

local governments, and Federally recognized Indian tribes, known in this rule as Native Sovereign Nations (NSNs), to provide service within the dot-gov domain. Many such governmental entities believe that their citizens are likely to associate their government at all levels with the dot-gov domain, and therefore, want the additional option of positioning their governmental portal to the public within this space. GSA has entered into an agreement with the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs to facilitate the registration of NSNs in the dot-gov domain.

#### B. Executive Order 12866

This is a significant rule and was subject to Office of Management and Budget review under section 6(b) of Executive Order 12866, Regulatory Planning and Review, dated September 30, 1993.

#### C. Regulatory Flexibility Act

We certify that the amendments will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities, because the registration and renewal fees, and paperwork collection burden will be small.

#### D. Paperwork Reduction Act

The Paperwork Reduction Act does not apply because this final rule does not contain any information collection requirements that require the approval of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under 44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.*

#### E. Congressional Review Act

This final rule is not a major rule under 5 U.S.C. 804.

#### F. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995

This final rule does not significantly or uniquely affect small governments or tribal governments. It does not result in expenditures by State, local, or tribal governments, or to the private sector, of \$100 million or more in any one year.

#### G. Executive Order 13132 on Federalism

This final rule does not have Federalism implications.

There are no substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on the distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government.

#### List of Subjects in 41 CFR Part 102–173

Archives and records, Computer technology, Federal information processing resources activities,

Government procurement, Property management, Records management, Telecommunications.

Dated: March 24, 2003.

Stephen A. Perry,

*Administrator of General Services.*

■ For the reasons set forth in the preamble, GSA amends 41 CFR chapter 102 as follows:

#### CHAPTER 102—[AMENDED]

■ 1. Part 102–173 is added to subchapter F of chapter 102 to read as follows:

#### PART 102–173—INTERNET GOV DOMAIN

##### Subpart A—General

Sec.

- 102–173.5 What is Internet GOV Domain?
- 102–173.10 What is the authority or jurisdiction of the Internet GOV Domain?
- 102–173.15 What is the scope of this part?
- 102–173.20 To whom does this part apply?
- 102–173.25 What definitions apply to this part?

##### Subpart B—Registration

- 102–173.30 Who may register in the dot-gov domain?
- 102–173.35 Who authorizes domain names?
- 102–173.40 Who is my Chief Information Officer (CIO)?
- 102–173.45 Is there a registration charge for domain names?
- 102–173.50 What is the naming convention for States?
- 102–173.55 What is the naming convention for Cities and Townships?
- 102–173.60 What is the naming convention for Counties or Parishes?
- 102–173.65 What is the naming convention for Native Sovereign Nations?
- 102–173.70 Where do I register my dot-gov domain name?
- 102–173.75 How long does the process take?
- 102–173.80 How will I know if my request is approved?
- 102–173.85 How long will my application be held, pending approval by the Chief Information Officer (CIO)?
- 102–173.90 Are there any special restrictions on the use and registration canonical, or category names like recreation.gov?
- 102–173.95 Are there any restrictions on the use of the dot-gov domain name?

Authority: 40 U.S.C. 486(c).

##### Subchapter F—Telecommunications

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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