Identity Management Issues for Multi-Campus Institutions
- University of California -

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The University of California

- Ten campuses, three national labs, five medical centers
- Most operational responsibilities on campuses
  - Payroll, Student Information, *etc.*
  - Each campus does its own identity management
- A few services are central
  - Employee self-service and benefits central
  - Most licensed library materials
  - Multi-campus collaborations
Identity Management at UC

- Separate identity management at each campus
- In general, authentication is per-service
- Campuses are starting to develop common authentication
  - UCB: Kerberos
  - UCI: Kerberos
  - UCLA: Home grown
  - UCSD: Home grown
  - All four have home-grown identity management
What is the problem?

• How can services of one UC campus be accessed by users of another UC campus?

• Moving toward a new business environment
  – UC employee self-service and benefits
  – access to any UC campus library system
  – Inter-campus access to course management systems
  – collaboration within the Academic Senate
  – administrative applications
Federations

- Federations authenticate locally, share identity information globally
  - Sharing is controlled by policy
  - Good fit for UC

- Other Structures
  - Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)
    - We tried it.
  - Active Directory and LDAP-based structures
  - UC is not hierarchical; one size doesn’t fit all
What are we building?

- Trustworthy exchange of identity attributes
- Trustworthy identity attributes
- Create a trust environment
  - Services trust campuses to provide correct identity information
  - Campuses trust services not to misuse information they receive
  - Participants trust campuses not to reveal information in appropriately and application snot to misuse that information
InCommon

• Defines technology for trustworthy exchange of identity attributes.
• Defines common identity attributes
• Emphasis is on broad membership.
  – Specific agreements (e.g., requirements for identity management) are pairwise.
UCTrust

- Establishes global requirements to facilitate system-wide agreements.

- Creates trust in identity attributes through policy.
  - Policy controls the release of information
  - Technology enforces that policy
  - Technology ensures secure transit of identity attributes

- Extends InCommon
UCTrust

- Pilot project with three campuses
  - UC San Diego
  - UC Los Angeles
  - UC Irvine
- UCOP applications
  - Your Benefits Online
  - California Digital Library
InCommon Requirements

• InCommon criteria
  – IdM systems “fall under the purview of organization’s executive management
  – Appropriate risk management practices for issuing end-user credentials
  – Must be documented

• UCTrust requires greater assurance in identity management practices for conformance with existing UC policies
UCTrust Requirements

- Campuses must provide authoritative and accurate attribute assertions
- Campuses must have practices that meet minimum standards
  - establishing electronic credentials and
  - maintaining individual identity information
- Providers receiving individual identity attributes must ensure its protection and respect privacy constraints defined by the campus
Governance

• UCTrust Task Force
  – Composed of campus Identity Providers, Service Providers, UCTrust Administration, UCOP
  – Manages operational policies and procedures
  – Oversight and conflict resolution provided by UC’s Information Technology Leadership Council, the group of UC’s CIOs.
Administration

• UCTrust Federation Administration
  – Provides operational coordination, when needed
  – Maintains documentation repository
  – Not a major resource drain; technology and end-user support is with the Identity and Service Providers.
Identity Provider Responsibilities

- Identification, registration, and authentication processes
  - Accuracy and timeliness of identity information; tools to update
  - Availability of access to enterprise directory, authentication, *etc.*
  - Audit logs to enable investigation
  - Support for end-users, service providers and UCTrust Administration

- Dissemination of policy and best practices
Service Provider Responsibilities

- Secure operation of services
  - Awareness of Identity Provider service levels
  - Audit logs to enable investigations
  - Compliance with Identity Provider standards and best practices
  - Support for end-users, identity providers, and UCTrust administration
Community Member Responsibilities

- Community members are the individuals who have officially established an affiliation with a campus
- Community members are responsible for
  - assurance that their credentials are not given to others
  - compliance with Identity Provider standards and best practices
Current State of UCTrust

- Vetting with various UC constituencies
  - Campus CIOs
  - Controllers
  - Vice Chancellors of Administration
  - Academic Senate IT Committee
- External review for Your Benefits Online
- We expect official creation by campus CIOs in late May
Interesting Issues – Risk Analysis

Potential Risks

– **Identification**: Is correct identification supplied when individual is hired?

– **Registration**: Can someone else’s credential be provided during registration? Can an unauthorized individual obtain a credential? What about legacy information on individuals?

– **Authentication**: Can exchange of user name and password be intercepted or passwords be guessed? What about unattended sessions?
Interesting Issues – Recommended Practices

● Multifactor authentication
  – If asking for multiple pieces of information, only one should be a password; others should be well-known to the end-user.

● Synchronization with repositories of record
  – Payroll
  – Student Information System
Interesting Issues – Liability

• Intra-institutional liability and trust
  – Not legal liability
  – UC is legally a single entity

• Who is liable when something goes wrong?
  – *E.g.*, whose budget is impacted?
    • Retirement fund represents a large sum of money, even for only one retiree.
Interesting Issues - Dual Campus Authorities

- Two identity authorities for different, but overlapping, subcommunities
- Resulted in better alignment of campus IT organizations
Interesting Issues – Log Retention

• Logs are required for forensic purposes
  – So, keep them as long as practical.
• Logs contain private information.
  – So, don’t keep them.
• Three to six months seems about right.