

Interagency Advisory Board

Meeting Agenda, January 27, 2010

1. **Opening Remarks**
2. **Digital Signature Lessons Learned** (*John Landwehr, Adobe*)
3. **Challenges of IdM for the Virtual Lifetime Electronic Record (VLER)** (*Doug Felton, DoD/VA Program Office*)
4. **Global Threat Intelligence** (*Phyllis Schneck, McAfee*)
5. **New Initiative- Joint IAB/SCA Meetings** (*Randy Vanderhoof, Smart Card Alliance*)
6. **The Value of PKI** (*Judy Spencer, GSA*)
7. **Closing Remarks**



Federal CIO Council
Information Security and Identity Management Committee

Identity, Credential, and Access Management

www.idmanagement.gov

The Realized Value of Federal PKI

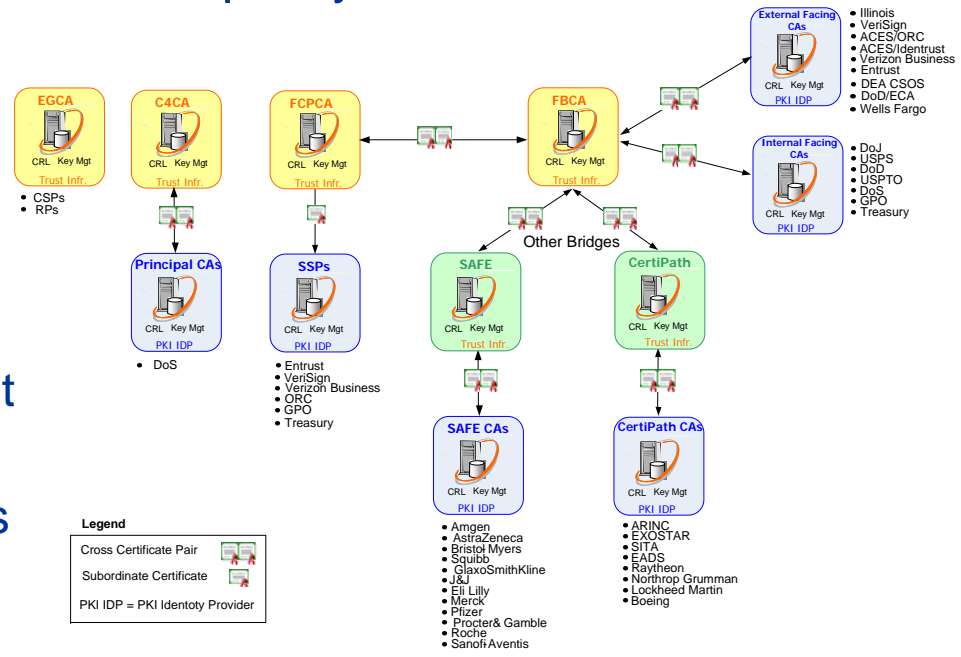
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Identity, Credential, and Access Management

What is Federal PKI?

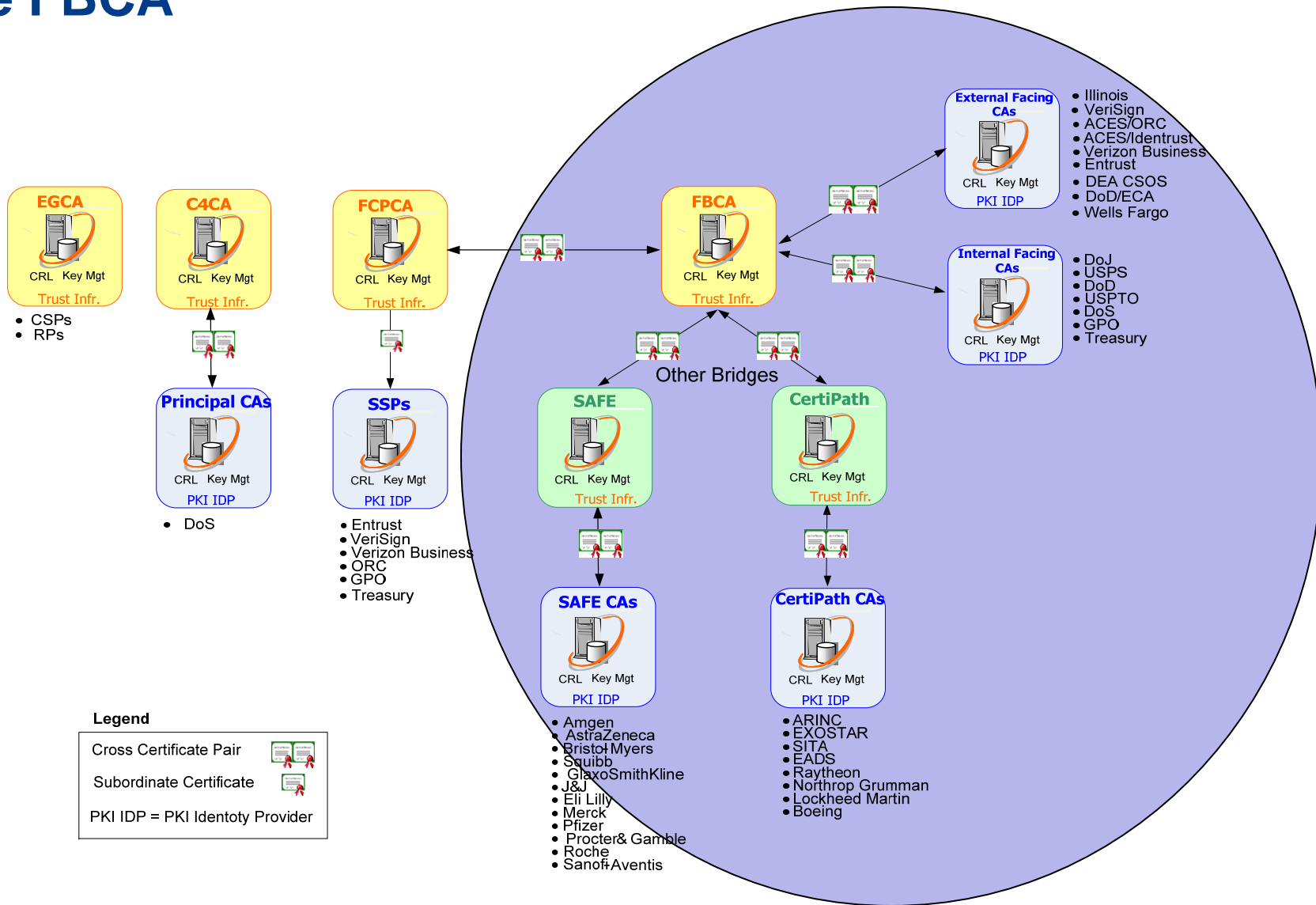
- Federal PKI is comprised of two primary components:
 - The Federal PKI Policy Authority
 - The Federal PKI Architecture
- The Policy Authority develops Federal PKI policy and provides operational oversight
- The Architecture consists of four primary components:
 - The Federal Bridge Certification Authority (FBCA)
 - The Federal Common Policy Root CA (COMMON)
 - The Citizen and Commerce Class Common CAs (C4CA)
 - The E-Government CAs (EGCA)





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The FBCA





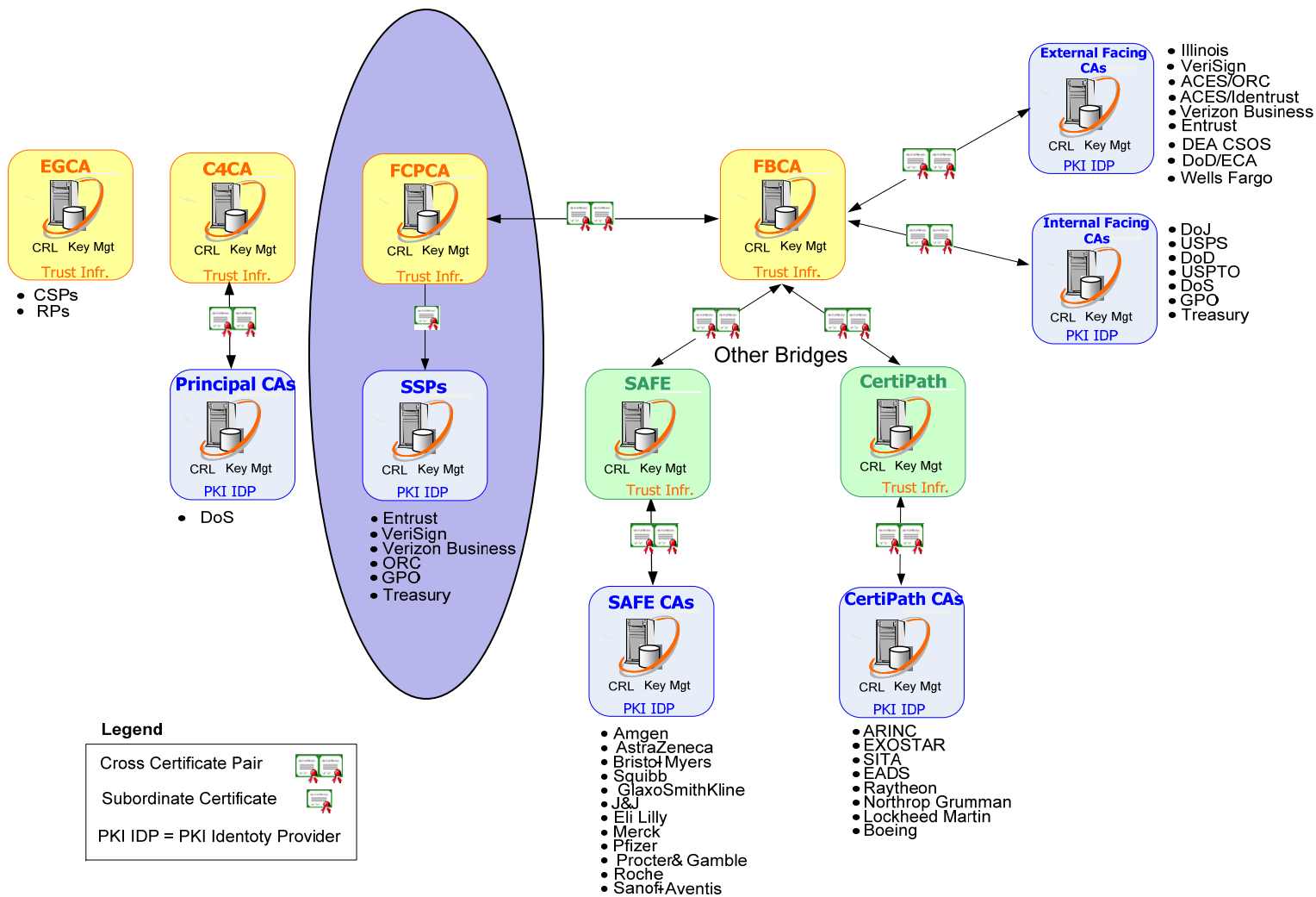
The FBCA

- The FBCA is the identity trust hub that enables peer-to-peer transactions between its member organizations, both Federal and non-Federal.
- Federal agencies operating PKIs cross-certified with the FBCA are :
 - Department of Defense
 - Department of State
 - Department of Justice
 - Drug Enforcement Administration
 - Government Printing Office
 - Treasury;
 - United States Postal Service
 - United States Patent and Trademark Office
- Non-Federal entities cross-certified with the FBCA are:
 - State of Illinois,
 - Commercial PKI Bridges:
 - CertiPath, which serves the Aerospace and Defense industry
 - SAFE-BioPharma, which has established FBCA-comparable digital identity and signature standards for the pharmaceutical and healthcare industries.
 - PKI service providers associated with the FBCA:
 - VeriSign
 - Entrust
 - Verizon Business
 - Access Certificates for Electronic Services (ACES) – GSA-owned Policy
 - DOD External Certification Authority – DOD-owned Policy



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COMMON





COMMON

- In April 2003, the CIO Council challenged the FPKIPA to establish an FPKI hierarchical trust anchor for all Federal agency CAs.
- Commercial SSPs were invited to apply for subordination to COMMON via Certification Practices Statement (CPS) mapping to the COMMON CP.
- Departments and agencies were then free to acquire services from one of these approved providers.
- COMMON provides a single trust anchor for Federal PKI transactions and interfaces with the external trusted PKI communities through a single cross certification between COMMON and the FBCA.



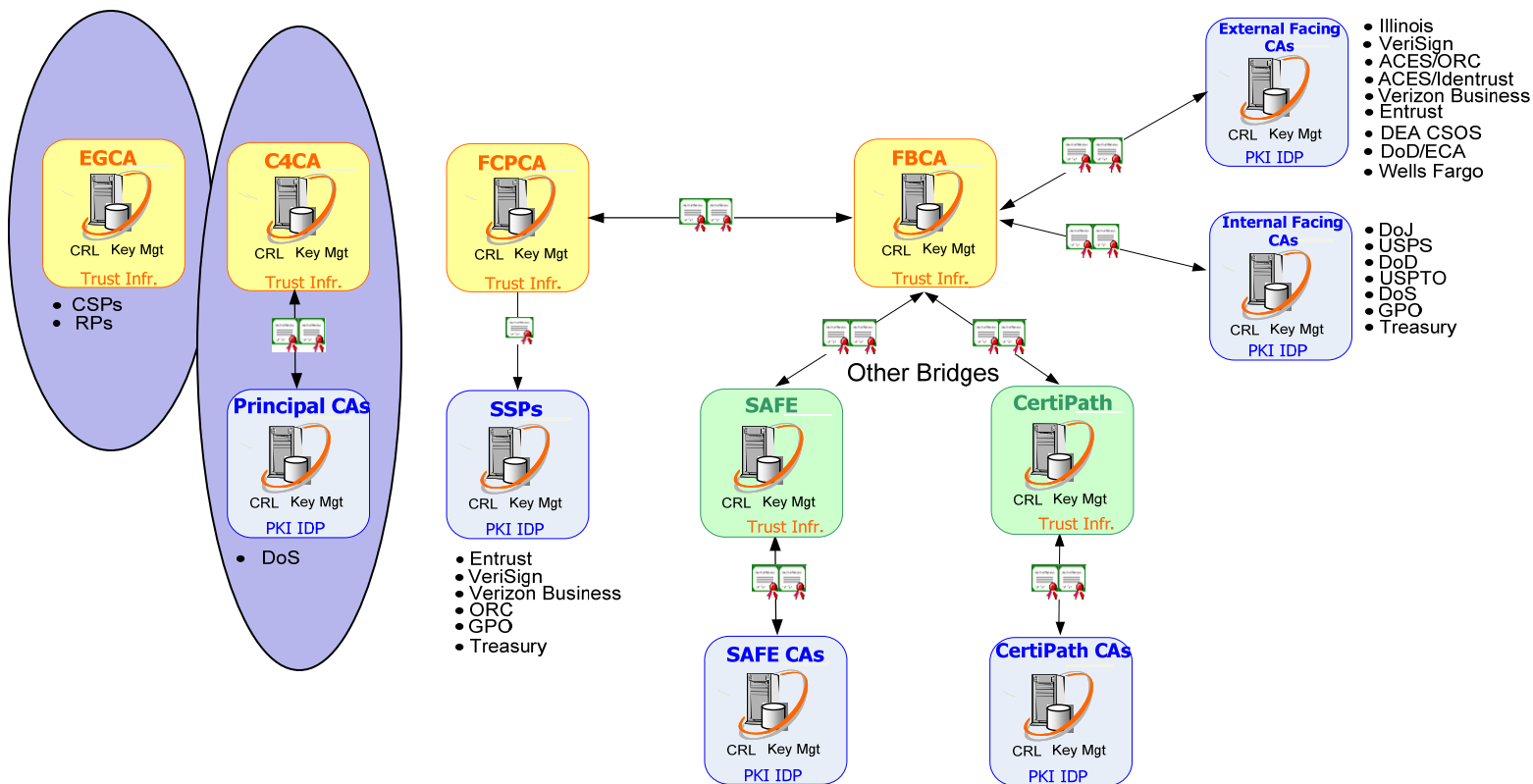
Benefits of COMMON

- COMMON enhances the FPKI as follows:
 - Federal agencies can deploy digital credentials without having to operate and maintain an Enterprise PKI.
 - Individual Federal agencies are relieved from the requirement to establish their own CPs and to map to the FBCA.
 - COMMON is the single trust root supporting interoperability within the Federal government.
 - COMMON is public facing and has its root CA in an increasing number of COTS product trust stores.
 - FIPS 201 identifies COMMON as the source of digital authentication certificates for the PIV credentials.



Identity, Credential, and Access Management

C4CA & EGCA



Legend

- Cross Certificate Pair
- Subordinate Certificate
- PKI IDP = PKI Identity Provider

- Amgen
- AstraZeneca
- Bristol Myers
- Squibb
- GlaxoSmithKline
- J&J
- Eli Lilly
- Merck
- Pfizer
- Procter & Gamble
- Roche
- SanofiAventis
- ARINC
- EXOSTAR
- SITA
- EADS
- Raytheon
- Northrop Grumman
- Lockheed Martin
- Boeing



C4CA & EGCA

C4CA

- C4CA is the U.S. Federal government's mechanism for enabling a PKI trust domain satisfying level of assurance 2.
- Its primary purpose is to ensure that "commercial grade" PKI implementations (e.g., those that do not aspire to the requirements for FBCA cross-certification) are not disenfranchised as identity solutions.
- Uptake of C4CA is somewhat limited. However, DoS has been approved for cross-certification with C4CA in anticipation of extending electronic services to citizens without commingling certificates with employees.

EGCA

- The EGCA issues PKI certificates to approved Credential Service Provider (CSP) and Federal Relying Party (RP) systems to enable mutual authentication, and therefore mutual trust.
- Since only approved CSP and RP applications have EGCA credentials, the ability for a non-trusted entity to impersonate either identity or intercept the transaction is eliminated.



Qualitative Benefits

- **Strong Digital Signatures:** When used within a federated model, digital signatures allow important business and regulatory transactions to occur in a fully electronic, secure environment.
- **Support for Technical Non-Repudiation:** When a document is “digitally signed,” the document’s contents are incorporated into the signature.
- **Strong Authentication:** When the individual attempts to gain access (either by logging on to a system or network, or approaching a physical access terminal), a challenge is presented which is signed using the individual’s private key
- **Strong Encryption:** Data at rest and data in motion
- **Trusted Interoperability between Disparate Systems:** Federated PKI trust mechanisms, such as the FBCA and the other bridges that are partnering with it, allow trusted interoperability between disparate systems, greatly facilitating e-Commerce.



Quantitative Benefits

- Synergy with HSPD-12: PIV Cards are issued with the mandatory PKI credential under COMMON
- Multi-factor Authentication: Something you know – PIN; Something you have – Digital Credential
- Network Security
 - Access Control
 - Secure Tunneling
 - Single-sign On
- PKI-enablement of Applications: an application is able to process any public key certificate it receives and make a trust decision without relying on end-user cognizance



Realized Value

- Department of State: PKI-enablement of the Immigrant Visa Allocation Management System (IVAMS) provides an annual savings to US taxpayers of over **\$718,600** by reducing the time required to process requests for Visa numbers from days to less than an hour.
- SAFE-BioPharma/Johnson & Johnson: Estimated net savings due to strong electronic signatures in excess of **\$1M** annually, which will grow over time as such use grows .
- DOD: A **46%** reduction in NIPRNET Intrusion Activity as a result of Smart Card Logon implementation.



The Future of PKI

- Technology Maturity
- Global Deployment
- Increasing adoption by Industry
 - E-mail clients (digitally signing and encrypting e-mails);
 - Form signing software (digitally signing forms);
 - Root Stores of major internet browser and products;
 - Word processors and readers;
 - Internet browsers; and
 - Smart Identity Cards (e.g., DoD CAC, PIV Card, FRAC, TWIC) that move PKI into the physical and logical access control arenas
- The Future is Now