

§ 721.9538 Lithium salt of sulfophenyl azo phenyl azo disulfostilbene (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.*

(1) The chemical substance identified generically as lithium salt of sulfophenyl azo phenyl azo disulfostilbene (PMN P-00-0698) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new use described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80 (v)(2), (w)(2), (x)(2).

(ii) [Reserved]

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125 (a), (b), (c), and (i) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

■ 56. By adding new § 721.9597 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.9597 Salt of a substituted sulfonated aryl azo compound (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.*

(1) The chemical substance identified generically as salt of a substituted sulfonated aryl azo compound (PMN P-00-0094) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new use described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Industrial, commercial, and consumer activities.* Requirements as specified in § 721.80 (f).

(ii) [Reserved]

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125 (a), (b), (c), and (i) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

■ 57. By adding new § 721.9952 to subpart E to read as follows:

§ 721.9952 Alkoxyated aliphatic diisocyanate allyl ether (generic).

(a) *Chemical substance and significant new uses subject to reporting.*

(1) The chemical substance identified generically as alkoxyated aliphatic diisocyanate allyl ether (PMN P-00-0353) is subject to reporting under this section for the significant new use described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The significant new uses are:

(i) *Release to water.* Requirements as specified in § 721.90 (a)(1), (b)(1), and (c)(1).

(ii) [Reserved]

(b) *Specific requirements.* The provisions of subpart A of this part apply to this section except as modified by this paragraph.

(1) *Recordkeeping.* Recordkeeping requirements as specified in § 721.125 (a), (b), (c), and (k) are applicable to manufacturers, importers, and processors of this substance.

(2) *Limitations or revocation of certain notification requirements.* The provisions of § 721.185 apply to this section.

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION**41 CFR Part 102-173****[FMR Amendment 2003-1]**

RIN 3090-AH41

Federal Management Regulation; Internet GOV Domain

AGENCY: Office of Governmentwide Policy, GSA.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: The General Services Administration (GSA) is adding coverage on the Internet GOV Domain to the Federal Management Regulation (FMR). The purpose of this final rule is to provide a new policy for registration of domain names. The FMR is written in plain language to provide updated regulatory material that is easy to read and understand.

DATES: *Effective Date:* March 28, 2003.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: The Regulatory Secretariat, Room 4035, GS Building, Washington, DC, 20405, (202) 208-7312, for information pertaining to status or publication schedules. For clarification of content, contact Lee Ellis, Office of Electronic Government and Technology, at (202) 501-0282, lee.ellis@gsa.gov. Please cite FMR Amendment 2003-1.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

A. Background

The purpose of this final rule is to provide a new policy for the Internet GOV Domain that will be included in the FMR. The final rule is written in a plain language question and answer format. This style uses an active voice, shorter sentences, and pronouns. Unless otherwise indicated in the text, the pronoun "we" refers to the General Services Administration (GSA). A question and its answer combine to establish a rule. You must follow the language contained in both the question and its answer.

This final rule establishes FMR part 102-173, Internet GOV Domain, and provides policy for registration of domain names. A proposed rule was published in the **Federal Register** at 67 FR 34890, May 16, 2002. Public comments were solicited for use in the formulation of the final rule. All comments were consolidated and each one considered through a formal process. Comments received were from private citizens, Federal, State, and local government organizations, information technology standards organizations, and commercial businesses. Particularly worth noting are the comments concerning the cost for dot-gov registration. GSA currently assesses no charge. The rule merely establishes a ceiling for the charges that GSA may assess in the future if circumstances require it. These charges, if established, will be based on the costs of operations and market rates. An earlier regulation was previously located in the Federal Property Management Regulation (FPMR) (41 CFR part 101-35, subpart 101-35.7, Network Address Registration) and expired on August 8, 2001.

Jurisdiction of the Internet GOV (dot-gov) domain was delegated to GSA in 1997 by the Federal Networking Council with guidance in the form of Internet Engineering Task Force Informational RFC 2146. Since then, the U.S. Government use of the Internet has evolved and is rapidly emerging as an electronic government without boundaries. Federal organizations are choosing dot-gov domain names to reflect the type of service being rendered and are collaborating to form portals that cross boundaries of agencies, departments, and other U.S. government entities. 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.

In addition, there is increasing interest from non-Federal U.S. government entities, such as State and