Joint Meeting:
SSAC and ALAC

Agenda

- Welcome and Aim of Meeting - Jonathan Zuck, ALAC Chair and Rod Rasmussen, SSAC Chair (5 mins)

- DNSSEC Capacity Building Activities - Jonathan Zuck (25 minutes)

- Follow up on .Zip - Jonathan Zuck - (10 minutes)

- Updates on current SSAC work parties (10 minutes)

- Achieving fit-for-purpose outcomes in a multistakeholder environment (15 minutes)

- SSAC Leadership Transition (5 mins)

- Next Steps - Jonathan Zuck, ALAC Chair and Rod Rasmussen, SSAC Chair (5 mins)

ALAC Topics

- DNSSEC Capacity Building Activities - Jonathan Zuck (25 minutes)

- Follow up on .Zip - Jonathan Zuck - (10 minutes)

DNSSEC DS Automation Work Party

Steve Crocker and Peter Thomassen

Motivation

- **Registries and registrars play a critical role in the DNSSEC ecosystem**
  - Their internal DNSSEC operations are mostly automated today

- However: **not much progress for automation of DS record provisioning**
  - **Especially** when the child uses a **third-party DNS service**
  - **Critical functionality** for glitch-free provider transfer + multi-signer setups → **missing piece**

- About 10 ccTLDs / 2 registrars / 1 RIR maintain DS records automatically
  - Also, authenticated bootstrapping (child: 3 DNS operators; parent: 2 ccTLDs, 1 registrar)

- There is a gap in the gTLD space: **no automation** which leads to disparate and ad hoc processes

- **Note:** The scope of the SSAC's work is facilitating efficient DS provisioning **for signed zones**
  - not: signing all zones

Current Thinking

- The SSAC is working on a report that will encourage the creation of **industry best practices for DNSSEC DS automation**

- ICANN Org and thought leaders in the gTLD Ry/Rr community should **begin studying how to support DS automation**

- For automation to work smoothly, several aspects need to be considered:
  - Scalability (Are parent-side scans impractical? Can notifications from the child improve it?)
  - Safety measures (e.g., acceptance checks, DS TTL policies)
  - Resolving submissions by multiple parties (e.g., CDS/CDNSKEY vs. manual submission)
  - Automation in the presence of locks
  - Reporting of significant changes and errors
  - Consistency (e.g., CDS vs. CDNSKEY)

- These should be addressed, and ideally be handled consistently across TLDs
  - Above issues starting to get addressed by IETF (e.g., draft-ietf-dnsop-generalized-notify)

Registrar NS Management Work Party

Gautam Akiwate

Registar NS Management - Scope

- Building on the risks identified in the paper *Risky BIZness: Risks Derived from Registrar Name Management*

- Exploring the risks that emerge from the expiration of domains that other domains rely on for authoritative name service

- The SSAC is also investigating options for detection, remediation for domains that are currently exposed, and operational practices that will prevent new exposures

- For each options to mitigate current exposures and prevent new exposures the SSAC is reviewing
  - *Benefits* of each option to registrars, registries, and registrants
  - *Burdens* to registrars, registries, and registrants
  - *Residual risk* if the option is implemented

Evolution of DNS Resolution Work Party

Barry Leiba

Evolution of DNS Resolution Work Party

Goal: Discuss technologies that are changing the nature of DNS resolution and the implications of these changes on the DNS namespace, provisioners, and operators of DNS infrastructure

- The DNS remains the prominent, or default, naming system for the Internet, but alternative naming systems are in use as well.

- This has the potential to create situations where the same name exists in DNS and in an alternative system, potentially causing name collisions.

- Names are less visible to Internet end users, yet they remain vital to the security and stability of Internet infrastructure.

- The same name can resolve in different ways (ambiguous name resolution), and names of service endpoints are less visible (names are less conspicuous to end users).
    - These two trends that fundamentally threaten to undermine confidence in services on the Internet.

Achieving fit-for-purpose outcomes in a multistakeholder environment

Rod Rasmussen

Fit-for-purpose Outcomes

Topic for SSAC's joint meeting with the ICANN Board: achieving fit-for-purpose outcomes in a multistakeholder model environment

- The SSAC is considering how to effectively integrate SSR considerations into the global public interest framework.

- The goal is to equip the ICANN community with useful, relevant guidelines to incorporate SSR considerations early and throughout the policy development lifecycles.

Brainstorming Questions

- Are there objective ways to answer the questions in the Global Public Interest toolkit?

- Should the assessment that a policy recommendation aligns with the public interest be included in the duties of any working group making policy recommendations?

- What happens when policy outputs from the multistakeholder model result in programs or policies that are not effective?

- The current public interest categories for ICANN policy and practices are "Neutral, Objective, Responsive, Accountable, and Fair. Would it make sense to add "effective" to this list?

- Should there be a dedicated entity or judge within ICANN to ascertain if a policy recommendation aligns with the public interest?

SSAC Leadership Transition

Rod Rasmussen

SSAC Chair and Vice Chair Elections for 2023

- SSAC has selected Ram Mohan as the next SSAC Chair, to be confirmed by the Board at the AGM

- SSAC has also selected Tara Whalen as the next SSAC Vice Chair

- Barry Leiba and Jeff Bedser will also be serving on the SSAC Admin Committee in addition to Ram and Tara

- Chair and Vice Chair terms officially begin on 1 January 2024 and last through 31 December 2026

Next Steps

Jonathan Zuck and Rod Rasmussen