

Evolution of the DoD CAC Program

Prepared for

NIST

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Background

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MEMO FROM:

Dr. John Hamre (Deputy Secretary of Defense)

Create a Common Access Card!

Requirements for Convergence of Three Separate Initiatives

Smart Card

- Pilot Studies
- •Business Process
- **Re-engineering**
- •No \$

E-Business

- •Non-repudiation for digital
- signatures

PKI

•Hardware token

Common Access Card (CAC)



CAC Attributes

- Barcode
 - Code 39 barcode
 - Two-dimensional PDF 417 barcode
- Magnetic stripe
- Integrated Circuit Chip (ICC)
- Digital photograph

Current Status

Card Issuance

- Over 2.83 M cards issued
- Issuing between 10-14,000 cards per day
- 1,500 issuance workstations issuing in 15+ countries worldwide
- 150,000 + workstations with logical access/log-on

Next Generation Testing

- 64K chip
- Contactless technologies (14443)
- Biometrics

Its Evolution not Revolution...



Application Strategy

Data Centric - focus of pilots



- Eliminates issue data synchronization
- Reduces rush to and expense of higher capacity cards
- Mitigates warfighter concerns over data availability to captor
- Mitigates card holders' concerns over privacy
- Must balance with communications availability

Focus on User Assistance

- <u>CAC PIN Reset (CPR)</u> Army/DMDC developed application
- User Maintenance Portal (UMP)/Post Issuance
 Portal (PIP) Web-centric approach to adding applications to the CAC
- Contractor Verification System (CVS) Improved identity management for contractors
- Integration Logistics Portal (ILP) Automated tool for inventory and logistic management of CAC cardstock
- Developers Kits

Moves card maintenance as close to user's desktops as possible



Two Components of DoD Identity Management

(Defense Cross-credential Identification System (DCIS) Proof of Concept)

DoD National Visitors Center

Authenticate
DoD ID Credential holders
at DoD bases and facilities
for physical access

DoD Cross-Credentialing

Authenticate

Federated Commercial and government ID Credentials
Holders within DoD and DoD ID Credentials holders at federated facilities and facilities

Features:

- Secure Web-based access within DoD and between Partners
- Signed delivery of authentication data including biometrics
- Trust server can be scaled to add federated partners quickly

Standards based using signed XML

Future Enhancements/Testing

- Central issuance
- RAPIDS ATM
- Applet changes (Access Control)
- 64K
- Contactless
- Biometrics



Applications

- PKI authentication, encryption, digital signatures
- Defense Travel System (DTS)
- Voting Over the Internet (VOI)
- Reserve training
 - Attendance
 - Backend to pay
- Manifesting
- Dining facilities
 - * More applications being developed/tested

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As DoD Identity Management Systems Advance, so Must...



Interoperability/Standards

- GSC-IS is a <u>BIG</u> step for contact/contactless smart cards
- Movement to ISO would be a GIANT step
- Next we need to move the biometrics industry in the same direction



Supporting Infrastructure Vendors Need to Join the March Towards Interoperability

- Operating systems vendors
- Reader industry
 - Contact
 - Contactless
- PDAs
- Point of sale (POS) terminals
- Computer vendors
- Others



Why is This Important?

- Can reduce our costs
- Designs can increase market volume
- Identity management is a critical function
- Technology can make it happen
- Standards/interoperability make all of this affordable

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Standards Based

A common policy on identity proofing, interoperability requirements and technology standards for physical/logical access needs to be defined

- Will this credential be able to be read outside of your facility, campus, building, room?
- Should you care?
- Multiple identity credentials vs. one identity credential
- Improve security

Affordability/Widespread Implementations



Questions?

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