

Key Recovery Policy for External Certification Authorities

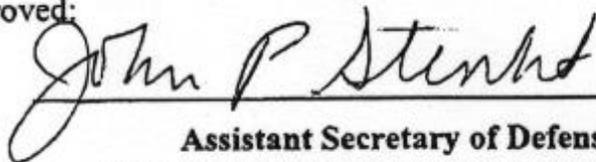
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Prepared By:

DoD Public Key Infrastructure Program Management Office

Approved:



**Assistant Secretary of Defense
(Networks and Information Integration)**

Preface

This Key Recovery Policy (KRP) is provided as a requirements document to the External Certification Authorities (ECA). An ECA must implement key recovery policies, procedures, and mechanisms that are in compliance with the policy described in this document.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Several commercial companies operate External Certification Authorities (ECAs) in support of the United States (US) Government ECA program. One aspect of the ECA program is the ability to escrow and recover private keys from key encipherment (or key exchange) public/private key pairs. The Key Recovery System (KRS) provides the computer system hardware, software, staff and procedures to store the private keys securely and recover them when appropriate. Section 1.3.2 describes the KRS and its components.

Since the KRS has a significant impact on the confidentiality services provided by ECA, its design and operation must engender a high degree of trust. One way to manage risk and provide trust is to develop and implement an operational policy. This document describes the procedural and technical security controls that should be in place in order to operate the key escrow and recovery system securely.

1.1 OVERVIEW

The ECA key recovery capability is based on the principle that all encryption activities using the certificates are performed on behalf of the person or the organization that authorized the issuance of encryption certificates. Therefore, the person or the business has the right to identify the persons authorized to recover the decryption private key in order to maintain the continuity of business operations. In addition, there may be need to access the information for investigative and law enforcement purposes. This Key Recovery Policy (KRP) provides guidance to ensure that encrypted data is recovered expeditiously when appropriate.

The purpose of this document is to describe the security and authentication requirements to implement key recovery operations. The KRP requires the use of two Key Recovery Agents (KRAs) to recover the keys from the Key Escrow Database (KED) if an authorized party tries to recover a subscriber's private key. Subscribers may authenticate themselves to the KED and perform self-recovery without requiring anyone else's approval. Section 1.3.1.1 describes the KRA. Section 1.3.2.1 describes the KED.

The ECA shall develop a Key Recovery Practice Statement (KRPS) describing the procedures and controls implemented to comply with this KRP. The ECA Policy Management Authority (EPMA) will determine the ECA KRPS compliance with this KRP.

1.2 IDENTIFICATION

There is no stipulation of an object identifier for this KRP.

1.3 COMMUNITY AND APPLICABILITY

This section describes some of the roles and systems involved in the key recovery process.

1.3.1 Key Recovery System Roles

1.3.1.1 Key Recovery Agent (KRA)

A KRA is an individual who, using a two party control procedure with a second KRA, is authorized, as specified in the applicable KRPS to interact with the KED in order to extract an escrowed key. The KRAs have high level sensitive access to the KED. Because KRAs can recover large number of keys, the EPMA places a high level of trust in them. Therefore, the ECA should closely control the number and location of KRAs.

The KRAs could be the personnel from the ECA, the Registration Authorities (RAs), or personnel from subscribers' organizations. The KRAs from subscribers' organizations shall only be able to recover keys of subscribers from their organization.

1.3.1.2 Key Recovery Official (KRO)

ECAs may choose to use the services of a Key Recovery Official (KRO) in performing identity verification and authorization validation tasks. KROs may authenticate the requestor and provide the encrypted recovered keys to the requestor. KROs shall be personnel from the ECA or from subscribers' organization. KROs from the subscribers' organization shall only be able to participate in the recovery of keys of subscribers from their organization. If an ECA chooses not to use the services of KROs, then all requirements outlined in this KRP for KROs apply to KRAs.

1.3.1.3 Requestor

A requestor is the person who requests the recovery of a decryption private key. A requestor is generally the subscriber itself (for self-recovery) or a third party (e.g., supervisor, corporate officer or law enforcement officer) who is authorized to request recovery of a subscriber's escrowed key. Any individual who can demonstrate a reasonably verifiable authority and need to obtain a recovered key can be considered a requestor.

Internal Requestor: An Internal requestor is any requestor who is in the subscriber's supervisory chain or otherwise authorized to obtain the subscriber's key for the organization. The intent of this KRP is not to change the policy and procedures of the organization. The subscribers' organization shall appoint authorized requestors and the

ECA shall implement the KRP so that the existing organization policy regarding access and release of sensitive information can be met.

External Requestor: An External Requestor is an investigator or someone outside the subscribers' organization with authorized court order to obtain the decryption private key of the subscriber. An external requestor must work with an internal requestor unless the law requires the ECA to release the subscriber's private key without approval of the subscriber and subscriber's organization. Nothing in this document is intended to change the current procedures for obtaining information about individuals in connection with such requests. The ECA and subscribers' organizations shall appoint authorized personnel and implement the KRP so that the existing organization policy regarding release of sensitive information can be met.

1.3.1.4 Subscriber

The subscriber is the person or device that holds a private key that corresponds to a public key listed in that certificate.

1.3.2 Key Recovery System (KRS) Components

The KRS consists of all the information system (or systems) used to provide key escrow and key recovery services for the ECA.

The ECA KRS consists of the KED, KRA workstation, and optionally KRO workstation.

1.3.2.1 Key Escrow Database (KED)

The KED is defined as the function, system, or subsystem that maintains the key escrow repository and responds to key registration requests. The KED also responds to key recovery requests from two or more KRAs or a current subscriber.

Section 5.2.1.3 contains the description of trusted roles required to operate the KED.

1.3.2.2 KRA Workstation

KRAs perform the recovery process by directly accessing the KED or from KRA workstations that securely communicate with the KED. The KRAs send the recovered keys to the requestors or to KRO.

1.3.2.3 KRO Workstation

A KRO performs his/her function from a desktop computer that securely communicates with the KRA. A KRO performs the following functions:

- Authentication of the requestor;
- Validation of the requestor's authorization;
- Sending key recovery requests to a KRA;
- Receiving encrypted recovered key from a KRA; and
- Providing encrypted recovered key to requestor

1.3.3 Applicability

This KRP applies to the ECAs, and ECA subscribers and ECA subscribers' organizations.

1.4 CONTACT DETAILS

1.4.1 Key Recovery Policy Administration Organization

The EPMA is responsible for the definition, revision and promulgation of this KRP. The EPMA is the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Networks and Information Integration, and its designees.

1.4.2 Contact Office

The contact office for the ECA KRP is:

EPMA
9800 SAVAGE RD STE 6737
FT MEADE MD 20755-6737

1.4.3 Person Performing Policy/Practice Compatibility Analysis

The compatibility analysis¹ will be performed by the EPMA. The EPMA will ensure that the ECA KRPS is in compliance with this KRP.

¹ Practices Compatibility analysis consists of determining if a given practice statement is in compliance with this policy.

2 GENERAL PROVISIONS

2.1 OBLIGATIONS

As part of the key escrow process, subscribers are notified that the private keys associated with their encryption certificates will be escrowed.

During delivery, escrowed keys shall be protected against disclosure to any party except the requestor.

The KRPS will describe the method for ensuring that each individual understands and complies with the obligations for any Key Recovery role they execute.

2.1.1 ECA Obligations

An ECA who provides escrowed keys to requestors under the Policy defined in this document shall conform to the stipulations of this document. In particular, the following stipulations apply:

- The ECA shall obtain the EPMA approval for the KRPS.
- The ECA shall provide the KRPS to the KRAs.
- The ECA shall provide the KRPS to the KROs.
- The ECA shall operate the KED in accordance with the stipulations of the KRPS and this KRP.
- The ECA shall automatically notify the subscribers when their private keys have been escrowed with the KED (e.g., a dialog box may appear on a subscriber's screen during the certificate request process).
- The ECA shall monitor KRA and KRO activity for patterns of potentially anomalous activity as indicators of possible problems in the infrastructure, and initiate inquiries or investigations as appropriate.

2.1.2 KRA Obligations

A KRA who submits requests as described in this KRP shall comply with the stipulations of this KRP and comply with the applicable KRPS. In particular, the following stipulations apply:

- KRAs shall maintain a copy of this KRP and their KRPS.
- KRAs shall operate in accordance with the stipulations of this KRP and their KRPS.
- KRAs shall protect subscribers' escrowed keys from unauthorized disclosure, including the encrypted files and associated decryption keys.
- KRAs shall protect all information, including the KRA's own key(s) that could be used to recover subscribers' escrowed keys.
- KRAs may rely upon the KROs for authentication and verification of the identity and authority of the requestor. However, KRAs shall also authenticate the identity of the requestor when the requestor digital signature is available; i.e., when the requestor makes an electronic request that is digitally signed. In addition, KRAs may request additional information or verification from the KROs if deemed necessary.
- KRAs shall release subscribers' escrowed keys only for properly authenticated and authorized requests from requestors. The requestor authentication and authorization verification may be delegated to the KROs. KRAs shall authenticate the KROs using strong (e.g., cryptographically-based, using Medium hardware Assurance certificate issued by the same ECA) authentication techniques.
- KRAs shall validate the authorization of the KRO by ensuring that the KRO is an authorized KRO for the subscriber whose key has been requested to be recovered.
- KRAs shall protect all information regarding all occurrences of key recovery. KRAs shall communicate knowledge of a recovery process only to the KRO and requestor involved in the key recovery. KRAs shall not communicate any information concerning a key recovery to the subscriber except when the subscriber is the requestor.
- KRAs shall monitor KRO activity for patterns of potentially anomalous activity as indicators of possible problems in the infrastructure, and initiate inquiries or investigations as appropriate.

2.1.3 KRO Obligations

A KRO initiates a key recovery request for a Requestor. The requestor is generally a third party, but this KRP does not preclude the subscriber from seeking the assistance of a KRO to recover the subscriber's private key.

- The KRO shall protect subscribers' recovered keys from compromise. The KROs receive the recovered keys in encrypted form. After providing the requestor with the encrypted key, the KRO shall destroy the copy of the key in his/her system.
- The KRO shall request the subscriber's keys only upon receipt of a request from an authorized requestor. The KRO, as an intermediary for the KRA, shall validate the identity of any requestor seeking a key recovery. The process for validating the identity

will be the same as the one used for user registration as defined in the ECA CPS. In the case of persons other than the subscriber seeking a key recovery, the KRO shall ensure that the requestor has the authority to request the subscriber's key.

- The KRO, as an intermediary for the KRA, shall validate the authorization for the request, to include consultation with legal counsel when appropriate.
- The KRO shall protect all information, including the KRO's own key(s) that could be used to obtain the subscriber's recovered key(s).
- The KRO shall protect all information regarding all occurrences of key recovery. The KRO shall communicate knowledge of any recovery process only to the requestor. The KRO shall not communicate any information concerning a key recovery to the subscriber except when the subscriber is the requestor.
- The KRO shall accurately represent themselves to all entities when requesting key recovery services.
- The KRO shall keep records of all recovery requests and disposition, including acknowledgement of receipt by the requestor. The audit records shall not contain subscribers' keys in any form: plaintext, split, encrypted, etc.

2.1.4 Requestor Obligations

Prior to receiving a recovered key, the requestor must formally acknowledge and agree to the obligations described here.

- Requestors shall protect subscribers' recovered key(s) from compromise. Requestors shall use a combination of computer security, cryptographic, network security, physical security, personnel security, and procedural security controls to protect their keys and recovered subscribers' keys. When the Requestor is not the subscriber, the Requestor shall destroy subscribers' keys when no longer required (i.e., when the data has been recovered).
- Requestors shall request the subscriber's escrowed key(s) only to recover subscriber's data they are authorized to access.
- Requestors shall use the subscriber's recovered keys only to recover subscriber's data they are authorized to access.
- Requestors shall accurately represent themselves to all entities during any key recovery service. When the request is made to a KRO, the Requestor shall provide accurate identification and authentication information at least to the same level required for issuing new PKI certificates at the level of the key being requested. If the Requestor can send digitally signed e-mail using the ECA issued credential of the same or higher assurance level as the key being recovered, that will suffice.

- The requestor who is not a subscriber, shall protect information concerning each key recovery operation. The requestor shall communicate information concerning the recovery to the subscriber when appropriate as determined by the reason for the recovery. Whether to notify the subscriber or not, shall be based on the law, and subscriber organization's policies and procedures for third party information access. In the event that the requestor notifies the subscriber of a key recovery, the requestor shall advise the subscriber to determine whether or not the recovery circumstances warrant revoking the associated public key certificate.
- As a condition of receiving a recovered key, a requestor shall sign an acknowledgement of agreement to follow the law and the subscriber's organization policies relating to protection and release of the recovered key.
- Upon receipt of the recovered key(s), the requestor (if not the subscriber) shall sign a document prepared by the requestor, which includes the following statement: "I hereby state that I have legitimate and official need to recover this key in order to obtain (recover) the encrypted data that I have authorization to access. I acknowledge receipt of a recovered ECA encryption key associated with the subscriber identified here. I certify that I have accurately identified myself to the KRO, and truthfully described all reasons that I require access to data protected by the recovered key. I acknowledge my responsibility to use this recovered key only for the stated purposes, to protect it from further exposure, and to destroy all key materials or return them to the KRO when no longer needed. I understand that I am bound by subscriber's organization policies, applicable laws and Federal regulations concerning the protection of the recovered key and any data recovered using the key."

2.1.5 Subscriber Obligations

Subscribers shall comply with the following stipulations.

- Subscribers shall provide accurate identification and authentication information during initial registration and subsequent key recovery requests.
- When the subscriber is notified that his or her escrowed key has been recovered, the subscriber shall determine whether revocation of the public key certificate associated with the recovered key is necessary. The subscriber shall request the revocation, if necessary.

2.2 LIABILITY

2.2.1 Warranties and Limitations on Warranties

The ECA, acting as a subordinate CA, shall warrant that their procedures are implemented in accordance with this KRP, the ECA CP, and the ECA's KRPS, and that all key escrow and recovery are done in accordance with this KRP, the ECA CP, and the ECA's KRPS.

The ECA shall warrant that KRAs and KROs will operate in accordance with the applicable sections of this KRP and the ECA's KRPS.

2.2.2 Damages Covered and Disclaimers

Other than the warranties included in Section 2.2.1, ECAs may disclaim any warranties or obligations of any type concerning the accuracy of information provided by a Subscriber or Requestor to the ECA,, provided the procedures stated in the ECA's KRPS were followed and the procedures were in compliance with the ECA CP and this KRP. Furthermore, ECAs may disclaim any and all liability for negligence and lack of reasonable care on the parts of Subscribers and Requestors.

2.2.3 Loss Limitations

The ECA shall identify in its CPS limits of losses due to operations in variance with its procedures defined in its CPS. The limit for losses per transaction due to improper actions by the ECA, or its RAs, or Trusted Agents shall be at least \$1,000 (USD). The limit for losses per incident due to improper actions by the ECA, or its RAs or Trusted Agents shall be at least \$1 million (USD). The ECA may disclaim any liability for loss due to improper use of a recovered key, if the key was recovered in accordance with this KRP and the ECA's KRPS.

2.2.4 Other Exclusions

An ECA may state, in its KRPS, other exclusions that do not conflict with this KRP.

2.2.5 US Federal Government Liability

Subscribers and Requestors shall have no claim against the US Federal Government arising from use of the Subscriber's recovered private key or for the ECA's inability to recover a

private key. In no event will the Government be liable for any losses, including direct or indirect, incidental, consequential, special, or punitive damages, arising out of or relating to any key escrow or recovery operation, or non-performance of a key escrow or recovery operation.

Subscribers and Requestors shall have no claim against the US Federal Government arising from erroneous key escrow and key recovery operations by the ECA.

The ECA shall have no claim for loss against the EPMA.

2.3 FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

2.3.1 Indemnification by Relying Parties and Subscribers

Neither the ECA nor its agents (e.g., KRA, KRO, etc.) assume financial responsibility for improper use of a recovered key by subscriber or by requestor.

2.3.2 Fiduciary Relationships

Escrow and recovery of private keys in accordance with this KRP and the ECA's KRPS does not make an ECA, or any KRA or KRO, an agent, fiduciary, trustee, or other representative of Subscribers or Requestors.

2.4 INTERPRETATION AND ENFORCEMENT

2.4.1 Governing Law

This KRP shall be governed by the laws of the United States of America.

2.4.2 Severability of Provisions, Survival, Merger, and Notice

Should it be determined that one section of this KRP is incorrect or invalid, the other sections shall remain in effect until the KRP is updated. Requirements for updating this KRP are described in Section 7. Responsibilities, requirements, and privileges of this document are merged to the newer edition upon release of that newer edition.

2.4.3 Conflict Provision

In the event of any conflict between this KRP and the ECA's KRPS, this KRP shall take precedence over the ECA's KRPS.

2.4.4 Dispute Resolution Procedures

The EPMA shall be the sole arbiter of disputes over the interpretation or applicability of this KRP.

2.5 FEES

Fees for performing key recovery services may be published or established contractually by ECAs.

2.6 PUBLICATION AND REPOSITORY

Not Applicable.

2.7 COMPLIANCE AUDIT

2.7.1 Frequency of Entity Compliance Audit

Audits of KRS components shall be conducted with the following minimum audit frequencies:

- KED - Annual;
- KRA – as specified for CMAs subordinate to the CA in the ECA CP; and
- KRO – as specified for CMAs subordinate to the CA in the ECA CP.

An audit of the KRS may be conducted in conjunction with the audit of the other elements of the PKI. The KED may be audited in conjunction with the Certification Authority (CA) audit. The KRA and KRO may be audited in conjunction with the Registration Authority (RA) audit.

In the event that a KRO or KRA is relieved of that responsibility due to a failure to comply with this KRP, the EPMA shall direct a special compliance audit. The purpose of that audit

will be to determine whether any key recovery activities of the removed KRO or KRA may have been improper or may have affected the integrity of the KRS.

2.7.2 Identity/Qualifications of Compliance Auditor

The auditor shall demonstrate competence in the field of security compliance audits of Information Technology (IT) systems, and shall be thoroughly familiar with the ECA's KRPS. The compliance auditor shall perform PKI or IT system compliance audits as a primary responsibility. In addition, the compliance auditor shall have expertise in information security, cryptography and PKI.

2.7.3 Compliance Auditor's Relationship to Audited Party

The compliance auditor and CA shall have a contractual relationship for the performance of the compliance audit, or be sufficiently organizationally separated from the audited CA to provide an unbiased, independent evaluation.

2.7.4 Topics Covered by Compliance Audit

All the topics identified in this KRPS document will be covered by the compliance audit. The purpose of a compliance audit shall be to verify that the KED, KRA Workstation, and KRO Workstation have requisite procedures and control in place.

2.7.5 Actions Taken as a Result of Deficiency

When the compliance auditor finds a discrepancy between a KED, KRA or KRO operation and the stipulations of the applicable KRPS, the following actions must occur:

- The compliance auditor shall note the discrepancy;
- The compliance auditor shall notify the parties identified in Section 2.7.6 of the discrepancy; and
- The audited entity shall propose a remedy, including expected time for completion, to the EPMA.

The EPMA shall determine the appropriate remedy, up to and including revocation or non-recognition of the audited entity's certificate. Upon correction of the deficiency, the EPMA may reinstate the audited entity.

2.7.6 Communication of Results

For a KED compliance audit, the compliance auditor will submit a report of the compliance audit to the EPMA and to the ECA.

For a KRA compliance audit, the compliance auditor shall submit a report to the ECA.

Results of KRO compliance audits shall be submitted to the ECA and to the designated representative of the subscribers' organization.

2.8 CONFIDENTIALITY

2.8.1 Type of Information to be Protected

The KED, KRA, KRO and requestor must protect personal or sensitive information used to identify and authenticate participants in the recovery process. Such information includes Social Security Number (SSN), identification credential serial numbers, affiliation with investigative agencies when specified by the requestor as sensitive. Protections are described in Sections 4, 5, and 6 of this KRP.

When key recovery is requested as part of an investigation or court order, information concerning the request shall also be protected.

2.8.2 Information Release Circumstances

A KRA shall not disclose or allow to be disclosed escrowed keys or escrowed key-related information to any third party unless authorized by this KRP; required by the law, government rule, or regulation; by the subscriber's organization policy; or by order of a court of competent jurisdiction. The identity of the requestor of escrowed keys shall be authenticated per Section 3.

3 IDENTIFICATION AND AUTHENTICATION

The purpose of Identification and Authentication is to verify that requestors are who they say they are and are authorized to access requested escrowed key.

The user's authenticated identity shall be used as the basis for determining the user's access permissions and providing user accountability.

3.1 IDENTITY AUTHENTICATION

Identity authentication shall be commensurate with the assurance level of the ECA certificate associated with the key being recovered. It shall comprise the activities specified by the ECA CPS for authentication of individual identity during initial registration for at least the specified ECA certificate assurance level or be based on digital signatures that can be verified using public key certificates for at least the specified ECA certificate assurance level.

3.2 REQUESTOR

This section addresses the requirements for authentication and authorization of a third party requestor, i.e., a requestor other than the subscriber itself. The requirements for authentication and authorization, when the requestor is the subscriber, are addressed in Section 3.3.

3.2.1 Requestor Authentication

The requestor shall establish his or her identity to the KRA or the KRO, as an intermediary for the KRA, as specified in Section 3.1. The KRA or KRO shall personally verify the identity of the requestor prior to initiating the key recovery request. The authentication mechanism shall be detailed in the KRPS.

3.2.2 Requestor Authorization Verification

The KRA or the KRO, as an intermediary for the KRA, shall validate the authorization of the requestor in consultation with organization management and/or legal counsel, as appropriate. The mechanism to validate the authorization shall be detailed in the KRPS.

3.3 SUBSCRIBER

3.3.1 Subscriber Authentication

The subscriber shall establish his or her identity to the KED, KRA or the KRO, as an intermediary for the KRA, as specified in Section 3.1. If the authentication is not based on digital signatures that can be verified using the public key certificates for at least the given ECA certificate assurance level, the KRA or KRO shall personally verify the identity of the subscriber prior to initiating the key recovery request. The authentication mechanism shall be detailed in the KRPS and shall be in compliance with that for initial registration described in the ECA CP.

For automated self-recovery, the subscriber must be authenticated to the KED using a valid ECA issued public key certificate. The authentication mechanism and the mechanism for linking the identity obtained from the authentication mechanism with the identity of the subscriber for the escrowed key to be recovered shall be detailed in the KRPS. The assurance level of the authentication certificate shall be equal to or greater than that of the certificate whose companion private key is being recovered.

3.3.2 Subscriber Authorization Verification

Current subscribers are authorized to recover their own escrowed key material.

3.4 KRA AND KRO AUTHENTICATION

3.4.1 KRA

The KRA shall authenticate to the KED directly or using a public key certificate. If the ECA is approved to issue Medium Hardware Assurance certificates, the KRA certificate shall be a Medium Hardware assurance level certificate. If the ECA is not approved to issue Medium Hardware Assurance certificates, then the KRA certificate may be Medium Assurance with the additional requirements that the KRA key pair be generated on a hardware device that has been certified as FIPS 140 Level 2 and that the identity proofing of the KRA be done in person with a CMA.

3.4.2 KRO

The KRO shall authenticate to the KRA using a public key certificate. If the ECA is approved to issue Medium Hardware Assurance certificates, the KRO certificate shall be a Medium Hardware assurance level certificate. If the ECA is not approved to issue Medium Hardware Assurance certificates, then the KRO certificate may be Medium Assurance with the additional requirements that the KRO key pair be generated on a hardware device that has been certified as FIPS 140 Level 2 and that the identity proofing of the KRO be done in person with a CMA.

4 OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

4.1 ESCROWED KEY RECOVERY REQUESTS

4.1.1 Who Can Request Recovery of Escrowed Keys

Subscribers may request recovery of their own escrowed keys. Key recovery may also be requested by the personnel permitted by the subscriber's organization policy, as verified by the organization's KRO, and by authorized law enforcement personnel with court order from a competent court.

4.1.2 Requirements for Requesting Escrowed Key Recovery

Subscribers may use electronic or manual means to request their own escrowed keys from the KRS. The subscriber may submit the request to the KED, KRA or KRO. If the request is made electronically, the subscriber shall digitally sign the request using the ECA CA issued authentication certificate of assurance level equal to or greater than that of the escrowed key. Manual requests shall be in writing and shall be signed by hand.

Third party requestors may use electronic or manual means to request the subscribers' escrowed keys. The requestor shall submit the request to the KRA or KRO. If the request is made electronically, the requestor shall digitally sign the request using the ECA CA issued authentication certificate of assurance level equal to or greater than that of the escrowed key. Manual requests shall be in writing and shall be signed by hand.

4.2 PROTECTION OF ESCROWED KEYS

Escrowed keys shall be stored in a protected KED.

Key recovery (in particular automated key recovery) must be carried out with extreme caution, as the chance for compromise can be very high. Further, the risk of compromise and the scope of any potential compromise is implementation dependent.

4.2.1 Key Recovery through KRA

The KRA shall provide access to a copy of an escrowed key only in response to a properly authenticated and authorized key recovery request. Such access shall require the actions of at least two KRAs. All copies of escrowed keys shall be protected continuously using two person control procedures during recovery and delivery to the authenticated and authorized third party requestor. The protection mechanisms shall be specified in the KRPS. Split key or password procedures are considered adequate two person controls.

The strength of the confidentiality provided by the delivery mechanism for copies of escrowed keys shall be equal to or greater than that provided by the key being protected.

4.2.2 Automated Self-Recovery

A current subscriber's escrowed keys may be provided directly to that subscriber without imposition of two person control requirements. The KED shall only provide escrowed keys to current subscribers without two person control upon:

- Verifying that the authenticated identity of the requestor is the same as the subscriber associated with the escrowed keys being requested. The KRPS shall describe how the identity of the authenticated subscriber is verified and ensured to be same as that associated with the subscriber's private key;
- Attempt to notify the subscriber of all attempts (successful or unsuccessful) to recover the subscriber's escrowed keys that are made by entities claiming to be the subscriber. If the Key Escrow Database does not have information (e.g., an e-mail address) necessary to attempt to notify the subscriber of a key recovery request, then the Key Escrow Database shall not provide the subscriber with the requested key material using the automated recovery process;
- Ensuring that the escrowed keys are being sent only to the authenticated subscriber associated with the escrowed keys; and
- Ensuring that the escrowed keys are encrypted during transmission using cryptography of equal or greater strength than provided by the escrowed keys.

If the KED recovers and transmits the escrowed keys to the subscriber, the KED shall notify the ECA of automated self-recovery in order for the ECA to determine if the subscriber's public key certificate associated with the recovered key should be revoked. The criteria and the process for revocation shall be documented in the ECA CPS.

4.3 CERTIFICATE ISSUANCE

Not applicable. Certificate issuance is addressed in the ECA CP.

4.4 CERTIFICATE ACCEPTANCE

Not applicable. Certificate issuance is addressed in the ECA CP.

4.5 SECURITY AUDIT PROCEDURES

Security auditing capabilities of the underlying KED and KRA workstation equipment operating system shall be enabled upon installation and remain enabled during operation.

4.5.1 Types of events recorded

The KED equipment shall be configured to record, at a minimum, the following event types. These events may be recorded as part of the electronic audit log or KED operations staff:

- KED application access (e.g., logon/logoff);
- Messages received from any source requesting KED actions, (i.e., escrowed key retrieval requests);
- Actions taken in response to requests for KED actions;
- Physical access to, loading, zeroizing, transferring keys to or from, backing-up, acquiring or destroying KED cryptographic modules;
- Receipt of keys for escrow and posting of these keys to the KED;
- Retrieval, packaging (e.g., keying or other cryptologic manipulations), securing, and shipping copies of escrowed keys;
- Anomalies, error conditions, software integrity check failures, receipt of improper or misrouted messages; and
- Any known or suspected violations of physical security, suspected or known attempts to attack the KED equipment via network attacks, equipment failures, power outages, network failures, or violations of this KRP.

KRA workstation shall be configured and operated to record the following event types. These events may be recorded as part of the electronic audit log or by the KRA:

- KRA server installation;

- Modification to KRA (including changes in configuration files, security profiles, administrator privileges);
- KRA equipment access (e.g., room access);
- Messages received from any source requesting KRA actions, (e.g., key recovery requests, second party key recovery approval requests);
- Messages sent to any destination authorizing key recovery actions, (e.g., first party escrowed key retrieval authorizations, second party key recovery approvals);
- Access to KRA databases; and
- Any use of the KRA signing key.

The KRO shall record the following information for audit:

- Transfer of escrowed keys to requestors, if transmitted through the KRO;
- Any security-relevant actions performed in support of delivery of escrowed keys; and
- Requestor identity and authorization verification (including copies of authorizations; e.g., court orders) supporting key recovery requests acted upon by the KRO.

For each auditable event defined in this section, the audit record shall include, at a minimum:

- The type of event;
- The time the event occurred;
- For messages from KRAs, KROs, or other entities requesting KED actions, the message source, destination, and contents;
- For requested KED actions – a success or failure indication; and
- For operator initiated actions (including equipment and application access), the identity of the equipment operator who initiated the action.

Where possible, the security audit data shall be automatically collected; when this is not possible a log book, paper form, or other physical mechanism shall be used. All security audit logs, both electronic and paper (manual), shall be retained in accordance with the requirements of Section 4.5.3, and made available during compliance audits.

4.5.2 Audit Log Processing

Automated audit logs shall be processed as required to prevent audit overflow, audit overwrite or stoppage of system operation.

4.5.3 Audit Log Retention Period

Audit logs shall be kept until they are moved to an appropriate archive facility. Security audit data shall be retained as archive records in accordance with Section 4.6.2.

4.5.4 Audit Log Protection

Audit logs shall be protected from unauthorized modification or unauthorized deletion. No one is authorized to modify the content of audit logs, except for appending new audit records without overwriting existing audit records.

Electronic audit logs shall be deleted only after they have been backed up to archive media. Only authorized audit administrators shall delete these logs. Before deleting any electronic audit log, the audit administrator shall verify that the audit log data has been successfully backed up to archive media.

No one shall delete or destroy audit data recorded on archive media.

4.5.5 Audit log back up procedures

Audit log processing personnel (i.e., the audit administrators) shall use the procedures described in the ECA's KRPS to perform regular back up of the audit log.

4.5.6 Audit Log Collection System (Internal vs. External)

The audit log process shall be internal to the KED, KRA and KRO. Audit processes shall be invoked at component system startup and cease only at component system shutdown. Audit process shall run automatically without human intervention.

Should it become apparent that an automated audit process has failed, the affected KRS component (i.e., KED, KRA or KRO) shall cease all operations until an audit capability can be restored.

4.5.7 Subscriber Audit Notification

There is no requirement to notify a subscriber of an audit event.

4.5.8 Vulnerability assessments

The KRA, system administrator, and other supporting personnel shall watch for attempts to violate the integrity of the KRS, including the equipment, physical location, and personnel. The audit logs shall be reviewed by the audit administrator regularly (at least once a week) for events such as repeated failed actions, requests for escrowed keys, attempted access of escrowed keys, unauthenticated requests, or other suspicious or unusual activity. The audit administrator shall also check for continuity of the audit log.

4.6 RECORDS ARCHIVAL

The key escrow system entities shall maintain a trusted archive of information they store and of transactions they carry out. The primary objective of the archive is to be able to reconstruct the key recovery activities, in case of dispute. Examples of disputes may include:

- Validation of the identity of the recipient of a copy of the subscriber's escrowed key;
- Verification of authorization and need of requestor to obtain the escrowed key copy; and
- Establishment of the circumstances under which a copy of the escrowed key was provided.

4.6.1 Types of information recorded

The following information shall be archived:

- KRP and KRPS;
- Agreements, if any (with KRAs, KROs, subscribers, and/or subscribers' organizations')
- Audit log;
- Security audit data; and
- Escrowed keys.

The KRP shall be archived by the EPMA. All other information shall be archived by the ECA.

The necessary software and hardware (if appropriate) shall be retained, either as operational components or, after decommissioning, as archive retrieval components, to support interpretation of the information during the entire archive retention period.

4.6.2 Archive Retention Period

The archive retention period shall meet the requirements specified in ECA CP Section 4.6.2 for the ECA certificate assurance level supported.

Escrowed keys shall be maintained within the online KED for a minimum of one year after the expiration of the associated public key certificate.

4.6.3 Archive Protection

No one shall be able to modify or delete archived data. The KRPS shall specify the roles authorized to back up archive data.

No one shall be able to delete or destroy data recorded on archive media. Transfer of media shall not invalidate digital signatures applied to the recorded data. Release of sensitive archive information will be as described in Section 2.8.

Archived escrowed keys shall be protected as specified in Section 4.2.

Archive media shall be stored in a separate, safe, secure storage facility, as described by the applicable KRPS. Archive media shall be labeled with the ECA's distinguished name and date of archival.

4.6.4 Archive backup procedures

No stipulation.

4.6.5 Requirements for time-stamping of records

The archived record shall contain information necessary to determine when the event occurred. The time precision shall be such that the sequence of events can be determined.

4.6.6 Archive Collection System (Internal vs. External)

Archive data shall be collected in any expedient manner.

4.6.7 Procedures to obtain and verify archive information

The KRPS shall describe the procedures used to verify the accuracy of the archived information.

4.7 KRA KEY CHANGEOVER

The KRA shall re-key every three (3) years.

4.8 KED COMPROMISE AND DISASTER RECOVERY

Requirements for compromise or disaster notification and recovery procedures are necessary to ensure the KED remains in a secure state.

4.8.1 KED Compromise

In the event that the KED is compromised or is suspected to be compromised, the EPMA shall be notified. The EPMA shall be granted sufficient access to information to determine the extent of the compromise. The EPMA shall direct the appropriate action. This may include revocation of certificates associated with the compromised private keys stored in the KED.

4.8.2 Disaster Recovery

The KED shall reestablish a secure environment. The procedures for reestablishing the secure environment after any disaster shall be detailed in the KRPS or the ECA Disaster Recovery Plan. The disaster recovery plan shall also address the testing ECA's preparedness for Disaster Recovery.

4.8.3 KRA or KRO Key Compromise

If the KRA or KRO certificate is revoked due to compromise, there is a potential for some subscribers' escrowed keys to have been exposed during the recovery process. The audit administrator shall review the audit records to identify all potentially exposed escrowed keys. Each of the potentially exposed escrowed keys shall be revoked, according to procedures specified in ECA CP Section 4.4.1, and the subscriber shall be notified of the revocation.

4.8.4 KRA or KRO Certificate Revocation

If the KRA or KRO certificate is revoked for any reason, but the KRA or KRO remains authorized to perform his or her duties, then the KRA or KRO shall request a new KRA or KRO certificate from the ECA. The ECA shall report the old KRA or KRO key as revoked using the ECA's revocation notification policy. The ECA shall follow its policy for certificate issuance for the new KRA or KRO public key certificate.

4.9 KRA TERMINATION

Upon KRA termination, the ECA or the KRA organization shall take possession of all KRA archive records. The KRPS shall document the process for transferring KRA archive records.

5 PHYSICAL, PROCEDURAL, AND PERSONNEL SECURITY CONTROLS

5.1 PHYSICAL CONTROLS

The KED shall consist of equipment dedicated to the key recovery function and, optionally, CA functions.

Physical controls for the KED shall be equivalent to those specified in ECA CP Section 5.1 for CA and CMA equipment. Physical controls for KRA workstations shall be equivalent to those specified in ECA CP Section 5.1 for Registration Authority (RA) and CMA equipment.

KED and KRA workstation physical controls shall be described in the KRPS.

5.2 PROCEDURAL CONTROLS

5.2.1 Trusted roles

The primary trusted roles defined by this KRP are the KRA and the KRO.

5.2.1.1 Key Recovery Agent

All KRAs that operate under this KRP are subject to the stipulations of this KRP and of the ECA KRPS. The KRA's role and the corresponding procedures shall be defined in the KRPS. A KRA's responsibilities are to ensure that the following functions occur according to the stipulations of this KRP:

- KRO functions as described in Section 5.2.1.2, if no separate KRO is employed;
- Enable (i.e., initiate or approve) the recovery of copies of escrowed keys; and
- Distribute copies of escrowed keys to requestors, with protection as described in Section 4.2.

5.2.1.2 Key Recovery Official

All KROs that operate under this KRP are subject to the stipulations of this KRP and of the ECA KRPS. The KRO's role and corresponding procedures shall be defined in the KRPS.

A KRO's responsibilities are to ensure that the following functions occur according to the stipulations of this KRP:

- Verify a requestor's identity and authorization as stated by this KRP;
- Build key recovery requests on behalf of authorized requestors;
- Securely communicate key recovery requests to and responses from the KRA; and
- Participate in distribution of escrowed keys to the requestor, as described by the KRPS.

The responsibilities and controls for KROs shall be explicitly described in the KRPS.

5.2.1.3 Other Trusted Roles

The KRPS shall define trusted roles (e.g., system administrators, crypto officers, operators, audit administrators, etc.) for the secure operation of the KED. The responsible persons who are identified in these trusted roles shall be named and made available during compliance audits. The following responsibilities shall be divided among these roles:

- Initial configuration of the system, including installation of applications, initial setup of new accounts, configuration of initial host and network interface;
- Receipt, initialization, key generation, usage and management of the cryptographic tokens and modules;
- Creation of devices to support recovery from catastrophic system loss;
- Performance of system backups, software upgrades and system recovery;
- Perform secure storage and distribution of the backups and upgrades to an off-site location;
- Change of the host or network interface configuration;
- Assignment of security privileges and access controls to key escrow system personnel;
- Backup and archival of the security audit log and other data as described in Sections 4.5 and 4.6 of this document;
- Review of the audit log; and
- Performance of compliance audit.

5.2.2 Separation of Roles

Under no circumstances shall a KRA or KRO perform a trusted role for a KED facility as defined in Section 5.2.1.3. Under no circumstances shall a KRA or KRO perform their own compliance audit function.

Separation of responsibilities among trusted roles for the KED shall be described in the KRPS.

5.3 PERSONNEL CONTROLS

5.3.1 Background, qualifications, experience, and clearance requirements

Persons selected for KRA roles for KED shall meet the requirements specified in the ECA CP Section 5.3.1 for CMA roles. Persons selected for KRO or other trusted roles for KED shall meet the requirements specified in the ECA CP for other trusted roles specified in the ECA CP Section 5.3.1.

5.3.2 Background check procedures

Background check procedures shall be as specified in the ECA CP.

5.3.3 Training requirements

All personnel involved in KED operation shall be appropriately trained. Topics shall include:

- Operation of the KED software and hardware;
- Operational and security procedures;
- Stipulations of this KRP; and
- ECA KRPS.

The specific training required will depend on the equipment used and the personnel selected. A training plan shall be established for KED installation. Training completed by the personnel shall be documented.

Appropriate KRAs and KROs shall be trained in the subscribers' organization's policy relating to release of key escrow information.

5.3.4 Retraining frequency and requirements

Significant changes to KED operation shall require implementation of a training (awareness) plan that includes any retraining required for KED operation staff, KRA or KRO personnel. The execution of such plan shall be documented.

5.3.5 Job rotation frequency and sequence

Job rotation frequency and sequence shall be as specified in the ECA CP.

5.3.6 Sanctions for unauthorized actions

ECAs shall commence appropriate administrative and disciplinary actions against personnel who violate this KRP.

Subscribers' organizations shall commence appropriate administrative and disciplinary actions against personnel who violate the organization's policy relating to key recovery requests.

5.3.7 Contracting personnel requirements

ECA vendors shall establish procedures to ensure that any subcontractors perform in accordance with the ECA's KRPS and this KRP. Subcontracts shall pursue appropriate administrative and disciplinary actions against subcontractor personnel who violate this KRP or ECA KRPS.

5.3.8 Documentation supplied to personnel

Documentation sufficient to define duties and procedures for each role shall be provided to the personnel filling that role. This at a minimum shall include, administrative and operations manuals for the host operating system, key escrow and recovery applications, and cryptographic modules; this KRP; and ECA KRPS.

6 TECHNICAL SECURITY CONTROLS

6.1 PROTOCOL SECURITY

When recovered by the KRAs, all copies of escrowed keys shall be protected continuously by two person controls during recovery and delivery to the authenticated and authorized requestor. Furthermore, the delivery mechanism for copies of escrowed keys shall provide cryptographic protection against disclosure with assurance equal to or greater assurance level of the certificates associated with the escrowed keys.

When a subscriber uses automated self-recovery, the subscriber's own escrowed keys may be provided directly to subscriber through authenticated and encrypted channels without imposition of two-person control requirements. The authentication and encryption shall be done using cryptographic means that are of equal or greater strength than that provided by the keys being recovered. All public key certificates involved in authentication and/or encryption shall be issued by the ECA and shall have the assurance level of equal or greater than that of the certificates associated with escrowed keys

6.1.1 KED Protocol Security

Communications between the KED and KRAs or between the KED and subscribers shall be secure from protocol threats such as disclosure, modification, replay, and substitution on transactions between the KED and communicating entities. The strength of all cryptographic protocols shall be equal to or greater than that of the keys they protect.

6.1.2 KRA - KRO Protocol Security

Communications between the KRA and KRO shall be secure from protocol threats such as disclosure, modification, replay, and substitution. The strength of all cryptographic protocols shall be equal to or greater than the keys they protect.

6.1.3 Escrowed Key Distribution Security

Communication of distributed copies of escrowed keys between the KED and requestor shall be secure from protocol threats such as disclosure, modification, replay, and substitution.

The strength of all cryptographic protocols shall be equal to or greater than that of the keys they protect.

6.2 KED, KRA AND KRO PRIVATE KEY PROTECTION

6.2.1 Standards for Cryptographic Modules

The relevant standard for cryptographic modules is *Security Requirements for Cryptographic Modules* [current version of FIPS 140]. Cryptographic modules shall be validated to the FIPS 140 level identified in this section.

The KED, KRA, and KRO shall use hardware cryptographic modules that meet at least the criteria specified for FIPS 140 Level 2.

6.2.2 Private Key Control

The private components of KRA and KRO signature key pairs and encryption key pairs shall be under single person control. The KED keys shall be under two or more person control. The names of the individuals used for two person control shall be maintained on a list that shall be made available for compliance audits.

When not in use, the KED cryptographic module shall be stored in a secured container, such as a safe, in a facility that meets the physical security requirements of Section 5.1 of this KRP.

6.2.3 KED Key Backup

The KED key shall be backed up as necessary to provide secure continuity of key recovery operations. The backup keys shall only be created, stored, and restored under two person control. The process of restoring the backup KED key shall maintain two party control throughout, as required in Section 6.2.2.

6.2.4 Private Key Generation and Transport

Private components of KED, KRA, and KRO encryption key pairs are to be generated by and in a cryptographic module. In the event that the private component of a KED, KRA, or KRO encryption key pair is to be transported from one cryptographic module to another, it shall be

encrypted during transport. The assurance level of the transport encryption shall be commensurate with the medium hardware assurance level.

6.2.5 Method of Activating Private Key

Activation of private keys shall be in accordance with the ECA CP, Section 6.2.7.

6.2.6 Method of Deactivating Private Key

The private component of the KED, KRA, or KRO encryption key pair shall be deactivated as specified in Section 6.2.8 of the ECA CP.

6.2.7 Method of Deactivating Storage Key

Activated cryptographic modules used for key escrow database operations shall not be left unattended or otherwise open to unauthorized access. After use, they must be deactivated (e.g. via a manual logout procedure or by a passive timeout).

Hardware cryptographic modules shall be removed from operational systems and stored when not in use. If a cryptographic module contains a complete (versus split) storage key, all storage procedures and mechanisms for that module shall require two-person control.

6.3 PRIVATE KEY ACTIVATION DATA

Generation, change, and management of private key activation data shall be in accordance with FIPS 140.

6.4 COMPUTER SECURITY CONTROLS

6.4.1 KED

The KED shall be hosted on a trusted operating system that is designed, implemented, and operated using the following security features:

- Individual identification and authentication;
- Secure audit;

- Residual information protection;
- Discretionary access controls;
- Operating system self-protection;
- Process isolation; and
- Meet Common Criteria (CC) Evaluation Assurance Level (EAL) 3 assurance requirements. The EPMA may determine that other comparable validation, certification, or verification standards are sufficient.

When KED is hosted on evaluated platforms in support of computer security assurance requirements then the system (hardware, software, operating system) shall, when possible, operate in an evaluated configuration. At a minimum, such platforms shall use the same version of the computer operating system that received the evaluation rating.

The KED shall be configured to run with the minimal number of accounts and network services required to operate them. Only the required network services and ports shall be enabled, all other network services and ports shall be disabled. The KED shall be dedicated to running key recovery related or other PKI-related applications. The KED shall disable remote login and remote administration features.

6.4.2 KRA and KRO Workstation

KRA and KRO computers shall use operating systems that:

- Require authenticated logins;
- Provide discretionary access control;
- Provide operating system self-protection;
- Provide process isolation; and
- Provide a security audit capability.

When KRA or KRO workstation equipment is hosted on evaluated platforms in support of computer security assurance requirements then the system (hardware, software, operating system) shall, when possible, operate in an evaluated configuration. At a minimum, such platforms shall use the same version of the computer operating system as received the evaluation rating.

Reasonable care shall be taken to prevent malicious software from being loaded on KRA and KRO workstation equipment. Only applications required to perform ECA functions shall be loaded on the KRA workstation. Only applications required to perform the organization's mission shall be loaded on the KRO workstation, and all such software shall be obtained

from sources authorized by local policy. Data on KRA and KRO workstation equipment shall be scanned for malicious code on first use and periodically afterward.

6.4.3 Anomaly Detection

Key recovery (in particular automated key recovery) must be carried out with extreme caution, as the chance for compromise can be very high. Further, the risk of compromise and the scope of any potential compromise are highly dependent upon the implementation. Therefore, the key recovery infrastructure shall be capable of detecting anomalous key recovery activities and behavior and reporting them to the ECA for further action.

6.5 LIFE CYCLE TECHNICAL CONTROLS

Individuals with trusted roles in the KED facility (e.g., system administrators, crypto officers, audit administrators, operators, etc.) shall use security management tools and procedures to ensure that the operational systems and networks adhere to the security requirements. These tools and procedures shall check the integrity of the system data, software, discretionary access controls, audit profile, firmware, and hardware to ensure secure operation.

6.6 NETWORK SECURITY CONTROLS

Network access to the KED shall be protected as specified in the ECA CP Section 6.7 for CA equipment.

Network access to KRA and KRO shall be protected as specified in the ECA CP Section 6.7 for CMA equipment.

6.7 CRYPTOGRAPHIC MODULE ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Requirements for cryptographic modules are stated in section 6.2.1.

7 POLICY ADMINISTRATION

7.1 POLICY CHANGE PROCEDURES

This KRP shall be maintained under the specification change procedures identified in the ECA CP Section 8.1.

7.2 PUBLICATION AND NOTIFICATION POLICIES

This KRP shall be published as specified in the ECA CP Section 8.2.

7.3 POLICY APPROVAL PROCEDURES

This KRP shall be approved based on the procedures specified in the ECA CP Section 8.3.

APPENDIX A: REFERENCES

The following documents contain information that provides background, examples, or details about the contents of this KRP.

Number	Title	Revision	Date
ISO9594-8	<i>Information Technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory: Authentication Framework</i> ftp://ftp.bull.com/pub/OSIdirectoty/ITU/97x509final.doc (Pending publication of 1997 edition, use 1993 edition with the following amendment applied: Final Text of Draft Amendment DAM 1 to ISO/IEC 9594-8 on Certificate Extensions, June 1996.)		1997
FIPS140-1	<i>Security Requirements for Cryptographic Modules</i> http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/index.html		January 1994
FIPS140-2	<i>Security Requirements for Cryptographic Modules</i> http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/index.html		June 2001
NISTIR 5153	<i>Minimum Security Requirements for Multi-User Operating Systems, CSL, NISTIR 5153</i>		March 1993
CSL96-04	<i>Guidance on the Selection of Low Level Assurance Evaluated Products, CSL Bulletin, CSL96-04, NIST</i>		April 1996
	<i>Guideline for Automatic Data Processing Risk Analysis, National Bureau of Standards</i>		
	<i>Pubic Key Infrastructure Technical Specification: Part C - Concept of Operations, William E. Burr, NIST</i>		
CCIB-98-026	<i>Common Criteria for Information Technology Security Evaluation, Common Criteria Implementation Board</i>	Version 2.1	August 1999
FIPS112	<i>Password Usage</i> http://csrc.nist.gov/		May 1985
ABADSG	<i>Digital Signature Guidelines</i> http://www.abanet.org/scitech/ec/isc/dsgfree.html		August 1996
ECA CP	<i>Certificate Policy for External Certification Authorities</i>	Version 2.0	June 2002
	<i>Requirements for Key Recovery Products: Report of the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) to Develop a FIPS for the Federal Key Management Infrastructure, Final Report</i>		November 1998

APPENDIX B: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CA	Certification Authority
CC	Common Criteria
CMA	Certificate Management Authority
CP	Certificate Policy
CPS	Certification Practices Statement
DN	Distinguished Name or Directory Name
EAL	Evaluation Assurance Level
ECA	External Certification Authority
EPMA	ECA Policy Management Authority
FIPS	Federal Information Processing Standard
I&A	Identification and Authentication
IT	Information Technology
KED	Key Escrow Database
KRA	Key Recovery Agent
KRO	Key Recovery Official
KRP	Key Recovery Policy
KRPS	Key Recovery Practices Statement
KRS	Key Recovery System
PKI	Public Key Infrastructure
RA	Registration Authority
SSN	Social Security Number
US	United States
USD	United States Dollar

APPENDIX C: GLOSSARY

Encryption Certificate	A certificate containing a public key that is used to encrypt or decrypt electronic messages, files, documents, or data transmissions, or to establish or exchange a session key for these same purposes. The process of storing, protecting, and escrowing the private component of the key pair associated with the encryption certificate is sometimes referred to as key management.
Key Escrow	The retention of the private component of the key pair associated with a subscriber's encryption certificate to support key recovery.
Key Recovery	Production of a copy of an escrowed key and delivery of that key to an authorized requestor.
Key Recovery Agent (KRA)	An individual authorized to interface with the key escrow database in conjunction with one or more other key recovery agents) to cause the key escrow database to carry out key recovery requests, as specified by the Key Recovery Policy.
KRA Workstation	The workstation from which the Key Recovery Agent interfaces with the key escrow database.
Key Escrow Database	The function, system, or subsystem that maintains the key escrow repository and responds to key registration and key recovery requests from one or more Key Recovery Agents, as specified by the Key Recovery Policy.
Key Recovery Official (KRO)	An individual authorized to authenticate and submit key recovery requests to the Key Recovery Agent on behalf of requestors, as specified by the Key Recovery Policy.
Key Recovery Policy (KRP)	Specifies the conditions under which key recovery information must be created and conditions under which and to whom escrowed keys may be released; it also indicates who are allowable Key Recovery Agent(s) and Key Recovery Officials and how or where escrowed keys must be maintained.
Key Recovery Practice Statement (KRPS)	A Key Recovery Practice Statement is a statement of the practices, procedures, and mechanisms that a key escrow system employs in registering and recovering escrowed keys.
Requestor	An individual who is authorized, under the Key Recovery Policy, to request recovery of a subscriber's escrowed key. Subscribers can always request recovery of their own keys.
Policy Management Authority	Body established to oversee the creation and update of Certificate and Key Recovery Policies, review Certification and Key Recovery Practice Statements, review the results of CA and Key Recovery audits for policy compliance, evaluate non-domain policies for acceptance within the domain, and generally oversee and manage the PKI certificate and Key Recovery policies.
Public Key Infrastructure	Framework established to issue, maintain, and revoke public key certificates.
Split Key Procedure	A mechanism whereby a key is cryptographically divided into some number of pieces so that when a specific-sized subset of the pieces is recombined the original key can be reconstructed.
Subscriber	An entity that (1) is the subject named or identified in a certificate issued to such

	an entity, and (2) holds a private key that corresponds to a public key listed in that certificate. Current subscribers possess valid ECA-issued certificates.
Third Party	A person other than the subscriber who requests escrowed keys (e.g., law enforcement, supervisor).
Two person control	For the purpose of this KRP, two person control is a process that requires two independent, authorized parties to consent to activities involving extraction and restoration of private key data.