

## SUBCHAPTER F—TELECOMMUNICATIONS

### PART 102-171—GENERAL [RESERVED]

### PART 102-172—TELECOMMUNICATIONS MANAGEMENT POLICY [RESERVED]

### PART 102-173—INTERNET GOV DOMAIN

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#### Subpart A—General

##### § 102-173.5 What is Internet GOV Domain?

Internet GOV Domain refers to the Internet top-level domain “dot-gov” operated by the General Services Administration for the registration of U.S. government-related domain names. In general, these names reflect the organization names in the Federal Government and non-Federal government entities in the United States. These names are now being used to promote government services and increase the ease of finding these services.

##### § 102-173.10 What is the authority or jurisdiction of the Internet GOV Domain?

Jurisdiction of the Internet GOV (dot-gov) domain was delegated to the General Services Administration in 1997 by the Federal Networking Council with guidance in the form of Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) Informational RFC 2146, which can be obtained on the Internet at: <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2146.txt?number=2146>.

##### § 102-173.15 What is the scope of this part?

This part addresses the registration of second-level domain names used in the Internet GOV Domain. This registration process assures that the assigned domain names are unique worldwide.

##### § 102-173.20 To whom does this part apply?

This part applies to Federal, State, and local governments, and Native Sovereign Nations. You do not need to register domain names with the General Services Administration if you will be using some other top-level domain registration, such as dot-us, dot-org, or dot-net.

##### § 102-173.25 What definitions apply to this part?

The following definitions apply to this part:

*Domain* is a region of jurisdiction on the Internet for naming assignment.

The General Services Administration (GSA) is responsible for registrations in the dot-gov domain.

*Domain name* is a name assigned to an Internet server. This is the name that you request from GSA. Typically, you would apply this name to a domain name server. A domain name locates the organization or other entity on the Internet. The dot gov part of the domain name reflects the purpose of the organization or entity. This part is called the Top-Level Domain name. The Second-Level Domain name to the left of the dot gov maps to a readable version of the Internet address. The Domain Name server has a registry of Internet Protocol (IP) address numbers that relate to the readable text name.

*Domain name server* is the computer that provides pointers from the domain name to the actual computers.

*Dot-gov* refers to domain names ending with a “.gov” suffix. The Internet GOV domain is another way of expressing the collection of dot-gov domain names.

*Native Sovereign Nations (NSN)* are federally recognized tribes.

### Subpart B—Registration

#### § 102-173.30 Who may register in the dot-gov domain?

Registration in the dot-gov domain is available to official governmental organizations in the United States including Federal, State, and local governments, and Native Sovereign Nations.

#### § 102-173.35 Who authorizes domain names?

Domain names must be authorized by the Chief Information Officer (CIO) of the requesting or sponsoring governmental organization. For Federal departments and agencies, the General Services Administration (GSA) will accept authorization from the CIO of the department or agency. For independent Federal government agencies, boards, and commissions, GSA will accept authorization from the highest-ranking Information Technology Official. For State and local governments, GSA will accept authorization from appropriate State or local officials, *see* § 102-173.40.

For Native Sovereign Nations, GSA will only accept authorization from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior. In most cases, GSA will not make determinations on the appropriateness of the selected domain names, but reserves the right to not assign domain names on a case-by-case basis. Non-Federal government domain names must follow the naming conventions described in §§ 102-173.50 through 102-173.65. For other government entities, CIO’s may delegate this authority by notification to GSA.

#### § 102-173.40 Who is my Chief Information Officer (CIO)?

Your Chief Information Officer (CIO) may vary according to the branch of government. For the Federal Government, the General Services Administration (GSA) recognizes the cabinet level CIOs listed at <http://www.cio.gov>. For States, GSA will accept authorization from the Office of the Governor or highest-ranking Information Technology (IT) official. Other officials include the Mayor (for city or town), County Commissioner (for counties) or highest ranking IT official. Native Sovereign Nations (NSN) must receive authorization from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. CIOs may delegate this authority by notification to GSA.

#### § 102-173.45 Is there a registration charge for domain names?

The General Services Administration (GSA) reserves the right to charge for domain names in order to recover cost of operations. For current registration charges, please visit the GSA Web site at <http://www.nic.gov>. GSA does not currently charge a fee. GSA has the authority to employ a system of collection that includes a one-time setup fee for new registrations, which will not exceed \$1000, depending on the level of assistance that may be provided by GSA, and a recurring annual charge that will not exceed \$500 for all dot-gov domains. The fees are based on anticipated costs for operating the registration service.

#### § 102-173.50 What is the naming convention for States?

(a) To register any second-level domain within dot-gov, State government