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# Name Collision Occurrence Management Framework

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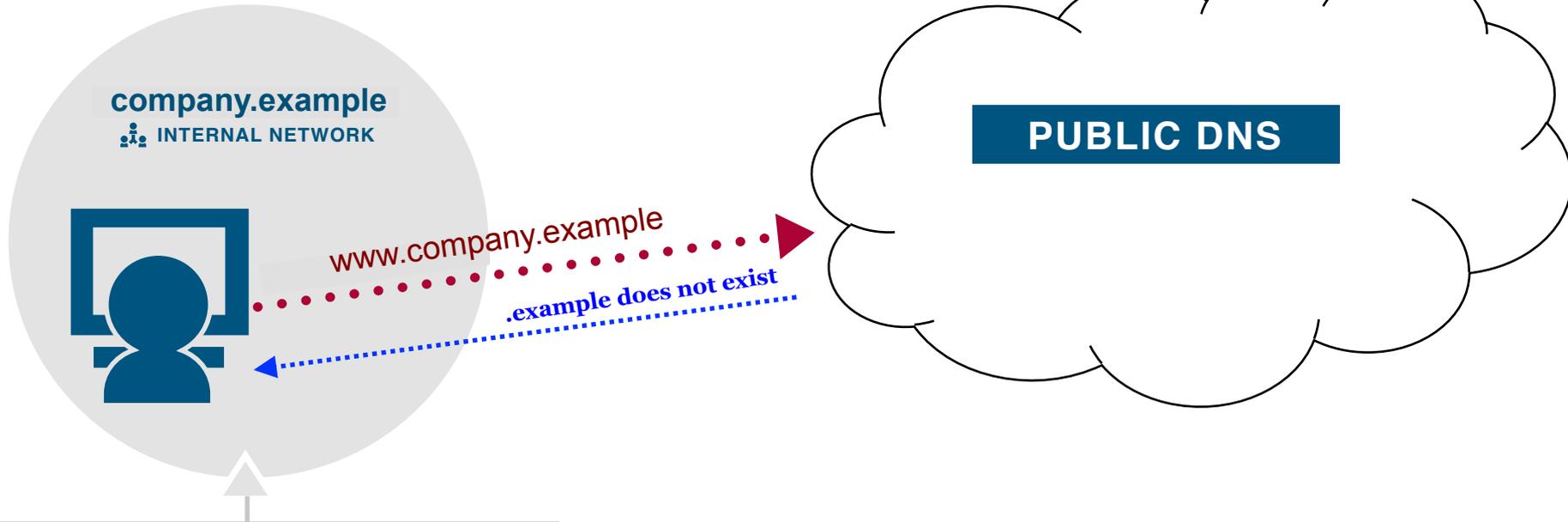
# Agenda

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- Introduction & Background
- Name Collision Occurrence Management Framework
- Name Collision Occurrence Assessment
- Rights Protection Mechanisms
- Next Steps
- Q&A

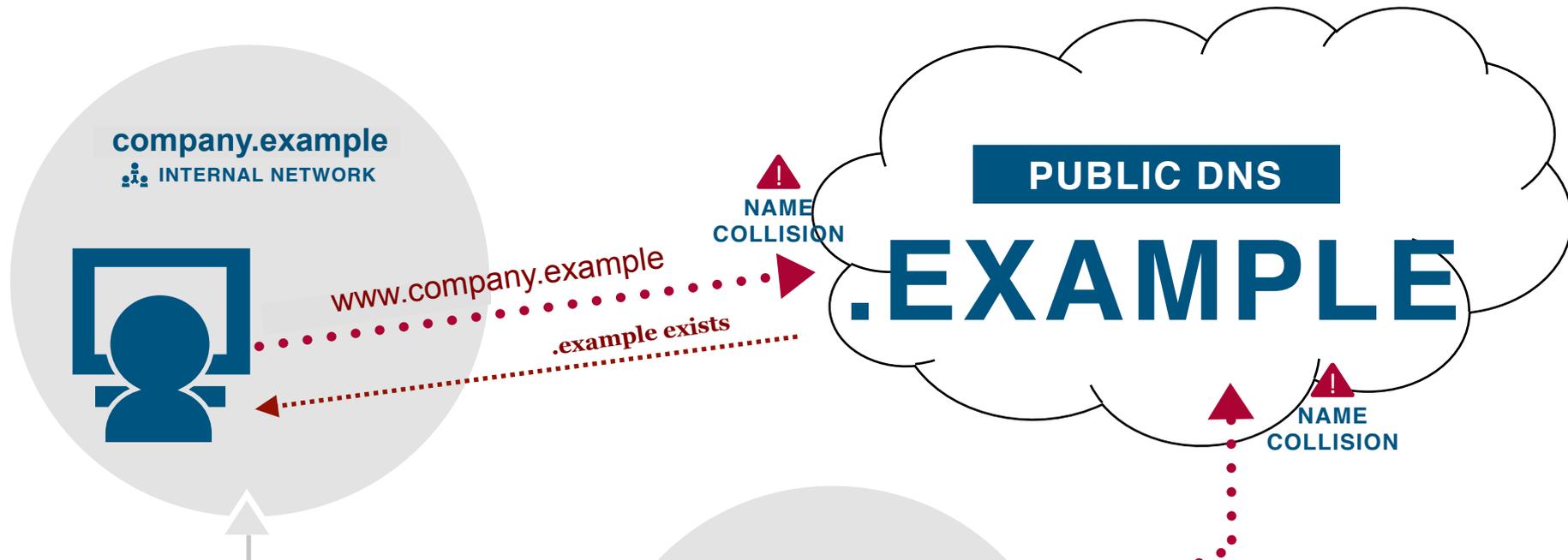
# Introduction & Background

# Name Collision Basics



Private network configured in such a way that could “leak” the request to the public Domain Name System, when using a name in a private network *that does not exist in the public DNS*

# Name Collision Basics



Private network configured in such a way that could “leak” the request to the public Domain Name System, when using a name in a private network *matching a name in the public DNS*

User tries to access a service on a private network when connected to the Internet outside of that network.

# Background

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7 October 2013: NGPC adopted the New gTLD Collision Occurrence Management plan

- Plan Overview

- Defer delegating *.home* and *.corp* indefinitely
- Commission a study to develop a Name Collision Occurrence Management Framework (“the Framework”)
- Each new gTLD registry to implement a Collision Occurrence Assessment based on the Framework
- Provide Alternate Path to Delegation for eligible strings
- Conduct Outreach Campaign

# Name Collision Occurrence Management Framework

# Developing the Framework

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- November 2013: ICANN engaged JAS Global Advisors to develop draft Framework
- 26 February to 21 April 2014: Draft JAS phase one report underwent public comment
- 6 June 2014: SSAC Comment Concerning JAS phase one report (SAC066) published
- 10 June 2014: Final version of the JAS phase one report was published
- 30 July 2014: ICANN NGPC approved the Framework based on JAS proposal, incorporating public comment, and SSAC advice

# 30 July NGPC Resolution

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1. Adopts the Framework and directs its implementation
2. Directs undertaking a consultation re: RPM requirements for SLDs in block list, recorded in the TMCH, that were withheld from allocation during Sunrise or Claims
3. Consider policy work within GNSO re: long-term plan to manage name collisions
4. Share information and best practices with ccTLDs

# ICANN Implementation of the Framework

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- Defer delegating [.mail](#) indefinitely (like [.corp](#) and [.home](#)) and work within the IETF to reserve those names permanently
- Produce information materials on name collision
  - Make this information available on key web searches
- Work within IETF to identify IPv6 option
- Work with root server operators to measure and store data that can be used for name collision study and prevention in the future

# ICANN Implementation of the Framework

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- Limit emergency response regarding name collision where there is clear and present danger to human life
- EBERO-like mechanism to cover registry unresponsiveness in regard to name collision reports
- Last resort procedure to remove TLD causing harm (i.e., a dotless name) during the Controlled Interruption period

# Name Collision Occurrence Assessment

# Name Collision Report Handling

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- Required for the first 2 years of the life of the TLD
- Respond within 2 hours of request from ICANN
- Requests to be delivered by ICANN to the Registry's emergency contacts by S/MIME signed, ICANN email <name-collision-report@icann.org> and phone to temporarily:
  1. place a domain name in serverHold status; or
  2. remove wildcard records from DNS when doing wildcard controlled interruption

In extraordinary circumstances, other remediation measures may be required

# Controlled Interruption

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- Implement Controlled Interruption for 90 days
  - Continuous interruption (i.e., not intermittent)
  - Use loopback address (127.0.53.53)
  - Add IPv6 option when available
- Names can be allocated and undergo Sunrise and Claims during this period (subject to other applicable provisions)

# Wildcarded Controlled Interruption

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- Mandatory for TLDs delegated *on or after* 18 August 2014 (Alternate Path to Delegation no longer available)
- Option available to those delegated before 18 August 2014, only if TLD has no active names (other than “nic”)
- Apex and wildcard MX, SRV, TXT and A records
- No activation of names until after the 90-day controlled interruption has been completed

# SLD Controlled Interruption

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- Aimed at TLDs delegated *before* 18 August 2014 that have activated names
- Uses MX, SRV and A records for the SLDs in block list during, at least, 90 days
- No other DNS records can be added for the SLDs in controlled interruption
- A TLD cannot switch between the two types of controlled interruption

# Other Flavors of SLD Controlled Interruption

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- ICANN is considering the following requests:
  - Have wildcard records under the SLDs while in SLD controlled interruption
  - Allow delegation of SLDs in block list to registry name servers that implement SLD controlled interruption
- None are currently available for deployment

# Registry Agreement Waivers

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- 1) Section 2.2 of Specification 6 (e.g., to allow the use of wildcard records); and
- 2) Section 1 of Exhibit A (e.g., to allow the use of A, TXT, SRV, and MX records in the zone apex and SLDs).

Waivers are only for purposes of implementing the controlled interruption and will cease upon termination of controlled interruption in the TLD.

Other obligations remain while in controlled interruption (e.g., DNSSEC, providing RDDS services at `whois.nic.<tld>`)

# Starting & Finalizing Controlled Interruption

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- Registries may start implementing controlled interruption on 18 August 2014 at 12:00 UTC
- Registries do not need to inform ICANN of the start or end of their controlled interruption
- ICANN will monitor implementation and raise exceptions with the registry
- Monitoring will be done primarily using the zone files provided by registry
- Registries should ensure their zone file transfer to ICANN is working

# Miscellaneous

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- Strings not eligible for the Alternate Path to Delegation will be eligible for delegation starting 18 August 2014 (except .mail)
- The 120-day no activation of names from the date of Registry Agreement execution continues to apply and can run in parallel with controlled interruption
- There is no requirement to do Claims on already allocated names

# Rights Protection Mechanisms

# Releasing Names from the SLD Block List

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Names **must** have:

- undergone 90-day SLD controlled interruption
- been available for allocation during Sunrise
- been available for allocation for at least 90 days during Claims

# Names Not to Be Released Immediately

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Names cannot be released immediately if:

- included in the registry's SLD block list of the Alternate Path to Delegation Report; and
- recorded in the Trademark Clearinghouse at the time of Sunrise and/or Claims periods; and
- the registry withheld them from allocation during its Sunrise Period or Claims Period.

# Names Not to Be Released – Requirements

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- The registry must continue to withhold the names from allocation while ICANN consults with the community about appropriate rights protection mechanisms
  - Public comment period to open by the end of August
- The registry will be provided an updated Name Collision Occurrence Assessment (if applicable) with details about how to activate these names
- These names can undergo SLD controlled interruption meanwhile

# Next Steps

# Next Steps

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- Conduct community consultation regarding appropriate rights protection mechanisms for names that cannot be released immediately
- Provide updated assessments to registries with requirements from consultation (if applicable)
- Share information and best practices with ccTLDs regarding managing name collision risks in new TLDs

# Next Steps

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- Work within the IETF to identify IPv6 option for controlled interruption
- Work within the IETF to reserve .corp, .home, and .mail permanently
- Reach out to GNSO regarding a long-term plan to manage name collisions
- Work with root server operators to measure and store data that can be used for name collision study and prevention in the future

# Registry Roadshow Workshop

Join us!

ICANN will be holding a three-day, interactive workshop for registries in a city near you! Remote access will be available, but interaction will be limited. We highly recommend onsite participation.



For more information visit:  
<http://bit.ly/RRWcommunitywiki>

## Los Angeles

9-11 September  
2014

<http://bit.ly/RYlosangeles>



## Tokyo

24-26 September  
2014

<http://bit.ly/RYtokyo>

## Istanbul

19-21 November  
2014

<http://bit.ly/RYistanbul>



# Questions & Answers

# Social Media



<https://twitter.com/ICANN>



<http://gplus.to/icann>



<https://www.facebook.com/icannorg>



<http://weibo.com/icannorg>



<http://www.linkedin.com/company/icann>