

# ALAC / At-Large in the GNSO IDN EPDP



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# Representative + Open Model

## Members & Participants –

- Attend meetings and work on mailing list
- Can speak and chat in-meeting
- Possess specific skills / expertise – detailed in Charter

## Observers

- Read-only access to mailing list and do not attend meetings

# Members vs. Participants

## MEMBERS

Satish; Lianna; Abdulkarim

- Up to 3 ALAC members
- Expected to participate in meetings and on the mailing list
- Can speak and access chat in Zoom
- **Represent the official position of ALAC**
- May be called upon to provide the official position of ALAC
- Expected to participate in the consensus call process on behalf of ALAC

vs

## PARTICIPANTS

Justine; Hadia; Gopal

- May be from At-Large or self-appointed
- Expected to participate in meetings and on the mailing list
- Can speak and access chat in Zoom
- **Represent their own point of view**
- **DO NOT** participate consensus calls
- No upper limit – but EPDP Leadership may limit new participants after group convenes

## GNSO Consensus Definitions – Pg. 32-34 of IDN EPDP Charter

- Full consensus - when no one in the group speaks against the recommendation in its last readings. This is also sometimes referred to as *Unanimous Consensus*.
- Consensus - a position where only a small minority disagrees, but most agree.
- Strong support but significant opposition - a position where, while most of the group supports a recommendation, there are a significant number of those who do not support it.

## GNSO Consensus Definitions cont.

- Divergence (also referred to as *No Consensus*) - a position where there isn't strong support for any particular position, but many different points of view. Sometimes this is due to irreconcilable differences of opinion and sometimes it is due to the fact that no one has a particularly strong or convincing viewpoint, but the members of the group agree that it is worth listing the issue in the report nonetheless.
- Minority View - refers to a proposal where a small number of people support the recommendation. This can happen in response to a Consensus, Strong support but significant opposition, and No Consensus; or, it can happen in cases where there is neither support nor opposition to a suggestion made by a small number of individuals.

## ALAC Consensus Definition –

A Consensus decision is one supported by an overwhelming percentage of the ALAC and ALS representatives within a RALO but need not be unanimous. The ALAC Chair and RALO leadership shall rule as to whether or not a Consensus has been reached. Any ALAC Member or ALS representative who does not support a Consensus position may request that his/her disagreement be noted in the records of the meeting.