SUBGROUP COMPLIANCE QUESTION:

If we assume the sample of ARS domain names of 40% grandfathered domain names then we can extrapolate this to 40% of all domain names registered before 2013 MAY not have this registrant data collected, displayed, verified or validated. Can GDD tell us how many domain names total fall into the Grandfathered category?
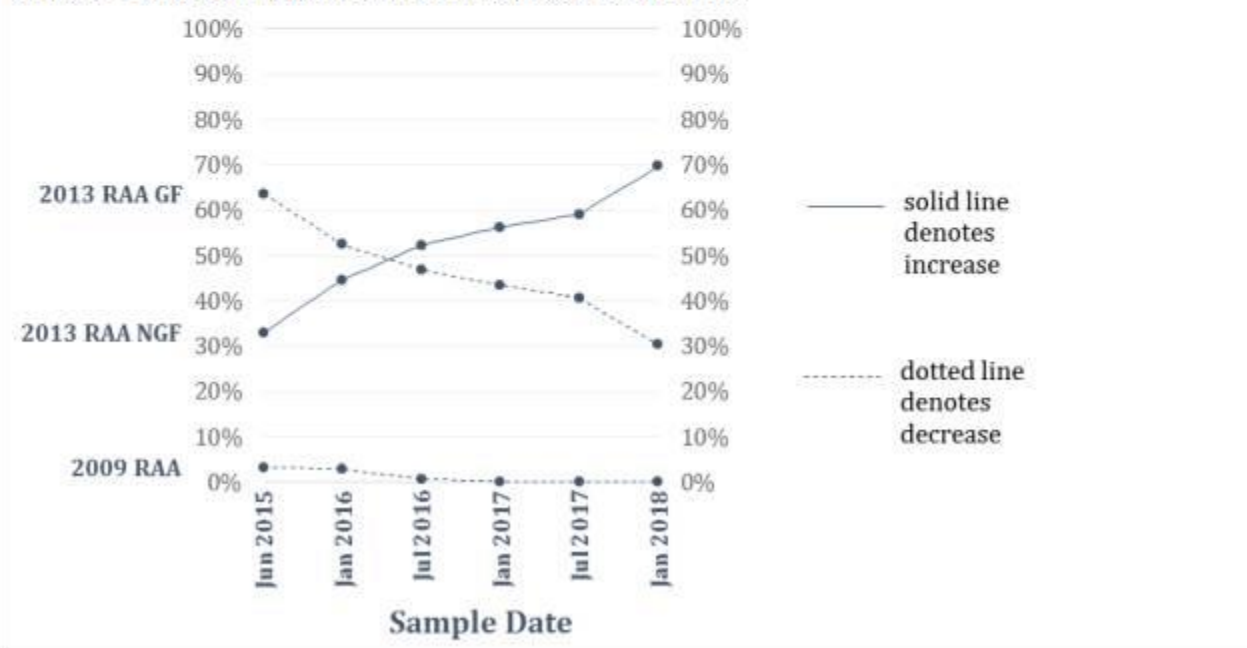
Below is a snapshot of Table 1 and Graph 2 of the most recent WHOIS ARS report (Cycle 6, pg. 9). To clarify, the below figures are the projects estimate of the number of registrations associated to the RAA requirement.

The middle column "2013 GF RAA" shows the downward trend in grandfathered registrations [and where WHOIS ARS applied the 2009 criteria].

Table 1: Distribution of RAA Type, by Sample Date

	2009 RAA	2013 GF RAA	2013 NGF RAA
June 2015 (Cycle 1)	3.3%	63.7%	33.0%
January 2016 (Cycle 2)	2.9%	52.4%	44.7%
July 2016 (Cycle 3)	0.7%	46.9%	52.3%
January 2017 (Cycle 4)	0.2%	43.5%	56.3%
July 2017 (Cycle 5)	0.1%	40.7%	59.1%
January 2018 (Cycle 6)	<0.1%	30.3%	69.7%

Graph 2: Change in Proportion of RAA Type, by Sample Date[5]

The '2009 RAA' are the % of registrations under a registrar still on the 2009 version of the RAA. The '2013 GF RAA' are the % of registrations where the registrar is on the 2013 version, but the registration was before they were on that version and are therefore grandfathered. So looking at the Cycle 5 report that would be 0.1% + 40.7% which would equate to 40.8% which was referenced in the Subgroup's original question.

To the question: Can GDD tell us how many domain names total fall into the Grandfathered category?

The sampling (200,000 records) done for WHOIS ARS is designed to be representative of the whole population. The WHOIS ARS can extrapolate that out and apply that to the total population of New gTLD records (approximately 180 million records).