



SubPro WT 4: IDN / Technical / Operations

Meeting #12 2000 UTC 08 June 2017

Agenda

Uelcome and Opening Remarks SOI updates

Full WG Update

Madrid May 2017 events

Community Input on Name Collisions

Name Collisions
Framework

7 AOB



1. Welcome and Opening Remarks 2. SOI updates





Madrid, May 2017

- ICANN GDD Summit 2017 May 09-11
 - "DNS Primer", May 11, 91 minutes
- ICANN ITHI Workshop (May 12 Morning)
- ROW Workshop #6 (May 12 Afternoon)
- ICANN DNS Symposium (May 13)
 - "That's Still a Lot of Packets: Garbage Traffic at the Root" (Morning, 30 minutes)
 - "Introduction to the OCTO Research Middlebox Lab" (Afternoon, 40 minutes)
 - "New Datasets Available for Colliding Domains" (Afternoon, 20 minutes)
- DNS OARC 26 (May 14 and 15)
 - "OARC Engineering Report" (May 14, 30 minutes)
 - "The Dark Side of the DNS" (May 15, 30 minutes)



5. Community input on Name Collisions

CC2 questions and possible policy options

- 4.4.2:
 - List of names to be excluded? Method to produce such list?
 - Name collision evaluation of each string?
- 4.4.3:
 - Reduction of controlled interruption period?
- 4.4.1 and 4.4.3:
 - Initiating the interruption period before end of evaluation and delegation ?



Input received on name collisions

JAS Advisors:

- "Don't change the winning team" (ALAC also)
- Look into SLD collisions (notifications)
- Consider variations of 2012 problematic strings
- Use DITL and ORDINAL datasets

SSAC:

- Create a "do not apply" list
- Create an "exercise care" list
- Consider what to do with previously delegated TLDs
- Identify private namespaces
- Coordinate with IETF on special-use domain names (IETF also, problem statement last call)



Input received on name collisions

INTA:

- Avoid APD-type lists; if used, cannot contain trademarks
- RySG and gTLD registries:
 - Lack of predictability
 - No need to extend 2-year 2-hour readiness
 - Reduce controlled-interruption period to 60 days
 - Assess risk instead of just quantity
- Thomsen Trampedach:
 - Initiate controlled interruption period sooner rather than later
- OCTO:
 - Reach out to DNS-OARC, IETF DNSOP, RIPE DNS-WG, TEG





Name collisions framework in 2012-round

- All 2012-round TLDs were required to pass a controlled interruption period and be able to respond within two hours for life-threatening collision reports, for the first two years of delegation
- During the controlled interruption period of 90 days, names would respond with an internal invalid address to warn affected users without exposing them
 - For APD lists, the same applied for those names in the list
- Current number of collision reports is 37 occurrences reported to ICANN, of which 0 were life-threatening
 - Other collisions might have been reported directly to registries, and some not reported at all



Name collisions framework for subsequent procedures (aggregate proposal 1/2)

- Before the procedure, ICANN Org would provide a "do not apply" list (as they did in 2012) and a list of "exercise care" strings where they already expect a more detailed study to be required
- Every application, whether or not to those already identified "exercise care" strings, would be allowed to file a collision mitigation framework
- All applied-for strings would be evaluated as to their risk of collisions: low risk, aggravated risk, high risk
- A high risk finding terminates the application(s)
- An aggravated risk requires a non-standard mitigation framework to move forward
- All low risk strings would share a common framework, using controlled interruption



Name collisions framework for subsequent procedures (aggregate proposal 2/2)

- All low-risk strings could start controlled interruption right after their findings are published; ICANN Org could even contract DNS providers to do so before other evaluations, contention resolution or contract signing.
- Minimum 90-day interruption period (same as 2012)
- No 2-year readiness (issue: data not yet available)
- Mitigation frameworks would be evaluated by RSTEP
- No APD or other per-label lists, unless required by an specific collision mitigation (ex: [appname].TLD)
 - Label-specific non-wildcard responses, based on registry request and ICANN Org approval?
- Data-driven decision making using trusted research-accessible data (like DITL and ORDINAL)



