

Interim Supplementary Procedures for Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) Independent Review Process (IRP)¹

Revised as of [Day, Month], 2018

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These interim procedures (Interim Supplementary Procedures) supplement the International Centre for Dispute Resolution’s international arbitration rules in accordance with the independent review process set forth in Article 4, Section 4.3² of ICANN’s Bylaws. These procedures apply to all independent review process proceedings filed after 1 May 2018.

In drafting these Interim Supplementary Procedures, the IRP Implementation Oversight Team (IOT) applied the following principles: (1) remain as close as possible to the current Supplementary Procedures or the Updated Supplementary Procedures (USP) posted for public

¹ CONTEXTUAL NOTE: These Interim Supplementary Procedures are intended to supplement the ICDR RULES. Therefore, when the ICDR RULES appropriately address an item, there is no need to re-state that Rule within the Supplemental Procedures. The IOT, through its work, may identify additional places where variance from the ICDR RULES is recommended, and that would result in addition or modification to the Supplemental Procedures.

² Formatting has been updated to conform with the Bylaws approved by the ICANN Board of Directors on 22 July 2017 (hereafter the July 2017 ICANN Bylaws).

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comment on 28 November 2016³; (2) to the extent public comments received in response to the USP reflected clear movement away from either the current Supplementary Procedures or the USP, to reflect that movement unless doing so would require significant drafting that should be properly deferred for broader consideration; (3) take no action that would materially expand any part of the Supplementary Procedures that the IOT has not clearly agreed upon, or that represent a significant change from what was posted for comment and would therefore require further public consultation prior to changing the supplemental rules to reflect those expansions or changes.

1. Definitions

In these Interim Supplementary Procedures:

A CLAIMANT is any legal or natural person, group, or entity including, but not limited to the Empowered Community, a Supporting Organization, or an Advisory Committee, that has been materially affected by a Dispute.⁴ To be materially affected by a Dispute, the Claimant must suffer an injury or harm that is directly and causally connected to the alleged violation.

COVERED ACTIONS are any actions or failures to act by or within ICANN committed by the Board, individual Directors, Officers, or Staff members that give rise to a DISPUTE.⁵

DISPUTES are defined as:

(A) Claims that COVERED ACTIONS violated ICANN's Articles of Incorporation or Bylaws, including, but not limited to, any action or inaction that:

- 1) exceeded the scope of the Mission;
- 2) resulted from action taken in response to advice or input from any Advisory Committee or Supporting Organization that are claimed to be inconsistent with the Articles of Incorporation or Bylaws;
- 3) resulted from decisions of process-specific expert panels that are claimed to be inconsistent with the Articles of Incorporation or Bylaws;

³ See <https://www.icann.org/public-comments/irp-supp-procedures-2016-11-28-en>.

⁴ ICANN Bylaws, Article 4, Section 4.3(b)(i).

⁵ ICANN Bylaws, Article 4, Section 4.3(b)(ii).

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- 4) resulted from a response to a DIDP (as defined in Section 22.7(d)) request that is claimed to be inconsistent with the Articles of Incorporation or Bylaws; or
- 5) arose from claims involving rights of the EC as set forth in the Articles of Incorporation or Bylaws;

(B) Claims that ICANN, the Board, individual Directors, Officers or Staff members have not enforced ICANN's contractual rights with respect to the IANA Naming Function Contract; and

(C) Claims regarding the Post-Transition IANA entity service complaints by direct customers of the IANA naming functions that are not resolved through mediation.⁶

EMERGENCY PANELIST refers to a single member of the STANDING PANEL designated to adjudicate requests for interim relief⁷ or, if a STANDING PANEL is not in place at the time the relevant IRP is initiated, it shall refer to the panelist appointed by the ICDR pursuant to ICDR RULES relating to appointment of panelists for interim emergency relief. (ICDR RULES Article 6).

IANA refers to the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority.

ICDR refers to the International Centre for Dispute Resolution, which has been designated and approved by ICANN's Board of Directors as the IRP Provider (IRPP) under Article 4, Section 4.3 of ICANN's Bylaws.

ICANN refers to the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers.

INDEPENDENT REVIEW PROCESS or IRP refers to the procedure that takes place upon the Claimant's filing of a written statement of a DISPUTE with the ICDR.⁸

IRP PANEL refers to the panel of three neutral members appointed to decide the relevant DISPUTE.⁹

⁶ ICANN Bylaws, Article 4, Section 4.3(b)(iii).

⁷ ICANN Bylaws, Article 4, Section 4.3(p).

⁸ ICANN Bylaws, Article IV, Section 4.3(d).

⁹ ICANN Bylaws, Article IV, Section 4.3(k)(i).

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IRP PANEL DECISION refers to the final written decision of the IRP PANEL that reflects the reasoned analysis of how the DISPUTE was resolved in compliance with ICANN’s Articles and Bylaws.¹⁰

ICDR RULES refers to the ICDR’s International Arbitration rules in effect at the time the relevant request for independent review is submitted.

PROCEDURES OFFICER refers to a single member of the STANDING PANEL designated to adjudicate requests for consolidation, intervention, joinder and/or participation as an *amicus*, or, if a STANDING PANEL is not in place at the time the relevant IRP is initiated, it shall refer to the panelist appointed by the ICDR pursuant to its International Arbitration Rules relating to appointment of panelists for interim relief/consolidation (ICDR Rules Article 8)

Commented [A1]: Sidley Comment: See note below in Section

PURPOSES OF THE IRP are to hear and resolve Disputes for the reasons specified in the ICANN Bylaws, Article 4, Section 4.3(a).

STANDING PANEL refers to an omnibus standing panel of at least seven members from which three-member IRP PANELS are selected to hear and resolve DISPUTES consistent with the purposes of the IRP.¹¹

2. Scope¹²

The ICDR¹³ will apply these Interim Supplementary Procedures, in addition to the ICDR RULES, in all cases submitted to the ICDR in connection with Article 4, Section 4.3 of the ICANN Bylaws after the date these Interim Supplementary Procedures go into effect. In the event there is any inconsistency between these Interim Supplementary Procedures and the ICDR RULES, these Interim Supplementary Procedures will govern. These Interim Supplementary Procedures and any amendment of them shall apply in the form in effect at the time the request for an INDEPENDENT REVIEW is commenced. IRPs commenced prior to the adoption of

¹⁰ Change recommended for consistency with ICANN Bylaws, which refer to an “IRP PANEL decision” rather than a “declaration” (although the same Bylaws state that an IRP PANEL will “declare” certain findings). See ICANN Bylaws, Article 4, Section 4.3(k)(v) & Section 4.3(n)(iv)(G).

¹¹ ICANN Bylaws, Article 4, Section 4.3(j)(i).

¹² IOT has engaged in substantial discussion concerning retroactive application of the USP to IRPs in progress when the USPs are enacted. Full changes relating to those discussions are not reflected herein. The full provision on applicability of future rules is expected to be fully set out in the full set of Updated Supplementary Procedures, which will then apply to how those procedures will be considered for application.

¹³ ICANN Bylaws, Article 4, Section 4.3(m).

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these Interim Supplementary Procedures shall be governed by the Supplementary Procedures in effect at the time such IRPs were commenced.

In the event that any of these Interim Supplementary Procedures are subsequently amended, the rules surrounding the application of those amendments will be defined therein.

3. Composition of Independent Review Panel¹⁴

The IRP PANEL will comprise three panelists selected from the STANDING PANEL, unless a STANDING PANEL is not in place when the IRP is initiated.¹⁵ The CLAIMANT and ICANN shall each select one panelist from the STANDING PANEL, and the two panelists selected by the parties will select the third panelist from the STANDING PANEL. A STANDING PANEL member's appointment will not take effect unless and until the STANDING PANEL member signs a Notice of STANDING PANEL Appointment affirming that the member is available to serve and is Independent and Impartial pursuant to the ICDR RULES.¹⁶ In addition to disclosing relationships with parties to the DISPUTE, IRP PANEL members must also disclose the existence of any material relationships with ICANN, and/or an ICANN Supporting Organization or Advisory Committee. In the event that a STANDING PANEL is not in place when the relevant IRP is initiated or is in place but does not have capacity due to other IRP commitments, the CLAIMANT and ICANN shall each select a qualified panelist from outside the STANDING PANEL, and the two panelists selected by the parties shall select the third panelist. In the event that the two party-selected panelists cannot agree on the third panelist, the ICDR RULES shall apply to selection of the third panelist.¹⁷ In the event that a panelist resigns, is incapable of performing the duties of a panelist, or is removed and the position becomes vacant, a substitute arbitrator shall be appointed pursuant to the provisions of this Section [3] of these Interim Supplementary Procedures.

¹⁴ IOT reached tentative agreement as of 8 February 2018 on adding a statement about independence, impartiality, and obligation to disclose material relationship with ICANN, Supporting Organization, Advisory Committee, or any other Participant in an IRP proceeding.

¹⁵ ICANN Bylaws, Article 4, Section 4.3(k)(i).

¹⁶ ICDR International Dispute Resolution Procedures, Art. 13 "Impartiality and Independence of Arbitrator," at Pg. 21-22, available at https://www.icdr.org/sites/default/files/document_repository/International_Dispute_Resolution_Procedures_English.pdf.

¹⁷ ICANN Bylaws, Article 4, Section 4.3(k)(ii).

4. Time for Filing

An INDEPENDENT REVIEW is commenced when CLAIMANT files a written statement of a DISPUTE. A CLAIMANT shall file a written statement of a DISPUTE with the ICDR no more than 120 days after a CLAIMANT¹⁸ becomes aware of the material effect of the action or inaction giving rise to the DISPUTE; provided, however, that a statement of a DISPUTE may not be filed more than twelve (12) months from the date of such action or inaction.

In order for an IRP to be deemed to have been timely filed, all fees must be paid to the ICDR within three business days (as measured by the ICDR) of the filing of the request with the ICDR.¹⁹

5. Conduct of the Independent Review²⁰

It is in the best interests of ICANN and of the ICANN community for IRP matters to be resolved expeditiously and at a reasonably low cost while ensuring fundamental fairness and due process consistent with the PURPOSES OF THE IRP. The IRP PANEL shall consider accessibility, fairness, and efficiency (both as to time and cost) in its conduct of the IRP.

In the event that an EMERGENCY PANELIST has been designated to adjudicate a request for interim relief pursuant to the Bylaws, Article 4, Section 4.3(p), the EMERGENCY PANELIST shall comply with the rules applicable to an IRP PANEL, with such modifications as appropriate.

5A. Nature of IRP Proceedings

The IRP PANEL should conduct its proceedings by electronic means to the extent feasible.

Hearings shall be permitted as set forth in these Interim Supplementary Procedures. Where necessary,²¹ the IRP PANEL may conduct hearings via telephone, video conference or similar technologies. The IRP PANEL should conduct its proceedings with the presumption that in-person hearings shall not be permitted. For purposes of these Interim Supplementary

Commented [A2]: **Sidley Comment:** We have suggested clarifying changes to this section. Bylaws, Article 4, Section 4.3(n)(iv)(E) provides that the Rules of Procedure shall address “whether hearings shall be permitted, and if so what form and structure such hearings would take.”

¹⁸ This issue remains under discussion within the IOT

¹⁹ Currently there are no rules on the timely payment of fees. Inclusion of this language is designed to provide firmer guidance and to ensure that a Claimant is committed to the process.

²⁰ IOT agreement to set 15 day deadline for written statements as of 8 Feb 2018. IOT has engaged in substantial discussion concerning translation services. Because translation services were not considered in the initial public comment, consideration of how translation services might be incorporated into the Supplemental Procedures is reserved for the full update.

²¹ Some members of the IOT would prefer to remove the phrase, “where necessary.”

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Procedures, an “in-person hearing” refers to any IRP proceeding held face-to-face, with participants physically present in the same location. The presumption against in-person hearings may be rebutted only under extraordinary circumstances, where, upon motion by a Party, the IRP PANEL determines that the party seeking an in-person hearing has demonstrated that: (1) an in-person hearing is necessary for a fair resolution of the claim; (2) an in-person hearing is necessary to further the PURPOSES OF THE IRP; and (3) considerations of fairness and furtherance of the PURPOSES OF THE IRP outweigh the time and financial expense of an in-person hearing.²² In no circumstances shall in-person hearings be permitted for the purpose of introducing new arguments or evidence that could have been previously presented, but were not previously presented, to the IRP PANEL.

All hearings shall be limited to argument only unless the IRP Panel determines that a the party seeking to present witness testimony has demonstrated that such testimony is: (1) necessary for a fair resolution of the claim; (2) necessary to further the PURPOSES OF THE IRP; and (3) considerations of fairness and furtherance of the PURPOSES OF THE IRP outweigh the time and financial expense of witness testimony and cross examination.

All evidence, including witness statements, must be submitted in writing 15 days in advance of any hearing.

With due regard to ICANN Bylaws, Article 4, Section 4.3(s), the IRP PANEL retains responsibility for determining the timetable for the IRP proceeding.²³ Any violation of the IRP PANEL’s timetable may result in the assessment of costs pursuant to Section 10 of these Interim Supplementary Procedures.²⁴

5B. Translation

As required by ICANN Bylaws, Article 4, Section 4.3(l), “All IRP proceedings shall be administered in English as the primary working language, with provision of translation services for CLAIMANTS if needed.” Translation may include both translation of written documents/transcripts as well as interpretation of oral proceedings.

Commented [A3]: ICANN NOTE – 8/6 - Added to make clear that translation could mean multiple things.

²² ICANN continues to have serious concerns about the impact of in-person hearings on cost and time to resolution, and prefers to specify that the requisite demonstration must be made by clear and convincing evidence.

²³ ICANN Bylaws, Article 4, Section 4.3(o)(vi).

²⁴ This is an issue for future consideration within the IOT. This provision maintains the status quo until there is an agreed recommendation to change.

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The IRP PANEL shall have discretion to determine (i) whether the CLAIMANT has a need for translation services, (ii) what documents and/or hearing that need relates to, and (iii) what language the document, hearing or other matter or event shall be translated into. A CLAIMANT not determined to have a need for translation services must submit all materials in English (with the exception of the request for translation services if the request includes CLAIMANT's certification to the IRP PANEL that submitting the request in English would be unduly burdensome.).

In determining whether a CLAIMANT needs translation, the IRP PANEL shall consider the CLAIMANT's proficiency in spoken and written English and, to the extent that the CLAIMANT comprises more than one individual, such as in the case of a group, an association or a corporation, the ability of the CLAIMANT group to be represented in the proceedings by a member with an attorney or other agent, that representative's proficiency in spoken and written English. The IRP PANEL shall only consider requests for translations from/to English and the other five official languages of the United Nations (i.e., Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian, or Spanish).

In determining what language to translate whether translation of a document, hearing or other matter or event into shall be ordered, the IRP PANEL shall consider the CLAIMANT's proficiency in official United Nations languages (i.e., English as well as in the requested other language (from among Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, or Spanish) and may determine to translate any document, hearing or other matter or event into the relevant official United Nations language.

). The IRP PANEL may also require the translation of any document, hearing or other matter or event into English so shall confirm that all material portions of its records the record of the proceeding are available in English.

In considering requests for translation, the IRP PANEL shall consider the materiality of the particular document, hearing or other matter or event requested to be translated, as well as the cost and delay incurred by translation, pursuant to ICDR Article 18 on Translation, and the need to ensure fundamental fairness and due process under ICANN Bylaws, Article 4, Section 4.3(n)(iv).

Unless otherwise ordered by the IRP PANEL, costs of need-based translation (as determined by the IRP PANEL) shall be covered by ICANN as administrative costs. In and shall be coordinated through ICANN's language services providers. Even with a determination of need-based translation, if ICANN or the CLAIMANT coordinates the translation of any document through its legal representative, such translation shall be considered part of the legal costs and

Commented [A4]: Sidley Response: Further edits added to address concerns.

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Commented [A6]: ICANN NOTE – 8/6 – Propose modification to more clearly set out a representational allowance if the claimant has representation. That way, the focus is not on the form of the claimant, but its access to sufficient representation in English.

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Commented [A7]: ICANN NOTE – 8/6 – recommend this change to clarify that translation is only between the 6 UN languages. This will simplify the text we propose to remove from the next paragraph, while maintaining the same meaning.

Commented [A8]: Sidley Response: Made broader so that the panel could rely on any member who could represent the group in English.

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Commented [A9]: SE NOTE: Need to capture the idea that sometimes this is also a matter of translation of document from a non-English UN Language to English. In that instance, the Panel would be bound to require an English translation.

Commented [A10]: Sidley Response: See sentence added to address this.

Commented [A11]: ICANN NOTE – 8/6 - Proposed simplification to give the opportunity to the claimant to identify the language that will be most useful to them, instead of leaving it open for the IRP Panel to select which language it might be the most appropriate.

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Commented [A12]: ICANN Note 8-6 = Moved concept up and simplified so that there is a general statement of obligation that the material record should be in English.

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Commented [A13]: SE NOTE "or other event?" Should also be "requested to be translated"

Commented [A14]: Sidley Response: Agree. See also conforming changes.

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Commented [A15]: SE NOTE - need to add in concept th ... [1]

Commented [A16]: Sidley Response: Suggested language ... [2]

not an administrative cost to be born by ICANN. Additionally, in the event that either the CLAIMANT or ICANN retains a translator for the purpose of translating any document, hearing or other matter or event, and such retention is not pursuant to a determination of need-based translation by the IRP PANEL, the costs of such translation shall not be charged as administrative costs to be covered by ICANN.

Commented [A17]: ICANN Note – 8/6 – added to make clear that if parties wish to control the translation of their legal briefs/witness statements, etc., they must bear those costs instead of making them administrative in nature.

6. Written Statements²⁵

A CLAIMANT'S written statement of a DISPUTE shall include all claims that give rise to a particular DISPUTE, but such claims may be asserted as independent or alternative claims.²⁶

Commented [A18]: SE NOTE – I am not clear as to why this is moved here. It seems a bit out of place.

The initial written submissions of the parties shall not exceed 25 pages each in argument, double-spaced and in 12-point font.²⁷ All necessary and available evidence in support of the CLAIMANT'S claim(s) should be part of the initial written submission.²⁸ Evidence will not be included when calculating the page limit. The parties may submit expert evidence in writing, and there shall be one right of reply to that expert evidence.²⁹ The IRP PANEL may request additional written submissions from the party seeking review, the Board, the Supporting Organizations, or from other parties.³⁰

Commented [A19]: Sidley Response: Suggest moving to Section 6.

In addition, the IRP PANEL may grant a request for additional written submissions from any person or entity who is intervening as a CLAIMANT or who is participating as an amicus upon the showing of a compelling basis for such request. In the event the IRP PANEL grants a request for additional written submissions, any such additional written submission shall not exceed 15 pages, double-spaced and in 12-point font.

If for any DISPUTE resulting from a person, group, or entity participated in an underlying proceeding (decision of a process-specific expert panel that is claimed to be inconsistent with ICANN's Articles of Incorporation or Bylaws, as perspecified at Bylaw Section 4.3(b)(iii)(A)(3)), (s)he/it/they, any person, group or entity that was previously identified as

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²⁵ IOT tentative agreement as of 8 February 2018.

²⁶ See ICANN Bylaws, Article 4, Section 4.3(n)(iv)(B).

²⁷ This is an issue for future consideration within the IOT. This provision maintains the status quo until there is a recommendation to change that is agreed upon.

²⁸ Language modified to reflect broadened scope of IRPs. See ICANN Bylaws, Article 4, Section 4.3(i). IOT tentative agreement as of 8 February 2018.

²⁹ This is an issue for future consideration within the IOT. This provision maintains the status quo until there is a recommendation to change that is agreed upon.

³⁰ ICANN Bylaws, Article 4, Section 4.3(o)(ii).

within a contention set with the CLAIMANT regarding the issue under consideration within such expert panel proceeding shall receive notice from ICANN that the INDEPENDENT REVIEW PROCESS has commenced. ICANN shall provide notice by electronic message within two working days sent directly to all persons, groups, or entities that submitted documents to ICANN in the underlying proceeding as well as by posting a message to the electronic docket of the underlying proceeding. business days (calculated at ICANN's principal place of business) of receiving notification from the ICDR that the IRP has commenced.

7. Consolidation, Intervention, Joinder³¹ and Participation as an Amicus

A PROCEDURES OFFICER shall be appointed from the STANDING PANEL to consider any request for consolidation, intervention, joinder and/or participation as an amicus. Requests for consolidation, intervention, joinder and/or participation as an amicus are committed to the reasonable discretion of the PROCEDURES OFFICER. In the event that no STANDING PANEL is in place when a PROCEDURES OFFICER must be selected, a panelist may be appointed by the ICDR pursuant to its INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION RULES relating to appointment of panelists for interim relief/consolidation.

In the event that requests for consolidation, or intervention, and joinder are granted, the restrictions on Written Statements set forth in Section 6 shall apply to all CLAIMANTS collectively (for a total of 25 pages exclusive of evidence) and not individually unless otherwise modified by the IRP PANEL in its discretion consistent with the PURPOSES OF THE IRP.

Consolidation

Consolidation of DISPUTES may be appropriate when the PROCEDURES OFFICER concludes that there is a sufficient common nucleus of operative fact among multiple IRPs such that the joint resolution of the DISPUTES would foster a more just and efficient resolution of the DISPUTES than addressing each DISPUTE individually. If DISPUTES are consolidated, each existing DISPUTE shall no longer be subject to further separate consideration. The PROCEDURES OFFICER may in its discretion order briefing to consider the propriety of consolidation of DISPUTES.

³¹ There is no existing Supplemental Rule. The CCWG Final Proposal and ICANN Bylaws recommend that these issue be considered by IOT. See ICANN Bylaws, Article 4, Section 4.3(n)(iv)(B); CCWG- Accountability Supplemental Final Proposal on Work Stream 1 Recommendations, 23 February 2016, Annex 07 – Recommendation #7, at § 20.

Commented [A20]: SE NOTE – We need to identify WHO is required to provide notice and by WHEN, given the short time to file

Commented [A21]: Sidley Response: It may be most efficient for ICANN to provide this notice through its communications technologies. More traditional "service" of the complaint would seem burdensome.

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Commented [A23]: Sidley Response: Suggest moving to Section 6.

Commented [A24]: Sidley Response: Suggest moving to Section 6.

Commented [A22]: Sidley Response: Suggest moving to Section 6.

Commented [A25]: ICANN NOTE – 8/6 - Updated to reflect better our understanding of the intention of the IOT, which was to give notice others in the contention set, and not just about those who might have submitted a document to ICANN. As ICANN does not run the process specific expert panels, the submission to ICANN would not be determinative. Also, it is not required that there be electronic dockets in those proceedings, so this was unclear. Also clarified concept of "working days" to language used more broadly within ICANN.

Commented [A26]: Sidley Comment: Consider whether the IRP Panel (and not a Procedures Officer) should consider requests for consolidation, joinder, intervention, and participation as an amicus. These are important decisions for a dispute, and likely should be within the power of the IRP Panel.

Commented [AS27]: If intervention comes after initiation by first Claimant, how will claimant that intervenes have any pages?

Commented [A28]: ICANN note – 8/6 – to add more clarity

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Intervention and Joinder

Any person or entity qualified to be a CLAIMANT pursuant to the standing requirement set forth in the Bylaws may intervene or join in an IRP with the permission of the PROCEDURES OFFICER.

Intervention will be sought when the prospective participant does not already have a pending related DISPUTE. If the prospective participant already has a pending related DISPUTE, such DISPUTE would be joined if approved herein such that the existing DISPUTE would not be subject to further separate consideration and would become a part of the other proceeding. The PROCEDURES OFFICER may adjudicate whether DISPUTES are related by considering whether they stem from a common nucleus of operative facts based on such briefing, as the PROCEDURES OFFICER may order in its discretion.

A person, group or entity may intervene in or join an IRP as a CLAIMANT if they satisfy the standing requirement set forth in the Bylaws, provided below. This applies whether or not the person, group or entity participated in an underlying proceeding (a process-specific expert panel per ICANN Bylaws, Article 4, Section 4.3(b)(iii)(A)(3)).

Any person, group, or entity that satisfies the standing requirement to be a CLAIMANT as set forth in the Bylaws and is involved in a related matter may join the related matter to the existing INDEPENDENT REVIEW PROCESS.

Intervention is appropriate to be sought when the prospective participant does not already have a pending related DISPUTE, and the potential claims of the prospective participant stem from a common nucleus of operative facts based on such briefing as the PROCEDURES OFFICER may order in its discretion.

In addition, the Supporting Organization(s) which developed a Consensus Policy involved when a DISPUTE challenges a material provision(s) of an existing Consensus Policy in whole or in part shall have a right to intervene as a CLAIMANT to the extent of such challenge. Supporting Organization rights in this respect shall be exercisable through the chair of the Supporting Organization.

Any person, group or entity who intervenes as a CLAIMANT pursuant to this section will become a CLAIMANT in the existing INDEPENDENT REVIEW PROCESS and have all of the rights and responsibilities of other CLAIMANTS in that matter and be bound by the outcome to the same extent as any other CLAIMANT. All motions to intervene or for joinder/consolidation shall be directed to the IRP PANEL within 15 days of the initiation of the INDEPENDENT

Commented [A29]: NOTE to IOT: In the process of trying to include this agreed upon concept, we recommend that it is not yet ready for inclusion. There are a few issues: (1) we do not have a definition of a "party" here, and so we need to vet if we mean a claimant. (2) for intervention as of right, we need to build in some sort of tethering to the dispute; it's not that anyone can join in, it should be that those with related issues may join. We also need to consider things like filing fees and other practical issues.

Commented [A30]: Sidley Comment: Addressed.

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Commented [A31]: SE NOTE – Some guidance on what "related matter" is could be helpful. We are also not clear on what the differences are between intervention and joinder as laid out in this document.

Commented [A32]: Sidley Response: See suggested revisions above.

REVIEW PROCESS. All requests to intervene or for joinder/consolidation must contain the same information as a written statement of a DISPUTE and must be accompanied by the appropriate filing fee. The IRP PANEL may accept for review by the PROCEDURES OFFICER any motion to intervene or for joinder/consolidation after 15 days in cases where it deems that the PURPOSES OF THE IRP are furthered by accepting such a motion.

The IRP PANEL shall direct that all materials related to the DISPUTE be made available to entities that have intervened or had their claim joined/consolidated unless a CLAIMANT or ICANN objects that such disclosure will harm commercial confidentiality, personal data, or trade secrets; in which case the IRP PANEL shall rule on objection and provide such information as is consistent with the PURPOSES OF THE IRP and the appropriate preservation of confidentiality as recognized in Article 4 of the Bylaws.

Participation as an *Amicus Curiae*

Any person, group, or entity that has a material interest relevant to the DISPUTE but does not satisfy the standing requirements for a CLAIMANT set forth in the Bylaws may participate as an *amicus curiae* before an IRP PANEL, subject to the limitations set forth below. A person, group or entity that participated in an underlying proceeding (a process-specific expert panel per ICANN Bylaws, Article 4, Section 4.3(b)(iii)(A)(3)) shall be deemed to have a material interest relevant to the DISPUTE and may participate as an *amicus* before the IRP PANEL.

All requests to participate as an *amicus* must contain the same information as a written statement and the Written Statement (set out at Section 6), specify the interest of the *amicus curiae*, and must be accompanied by the appropriate filing fee.

If the PROCEDURES OFFICER determines, in his or her discretion, that the proposed *amicus curiae* has a material interest relevant to the DISPUTE, he or she shall allow participation by the *amicus curiae*. Any person participating as an *amicus curiae* may submit to the IRP Panel written briefing(s) on the DISPUTE or on such discrete questions as the IRP PANEL may request briefing, in the discretion of the IRP PANEL and subject to such deadlines, page limits, and other procedural rules as the IRP PANEL may specify in its discretion. The IRP PANEL shall determine in its discretion what materials related to the DISPUTE to make available to a person participating as an *amicus curiae*.

Commented [A33]: Should this be a more mutual obligation? There could be confidentiality concerns for the claimant, and there are also times where ICANN might have an obligation to only share the publicly available version of information depending on the parties to IRP. We have a potential for direct competitors having the ability to use the IRP, and so we want to make sure that we don't facilitate improper activity through a less than comprehensive rule.

Commented [A34]: **Sidley Response:** See suggested revisions.

Commented [A35]: SE NOTE – the Bylaws allow for certain items to be withheld for confidentiality reasons, so maybe we cross-reference for that?

Commented [A36]: **Sidley Response:** See suggested revisions.

Commented [A37]: **Sidley Response:** See suggested revisions.

8. ~~Discovery Methods~~³²

8. Exchange of Information³³

The IRP PANEL shall be guided by considerations of accessibility, fairness, and efficiency (both as to time and cost) in its consideration of discovery requests for exchange of information.

On the motion of either Party and upon finding by the IRP PANEL that such ~~discovery~~exchange of information is necessary to further the PURPOSES OF THE IRP, the IRP PANEL may order a Party to produce to the other Party, and to the IRP PANEL if the moving Party requests, documents or electronically stored information in the other Party's possession, custody, or control that the Panel determines are reasonably likely to be relevant and material³⁴ to the resolution of the CLAIMS and/or defenses in the DISPUTE and are not subject to the attorney-client privilege, the work product doctrine or otherwise protected from disclosure by applicable law. Where such ~~discovery method(s)~~ for exchange of information are allowed,³⁵ all Parties shall be granted the equivalent ~~discovery~~ rights for exchange of information.

A motion for ~~document discovery~~exchange of documents shall contain a description of the specific documents, classes of documents or other information sought that relate to the subject matter of the Dispute along with an explanation of why such documents or other information are likely to be relevant and material to resolution of the Dispute.

Depositions, interrogatories, and requests for admission will not be permitted.

In the event that a Party submits what the IRP PANEL deems to be an expert opinion, such opinion must be provided in writing and the other Party must have a right of reply to such an opinion with an expert opinion of its own.³⁶

³² ~~There is no existing Supplemental Rule. The [CCWG Final Proposal and] ICANN Bylaws recommend that discovery methods be considered by IOT. See ICANN Bylaws, Article 4, Section 4.3(n)(iv)(D).~~

³³ ~~There is no existing Supplemental Rule. The [CCWG Final Proposal and] ICANN Bylaws recommend that discovery methods be considered by IOT. See ICANN Bylaws, Article 4, Section 4.3(n)(iv)(D).~~

³⁴ ICANN NOTE: Materiality requirement aligns with the ICDR Rules.

³⁵ ICANN prefers to retain "in the extraordinary circumstances."

³⁶ Pursuant to the ICANN Bylaws, Article 4, Section 4.3(n) (Rules of Procedure), these Supplementary Rules will govern the format of proceedings. This is an issue for future consideration within the IOT. ICANN Bylaws, Article 4, Section 4.3(n)(iv)(D).

9. Summary Dismissal

An IRP PANEL may summarily dismiss any request for INDEPENDENT REVIEW where the Claimant³⁷ has not demonstrated that it has been materially affected by a DISPUTE. To be materially affected by a DISPUTE, a Claimant must suffer an injury or harm that is directly and causally connected to the alleged violation.³⁸

An IRP PANEL may also summarily dismiss a request for INDEPENDENT REVIEW that lacks substance or is frivolous or vexatious.³⁹

10. Interim Measures of Protection

A Claimant may request interim relief from the IRP PANEL, or if an IRP PANEL is not yet in place, from the STANDING PANEL. Interim relief may include prospective relief, interlocutory relief, or declaratory or injunctive relief, and specifically may include a stay of the challenged ICANN action or decision in order to maintain the status quo until such time as the opinion of the IRP PANEL is considered by ICANN as described in ICANN Bylaws, Article 4, Section 4.3(o)(iv).⁴⁰

An EMERGENCY PANELIST shall be selected from the STANDING PANEL to adjudicate requests for interim relief. In the event that no STANDING PANEL is in place when an EMERGENCY PANELIST must be selected, a panelist may be appointed by the ICDR pursuant to ICDR RULES relating to appointment of panelists for interim emergency relief. Interim relief may only be provided if the EMERGENCY PANELIST determines that the Claimant has established all of the following factors:

- (i) A harm for which there will be no adequate remedy in the absence of such relief;
- (ii) Either: (A) likelihood of success on the merits; or (B) sufficiently serious questions related to the merits; and
- (iii) A balance of hardships tipping decidedly toward the party seeking relief.⁴¹

³⁷ ICANN Bylaws, Article 4, Section 4.3(b)(i).

³⁸ ICANN Bylaws, Article 4, Section 4.3(o)(i).

³⁹ ICANN Bylaws, Article 4, Section 4.3(o)(i).

⁴⁰ ICANN Bylaws, Article 4, Section 4.3(p).

⁴¹ ICANN Bylaws, Article 4, Section 4.3(p).

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Interim relief may be granted on an ex parte basis in circumstances that the EMERGENCY PANELIST deems exigent, but any Party whose arguments were not considered prior to the granting of such interim relief may submit any opposition to such interim relief, and the EMERGENCY PANELIST must consider such arguments, as soon as reasonably possible. The EMERGENCY PANELIST may modify or terminate the interim relief if the EMERGENCY PANELIST deems it appropriate to do so in light of such further arguments.

11. Standard of Review⁴²

Each IRP PANEL shall conduct an objective, de novo examination of the DISPUTE.

- a. With respect to COVERED ACTIONS, the IRP PANEL shall make findings of fact to determine whether the COVERED ACTION constituted an action or inaction that violated ICANN'S Articles or Bylaws.
- b. All DISPUTES shall be decided in compliance with ICANN'S Articles and Bylaws, as understood in the context of the norms of applicable law and prior relevant IRP decisions.
- c. For Claims arising out of the Board's exercise of its fiduciary duties, the IRP PANEL shall not replace the Board's reasonable judgment with its own so long as the Board's action or inaction is within the realm of reasonable business judgment.
- d. With respect to claims that ICANN has not enforced its contractual rights with respect to the IANA Naming Function Contract, the standard of review shall be whether there was a material breach of ICANN's obligations under the IANA Naming Function Contract, where the alleged breach has resulted in material harm to the Claimant.
- e. IRPs initiated through the mechanism contemplated at Article 4, Section 4.3(a)(iv) of ICANN's Bylaws shall be subject to a separate standard of review as defined in the IANA Naming Function Contract.⁴³

⁴² The standard of review is dictated by ICANN's Bylaws and cannot be modified or updated without a corresponding Bylaws amendment.

⁴³ ICANN Bylaws, Article 4, Section 4.3(i).

12. IRP PANEL Decisions⁴⁴

IRP PANEL DECISIONS shall be made by a simple majority of the IRP PANEL.⁴⁵ If any IRP PANEL member fails to sign the IRP PANEL DECISION, the IRP PANEL member shall endeavor to provide a written statement of the reason for the absence of such signature.⁴⁶

13. Form and Effect of an IRP PANEL DECISION

- a. IRP PANEL DECISIONS shall be made in writing, promptly by the IRP PANEL, based on the documentation, supporting materials and arguments submitted by the parties.⁴⁷
- b. The IRP PANEL DECISION shall specifically designate the prevailing party as to each Claim.⁴⁸
- c. Subject to Article 4, Section 4.3 of ICANN's Bylaws, all IRP PANEL DECISIONS shall be made public, and shall reflect a well-reasoned application of how the DISPUTE was resolved in compliance with ICANN's Articles and Bylaws, as understood in light of prior IRP PANEL DECISIONS decided under the same (or an equivalent prior) version of the provision of the Articles and Bylaws at issue, and norms of applicable law.

14. Appeal of IRP PANEL Decisions⁴⁹

An IRP PANEL DECISION may be appealed to the full STANDING PANEL sitting en banc within 60 days of the issuance of such decision. The en banc STANDING PANEL will review

⁴⁴ The ICANN Bylaws, Article 4, Section 4.3(k)(v), refer to an "IRP PANEL decision" (although they also state that an IRP PANEL will "declare" certain findings in Article 4, Section 4.3(o)(iii)).

⁴⁵ ICANN Bylaws, Article 4, Section 4.3(k)(v).

⁴⁶ This is an issue for future consideration within the IOT. This provision maintains the status quo until there is a recommendation to change that is agreed upon.

⁴⁷ ICANN Bylaws, Article 4, Sections (s), (t). The ICANN Bylaws require the IRP PANEL to "issu[e] an early scheduling order and its written decision no later than six months after the filing of the Claim, except as otherwise permitted under the Rules of Procedure." While the current language maintains the status quo, consideration should be given to whether maintaining the status quo is sufficient given the clear directive in, and the need to comply with, the ICANN Bylaws.

⁴⁸ ICANN Bylaws, Article 4, Section 4.3(t).

⁴⁹ There is no existing Supplemental Rule. The proposed text is based upon the CCWG Final Proposal, Annex 7, ¶ 16, which provides for en banc appeal "based on a clear error of judgment or the application of an incorrect legal standard."

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such appealed IRP PANEL DECISION based on a clear error of judgment or the application of an incorrect legal standard. The en banc STANDING PANEL may also resolve any disputes between panelists on an IRP PANEL or the PROCEDURES OFFICER with respect to consolidation of CLAIMS or intervention or joinder.

15. Costs

The IRP PANEL shall fix costs in its IRP PANEL DECISION.⁵⁰ Except as otherwise provided in Article 4, Section 4.3(e)(ii) of ICANN's Bylaws, each party to an IRP proceeding shall bear its own legal expenses, except that ICANN shall bear all costs associated with a Community IRP, as defined in Article 4, Section 4.3(d) of ICANN's Bylaws, including the costs of all legal counsel and technical experts.

Except with respect to a Community IRP, the IRP PANEL may shift and provide for the losing party to pay administrative costs and/or fees of the prevailing party in the event it identifies the losing party's Claim or defense as frivolous or abusive.⁵¹

⁵⁰ This is an issue for future consideration within the IOT. This provision maintains the status quo until there is a recommendation to change that is agreed upon.

⁵¹ Bylaws, Article 4, Section 4.3(r).

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SE NOTE - need to add in concept that if either CLAIMANT or ICANN elects to personally select a translator for the translation of any document, the cost of obtaining that translation is not to be considered an administrative cost chargeable to ICANN.

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Author

Sidley Response: Suggested language added.