



New gTLD Program
Community Priority Evaluation Report
Report Date: 8 October 2015

Application ID:	1-1713-23699
Applied-for String:	Gay
Applicant Name:	dotgay LLC

Overall Community Priority Evaluation Summary

Community Priority Evaluation Result	Did Not Prevail
<p>Thank you for your participation in the New gTLD Program. After careful consideration and extensive review of the information provided in your application, including documents of support, the Community Priority Evaluation panel has determined that the application did not meet the requirements specified in the Applicant Guidebook. Your application did not prevail in Community Priority Evaluation.</p> <p>Your application may still resolve string contention through the other methods as described in Module 4 of the Applicant Guidebook.</p>	

Panel Summary

Overall Scoring	10 Point(s)	
Criteria	Earned	Achievable
#1: Community Establishment	4	4
#2: Nexus between Proposed String and Community	0	4
#3: Registration Policies	4	4
#4: Community Endorsement	2	4
Total	10	16
Minimum Required Total Score to Pass <u>14</u>		

Criterion #1: Community Establishment	4/4 Point(s)
1-A Delineation	2/2 Point(s)
<p>The Community Priority Evaluation panel has determined that the community as defined in the application met the criterion for Delineation as specified in section 4.2.3 (Community Priority Evaluation Criteria) of the Applicant Guidebook, as the community defined in the application is clearly delineated, organized and pre-existing. The application received the maximum score of 2 points under criterion 1-A: Delineation.</p> <p><u>Delineation</u></p> <p>Two conditions must be met to fulfill the requirements for delineation: there must be a clear, straightforward membership definition and there must be awareness and recognition of a community (as defined by the applicant) among its members.</p> <p>In its application, dotgay LLC defines its community as follows:</p>	

...individuals whose gender identities and sexual orientation are outside of the norms defined for heterosexual behavior of the larger society. The Gay Community includes individuals who identify themselves as male or female homosexuals, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, ally and many other terminology - in a variety of languages - that has been used at various points to refer most simply to those individuals who do not participate in mainstream cultural practices pertaining to gender identity, expression and adult consensual sexual relationships...

The membership criterion to join the Gay Community is the process of 'coming out'. This process is unique for every individual, organization and ally involving a level of risk in simply becoming visible...

Membership in the Gay Community is not restricted by any geographical boundaries and is united by a common interest in human rights. (Application, section 20(a))

The applicant relies on the "process of coming out" to delineate its members, who are individuals with non-normative sexual orientation or gender identities, as well as their allies¹. The process of "coming out" is by nature personal, and may vary from person to person. Some individuals within the proposed community may not come out publicly, reflecting real or feared persecution for doing so. Similarly, membership in a community organization may not be feasible for the same reason. Furthermore, organizations within the applicant's defined community recognize "coming out" as a defining characteristic of individuals within the defined community.² Many such organizations advocate on behalf of individuals even though they are not members, precisely because their coming out publicly may be illegal or otherwise harmful. Therefore, the Panel recognizes that the standard of "coming out" – whether publicly or privately – as homosexual, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, or ally is sufficiently clear and straightforward to meet the AGB's requirements.³

In addition, the community as defined in the application has awareness and recognition among its members. There is an implicit recognition and awareness of belonging to a community of others who have come out as having non-normative sexual orientations or gender identities, or as their allies. As cited by the applicant in supporting materials, for example, the American Psychological Association recognizes the process of coming out as a key part of entering the community.⁴ For many individuals, this awareness and recognition of community is made more explicit, such as by membership in organizations, participation in events, and advocacy for the rights of individuals with non-normative sexual orientations and gender identities. As the applicant states, organizations and individuals within the community also often cohere around areas of discrimination, whether in the workplace, marketplace, the media, or other areas. Regardless of whether this awareness and recognition of shared community is explicit or rather an implicit consequence of one's coming

¹ The Panel, following the applicant's reference to "individuals whose gender identities and sexual orientation are outside of the norms defined for heterosexual behavior of the larger society", uses the phrase "non-normative sexual orientations and/or gender identities" throughout this document. The term "non-normative" is used both by the applicant as well as organizations, academics, and publications discussing the topic; it is not the Panel's terminology, nor is it considered to be derogatory in this context. This phrase refers to the same individuals usually referred to with the acronyms "LGBT", "GLBT", "LGBTQ", and others. Because issues related to these acronyms are relevant later in this document, they are not used here.

² See as examples <http://www.hrc.org/campaigns/coming-out-center> and http://www.lalgbtcenter.org/coming_out_support

³ For allies, the "coming out" process may differ from that of individuals who are acknowledging privately or sharing publicly their own non-normative sexual orientation or gender identity. Nevertheless, there are risks associated even with supporting non-heterosexual individuals; making this support explicit is how allies can mark their awareness and recognition of the wider community and their sense of belonging to it. For example, large international organizations within the applicant's defined community, such as GLAAD, HRC, and PFLAG offer concrete avenues for individuals to "come out" as allies. See <http://www.glaad.org/form/come-outas-ally-join-allynetwork-today>,

<http://www.hrc.org/resources/entry/straight-guide-to-lgbt-americans>, <http://community.pflag.org/page.aspx?pid=539>

⁴ <http://www.apa.org/topics/lgbt/orientation.pdf>

out, the Panel has determined that the link among these individuals goes well beyond “a mere commonality of interest” and satisfies the AGB’s requirements for recognition and awareness.⁵

The Community Priority Evaluation panel has determined that the community as defined in the application satisfies both of the conditions to fulfill the requirements for delineation.

Organization

Two conditions must be met to fulfill the requirements for organization: there must be at least one entity mainly dedicated to the community, and there must be documented evidence of community activities.

There are many organizations that are dedicated to the community as defined by the application, although most of these organizations are dedicated to a specific geographic area and/or segment of the proposed community. However, there is at least one entity mainly dedicated to the entire global community as defined: the International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association (ILGA), an umbrella organization whose organizational members also include those representing allies. According to the letter of support from ILGA:

The International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association (ILGA) is the only worldwide federation of more than 1,200 lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) national and local organizations, fighting for the rights of LGBTI people. Established in 1978 in Coventry (UK), ILGA has member organizations in all five continents and is divided into six regions; ILGA PanAfrica, ILGA ANZAPI (Aotearoa/New Zealand, Australia and Pacific Islands), ILGA Asia, ILGA Europe, ILGA LAC (Latin America and Caribbean) and ILGA North America.

The community as defined in the application also has documented evidence of community activities. This is confirmed by detailed information on ILGA’s website, including documentation of conferences, calls to action, member events, and annual reports.

The Community Priority Evaluation panel has determined that the community as defined in the application satisfies both conditions to fulfill the requirements for organization.

Pre-existence

To fulfill the requirements for pre-existence, the community must have been active prior to September 2007 (when the new gTLD policy recommendations were completed).

The community as defined in the application was active prior to September 2007. According to the application:

...in the 20th century a sense of community continued to emerge through the formation of the first incorporated gay rights organization (Chicago Society for Human Rights, 1924). Particularly after 1969, several groups continued to emerge and become more visible, in the US and other countries, evidencing awareness and cohesion among members.

Additionally, the ILGA, an organization mainly dedicated to the community as defined by the applicant, as referred to above, has records of activity beginning before 2007. Individuals with non-normative sexual orientations and/or gender identities, as well as their supporters, have been increasingly active in many countries as they work to advance their acceptance and civil rights.⁶

⁵ Although the score on Delineation is unchanged since the first evaluation, the Panel’s analysis has changed due to the applicant’s response to a Clarifying Question regarding the role of Authentication Partners (APs). Previously, the Panel had understood the APs to be a mechanism of members’ awareness and recognition, but, as above, that is no longer the case and the role of APs is correctly understood to be relevant for the purposes of Section 3.

⁶ See for example, advocacy in China, Guyana, and Argentina: <http://www.cnn.com/2013/06/27/world/asia/china-gay-lesbian-marriage/>, <http://www.gaystarnews.com/article/guyana-urged-to-end-ban-on-gay-sex-at-un-human-rights-commission/>, http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/10/18/argentina-gay-marriage_n_1018536.html

The Community Priority Evaluation panel has determined that the community as defined in the application fulfills the requirements for pre-existence.

1-B Extension

2/2 Point(s)

The Community Priority Evaluation panel determined that the community as identified in the application met the criterion for Extension specified in section 4.2.3 (Community Priority Evaluation Criteria) of the Applicant Guidebook, as the application demonstrates that the community meets the requirements for size and demonstrates longevity. The application received a maximum score of 2 points under criterion 1-B: Extension.

Size

Two conditions must be met to fulfill the requirements for size: the community must be of considerable size, and it must display an awareness and recognition of a community among its members.

The community as defined in the application is of considerable size. The application cites global estimates of the self-identified population of individuals with non-normative sexual orientations and/or gender identities, but relies on a more conservative size based on the number of such individuals who are affiliated with one or more of the applicant's community organizations:

Most studies place the global gay population at 1.2% (Williams 1996), higher in countries with existing gays rights protections projected at 4-6% (eg. Australia, Canada, United Kingdom, United States). Rather than projecting the size of the community from these larger global statistical estimates, dotgay LLC has established a conservative plan with identified partners and endorsing organizations (listed in 20F) representing over 1,000 organizations and 7 million members. This constitutes our base line estimate for projecting the size of the Gay Community and the minimum pool from which potential registrants will stem.

As the applicant also acknowledges, estimating the size of the defined community is difficult because, for example, of the risks of individuals self-identifying in many parts of the world. The applicant instead offers a "minimum" size based on the 7 million individuals who are members of one or more of its "Authentication Partners", organizations serving as entry points for domain registration. Regardless of the method used to produce these estimates, the Panel has determined that the size of the delineated community is considerable.⁷

In addition, as previously stated, the community as defined in the application has awareness and recognition among its members.

The Community Priority Evaluation panel has determined that the community as defined in the application satisfies both of the conditions to fulfill the requirements for size.

Longevity

Two conditions must be met to fulfill the requirements for longevity: the community must demonstrate longevity and must display an awareness and recognition of a community among its members.

The community as defined in the application demonstrates longevity. The pursuits of the community defined in the application are of a lasting, non-transient nature. According to the application materials:

...one of the first movements for the human rights of the Gay Community was initiated by Magnus Hirschfeld (Scientific Humanitarian Committee, 1897).

The organization of individuals with non-normative sexual orientations and/or gender identities and their supporters has accelerated since then, especially in recent decades, and an organized presence now exists in many parts of the world. Evidence shows a clear trend toward greater visibility of these individuals,

⁷ The Panel has verified the applicant's estimates of the defined community's size and compared it with other estimates. Even smaller estimates constitute a substantial number of individuals especially when considered globally.

recognition of their civil and human rights, and community organization, both in the US and elsewhere.⁸ While socio-political obstacles to community organization remain in some parts of the world,⁹ the overall historical trend of increasing rights and organization demonstrates that the community as defined has considerable longevity.

In addition, as previously stated, the community as defined in the application has awareness and recognition among its members.

The Community Priority Evaluation panel has determined that the community as defined in the application satisfies both the conditions to fulfill the requirements for longevity.

Criterion #2: Nexus between Proposed String and Community

0/4 Point(s)

2-A Nexus

0/3 Point(s)

The Community Priority Evaluation panel determined that the application did not meet the criterion for Nexus as specified in section 4.2.3 (Community Priority Evaluation Criteria) of the Applicant Guidebook. The string does not identify or match the name of the community as defined in the application, nor is it a well known short-form or abbreviation of the community. The application received a score of 0 out of 3 points under criterion 2-A: Nexus.

To receive a partial score for Nexus, the applied-for string must identify the community. According to the AGB, “Identify” means that the applied for string closely describes the community or the community members, without over-reaching substantially beyond the community.” In addition to meeting the criterion for “identify”, in order to receive the maximum score for Nexus, the applied-for string must match the name of the community or be a well-known short-form or abbreviation of the community.

In order to identify the community defined by the applicant as required for Nexus, the applied-for string must “closely describe the community or the community members”, i.e. the applied-for string is what “the typical community member would naturally be called” (AGB). The Panel has therefore considered the extent to which the string “gay” *describes* the members of the applicant’s defined community and has evaluated whether “gay” is what these individuals *would naturally be called*. The Panel has determined that more than a small part of the applicant’s defined community is not identified by the applied-for string, as described below, and that it therefore does not meet the requirements for Nexus.

The community as defined by the application consists of

individuals who identify themselves as male or female homosexuals, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, ally and many other terminology - in a variety of languages - that has been used at various points to refer most simply to those individuals who do not participate in mainstream cultural practices pertaining to gender identity, expression and adult consensual sexual relationships. The Gay Community has also been referred to using the acronym LGBT, and sometimes the more inclusive LGBTQIA. The most common and globally understood term - used both by members of the Gay Community and in the world at large - is however “Gay”.

The applicant’s assertion that the applied-for string (“gay”) is the “most common” term used by members of its defined community to refer to all gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, and ally individuals is central to its demonstration of Nexus. In order to support this claim, the applicant, in its application and in supporting materials received both prior to and since its initial evaluation, has offered evidence that the Panel has evaluated. The Panel has also conducted its own research. The Panel has determined that the applied-for string does not sufficiently identify some members of the applicant’s defined community, in particular transgender, intersex, and ally individuals. According to the Panel’s own review of the language used in the

⁸ Haggerty, George E. "Global Politics." In *Gay Histories and Cultures: An Encyclopedia*. New York: Garland, 2000.

⁹ <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2013/jul/30/gay-rights-world-best-worst-countries>

media¹⁰ as well as by organizations that work within the community described by the applicant, transgender, intersex, and ally individuals are not likely to consider “gay” to be their “most common” descriptor, as the applicant claims. These groups are most likely to use words such as “transgender,” “trans,” “intersex,” or “ally” because these words are neutral to sexual orientation, unlike “gay”. Both within the community and outside of it, such as in the media, acronyms such as “LGBT,” “GLBT,” “LGBTQ,” or “LGBTQIA”¹¹ are used to denote a group of individuals that includes those described above, i.e. transgender, intersex and ally individuals. In fact, organizations within the defined community, when they are referring to groups that specifically include transgender, intersex or ally individuals, are careful not to use only the descriptor “gay,” preferring one of the more inclusive terms¹².

The first piece of evidence offered by the applicant to support the claim that “gay” is the “most common” term used to describe the defined community is the Oxford English Dictionary (OED) and its documentation of uses of the word “gay” over hundreds of years. It summarizes the shifting meaning of “gay” in order to show how the word has become embraced by at least a part of its defined community and to support its claim that it is the “most common” term for the entirety of its defined community. According to the applicant, the OED shows that “Gay by the early 20th century progressed to its current reference to a sexuality that was non-heterosexual” (application, 20(d)). The Panel agrees that the more derogatory uses of “gay” or uses unrelated to sexuality have largely fallen away, and that the word has come to refer to homosexual women as well as men, as the applicant asserts, citing the OED. However, the Panel’s review of the OED¹³ as well as other sources (cited below) does not support the applicant’s claim that “gay” identifies or closely describes transgender, intersex, or ally individuals, or that “gay” is what these individuals “would naturally be called,” as the AGB requires. This is because “gay” refers to homosexuality (and to some extent non-heterosexuality more broadly), while transgender and intersex individuals may or may not identify as homosexual or gay, and allies are generally understood to be heterosexual.

The applicant acknowledges that its application attempts to represent several groups of people, namely lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, and ally (LGBTQIA) individuals. It claims that all of these groups, or “sub-communities”, are identified by what it calls the “umbrella” term “gay”:

The term “gay” today is a term that has solidified around encompassing several sub-communities of individuals whose gender identities and sexual orientation are outside of the norms defined for heterosexual behavior of the larger society. Within these sub-communities even further classifications and distinctions can be made that further classify its members but are equally comfortable identifying as gay, particularly to those outside their own sub-communities. As an example, it has become commonplace for celebrities to acknowledge their homosexuality with the now routine declaration of “Yup, I’m gay” on the cover of newsmagazines as the comedienne Ellen Degeneres did when she “came out” on the cover of TIME magazine.

Notably, “gay” is used to super-identify all these groups and circumstances. Whether homosexual, bisexual, transgender, intersex or ally, all members of the Gay Community march in the “gay pride parade” read the same “gay media” and fight for the same “gay rights.” Gay has become the prevalent term in how members of this community refer to themselves when speaking about themselves as demonstrated by the large number of organizations that use the term globally.

Despite the applicant’s assertions to the contrary, its own evidence here shows that “gay” is most commonly used to refer to both men and women who identify as homosexual, and not necessarily to others. The applicant’s “umbrella term” argument does not accurately describe, for example, the many similar

¹⁰ While a comprehensive survey of the media’s language in this field is not feasible, the Panel has relied on both the data in the applicant’s own analysis as well as on the Panel’s own representative samples of media.

¹¹ There is some variability to these acronyms but one or another of them is very commonly used throughout the community defined by the applicant to refer to Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, and Allies.

¹² While a survey of all LGBTQIA individuals and organizations globally would be impossible, the Panel has relied for its research on many of the same media organizations and community organizations that the applicant recognizes. Details of the Panel’s analysis follow.

¹³ See “gay, adj., adv., and n.” *OED Online*. Oxford University Press, June 2015. Web. 19 August 2015.

transgender stories in the mass media where “gay” is not used to identify the subject.¹⁴ In these cases, “transgender” is used because “gay” does not identify those individuals. With regard to the applicant’s argument that the various parts of its defined community are engaged in the same activities, such as “gay pride” events and “gay rights” advocacy, the Panel acknowledges that this is likely the case. However, transgender people’s participation in these activities no more identifies them as gay than allies’ participation in transgender rights advocacy identifies them as transgender. Indeed, there are many organizations focused on events and advocacy specific to the needs of transgender individuals¹⁵ and they often take special care to separate labels of sexual orientation from those of gender identity/expression.¹⁶ Similarly, the Panel has reviewed the literature of several organizations that advocate and provide services and support for intersex individuals and they clarify that sexual orientation is unrelated to being intersex.¹⁷ That is, while such organizations would fall within the applicant’s defined community, they explicitly differ on the applicant’s assertion that the applied-for string “gay” identifies all LGBTQIA individuals. Thus, the applicant’s assertion that even the members of its so-called sub-communities “are equally comfortable identifying as gay” is in fact often not the case.

In materials provided in support of the application¹⁸, a survey of news media articles is analyzed in an effort to show that “gay” is the most common name used to refer to the community defined by the applicant. This analysis shows that indeed “gay” is used more frequently than terms such as “LGBT” or “LGBTQIA” in reference to both individuals and communities:

In the first random sample period (April 1-8, 2013), “gay” was used 2,342 times, “LGBT” 272 times, “lesbian” 1008 times, “queer” 76 times and “LGBTQ” 19 times. “LGBTQIAA” and “GLBTQ” were not used at all, demonstrating that “gay” remains a default generic term for the community. An overwhelming amount of the time these terms beyond gay were used in articles that also used gay. Said another way, “LGBT” was used in only 35 articles that did not also use the term “gay,” “lesbian” in 43 articles, “queer” in 55, and “LGBTQ” in 3. Data shows, thus, that “gay” is both the most frequently used term when referring to non-heterosexual gender identity and sexual orientation and is used as an umbrella term to cover the diversity.

Despite this claim, the analysis fails to show that when “gay” is used in these articles it is used to identify transgender, intersex, and/or ally individuals or communities. This is the key issue for the Panel’s consideration of Nexus. That is, the greater use of “gay” does not show that “gay” in those instances is used to identify all LGBTQIA individuals, as the applicant asserts and as would be required to receive credit on Nexus. Indeed, the Panel’s own review of news media¹⁹ found that, while “gay” is more common than terms such as “LGBTQ” or “LGBTQIA”, these terms are now more widely used than ever, in large part due to their greater inclusivity and specificity than “gay”. Even several of the articles cited by the applicant in its reconsideration request²⁰ as evidence of its “umbrella term” argument do not show “gay” being used to identify the groups in question, nor is “gay” the most commonly used term to refer to the aggregate LGBTQIA community in these articles.²¹ Furthermore, researching sources from the same periods as the

¹⁴ As examples of cover stories that parallel the applicant’s own example from Time Magazine, see: <http://time.com/135480/transgender-tipping-point/> and <http://www.vanityfair.com/hollywood/2015/06/caitlyn-jenner-bruce-cover-annie-leibovitz>. In these two very prominent examples, the articles do not use “gay” to refer to their subjects.

¹⁵ See for instance <http://transgenderlawcenter.org/>, <http://srlp.org/>, <http://transequality.org/>

¹⁶ See National Center for Transgender Equality: <http://transequality.org/issues/resources/transgender-terminology>

¹⁷ See for example the Organization International Intersex: <http://oii-usa.org/1144/ten-misconceptions-intersex>

¹⁸ See <https://www.icann.org/en/system/files/correspondence/gudelunas-to-icann-eiu-evaluators-30apr14-en.pdf>, drafted and submitted by David Gudelunas a member of the dotGay LLC team according to its website, http://dotgay.com/the-dotgay-team/#section=Jamie_Baxter

¹⁹ As noted above, while a comprehensive survey of the media’s language in this field is not feasible, the Panel has relied on both the applicant’s own analysis, as discussed here, as well as on the Panel’s own representative samples of media.

²⁰ See dotGay’s Reconsideration Request: <https://www.icann.org/en/system/files/request-dotgay-annexes-redacted-29nov14-en.pdf>

²¹ See <http://www.economist.com/news/international/21595034-more-places-are-seeing-gay-marchesor-clever-substitutes-pride-and-prejudice>, <http://www.nytimes.com/2013/01/10/fashion/generation-lgbtqia.html>, <http://www.economist.com/blogs/johnson/2013/01/gender-and-sexual-orientation>

applicant’s analysis for the terms “transgender” or “intersex” shows again that these terms refer to individuals and communities not identified by “gay”.²² In other words, “gay” is not used to refer to these individuals because it does not *closely describe* them and it is not *what they would naturally be called*, as the AGB requires for partial credit on Nexus.

Finally, the Panel reviewed in detail the many letters of support submitted on behalf of the applicant by many LGBTQIA organizations worldwide. In addition to evaluating these letters of support, as noted in Section 4, the Panel examined how these organizations refer to their members and those for whom they advocate, noting in particular the words used to identify them. In a minority of cases, these organizations included in their letters the view that “gay” is an “umbrella term” for the LGBTQIA community, as argued by the applicant. However, even the organizations that made this claim in their letters do not use the term “gay” to identify their transgender, intersex, and/or ally members in their own organizational materials. In fact, the names of many of these organizations usually include a term other than “gay” such as “LGBTQ” or, in the case of some, “transgender” or “intersex”.

GLAAD, as an example of one of the applicant’s supporters, writes on its own website, “Transgender people have a sexual orientation, just like everyone else. Transgender people may be straight, lesbian, gay, or bisexual.”²³ Indeed, it is for this reason that GLAAD, like other organizations active in the defined community, have revised their names and use of labels specifically to be more inclusive of the individuals in their communities whom “gay” does not identify by using instead terms like LGBTQ or LGBTQIA.²⁴ Similarly, ally organizations such as PFLAG (Parents, Families and Friends of Lesbians and Gays) support the applicant and reiterate the importance of allies in the struggles facing the LGBTQIA community. However, not even these organizations use “gay” to describe allies. The Panel’s research and review of the applicant’s materials has demonstrated that even the applicant’s supporters recognize that “gay” is insufficient to identify the diversity of the LGBTQIA community, especially with regard to transgender, intersex, and ally individuals.

The Community Priority Evaluation panel has determined that the applied-for string does not identify or match the name of the community as defined in the application, nor is it a well known short-form or abbreviation of the community. It therefore does not meet the requirements for Nexus.

2-B Uniqueness	0/1 Point(s)
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The Community Priority Evaluation panel determined that the application did not meet the criterion for Uniqueness as specified in section 4.2.3 (Community Priority Evaluation Criteria) of the Applicant Guidebook as the string does not score a 2 or a 3 on Nexus. The application received a score of 0 out of 1 point under criterion 2-B: Uniqueness.

To fulfill the requirements for Uniqueness, the “string has no other significant meaning *beyond identifying the community described in the application*,” (AGB, emphasis added) and it must also score a 2 or a 3 on Nexus. The string as defined in the application cannot demonstrate uniqueness as it does not score a 2 or a 3 on Nexus (i.e., it does not identify the community described, as above). The Community Priority Evaluation panel has determined that the applied-for string is ineligible for a Uniqueness score of 1.

Criterion #3: Registration Policies	4/4 Point(s)
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3-A Eligibility	1/1 Point(s)
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The Community Priority Evaluation panel has determined that the application met the criterion for Eligibility as specified in section 4.2.3 (Community Priority Evaluation Criteria) of the Applicant Guidebook, as

²² While it is not possible for the Panel to review all the articles in the LexisNexis search results cited by the applicant, the Panel reviewed a representative sample of articles from the same time periods.

²³ See <http://www.glaad.org/transgender/transfaq>

²⁴ In 2013, to be more inclusive of transgender individuals by not including them in the label “gay” or “lesbian”, the organization’s name officially was changed to GLAAD, as opposed to being an acronym for Gay and Lesbian Alliance Against Defamation (<http://www.glaad.org/about/history>). This is reflective of the trend the Panel identified among organizations within the defined community towards greater inclusivity and away from names and labels that identified only gays and lesbians.

eligibility is restricted to community members. The application received a maximum score of 1 point under criterion 3-A: Eligibility.

To fulfill the requirements for Eligibility, the registration policies must restrict the eligibility of prospective registrants to community members. The application demonstrates adherence to this requirement by specifying that registration in “.gay is restricted to members of the Gay Community. Eligibility is determined through formal membership with any of dotgay LLC’s Authentication Partners (AP) from the community.”

According to the application, and as the applicant has confirmed in follow-up materials, in order to register a domain, the applicant requires

community members to have registered with one of our Authenticating Partners (process described in 20E). The Authentication Partners are the result of a century or more of community members voluntarily grouping themselves into gay civic organizations.

As the application explains, these Authentication Partners (APs) include some of the largest organizations dedicated to members of the defined community and these organizations will provide “the most trusted entry points into .gay” while “reducing risk to unqualified registrations”.

The Community Priority Evaluation panel has determined that the application fulfills the requirements for Eligibility.

3-B Name Selection

1/1 Point(s)

The Community Priority Evaluation panel has determined that the application met the criterion for Name Selection as specified in section 4.2.3 (Community Priority Evaluation Criteria) of the Applicant Guidebook, as name selection rules are consistent with the articulated community-based purpose of the applied-for gTLD. The application received a maximum score of 1 point under criterion 3-B: Name Selection.

To fulfill the requirements for Name Selection, the registration policies must be consistent with the articulated community-based purpose of the applied-for gTLD. The application demonstrates adherence to this requirement by outlining the types of names that may be registered within the .gay top-level domain, including rules barring “[s]ensitive words or phrases that incite or promote discrimination or violent behavior, including anti-gay hate speech.” The rules are consistent with the purpose of the gTLD. The Community Priority Evaluation panel has determined that the application fulfills the requirements for Name Selection.

3-C Content and Use

1/1 Point(s)

The Community Priority Evaluation panel has determined that the application met the criterion for Content and Use as specified in section 4.2.3 (Community Priority Evaluation Criteria) of the Applicant Guidebook, as the rules for content and use are consistent with the articulated community-based purpose of the applied-for gTLD. The application received a maximum score of 1 point under criterion 3-C: Content and Use.

To fulfill the requirements for Content and Use, the registration policies must include rules for content and use for registrants that are consistent with the articulated community-based purpose of the applied-for gTLD. This includes “efforts to prevent incitement to or promotion of real or perceived discrimination based upon race, color, gender, sexual orientation or gender expression.”

The Community Priority Evaluation panel has determined that the application fulfills the requirements for Content and Use.

3-D Enforcement

1/1 Point(s)

The Community Priority Evaluation panel has determined that the application met the criterion for Enforcement as specified in section 4.2.3 (Community Priority Evaluation Criteria) of the Applicant Guidebook, as the application provided specific enforcement measures and appropriate appeal mechanisms. The application received a maximum score of 1 point under criterion 3-D: Enforcement.

Two conditions must be met to fulfill the requirements for Enforcement: the registration policies must include specific enforcement measures constituting a coherent set, and there must be appropriate appeals

mechanisms. The application outlines policies that include specific enforcement measures constituting a coherent set. The application also outlines a comprehensive list of investigation procedures, and circumstances in which the registry is entitled to suspend domain names. The application also outlines an appeals process, managed by the Registry, to which any party unsuccessful in registration, or against whom disciplinary action is taken, will have the right to access.

The Community Priority Evaluation panel has determined that the application fulfills the requirements for Enforcement.

Criterion #4: Community Endorsement

2/4 Point(s)

Support for or opposition to a CPE gTLD application may come in any of three ways: through an application comment on ICANN’s website, attachment to the application, or by correspondence with ICANN. The Panel reviews these comments and documents and, as applicable, attempts to verify them as per the guidelines published on the ICANN CPE website. Further details and procedures regarding the review and verification process may be found at <http://newgtlds.icann.org/en/applicants/cpe>. The table below summarizes the review and verification of all support and opposition documents for the dotgay LLC application for the string “GAY”.

Summary of Review & Verification of Support/Opposition Materials as of 5 September 2015²⁵

	Total Received and Reviewed	Total Valid for Verification	Verification Attempted	Successfully Verified
Application Comments	177	0	0	0
Attachments to 20(f)	128	128	128	51
Correspondence²⁶	152	136	136	56
Grand Total	457	264	264	107

4-A Support

1/2 Point(s)

The Community Priority Evaluation panel has determined that the application partially met the criterion for Support specified in section 4.2.3 (Community Priority Evaluation Criteria) of the Applicant Guidebook, as there was documented support from at least one group with relevance. The application received a score of 1 out of 2 points under criterion 4-A: Support.

To receive the maximum score for Support, the applicant is, or has documented support from, the recognized community institution(s)/member organization(s), or has otherwise documented authority to represent the community. In this context, “recognized” refers to the institution(s)/organization(s) that, through membership or otherwise, are clearly recognized by the community members as representative of the community. To receive a partial score for Support, the applicant must have documented support from at least one group with relevance. “Relevance” refers to the communities explicitly and implicitly addressed by the application’s defined community.

²⁵ The table below reflects all comments, attachments, and pieces of correspondence received by the Panel as of the date noted pertaining to the application both during the period of its previous evaluation and the present one. The Verification Attempted column includes efforts made by the Panel to contact those entities that did not include contact information.

²⁶ The Panel reviewed 41 pieces of correspondence that contained 152 individual letters.

The Community Priority Evaluation panel has determined that the applicant was not the recognized community institution(s)/member organization(s), nor did it have documented authority to represent the community, or documented support from the recognized community institution(s)/member organization(s).

While the ILGA is sufficient to meet the AGB's requirement for an "entity mainly dedicated to the community" under Delineation (1-A), it does not meet the standard of a "recognized" organization. The AGB specifies that "recognized" means that an organization must be "clearly recognized by the community members as representative of the community." The ILGA, as shown in its mission and activities, is clearly dedicated to the community and it serves the community and its members in many ways, but "recognition" demands not only this unilateral dedication of an organization to the community, but a reciprocal recognition on the part of community members of the organization's authority to represent them. There is no single such organization recognized by all of the defined community's members as the representative of the defined community in its entirety. However, the applicant possesses documented support from many groups with relevance; their verified documentation of support contained a description of the process and rationale used in arriving at the expression of support, showing their understanding of the implications of supporting the application. Despite the wide array of organizational support, however, the applicant does not have the support from the recognized community institution, as noted above, and the Panel has not found evidence that such an organization exists. The Community Priority Evaluation Panel has determined that the applicant partially satisfies the requirements for Support.

4-B Opposition

1/2 Point(s)

The Community Priority Evaluation panel has determined that the application partially met the criterion for Opposition specified in section 4.2.3 (Community Priority Evaluation Criteria) of the Applicant Guidebook, as the application received relevant opposition from one source. The application received a score of 1 out of 2 points under criterion 4-B: Opposition.

To receive the maximum score for Opposition, the application must not have received any opposition of relevance. To receive a partial score for Opposition, the application must have received opposition from, at most, one relevant group of non-negligible size.

The Community Priority Evaluation panel has determined that there is opposition to the application from one group of non-negligible size.²⁷ The opposition comes from a local organization in the United States whose mission, membership, and activities make it relevant to the community as defined in the application. The organization is of non-negligible size, as required by the AGB. The grounds of opposition are related to how the applied-for string represents the diversity of the LGBTQ community and the opposition is not made for any reason forbidden by the AGB, such as competition or obstruction. Therefore, the Panel has determined that the applicant partially satisfied the requirements for Opposition.

Disclaimer: Please note that these Community Priority Evaluation results do not necessarily determine the final result of the application. In limited cases the results might be subject to change. These results do not constitute a waiver or amendment of any provision of the Applicant Guidebook or the Registry Agreement. For updated application status and complete details on the program, please refer to the Applicant Guidebook and the ICANN New gTLDs microsite at <newgtlds.icann.org>.

²⁷ The Panel has reviewed all letters of opposition and support, even when more than one letter has been received from the same organization. In those cases, as with all others, the Panel has reviewed each letter to determine the most current stance of each organization with respect to the application. In the case of this opposition, all letters have been reviewed.