National Science and Technology Council
Task Force on Identity Management

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Task Force Compositiion

► Six month effort (January 1 – July 2)

► Co-chairs

  ► Duane Blackburn (OSTP)

  ► Judy Spencer (GSA)

  ► Jim Dray (NIST)

► Working groups

  ► Drafting team

  ► Data Collection and Analysis

  ► Digital Identity

  ► Grid

  ► Privacy and Legal

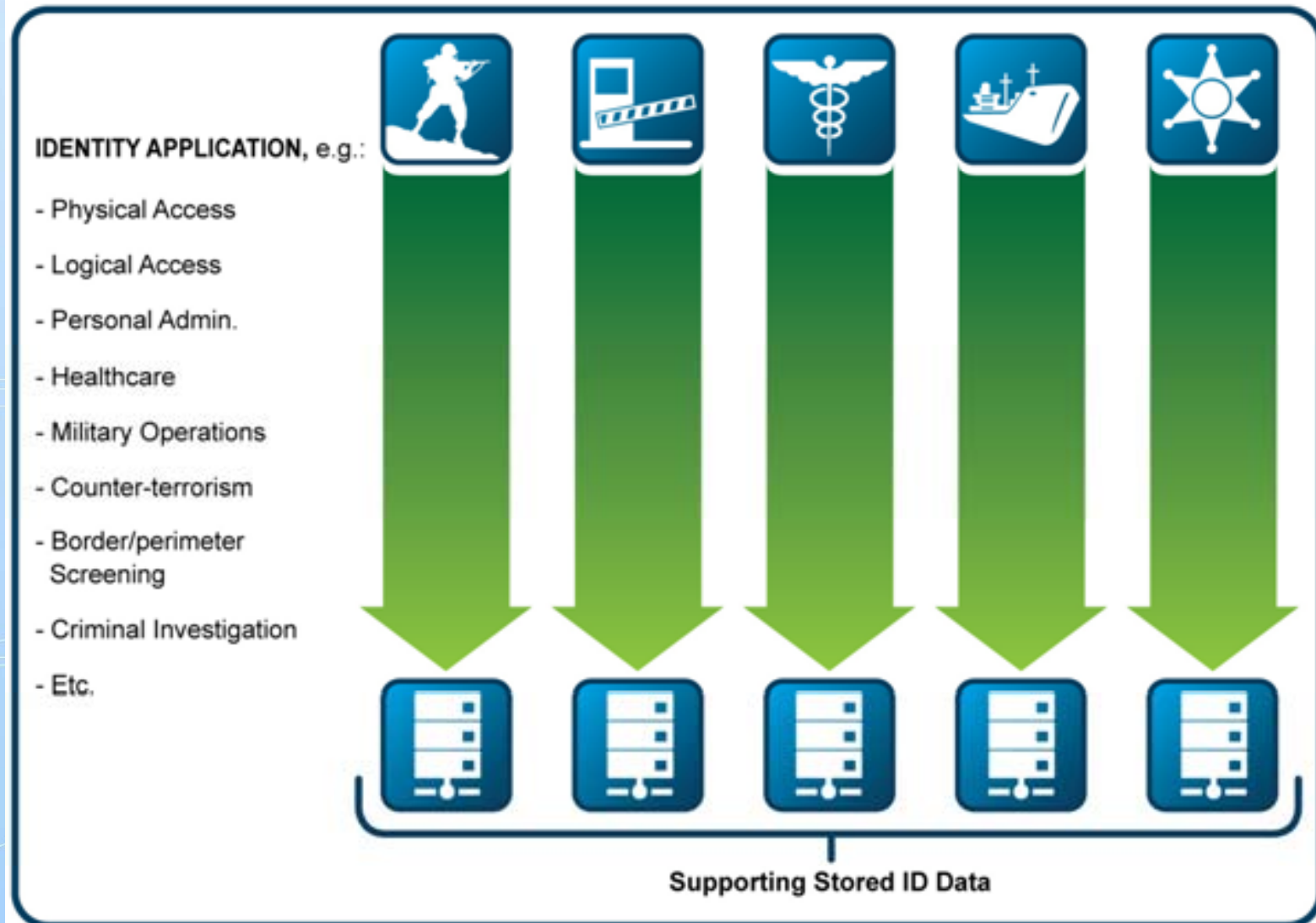► Participating agencies included DHS, DOD, DOS, DOJ, HHS, SSA, FTC, DOC, GSA, EOP, NSF, ODNI, NASA, FAA, VA, OMB
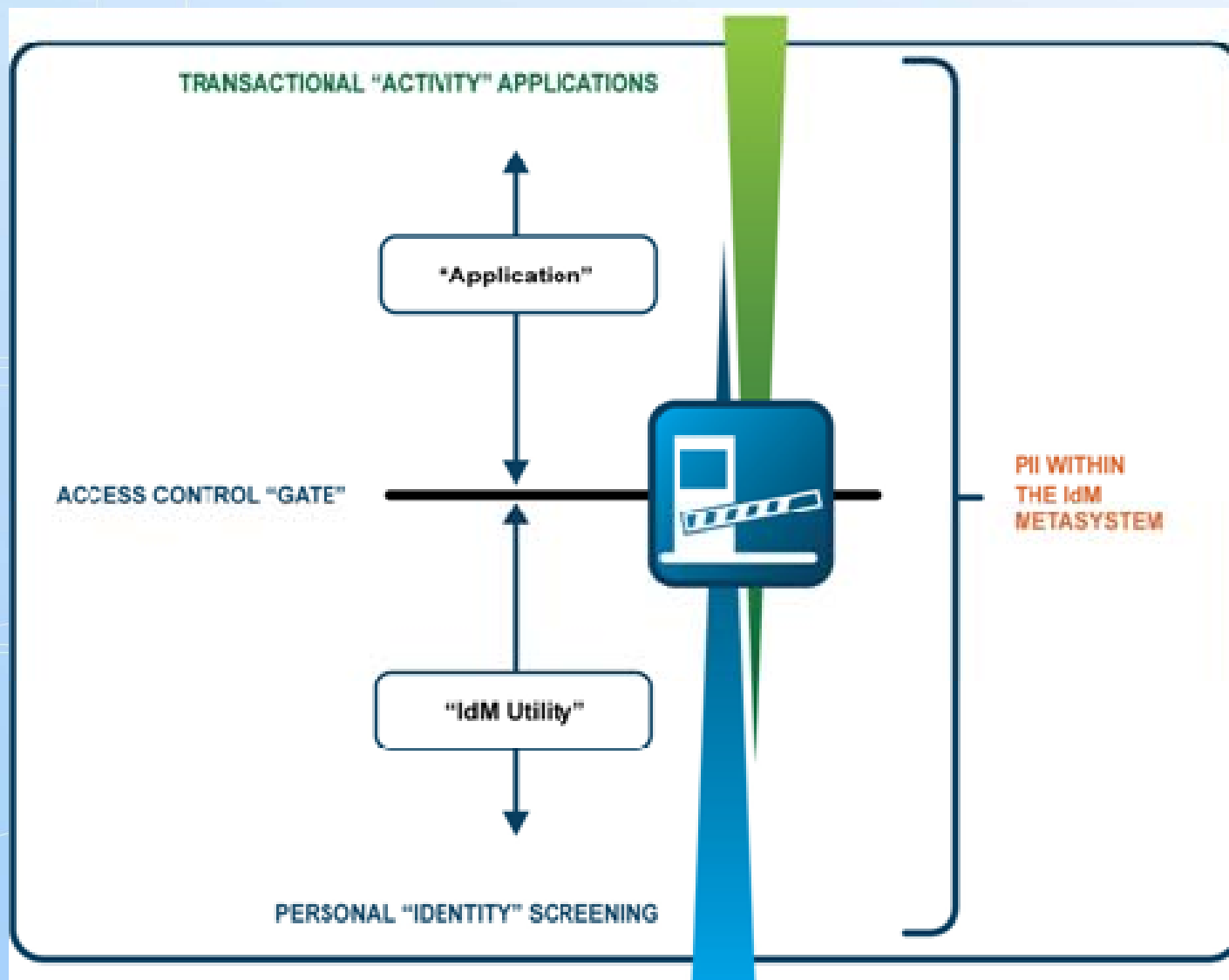
CIO Council Data Call

► First-order understanding of the IdM landscape

► Final Report Appendix G

► 18 responses covering 191 agencies/bureaus, 3400 individual systems

► The most common forms of information being collected for IdM are login alias, PIN/password, legal name, date of birth and social security number

► Few systems (~15%) or programs collect or use biometric-related data (e.g., fingerprints, iris or facial imaging) or use security questions or tokens
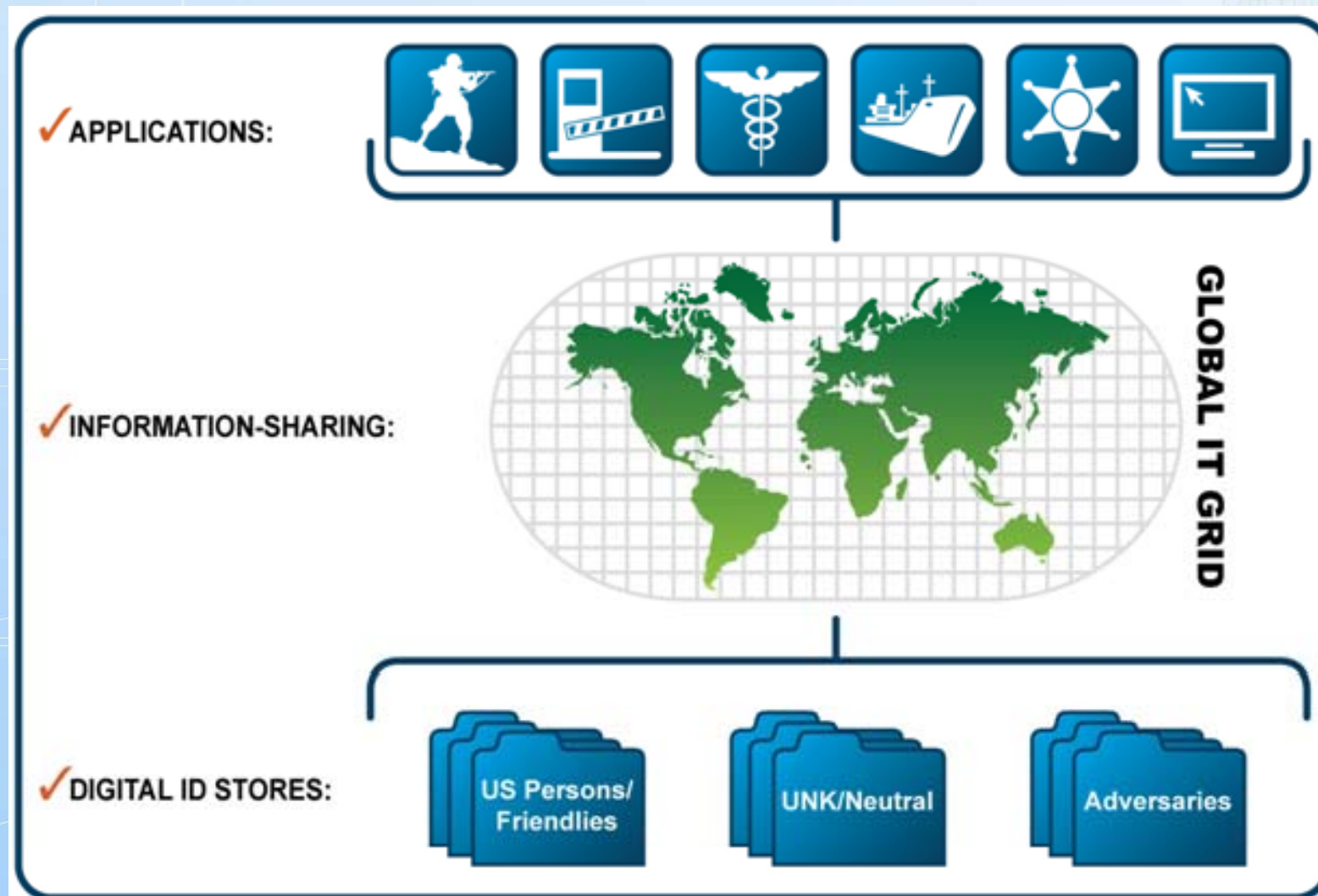
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Current Landscape

IDENTITY APPLICATION, e.g.:

- Physical Access

- Logical Access

- Personal Admin.

- Healthcare

- Military Operations

- Counter-terrorism

- Border/perimeter Screening

- Criminal Investigation

- Etc.

Supporting Stored ID Data

Continuum of PII

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Future State Vision

Key Aspects of the NSTC IdM TF Report

► IdM is comprised of three elements: ID applications; Global telecommunications grid; Digital ID repositories of all kinds

► Within these, the latter two comprise the "IT Utility"

► Two gross processes of Screening and Access Controls coexist within the USG.

► Public messaging and social acceptance have sometimes been seen as sidebar issues in the USG's approach to IdM, with resultant negative consequences.

► PII may be segregated between application-specific data held inside applications, and that used to establish authentication of basic digital ID's.

► USG missions include extensive engagement with other jurisdictions of government, international partners, and the public. This underlines not only the criticality of treatment of PII, but also the need for federal processes to be attuned to commercial and emergent international IdM approaches, standards and systems.

Key recommendations

► **12 prioritized R&D recommendations**

   ► Rationale: Tech base supporting IdM decomposed, with investments (hopefully) leading to process improvements proposed in each major area

► **Complete the basic as-built research, in full detail**

   ► Applications, processes, etc

► **Conduct gap analysis**, and from that, detailed **strategy**

► **Architectural framework…**

   ► Singular, comprehensive, interoperable

   ► Standards-based

   ► Privacy-centric

   ► Security-conscious

► **Advance the Global Grid agenda**

   ► Next-generation network(s)

   ► Engage internationally

► **Governance…**

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TF Report Available online

► www.ostp.gov/nstc

► www.biometrics.gov