

Federal Management Regulation

§ 102–173.65

entities must register the full State name or clearly indicate the State postal code within the name. Examples of acceptable names include *virginia.gov*, *tennesseeanyttime.gov*, *wa.gov*, *nmparks.gov*, *mysc.gov*, *emaryland.gov*, and *ne-taxes.gov*. However—

(1) Use of the State postal code should not be embedded within a single word in a way that obscures the postal code. For example, Indiana (IN) should not register for *win.gov*, or *independence.gov*; and

(2) Where potential conflicts arise between postal codes and existing domain names, States are encouraged to register URL's that contain the full State name.

(b) There is no limit to the number of domain names for which a State may register.

(c) States are encouraged to make second-level domains available for third-level registration by local governments and State Government departments and programs. For example, the State of North Carolina could register *NC.GOV* as a second-level domain and develop a system of registration for their local governments. The State would be free to develop policy on how the local government should be registered under *NC.GOV*. One possibility might be to spell out the city, thus *Raleigh.NC.gov* could be a resulting domain name.

§ 102–173.55 What is the naming convention for Cities and Townships?

(a) To register any second-level domain within *dot.gov*, City (town) governments must register the domain name with the city (town) name or abbreviation, and clear reference to the State in which the city (town) is located. However—

(1) Use of the State postal code should not be embedded within a single word in a way that obscures the postal code; and

(2) Inclusion of the word city or town within the domain name is optional and may be used at the discretion of the local government.

(b)(1) The preferred format for city governments is to denote the State postal code after the city name, option-

ally separated by a dash. Examples of preferred domain names include—

- (i) *Chicago-il.gov*;
- (ii) *Cityofcharleston-sc.gov*;
- (iii) *Charleston-wv.gov*;
- (iv) *Townofdumfries-va.gov*; and
- (v) *Detroitmi.gov*.

(2) GSA reserves the right to make exceptions to the naming conventions described in this subpart on a case-by-case basis in unique and compelling cases.

(c) If third-level domain naming is used, GSA reserves the right to offer exceptions to the third-level domain naming conventions described in this section on a case-by-case basis in unique and compelling cases.

§ 102–173.60 What is the naming convention for Counties or Parishes?

(a) To register any second-level domain within *dot.gov*, County or Parish governments must register the County's or Parish's name or abbreviation, the word "county" or "parish" (because many counties have the same name as cities within the same State), and a reference to the State in which the county or parish is located. However, the use of the State postal code should not be embedded within a single word in a way that obscures the postal code.

(b) The preferred format for county or parish governments is to denote the State postal code after the county or parish, optionally separated by a dash. Examples of preferred domain names include—

- (1) *Richmondcounty-ga.gov*;
- (2) *Pwc-county-va.gov*; and
- (3) *Countyofdorchester-sc.gov*.

(c) If third-level domain naming is available from the State government, counties or parishes are encouraged to register for a domain name under a State's registered second-level (*e.g.*, *richmondcounty.ga.gov*).

§ 102–173.65 What is the naming convention for Native Sovereign Nations?

To register any second-level domain in *dot.gov*, Native Sovereign Nations (NSN) may register any second-level domain name provided that it contains the registering NSN name followed by