

Mobile Derived Credentials for Assured Identity within DoD

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- DoD Vision for Assured Identity
- Security Concerns and Mitigations for Mobile Computing
- Derived PIV Credentials for "Assured Identity"
- Wrap-Up

DoD Vision for Assured Identity (I

- DoD has issued over 2.8M Common Access Cards (CACs) since 2001; however, the CAC:
 - Is not practical in tactical/constrained environments
 - Is cumbersome to use with mobile devices
 - Does not enable secure interoperability with mission partners
- FedForum 2016 (Jun'16) DoD CIO Terry Halvorsen stated:
 - CAC lacks agility; will be phased out over next 2 years
 - CAC will not be used for access to information systems
 - Continue PKI and Multi-factor authentication using
 - o Biometrics
 - o Behavior-based techniques
 - o Personal data

DoD Vision for Assured Identity (II

- Aug 2016 DoD IT & Cybersecurity Roadmap released
 - 2-year plan to eliminate CAC from DoD information systems
 - Deploy authentication infrastructure to dynamically control authorized user access
 - Integrate commercial mobile IT capabilities
- April 2016 DOD Mobility Strategy Kim Rice, PM, Mobility PMO
 - Enable Personnel to securely work in <u>any location</u>, over <u>any</u> <u>device</u> across <u>any network</u>
 - Allow use of Various Devices (laptop, smartphone, tablet ...)
 - Promote availability of applications developed specifically for small, wireless computing devices

Security Challenges with Mobile Devices

- Small form factor makes it easy to lose, misplace
- Device passwords seldom enabled
- Multiple channels of attack and access
 - Poorly secured communication channels (e.g. WiFi)
- Complexity and proprietary nature of Mobile OS
 - Multiplicity of Mobile OS versions in the field
 - Patches and updates implemented sporadically
- Plethora of mobile apps
 - Ease of quick download and use of malware
 - Difficulty of source verification and integrity checks
- Ease of unauthorized OS modification (e.g. "jailbreak")

* Reference: 2012 GAO Report "Better Implementation of Controls for Mobile Devices Should Be Encouraged"

Mobile Device Attack Paths

- Attacker gains physical control of device
- User visits malicious website
- User download Apps from web (other than from reputable source)
- Attacker eavesdrops on unencrypted communications from device





Securing Mobile Devices – User Controls

- Maintain physical control of device
- Enable user authentication to device
- Use 2-factor to protect sensitive transactions
- Limit use of insecure communication channels
- Download Apps from reputable sources only
- Install security software firewall, anti-malware
- Install security updates promptly
- Enable remote wipe of data



* Reference: 2012 GAO Report "Better Implementation of Controls for Mobile Devices Should Be Encouraged"



Securing Mobile Devices - Agency Controls

Establish / Implement Mobile Device Security Program

- Security Policy
- User Training
- Deployment Plan

Implement layered security for mobile device

- Authentication to device
- Cryptographic protection of data and transactions
- User training and awareness of security risks
- Implement Mobile Device Management (MDM) solution – Server and Client App(s)
 - Run in the background
 - Run in "sandboxed" environment
 - Manage the security configuration of device
 - Implement 2-factor techniques
 - Encrypt stored data

What are Derived PIV Credentials?

- Specified in NIST Special Publication 800-157
 - Final version published December 2014
- A security token, implemented and deployed directly on a mobile device (such as smart phone or tablet)
- Issued to holder of a valid PIV Card
 - Trust <u>derived</u> from authenticated possession of PIV Card
 - Identity proofing and vetting not necessary
- Set of PKI credentials similar to those on PIV Card
 - PIV Authentication (for identity authentication)
 - PIV Signature (for digital signature)
 - PIV Key Management (for encryption)

low are Derived Credentials Used?



Derived PIV Credential Implementation

- Where Derived Credentials are stored/used in Mobile Device:
 - Removable (non-embedded) Hardware Crypto Token (LOA-4)
 - o Secure Digital (SD) Card
 - o Universal Integrated Circuit Card (UICC)
 - o Universal Serial Bus (USB) Token
 - Embedded Crypto Token
 - **o Hardware implementation (LOA-4)**
 - o Software Implementation (LOA-3)
- Who can issue

- Any Agency that issues PIV Card
- Other Agency

Derived PIV Credentials - Life Cycle (I)

Initial Issuance

- Subscriber proves possession/control of valid PIV card
- Issuer checks that PIV Card is not revoked
- Derived PIV credentials issued to mobile device
 - LOA-3 may be issued through remote session(s)
 - LOA-4 must be issued in person; biometric authentication reqd.
- Multiple Derived Credentials may be issued to same PIV Cardholder

 Derived Credential Maintenance (Rekey, Revoke, Reissue)

- Can be done remotely or in-person
- Derived PIV credentials usable even if PIV Card is lost / revoked

Derived PIV Credentials - Life Cycle (II)

Termination

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- When Derived PIV credentials no longer needed
- When PIV Card is terminated

Linkage with PIV Card to be maintained

- Active and periodic checks with PIV Card Issuer for termination/change
- Linkage updated when Subscriber gets new PIV Card



Assured Identity with Derived Credentials

- Enables initialization of mobile devices for secure use by Federal mobile worker
 - Agency-issued device
 - Personal device (BYOD)

Challenges

- Policy with regard to Derived Credential Issuance/Mgmt
- Secure Remote enrollment and provisioning
- Maintaining active link to underlying PIV Card
 - **o** Update/Terminate in lock step with PIV Card
- Use in contactless environments (laptop, physical access point)
- Use with Mobile Device native apps



Summary

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- Secure Mobile computing a core part of future DoD IT
- Mobile security challenges need to be addressed
- Derived Credentials offer strong foundation for assured identity
- Multiple use cases to leverage Derived Credentials

Questions / Comments ?



Contact & Company Information

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About Electrosoft

- We deliver a diversified set of technology-based solutions and services with a deep focus on cybersecurity
- We <u>co-authored over a dozen NIST security publications!</u>
- Major Customers: DoD, GSA, Treasury, VA, DHS
- Founded in 2001; Headquartered in Reston, Virginia
- Socio-economic Certifications: 8(a), SDB, EDWOSB
- ISO 9001:2008 registered; CMMI Level 2 assessed
- Website: <u>http://www.electrosoft-inc.com</u>

What Makes Us Different?

- Cybersecurity is in our DNA! We inject a cybersecurity risk management/compliance dimension to every effort we undertake
- Our Core Values guide our every action! Our six core values of <u>Integrity</u>, <u>Customer Service</u>, <u>Excellence</u>, <u>Teamwork</u>, <u>Accountability</u> and <u>Respect</u> are evident through our attitude and our work