

# 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 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

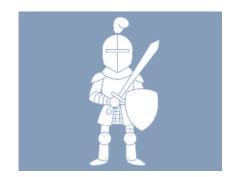
- Attacker gains physical control of device
- User visits malicious website
- User download Apps from web (other than from reputable source)
- Attacker eavesdrops on unencrypted communications from device





# 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



<sup>\*</sup> 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



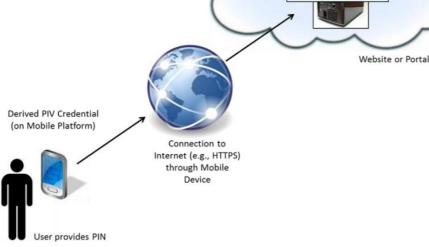
#### What are Derived PIV Credentials?

- 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)



### How are Derived Credentials Used?

- With secure Apps on mobile device
  - Secure Browsing with 2-factor authentication
  - Secure email send and receive (encrypt/sign)
  - IPSEC-based VPN tunnels to agency network
  - Strong encryption of sensitive data on device
  - Sign and verify signature on digital document



- Currently, not for use with separate platform (e.g., laptop)
  - Contactless connection to platform not supported

#### 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
    - Universal Integrated Circuit Card (UICC)
    - o Universal Serial Bus (USB) Token
  - Embedded Crypto Token
    - Hardware implementation (LOA-4)
    - 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

- 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
  - 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 ?



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- About Electrosoft
  - We deliver a diversified set of technology-based solutions and services with a deep focus on cybersecurity
  - We co-authored over a dozen NIST security publications!
  - 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: <a href="http://www.electrosoft-inc.com">http://www.electrosoft-inc.com</a>
- 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

