



Roadmap to FIPS 201 Implementation: Managing the Project



Smart Card Alliance – Washington, DC

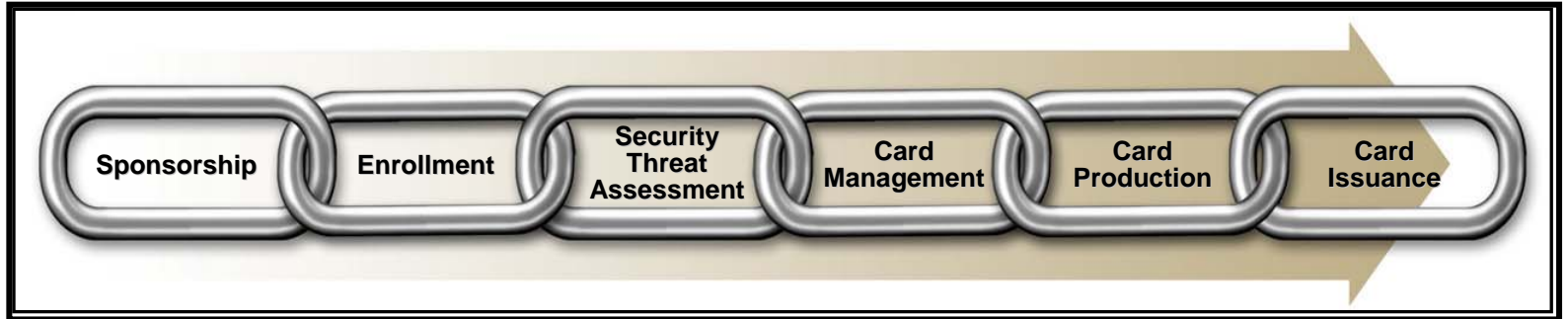
May 1, 2006

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HSPD 12 / TWIC Overview



- **Nationwide implementation of a secure identification credential for government employees and contractors / transportation workers.**
 - Strong, distributed, and authenticated physical and logical access facilitated by a uniform credential.
 - Creating a chain of trust that ensures cardholders' identities
- **Overarching Goals and Specific Objectives**
 - Goals include protecting and enhancing Privacy, Security and Commerce
- **Obeying and Fulfilling Laws and Directives**

The development of FIPS 201 was closely monitored and supported by TSA. Likewise, the development of the TWIC Prototype system was closely monitored by a number of those authoring FIPS 201. As a result, the majority of the components of the TWIC system were designed and implemented in alignment with FIPS 201.

In fact, there were many strategic reasons for which implementing officials created a TWIC process to be closely aligned with the PIV standards. Some of these include:

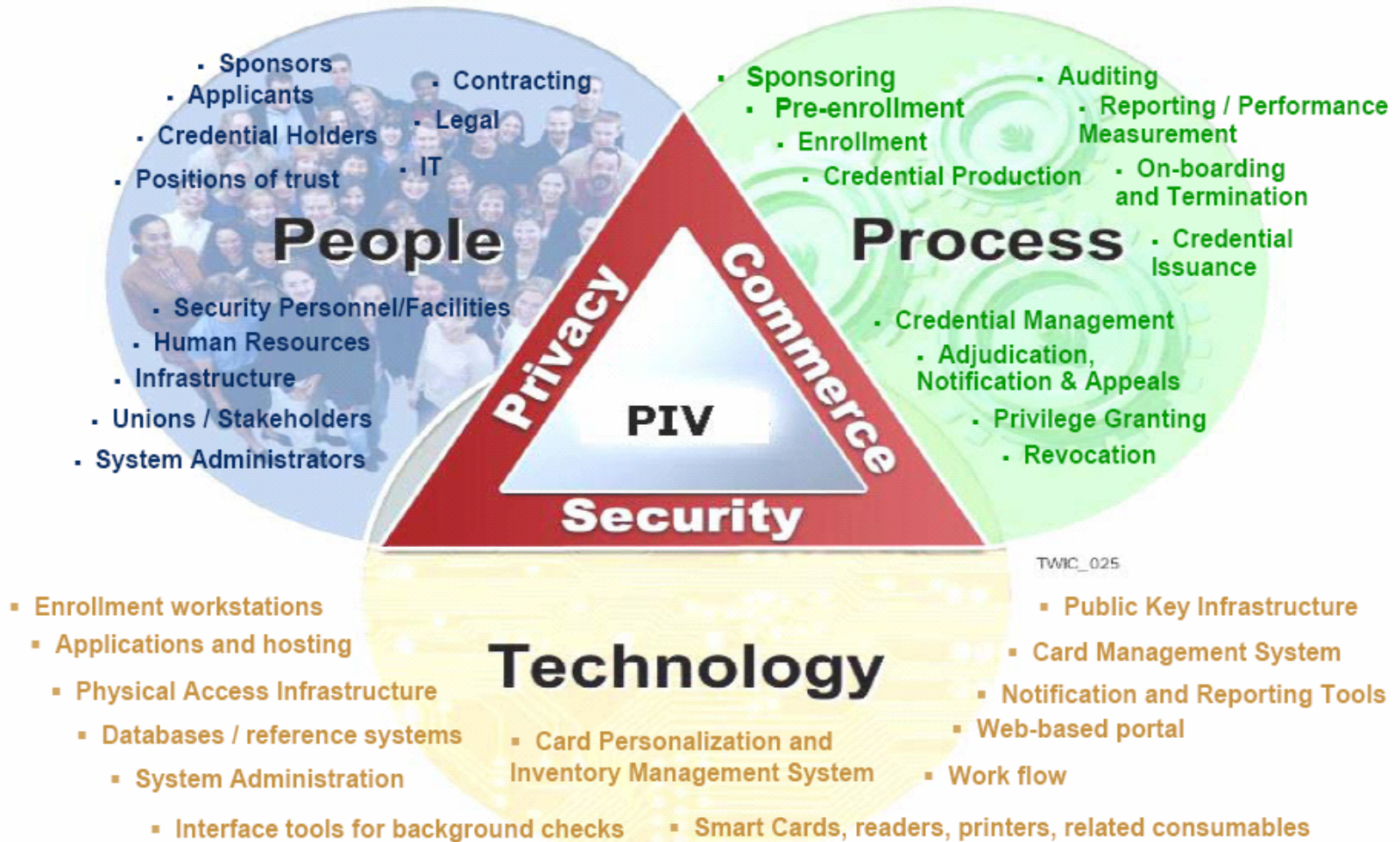
- Demonstrate the functionality of PIV, providing a template and lessons learned for other government agencies;
- Secure critical facilities using the same secure process as the Federal government;
- Cutting edge technology and process;
- Interoperability during a disaster.

- Procedural alignment with PIV I – No single person involved in the TWIC lifecycle can issue, revoke, or produce a TWIC.
- Pre-enrollment Interfaces – FIPS 201 compliant solutions must deal with interfaces to legacy systems as part of the formation of a full identification record. TWIC standardizes this behavior in its legacy conversion import functions (Extensions of the pre-enrollment/sponsorship processes)
- Separation of access and identity – FIPS 201 makes identity proofing the first part of the process; access privileges are granted only once an identity has been validated and associated with a strong credential through a reference biometric. TWIC takes the same approach.



Managing the Project

PIV goes beyond just Technology.



Many items in implementing these systems are long lead items and must be addressed in planning; these include:

- Card topology
- Card data model
- Public Key Infrastructure
- Biometric infrastructure
- Hosting set-up, configuration and testing
- Training and certification of key users
- Security assessments
- Privacy assessments
- Help desk
- Communications / Awareness
- FIPS 201 Process Validation
- FIPS 201 Product Validation
- Legacy System Integration
- Automation
- Standard Operating Procedures
- Adjudication
- Application testing and fielding
- Card Personalization



PIV Business Practices

Practices are groups of Business Processes that are governed by overarching policies; these processes provide the foundation for Standard Operating Procedures and should govern the technical requirements and supporting implementation

Credentialing Practices

- Sponsoring
- Identity Proofing
- Identity Vetting
- Credential Issuance
- Revocation of Credential


Integration of physical and logical access to common business model

- Directories
- User Provisioning
- Privilege Granting

Other Practices

Business issues:


- **Directory and Group structure: e.g., single forest, multiple forests, etc.**
- **User Provisioning**
- **Access control conditions: e.g., Times of Day (only permitted to access areas specific times of day, not on weekends, not after hours), Permission issues**
- **Distributed applications: requires that card status, link between card and individual and issuer / data should be verified**

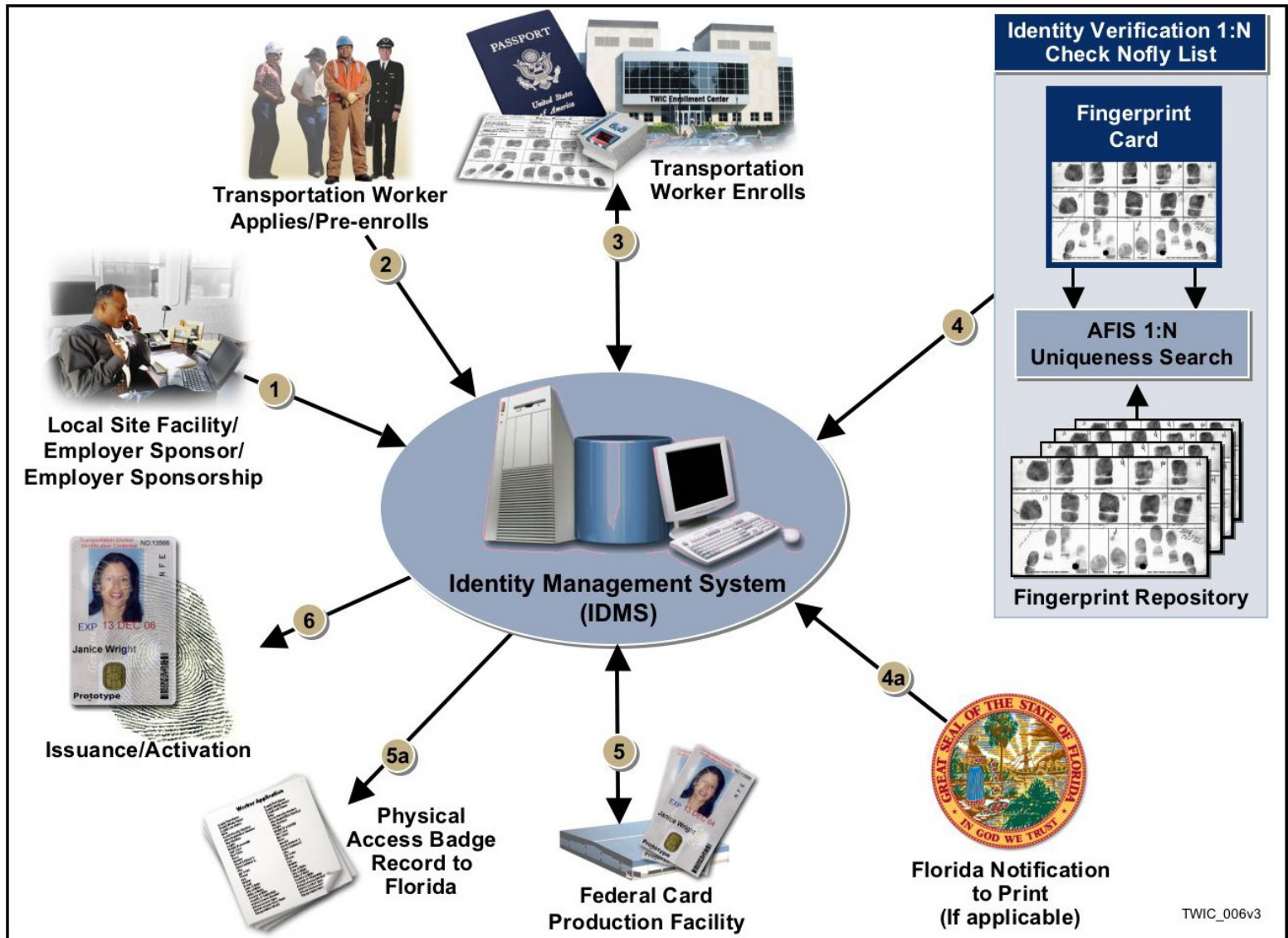
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- A decorative vertical strip on the left side of the slide, showing a close-up of several vintage-style compasses and a map, with a gold-colored curved border separating it from the main content area.
- **Privacy Protection at every step**
 - **Using Performance Metrics to measure system and performance; important to align metrics with program goals**
 - **Stakeholder involvement (e.g., communication planning)**
 - **Re-Use of existing systems**



Case Study: TWIC Business Practices

End-to-end credentialing with physical and logical access

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- A decorative vertical strip on the left side of the slide, showing a close-up of several vintage-style compasses and maps, suggesting navigation and direction.
- End-to-End Credentialing, Identity Proofing, and Identity Vetting
 - Standards-based – Maximum compliance with HSPD 12 before specifications finalized
 - Strong Supporting Elements
 - User Guides for every subsystem
 - Standardized and well-documented standard operating procedures
 - Trained and certified Trusted Agents issuing credentials



TWIC_006v3



Summary

Managing the project with an initial focus on people and process

Lesson: Developing the TWIC system on the bleeding edge of FIPS provided the foundation for a standardized credentialing system and offered the following lessons:

- Credentialing practices must be founded firmly in PIV processes
- Integration of physical and logical access to common business model, including Directories, User Provisioning, and Privilege Granting promote interoperability
- Interactive design sessions are key to a successful system development and implementation
- Business process and policy are intimately inter-related to technical functionality



Benefits:

- Well founded processes and policies will drive technology, preventing technologies from driving poor business processes.
- Awareness of policies and procedures drives customer satisfaction and efficiency



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