EVIN ERDOĞDU: Good morning, good afternoon and good evening, everyone. And welcome to the NARALO #2 on ARIN Basics: An Introduction to NARALO Membership, on Wednesday 22nd March 2017 from 18h00-19h00 UTC. Today on the call we have our guest speaker, Chris Tacit, with ARIN as an Advisory Committee Member.

Participants in today's call, we have Glenn McKnight, Judith Hellerstein, Javier Rua-Jovet, Shelley Robinson, Avri Doria, David Ervin, Alan Greenberg. Apologies for today's call Garth Bruen and Gordon Chillcott. And staff on today's call, Silvia Vivanco and Evin Erdoğdu, myself. I'll also be the call manager for today. And if I could please remind everyone to please state your name clearly for transcription purposes. And with that I will turn it over to you. Go ahead.

GLENN MCKNIGHT: Welcome everyone. I see Alan and Avri has joined us as well. They joined us the last call, I guess about 50% into the call, they were tied up on another call so they couldn't make it at the beginning, but welcome again.

EVAN LEIBOVITCH: Glenn, it's Evan, I'm here too.

GLENN MCKNIGHT: Okay thanks, Evan, I was just going to say that for people who are on Adigo. Besides yourself, Evan, anyone else on the call, that's the Adigo line? Okay, Evan, since you're the only one on, I won't be able to see

your hand, just make sure you wave your hand like Alan was doing in the Adobe. So, we're going to go through this fairly quickly. Just a quick introduction. Chris is one of the—I think there's eight on the Advisory Council, Chris is that correct?

CHRIS TACIT: Fifteen.

GLENN MCKNIGHT: Okay, sorry, I'm wrong. Fifteen, the Advisory Council, there's a Board as well as an Advisory Council of ARIN and so (00:02:03 – break in audio) to give you an insight into how ARIN functions and its deliverables. And I'm going to quickly turn it over to Chris, but hold your questions (00:02:14 – break in audio) keep track of the questions in the queue as well, and we'll have a Q&A right after. So, over to you, Chris.

CHRIS TACIT: Thank you very much, Glenn. So, welcome everybody and thank you for your interest in the introductory presentation about ARIN. In this presentation, I'm only really going to focus on what ARIN's role is generally and how it's situated within the internet ecosystem as a whole. There is another presentation that I can do another time about how ARIN develops its actual policies, but that won't be the focus of this particular presentation.

So, first of all, what is ARIN? If you go to the next slide. So, ARIN is one of five regional internet registries around the world. Each was formed on a different date, some of them were carved out from each other.

And as you can see, ARIN's role is to serve Canada, the US, parts of the Caribbean, mostly the English-speaking parts, and a few other places around the world that are sort of remnants, including, as somebody noted in the chat, Antarctica. So, what do the RIR's do? They basically manage the distribution of the internet numbering resources within their own zones. They also provide reverse DNS functionality and a public WHOIS database whereby you can locate the technical and administrative people associated with particular numbering resource blocks. And they also engage in a certain amount of technical coordination. So, that's their two functions.

The way that they're structured is independent not-for-profit organizations. In the case of ARIN, the fees that it charges are for the services that it provides, not for specific numbering resources. And they are community funded organizations. In the case of ARIN membership, it's comprised of internet service providers and other large organizations. They tend to be large, the don't have to be, they can be smaller as well, that operate networks that require numbering resources. There is no formal international or legal regulation beyond what would apply to normal business corporations. So, the way that the RIR's develop their policies, although the mechanics differ, are generally through their own community participation. And the Advisory Council and the Board, for example, in the case of ARIN, are elected positions. The idea behind the way that the RIR's, including ARIN, do business is to be as open and transparent to the communities as possible.

So, let's start with IP addresses. So, the IANA function is the function that's responsible for allocating the IP addresses throughout the world as it is now. That function is now performed by a company called Public

Technical Identifiers, which is a new affiliate of ICANN. And PTI took over that function from the US government when the US government relinquished control over the IANA function and in a contract with ICANN. The PTI function is still provided under contract to ICANN but PTI is a separate entity. So, globally, numbering resources are then devolved from IANA to each of the RIR's and the RIR's have two ways of then distributing those. One is to ISP's and large network providers, and the other is to end users directly. Or, the ISP can then turn around and assign resources to end users. So, when an RIR provides numbering resources to an ISP it's called an allocation. When they're provided to end users, it's called an assignment. It's the same sort of process, essentially. ARIN itself, it's mandate of course, is to support the operation of the internet through the management of internet number resources throughout its service region. And it does so by coordinating the development of policies by the community for the management of those resources. And, of course, it advances the internet objectives by informational outreach such as what I'm doing today.

We discussed at the beginning the ARIN service region and here it is in a little bit more detail. Now, in terms of who it serves. When you look at the combination of all the people that are on record as having obtained numbering resources from ARIN, there are more than 20,000 plus customers. Of those, 5,425 are actual member organizations. And ARIN itself has 80 plus professional staff. And participation in the community simply requires that you have an interest because anybody can be involved in the policy development process who has an interest. So, you can be a member of the community by just wanting to be a member of the community.

In terms of the relative profile by region of ARIN member organizations, we can see that the US members constitute the largest slice, followed by Canada and then the part of the Caribbean that served by ARIN and a very tiny sliver of "other" which, on this pie chart, essentially goes up to zero but it is some slightly larger number than zero.

How is ARIN governed? So, ultimately, it's governed by a Board of Trustees. Six of them are elected, one is the CEO who is a sitting member permanently. The Board of Trustees are elected for three-year terms. The Advisory Council, of which I am a member, has 15 members for a three-year term. And then each RIR also elects two and appoints one additional member to the Number Resource Organization, the NRONC, which is the interface between the RIR's and ICANN. The Board of Trustees typically, like I said, is seven, although they do have the ability to appoint an eighth member for diversity reasons and there is currently an appointment of an eighth.

So, the number eight, Glenn you're right, is relevant, but it just applies to the Board of Trustees, not the Advisory Council. And overall, the Board of Trustees role is like that of a Board of Directors in a corporation which means that it has the ultimate authority over the scope, mission and the strategic direction and fiscal oversight of the organization. So, now a little bit about the Advisory Council, which I'm a member of. Again, these are elected positions. Three are terms, five seats are open in here. They serve in an advisory capacity to the Board on internet number resource policy and related matters. And when the Advisory Council reaches consensus on policy proposals that it thinks should be implemented, it flows then to the Board for approval.

And again, we're not going to get into that process today, that's just high level. The NRONC, as I said, there are 15 members, three per RIR. Each RIR elects two and appoints one. And this is useful for developing global numbering policy and the NRONC also is responsible for selecting ICANN Board seats nine and ten. This organization also provides advice to the ICANN Board on numbering resource allocation policy in coordination with the five RIR's.

As with any organization the ARIN mission is driven by a strategic plan which is updated on an annual basis and you can see that there's a link there that you can follow to look at that plan. In 2017 some of the objectives for the organization—some of them may not change that often and some do occasionally change—but these are some of the objectives for 2017. You can see some of them are generic and you would expect that they would continue from year to year. And some are more specific. It gives you a sense, though, looking at these objectives that ARIN interacts with a lot of different kinds of stakeholders. For example, not just network operators and ISP's and end users in these resources, but also, there are other stakeholders who have an interest in its activities, that's with the internet community at large, law enforcement and so on.

As I mentioned at the beginning, the role of ARIN is to manage IP address allocations and assignments. Assignment of autonomous system numbers, transfers of numbering, resources, providing a reverse DNS function to the ARIN regions, record maintenance, in other words, maintaining an accurate WHOIS directory, and then providing access to those directory services to (inaudible) WHOIS and (inaudible) databases, for example. There are also a number of technological functions that

ARIN performs for technologies that it uses that are used for managing internet number resources.

One is the customer web portal. If anybody's made a request to ARIN for resources they would have sent it through the ARIN Online portal and they would have done so by initiating a ticket in that portal. DNS Security which secures DNS so that its authoritative resource certification which protects routing of resources. And they also have a project whereby community members can deposit software that's relevant to ARIN's functions, that can be shared. And as you can see there are a number of other types of directory services using other protocols. And they also provide an operational test and evaluation environment for software that's relevant to ARIN's mandate.

ARIN has a significant educational library online and a number of instructional videos and we also run a number of sessions that introduce ARIN and its policy development process to people. We do this in different ways. We do it at small sessions throughout the ARIN regions during the course of the year at one day events called, ARIN on the Road. Sometimes we team up with NANOG which is the North American Network Operators Group and have joint ARIN and NANOG On the Road sessions which introduces people to both organizations. And we can also tailor educational sessions to specific circumstances upon request. Such as, for example, this presentation.

In terms of outreach and community engagement, ARIN runs two major public policy meetings in the Spring and Fall, in April and October of each year. This year its April meeting is in New Orleans, the Fall one will be in San Jose in October. And that is where the community gets

together to discuss policies that are under consideration for the ARIN region as well as to generally get updated on ARIN's activities and the global RIR business as a whole. We are working very specifically these days very closely to try and involve the Caribbean organizations more and more. They have difficulty participating sometimes because transportation can be very expensive and difficult from some of the islands to different destinations and a lot of the organizations are smaller and not as well resourced. So, we're trying to make it more and more inclusive if possible.

We obviously want to engage globally with other RIR's and other stakeholders, with ICANN and so on. And we support cooperation and involvement along with other international organizations (and international organizations? repeated phrase - 00:18:59). One of the big questions, of course, in which ARIN is engaged is promoting IPv6 deployment and adoption. As some of you may or may not know ARIN has run out of IPv4 addresses so it is unable to allocate any more at the present time. So, IPv4 addresses tend to be acquired these days by organizations through the transfer market, and of course, ARIN has to approve those transfers. Not for commercial reasons because it doesn't get involved in the commercial aspect of deals but just to ensure that there's a valid need and then to record the transfer in the database. But alongside that is a big effort to try and get people to transition to IPv6. So, there are a lot of resources on how to do that for those who are so interested.

In terms of participating in ARIN activities, there are a whole bunch of open mailing lists that you can get on. The one that's most relevant to the public policy development process is the ARIN PPML. So, if you're

interested in all in how ARIN develops policy and want to see that process, or part of it, at least the part that happens online between meetings how it is actually unfolding, you can subscribe to that mailing list. The other one you may be interested in in particular is ARIN Analysis. It just kind of gives you general announcements about ARIN and RIR business. ARIN does have a significant presence on social media, so you can certainly sign up and follow ARIN using one of the six or seven methods. So, how can you participate? You can subscribe to one or more of the mailing lists, you can attend a public policy members meeting, such as the one that's coming up in New Orleans.

And I should add that for those of you who have a legitimate interest in this area, but do not have the resources and support necessary to attend yourself, there is a fellowship program available whereby you can fly to ARIN a few months ahead of a public policy meeting and if your application is approved ARIN will pay your travel and attendance expenses for that public policy meeting. You can voice your opinions during ARIN's consultation and suggestion process, whether that be through the PPML list that I mentioned, whether it be through attending here in person or remotely one of the meetings. I should also add that in addition to the two semi-annual public policy meetings, occasionally ARIN gets to have a little life of its own at NANO's meeting where there is a policy that we want to have discussed in between ARIN meetings. And those meetings, where ARIN gets its own little life to do that are called Public Policy Consultations.

And the reason that that sort of meeting is important is because it has certain features that enable policy to move forward. Policies can only ultimately be adopted after they've been through either a public policy

meeting or a public policy consultation. That's one of the thresholds so that there's a clear indication of community participation. If any of you are deploying IPv6 resources we'd love to have you share you experiences or if you need help. And if you generally want to interact with ARIN, again, you can do so on social media. Beyond that if you get to be like me and get the ARIN bug and are very, very interested in its activities, there are a number of committees that you can vote to be. And of course, ultimately, you can run for a seat on the AC or the Board. The members vote for those positions in annual elections.

So, that completes my overview presentation and at this point I would be happy to take any questions.

GLENN MCKNIGHT: Great. Thank you so much, Chris, that was quite informative. I'm going to start off with reading one of the comments by Susan Gray. She's with the ISOC San Francisco Bay Chapter. And she was commenting back on one of your slides about ARIN's role, and I'll just read it. She says, "The Law Enforcement relationship is interesting. Agencies are working with the five RIR's to ensure WHOIS data is accurate to help them fight cyber-crime." And she was quite curious if there'd be more updates at ARIN. Perhaps you can elaborate a little bit more on how they're active in this area and which of those staff people would you point to so that, I'm assuming Susan and others are interested in making a connection. So, over to you, Chris.

CHRIS TACIT:

Okay, thanks. So, in terms of involvement, like all other participants they do show up at public policy meetings and particularly FBI is there quite regularly. And they can also participate on PPML. Their interest really in primarily to ensure that the WHOIS database is accurate so that when they're looking for information related to numbering resources in order to track down somebody using a resource, they can go to the correct ISP or other organization controlling that resource, so they can serve appropriate subpoenas or whatever they need to do on the right people, to act in a timely manner.

Of course, this has become even more and more important these days with terrorism threats. So, they are actively participating and are very interested in making sure that the public databases of information are accurate. And depending on how ARIN goes about developing its policies, that can affect the accuracy of the database. So, I'll give you one example. These days we have a very active, as I mentioned, transfer market because IPv4 resources are no longer available directly from ARIN. So, there's a bit of attention in terms of approving those transfers.

On the one hand, ARIN is very much wanting to stay true to its mission of ensuring that IPv4 resources are used efficiently and so transfers are actually need-based in accordance with policy. On the other hand, though, the policies have to be realistic in terms of commercial needs because if they're not people will make their own private deals and simply not bother registering them with ARIN formally, if they don't think they'll get them approved so as to change the actual records associated with those resources. And if that happens, then of course, the WHOIS information relating to those records is no longer accurate. So, a lot of the discussion these days, whereas it used to be around in

Section 4 of the numbering resource policy manual which dealt with IPv4 addresses, tends to be around Section 8, which is the transfers. And finding that sweet spot between directory accuracy and needs-based driven approvals of transfers.

So, obviously, law enforcement has an interest in that and they contribute their views for that. Of course, like any member of the community they can also propose policies if they wish. There's nothing to prevent them from doing so. But, of course, anything that's proposed, no matter where it comes from, has to get through the policy development process. In terms of contact, my suggestion would be that you always start with John Curran who's the CEO. Even if it's different law enforcement situations can call for different needs within ARIN, so, whatever it is, he would direct, or his staff would be able to direct you to the right people internally.

GLENN MCKNIGHT: Great, thank you so much, Chris. And we're going to have a lot of opportunity to probably meet a lot of those staff people at the social events besides the sessions. While I wait for people to put up their hands for other questions, you mentioned the fellows. Now, am I correct that there is five fellow selected per region, say, five for Canada, five for US, and five for the Caribbean, and you can be repeat... not just one time, you can actually apply for a fellowship more than once, is that correct?

CHRIS TACIT: I honestly have never checked the number but it's a fairly large number. It's not a very constraining number, if it's five for each then you're probably right, that may be the number. It's certainly grown in the last few years. Sorry, what was the second part of your question?

GLENN MCKNIGHT: That people can apply more than once.

CHRIS TACIT: That's right, people can apply more than once.

GLENN MCKNIGHT: And the other thing, maybe it was glossed over, but if you cannot attend publicly you can actually do remote participation in ARIN meetings?

CHRIS TACIT: Correct. There is a remote link that's available and you can type your questions or comments and they will be read out to the room. In fact, on Monday morning of the New Orleans meeting, I will be the person handling the remote participation. People take turns doing that.

GLENN MCKNIGHT: Perfect. Thank you. I'm going to turn back to Susan. Susan, you have audio, go ahead.

SUSANNAH GRAY: Hello, yes, this is Susannah. I just have a quick question about the fellowships. I noticed in a recent announcement that the fellowships are now open to people outside of the ARIN regions. I just wanted to know what the rationale behind that was.

CHRIS TACIT: Well I can't tell you what the rationale is because that would have been a Board policy. That wouldn't have anything to do with the Advisory Council. We only deal with the actual numbering policies. Overall corporate policies are the privy of the Board and I honestly have never looked into why they did that specifically.

SUSANNAH GRAY: Okay, no problem. I can raise that question at the ARIN meeting. It's just out of curiosity, I just wondered what the rationale was because I know—

CHRIS TACIT: I think generally speaking what we try to do, and what I can tell you is this, part of the philosophy of ARIN is participation in the larger internet global ecosystem and specifically the numbering ecosystem. So, as part of that, for example, each of the RIR's send delegates to each other's meetings quite regularly. So, there are Board of Trustee and Advisory Council members who go to other regions meetings quite regularly.

And what may have been, and again, I'm speculating, but what may have been behind this is to say, well, it's all fine and well for a registry that's funding somebody to send delegates but what if somebody else

from that region who has a legitimate interest in numbering activities also wants to liaise with ARIN or interact with ARIN. So, I imagine it was just a way of aiding that participation by people who aren't necessarily associated with one of the other RIR's in a formal capacity that would entitle them to be paid by their own organization to attend, but nevertheless to encourage this global participation.

GLENN MCKNIGHT: Any other comments, Susannah?

SUSANNAH GRAY: No, that's it, thanks.

GLENN MCKNIGHT: Great, thank you, it's a good question, and I was surprised to hear that as well. While I'm waiting for another question from the pool, I want to ask you about the adoption rate of IPv6 in the US and Canada. Are we ahead of the curve or are we laggards in this regard?

CHRIS TACIT: So, when you asked that question, I guess, you can't really be asking about (inaudible) andrelative to run out of IPv4 addresses, because the reality is that adoption tends to be quite (inaudible) in those areas where IPv4 is running out more quickly. So, I'd say we're sort of middle of the pack. I think we can definitely be doing better, the ARIN region as a whole could be doing better. I think (inaudible) is quite a bit ahead of us and I think (inaudible) as well maybe a little bit. I don't remember.

There was a chart when I was in the (inaudible) there was actually a chart about this. I'll try to dig that up and send it to you after, Glenn, and you can distribute that or comment on it with people if you want.

GLENN MCKNIGHT: Great, thank you. Okay, Javier, go ahead please.

JAVIER RUA-JOVE: Yes hi, Javier Rua-Jove for the record. Chris, you mentioned you have relations with other international organizations in (inaudible).

CHRIS TACIT: As I said, we have an interface with ICANN through NRONC. We often attend ITU meetings as observers. ARIN is just basically plugged into the internet ecosystem, generally speaking. There are delegates to the IETF and we usually get IETF reports from a person who's asked to attend IETF on behalf of ARIN and so on. So, essentially, it's just continuing to be part of the overall internet ecosystem.

GLENN MCKNIGHT: Javier, reply or are you okay? Okay, we have a question from the chat. Evan cannot get access to a mic right now. I'll just read it. As he states here, "after all, ICANN At-Large. What is the impact of ARIN on end users, and what are the interests in ARIN policy development?"

CHRIS TACIT: Well, I mean, end users ultimately are the people who are the users of the resources, so one way or another, I mean, they're clearly affected by ARIN policies, less so now allocations and assignments, more so on transfer policies, although most end users do not get their resources directly through ARIN, and certainly that's true now that IPv4 has run out. I suppose if an end user wanted to get an IPv6 allocation, if it was a big enough end user, it could do so. But generally speaking, if an organization is of any significant size, it either runs its own network which entitles it to be treated as a member, or it goes to an ISP to get its resources.

So, it's really the large network operators in the world that tend to be the most present and involved in ARIN meetings, if I'm understanding the subtext of your question. There are some representations from end users. We get representatives from ISOC and ICANN and so on but generally speaking it's the network operators, and more specifically, the (inaudible) who tend to participate in the ARIN process the most vigorously. But everyone who uses the resources is certainly affected.

GLENN MCKNIGHT: Great, thank you, Chris. Unfortunately, Evan doesn't have audio, unless he has it now. Evan, do you have audio? Okay, he's fine with that. Okay, so the floor it open to any other questions from anyone in the queue. And I don't see anyone chatting and I don't see anyone else putting their hands up. Javier go ahead and Shelly will be right after you. Go ahead.

JAVIER RUA-JOVE: Javier Rua-Jove, for the record. I have a question. Do you have a working relationship of any sorts with the other RIR's like (inaudible)?

CHRIS TACIT: I'm sorry, I didn't get that question. I'm having troubles. It was very faint.

GLENN MCKNIGHT: Go ahead again, Javier.

JAVIER RUA-JOVE: The question is whether ARIN has any coordination or working relationship of any sort with other RIR's like (inaudible)?

CHRIS TACIT: Yes, that's what the Numbering Resource Council is for. The NRONC that I talked about is exactly that body. It has two elected and one appointed member from each RIR, that's how that organization is constructed. So, they interact with each other through that body. In addition to that, as I mentioned at one point as well, representatives from the different RIR's go to each other's meetings. So, that ensures a certain amount of coordination and certainly at least knowing what each other's doing.

In terms of coordination of policies, that doesn't tend to happen as much. There is a global policy coordination process but it's very difficult. If you want to have a global numbering policy it has to be (inaudible) in precisely the same language by each of the five RIR's, so that doesn't

tend to happen. So, policy does tend to develop regionally rather than globally for each region, but of course there is global policies for the overall performance of the IANA function itself.

GLENN MCKNIGHT: Javier, any comments? No, I think he's fine. Okay, the next question is from Shelley. Did you want to speak up or just me to read your comments in the chat? Okay, Shelley basically was asking why are we co-located, basically the NARALO General Assembly with ARIN? It's really not a question to Chris but it's a general question as a whole. As Evin has pointed out and myself, we've had an MOU signed since 2015. All the RALO's are expanding their relationships with like-minded individuals such as (inaudible) and LACRALO and Epinac and Asia Pacific.

So, there is not an ICANN meeting in the area until we have in 2018, the next one in Puerto Rico, which is vigorously being organized at the present time. But the last Puerto Rican even was cancelled because of the Zika virus. And what we have right now is this very special General Assembly which is actually giving an opportunity to all our ALS's an opportunity to get the ARIN experience for the first two days plus have our General Assembly at the same time. So, it's going to be a unique experience. Shelley, am I clarified enough for you? Or do you have another comment? Okay.

Just to let you guys all know and I'm hoping many that are on this call today, we hope to have the two days of the first North American School of Internet Governance being held prior to the Puerto Rican event, which is in March 2018. A proposal was submitted to ICANN on behalf

of a group of us and it looks very positive. So, we're looking forward to that and it'll be coming up next year. Okay, so, Evan, do you have another question, I see you typing? Evan chats here, "Shelley, there is some shared interest between ARIN and NARALO, but the main reasons to co-locate is to give NARALO members to real-life Internet Governance.

But also, there is significant cross-membership of people involved. You'll find a lot of people there such as Chris Mondini who is the VP and Joe Catapano will be there. We'll also have the new CEO, Göran will be there as well. There's a number of individuals that are also members of an ALS such as Chris Tacit is. Evin and myself are all members, and Shelley, members of ISOC Canada.

Okay, I want to turn to anyone else that have any other questions. If not, I'm going to turn one last call out for anybody else who has a question. If not, I'll turn to staff to do the very quick poll, there'll be a much more extensive survey that will be emailed out to everybody afterwards. But I'll turn to staff to just throw out the short poll, if that's possible even. Okay, while they're doing that, Susannah, go ahead.

SUSANNAH GRAY: Hi, this is Susannah. I was just interested about the School of Internet Governance that you mentioned? Are there any details on that or at this point is it just a proposal?

GLENN MCKNIGHT: It's a proposal. Members were asked to do submissions to the FBSC and a number of us in NARALO have submitted proposals and we're waiting for finalization on that, but we're quite hopeful that will happen. This, as I stated, will be the first North American, but it's going to follow the same stuff that Olga Cavalli has done with the Southern School, or EuroDIG, or The Indian School of Internet Governance, relying very heavily on many of the same players that are in this call, such as, Avri and Alan, and many of us who have had experience in ecosystems. So, it's going to be a great event and well worth participating in if you have a chance.

Okay, Evin, did you want to go ahead and read the questions? Oh, it looks like everybody has voted already. Okay, I'll give you a couple more minutes. Please rank your opinion on the webinar. Excellent, good, average, poor, or no vote. So, we'll give you a couple more seconds to complete the first question. Okay, we have five, six, there should be a few more. It looks like we've had telephone issues today. Evin has dropped off as well. And it looks like Yubelkys has had issues as well. And Javier. So, it's been a tough call today. So, okay, let's move on to the second question. I think everybody has completed the first one.

EVIN ERDOĞDU: Hi Glenn, this is Evin, I'm back on the line now. So, apologies for that, my line dropped and Adigo kindly called me back. So, we're on question two now. How was the content of the webinar? I see some people have already begun answering. There are four choices. A) Excellent. B) Good. C) Average. Or, D) Poor.

CHRIS TACIT: Should I be dropping off for this part?

GLENN MCKNIGHT: No, Chris, you're welcome to get the feedback.

EVIN ERDOĞDU: Alrighty, and I'll move on to the final question three. Do you support the idea of doing these types of webinars in advance to a face-to-face meeting, such as the Fourth NARALO GA, General Assembly? Two options, yes or no.

GLENN MCKNIGHT: And I believe this is the last quick poll question. Like I said, we sent out a much more extensive poll. And one of the questions, due to the last event, the people expressed an interest in learning more about the policy development process and Chris has agreed to do a session. We haven't worked out the timelines yet, Chris, and it's probably not going to happen before ARIN. But if it's okay with you, perhaps we can work this out in terms of timelines, after.

Okay, so that completes the poll and we have one more item to talk about but Chris, you can drop off it you like and we thank you so much for your time and energy today. Everybody has Chris's picture now. I've sent everybody what Chris looks like. So, please go up and shake his hand and pat him on the back. He'll be at the sessions, I assume, starting on Sunday as well. So, thanks again.

CHRIS TACIT: Alright, thank you very much. Take care everybody.

GLENN MCKNIGHT: Okay, I'm going to turn just to squeeze in an item, and thanks everybody for holding back so many questions today. Because we have the GA coming up and many of you are on the line and I just want to make sure if any in this group, that you're representing your ALS, if all the travel and hotel stuff is okay? From a logistics point of view I'd like to just make sure that everyone's okay. I think there's one person outstanding which I'm still chasing with the help of staff. But I think everyone here is okay. So, anyone else good, or bad, or indifferent? So, we're good?

Okay, I'm going to turn to… the next is the agenda and Judith, can you talk about the agenda?

JUDITH HELLERSTEIN: Hi Glenn. I only have a few minutes because I'm late. I have to leave to another meeting. But the agenda is posted and if you want to participate as a rapporteur to help, to take notes, at each session, speak to Lea, and she would love to sign you up. But just look at the agenda. We also got confirmed that (inaudible) place for the ISOC Social so we look forward to seeing everyone. Sorry I can't talk more but I'm running to another meeting.

GLENN MCKNIGHT: Okay. Just before you run out the door, is anyone on this call that's leading a break-out session that you need any other information from? That's just the last thing before you run off.

JUDITH HELLERSTEIN: No, Glenn, we have everything we need on the break-outs.

GLENN MCKNIGHT: Okay, perfect. Thank you, Judith, if you're running out the door. The second thing is, we have a NARALO Booth. If you look at the logistics page that we've set up, we have time slots for each of you. Sometimes it's morning breaks or we have two sets of people at lunch, and then afternoon breaks. So, it's roughly 15-20 minutes, roughly each, to participate in NARALO Booth. We'll have a banner, a tablecloth and mail cards at the event, so anyone that's attending the ARIN event that actually want to know about us, we'll have two people at the NARALO table top. It's the same sort of thing we've done at ICANN meetings, or elsewhere, the idea is to reach out to the wider community and tell them about what we're doing as well. Any other questions about the GA, it's coming up fairly soon? No, I don't see any questions, it looks like it's clear as mud.

The only other couple of things that I need your feedback on is the RALO reply to the comments on the item's At-Large review. ALAC has been working on their feedback but they also wanted the RALO's and the ALS feedback on the item's review. So, there's been a lot of work in giving feedback and I've shared with you the completed document that came out earlier today that's finally completed. So, please email me, we want

to get a temperature of the room on what people think of the hard comments and the review itself.

Okay, so, any other final comments from anybody? Questions? Okay, that looks like everyone's fine. Okay, thanks everybody and we'll see you in a couple of weeks in New Orleans. Thanks again.

EVIN ERDOĞDU: Thank you all. This meeting is now adjourned. Please do not forget to disconnect your phones and close the AC Room when you're leaving. Thanks so much and have a great day.

[END OF TRANSCRIPTION]