

Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers
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To the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers:

We are an alliance of digital rights groups, anti-harassment initiatives, media advocacy groups, women's rights organizations, and private individuals.

We are writing to you about the *Initial Report on the Privacy & Proxy Services* published on May 5th, which proposes requiring "commercial website" owners to display their address under their WHOIS data. Broadly defined, this prevents millions of site owners from safeguarding their private information. We strongly oppose the Working Group's proposal, which will physically endanger many domain owners and disproportionately impact those who come from marginalized communities. People perceived to be women, nonwhite, or LGBTQ are often targeted for harassment, and such harassment inflicts significant harm.¹ The endemic nature of inequity online is a matter of deep concern for all of us, as we are working to make the Internet a safe and accessible place for all voices.

The proposal in front of ICANN would radically undermine progress in that direction, in part by making it far easier to dox domain owners. "Doxing" is the malicious practice of obtaining someone's personal information (e.g. home address, phone number, etc) and making that information more readily and widely available. Doxing makes possible a wide range of crowdsourced harassment and intimidation, which includes everything from unwanted pizza deliveries to unrelenting barrages of rape- and death threats. Doxing also enables "swatting," or calling in false tips that send a fully armed SWAT team crashing through a targeted person's door. Public online directories give doxers, swatters, and stalkers alike easy access to their targets' personal information.

Our concern about doxing is not hypothetical. Randi Harper, a technologist, anti-harassment activist, and founder of the Online Abuse Prevention Initiative, was swatted based on information obtained from the WHOIS record for her domain. The only reason law enforcement did not draw their weapons and break down Harper's door was that she had previously warned her local police department about swatting.

¹ Citron, Danielle Keats. *Hate crimes in cyberspace*. Harvard University Press, 2014.

Even the most limited definition of a "website handling online financial transactions for commercial purpose" will encompass a wide population that could be severely harmed by doxing, such as:

- women indie game developers who sell products through their own online stores
- freelance journalists and authors who market their work online
- small business owners who run stores or businesses from their homes
- activists who take donations to fund their work, especially those living under totalitarian regimes
- people who share personal stories online to crowdfund medical procedures

To make things worse, the proposed definition of what constitutes "commercial purpose" could be expanded to include other types of activity such as running ads or posting affiliate links.

If implemented, the current proposal will chill speech—especially speech from people who lack access to lavish legal resources. It will be a generous gift both to harassers and to oppressive regimes. It will curb economic activity by adding untenable risk to using a website to promote one's business or to collect donations, and may even add this risk to hosting ads. Women, people of color, and members of other marginalized communities, who are the most frequent targets of doxing, will be forced to take costly, speech-restrictive steps in order to protect themselves.

The WHOIS system is, in the words of ICANN's own Expert Working Group on gTLD Directory Services, "widely regarded as 'broken,'"² but the proposed change will make WHOIS even worse. The proposal leaves domain owners with three options:

- accept the risk of having their home address available to all
- pay for a P.O. box—although that option is not available in every region or country
- falsify their address information

Falsified information, however, puts domain owners at risk of having their domains terminated for breaching their registrars' terms of service. Because the remaining options are either "public" or "pay," domain owners who are targets or potential targets of harassment have a safety tax levied upon them. While some registrars currently

² Initial Report from the Expert Working Group on gTLD Directory Services: A Next Generation Registration Directory Service, June 24, 2013, <https://www.icann.org/en/system/files/files/initial-report-24jun13-en.pdf>

charge a fee to withhold personal information from WHOIS, the current proposal will make an already-undue burden even more burdensome.

Although the working group stakeholders' concerns about being able to verify consumer transactions and find information about businesses are valid, we did not find any evidence that Internet users are having difficulty getting information about businesses because of privacy and proxy services. Further, law enforcement agencies and copyright-holders are already able to access this information through existing legal processes. The unclear merits of this proposal cannot outweigh the inevitable harm that will follow from making millions of website owners' personal information public. Even an ICANN working group recognized (in 2013) that in cases "where identification of speakers would cause a threat to their lives or those of their families," individuals should be entitled to heightened privacy protection.

We strongly recommend that the proposed policy not be adopted. We further recommend that ICANN revisit its own findings from 2013 and move toward making WHOIS privacy the default for everyone. We believe that ICANN should not be complicit in making doxing, stalking, & swatting any easier than they already are. While ICANN certainly did not set out to exacerbate online harassment, that will ultimately be the result of this policy.

Signed,

Individually:

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Ada Initiative
Black Girl Dangerous Press
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Breakthrough
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Crash Override Network
Dangerous Speech Project
Electronic Frontier Foundation
End Domestic Abuse WI
Feminist Frequency
Fight for the Future
Free Software Foundation
Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Iowa Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Internet Democracy Project, India
Jewish Women International
Laboratorio de Interconectividades
National Alliance to End Sexual Violence
National Center on Domestic and Sexual Violence
National Coalition Against Domestic Violence
National Council of Women's Organizations

National Domestic Violence Hotline
National Network to End Domestic Violence
National Resource Center on Domestic Violence
Nebraska Coalition to End Sexual and Domestic Violence
Net Family News Inc.
New York State Coalition Against Domestic Violence
North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Online Abuse Prevention Initiative
Organization for Transformative Works
Peng! Collective
Renewable Freedom Foundation
Sonic
Stop Street Harassment
Subgraph
The Tor Project
The UnSlut Project
The Wickr Foundation
Virginia Sexual and Domestic Violence Action Alliance
Women's Media Center Women Under Siege
Women's Media Center Speech Project
Women, Action and The Media
Women's Media Center
Wyoming Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

*Organizational affiliation listed for identification purposes only
