



The Government Smart Card Interoperability Specification



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History

- GSA Smart Access Common ID Card contract May 2000
- Post-award Interoperability Committee
- GSC-IS v1.0 August 2000
- Government Smart Card Interagency Advisory Board, Standards TWG
- GSC-IS v2.0 NIST Special Pub Q3-02

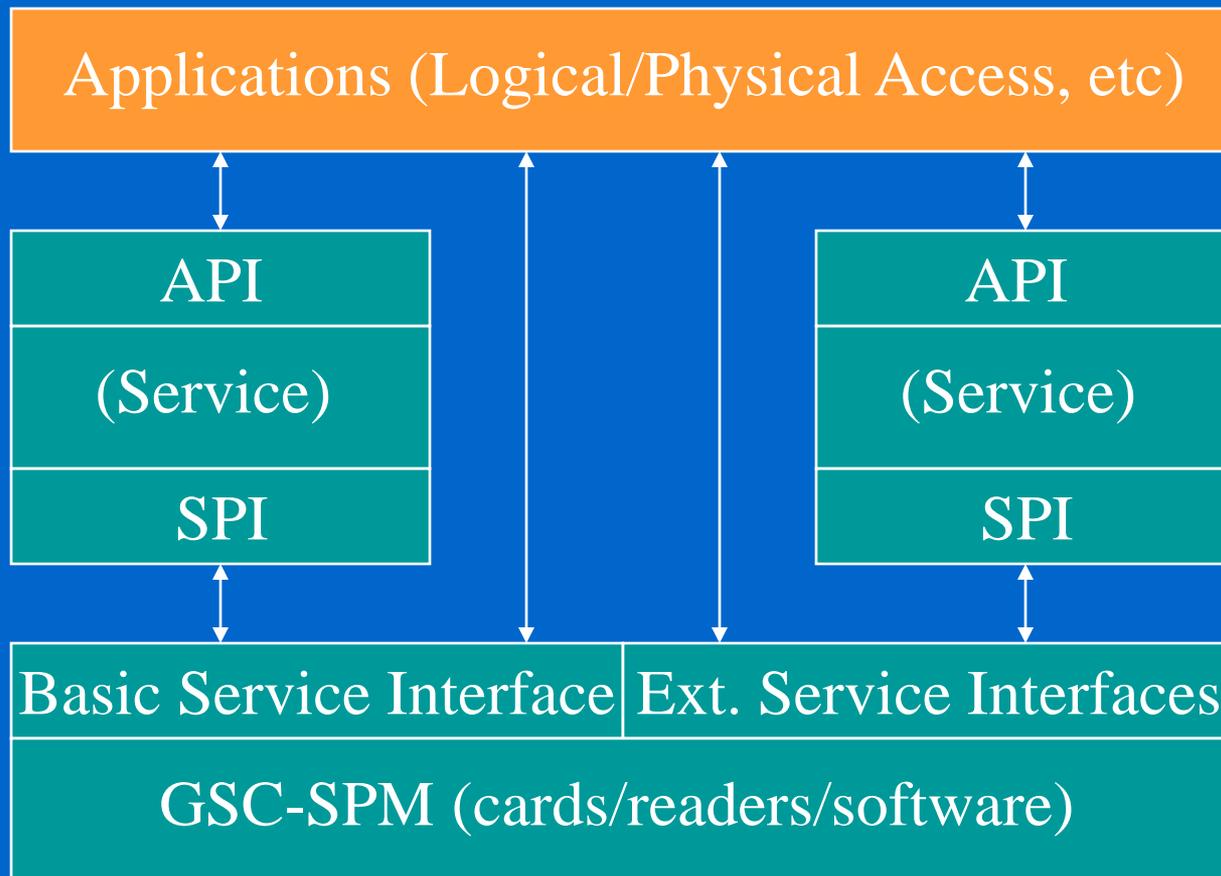


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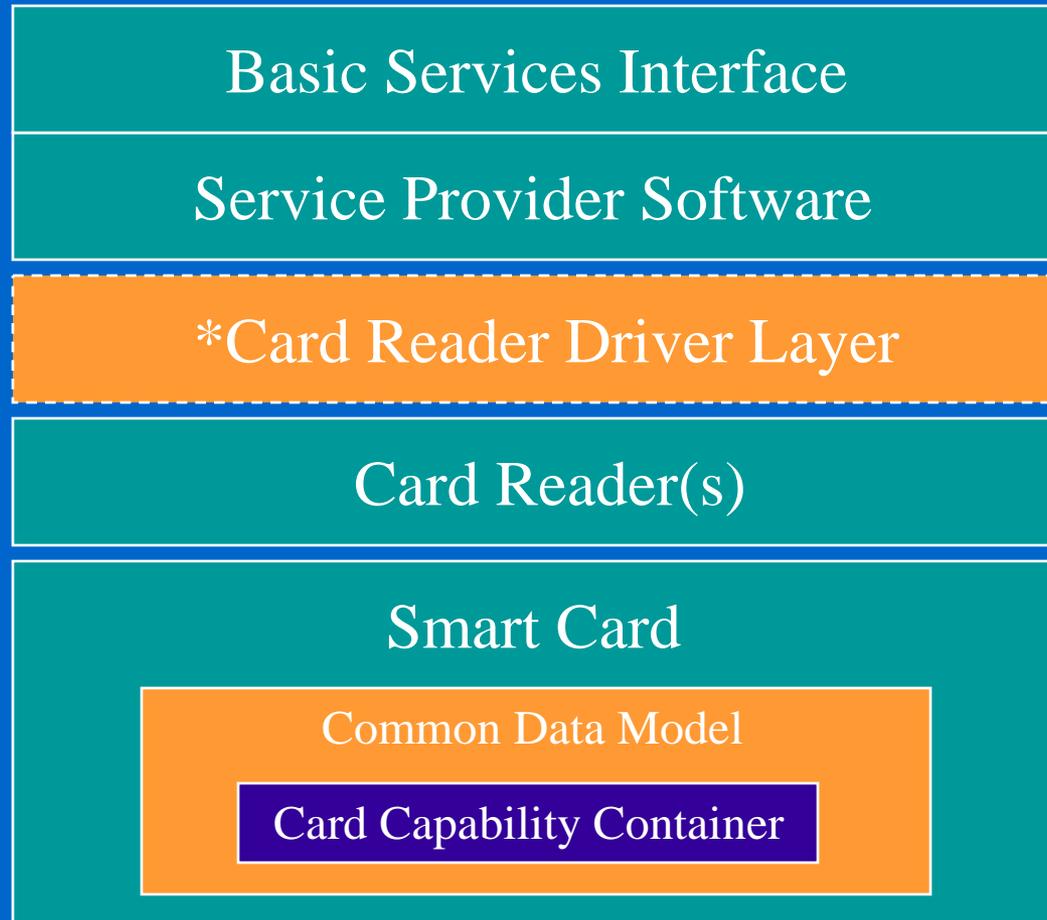
GSC-IS Objectives

- Generic card service provider model
- Common high level card service interface
- APDU independence
- Extensible
- Compatible with other models

GSC Architectural Model



GSC Service Provider Module



Constraints

- The BSI is:
 - Interoperable
 - NOT operational
 - APDU set differences preclude interoperability of some essential operational functions
 - All GSC-IS implementations will require XSIs
- A card reader driver layer is not defined

APDU Independence

- Possible approaches:
 - Standardize on one APDU set (compatibility?)
 - Software drivers for all APDU sets (maintenance?)
- Card Capabilities Container
 - A “hybrid” approach

Card Capabilities Container

- Carried on each card
- Defines how a card's APDU set differs from the GSC-IS Virtual Card Edge Interface(VCEI)
- Formal grammar
- Size depends on number of differences
- Low overhead: < 100 bytes

Communications Sequence

- SPS reads a card's CCC
- A CCC parser uses the CCC to map APDUs
- Card specific APDU set is mapped to the VCEI
- SPS also links BSI methods to the VCEI
- Card reader driver layer = raw APDU transport

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Data Models

- Original “J.8” model from GSC-IS v1.0
- DoD Common Access Card model
- Mandatory set of core elements:
 - 3 containers
 - 7 data elements

GSC-IS Conformance

- Card level:
 - Mandatory core data elements
 - CCC
- Middleware:
 - BSI
 - VCEI

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The Future

- Implementation guidance
- Reference implementations
- Developer's toolkits/workshops
- Collaborations
- Standardization
- Security and conformance testing