





President Obama taps Verveer for State Dept Telecom Policy Post

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President Barack Obama announced his intent to nominate Philip L. Verveer, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Communications and Information Policy in the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs and U.S. Coordinator for International Communications and Information Policy, Department of State. Verveer is Of Counsel to the law firm of Jenner & Block LLP. He has practiced communications and antitrust law in the government and in private law practice for more than thirty-five years. From 1969 to 1981, Verveer practiced as a trial attorney in the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, as a supervisory attorney in the Bureau of Competition of the Federal Trade Commission, and as the chief of the Cable Television Bureau, the Broadcast Bureau, and the Common Carrier Bureau of the Federal Communications Commission. Between 1973 and 1977, he served as the Antitrust Division's first lead counsel in the investigation and prosecution of United States v. American Tel. & Tel. Co., the case that eventuated in the divestiture of the Bell System. As a Bureau Chief at the FCC, Verveer participated in a series of decisions that enabled increased competition in video and telephone services and limited regulation of information services. In 1979, Verveer became a charter member of the Senior Executive Service and in 1980 received the Distinguished Presidential Rank award. Since 1981, Verveer has engaged in private law practice in Washington, DC. In 1995 and 1996 he chaired the Federal Advisory Committee that identified the spectrum requirements necessary to afford public safety organizations efficient and interoperable wireless communications. He has served on the Visiting Committee of the University of Chicago Law School and the Executive Committee of the Alumni Board of Governors of Georgetown University.

Links to Sources

- [President Obama taps Verveer for State Dept Telecom Policy Post \(http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/President-Obama-Announces-More-Key-Administration-Posts-5-12-2009/\)](http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/President-Obama-Announces-More-Key-Administration-Posts-5-12-2009/)
- [Verveer Tapped For State Telecom Slot \(TechDailyDose\) \(http://techdailydose.nationaljournal.com/2009/05/verveer-tapped-for-state-telec.php\)](http://techdailydose.nationaljournal.com/2009/05/verveer-tapped-for-state-telec.php)
- [Obama Taps Phil Verveer For Job At State \(tvnewsday\) \(http://www.tvnewsday.com/articles/2009/05/12/daily.11/\)](http://www.tvnewsday.com/articles/2009/05/12/daily.11/)

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FCC Chairman Tom Wheeler Announces Staff Appointment

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Location:

Federal Communications Commission (FCC), 445 12th Street SW, Washington, DC, 20554, United States

Federal Communications Commission Chairman Tom Wheeler announced staff appointments to the Office of the Chairman and additional senior appointments in the Office of General Counsel, the Office of the Managing Director, and the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau.

- **Ruth Milkman, Chief of Staff.** Ms. Milkman served as Chief of the FCC's Wireless Telecommunications Bureau from August 2009 to June 2011, and from June 2012 until the present. From June 2011 to June 2012, Ms. Milkman was Special Counsel to the Chairman for Innovation in Government. Previous experience at the Commission between 1986 and 1998 included serving as Deputy Chief of the International and Common Carrier Bureaus, and as Senior Legal Advisor to Chairman Reed Hundt. Ms. Milkman also was a founding partner of Lawler, Metzger, Milkman & Keeney, LLC and served as a law clerk to the Honorable J. Harvie Wilkinson of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.
- **Philip Verveer, Senior Counselor to the Chairman.** Ambassador Verveer served from 2009-2013 as U.S. Coordinator for International Communications and Information Policy at the U.S. Department of State and, before that practiced communications and antitrust law in the government and in private law firms for more than 35 years. Ambassador Verveer's previous service at the Commission includes tenure as the Chief of the Cable Television Bureau, the Broadcast Bureau, and the Common Carrier Bureau, where he participated in a series of decisions that enabled increased competition in video and telephone services and limited regulation of information services.
- **Gigi B. Sohn, Special Counsel for External Affairs.** Ms. Sohn has served since 2001 as the President and CEO of Public Knowledge and, from 2011-2013 as the Co-Chair of the board of directors of the Broadband Internet Technical Advisory Group (BITAG). She has served on the board of the Telecommunications Policy Research Conference (TPRC) and on the Advisory Board of the Center for Copyright Information. In October 1997, President Clinton appointed Ms. Sohn to serve as a member of his Advisory Committee on the Public Interest Obligations of Digital Television Broadcasters.
- **Diane Cornell, Special Counsel.** Ms. Cornell has served as Vice President for Government Affairs at Inmarsat and Vice President, Regulatory Policy at CTIA, The Wireless Association. Ms. Cornell previously worked at the FCC, where she served as a Legal Advisor to three Commissioners, Chief of Staff of the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, and Division Chief in the International and Common Carrier Bureaus. Ms. Cornell is a former President of the Federal Communications Bar Association and was previously a director of the Universal Service Administrative Company (USAC). Ms. Cornell will have responsibility for issues in the International Bureau, as well as for FCC process reform.
- **Daniel Alvarez will serve as a legal advisor to the Chairman, with responsibility for issues in the Wireline Competition and Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureaus.** Mr. Alvarez has practiced law at the firm of Willkie Farr & Gallagher LLP since 2005.
- **Renee Gregory will serve as a legal advisor to the Chairman, with responsibility for issues in the Office of Engineering and Technology and the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau,** as well as incentive auction issues. Ms. Gregory has worked at the Commission since 2012, first as a legal advisor to Chairman Genachowski and then as Chief of Staff of the Office of Engineering and Technology. Previously, she practiced law at the firms of Wiltshire & Grannis and Holland & Knight.
- **Maria Kirby will serve as a legal advisor to the Chairman,** with responsibility for issues in the **Media, Consumer and Governmental Affairs and Enforcement Bureaus.** Ms. Kirby has served since 2012 as a legal advisor to the Chief of the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau. Previously, she worked in the New York City Office of Federal Affairs and for the law firm of Davis Polk & Wardwell.
- **Deborah Ridley, Confidential Assistant to the Chairman.** Ms. Ridley has more than 20 years of executive administrative experience. She has held positions in the federal government, the banking industry and private not-for-profit organizations. Her titles have included Executive Assistant, Office Manager and Conference Services Manager. Most recently, she served as the executive assistant to the Chairman of the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC).
- **Sagar Doshi, Special Assistant to the Chairman.** Mr. Doshi is a graduate of Stanford University who has worked at Google and Protocol Link, Inc.
- **Jon Sallet will serve as Interim Director of the Technology Transitions Policy Task Force and will become Acting General Counsel** upon General Counsel Sean Lev's departure before the end of the year. Mr. Sallet has been a partner in three law firms, O'Melveny & Myers LLP, Jenner & Block and Miller, and Cassidy, Larroca & Lewin, and served as Chief Policy Counsel for MCI Telecommunications, later MCI WorldCom. Mr. Sallet also served as Director of the Office of Policy & Strategic Planning for the Department of Commerce, and was a law clerk to the Honorable Lewis F. Powell, Jr., Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and the Honorable Edward A. Tamm of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.
- **Jon Wilkins, Acting Managing Director and Advisor to the Chairman for Management.** Mr. Wilkins will join the Commission from McKinsey & Company, where he has been a partner in McKinsey's Telecommunications, Media, and Technology practice since 2003. He served on the Obama-Biden Transition Project in 2008 as a member of the senior leadership group for agency review. Earlier in his career, Mr. Wilkins also served at the FCC in the Office of Plans and Policy in 1998-1999, working on digital television, cable, and broadband policy development efforts.
- **Roger Sherman, Acting Chief of the Wireless Telecommunications Bureau.** Mr. Sherman previously served as the Democratic Chief Counsel to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce and as Democratic Staff Director to its Subcommittee on Communications and Technology. During the 111th Congress (2009-2011), Mr. Sherman was Chief Counsel for Communications, Technology, and the Internet, and during the 110th Congress (2007-2009) he was Deputy Chief Counsel at the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. Mr. Sherman also worked for Representative Henry Waxman as a legislative assistant from 1990-1992 and as a legislative aide to Senator Alan Cranston from 1989-1990. Prior to returning to Capitol Hill in 2007, Mr. Sherman spent 10 years as a Director of Regulatory Affairs and Senior Attorney at Sprint Corporation and practiced law at the firm of Wiley, Rein.

Links to Sources

[FCC Chairman Tom Wheeler Announces Staff Appointment \(http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/DOC-323962A1.pdf\)](http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/DOC-323962A1.pdf)

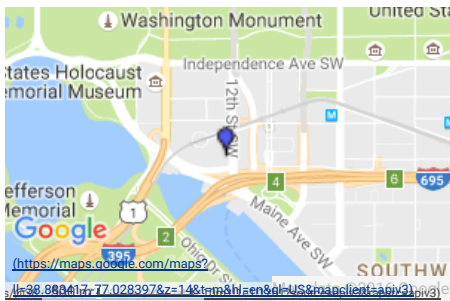
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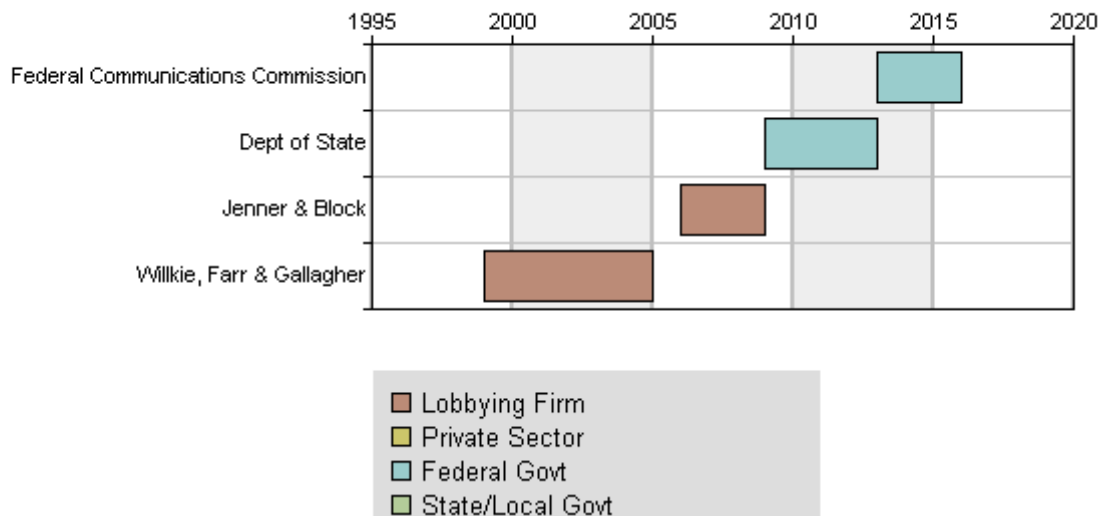
Verveer, Philip L

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Federal Communications Commission



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Employment Timeline



Employment History

Period	Employer	Title	Additional Info
2013-	Federal Communications Commission Revolving Door Personnel: (182)	Senior Counselor to Chairman Wheeler	Agency lobbying profile
2009-2013	Dept of State Revolving Door Personnel: (247)	Coordinator for Intl Comm & Info Policy	Agency lobbying profile
2006-2009	Jenner & Block Revolving Door Personnel: (13)	Of Counsel	Firm lobbying profile
1999-2005	Willkie, Farr & Gallagher Revolving Door Personnel: (11)	Lobbyist	Firm lobbying profile
	US Dept of Justice Revolving Door Personnel: (2)	Trial Attorney, Antitrust Division	
	Federal Trade Commission Revolving Door Personnel: (114)	Attorney, Bureau of Competition	
	Federal Communications Commission Revolving Door Personnel: (182)	Chief, Broadcast Bureau	Agency lobbying profile
	Federal Communications Commission Revolving Door Personnel: (182)	Chief, Cable Television Bureau	Agency lobbying profile

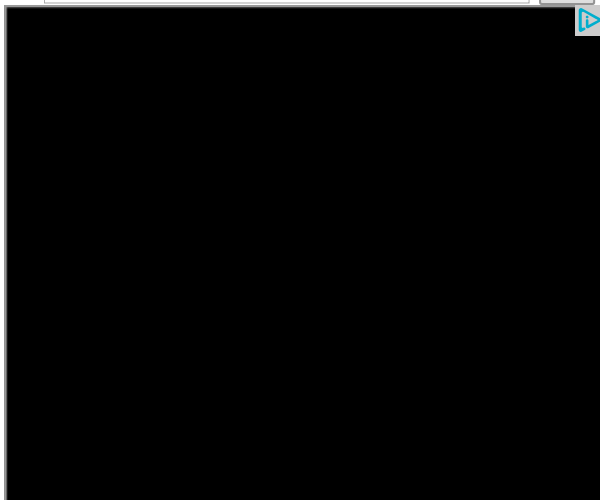
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	Federal Communications Commission Revolving Door Personnel: (182)	Chief, Common Carrier Bureau	 Agency lobbying profile
			

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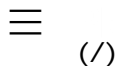
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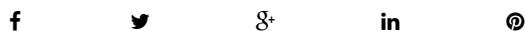
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Count Cash & Make Change.



Distinguished Communications Law Attorney Philip Verveer Joins Jenner & Block

Feb 09, 2009, 10:16 ET from Jenner & Block (<http://www.prnewswire.com/news/jenner+%27and%27+block>)



WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 /PRNewswire/ -- Noted communications attorney Philip L. Verveer has joined Jenner & Block as Of Counsel in its Washington, DC office. Mr. Verveer, described in *Chambers USA 2008* as being the "dean of the antitrust Bar for the telecom industry," brings nearly 30 years of experience in advising clients on communications regulatory matters as well as antitrust matters related to the communications sector.

"Phil Verveer is widely considered to be one of the most respected communications law attorneys in the country and we're thrilled that he is joining Jenner & Block," said Managing Partner Susan C. Levy. "He will be a great asset to our robust Communications Practice and will provide tremendous insight to our communications, technology and content provider clients."

Mr. Verveer has extensive experience in advising clients on communications regulatory matters and representing clients before state public service commissions, Congress, the Federal Communications Commission, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration of the Department of Commerce, the Office of U.S. Trade Representative, the Department of State, the Committee on Foreign Investment in the U.S., and other federal agencies.

His practice also includes representing clients in rulemaking and other policy-oriented proceedings, in government investigations, and in license transfer proceedings. He also advises clients on the full range of FCC regulatory requirements.

In addition, Mr. Verveer has extensive experience in representing communications clients before the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission in merger and other transactional proceedings. He also assists clients in obtaining merger clearances from non-U.S. competition authorities.

"I'm excited to join Jenner & Block and be a part of the values-based culture that has helped this Firm be so successful for so long," said Mr. Verveer. "The new administration poses a host of unique and emerging issues for the communications sector, and I look forward to helping clients navigate and succeed in this new regulatory climate."

The Firm's Communications Practice traces its roots to its work as lead counsel in the antitrust actions against AT&T in the early 1970s, and has continued over the decades in successfully representing clients in agency proceedings and in regulatory litigation, including before the U.S. Supreme Court in notable matters such as *FCC v. NextWave* and *Verizon Communications Inc. v. FCC*. The practice is co-chaired by Partners Samuel L. Feder, who is a former General Counsel of the FCC; John R. Harrington; and Mark D. Schneider.

Between graduating from law school in 1969 and 1981, Mr. Verveer worked in the federal government as a trial attorney in the Antitrust Division, a supervisory attorney in the Federal Trade Commission's Bureau of Competition, and as the Chief of the Cable Bureau, the Broadcast Bureau, and the Common Carrier Bureau of the Federal Communications Commission.

Between 1973 and 1977, he served as the Antitrust Division's first lead counsel in the investigation and prosecution of *United States v. American Tel. & Tel. Co.*, the case that eventuated in the divestiture of the Bell System. As a Bureau Chief at the FCC, Mr. Verveer participated in a series of decisions that enabled increased competition in video and telephony services and limited regulation of information services.

In 1995 and 1996, Mr. Verveer chaired the Federal Advisory Committee that identified the spectrum requirements necessary to afford public safety organizations efficient and interoperable wireless communications. He also served as the U.S. Representative to the INTELSAT Panel of Legal Experts.

Prior to joining Jenner & Block, Mr. Verveer was a partner for more than 25 years in the Washington office of Willkie Farr & Gallagher LLP where he founded the communications practice. Prior to that, he was a partner in a Washington communications law boutique.

Mr. Verveer has been repeatedly recognized by his peers as a leader in the communications law bar. *Chambers Global* and *Chambers USA* have consistently ranked Mr. Verveer in tier one of individuals practicing telecommunications, broadcast, and satellite (regulatory) law. The 2008 edition of *Chambers USA* said that Mr. Verveer is "spearheading some of the most significant strategic decisions in the wireless area." He is listed in the 2009 edition of *Best Lawyers in America*. Mr. Verveer also was recognized as one of *Lawdragon* magazine's "500 Leading Lawyers in America" in 2006. In 1996 he received the Telecommunications Industry Association's President's Award. Mr. Verveer was a charter member of the U.S. Government Senior Executive Service and in 1980 was a recipient of the Distinguished Presidential Rank Award, one of the highest given to federal government employees.

Mr. Verveer graduated from Georgetown University in 1966 and the University of Chicago Law School in 1969. Between 1969 and 1971 he served on active duty in the U.S. Army, principally as a military intelligence officer at 8th Army Headquarters in Seoul, Korea. Mr. Verveer has served on the Visiting Committee of the University of Chicago Law School, the Executive Committee of the Georgetown University Alumni Board of Governors, and the Advisory Board of the Washington, DC Archdiocesan Legal Network.

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International Innovation and Broadband

Remarks

Philip L. Verveer

Coordinator for International Communications & Information Policy

Swedish-American Chamber of Commerce, Federal Communications Bar Association, House of Sweden

Washington, DC

December 3, 2009

Thank you, Claes Hammar, for the kind welcome and introduction. Thank you to His Excellency Ambassador Hafstrom and Mrs. Hafstrom for making this magnificent facility available for this event. And thank you to Ericsson and our friend Barbara Baffer for sponsoring this event.

I also would like to acknowledge the presence of Ambassador Henrik Liligren, who represented Sweden here in Washington with much distinction, and of Ambassador Thomas Siebert, who represented the United States in Stockholm with similar distinction. My assigned topic is international innovation and broadband. This is very nearly redundant because in the world of international communications, broadband is—or, more properly, is at the foundation of—innovation.

I have discovered over the course of the last 3.5 months that one of the many compensations in serving as U.S. Coordinator is the opportunity to discuss priorities with communications ministers and with executives of many of the leading U.S. and foreign ICT companies. *Explicitly or implicitly, broadband is the highest priority of virtually all of them.* Just as, I should add, it is the principal item of interest at the FCC and NTIA.

And with respect to broadband, the leading questions in international discourse appear to be:

- How to get it?
- How to govern it?
- How to protect it?

I will address each of these questions briefly. In engaging foreign interlocutors on these issues, the State Department seeks to promote:

- the extension and connectivity of communications infrastructure around the world
- the free flow of information over broadband (for simplicity's sake, let's call it the Internet), and
- the preservation of the dynamism of the Internet.

How to Get It

In terms of the extending broadband, the State Department principally offers advice. We try to assist other countries with capacity building, most notably in the form of the training that the USTTI and many of our private companies offer. We promote the importance of the rule of law and of transparency and the desirability of having an autonomous regulator for attracting investment in ICT. And, with the significant assistance of our friends at the FCC, we make available advice on very important regulatory matters—how to conduct a spectrum auction and how to conduct a digital television transition are favored subjects these days. The NTIA broadband grant program also is a subject of much international interest and NTIA has been very generous in sharing its insights with foreign administrations as well.

How to Govern It

Internet governance is one of the most important and most contentious of my responsibilities. As I mentioned, protection of the dynamism of the Internet is one of the highest of the State Department's and the country's priorities. *In general, we think that the way to achieve it is to leave it alone.* This perhaps has an unattractively defensive appearance, but it is right as a practical matter—and we do well to be practical with something as critically important as the Internet.

These days there are two aspects of Internet governance that stand out. One is the FCC proceeding on Net Neutrality. The other is the constant discussion surrounding existing and imagined institutional structures for “controlling” the Internet.

To be absolutely clear, decisions involving network neutrality belong to the FCC. We at the State Department do not seek to influence the Commission's decisions. We are, however, more than interested observers. That is because the Network Neutrality proceeding has attracted extensive attention around the world. I think it is fair to say that the level of international interest is very nearly universal. In some countries it is being interpreted as an initiative by the United States to regulate the Internet. And we are concerned that in some countries it may be used as a justification for blocking access for purposes of preventing unwelcome political, social, or cultural information from being disseminated to their citizens.

Chairman Genachowski addressed this issue, very effectively I thought, at the recent ITU Regulators' Forum in Beirut. His remarks are posted on the FCC website and I commend them to you. But notwithstanding this and similar statements from FCC officials, this issue has not and will not go away. It almost certainly will become more pronounced at the time the FCC renders its decision.

Control of the Internet represents an even more fundamental matter. As the members of this audience will know, the history of the Internet is genuinely remarkable in countless ways—and if we can avoid serious error in the care and management of the Internet, the future of the Internet will be even more remarkable.

From the standpoint of our responsibilities at the State Department, there are two considerations involving control that stand out.

The first is most decidedly a function of history. The Internet today is the largest and most successful cooperative venture in human history. But in its origin, it was a U.S. government program. We don't have either the time or the need tonight to review its metamorphosis, but there is one aspect of its conversion from a U.S. government-sponsored activity to its present status that is a centerpiece of our dialogue with many of our foreign interlocutors. That is the Department of Commerce's relationship with the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers and its relationship with the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority. Again as you will know, under the leadership of Assistant Secretary Strickling (and with the very capable assistance of our friends Fiona Alexander and Larry Atlas), NTIA recently concluded a new agreement with ICANN that is styled "Affirmation of Commitments." In the Affirmation, ICANN accepted a set of obligations that will provide governments and other stakeholders with an opportunity to review salient aspects of ICANN's operations on a regular basis. The Affirmation has been met with very nearly universal approbation. Other governments understand it to be an important enlargement of oversight from something that was understood to be an exclusive province of the U.S. government to something in which they now have an opportunity to participate.

As was entirely predictable—and in fact predicted—the new approach to ICANN oversight led immediately to international interest in potential changes to the IANA contract, which involves the domain name system and the root zone file, when it comes up for renewal in 2011. As with the Network Neutrality decision, discussions about this with the international community will become more intense as we approach the expiration of the IANA contract.

Now partly because of the Internet's importance, but also partly because the Internet's openness is not congenial to some national administrations, there is continuing pressure to impose some form of inter-governmental control over it. I want to be clear that I am not questioning the motives of many of our foreign interlocutors that seek more traditional control over the Internet (although I am questioning the motives of some of them). But I am questioning the desirability of permitting it to happen.

Our concerns go back to the damage that intergovernmental control inevitably would do to the dynamism of the Internet. To remit control to an existing or new body composed of nation states would be to introduce decisional delays and the injection of extraneous not-technical matters, including some that could threaten the free flow of information that we believe is fundamentally important.

In this regard, it must be said that the International Telecommunication Union, the institution most often mentioned as a potential overseer of the Internet, is both venerable and indispensable. The United States and every other nation need it for many purposes—we wouldn't be able to manage spectrum without it, to mention one obvious example. But for the reasons I mentioned, it should not become involved in the management of the Internet. The United States has and will continue to resist efforts by certain nations to give the ITU a role, just as we will resist efforts to establish alternative intergovernmental arrangements aimed at Internet governance.

The alternative existing structure, the explicitly non-decisional Internet Governance Forum established as a result of recommendations emanating from the World Summit on the Information Society has performed very well as a space for all of the Internet's stakeholders to convene and to discuss matters of mutual interest. The United States has recommended that the United Nations extend the life of the IGF beyond next year's expiration. Given the similar views of the majority of national administrations, commercial operators, civil society representatives, and individual experts, we are optimistic that it will continue on.

How to Protect It

The security of the Internet is raised in every bi-lateral encounter we have. That is understandable, given the Internet's importance, and also its vulnerability. Cybersecurity in the narrow sense requires dealing with threats of cyber warfare and cyber crime, as well as cyber vandalism undertaken by maladjusted individuals. The overall importance of the matter is reflected in President Obama's early order for a 60 day review of our cybersecurity posture, something that resulted in a very readable and very useful report.

The international reach of the Internet means that cybersecurity necessarily has a very large cooperative component. The State Department's contribution to cybersecurity tends toward capacity building. We try to be sure that other countries have made protection of their national networks a priority and that they and their citizens are aware of the available techniques and commercially-available products which will aid in the effort. As with virtually everything we do, we rely extensively on the efforts and resources of the private sector to accomplish the task.

Conclusion

I would like to conclude with this very sincere invitation. The State Department is willing and even anxious to hear from you and your clients. If you have a message to deliver about the international aspects of broadband—equipment, transmission, applications, content, human rights, or other aspects, please come see us. Thank you.


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Join Project

Governance Ecology - Global Element

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Faced with managing a global resource, global society has experimented with a number of governance organizations and processes since the Internet's founding. Here we focus on the ICANN and touch on the IETF, the U.N.'s Internet Governance Forum, the Internet Society, International Telecommunications Union, civil society, and other organizations and developments as they impact the operation of .nyc and more broadly, city-TLDs.

The operation of the .nyc TLD requires interaction with the ICANN during the acquisition phase and with several oversight and coordination entities thereafter. The initial engagement is with the ICANN.

ICANN

The [ICANN's home page](#) indicated on February 25, 2007 that "ICANN is responsible for the global coordination of the Internet's system of unique identifiers [Domain Names]. These include domain names (like .org, .museum and country codes like .UK), as well as the addresses used in a variety of Internet protocols. Computers use these identifiers to reach each other over the Internet. Careful management of these resources is vital to the Internet's operation, so ICANN's global stakeholders meet regularly to develop policies that ensure the Internet's ongoing security and stability."

Official ICANN Organization View(s)

- Organization Chart, October 2012 - Note addition of a new voting seat on the board, the At-Large seat.

The Internet Governance Archive Initiative

During the Public Forum at the June 2008 ICANN Paris meeting, Connecting.nyc Inc.'s founder conversed with ICANN's Chair, Peter Dengate Thrush, about creating an archive of the ICANN's governance experiences, as per the above. Our goal was to have these resources available for Connecting.nyc Inc.'s continuing effort to create a viable governance structure for the .nyc TLD and for other cities that will be acquiring TLDs in the coming years.

After some exchanges with ICANN staff, it was suggested that a post on the ICANN blog might be a way to further scope the effort and move it forward. Here's the transcript of that conversation.

[ICANN Forum Conversation](#)

T.Lowenhaupt, Connecting.nyc Inc.
and P.D.Thrush, at ICANN
Paris, June 25, 2008

>>THOMAS LOWENHAUPT: Tom Lowenhaupt on behalf of dot NYC and good governance for city TLDs.

I've been an observer and occasional participant in the Internet governance process for a little over ten years now. During that time, I've seen concepts such as open and transparent, stakeholder, and multistakeholder flower here.

The role and responsibilities of civil society are being shaped by the efforts to establish a viable governance structure for the Internet. Today Internet governance innovations are

seeping into the U.N. via the IGF.

The organization for which I work, Connecting.nyc Inc., is a New York State not for profit corporation. As such, it is bound by our U.S. and New York State constitutions and by statutes enacted by a legislature. These guidelines did not imagine an Internet or a dot NYC TLD.

Much of my time these days is spent in research and discussions seeking an effective governance structure for the dot NYC TLD. New York City is a babe in terms of global cities, having been formed a mere 400 years ago, our governance structure will be shaped by those years and the unique needs of merging the Internet into our complex society. And our governance structure will be different from that of every other city TLD.

The ICANN is a treasure of governance experiences. From the decisions that shaped the initial incorporation under the laws of the state of California that elected Esther Dyson as the first chair, to the process that elected Karl Auerbach and several others to the board of directors, to this week's many meetings which explored its future.

I'd like to request that a new section be created on ICANN's Web site that presents ICANN's governance experiences. This would be of immense help to cities such as New York, Berlin, Paris, as they seek their counterparts to ALAC and NCUC, the constituencies and advisory boards that will guide those TLDs' development. And our pioneering experiences should be catalogued for the many cities that will soon integrate that amazing tool, the Internet, into their cultures in new and exciting ways.

Cities are the grass roots, they're the bottom-up, and will increasingly play a role in Internet governance. Please provide some resources to assist our efforts.

Thank you all very much. And thank you for sitting, all of you, throughout this long meeting. [Applause]

>>PETER DENGATE THRUSH: Thomas, thank you for thanking us. In addition to what you said we've heard recently that another multinational organization has just started adopting ICANN type governance structures. Your suggestion that we put some of that experience available as a resource on the Web site is an excellent one, and I see that the manager of public participation has also heard that and that may be something we can do for communities such as yours. So thank you for that.

Initial contact with ICANN on this was made in 2010 and follow-up is long overdue.

UN Entities

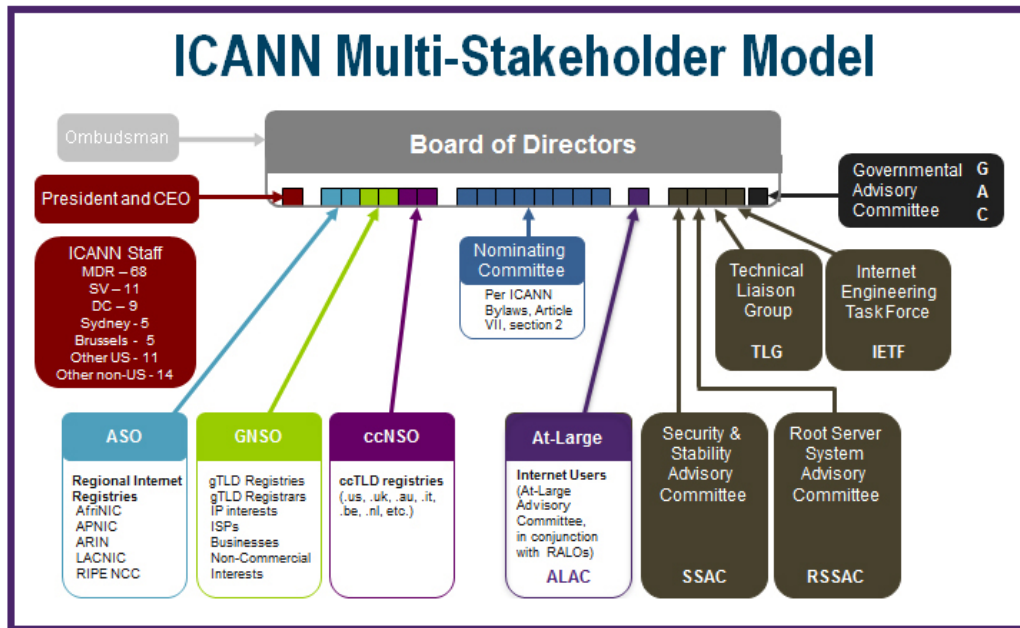
(Insert Graphic)

- General Assembly (GA) of the United Nations
- Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
- Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) - a subsidiary of ECOSOC, the Commission provides the General Assembly and ECOSOC with high-level advice on relevant science and technology issues.
- [Conference on Trade and Development](#) is responsible for the substantive servicing of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD).
- [Internet Governance Forum](#) (IGF)
- Working Group on Internet Governance (WGIG)

Civic Society

Civic Society is a key part of the multi-stakeholder approach to IG (Internet Governance), along with government and industry. The following are some of the organizations and resources that comprise CS.

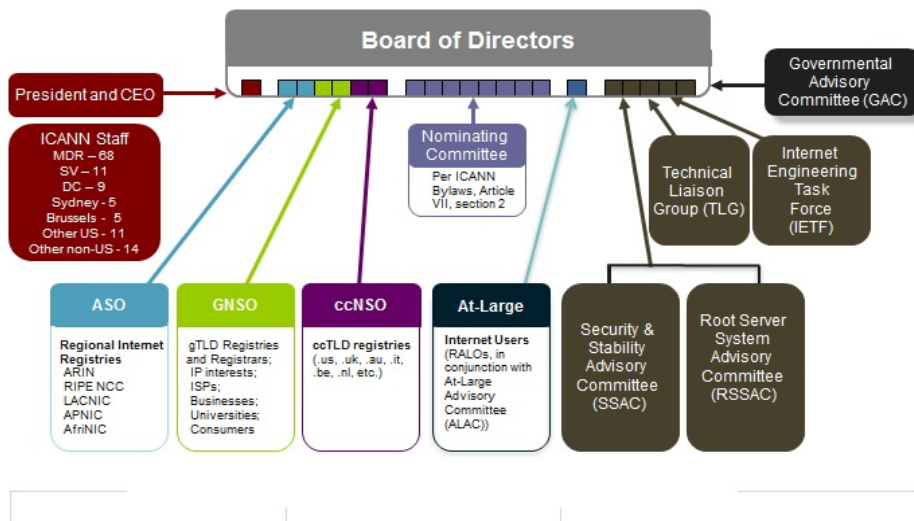
- [Internet Governance Caucus](#)
- [Internet Governance Project](#)



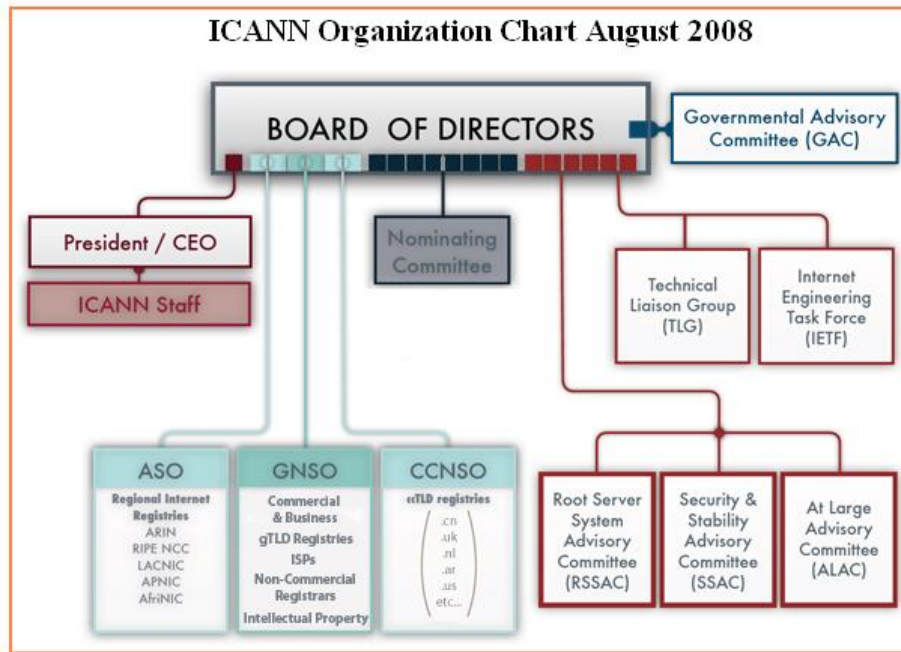
• Organization Chart, October 2011

— Organization Structure - January 2011 —

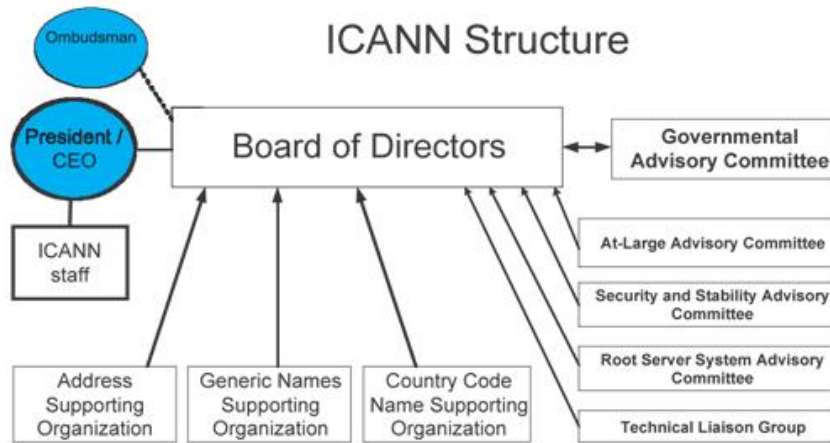
ICANN Multi-Stakeholder Model



• Organization Chart, August 2008

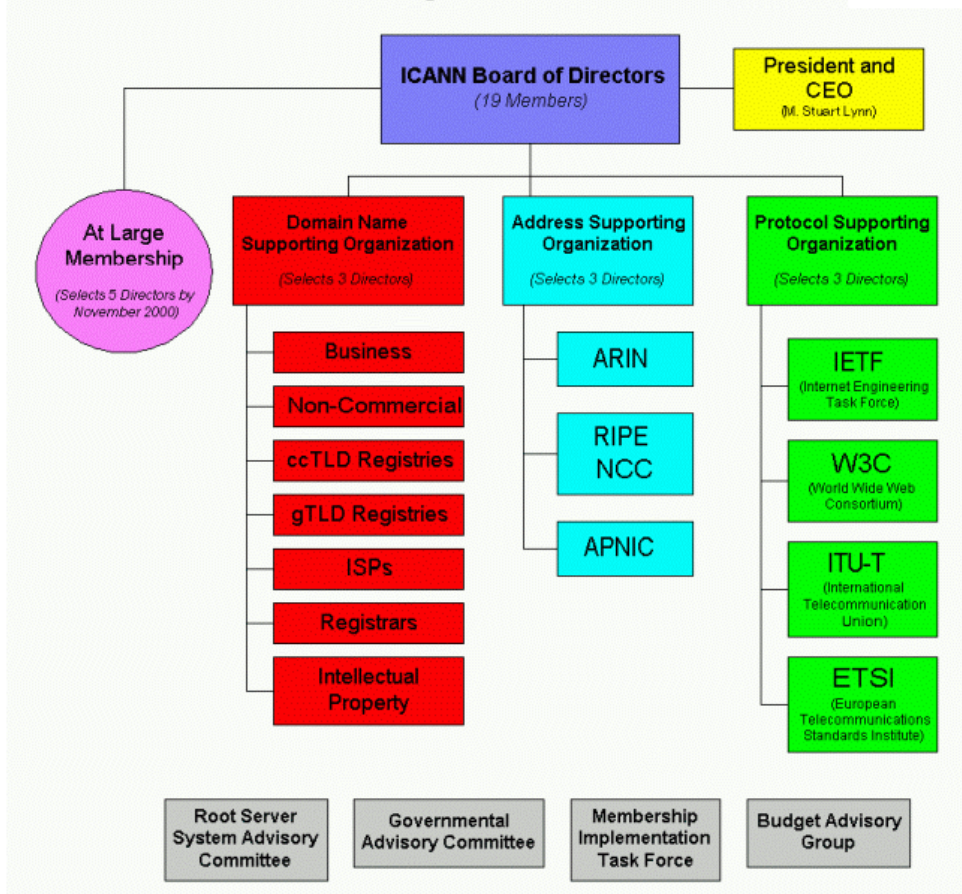


- Organization Chart, October 2005



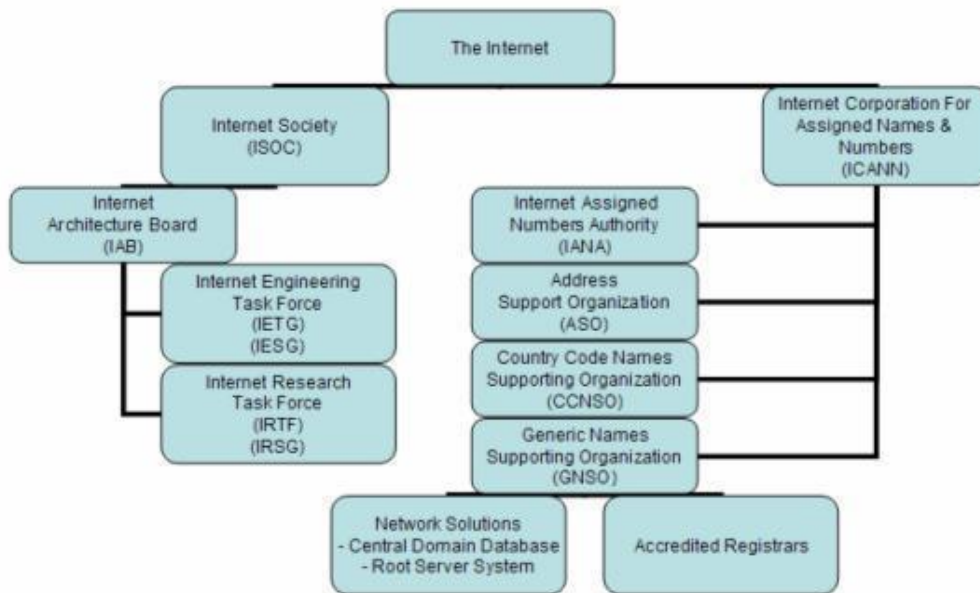
- Organization Chart, early 2000

ICANN Organizational Chart 2000



How Others View Global Internet Governance

The [ISOC-India-Chennai](#) view:



Affirmation of Commitments

On September 30, 2009 a new relationship between ICANN and the U.S.'s NTIA began via an Affirmation of Commitments agreement:

AFFIRMATION OF COMMITMENTS BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND THE INTERNET CORPORATION FOR ASSIGNED NAMES AND NUMBERS

1. This document constitutes an Affirmation of Commitments (Affirmation) by the United States Department of Commerce ("DOC") and the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers ("ICANN"), a not-for-profit corporation. In recognition of the conclusion of the Joint Project Agreement and to institutionalize and memorialize the technical coordination of the Internet's domain name and addressing system (DNS)¹, globally by a private sector led organization, the parties agree as follows: [More...](#)

The AoC prescribed an evaluation process that included periodic public hearings and reviews.

AOC Resources

- [At Large Workspace on the Accountability and Transparency](#)
- Agenda <http://www.icann.org/en/reviews/affirmation/agenda-atrt-f2f-meeting-5-6may10-en.pdf11:30> AM
- [Composition of the Accountability and Transparency Review Team](#) (12 March 2010)
- [ICANN page with Reports and Minutes on Affirmation of Commitments meetings](#)
- [Members of the Review Team](#)

Global Internet Governance Entities

In addition to the ICANN, the following organizations are involved with Internet oversight and governance.

- United Nations Entities - See sidebar.
- U.S. NTIA (National Telecommunications and Information Agency) - [Office of International Affairs](#)
- U.S. Department of State - On May 13, 2009, President Barack Obama announced his intent to nominate Philip L. Verveer, with the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Communications and Information Policy in the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs and U.S. Coordinator for International Communications and Information Policy, Department of State. [More...](#)
- [Internet Governance Forum \(IGF\)](#) - The United Nations exploration into the Internet.
- [The Internet Society](#) - The Internet Society (ISOC) is a nonprofit organization founded in 1992 to provide leadership in Internet related [standards](#), [education](#) and [policy](#). There is a [New York chapter of ISOC](#).
- [Internet Governance Caucus](#) - The key civil society contributor to the IGF.
- [International Telecommunications Union](#) - The world's oldest international organization.

Resource Links

- [The New Internet Nation State](#) - A December 14, 2010 proposal by ICANN's CEO Rod Beckstrom calling for the inclusion of the Internet as an independent nation-state.
- [ABC's of ICANN Acronyms](#)
- History of City-TLD Domain Names - It is said that a discussion on city names took place on the historic "namedroppers" conversation of the early 1980's. A link to that conversation is sought.
- [City TLD Applicants 2012](#)
- [ICANN's Affirmation of Commitments Resource Page](#)
- [A Development Agenda in Internet Governance - Outlining Global Public Policy Issues and Exploring New Institutional Options](#) - A draft input paper by IT for Change, India for IBSA Seminar on Global Internet Governance in Rio de Janeiro, September, 2011. Proposed a Committee on Internet Related Policies (CIRP) for ECOSOC similar to the OECD's Committee for Information, Computer and Communication Policy (CICCP).

Related Governance Pages

- [Governance Ecology - Home Page](#)
- [Governance Ecology - The Global Element \(This page\)](#)
- [Governance Ecology - Local Oversight](#)
 - [AtLarge](#)
 - [Community Advisory Board](#)
- [Governance Ecology - The Operating Entity](#)
- [Common Pool Resource Management](#)

Key .nyc Pages

- [The .nyc wiki Home Page](#)
- [Operating Environment](#)
- [Domain Name Allocation Plan](#)
- [Development Environment](#)
- [Comments on Governance Filed with NTIA](#)
- [ICANN](#)

- [Connecting.nyc Inc. Home Page](#)
- [The .nyc Blog](#)

► [View attachments](#)

1. [view-of-internet-governance-from-isoc-india.0.jpg](#) 22.7 kB
2. [icann-organization-chart-august-2008.jpg](#) 47.3 kB
3. [ICANN-Organization-Chart-2000.png](#) 222.3 kB
4. [ICANN-Organization-Chart-October-2012.png](#) 151.2 kB
5. [ICANN-Organization-Chart-October-2012.0.png](#) 151.2 kB
6. [view-of-internet-governance-from-isoc-india.jpg](#) 22.7 kB
7. [dotNYC-Icann-Organization-Structure-January-2011.jpg](#) 108.7 kB

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