

DMDC CAC/PKI NFC with OPACITY



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Background

Challenges:

- DoD Component - desire to improve usability of PKI on emerging mobile computing environments
 - Dislike of smart card sleds and dongles (due to form factor challenges and bulkiness)



Activity:

- DMDC is working within the Department's identity management community to examine ways to improve the user experience by conducting several proof of concepts



Tentative Game Plan

1. Discovery: DISA and DMDC frame out a few proof of concepts (POCs) that can be accomplished in between Summer 2012 and 2013— test the “art of the possible”.
2. Conduct POCs – Early to mid- 2014
3. Document and share findings
4. Select 2-3 most viable solutions and rundown unknown risk through NSA security assessment
5. Outline implementation challenges, risk, and cost impacts
6. Facilitate discussion on subject and potential DoD-wide solution(s) with DoD Identity Council (IdC) and CIO Executive Board (EB)



Mobility & NFC





Why Pursue NFC with CAC?





- Just place the card on the back of the phone!
- Leverage the user's dual-interface card
- No reader required, with differences based on mobile device
- No new derived credential to procure and manage
- Works with majority of devices
 - ❖ Nine out of the top ten smartphone manufacturers have released Near Field Communications (NFC) enabled handsets
- Other business needs within DoD to enable secure contactless transactions with CAC
 - ❖ Transit
 - ❖ E-purse





Status Proof of Concept (Part 1)

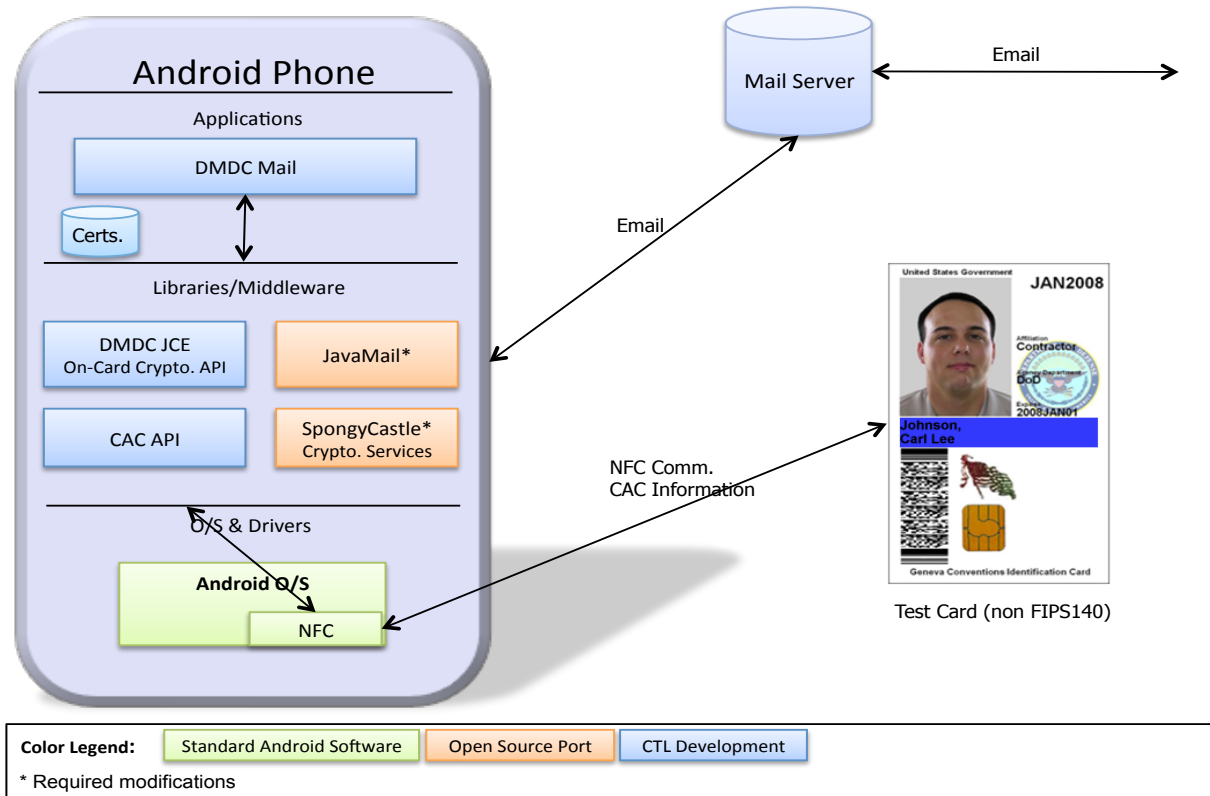


Descriptions	Status
NFC Enabled devices in US	
Communicate between NFC devices with smart card	
Extract CHUID via contactless	
Sign/encrypt e-mail via contactless	



POC (Part 1) Implementation

NFC POC Architecture





Lessons Learned: Challenges

- Timing between card and mobile device is a problem
 - Android OS needs to provide more time for transactions to complete
 - Current FIPS 140-2 algorithm self-check implementations on smart cards needs to improve (must be faster)
- Need to secure the communication channel between card and device via ANSI 504 Opacity
- Need standard PKCS#11 or Microsoft mini driver implemented on device at OS level

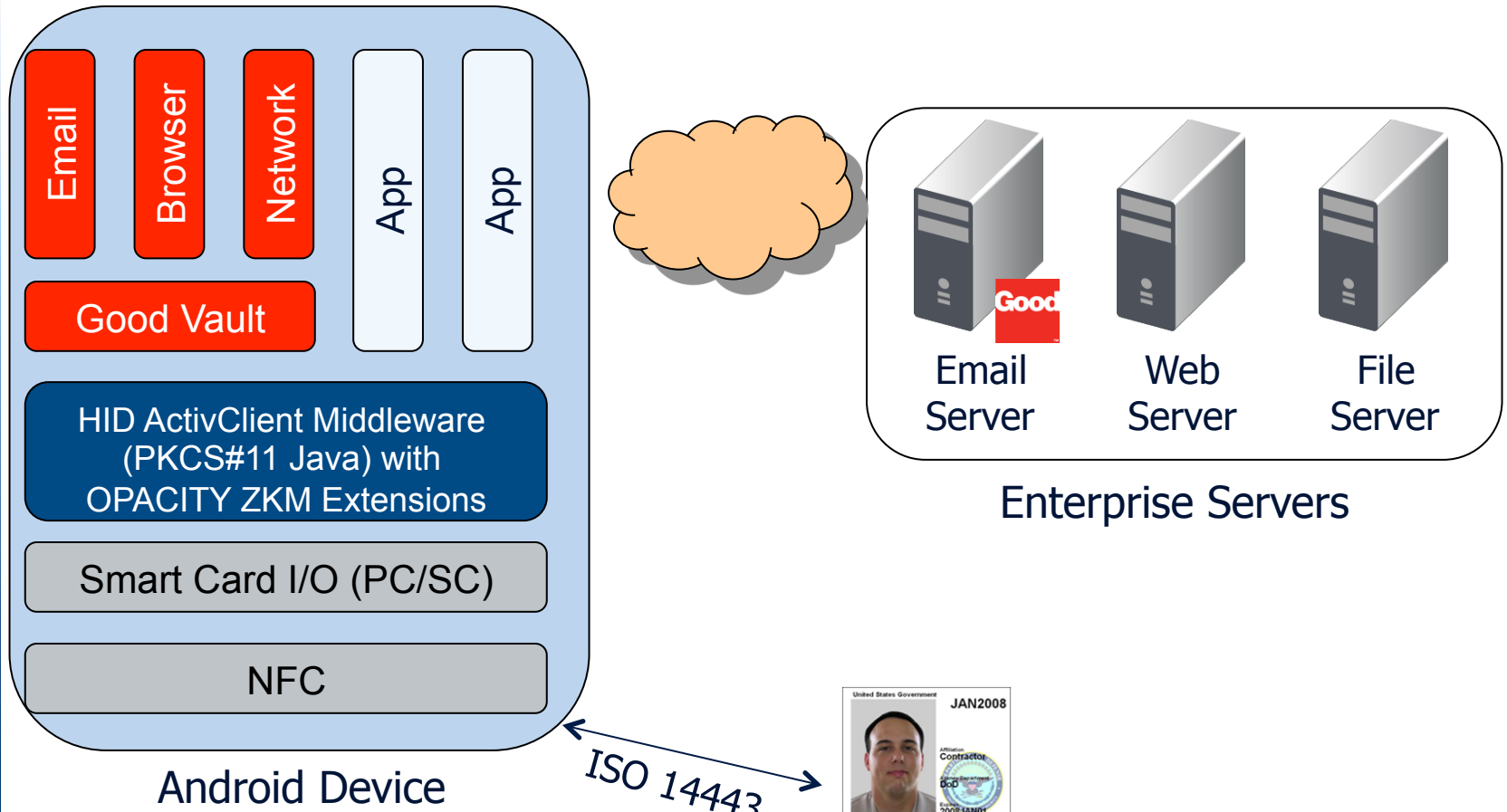


Proof of Concept (Part 2)

- Test mobile environment with test e-mail accounts with JITC X509 test Certs.
- Use Samsung S3 mobile devices
- Use commercial SMIME client
- Secure communications between the phone and smart card via ANSI 504 Opacity ZKM capabilities
- Very near



POC (Part 2) Implementation





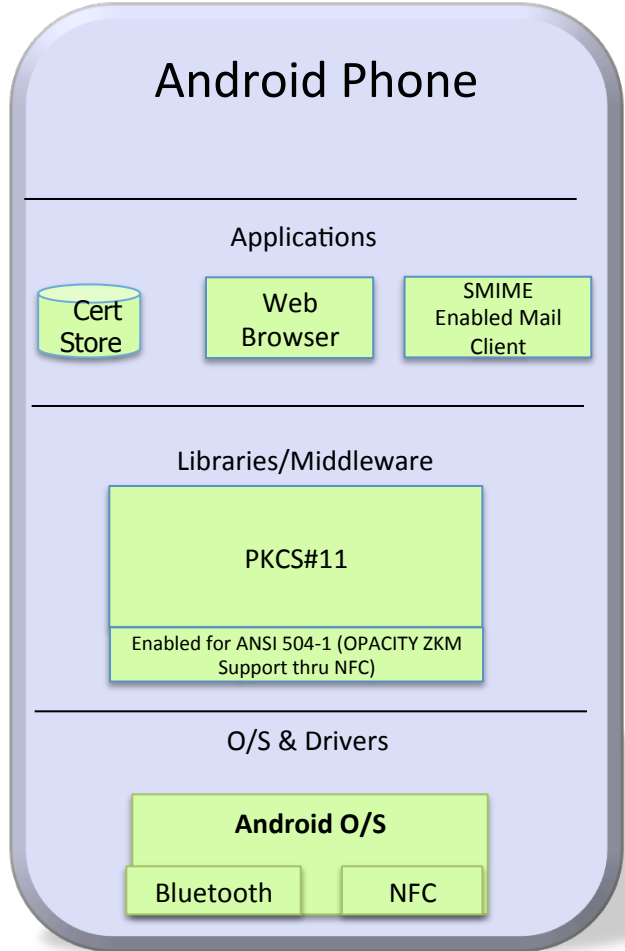
DoD's Vision

- Smart Card Side:
 - CAC implementing draft FIPS 140-3 or modified FIPS 140-2 sequences for selective cryptographic algorithm self-checks
 - CAC enabled to support PKI function over contactless interfaces
 - CAC containing secure contactless capabilities (i.e., ANSI 504-1, Pilot OPACITY ZKM implementation and ANSI 504-2 for full rollout)
 - Information on implementation/standard is posted on Smart Card Alliance website at http://www.smartcardalliance.org/resources/pdf/OPACITY_Overview%203.8.pdf
- Mobile Device (hardware):
 - Support for NFC
 - Support for NFC implementing ISO 7816 PPS like functions or improved timing
- Mobile Device (software)
 - Out of the box SMIME enabled mail client
 - Out of the box PKI enable web browser
 - Native OS certificate management store
 - Native OS implementation of ANSI 504-1 OPACITY ZKM enabled PKCS #11 module or mini driver



NFC and Smart Card Architecture

(Mobile Device Mfg./Android—Future view from DoD Perspective)



ANSI 504-1 (OPACITY ZKM)



Color Legend:

Mobile device mfg./Android



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