Supporting Statement for Paperwork Reduction Act Submissions

Title: .gov Registrar

OMB Control Number: 1670-0049

A. Justification

1. Explain the circumstances that make the collection of information necessary. Identify any legal or administrative requirements that necessitate the collection. Attach a copy of the appropriate section of each statute and regulation mandating or authorizing the collection of information.

.gov is a 'top-level domain' (TLD), similar to .com, .org, or .us. Enterprises use a TLD to register a "domain name" (often simply called a domain) for use in their online services, like a website or email. Well-known .gov domains include whitehouse.gov, congress.gov, or uscourts.gov, but most .gov domains are from non-federal governments like ny.gov (State of New York) or lacounty.gov (LA County).

.gov is available only to bona fide U.S.-based government organizations and publicly controlled entities. When governments use .gov, they make it harder for would-be impostors to successfully impersonate them online.

Under the DOTGOV Act of 2020 (6 U.S.C. § 665), CISA is responsible for the operation and security of the .gov TLD. Pursuant to that law, the .gov program at CISA works to "provide simple and secure registration of .gov internet domains", "ensure that domains are registered and maintained only by authorized individuals", and "minimize the risk of .gov internet domains whose names could mislead or confuse users". In order to provision .gov domains to eligible government entities and ensure adherence to the domain requirements published by CISA pursuant to 6 U.S.C. § 665(c), CISA needs to collect information from requestors of .gov domains.

This is an extension of an existing collection. Only small, stylistic changes, not substantive updates, have been made since the previous ICR was approved by OMB.

2. Indicate how, by whom, and for what purpose the information is to be used. Except for a new collection, indicate the actual use the agency has made of the information received from the current collection.

The information will be collected on an online web portal called the ".gov registrar", which is built and maintained by CISA.

Domain requestors will be asked to provide information on the characteristics of their government entity (e.g., name, type, physical location, current domain), their preferred .gov domain name (e.g., example.gov), their rationale for the name, organizational contact information (names, phone numbers, email addresses), and nameserver addresses.

CISA analysts will review the attested information and assess whether the organization/individual making the request is in fact eligible and verify that the request is from

the eligible organization. The information is also used to evaluate whether the requested domain name meets domain requirements published by CISA pursuant to 6 U.S.C. § 665.

3. Describe whether, and to what extent, the collection of information involves the use of automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses, and the basis for the decision for adopting this means of collection. Also describe any consideration of using information technology to reduce burden.

The information will be collected on an online web portal called the ".gov registrar", which is built and maintained by CISA. The registrar is usable on mobile devices and is the subject of user experience research to meet the needs of our users, including accessibility needs.

CISA conducted usability testing on the form to help with verification of the burden hours and to verify the ease of use. The usability testing participants confirmed the accuracy of the burden hours and had no difficulty traversing through the documents. As such, CISA made no changes to the forms.

4. Describe efforts to identify duplication. Show specifically why any similar information already available cannot be used or modified for use for the purposes described in Item 2 above.

The information to be collected is unique and not available from other sources.

5. If the collection of information impacts small businesses or other small entities (Item 5 of OMB Form 83-I), describe any methods used to minimize.

Only U.S.-based government organizations are eligible for .gov domains; some of these organizations may be small entities. The collection has been developed to request only the information needed to confirm eligibility and adjudicate a .gov domain request.

6. Describe the consequence to Federal/DHS program or policy activities if the collection of information is not conducted, or is conducted less frequently, as well as any technical or legal obstacles to reducing burden.

Without this collection, CISA will be unable to assess the eligibility of requestors nor provision .gov domains to government organizations. That outcome would decrease cybersecurity for governments across the nation and minimize the public's ability to identify governments online.

7. Explain any special circumstances that would cause an information collection to be conducted in a manner:

(a) Requiring respondents to report information to the agency more often than quarterly.

This does not apply.

(b) Requiring respondents to prepare a written response to a collection of information in fewer than 30 days after receipt of it.

In rare circumstances, the eligibility of an organization may be inconclusive after a response is evaluated. This may occur when information submitted is inadequate, unclear, or suspect. It may also occur when CISA is unable to verify that the request has come from an individual who is actually affiliated or represents the organization which could qualify for a .gov domain.

In these situations, CISA may ask specific questions which could result in a written (emailed) response.

(c) Requiring respondents to submit more than an original and two copies of any document.

This does not apply.

(d) Requiring respondents to retain records, other than health, medical, government contract, grant-in-aid, or tax records for more than three years.

This does not apply.

(e) In connection with a statistical survey, that is not designed to produce valid and reliable results that can be generalized to the universe of study.

This does not apply.

(f) Requiring the use of a statistical data classification that has not been reviewed and approved by OMB.

This does not apply.

(g) That includes a pledge of confidentiality that is not supported by authority established in statute or regulation, that is not supported by disclosure and data security policies that are consistent with the pledge, or which unnecessarily impedes sharing of data with other agencies for compatible confidential use.

This does not apply.

(h) Requiring respondents to submit proprietary trade secret, or other confidential information unless the agency can demonstrate that it has instituted procedures to protect the information's confidentiality to the extent permitted by law.

This does not apply.

8. Federal Register Notice:

a. Provide a copy and identify the date and page number of publication in the Federal Register of the agency's notice soliciting comments on the information collection prior to submission to OMB. Summarize public comments received in response to that notice and

describe actions taken by the agency in response to these comments. Specifically address comments received on cost and hour burden.

b. Describe efforts to consult with persons outside the agency to obtain their views on the availability of data, frequency of collection, the clarity of instructions and recordkeeping, disclosure, or reporting format (if any), and on the data elements to be recorded, disclosed, or reported.

c. Describe consultations with representatives of those from whom information is to be obtained or those who must compile records. Consultation should occur at least once every three years, even if the collection of information activities is the same as in prior periods. There may be circumstances that may preclude consultation in a specific situation. These circumstances should be explained.

	Date of Publication	Volume #	Number #	Page #	Comments Addressed
60-Day Federal Register Notice:	6/1/2026	91	104	32412-32413	1
30-Day Federal Register Notice	10/23/2026	91	204	66865	0

A 60-day notice for comments was published in the Federal Register on 06/01/2026. 1 comment was received related to the 60-day notice.

A 30-day notice for comments was published in the Federal Register on 10/23/2026. 0 comments were received related to the 30-day notice.

9. Explain any decision to provide any payment or gift to respondents, other than remuneration of contractors or grantees.

This does not apply.

10. Describe any assurance of confidentiality provided to respondents and the basis for the assurance in statute, regulation, or agency policy.

Respondents are informed in CISA's published domain requirements that "Pursuant to the DOTGOV Act of 2020 (6 U.S.C. § 665(c)(4)), CISA will establish policies to limit the sharing or use of any information obtained through administration of the .gov top-level domain with any other component of the Department of Homeland Security or any other agency for any purpose other than the administration of the .gov internet domain, supporting services we may offer, and the establishment of a .gov inventory". DHS/ALL–002 Department of Homeland Security Mailing and Other Lists System. Department of Homeland Security/ALL– 004 General Information Technology Access Account Records System of Records. DHS/ALL–006.

11. Provide additional justification for any questions of a sensitive nature, such as sexual behavior and attitudes, religious beliefs, and other matters that are commonly considered private. This

justification should include the reasons why the agency considers the questions necessary, the specific uses to be made of the information, the explanation to be given to persons from whom the information is requested, and any steps to be taken to obtain their consent.

This does not apply.

12. Provide estimates of the hour burden of the collection of information. The statement should:

a. Indicate the number of respondents, frequency of response, annual hour burden, and an explanation of how the burden was estimated. Unless directed to do so, agencies should not conduct special surveys to obtain information on which to base hour burden estimates. Consultation with a sample (fewer than 10) of potential respondents is desired. If the hour burden on respondents is expected to vary widely because of differences in activity, size, or complexity, show the range of estimated hour burden, and explain the reasons for the variance. Generally, estimates should not include burden hours for customary and usual business practices.

The collection of data from respondents is voluntary. These figures are estimates and may vary based on external factors or government policy. CISA estimates there would be 3,000 respondents annually, one response per respondent and each respondent will spend 20 minutes (0.333 hours) to gather and input the information into the .gov registrar. CISA assumes the respondents will be government employees and uses the Bureau of Labor Statistics state and local government employee wages and benefits data to estimate an hourly compensation rate of $52.62.[1] CISA multiplies the number of respondents, responses per respondent, time per response and the hourly compensation rate to estimate an annual cost of $52,622.

Form Name	Number of Respondents	Number of Responses per Respondent	Average Burden per Response (in hours)	Total Annual Burden (in hours)	Loaded Average Hourly Wage Rate	Total Annual Respondent Cost

[1] Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Occupational Employment Statistics. May 2024. All Occupations (SOC 00-0000) in State (NAICS 999200) and Local (NAICS 999300) Government. State mean wage was $34.89 with employment of 2,180,030 and local mean wage was $31.98 with employment of 14,890,280. Weighted average wage for both state and local = $32.35 = [($34.89 x 2,180,030) + ($31.98 x 14,890,280)] ÷ (2,180,030+14,890,280) Source: https://data.bls.gov/oes/#/industry/999200 and https://data.bls.gov/oes/#/industry/999301.
Next CISA calculates the benefit factor for state and local workers based on total hourly compensation divided by hourly wages. The benefit factor was 1.62656 = $63.94 ÷ $39.31 Source: Employer cost for employee Compensation (ECEC), State and Local Government Workers, Released September 2025, for June 2025 data. Employer Costs for Employee Compensation News Release - 2025 Q02 Results https://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/ecec.pdf
Finally, CISA multiplies the weighted average wage of $32.35 by the benefits factor of 1.62656 to get the hourly compensation rate of $25.62.

.gov registrar	3,000	1	0.333	1,000	$52.62	$52,622

13. Provide an estimate of the total annual cost burden to respondents or record keepers resulting from the collection of information. (Do not include the cost of any hour burden shown in Items 12 and 14.)

There is no cost burden to entities submitting information to the federal government. The information is used to provision .gov domains at no cost.

14. Provide estimates of annualized cost to the Federal Government. Also, provide a description of the method used to estimate cost, which should include quantification of hours, operational expenses (such as equipment, overhead, printing and support staff), and any other expense that would have been incurred without this collection of information. You may also aggregate cost estimates for Items 12, 13, and 14 in a single table.

CISA estimates the annualized cost to the Federal Government is a combination of $477,000 in contractor support costs and $111,600 in technology infrastructure costs. Therefore, a total Federal Government cost of $588,600 per year.

15. Explain the reasons for any program changes or adjustments reported in Items 13 or 14 of the OMB Form 83-I. Changes in hour burden, i.e., program changes or adjustments made to annual reporting and recordkeeping **hour** and **cost** burden. A program change is the result of deliberate Federal government action. All new collections and any subsequent revisions of existing collections (e.g., the addition or deletion of questions) are recorded as program changes. An adjustment is a change that is not the result of a deliberate Federal government action. These changes that result from new estimates or actions not controllable by the Federal government are recorded as adjustments.

CISA adjusted the estimated number of submissions up from 1,500 in the previous collection to 3,000 in this collection to account for changes in the historical number of submissions. Due to this change, as well as changes in the wage rates used to estimate the cost of submitting a response to account for current wages, the estimated burden increased from $23,674 to $52,622.

16. For collections of information whose results will be published, outline plans for tabulation and publication. Address any complex analytical techniques that will be used. Provide the time schedule for the entire project, including beginning and ending dates of the collection of information, completion of report, publication dates, and other actions.

Certain metadata for any approved domains (domain name, organization name, nameserver address, city/state information, security contact) will be published online.

Requests will be voluntary, although failure to provide information will prevent the assignment of a .gov domain.

Unless explicitly opted-into for specific roles, the collection of personal information will not be published. There is no collection period or planned end date of collection.

17. If seeking approval to not display the expiration date for OMB approval of the information collection, explain reasons that display would be inappropriate.

This does not apply.

18. Explain each exception to the certification statement identified in Item 19 “Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act Submissions,” of OMB Form 83-I.

This does not apply.