KNOWLEDGE BASED AUTHENTICATION SYMPOSIUM

NIST
Gaithersburg, Md.
February 9, 2004

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February 9, 2004

Information Source Metrics: Introduction

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PRESENTERS:

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Information Source Metrics: Introduction

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TWELVE QUESTIONS

1. **What are the roles and relationships among service providers in KBA?**

2. **How is data/information quality measured/assured?**

3. **How do multiple sources of information affect the assurance/metrics?**

4. **How is the privacy of information protected and assured?**

5. **How is data updated and kept current?**

6. **What are the interdependencies of data and how does that affect metrics**?

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TWELVE QUESTIONS CONTINUED

7. What categories of sources are available? (ex: financial, government, health..)

8. Do the categories of sources or types of information affect metrics?

9. How many sources are needed from each category?

10. How important is the freshness of information?

11. How is accuracy of data sources measured?

12. What are the key factors that affect metrics?

KNOWLEDGE BASED AUTHENTICATION: WHAT IS IT?

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- Use of information to determine the identity of a person, hence reference to “Information-based Identity Authentication.”

- System for determining the identity of a person by comparing information provided by the person with information that exists about the person, through the application of scoring models and algorithms.

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- Used for last 10 years;
- Origins in credit granting industry in attempt to prevent identity theft and fraud;
- Expanded into debt collection, cellular application, e-commerce transactions, and other risk management areas;
- Financial institutions have used it for Section 326 PATRIOT Act compliance;
- USG has used it for homeland security purposes;
- Governments and industry have used it for critical infrastructure protection
- Other important uses: passport and driver's license issuance, apartment rental, obtaining employment, or whenever identity assurance or trust is important.

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1. Used as part of the Enrollment Phase

2. NIST refers to this as Identity Proofing and Registration

3. Helps prevent “targeted” and “untargeted” attacks

4. Assists in detecting:

- Impersonation: Masquerading as real individual
- Fictitious Subscriber: Assumption of the identity of a fictitious person
- Rogue Infrastructure Component: A Credential Service Provider (CSP) or Registration Authority (RA) uses their trusted position to create or obtain credentials

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QUESTIONS?