

PK-Enabling Mobile Devices with DoD PKI Credentials

DoD PKE 20-22 April 2016



Overarching Goals

- Establish trust in device certificates used by the provisioning server to encrypt configuration data bound for a device
- Demonstrate possession and usage of existing smart card-based credentials
- Enable use of system APIs to exercise cryptographic keys without proliferation of certificates
- Decouple key management from device management



Solution Fundamentals

- Integrate into new DoD PKI enclave
- Source code available for review by the government
- Support centralized key generation
- Support distributed key generation
- Support use of recovered decryption keys
- Authenticate and authorize all parties involved in provisioning, i.e., devices, people, services
- Use NIST approved cryptographic algorithms and key sizes
- Support NIAP-validated or in-evaluation devices



Solution Fundamentals (continued)

- Demonstrate possession and control of CAC per NIST SP800-157
- Provision keys to work with system APIs
- Support system apps, e.g., mail, browser and VPN
- Support 3rd party and enterprise apps
- Avoid proliferation of certificates
- Facilitate automated revocation of software credentials for mobile devices when associated CAC is revoked, if necessary



Solution Fundamentals (continued)

- Provision keys independent of or in collaboration with MDM service
- Avoid manual side-loading of PKCS #12 files where possible
- Reduce touch labor
 - Avoid having user visit a provisioning facility
- Support modern certificate enrollment protocols (e.g., EST)
- Perform certificate validation per RFC 5280 using DoD trust anchors, revocation information providers, certificate policies, name constraints, etc.
 - RFC 5280 is the "Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL) Profile"
 - Defines certificate structure, CRL structure, certification path validation rules, etc.



What is Purebred?

- Key management server and set of apps for mobile devices
- Aims to facilitate separating key management from device management
 - Key management maintains affinity with PKI and is used across the enterprise
 - Device management can vary with operational scenario, e.g., service/agency
- Uses modified version of Apple's over-the-air profile delivery and configuration (OTA) protocol for all platforms
 - Modifications address device certificate vetting



Purebred Status

- Supports two phone platforms
 - iOS and Android
- Supports three table platforms
 - iOS, Android and Microsoft Universal Windows Platform (UWP)
- Supported versions
 - iOS 8, iOS 9
 - Android 5 and Android 6
 - Windows 10 (on Surface Pro 3 and Surface Pro 4)
- Common workflow across platforms
 - Relatively minor differences in user experience per platform



Purebred Status (continued)

Supports system apps, enterprise apps and third-party apps

iOS

- System key chain receives keys shared via configuration profile
- Enterprise apps (DISA signed) may use a common key chain access group allowing access to keys
- Third-party apps may receive keys as PKCS #12 files via a document provider interface

Android

System key chain receives keys generated and imported during enrollment

Microsoft

- Keys generated on TPM and associated with issued certificate in CAPI
- Have not yet built for ARM (hence no support for Windows phones yet)

Blackberry

- Works on PRIV now (Android-based)
- Waiting on API mods to facilitate enrollment on BB10 devices

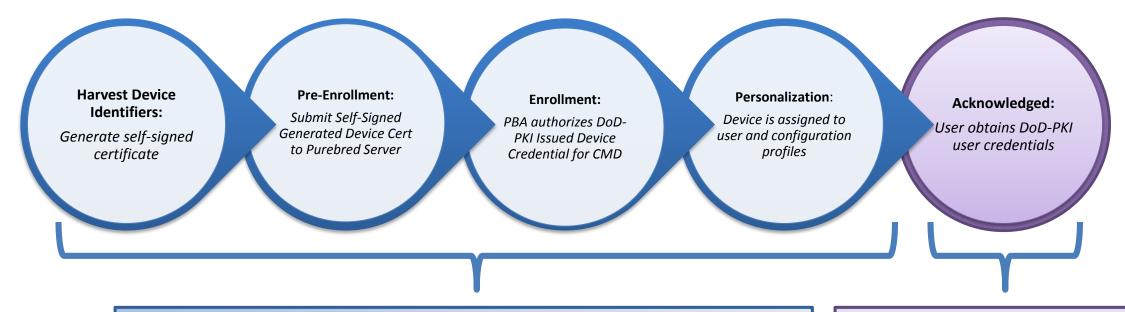


Workflow Characteristics

- Purebred Agent provides EDIPI and two one-time password (OTP) values to enroll a device
 - First OTP associated the device with a fresh device-generated public key
 - Second OTP authorized device enrollment and provides attestation that the person performing the enrollment has visually vetted the device key
- Device provides one or two OTP values to provisions keys to a device
 - First OTP authorizes user enrollment (typically including one recovered key)
 - Second OTP authorizes recovery of additional decryption keys
- OTP values are obtained via mutually authenticated TLS sessions using PC-based browser and common access card (CAC)
 - OTP values generated per time-based OTP specification using an SP800-108 key derivation function (KDF) on a Thales hardware security module (HSM)



Purebred Workflow



Stage 1: Obtaining a DoD-PKI Issued Device Credential

Role: Purebred Agent OR User or other PKI Sponsor* with remote Purebred Agent Support

Stage 2: Obtaining a DoD-PKI Issued User Credential Role: User Only

^{*} An example of another PKI Sponsor filling this role could be a Telephone Control Officer (TCO)

Devic

DoD-PKI Issued

State:

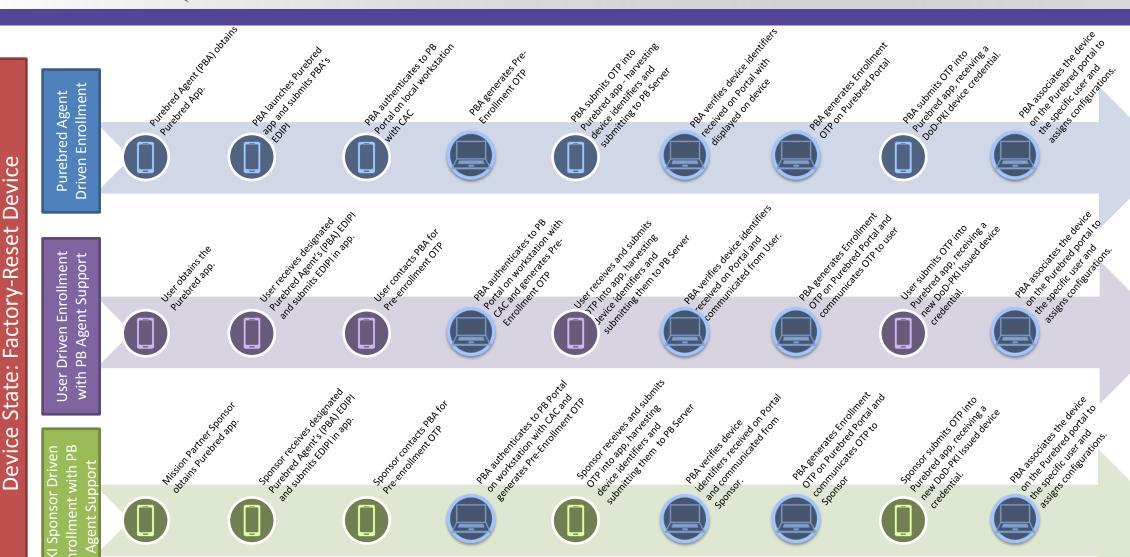
Device

Credential

Credential

Purebred Workflow

Stage 1 - Device Enrollment

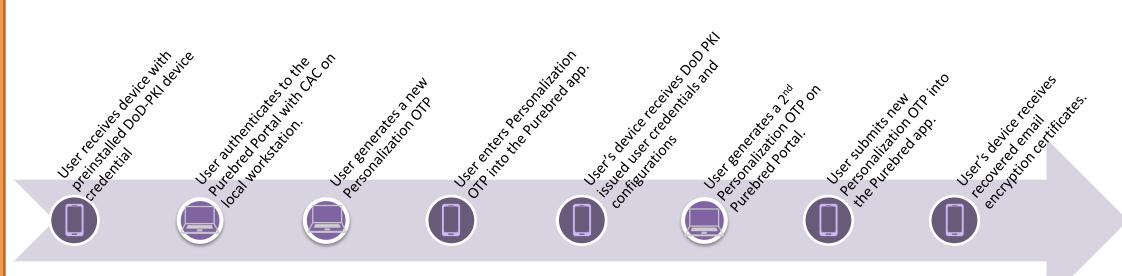




Purebred Workflow - User Enrollment

Stage 2 - Obtaining User Credentials

Device State: DoD-PKI Issued Device Credential w/o User Credentials





Using the Key Sharing Extension

 Developers incorporate code similar to the following sample code into their application to allow users to view the Purebred Document Picker View to import keys:

 Once imported and installed into the developer keychain, developers can build applications to enable use of these keys.

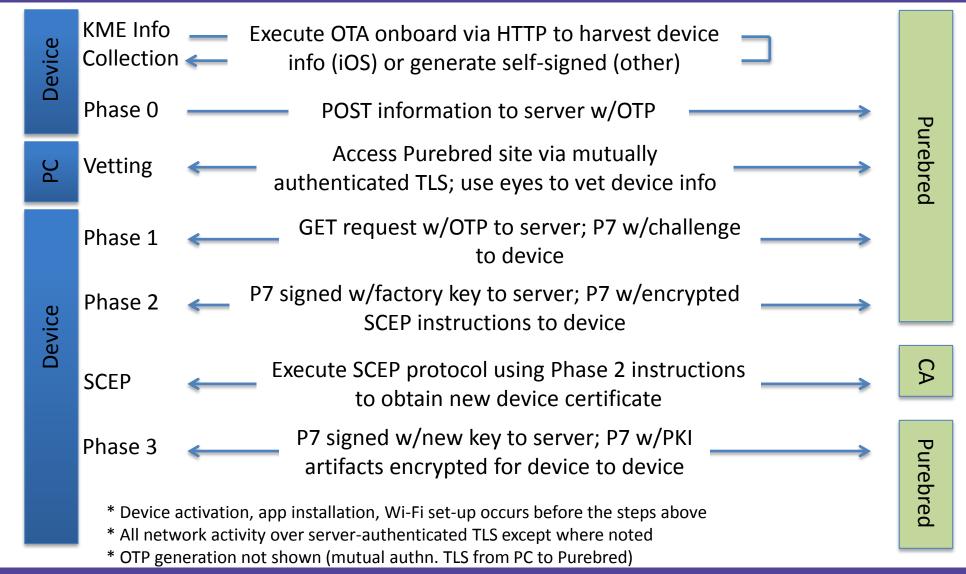


OTA KME

- Over-the-air Profile Delivery and Configuration Protocol w/ Key Management Extensions (OTA KME)
 - Collection of provisioning practices, device-facing web interfaces and MDM-facing web interfaces
- OTA KME aims to use the OTA protocol while establishing trust in device certificates and avoiding having users visit a provisioning facility
 - Purebred is the first implementation of OTA KME

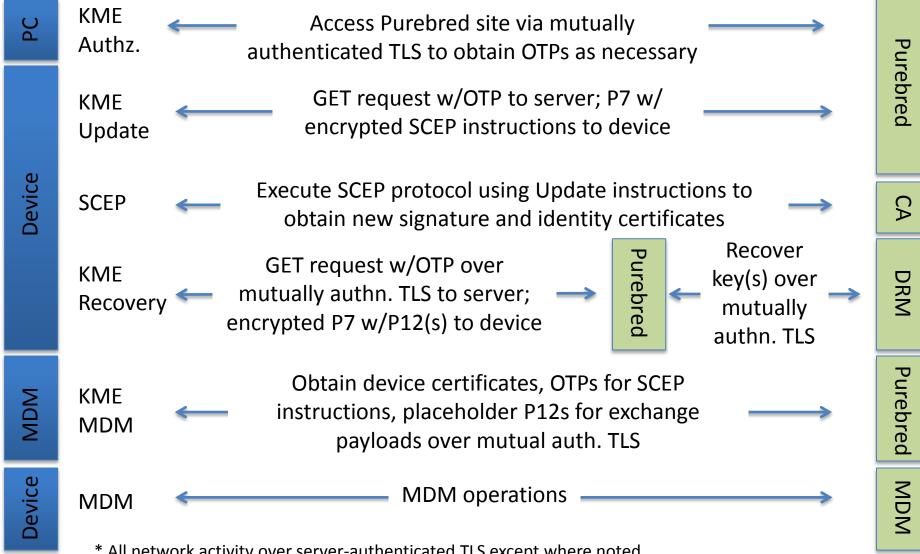


OTA KME (Trusted Network)





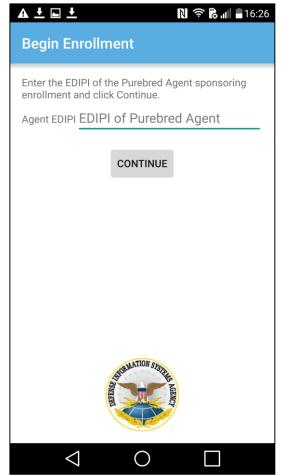
OTA KME (User Enrollment)

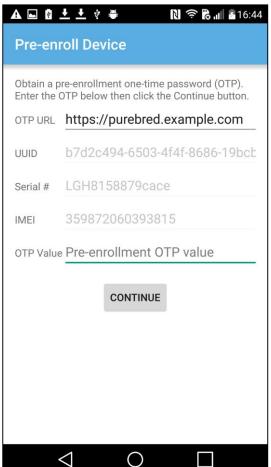


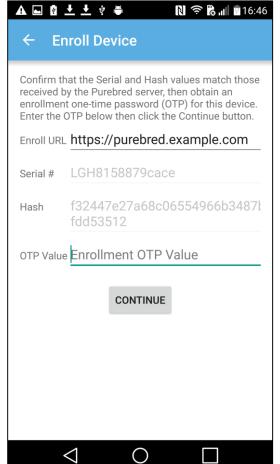
* All network activity over server-authenticated TLS except where noted

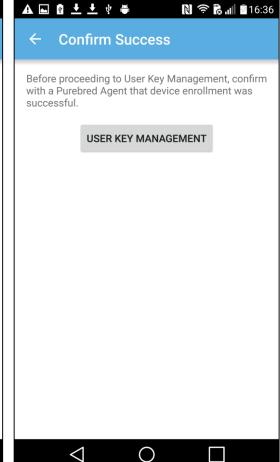


Purebred Agent Views



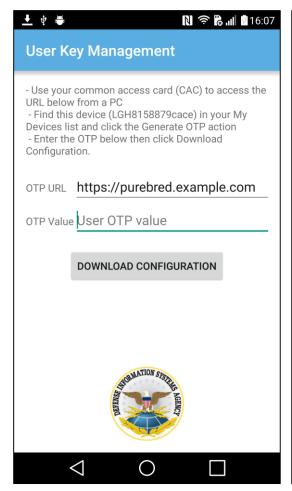








Purebred User Views







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