a continuation of the Board's resolutions (2013.07.18.05 – 2013.07.18.07 and 2013.09.28.13 – 2013.09.28.14) relating to evaluation of the metrics proposed by the Community for use in a future review under the Affirmation of Commitments (AoC) of the impact of new gTLDs in the areas of competition, consumer trust, and consumer choice. It also builds upon Board resolutions (2014.03.27.22 - 2014.03.27.26) relating to the adoption of interim recommendations from the Implementation Advisory Group on a consumer survey and economic study.

- **What is the proposal being considered?**

The Board's resolution calls for ICANN to immediately begin collecting data on those metrics recommended by the IAG-CCT. The resolution adopts the majority of the IAG recommendations and allows for the Review Team to revisit certain metrics regarding costliness and usefulness, though data on those metrics will be collected as available.

This work is to commence immediately, and involves authorizing staff time to collect the necessary data, or to purchase or otherwise acquire data from relevant third parties, including ICANN's contracted parties.

- **What significant materials did the Board review?**

The Board reviewed the final report from the Implementation Advisory Group dated 1 October 2014 (https://community.icann.org/download/attachments/48349551/IAG-CCT%20Final%20report.docx?version=1&modificationDate=1418863127000&api=v2), the briefing materials submitted by Staff, the resolutions adopted in March 2014 approving funding for a consumer survey and economic study, and the related prior advice letters from the ALAC and the GNSO, including an updated version of said advice with the IAG-CCT's current recommendations.

- **What factors did the Board find to be significant?**

The Board believes that the data to be collected for this evaluation is important to supporting an accurate examination of the extent to which the introduction of gTLDs has promoted competition, consumer trust, and consumer choice. By engaging in these activities now, ICANN is committing to ensuring that relevant data is available to the future Review Team, as well as the broader community, to support the future examination of the New gTLD Program that will occur under the AoC. The resolution calls for implementation work to proceed that is intended to facilitate the work of the AoC review at the appropriate time.

- **Are there fiscal impacts or ramifications on ICANN (strategic plan, operating plan, or budget)?**

The funds to implement this resolution are included in the 2015 Fiscal Year Budget, and are being accounted for in budget planning for FY2016.

- **Are there any security, stability, or resiliency issues relating to the DNS**?

This resolution does not affect the security, stability, or resiliency of the DNS.

- **Is public comment required prior to Board action?**

This is an Organizational Administrative Function that does not require public comment. Public comment would further delay data collection meant to serve as a benchmark of consumer sentiment and market conditions prior to the widespread adoption and use of new gTLDs.

Submitted by:	Karen Lentz
Position:	Director, Operations & Policy Research
Date Noted:	16 January 2015
Email:	Karen.lentz@icann.org

ICANN BOARD SUBMISSION NO. 2015.02.12.1f

TITLE: **SSAC Member Reappointments**

PROPOSED ACTION: **For Consideration and Action**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

One of the recommendations arising out of the organizational review of the Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC) is for SSAC membership appointments to be for a term of three years renewable by the Board at the recommendation of the SSAC indefinitely, and that the terms be staggered to allow for the terms of one-third of the SSAC members to expire at the end of every year. On 05 August 2010 the ICANN Board approved Bylaws revisions that create three-year terms for SSAC members and assigned initial one-, two-, and three-year terms to all SSAC members. Each year the SSAC Membership Committee evaluates those members whose terms are ending in the calendar year, in this case 31 December 2014. The Membership Committee submitted its recommendations for member reappointments to the SSAC, which approved the reappointments of the following SSAC members: Greg Aaron, Don Blumenthal, KC Claffy, Lyman Chapin, Steve Crocker, Mark Kosters, Russ Mundy, Rod Rasmussen, Mark Seiden, and Paul Vixie.

SSAC RECOMMENDATION:

The Committee recommends the Board reappoint the SSAC members as identified in the proposed resolution.

PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS:

Whereas, Article XI, Section 2, Subsection 2 of the Bylaws governs the Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC).

Whereas, the Board, at Resolution 2010.08.05.07 approved Bylaws revisions that create three-year terms for SSAC members, require staggering of terms, and obligate the SSAC chair to recommend the reappointment of all current SSAC members to full or partial terms to implement the Bylaws revisions.

Whereas, the Board, at Resolution 2010.08.05.08 appointed SSAC members to terms of one, two, and three years beginning on 01 January 2011 and ending on 31 December 2011, 31 December 2012, and 31 December 2013.

Whereas, in June 2014 the SSAC Membership Committee initiated an annual review of SSAC members whose terms are ending 31 December 2014 and submitted to the SSAC its recommendations for reappointments.

Whereas, on 24 November 2014, the SSAC members approved the reappointments.

Whereas, the SSAC recommends that the Board reappoint the following SSAC members to three-year terms: Greg Aaron, Don Blumenthal, KC Claffy, Lyman Chapin, Steve Crocker, Mark Kosters, Russ Mundy, Rod Rasmussen, Mark Seiden, and Paul Vixie.

Resolved (2015.02.12.xx) the Board accepts the recommendation of the SSAC and reappoints the following SSAC members to three-year terms beginning 01 January 2015 and ending 31 December 2017: Greg Aaron, Don Blumenthal, KC Claffy, Lyman Chapin, Steve Crocker, Mark Kosters, Russ Mundy, Rod Rasmussen, Mark Seiden, and Paul Vixie.

PROPOSED RATIONALE:

The SSAC is a diverse group of individuals whose expertise in specific subject matters enables the SSAC to fulfill its charter and execute its mission. Since its inception, the SSAC has invited individuals with deep knowledge and experience in technical and security areas that are critical to the security and stability of the Internet's naming and address allocation systems. The above-mentioned individuals provide the SSAC with the expertise and experience required for the Committee to fulfil its charter and executive its mission.

Submitted by:	Ram Mohan
Position:	SSAC Liaison to the Board
Date Noted:	26 November 2014
Email and Phone Number	rmohan@afilias.info

ICANN BOARD SUBMISSION NO. 2015.02.12.1g

TITLE: **Appointment of Geoff Huston to the Security & Stability Advisory Committee**

PROPOSED ACTION: **For Consideration and Action**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The Chair of the Security and Stability Advisory Committee ("Committee") respectfully requests the appointment of Geoff Huston as a new Committee member.

SSAC RECOMMENDATION:

The Committee desires the appointment of Geoff Huston to the Security and Stability Advisory Committee.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION:

Whereas, the Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC) reviews its membership and makes adjustments from time-to- time.

Whereas, the SSAC Membership Committee, on behalf of the SSAC, requests that the Board should appoint Geoff Huston to the SSAC.

Resolved (2015.02.12.xx), the Board appoints Geoff Huston to the SSAC.

PROPOSED RATIONALE:

The SSAC is a diverse group of individuals whose expertise in specific subject matters enables the SSAC to fulfil its charter and execute its mission. Since its inception, the SSAC has invited individuals with deep knowledge and experience in technical and security areas that are critical to the security and stability of the Internet's naming and address allocation systems.

The SSAC's continued operation as a competent body is dependent on the accrual of talented subject matter experts who have consented to volunteer their time and energies to the execution of the SSAC mission. Geoff Huston brings valuable skills to the SSAC. Mr. Huston is Chief Scientist at APNIC. He is generally involved in projects relating to measurement and network metrics. Recently he has been focused on studying the exhaustion of the remaining pool of unallocated IPv4 addresses, the related topic of the uptake of IPv6, the measurement of the DNS and the uptake of DNSSEC, and the design and operational stability of the Resource Public Key Infrastructure (RPKI). The SSAC believes he would be a significant contributing member of the SSAC.

Submitted by:	Ram Mohan, SSAC Liaison to the Board
Position:	Liaison to the ICANN Board from the Security & Stability Advisory Committee
Date Noted:	26 November 2014
Email:	rmohan@afilias.info

ICANN BOARD SUBMISSION NO. 2015.02.12.1h

TITLE: **Thank You from Security and Stability Advisory Committee to Rodney Joffe, Jason Livingood, Bruce Tonkin, Stefano Trumpy, and Paul Vixie**

PROPOSED ACTION: **For Consideration and Action**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

On 24 June 2011 the ICANN Board approved the appointment of Jason Livingood to the Security and Stability Advisory Committee (SSAC) for a term ending on 31 December 2014. On 28 October 2011 the ICANN Board reappointed Rodney Joffe, Bruce Tonkin, Stefano Trumpy, and Paul Vixie to the SSAC for terms ending 31 December 2014. These SSAC members have decided to resign from the SSAC effective at the end of their terms.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION:

The Committee wishes to formally thank Rodney Joffe, Jason Livingood, Bruce Tonkin, Stefano Trumpy, and Paul Vixie for their work while members of the SSAC.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION:

Whereas, Jason Livingood was appointed to the ICANN Security and Stability Advisory Committee on 24 June 2011 for a term ending on 31 December 2014.

Whereas, Rodney Joffe, Bruce Tonkin, Stefano Trumpy, and Paul Vixie were reappointed to the ICANN Security and Stability Advisory Committee on 28 October 2011 for terms ending on 31 December 2014.

Whereas, ICANN wishes to acknowledge and thank Rodney Joffe, Jason Livingood, Bruce Tonkin, Stefano Trumpy, and Paul Vixie for their service to the community by their membership on the Security and Stability Advisory Committee.

Resolved (2015.02.12.xx), that Rodney Joffe, Jason Livingood, Bruce Tonkin, Stefano Trumpy, and Paul Vixie have earned the deep appreciation of the Board for their service to ICANN by their membership on the Security and Stability Advisory Committee, and that the Board wishes them well in all future endeavours.

PROPOSED RATIONALE:

It is the practice of the SSAC to seek Board recognition of the service of Committee members upon their departure.

Submitted by:	Ram Mohan
Position:	Liaison to the ICANN Board from the Security and Stability Advisory Committee
Date Noted:	05 January 2015
Email:	rmohan@afilias.info

Pages 46-71 Removed -- Resolutions Superseded by https://www.icann.org/resources/board-material/resolutions-2015-02-12-en

Directors and Liaisons,

Attached below please find Notice of date and time for a Regular Meeting of the ICANN Board of Directors:

12 February 2015 – Regular Meeting of the ICANN Board of Directors - at 09:00 UTC (5:00pm – 6:00pm in Singapore). This Board meeting is estimated to last approximately 60 minutes (if needed) following the conclusion of the ICANN Public Forum.

http://www.timeanddate.com/worldclock/fixedtime.html?msg=Regular+Meeting+of+the+ICANN+Board&iso=20150212T17&p1=236&ah=1&am=30

Some other time zones:

12 February 2015 – 1:00am PST Los Angeles, CA

12 February 2015 – 4:00am EST Washington, D.C.

12 February 2015 – 9:00am London BST

12 February 2015 – 10:00am Brussels CEST

Consent Agenda:

- Approval of Minutes from 17 November 2014 and 3 December 2014
- Delegation of the бел ("bel") domain representing Belarus
- Removal of the .TP top-level domain representing Portuguese Timor
- GNSO Inter-Registrar Transfer Policy Part D Policy Development Process recommendations
- Recommendations for the Collection of Metrics for the New gTLD Program to Support the future AoC Review on Competition, Consumer Trust and Choice
- SSAC Member Reappointments
- Appointment of Geoff Huston to the SSAC
- Thank you to Departing Community Members
- Thank You to Sponsors of ICANN 52 Meeting
- Thank You to Interpreters, Staff, Event & Hotel Teams of ICANN 52 Meeting

Main Agenda

- TBD (if needed)

- AOB

MATERIALS – Link to BoardVantage Materials

If you have trouble with access, please let us know and we will work with you to assure that you can use the BoardVantage Portal for this meeting.

If call information is required, it will be distributed separately

If you have any questions, or we can be of assistance to you, please let us know.

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