

The US Domain

Status of this Memo

This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard. Distribution of this memo is unlimited.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Internet Domain Name System

The Domain Name System (DNS) provides for the translation between hostnames and addresses. Within the Internet, this means translating from a name such as "venera.isi.edu", to an IP address such as "128.9.0.32". The DNS is a set of protocols and databases. The protocols define the syntax and semantics for a query language to ask questions about information located by DNS-style names. The databases are distributed and replicated. There is no dependence on a single central server, and each part of the database is provided in at least two servers.

The assignment of the 32-bit IP addresses is a separate activity. IP addresses are delegated by the central Internet Registry to regional authorities (such as the RIPE NCC for Europe) and the network providers.

To have a network number assigned please contact your network service provider or regional registration authority. To determine who this is (or as a last resort), you can contact the central Internet Registry at Hostmaster@INTERNIC.NET.

In addition to translating names to addresses for hosts that are on the Internet, the DNS provides for registering DNS-style names for other hosts reachable (via electronic mail) through gateways or mail relays. The records for such name registrations point to an Internet host (one with an IP address) that acts as a mail forwarder for the registered host. For example, the host "bah.rochester.ny.us" is registered in the DNS with a pointer to the mail relay "relay1.uu.net". This type of pointer is called an MX record.

This gives electronic mail users a uniform mail addressing syntax and avoids making users aware of the underlying network boundaries.

The reason for the development of the domain system was growth in the Internet. The hostname to address mappings were maintained by the InterNIC in a single file, called HOSTS.TXT, which was FTP'd by all the hosts on the Internet. The network population was changing in character. The time-share hosts that made up the original ARPANET were being replaced with local networks of workstations. Local organizations were administering their own names and addresses, but had to wait for the NIC to make changes in HOSTS.TXT to make the changes visible to the Internet at large. Organizations also wanted some local structure on the name space. The applications on the Internet were getting more sophisticated and creating a need for general purpose name service. The idea of a hierarchical name space, with the hierarchy roughly corresponding to organizational structure, and names using "." as the character to mark the boundary between hierarchy levels was developed. A design using a distributed database and generalized resources was implemented.

The DNS provides standard formats for resource data, standard methods for querying the database, and standard methods for name servers to refresh local data from other name servers.

1.2 Top-Level Domains

The top-level domains in the DNS are EDU, COM, GOV, MIL, ORG, INT, and NET, and all the 2-letter country codes from the list of countries in ISO-3166. The establishment of new top-level domains is managed by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA). The IANA may be contacted at IANA@ISI.EDU.

Even though the original intention was that any educational institution anywhere in the world could be registered under the EDU domain, in practice, it has turned out with few exceptions, only those in the United States have registered under EDU, similarly with COM (for commercial). In other countries, everything is registered under the 2-letter country code, often with some subdivision. For

example, in Korea (KR) the second level names are AC for academic community, CO for commercial, GO for government, and RE for research. However, each country may go its own way about organizing its domain, and many have.

There are no current plans of putting all of the organizational domains EDU, GOV, COM, etc., under US. These name tokens are not used in the US Domain to avoid confusion.

Currently, only four year colleges and universities are being registered in the EDU domain. All other schools are being registered in the US Domain.

There are also concerns about the size of the other top-level domains (especially COM) and ideas are being considered for restructuring.

Other names sometimes appear as top-level domain names. Some people have made up names in the DNS-style without coordinating or registering with the DNS management. Some names that typically appear are BITNET, UUCP, and two-letter codes for continents, such as

"NA" for North America (this conflicts with the official Internet code for Namibia).

For example, the DNS-style name "KA7EEJ.CO.USA.NA" is used in the amateur radio network. These addresses are never supposed to show up on the Internet but they do occasionally. The amateur radio network people created their own naming scheme, and it interferes sometimes with Internet addresses.

1.3 The US Domain

The US Domain is an official top-level domain in the DNS of the Internet community. The domain administrators are Jon Postel and Ann Westine Cooper at the Information Sciences Institute of the University of Southern California (USC-ISI).

US is the ISO-3166 2-letter country code for the United States and thus the US Domain is established as a top-level domain and registered with the InterNIC the same way other country domains are.

Because organizations in the United States have registered primarily in the EDU and COM domains, little use was initially made of the US domain. In the past, the computers registered in the US Domain were primarily owned by small companies or individuals with computers at home. However, the US Domain has grown and currently registers hosts in federal government agencies, state government agencies, K12 schools, community colleges, technical/vocational schools, private schools, libraries, city and county government agencies, to name a few.

Initially, the administration of the US Domain was managed solely by the Domain Registrar. However, due to the increase in registrations, administration of subdomains is being delegated to others.

Any computer in the United States may be registered in the US Domain.

2 NAMING STRUCTURE

The US Domain hierarchy is based on political geography. The basic name space under US is the state name space, then the "locality" name space, (like a city, or county) then organization or computer name and so on.

For example:

BERKELEY.CA.US
PORTLAND.WA.US

There is of course no problem with running out of names.

The things that are named are individual computers.

If you register now in one city and then move, the database can be updated with a new name in your new city, and a pointer can be set up from your old name to your new name. This type of pointer is called a CNAME record.

The use of unregistered names is not effective and causes problems for other users. Inventing your own name and using it without registering is not a good idea.

In addition to strictly geographically names, some special names are used, such as FED, STATE, AGENCY, DISTRICT, K12, LIB, CC, CITY, and COUNTY. Several new name spaces have been created, DNI, GEN, and TEC, and a minor change under the "locality" name space was made to the existing CITY and COUNTY subdomains by abbreviating them to CI and CO. A detailed description follows.

Below US, Parallel to States:

"FED" - This branch may be used for agencies of the federal government. For example: <org-name>.<city>.FED.US

"DNI" - DISTRIBUTED NATIONAL INSTITUTES - The "DNI" branch was created directly under the top-level US. This branch is to be used for distributed national institutes; organizations that span state, regional, and other organizational

boundaries; that are national in scope, and have distributed facilities. For example:

```
<org-name>.DNI.US.
```

Name Space Within States:

"locality" - cities, counties, parishes, and townships. Subdomains under the "locality" would be like CI.<city>.<state>.US, CO.<county>.<state>.US, or businesses. For example: Petville.Marvista.CA.US.

"CI" - This branch is used for city government agencies and is a subdomain under the "locality" name (like Los Angeles). For example: Fire-Dept.CI.Los-Angeles.CA.US.

"CO" - This branch is used for county government agencies and is a subdomain under the "locality" name (like Los Angeles). For example: Fire-Dept.CO.San-Diego.CA.US.

"K12" - This branch may be used for public school districts. A special name "PVT" can be used in the place of a school district name for private schools. For example: <school-name>.K12.<state>.US and

```
<school-name>.PVT.K12.<state>.US.
```

"CC" - COMMUNITY COLLEGES - This branch was established for all state wide community colleges. For example: <school-name>.CC.<state>.US.

"TEC" - TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS - The branch "TEC" was established for technical and vocational schools and colleges. For example: <school-name>.TEC.<state>.US.

"LIB" - LIBRARIES (STATE, REGIONAL, CITY, COUNTY) - This branch may be used for libraries only. For example: <lib-name>.LIB.<state>.US.

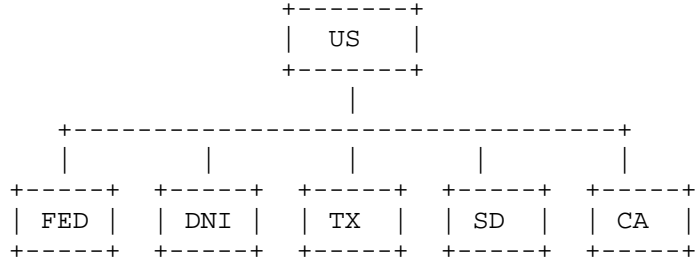
"STATE" - This branch may be used for state government agencies. For example: <org-name>.STATE.<state>.US.

"GEN" - GENERAL INDEPENDENT ENTITY - This branch is for the things that don't fit easily into any other structure listed -- things that might fit in to something like ORG at the top-level. It is best not to use the same keywords (ORG, EDU, COM, etc.) that are used at the top-level to avoid confusion. GEN would be used for such things as, state-wide organizations, clubs, or domain parks. For example:

<org-name>.GEN.<state-code>.US.

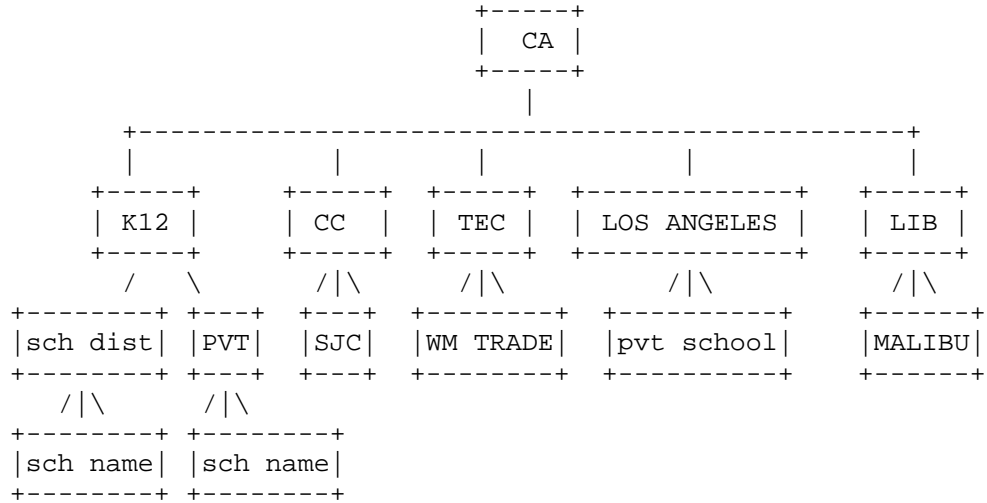
++++
+++

VIEW OF SECOND LEVEL DOMAINS UNDER US



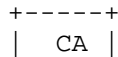
++++

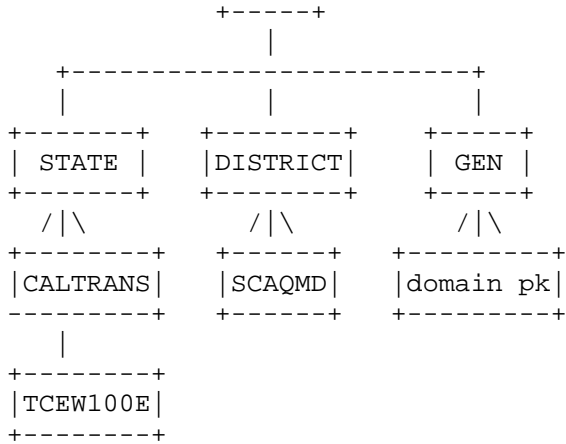
SCHOOL AND LIBRARY VIEW



++++

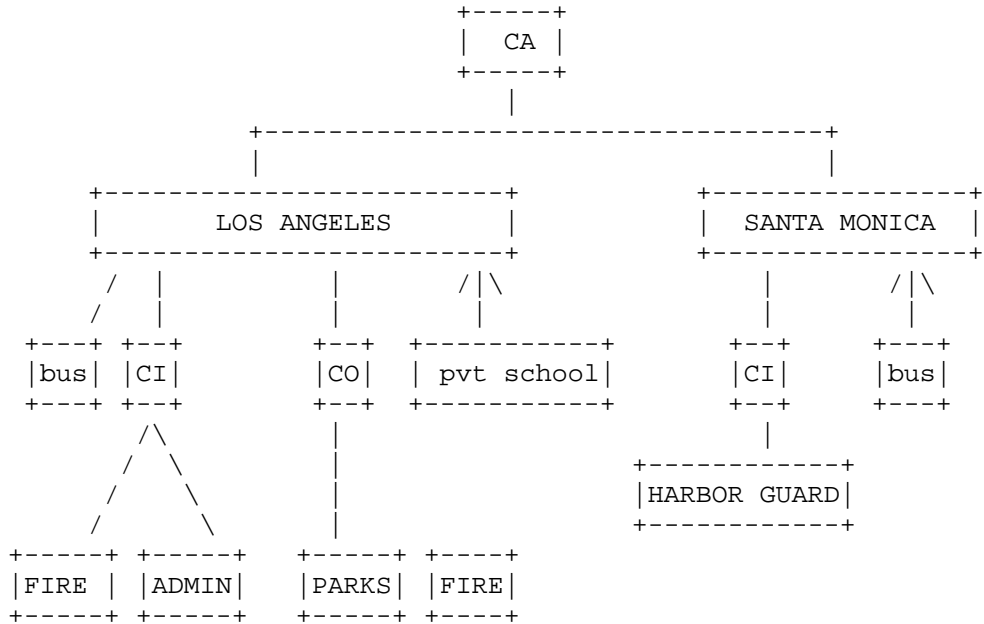
VIEW OF STATE, REGIONAL, and GENERAL AGENCIES





+++++

VIEW OF LOCALITY



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2.1 State Codes

The state codes are the two letter US Postal abbreviations. For example: "CA" California.

2.2 Locality Names

Within the state name space there are "locality" names, some may be cities, some may be counties, some may be local names, but not incorporated entities.

Registered names under "locality" could be like:

```
<hostname>.CI.<locality>.<state>.US ==> city gov't agency
<hostname>.CO.<locality>.<state>.US, ==> county gov't
agency
<hostname>.<locality>.<state>.US ==> businesses
```

In the cases where the locality name is a county, there is a branch under the locality name, called "county" or "CO", that is used by the county government. Businesses are registered directly under the locality name.

Under the city locality name space there is a "city" or "CI" branch for city government agencies. As usual, businesses and private schools may register directly under the city name.

In the case where there is both a county and a city with the same locality name there is no problem, since the names will be unique with the "CO" or "CI" keyword. In our area the county has a fire department and the city has its own fire department. They could have names like:

```
Fire-Dept.CI.Los-Angeles.CA.US
Fire-Dept.CO.Los-Angeles.CA.US
```

Cities may be named (designated) by their full name (spelled out with hyphens replacing spaces (e.g., Los-Angeles or Fort-Collins), or by a city code. The first choice is the full city name. In some cases it may be appropriate to use the well-known city abbreviation known throughout a locality. However, it is very desirable that all users in the same city use the same designator for the city. That is, any particular locality should have just one DNS name.

Some users would like names associated with a greater metropolitan area or region like the "Bay Area" or "Tri-Cities". One problem with this is that these names are not necessarily unique within a state. The best thing to do in this case is to use the larger metropolitan city in your hostname. Cities and counties are used.

Should all the names be obvious? Trying to do this is desirable and also impossible. There will come a point when the obviously right name for an organization is already taken. As the system grows this will happen with increasing frequency. While ease of use to the end user is desirable, a higher

priority must be placed on having a system that operates. This means that the manageability of the system must have high consideration.

The reason the DNS was created was to subdivide the problem of maintaining a list of hosts in the Internet into manageable portions.

The happy result is that this subdivision makes name uniqueness easier and promotes logical grouping. What is a "logical grouping" though, always depends on the viewer.

Many levels of delegation are needed to keep the zone files manageable. Many sections of the name space are needed to allow unique names to be easily added.

Way back in the olden days, when the Internet was invented, some thought that an 8-bit network number would be more than enough to number all the networks that would ever exist. Today, there are over 10,000 networks operating in the Internet, and arguments are made about the doubling time being 2 years versus 4 years.

One concern is that things will continue to grow dramatically, and this will require more subdivision of the domain name management. Maybe the plan for the US Domain is overkill on growth planning, but there has never been overplanning for growth yet.

When things are bigger, names have to be longer. There is an argument that with only 8-character names, and in each position allow

a-z, 0-9, and -, you get $37^{*8} = 3,512,479,453,921$ or 3.5 trillion possible names. It is a great argument, but how many of us want names like "xs4gp-7q". It is like license plate numbers, sure some people get the name they want on a vanity plate, but a lot more people who want something specific on a vanity plate can't get it because someone else got it first. Structure and longer names also let more people get their "obviously right" name.

2.3 Schools

K12 schools are connecting to the Internet and registering in the Internet DNS. A decision has been made by the IANA (after consultation with the new InterNIC Internet Registry and the Federal Networking Council (FNC)) to direct these school registrations to the US domain using the naming structure described here.

There is a need for competent, experienced, volunteers to come forward to act as third and perhaps fourth level registries and to operate delegated portions of the DNS.

There are two reasons for registering schools in the US Domain. (1) uniqueness of names, and (2) management of the database.

1 Name Uniqueness:

There are many "Washington" high schools, only one can be "Washington.EDU" (actually none can be, since that name is used by a University. There will be many name conflicts if all schools attempt to register directly under EDU.

In addition, in some districts, the same school name is used at different levels, for example, Washington Elementary School and Washington High School. We suggest that when necessary, the keywords "Elementary", "Middle", and "High" be used to distinguish these schools. These keywords would only be used

when they are needed, if the school's name is unique without such keywords, don't use them.

2 Database Management:

One goal of the DNS is to divide up the management of the name database in to small pieces. Each piece (or "zone" in DNS terminology) could be managed by a distinct administrator. Adding all the high schools to the EDU domain will make the already large zone file for EDU even larger, possibly to the point of being unmanageable.

For both these reasons it is necessary to introduce structure into names. Structure provides a basis for making common names unique in context, and for dividing the management responsibility.

The US Domain has a framework established and has registered many schools already in this structured scheme. The general form is:

`<school>.<district>.K12.<state>.US.`

For example: Hamilton.LA-Unified.K12.CA.US

Public schools are usually organized by districts which can be larger or smaller than a city or county. For example, the Portland school district in Oregon, is in three or four counties. Each of those counties also has non-Portland districts.

It makes sense to name schools within districts. However districts often have the same name as a city or county so there has to be a way to distinguish a public school district name from some other type of locality name. The keyword "K12" is used for this.

For example, typical K12 school names currently used are:

IVY.PRS.K12.NJ.US
DMHS.JCPS.K12.KY.US
OHS.EUNION.K12.CA.US
BOHS.BREA.K12.CA.US

These names are generally longer than the old alternative of shorter names in the EDU domain, but that would not have lasted long without a significant number of schools finding that their "obviously correct" name has already been used by some other school.

When there are many things to name some of the names will be long. In some cases there may be appropriate abbreviations that can be used. For example Hamilton High School in Los Angeles could be:

Hami.Hi.LA.K12.CA.US

If a school has a number of PCs, then each PC should have a name. Suppose they are named "alpha", "beta", ... then if they belong to a school named "Lincoln.High.Lakewood.K12.CA.US" their names would be:

alpha.Lincoln.High.Lakewood.K12.CA.US.
beta.Lincoln.High.Lakewood.K12.CA.US

The K12 subdomain provides two points at which to delegate a branch of the database to distinct administrators -- the K12 Administrator for each state, and the district administrator for each district within a state.

The US Domain Administrator will delegate a branch of the US domain to an appropriate party. In some cases, this may be a particular school, a school district, or even all of K12 for a state.

The responsibility for managing a K12 branch or sub-branch may be delegated to an appropriate volunteer. We envision that such delegations of the schools' DNS service may eventually migrate to someone else "more appropriate" from an administrative organizational point of view. The "obvious" state agency to manage the schools' DNS branch may take some time to get up to speed on Internetting. In the meantime, we can have the more advanced schools up and running.

Special Schools and Service Units

In many states, there are special schools that are not in districts that are run directly by the state or by consortiums. There are also service units that provide "educational services" ranging from books and computers to janitorial supplies

and building maintenance. Often these service units do not have a one-to-one relationship with districts.

There is some concern about naming these schools and service units within the naming structure for schools established in this memo. There are several possibilities. For a state with many service units creating a "pseudo district" ESU (or whatever, the common terminology is in that state) is a possibility. For example, the Johnson service unit could be JOHNSON.ESU.K12.CA.US. For a state with a few such service units (and avoiding conflicts with district names) the service units could be directly under K12. For example,

TIES.K12.MN.US.

The special public funded schools can be handled in a similar fashion. If there are many special schools in a state, a "pseudo district" should be established and all the special schools listed under it. For example, suppose there is a "pseudo district" in Massachusetts called SPCL, and there is a special school called the Progressive Computer Institute, then that school could have the name PCI.SPCL.K12.MA.US. If there are only a few special schools, they can be listed directly under K12 (avoiding name conflicts with district names). For example, the California Academy of Math and Science is CAMS.K12.CA.US. CAMS is sponsored by seven schools, the California Department of Education, and a University.

"PVT" Private Schools

Private schools may be thought of as businesses. Public schools are in districts, and districts provide a natural organizational structure for naming and delegation. For private schools there are no districts and they really do operate like businesses. But, many people are upset to think about their children in a private school being in a business category and not in K12 with the rest of the children. To accommodate both public and private schools, in each state's K12 branch, we've added an artificial district called private or "PVT". This gives a private school the option of registering like a business under "locality" or in the PVT.K12.<state-code>.US branch.

For example:

Crossroads.PVT.K12.CA.US
Crossroads-Santa-Monica.CA.US

A public school "Oak High" in the "Woodward" school district in California would have a name like "Oak-High.Woodward.K12.CA.US".

A private school "Old Trail" in Pasadena, California could have the

<locality> based name "Old-Trail.Pasadena.CA.US" or the private school base name "Old-Trail.PVT.K12.CA.US".

Some suggest that for private schools instead of a special pseudo district PVT to use a locality name. One reason to use district names is that, in time, it seems likely that school district administrators will take over the operation of the DNS for their district. One needs to be able to delegate at that branch point. One implication of delegation is that the delegatee is now in charge of a chunk of the name space and will be registering new names. To keep names unique one can't have two different people registering new things below identically named branches.

For example, if there is a school district named Pasadena and a city named Pasadena, the branch of the name space PASADENA.K12.CA.US might be delegated to the administrator of that public school district. If a private school in Pasadena wanted to be registered in the DNS, it would have to get the public school district administrator to do it (perhaps unlikely) or not be in the K12 branch at all (unless there is the PVT pseudo district).

So, if private schools are registered by

<school>.<locality>.K12.<state-code>.US and public schools are registered by <school>.<district>.K12.<state-code>.US, there can't be any locality names that are the same as district names or the delegation of these will get very tricky later.

If it is all done by locality names rather than district names, and public and private schools are mixed together, then finding an appropriate party to delegate the locality to may be difficult.

Another suggestion was that private schools be registered directly under K12, while public schools must be under a district under K12. This would require the operator of the K12 branch to register all districts and private schools himself (checking for name uniqueness), he couldn't easily delegate the registration of the private schools to anyone else.

Community Colleges and Technical Schools

To distinguish Community Colleges and Technical/Vocational schools, the keywords "CC" and "TEC" have been created.

Some School Examples

Hamilton.High.LA-Unified.K12.CA.US	<== a public school
Sherman-Oaks.Elem.LA-Unified.K12.CA.US	<== a public school
John-Muir.Middle.Santa-Monica.K12.CA.US	<== a public school

Crossroads-School.Santa-Monica.CA.US	<== a private school
SMCC.CC.CA.US	<== a community
college	
TECMCC.CC.CA.US	<== a community
college	
Brick-and-Basket-Institute.TEC.CA.US	<== a technical
college	
Northridge.CSU.STATE.CA.US	<== a state
university	

2.4 State Agencies

Several states are setting up networks to interconnect the offices of state government agencies. The hosts in such networks should be registered under the STATE.<state-code>.US branch.

A US Domain name space has been established for the state government agencies. For example, in the State of Minnesota, the subdomain is STATE.MN.US.

State Agencies:

```

-----
Senate.STATE.MN.US      <== State Senate
MDH.STATE.MN.US        <== Dept. of Health
CALTRANS.STATE.CA.US   <== Dept. of Transportation
DMV.STATE.CA.US        <== Dept. of Motor Vehicles

```

2.5 Federal Agencies

A federal name space has been established for the federal government agencies. For example, the subdomain for the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis is MNPL.FRB.FED.US. Other examples are listed below.

Federal Government Agencies:

```

-----
Senate.FED.US          <==== US Senate
DOD.FED.US             <==== US Defense Dept.
USPS.FED.US            <==== US Postal Service
VA.FED.US              <==== US Veterans Administration
IRS.FED.US             <==== US Internal Revenue Service
Yosemite.NPS.Interior.FED.US <==== A Federal agency

```

2.6 Distributed National Institutes

The "DNI" branch was created directly under the top-level US. This is to be used for organizations that span state, regional, and other organizational boundaries; are national in scope, and have distributed facilities. An example would be:

Distributed National Institutes:

MetaCenter.DNI.US <==== The MetaCenter Supercomputer
Centers

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The MetaCenter domain encompasses the four NSF sponsored supercomputer centers. These are:

San Diego Supercomputer Center (SDSC)
National Center for Supercomputing Applications (NCSA) Pittsburgh
Supercomputing Center (PSC)
Cornell Theory Center (CTC)

The MetaCenter Network will enable applications and services like file systems and archival storage to be operated in a distributed fashion; thus, allowing the resources at the four centers to appear integrated and "seamless" to users of the centers.

2.7 General Independent Entities

This name space was created for organizations that don't really fit anywhere else, such as state-wide associations, clubs, and "domain parks". Think of this as the miscellaneous category.

The examples are state-wide clubs. For example, the Garden Club of Arizona, might want to be "GARDEN.GEN.AZ.US". Such a club has membership from all over the state and is not associated with any one city (or locality). Another example is "domain parks" that have been established up-to-now as entities in ORG. For example, there is "LONESTAR.ORG", which is a kind of computer club in Texas that has lots of dial-in computers registered. In the US Domain such an entity might have a name like "LONESTAR.GEN.TX.US".

The organizations registered in GEN may typically be non-profit entities. These organizations don't fit in a <locality> and are not a school, library, or state agency. Ordinary businesses are not registered in GEN.

Some suggest that these kinds of organizations are just like all the other things and ought to be registered under some <locality>. This may be true, but sometimes one just can't find any way to convince the applicant that it is the right thing to do. One can argue that any organization has to have a headquarters, or an office, or something about it that is in a fixed place, and thus the organization could be registered in that place.

Some suggest that no token is needed, these entities could be directly under the <state-code>. The problem with not having a token, is that you can't delegate the responsibility for registering these entities to someone separate from whoever is responsible for the <state-code>. You want to be able to delegate for both name-uniqueness reasons, and operational management reasons. Having a token there makes both easy.

General Independent Entities:

CAL-Comp-Club.GEN.CA.US <==== The Computer Club of
California

2.8 Examples of Names

For small entities like individuals or small businesses, there is usually no problem with selecting locality based names.

For example: Zuckys.Santa-Monica.CA.US

For large entities like large corporations with multiple facilities in several cities or states this often seems like an unreasonable constraint (especially when compared with the alternative of registering directly in the COM domain). However, a company does have a headquarters office in a particular locality and so could register with that name. Example: IBM.Armonk.NY.US

PRIVATE (business or individual)

=====
Camp-Curry.Yosemite.CA.US <==== a business
IBM.Armonk.NY.US <==== a business
Dogwood.atl.GA.US <==== a business
Geo-Petrellis.Culver-City.CA.US <==== a restaurant
Zuckys.Santa-Monica.CA.US <==== a restaurant
Joe-Josts.Long-Beach.CA.US <==== a bar
Holodek.Santa-Cruz.CA.US <==== a personal computer

FEDERAL

=====
Senate.FED.US <==== US Senate
DOD.FED.US <==== US Defense Dept.
DOT.FED.US <==== US Transportation Dept.
USPS.FED.US <==== US Postal Service
VA.FED.US <==== US Veterans Administration

IRS.FED.US <==== US Internal Revenue Service
Yosemite.NPS.Interior.FED.US <==== a federal agency
MNPL.FRB.FED.US. <==== US Fed. Reserve Bank of
Minneapolis

STATE

=====
Senate.STATE.MN.US <==== state Senate
House.STATE.MN.US <==== state House of Reps
MDH.STATE.MN.US <==== state Health Dept.
HUD.STATE.CA.US <==== state House and Urban Dev.
Dept.
DOT.STATE.MN.US <==== state Transportation Dept.
CALTRANS.STATE.CA.US <==== state Transportation Dept.
DMV.STATE.CA.US <==== state Motor Vehicles Dept.
Culver-City.DMV.STATE.CA.US <==== a local office of DMV

DNI (distributed national Institutes)

=====
METACENTER.DNI.US <==== a distributed nat'l Inst.

GEN (General Independent Entities)

=====
GARDEN.GEN.AZ.US <==== a garden club of Arizona

CITY | CI | COUNTY | CO (locality)

=====
Parks.CI.Culver-City.CA.US <==== a city
department
Fire-Dept.CI.Los-Angeles.CA.US <==== a city
department
Fire-Dept.CO.Los-Angeles.CA.US <==== a county
department
Planning.CO.Fulton.GA.US. <==== a county
department
Main.Library.CI.Los-Angeles.CA.US <==== a city
department
MDR.Library.CO.Los-Angeles.CA.US <==== a county
department

TOWNSHIP | PARISH (locality)

=====

Police.TOWNSHIP.Green.OH.US <==== a township
department
Administration.PARISH.Lafayette.LA.US <==== a parish
department

DISTRICT | LIBRARY (agency)

=====
SCAQMD.DISTRICT.CA.US <==== a regional district
Bunker-Hill-Improvement.DISTRICT.LA.CA.US <==== a local
district

Huntington.LIB.CA.US <==== a private library
Venice.LA-City.LIB.CA.US <==== a city library
MDR.LA-County.LIB.CA.US <==== a county library

K12 | PRIVATE SCHOOLS (PVT) | CC | TEC

=====
Hamilton.High.LA-Unified.K12.CA.US <==== a public
school
Sherman-Oaks.Elem.LA-Unified.K12.CA.US <==== a public K12
school
John-Muir.Middle.Santa-Monica.K12.CA.US <==== a public K12
school
Culver-High.CCSD.K12.CA.US <==== a public K12
school

St-Monica.High.Santa-Monica.CA.US <==== a private
school
Crossroads-School.Santa-Monica.CA.US <==== a private
school
Mary-Ellens.Montessori-School.LA.CA.US <==== a private
school
Progress-Learning-Center.PVT.K12.CA.US <==== a private
school

SMCC.Santa-Monica.CC.CA.US <==== a public community
college
Trade-Tech.Los-Angeles.CC.CA.US <==== a public community
college
Valley.Los-Angeles.CC.CA.US <==== a public community
college

Brick-and-Basket-Institute.TEC.CA.US <== a technical
college

When appropriate, subdomains are delegated and partitioned in various categories,
such as:

<locality>.<state>.US = city/locality based names
K12.<state>.US = kindergarten thru 12th grade

grade PVT.K12.<state>.US = private kindergarten thru 12th
 CC.<state>.US = community colleges
 TEC.<state>.US = technical or vocational
schools
 LIB.<state>.US = libraries
 STATE.<state>.US = state government agencies
 <org-name>.FED.US = federal government agencies
 <org-name>.DNI.US = distributed national
institutes
 <org-name>.GEN.<state>.US. = statewide assoc,clubs, domain
parks