

**GNSO  
Post-Expiration Domain Name Recovery (PEDNR) drafting team  
05 January 2010 at 19:30 UTC**

Note: The following is the output of transcribing from an audio recording of the Post Expiration Domain Name Recovery (PEDNR) drafting team teleconference on 05 January 2010 at 19:30 UTC. . Although the transcription is largely accurate, in some cases it is incomplete or inaccurate due to inaudible passages or transcription errors. It is posted as an aid to understanding the proceedings at the meeting, but should not be treated as an authoritative record. The audio is also available at:

<http://audio.icann.org/gnso/gnso-pendr-20100105.mp3>

On page:

<http://gnso.icann.org/calendar/#jan>

**Present:**

Alan Greenberg – ALAC - Chair  
Michele Neylon - RC  
Cheryl Langdon-Orr - ALAC Chair  
Ron Wickersham – NCUC  
Alaine Doolan – IPC  
Mason Cole - RC  
Mike O'Connor – CBUC  
Berry Cobb - CBUC  
Ted Suzuki – IPC  
Jeff Eckhaus - RC  
Tatyana Khramtsova - RC  
Michael Palage - CBUC  
Shiva Muthusamy – At-Large  
Phil Corwin – CBUC  
Paul Diaz – RC  
James Bladel – RC

**Staff:**

Marika Konings  
Gisella Gruber-White  
Margie Milam  
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**Absent apologies:**

Tim Ruiz – RC  
Karim Attoumani – GAC  
Matt Serlin – RC  
William McKelligot – ICANN Staff Compliance

Gisella Gruber-White: Sorry. Good morning, good afternoon, good evening. And first of all, happy New Year to all for those we haven't spoken to yet. Today's PEDNR call, Tuesday the 5th of January.

We have Alan Greenberg, Tatiana Khramtsova, Shiva Muthusami, Cheryl Langdon-Orr, Mike O'Connor, Paul Diaz, Alaine Doolan, Mason Cole, James Bladel, Michele Neylon, Ted Suzuki, Berry Cobb, Ron Wickersham, Jeffrey Eckhaus, Phil Corwin. And from staff we have Marika Konings, Glen DeSaintgery, Margie Milam and myself, Gisella Gruber-White.

We have apologies from (William McHelicott), Scott Evans and Matt Serlin. If I could also please remind everyone to please state their names when speaking especially with the large number of people we have on this evening's call. Thank you.

Alan Greenberg: Thank you Gisella. The only item we have on the agenda today is a review - go over the registrar survey. I would like to the extent possible note any obvious conclusions. This will not be the final say on this but just as we go along to try to identify what we've learned by this rather extended process. And I turn it over to Marika.

Marika Konings: Thank you Alan. This is Marika. So I posted today on the Wiki, and I apologize for the short notice for everyone to review that document, an overview of an (anonymized) cleaned up version of all the feedback I've received.

As you will note from that there's actually one registrar we're still waiting and hoping that I would get the feedback from them yesterday but they didn't manage to get their feedback in. And so I have received feedback from all the other nine registrars. I did put in the results for the one that didn't provide feedback based on what I had found online and have highlighted that in gray.

So I'm - I would just recommend everyone to just review those findings and, you know, share any - share any views or suggestions on that on the mailing list in the coming week.

In the meantime what I can do - I update the presentation from the last time and basically finalized the results based on the feedback I received between the last meeting and this one. So I can take you through that and you can ask any questions or raise any points during that.

So if you'll agree, I'll just go ahead and walk through the slides. You know, for ease of reference I've highlighted in red those things that have been changed from the previous version of the presentation. As you see, not that many things have changed compared to the last one. At that point we already had acquired some information.

So then moving through the slides that are up on Adobe Connect and also posted on the Wiki for those that want to review it after the meeting. The background so we'll know what we're trying to do to gather more information.

So in the final results, there are complete findings for nine registrars and just a note here that the results for Go Daddy and Wild West domains were the same. So they have been combined into one response. So you'll see an overall spreadsheet there (basically) nine letters identified there for the different registrars.

So, as I said, I'm still awaiting feedback from one registrar. I think we might still receive that. And, you know, if I do I'll definitely update those. But if not, I think we've probably waited enough. I think we have enough information there to basically move forward.

So in Question 1 and no changes really from the last presentation. I just highlighted here that in relation to one registrar, only in the case of explicit auto renewal being switched off, the registration moves directly into RGP.

It's quite obvious from the spreadsheet that there's one registrar that doesn't provide a renewed grace period. But it (mainly) moves names into RGP if they're explicitly deleted by the registrants. Normal scenario there is that names are automatically renewed always basically.

Moving to Question 1A; no changes here. The majority of registrars allow auto renew.

Alan Greenberg: Just to be clear, Marika on - back on 1A. When you say auto renew, we're talking about the auto renewal with the registrant or the auto renewal - auto renew process on the registry side?

Marika Konings: We actually ask for the auto renew on the registry side but many of them interpreted it as asking whether the registrar provides auto renewal option for the registrants.

Alan Greenberg: Okay. I think - I think when we...

((Crosstalk))

Alan Greenberg: ...I think when we work on the spreadsheet, I think we need to divide those two so there's clarity. If there wasn't clarity to the registrars we're asking, there's not likely to be clarity to any other audience we go to. So I think we need to make it clear and differentiate the two - the two forms of answers that were given.

Marika Konings: Okay.

Alan Greenberg: Okay.

Marika Konings: So 1B, no changes. And one (unintelligible) by email often to different contacts on file. And as well, some provided detailed information on when notices are being sent; others don't.

And again, some of that information I was able to find on, you know, in the registration agreement or FAQs or other kinds of information. But some actually provided it through their feedback to the survey and it wasn't obvious from the Web site as to when notices are being sent.

Alan Greenberg: Marika, on that one it would be useful I think again in the summaries if you - if you give a range of how early do they get sent and how late - you know, just to get - give people a feeling for prior to expiration what kind of range do we see in actual practice and post expiration what do we see.

Marika Konings: You would like me to (offer that) in the presentation for them to - in the spreadsheet that information - those that provided that, it has been included there.

Alan Greenberg: No. But I'm assuming, you know, we may do a presentation like this in Nairobi or...

Marika Konings: Okay.

Alan Greenberg: ...a summary within the report that we'll be writing.

Marika Konings: Okay.

Alan Greenberg: And I think to give people a feeling without having to look at the individual columns within the - within the spreadsheet would be useful.

Marika Konings: Okay. I'll (do that).

Alan Greenberg: I'm trying to keep an eye on if there's any hands up, if there's anyone else who wants to speak and I don't notice it, then please just call out. Okay.

Marika Konings: So on 1C, the only change here is that set of actual number that most registrars prefer that notices are also sent following expiration. There's one registrar that says they do not send notices following expiration but notes that the user account does retain an alert.

And of course in the - in the case where there is no expiration, no notices are being sent because the domain - it doesn't expire.

Alan Greenberg: Okay.

Marika Konings: Although they do send an alert on the fact that the name is going to be auto renewed.

Alan Greenberg: By user account, you mean if the registrant logs on to the registrar's system.

Marika Konings: Correct.

Alan Greenberg: They will see a notice that the domain has expired.

Marika Konings: Yes. So 1D, the only change here is in the second bullet that four - that should be registrars do not make substantial changes (to the data) apart from changing the name servers.

Alan Greenberg: Is there general - what about the changing of the name - sorry, I'm mixing things up here. So four of them say they do not make substantial changes - substantial changes implying they don't change the name of the registrant and contact information.

Marika Konings: Correct.

Alan Greenberg: And other than changing the name server.

Marika Konings: Yes. Well the others note that they may make changes and some of them confirm that they do - well one of them actually says although they have the provision saying that they may change them, they actually don't do it in practice.

Alan Greenberg: Okay.

Marika Konings: And 1E, the cost of recovery prior to RGP, six registrars indicate that the RAE may recover the domain name at least for a certain period for a normal renewal fee. And in other cases, an additional fee may apply. And some cases it's specified that actually the same fee as is being charged during RGP.

Alan Greenberg: So in summary, the cost of recovery varies and sometimes it's specified and sometimes it isn't.

Marika Konings: Correct.

Alan Greenberg: Yeah.

Marika Konings: But it is always specified that an additional fee may apply.

Alan Greenberg: Yeah. Okay.

Marika Konings: It's not always specified in the registration agreement what that fee is. And some indicate that, you know, for a certain period of time and I think in one instance that period is as short as three days you may renew for the same fee as the normal renewal fee would have been.

Alan Greenberg: Okay.

Marika Konings: And some that's a longer period for some (unintelligible) 45 days or 40 days. And so when I wanted to (be an exchange) and where does it point (unintelligible) basically all the registrars do reserve the right in agreement to redirect the IP address to a registrar that is (maybe paged) and that can be, you know, various kinds.

And just noting as well that of course this is not applicable for the situation where there's actually no renew grace period and where names go straight to RGP.

And 1G (does) the page say it has expired. So just to change that to in eight instances new pages will actually (display) information that, you know, the registration has expired or info on how to renew or advertise the sale or auction of the domain name.

Alan Greenberg: Okay. I'm confused. We started off with ten registrars, two of which were merged together and one of which does not - this question does not apply because registrations do not exist in this - in this nebulous state. So is eight - it's eight all then?

Marika Konings: Well, I probably -basically for this information I've counted the ten. Basically I haven't duplicated the registrar in the Excel sheet but I...

((Crosstalk))

Alan Greenberg: Okay. I misunderstood. Okay. I thought you had said you had. So we're still talking out of ten in this case.

Marika Konings: Yes. We're talking out of ten.

Alan Greenberg: Okay.



Marika Konings: It's just that those results haven't been included in Excel sheet because it would basically be - mean two times exactly the same thing. I mean if that's confusing, I'm happy to write that out - either add them to the Excel sheet or talk - just hear about nine - total of nine registrars if that is causing confusion.

Alan Greenberg: No. I think - I think it's clear once it's been made clear.

Marika Konings: Okay. So 1H, what happens to email following expiration? Most cases email will (bounce) and be discarded. One registrar confirms that the email is delivered but doesn't actually specify how it works.

And I assume because in the question we actually asked is it then being delivered to an alternative address that the registrar hasn't filed. So I'm presuming that that is the way then email is delivered. And again, of course not applicable for the registrar that doesn't operate a renew grace period.

Alan Greenberg: So let me make - get this straight. One registrar says they redirect the Web to their own page or they may but email keeps on being delivered.

Marika Konings: No because in the question we ask as well like if the - if the email is - you know, if you send email address, do you take into account or do you send it then to an alternative address. So the emails being delivered, I interpreted that as meaning that they have an alternative address that they then use to try and to deliver the email. But again, I'm happy to check back on that one what is actually meant with that.

Alan Greenberg: I think we need to because although it's technically possible, it doesn't sound likely that they would intercept all email and deliver it to some other address. If you could check in the background; not now - not now I mean but...

Marika Konings: Yeah. Yeah. I'll check back with the...

Alan Greenberg: Yeah.

Marika Konings: ...with the registrar that provided that feedback.

Alan Greenberg: Thank you.

Marika Konings: So 1I, no changes there. At least there's none factored in. All nine descend from the same address. No changes here either.

Alan Greenberg: Okay. But what - okay. So the answer is...

Marika Konings: On 1J?

Alan Greenberg: Yeah. Some say they descended from the same address. Some say it comes from different addresses.

Marika Konings: Yes. And some note as well that at sometimes in, you know, resellers have the possibility to configure that in a way they want so...

Alan Greenberg: Right.

Marika Konings: ...they don't have an oversight as how it's being done or say that it comes from the same address and one registrar actually notes that they using different from addresses to identify the type of communication intended for the RAE.

Alan Greenberg: Okay. If I remember correctly, that one was asked to understand to what extent these emails may be caught in spam filters. I think that was the original rationale for asking that. Was it not?

Marika Konings: Yes, I think...

((Crosstalk))

Alan Greenberg: I think that - I think that came from Mike Palage.

Mike Palage: And I just joined the call a couple of minutes late and heard my name, so.

Alan Greenberg: Glad to have you here.

Mike Palage: Did you need something or...

Alan Greenberg: No. No.

Mike Palage: No.

Alan Greenberg: The question - I was - I was just questioning in my own mind why we ask where - what addresses mail comes from. And I think the rationale was to understand to what extent these mails might be - might be caught in spam filters because they're coming from an unusual or un - previously unheard of origin.

Mike Palage: Okay.

Alan Greenberg: I don't remember asking that question but I think it's the question.

Mike Palage: I think it's a good question but and maybe if I did answer it, maybe I had a really good day that day. Anyway, let's assume that.

Alan Greenberg: Go ahead. Go ahead Marika.

Marika Konings: I'm moving on to 1K. At what point is the registration made available to others? In most cases the registrar can in theory renew or transfer registration to the registrar immediately upon expiration. That's how provisions are written. But several specified that in practice that only happens at the end of the auto - after the new grace period -- it should be corrected there as well.

In certain cases the registration is put up for auction after a certain amount of time such as 25 days or 30 days after expiration after which it becomes available then for a (third party).

So 1L, if a reseller is involved, how does that RAE determine it is actually dealing with a reseller? Most note that the reseller information shows up in WHOIS database and serves as the first point of contact at the RAE. Some note that the RAE can tell by the absence of the ICANN accredited logo on the Web site.

Alan Greenberg: The reseller information shows up in the WHOIS database. My recollection is if it is - it may be there but if it's there it's in a coded form that doesn't point to a reseller. Is that no correct? Anyone who is more familiar with WHOIS than I am comment on that? Michele.

Michele Neylon: I'm talk to some - what do you ask?

Alan Greenberg: Well, the first point this says the reseller information shows up in the WHOIS database and serves as the first point of contact to the RAE. My recollection is if the WHOIS - if anything about the reseller shows up in the WHOIS database, it's in a coded form that's particular to the registrar and is not interpretable to someone just casually looking at WHOIS...

((Crosstalk))

Alan Greenberg: ...to identify the reseller.

Michele Neylon: No. But if you do - if you look at the WHOIS across a lot of - a lot of domains that are being provisioned by resellers of some of the registrars, it will clearly - if you get the full form WHOIS as opposed to an abbreviated version of it, it will clearly indicate who is providing the registration services.

The top part which is the standard bit coming from something fairly central - I'm sorry, my brain's been fried so you'll have to excuse me for not making much sense. The central bit, which is just like, you know, the registrar record and very little else, that's obviously not going to be touched. But if you go down to the full record, it should indicate who the registration services are being provided by in some form or other.

Alan Greenberg: But not necessarily in - I mean I've looked at ones, you know, related to my own registrations or ones that people I work with and typically the reseller is, you know, in some coded format in, you know, three letters and a number or something like that.

((Crosstalk))

Michele Neylon: No. You get - you get - you can - a lot of the ones I've seen it's pretty clear. It'll actually have a reference to the URL and everything.

Alan Greenberg: Okay.

Michele Neylon: Now I - it depends obviously on which registrar is doing what but the ones I'm familiar with it's pretty clear.

Alan Greenberg: Okay. Thank you. Marika.

Marika Konings: And then the last one here was one registrar noted does provided reseller information retrieval tool that a registrar can use.

Another sub question of the same and it's a reseller question was how does the RAE identify the affiliated registrar. And most noted this information is available through a WHOIS lookup.

A sub question related to the reseller is may the RAE work with registrar to recover the name. And most note here that the reseller should refer - the first

point of contact for the RAE but most of them not as well that in case of escalation such as unresponsiveness of the reseller the registrar will assist the RAE.

So Question 1 and what options are available for contacting the reseller or registrar and most note here that it's the same support options that existed prior to expiration like Web, mail, telephone are also available after expiration.

Alan Greenberg: Which doesn't really answer the question...

Marika Konings: Well...

Alan Greenberg: ...in terms of how readily can one get - can one get hold of them.

Marika Konings: Well, some - I think it's in the spreadsheet. You can find as well because some - they specify as well that they have 24/7 response. Some note that you can actually - you can go to their offices and get support. So some more information there is provided in the spreadsheet but...

((Crosstalk))

Alan Greenberg: Okay.

Marika Konings: ...a real summary to make that - it's probably better...

Alan Greenberg: Sure.

Marika Konings: ...to look at the details provided there to see if there's anything (unintelligible) or required.

And 1N, when does the name enter RGP? In most cases only if the registration has not been renewed by the RAE or transferred to a third party.

One registrar actually does allow for the RAE to notify the registrar that he or she does not want the registrar to proceed with a transfer to a third party. And in that case the registration is deleted.

And in the one case where there's no renew grace period, that only the domain has been cancelled or auto renewal is explicitly turn off the registration will immediately enter into RGP.

And 10, the duration of the renewal grace period provided by the registrar to the registrants. And this ranges from zero as noted in the one case where there's actually no renew grace period provided to 30, 35, 40, 42 days as effectively.

Alan Greenberg: Now during those periods, various things may have happened to the domain name but they are still retrievable even if the auction has begun or things like that is the implication.

Marika Konings: Correct.

Alan Greenberg: Okay. Berry, you have your hand up.

Berry Cobb: Yes. This is Berry. Thank you. Can we just clarify again why the word auto is being crossed out here?

Marika Konings: Because that caused confusion. It's not an auto renewal at that stage. The auto renewal is related to, you know, the (problem) between the registrar and the registry. And here we're talking really about the renewal grace period that a registrar may provide to the registrants in which they can recover or redeem their domain name.

Alan Greenberg: I think this is one of the things that when we - when we start working on the report we're going to have to be very careful about defining our capitalized terms. I mean many registrars do have the concept of an auto renewal with

the registrant. That's a registrant registry - or registrant registrar relationship that you deposit your credit card and they will auto - they will renew it.

But that's quite distinct from the formally ICANN defined auto renewal.

Berry Cobb: And so just to I guess perhaps refresh my memory, at the beginning of our working group there was this detailed lifecycle picture that was - that's being used. Maybe it was part of the issues report. But it specifically calls out an auto renew grace period. Just to confirm, that is strictly presented between the registry and registrar...

Alan Greenberg: Correct.

Berry Cobb: ...and not to the registrant at all.

Alan Greenberg: That's correct. Well it implies what the registrar can do with the registrant because they have to do something within 45 days.

Berry Cobb: Okay. And then...

Alan Greenberg: But it - but it doesn't define what it is they do. It just that does define an overall time period if I - if I remember correctly.

Berry Cobb: Okay. And then so we're calling it RGP here for the purpose of this exercise and we're lumping it all together as just being renewal grace period. But that is still different than from redemption grace period. Correct?

Alan Greenberg: Yes.

Marika Konings: That's correct. I mean the - I pointed here that renewal grace period because most registrars call it something differently. You know, some call it new grace period. There are different terms that are being used by the different registrars. So I tried to give it a term, you know, that hopefully explains what



is intended. But if I'm - anyone has a, you know, better suggestion on how we should call it to make clear what is meant with it, you know...

((Crosstalk))

Alan Greenberg: What you're - what you're talking about here is the period during which the registrant has an opportunity to renew post expiration.

Marika Konings: Correct.

Berry Cobb: Okay. Thank you. I guess the outside - I'd just like to note for the record that I strongly suggest if we have the opportunity to improve upon the naming conventions both from a registrant perspective versus the registrar or registry perspective, I think we should. Because I'm trying to draw a picture of what - I'm kind of expanding on the gTLD lifecycle that was presented to us.

And to be honest, I confused the hell out of myself and hence why I'm partially asking the question. And now I understood that so for sure when we go to present this to the community, we have to make this absolutely crystal clear especially if this eventually filters down to the registrant because it's just going to add to the confusion I think. Thank you.

Alan Greenberg: I think we have no choice but to support that concept. And when we start writing to do our best to make it - make it difficult for people to be confused. It's a confusing enough process as it is without using the same words multiple different ways and the same phrases multiple different ways.

Berry, do you - is that a new hat? No, it's an old hat. Okay. Okay Marika.

Marika Konings: Okay. So I'm moving on to Question 2. What if explicit instructions are given not to renew the registration? Most registrars follow the same procedure as for no notice given. And only one instance where there's no renew grace

period domain. If the domain has been cancelled explicitly from the registrar system and will not be renewed and go straight to RGP.

In 2A, how is the request for deletion prior to expiration dealt with? Most registrars here indicate that the registration is immediately deleted upon request or treated differently from an expired registration. But those that note that actually don't provide further details as to what that means treated differently. Only one registrar indicates that it will treat it as a normal expired registration.

Alan Greenberg: Okay. Thank you.

Marika Konings: So three (recommend) information concerning expiration deletion be found as many changed here. But most cases information is contained in the registration agreement. Some registrars provide additional information and I think (Hughes) Help Center or (initial) renewal policy document. It's not always obvious where to find the information and so it's taken me quite some searching to in some cases to be able to find the relevant sections or documents.

As discussed last time as well, language in registration agreement is often not - is often too legal to be clear enough and not specific enough, you know, for understandable reasons. It is a legal document and so many terms may/may not in a (sole discretion), no guarantee; it can change without notice which doesn't really provide a clear picture of what actually happens in practice.

But in some instances that kind of information is provided in supporting documents. And in certain cases the language in registration agreements actually doesn't seem to match the actual practice. There have been several instances where the registration agreement basically notes that the registrar may redirect the DNS but in certain practice we actually don't do that.

In some cases it seems that they have provisions like that to have that possibility in case they like to do or decide to do so but do not always use - make use of it in practice.

Alan Greenberg: Marika, back to what you just said. I thought all registrars with the exception of the one that immediately goes to the RGP do redirect the page. Are you saying now some don't or it's the timing of that may vary?

Marika Konings: The timing - the timing may vary. And the thing of note - I was more talking to you about - sorry for the confusion there on the one that said no substantial changes were made. One basically had in the registration agreement the provision that, you know, they were entitled to make any changes to the WHOIS - the details including registrant information.

But then in the feedback they provided and it was not information I found anywhere else in the registration agreement or in a document did they actually say well but in practice we don't do that. We actually only change the name servers and...

Alan Greenberg: Okay.

Marika Konings: ...leave the rest in (place).

Alan Greenberg: Okay. My recollection is in fact that's correct though that some registrars change the name service but not change - do not do it immediately. But all of them ultimately do change it.

Marika Konings: Yeah. I think if you look in the spreadsheet, some provide specific dates. And I recall one in one case in (unintelligible) 12 days or something like that where they actually change the name service.

Alan Greenberg: Okay.

Marika Konings: Question 4, if a registrar makes changes to WHOIS, does it depend on the registry charging or not. And all responders actually indicated that this does not have an impact.

And Question 5, is there a rise for the RAE to...

Alan Greenberg: Marika, can we go back to the previous one? I have a question for the registrars. When that question was originally asked, it was to try to understand to what extent having a - the auto renewal grace period and pre-paying for that period was an issue.

The results indicated not an issue. But I believe several registrars in conversations on this mailing list - on this - on this teleconference have said that but if the rules for dot com and dot net, that is the majority of registrations could change, that might change their business practices.

Do we need to - it's a question I'm asking of the registrars on the list. Do we need to reflect that in these deliberations? Because the question as asked and answered implies it makes no difference whether the registries charge the registrar at the beginning of the period for the next year or not.

My recollection of the conversations is it may well if it was done on a larger scale. James.

James Bladel: Alan, this is James. I'm not - I guess I'm not clear on what it is that you're asking. If the auto renew grace period were to go away or we were to be charged at the end of the 45 day period as opposed to the beginning...

Alan Greenberg: Let's say...

James Bladel: ...would it change - go ahead.

Alan Greenberg: Yeah. Let's say at the end instead of the beginning.

James Bladel: You know, I don't know that I would have a definitive answer on whether or not that would change out (unintelligible). I can tell you that some country codes do offer it that way. And I think for consistency we treat them the same and com and net and the other gTLDs.

Alan Greenberg: Yeah. I guess what I'm asking is do you have any - I wasn't asking for a definitive answer on how - what - how you would change your business practices. But do you have any concern that this answer may misrepresent the reality?

James Bladel: The answer to Number 4...

Alan Greenberg: Yeah.

James Bladel: ...that's on the screen now? I don't know if that's really having an impact.

Alan Greenberg: Okay. Okay. So it's not.

James Bladel: Jeff has his hand up though. He may be able to...

Alan Greenberg: Jeff.

James Bladel: ...shed some light on it.

Jeffrey Eckhaus: Yeah. I was actually - my hand was up to try and get some further explanation on the question and also to say that, you know what Alan, I think if - maybe if we - if you send it out in an email, get some - let us just think about it because I'm still unclear of the question and how it comes through.

I - you know, I know you explained it. I guess probably I just need to think about it. Maybe some of the others do. I think because normally we're kind of talkative. And I think the silence on this is not because we're - I know myself

it's not - I'm just still trying to work this out in my head. So maybe for the next call we can think about a response for this.

Alan Greenberg: Okay.

((Crosstalk))

Jeffrey Eckhaus: If that makes sense.

Alan Greenberg: I'm not - I'm not - I'm not (unintelligible). I just want to make sure that, you know, we don't go off on a tangent and say we can change this because it won't have any affect on the registrant if indeed that is - that is not the case. And I'm not - I may not be awake enough to formulate the question properly and I'll try to think about it. I thought there were some things that many, many weeks ago that...

((Crosstalk))

James Bladel: Alan, this is James.

Alan Greenberg: Yeah.

James Bladel: Yeah. I do recall us having a conversation where we speculated what the impact would be on smaller registrars who maybe would - this would have a cash flow impact. And we also talked about possibly have a slight impact to registries. But I don't know that any of us specifically stuck our necks out there. That would be very uncharacteristic of us to, you know, to say that it did or did not...

((Crosstalk))

Alan Greenberg: The change would have a positive cash flow impact on the registrar, not a negative one because right now the money is being taken.

James Bladel: Yeah. Absolutely.

Alan Greenberg: Michele.

Michele Neylon: No I was just pretty much the same as what James is saying. I mean yeah, I have a recollection of this coming up in a conversation. Whatever we discussed didn't have such a huge impact on me that I actually recall the details of what we discussed. So obviously it wasn't anything that memorable.

Alan Greenberg: Based on discussion today, I would - I would think it would have a positive impact, not a negative. But somehow my instinct was that it was in the opposite direction. So let's just go on.

Michele Neylon: Yeah.

Marika Konings: Okay. So moving on then to Question 5, is there a right for the RAE to remove the domain name from auction or sale. In five cases RAE can remove the domain name from the auction or sale by actually renewing the registration.

One registrar confirms that if the RAE has notified the registrar that he or she does not want to proceed with a transfer to a third party, the domain name will be deleted. And in two cases the RAE cannot remove or recover the domain name from the auction or sale.

Alan Greenberg: Does the - how does the last comment, the last bullet relate to the fact that it was reported that in all cases the registrant can still recover the name up to at least 30 days or so? So this implies that an auction period post that - whatever that period is they may not be able to recover.

Marika Konings: Correct.

Alan Greenberg: Okay.

Marika Konings: And Question 6, how many RAEs have used the right to recover names from sale or auction and there's no data available on this item.

Alan Greenberg: Okay.

Marika Konings: And other question there on - is the transfer of a domain entering into a new grace period allowed? I didn't get feedback on - from all registrars on this so I wasn't able either to find that information in all cases. But in some cases this is possible although in some instances this is actually only after the domain has been renewed. I mean you basically have to follow the normal transfer procedure.

Alan Greenberg: Okay. Now technically that is in violation of the RAA. Is it not? My recollection is the RAA specifically allows one to continue to - or if not the RAA, then I know statements were made when the EDDP was brought in that renewal or transfer during the auto - during the post expiration time is allowed. Michele. Is Michele there?

Michele Neylon: Sorry. Trying to get myself off - I was trying to get myself off mute and my phone wasn't behaving. What are you - sorry. What are you saying isn't in breach of the RAA? I'm trying to understand what you're saying is in breach.

Alan Greenberg: My recollection is, and it may not be the RAA, but my recollection is that very explicit statements have been made that transfer is allowed post expiration. Although a change to WHOIS may make it virtually impossible to actually carry out. And so my question is does - is this implying a violation of some (unintelligible) the term? Is that everybody or just me? No.

((Crosstalk))

Michele Neylon: (I don't know) who that is (unintelligible). I can't hear properly.



Alan Greenberg: Yeah.

Michele Neylon: Oh that stopped. Okay. I'd have to weight in here on the grounds of I'm - I have the pleasure or displeasure, honor or something of being the Chair of the IRTP working group. And...

Alan Greenberg: Yeah. Okay.

Michele Neylon: ...so that's the first time I've heard anybody suggest that anything along the lines of it being a breach of the RAA. Any discussions that we've had in that group, and James I know is in the group as well and Mike, have a better recollection of the discussions than I've had.

The policy at present I think from recollection, I could be corrected, allows for certain things but there's nothing (unintelligible) where you have to do it or have to do anything in that area. James.

James Bladel: Yeah. This is James. And I just - I'm trying to figure out exactly where that might be in breach Alan. And I did find a specific mention of I think the scenario in the IRTP policy which includes one of the legitimate reasons why a registrar of record can deny a transfer request. It's Reason Number 5.

You know, (obtainment) for previous registration period including credit card charge back if the domain has passed expiration date or if a previous or current registration period of the domain name has not yet expired.

Alan Greenberg: Okay. Well that - but that says if you haven't paid for year one, at the end of year one you can't transfer the registrar at that point which...

((Crosstalk))

James Bladel: You cannot deny a transfer - cannot deny a transfer for non-payment of a pending or future...

Alan Greenberg: Right.

James Bladel: ...registration period, which may apply to the auto renew grace period. But I think Jeff has his hand up so I'm going to - I'm going to defer to him while I continue to read this here.

((Crosstalk))

Jeffrey Eckhaus: Just quickly that Alan what you are asking is that it does not because I - we look at, you know, often the times of the transfers and what happens and we know that there is a huge - we see that there is a - there is an outflow and an inflow of domains that are being transferred during their expiration period.

I know that this was a topic among registrars ourselves. I believe it was probably about a year and a half ago, two years ago because registrars were blocking some of the - of course as you can imagine, the losing registrar would block the transfer during the grace - auto renew grace period.

And we - then it was sort of sent out - I forgot it was - the clarification was sent out by ICANN to say you cannot block it, that you have to allow it. And I have not seen any complaints or any issues since that point. So I don't think that there's any effectively blocking of transfer during the auto renew grace period.

Alan Greenberg: But the answer - the answer that Marika has implies there are people who are not honoring it until after the renewal. That's the problem...

((Crosstalk))

Jeffrey Eckhaus: Where do you see that?

James Bladel: Alan, this is James. I think we're mixing our terminology here a little bit. Because we're talking about the auto renew grace period and I think that the question is saying the renewal grace period, which is that offered by the registrar. Is that correct?

Alan Greenberg: Marika, can you weigh in and tell us what you're talking about.

Man: (Good pointing.)

Marika Konings: This is the period provided by the registrars to the registrants where they can still renew or recover their domain name.

Alan Greenberg: So it's implicitly within the formal auto renew grace period. But you're talking about the registrant registry - registrant registrar relationship.

Marika Konings: Correct.

Alan Greenberg: It technically of course has to be within the 45 day auto renew grace period also. Mikey.

Woman: He might be on mute.

Alan Greenberg: Let's see if we can fix that.

Mike O'Connor: I'm on mute?

Alan Greenberg: You're not on mute. Mikey has his hand up and he's not talking.

Mike O'Connor: Oh. How about now?

Alan Greenberg: Now you're talking.

Mike O'Connor: Oh good. All right. I have a modest proposal.

Alan Greenberg: Okay.

Mike O'Connor: I think we need a picture of all this with arrows and boxes and correct names of things. And my buddy Berry is starting to work on one and actually got a darn fine first draft. But he needs some subject matter expert help. And I'm curious if we could recruit a few subject matter expert types to help Berry and I'll join in on that as well to try and get a picture drawn. I would for the next...

Alan Greenberg: It's Alan. I would certainly volunteer to the extent that I could be called an expert.

Mike O'Connor: Berry, have I just volunteered you for something you don't want to do?

Woman: Now's a good time to ask him.

Mike O'Connor: Yeah. Oh well, you know. I never - you know, it's always better to beg forgiveness than ask permission.

Berry Cobb: From my world - this is Berry. From my world they call that (voluntold)...

((Crosstalk))

Berry Cobb: ...instead of volunteered.

Mike O'Connor: Yeah. (Voluntold) or (volentrapped) or...

Berry Cobb: Yes. Mikey is correct. We are working on a picture that is to kind of drill down from the gTLD diagram that was presented to us in the earlier stages. And specifically this diagram is going to break apart by a swim lane process model meant to kind of draw us a picture from the beginning to the end of a domain name lifecycle and really almost kind of term it as cradle to cradle

because once the domain gets put out onto the drop and made available for re-registration, you could really call that kind of going back to the start from a process perspective.

But within these swim lanes there are roles such as registrant, registrar, registry, ICANN/IANA, et cetera. And it would be nice to get SMEs or subject matter experts from each one of those roles and literally help kind of fill in the blanks.

What we've got up to this point is the moment a domain expires. And again this is still at a very high level but meant to show the high level activities that occur from the moment a registrant determines that he wants, he or she wants that domain name through the transaction and what actually takes place across each one of those roles to when we pass over into expiration and what occurs through the renewal grace period versus auto renew grace period versus redemption grace period until it's expired.

Alan Greenberg: Do we have any volunteers?

Mike O'Connor: This is Mikey again. You know, we need somebody from the registrar gang. Not for any reason other than the fact that it's just pure expertise. We need somebody who's really familiar with how this all works to help us out at least to verify this.

Alan Greenberg: How are you going to try to address the fact that the actual diagram varies from registrar to registrar?

((Crosstalk))

Mike O'Connor: ...cross that bridge when we come to it thing.

Berry Cobb: This is Berry. I would say the kind of my forte is the process model diagrams that I try to create are meant to accommodate as much of the bearing transactions as possible.

And so the idea is that we would generate use cases that collectively represent what those variances are and traverse that use case from start to end and make sure that we've got all the high level activities. We continue to modify that process diagram until we accommodate as much as possible. Sometimes that's - it, you know, it becomes so complex that it's not useful and so you graduate to a higher level.

But that, you know, again, that's where I need the expertise because I really don't have on hand experience or first hand knowledge of what really occurs after a domain has expired except really from a registrant perspective. But I personally have never had to try to recover a domain name and or let one expire that I didn't mean to on purpose.

Alan Greenberg: Well on the chat we have James saying they're quiet for a reason. Jeff has his hand up.

Jeffrey Eckhaus: Yeah. I'm just, you know, we're asking for all this work, you know, for people - for input from other, you know, from other people here from the registrars. I'm still not sure of what the purpose is that if we have this what it's going to serve, how does that help and, you know, to put all the time in to do all this.

And especially, you know, when you're saying well, you know, part of it is hey, let's do a diagram and we'll cross that bridge when we do registrar to registrar. Well, I don't want to have, you know, 800 separate diagrams for each registrar because I'd have to say almost everybody has a little bit - a little tweak on it.

And so I'm just - you know, even if there's only let's say 10 different models that cover most of the registrars. I don't understand - I'm just trying to figure

out before anybody commits to this work what is - what's the purpose?  
What's the end use of this and how will it help us in the whole - you know, this whole discussion in PDP because that's what I'm just trying to wrap my head around?

Mike O'Connor: This is Mikey. Let me jump in on that. It's my modest suggestion. I think that one of issues that we're dealing with here is that there are - well there are a lot of different use cases to use Berry's terms, a lot of different paths through the process.

The process itself is terribly in need of being defined. What things come first? What things come later? What phase of the various and sundry renewal grace periods do the activities happen in? What things are bound by the contracts and what things are simply best practices? No, I don't want to expose people's secret business processes. I know that's why James is concerned.

But gracious, I mean we've been through this slide deck at least four times. And each time we go through it we have these long conversations trying to clarify it. And we need to capture that. We can't simply keep going through this deck over and over again and clarifying them in spoken conversations but not writing the stuff down. That's my frustration right now is that we have...

((Crosstalk))

Jeffrey Eckhaus: But - yeah. Go ahead. No, sorry. Go ahead. Sorry. I didn't mean to cut you off. I thought you were done.

Mike O'Connor: No. No. It's the lag on my voice. Sorry about that.

Jeffrey Eckhaus: Oh.

Mike O'Connor: I'm nearly done. It's just the rant that says look, you know, this isn't trying to expose secret stuff. This is simply trying to account to agreed terminology and agreed sequences of events. I think one of the most useful documents for me was Rob's - Rob Hall's original diagram that we kicked this off with.

But it's clear that that diagram is way too simple. There's a lot more going on than what's in his picture. And we need to redraw that picture. That's all.

Jeffrey Eckhaus: Okay. So my - thank you for that. That I do understand that and I can see a difference because there are a multitude of business practices here and it is tough to understand. And I do agree that even though I have some problems with Rob's for other reasons but I agree. It doesn't really cover what goes on here.

But in just - in the point of, you know, what we're doing, I think if we had this down, would this still help solve the initial problem. Why this working group was put together or is - you know, I just want to go back to what was the original focus of this working group, why we're here.

And if we had that, will it help solve that or is this more of hey, I still - I think it's a separate issue that, you know, let's say that people were saying the contracts aren't clear or I'm not sure of what goes on. That's a separate issue. Is that out of scope? I don't know. That's sort of what I'm asking.

Will it - will all this work, and that was my initial question, that we're looking at doing help solve the initial question or the initial, you know, what assumed problem which, you know, that's a whole other point. But will that do that?

Mike O'Connor: Mikey here again. And I'll jump off real quick folks. But it seems to me that one of the themes in our conversation sort of revolves around educating folks. Not just registrants but also registrars, registries, et cetera, et cetera. And I think that having some - you know, it doesn't necessarily need to be a picture. I just like pictures. That's my personal preference.



But some clear sort of set of fence posts that show especially registrants the path that - or paths that are possible through this process will go a long way towards reducing the errors that are largely the result. It's errors that cause the bulk of the post expiration domain name recovery issues that we've talked about.

And to the extent that we can use good documentation, good education, good information to reduce those errors, that I think helps all of us. It helps the registrants because they now have a better understanding of what's their job and what they need to do.

But it also means that there are a lot less cycles of frustration for registrars dealing with clueless registrants who don't know what they're doing. So it seems to me that everybody benefits if we get a set of sign posts out there that leave plenty - you know, I am under no circumstances do I want to be quoted as saying that I want everybody to have the same business practices.

But let's at least get the framework out there so that then people can describe a given act with the same words because right now we're not even able to get the words the same from conversation to conversation. End of rant. Sorry. I'm going back on mute.

Jeffrey Eckhaus: No. No. No. I thank you. And I just - I think that - I just want to separate that. There is a difference between - and just to say that preparing a diagram or a whatever, something, that the registrars would send to the registrants to make it clearer is very different than preparing it for this group.

So those are just two separate things. I just wanted to be clear. If that is an issue and this group decides that, then the registrars would do that over time. But to do it - to do that for registrants is a different issue than preparing it for this group. I just wanted to be clear on that also.

Alan Greenberg: It's Alan. I put my hand up because I think there's some substance here and I tend to agree with the intent of what Mikey is talking about but with the details of what Jeff said. I think the one thing a diagram that Berry and Mikey are describing would serve would be to show that this is a very confused world.

It would be a diagrammatic form of what someone described as we keep on saying this over and over again. It would show that it is a very confusing world. I don't think it would help a registrant because there would be so many lines that one couldn't tell what actually is happening for their given registrar or any given registrar.

So a diagram such as this for a given registrar makes a lot of sense. The only purpose I think that it would serve for this overall group is to show that it's a confusing world we're living in and there's very little consistency among the various players.

I think the reason that Rob's diagram is relatively simple is it was talking about a pre-2005 world where none of the things we're discussing today were happening. And that allowed it to be moderately simple and somewhat consistent.

I'm not sure the effort of trying to get the diagram correct and right even for half a dozen registrars is worth the effort although the end result would be sufficiently confusing to prove the case that, you know, that we are living in a confusing world. Michele. Mikey still has his hand up. I'm not sure that wants to get in - if he wants to get in.

Michele Neylon: Sure - I'm sure he'll be more than capable of interrupting me if he wants...

Alan Greenberg: Okay.

Michele Neylon: ...to get back in.

Mike O'Connor: All right. That's a challenge dang nabbit.

Michele Neylon: I'm used to - I'm used to my (cat herding) exercises with you. It's okay. Okay. Sorry. All this conversation and everything else is giving me a headache. This is possibly due to the fact that it's the first week back plus all the other things that go with that.

I tend to agree with, hold on. I would tend to agree with what Mikey's trying to do. I think Jeff has managed to put us in kind of more - in a more palatable format and Alan trying to reinforce this.

Ultimately the problem from what I can see which is what the supposed problem that we're supposed to be dealing with is all comes back to people not renewing domains in time. If registrants renewed their domains in a timely fashion, we could get rid of this working group completely.

Now obviously I'd love to - I mean, I, you know, utopia and all that wonderful. So registrars rights and responsibilities document which will be produced at some time in the not too distant future will hopefully go some way towards addressing a lot of this because it will clearly state I hope - if you don't really (need) that domain, the bloody thing will expire. You won't be able to use it and God only knows what will happen which will actually solve the problem entirely.

Trying to deal with all this post expiring stuff is completely moot if you've dealt with the issue at hand which is people not renewing their domains in the (first instance). That's all. Sorry. My little rant because it's whatever day of the week it is and I'm getting a headache.

Alan Greenberg: Anybody else? Mikey has his hand up.

Mike O'Connor: Wasn't I good. I didn't interrupt at all.

Alan Greenberg: You didn't.

Mike O'Connor: I think that one way to view this is that I agree with Michele 100% that the issue is in this sort of layered complex gray area after expiree and before the domain drops out of the root. And at a minimum what we need to do is slice that into some sort of layers that say okay, within this first layer, call it Layer A because the terminology is what's giving me a headache. The left handed right fluted renew drop at grace period, i.e., Layer A, these are the kinds of things that are likely to happen.

And in Layer B, the triple chocolate cream sauce at grace period, these kinds of things are likely to happen and et cetera, et cetera. Just at a minimum some sort of simple matrix that says here are the layers of the process. Depending on your registrar, those layers may vary in length. And depending on your registrar, the activities may or may not be in there.

But at a minimum, here are the layers and here are the kinds of things that can happen. And some sort of set of paragraphs that describes what each of those things are in language that we can all understand would at least for me be immensely helpful.

And then I would probably put them in boxes and connect them on mine because I like that kind of thing. But, you know, without something to hang on, I think we run the risk of just going in circles on this.

Alan Greenberg: Michele.

Michele Neylon: I must complement Mikey on his usage of food analogies. He's making me hungry. I mean wouldn't - would a - would our energy be better expended so instead of worrying so much about what happens after the domain expires, wouldn't it make more sense to focus on energies on avoiding the domain expiring in the first instance?

Mike O'Connor: I'm going to just come back. To heck with this hand raising stuff. I think, you know, the goal is to eliminate errors. And to the extent that we can eliminate them before they happen, that's a very good thing. So I would agree that to the - to the extent that we can help the bad event from not happening in the first place, that's great. I'm for that.

But perversity of the universe does tend toward a maximum and there is going to be stuff happening after expiree that we still need to address. It's very difficult to know how often right now. I don't want to walk into that quagmire.

But I think we need to know both sides of that event. The things we can do in advance and the things that happen after and the kinds of remedies/recourse/interventions that can happen at various stages along the way.

If you're in Layer 3, it's going to be pretty difficult to get your name back. If you're in Layer 1, it's probably easier to get your name back. And if you're in Layer 2, it's in the - you know, just a framework of that would be I think helpful for both registrants who are trying to recover a name that they made an error, not denying that, but there they are. And their business is now in peril because their domain has dropped and they didn't understand or et cetera, et cetera.

What can you do? Well, you're in Layer 1. So here are your choices. Oh, you're in Layer 2. Well, you don't have as many choices. And you're probably going to have to pay more money. Oh, you're in Layer 3. Well, you're in a lot of trouble. But here are your options. You know, some sort of roadmap like that would be I think very helpful.

Alan Greenberg: It's Alan. A couple of comments. First of all, I think to the extent that one could identify Layer 1, Layer 2, Layer 3, that might be helpful. I'm not sure we can do that very well.

That being said, I'm willing to work with you and Berry and if we can find someone else who has, you know, industry experience to try to see how far we can get on this without committing to finishing it and to see where it leads for a week or two. I'm certainly willing to put that effort into it.

Regarding Michele's comment about should we put effort into making sure domains don't expire, short of this group coming up with a complete stalemate and walking away from the process, I can't imagine that we will not end up either recommending policy or best practice which have to do with things like notices prior to expiration.

Now I'm not trying to predict what we will say but I can't image us walking away from that aspect of it completely. So that is certainly given and the registrants' responsibilities and rights, you know, if it's clear enough and obvious enough will also go a long way towards into - towards that.

It doesn't necessarily get - address the ultimate issue of what do we do post expiration if it happens. But I think the prior ones are - is something that we also - we're not ignoring and we can't ignore. Cheryl.

Cheryl Langdon-Orr: Thanks Alan. And I've been typing away so I've seen people read the stuff that I've been putting in and the time (courses) that I've been agreeing with what people have been saying.

But I just wanted to share with you from a registrant's point of view how important - it's like reading a contract. You just want what you want and then when things go wrong you go back and go dear I wish I had read the contract before I signed it.

The easier, the most simplistic, the most generic type of imagery that we have available that will encourage registrants and potential registrants to

understand the process is going to make a lot of headaches as you were describing at least minimize if not go away totally.

It certainly I think doesn't diminish the opportunity for marked differentiation by players on the industry side at any number of those layers if we're going to use that terminology which I'm happy to do so.

In fact, I think it might offer more opportunity for people to think ooh, there's a niche there that if I do something, people are now going to ask me what do I do in that phase and I can make my difference and make myself more attractive to them.

And it just struck me that we do have an example in our Australian ccTLD world where the most expensive, the most expensive domain names and that's with not even bells and whistles wrapped around it, we're just talking the straight licensing fee, more than five times the minimum cost.

There is still a group of people who maintain their licensing with that provider. None of you will be surprised to be able to work out that it was the original (incumbent around the space).

It's the sort of group that offers a lot of services that we're not talking about the add ons. This is purely the license price. They have - because I've recently let one lapse quite deliberately because we've fouled it up at organization.

And I was interesting to see their pre and post efforts, pre and post expiree efforts including their post expiree efforts to ensure that me as the registrant of record for that organization knew what I was doing and wasn't going to become a problem for them later.

And I just think that that's likely to be a positive outcome of this sort of exercise. Thanks Alan.

Alan Greenberg: Thank you Cheryl. Any other comments on this stream before we let Marika go ahead and finish the tail end of the - of the presentation? Then it's all yours.

Marika Konings: Well, the end...

((Crosstalk))

Alan Greenberg: You can tell I didn't know what that laugh was.

Marika Konings: So but as said and I hope everyone has the opportunity to review the spreadsheet in further detail and, you know, maybe highlight as well what people feel that more information is required or, you know, where it would be good to go back to the registrar and ask for further details, you know, apart from those issues that we've already discussed on the call today.

You know, and feel free to put it on the mailing list and, you know, have a discussion in that way as well.

Alan Greenberg: Okay. Anyone else have comments on the presentation, on the registrar survey? No. Okay. Marika, on our last call, we recognized that we have to start drafting a report. At least start filling in section headings and boilerplate and start putting some substance together at which we can add the debatable parts; the parts we need to debate for - as we go along.

What timeframe given your other load do you feel comfortable in starting to pull this together and what involvement do you want from us and what do you want to simply put together without us having bother you - bothering you?

Marika Konings: I hope to start that this week and, you know, I might have something to share on next call and, you know, not next call, probably the call after in which I



hope to provide like the framework, try and put the different information parts together on what I have.

And I get to that point, you know, put it out to the group just to see maybe where the gaps are and, you know, can discuss the (unintelligible) and I'll fill those gaps in and see where further discussion is required. So if you agree with that approach, I'm happy to take that forward in the next week or two and possibly have something to share with the group at that point.

Alan Greenberg: Okay. That sounds good to me. I think at one point we have to start pulling subgroups together to work on the specific sections of the report and not try to do everything in the global teleconferences.

Anyone else have any thoughts on how we go forward on that? Seeing none. At this point we are scheduled to meet weekly for the unforeseeable future. And I'm happy to continue doing that.

I think we're at the point now where we're not going to be continually reviewing the same material over and over again and hopefully we'll make better progress.

Marika, what timing do we need to worry about and what timing do we need to worry about in Nairobi?

((Crosstalk))

Woman: ...of February.

Marika Konings: Yeah. If you want to have something out for community discussion, you know, the recommended deadline for publication is the 15th of February. But of course if we're just aiming there to have a working group meeting, you know, with (the aim of) just getting our work further ahead, you know, there's

no official deadline. Of course, if you want the community inputs, the recommended deadline is 15th of February.

Alan Greenberg: Okay. Do we want to try to schedule a working group meeting there? Any thoughts?

Woman: I think it would be smart.

Alan Greenberg: Michele.

Michele Neylon: I wasn't about at the - about the public meeting. It was in relation to the calls. I believe I (and the) staff are missing for one of the weeks.

Woman: Yeah, 18th to 22nd.

Michele Neylon: Yeah. So it might not - might not be a bad idea just to skip that week.

Alan Greenberg: I don't have a week starting on the 22nd. So which week are we talking about?

Woman: The 18th.

Alan Greenberg: Oh, 18th to the 22nd, sorry.

Woman: Staff is away between the 18th and 22nd. And there's a hissing in the noise, which is in the line...

((Crosstalk))

Alan Greenberg: Which is blocking - okay. Marika...

((Crosstalk))

Marika Konings: I mean there's - probably won't be difficult for Margie and myself to participate in the call but, you know, we can facilitate the meeting by having, you know, the recording and the conference details and stuff like that. So...

Alan Greenberg: Let's leave it on the agenda for the moment. And I would suggest if we have a presentation by Michael Young or anything else similar scheduled, then we go ahead with it and otherwise we cancel. But at this point let's leave it on the books. But not that it may well be cancelled.

Marika Konings: And Alan, for the Nairobi meeting maybe what we can do in the meantime is send around a message asking people whether they're planning to attend at a Nairobi meeting to get an idea as well of how many members we'll have present for face to face meetings.

Alan Greenberg: That would be useful. From my perspective since we are not likely to have a formal proposal to talk to the community about which will be ready in - by the 15th. I may be wrong but I'm - I think it's going to be rather tight.

I'm not sure of the value of another public meeting on that other than to keep visibility up. I can see however where we may well be able to benefit significantly from a working group meeting if sufficient people will be there.

So why don't we start with a quick survey of how many people are planning to be in Nairobi and then on our next meeting try to come to grips with what we do on it? Does that sound reasonable to folks?

Woman: Yeah.

Alan Greenberg: Any other things we want to discuss at this point or do we adjourn a few minutes early?

Woman: A few minutes early, please, please, a few minutes early.

((Crosstalk))

Alan Greenberg: You want your morning coffee.

((Crosstalk))

Mike O'Connor: I just want to take note of...

Woman: I've been on call since 5:00 am my local time.

Alan Greenberg: Sorry. Mikey.

Mike O'Connor: Oh I just wanted to take note that the drastic decline of Marika's language when she said Yep right there.

((Crosstalk))

Mike O'Connor: I think she's adapting. Poor Marika.

Woman: It's good to bring people down to our level, isn't it?

Mike O'Connor: Yeah. Yeah. Yeah.

Alan Greenberg: In that case I thank you all. Have a good rest of the day or good full day depending on where you are. And we'll rejoin next week.

Woman: Thanks Alan.

((Crosstalk))

Man: Bye everyone.

END