

Certificate Policy and Practice Statement for the NCSA SLCS

National Center for Supercomputing Applications (NCSA)

Version 1.6 (Tue Dec 14 13:11:28 CST 2010)

Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	7
1.1	Overview	7
1.2	Document name and identification	7
1.3	PKI participants	8
1.3.1	Certification authorities	8
1.3.2	Registration authorities	8
1.3.3	Subscribers	8
1.3.4	Relying parties	8
1.3.5	Other participants	9
1.4	Certificate usage	9
1.4.1	Appropriate certificate uses	9
1.4.2	Prohibited certificate uses	9
1.5	Policy administration	9
1.5.1	Organization administering the document	9
1.5.2	Contact person	9
1.5.3	Person determining CPS suitability for the policy	10
1.5.4	CPS approval procedures	10
1.6	Definitions and acronyms	10
2	PUBLICATION AND REPOSITORY RESPONSIBILITIES	11
2.1	Repositories	11
2.2	Publication of certification information	11
2.3	Time or frequency of publication	11
2.4	Access controls on repositories	11
3	IDENTIFICATION AND AUTHENTICATION	12
3.1	Naming	12
3.1.1	Types of names	12
3.1.2	Need for names to be meaningful	12
3.1.3	Anonymity or pseudonymity of subscribers	12
3.1.4	Rules for interpreting various name forms	12
3.1.5	Uniqueness of names	12
3.1.6	Recognition, authentication, and role of trademarks	13
3.2	Initial identity validation	13
3.2.1	Method to prove possession of private key	13
3.2.2	Authentication of organization identity	13
3.2.3	Authentication of individual identity	13
3.2.4	Non-verified subscriber information	13

3.2.5	Validation of authority	13
3.2.6	Criteria for interoperation	13
3.3	Identification and authentication for re-key requests	13
3.3.1	Identification and authentication for routine re-key	13
3.3.2	Identification and authentication for re-key after revocation	14
3.4	Identification and authentication for revocation request	14
4	CERTIFICATE LIFE-CYCLE OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS	14
4.1	Certificate Application	14
4.1.1	Who can submit a certificate application	14
4.1.2	Enrollment process and responsibilities	14
4.2	Certificate application processing	16
4.2.1	Performing identification and authentication functions	16
4.2.2	Approval or rejection of certificate applications	16
4.2.3	Time to process certificate applications	16
4.3	Certificate issuance	16
4.3.1	CA actions during certificate issuance	16
4.3.2	Notification to subscriber by the CA of issuance of certificate	16
4.4	Certificate acceptance	16
4.4.1	Conduct constituting certificate acceptance	16
4.4.2	Publication of the certificate by the CA	16
4.4.3	Notification of certificate issuance by the CA to other entities	16
4.5	Key pair and certificate usage	17
4.5.1	Subscriber private key and certificate usage	17
4.5.2	Relying party public key and certificate usage	17
4.6	Certificate renewal	17
4.6.1	Circumstance for certificate renewal	17
4.6.2	Who may request renewal	17
4.6.3	Processing certificate renewal requests	18
4.6.4	Notification of new certificate issuance to subscriber	18
4.6.5	Conduct constituting acceptance of a renewal certificate	18
4.6.6	Publication of the renewal certificate by the CA	18
4.6.7	Notification of certificate issuance by the CA to other entities	18
4.7	Certificate re-key	18
4.7.1	Circumstance for certificate re-key	18
4.7.2	Who may request certification of a new public key	18
4.7.3	Processing certificate re-keying requests	18
4.7.4	Notification of new certificate issuance to subscriber	19
4.7.5	Conduct constituting acceptance of a re-keyed certificate	19
4.7.6	Publication of the re-keyed certificate by the CA	19
4.7.7	Notification of certificate issuance by the CA to other entities	19
4.8	Certificate modification	19
4.8.1	Circumstance for certificate modification	19
4.8.2	Who may request certificate modification	19
4.8.3	Processing certificate modification requests	19
4.8.4	Notification of new certificate issuance to subscriber	19
4.8.5	Conduct constituting acceptance of modified certificate	20
4.8.6	Publication of the modified certificate by the CA	20
4.8.7	Notification of certificate issuance by the CA to other entities	20
4.9	Certificate revocation and suspension	20
4.9.1	Circumstances for revocation	20
4.9.2	Who can request revocation	20
4.9.3	Procedure for revocation request	20
4.9.4	Revocation request grace period	20

4.9.5	Time within which CA must process the revocation request	21
4.9.6	Revocation checking requirement for relying parties	21
4.9.7	CRL issuance frequency (if applicable)	21
4.9.8	Maximum latency for CRLs (if applicable)	21
4.9.9	On-line revocation/status checking availability	21
4.9.10	On-line revocation checking requirements	21
4.9.11	Other forms of revocation advertisements available	21
4.9.12	Special requirements re key compromise	21
4.9.13	Circumstances for suspension	21
4.9.14	Who can request suspension	22
4.9.15	Procedure for suspension request	22
4.9.16	Limits on suspension period	22
4.10	Certificate status services	22
4.10.1	Operational characteristics	22
4.10.2	Service availability	22
4.10.3	Optional features	22
4.11	End of subscription	22
4.12	Key escrow and recovery	22
4.12.1	Key escrow and recovery policy and practices	23
4.12.2	Session key encapsulation and recovery policy and practices	23
5	FACILITY, MANAGEMENT, AND OPERATIONAL CONTROLS	23
5.1	Physical controls	23
5.1.1	Site location and construction	23
5.1.2	Physical access	23
5.1.3	Power and air conditioning	23
5.1.4	Water exposures	23
5.1.5	Fire prevention and protection	23
5.1.6	Media storage	24
5.1.7	Waste disposal	24
5.1.8	Off-site backup	24
5.2	Procedural controls	24
5.2.1	Trusted roles	24
5.2.2	Number of persons required per task	24
5.2.3	Identification and authentication for each role	24
5.2.4	Roles requiring separation of duties	24
5.3	Personnel controls	25
5.3.1	Qualifications, experience, and clearance requirements	25
5.3.2	Background check procedures	25
5.3.3	Training requirements	25
5.3.4	Retraining frequency and requirements	25
5.3.5	Job rotation frequency and sequence	25
5.3.6	Sanctions for unauthorized actions	25
5.3.7	Independent contractor requirements	25
5.3.8	Documentation supplied to personnel	25
5.4	Audit logging procedures	26
5.4.1	Types of events recorded	26
5.4.2	Frequency of processing log	26
5.4.3	Retention period for audit log	26
5.4.4	Protection of audit log	26
5.4.5	Audit log backup procedures	26
5.4.6	Audit collection system (internal vs. external)	26
5.4.7	Notification to event-causing subject	27
5.4.8	Vulnerability assessments	27

5.5	Records archival	27
5.5.1	Types of records archived	27
5.5.2	Retention period for archive	27
5.5.3	Protection of archive	27
5.5.4	Archive backup procedures	27
5.5.5	Requirements for time-stamping of records	27
5.5.6	Archive collection system (internal or external)	27
5.5.7	Procedures to obtain and verify archive information	28
5.6	Key changeover	28
5.7	Compromise and disaster recovery	28
5.7.1	Incident and compromise handling procedures	28
5.7.2	Computing resources, software, and/or data are corrupted	28
5.7.3	Entity private key compromise procedures	28
5.7.4	Business continuity capabilities after a disaster	28
5.8	CA or RA termination	28
6	TECHNICAL SECURITY CONTROLS	28
6.1	Key pair generation and installation	28
6.1.1	Key pair generation	28
6.1.2	Private key delivery to subscriber	29
6.1.3	Public key delivery to certificate issuer	29
6.1.4	CA public key delivery to relying parties	29
6.1.5	Key sizes	29
6.1.6	Public key parameters generation and quality checking	29
6.1.7	Key usage purposes (as per X.509 v3 key usage field)	29
6.2	Private Key Protection and Cryptographic Module Engineering Controls	30
6.2.1	Cryptographic module standards and controls	30
6.2.2	Private key (n out of m) multi-person control	30
6.2.3	Private key escrow	30
6.2.4	Private key backup	30
6.2.5	Private key archival	30
6.2.6	Private key transfer into or from a cryptographic module	30
6.2.7	Private key storage on cryptographic module	30
6.2.8	Method of activating private key	30
6.2.9	Method of deactivating private key	31
6.2.10	Method of destroying private key	31
6.2.11	Cryptographic Module Rating	31
6.3	Other aspects of key pair management	31
6.3.1	Public key archival	31
6.3.2	Certificate operational periods and key pair usage periods	31
6.4	Activation data	31
6.4.1	Activation data generation and installation	31
6.4.2	Activation data protection	31
6.4.3	Other aspects of activation data	32
6.5	Computer security controls	32
6.5.1	Specific computer security technical requirements	32
6.5.2	Computer security rating	32
6.6	Life cycle technical controls	32
6.6.1	System development controls	32
6.6.2	Security management controls	32
6.6.3	Life cycle security controls	32
6.7	Network security controls	33
6.8	Time-stamping	33

7	CERTIFICATE, CRL, AND OCSP PROFILES	33
7.1	Certificate profile	33
7.1.1	Version number(s)	33
7.1.2	Certificate extensions	33
7.1.3	Algorithm object identifiers	34
7.1.4	Name forms	34
7.1.5	Name constraints	34
7.1.6	Certificate policy object identifier	34
7.1.7	Usage of Policy Constraints extension	34
7.1.8	Policy qualifiers syntax and semantics	34
7.1.9	Processing semantics for the critical Certificate Policies extension	35
7.2	CRL profile	35
7.2.1	Version number(s)	35
7.2.2	CRL and CRL entry extensions	35
7.3	OCSP profile	35
7.3.1	Version number(s)	35
7.3.2	OCSP extensions	35
8	COMPLIANCE AUDIT AND OTHER ASSESSMENTS	35
8.1	Frequency or circumstances of assessment	35
8.2	Identity/qualifications of assessor	36
8.3	Assessor’s relationship to assessed entity	36
8.4	Topics covered by assessment	36
8.5	Actions taken as a result of deficiency	36
8.6	Communication of results	36
9	OTHER BUSINESS AND LEGAL MATTERS	36
9.1	Fees	36
9.1.1	Certificate issuance or renewal fees	36
9.1.2	Certificate access fees	36
9.1.3	Revocation or status information access fees	36
9.1.4	Fees for other services	37
9.1.5	Refund policy	37
9.2	Financial responsibility	37
9.2.1	Insurance coverage	37
9.2.2	Other assets	37
9.2.3	Insurance or warranty coverage for end-entities	37
9.3	Confidentiality of business information	37
9.3.1	Scope of confidential information	37
9.3.2	Information not within the scope of confidential information	38
9.3.3	Responsibility to protect confidential information	38
9.4	Privacy of personal information	38
9.4.1	Privacy plan	38
9.4.2	Information treated as private	38
9.4.3	Information not deemed private	38
9.4.4	Responsibility to protect private information	38
9.4.5	Notice and consent to use private information	38
9.4.6	Disclosure pursuant to judicial or administrative process	38
9.4.7	Other information disclosure circumstances	39
9.5	Intellectual property rights	39
9.6	Representations and warranties	39
9.6.1	CA representations and warranties	39
9.6.2	RA representations and warranties	39
9.6.3	Subscriber representations and warranties	39

9.6.4	Relying party representations and warranties	39
9.6.5	Representations and warranties of other participants	39
9.7	Disclaimers of warranties	40
9.8	Limitations of liability	40
9.9	Indemnities	40
9.10	Term and termination	40
9.10.1	Term	40
9.10.2	Termination	40
9.10.3	Effect of termination and survival	40
9.11	Individual notices and communications with participants	40
9.12	Amendments	40
9.12.1	Procedure for amendment	40
9.12.2	Notification mechanism and period	41
9.12.3	Circumstances under which OID must be changed	41
9.13	Dispute resolution provisions	41
9.14	Governing law	41
9.15	Compliance with applicable law	41
9.16	Miscellaneous provisions	41
9.16.1	Entire agreement	41
9.16.2	Assignment	41
9.16.3	Severability	41
9.16.4	Enforcement (attorneys' fees and waiver of rights)	42
9.16.5	Force Majeure	42
9.17	Other provisions	42
10	DOCUMENT SOURCE	42
11	REVISION HISTORY	42

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

This Certificate Policy and Practice Statement (herein referred to as the “Policy”) specifies minimum requirements for the issuance and management of digital certificates that shall be used in authenticating users accessing resources of the National Center for Supercomputing Applications at the University of Illinois (herein referred to as “NCSA”) and the resources of other entities (relying parties) which accept those certificates. The Policy is issued and administered under the authority of the NCSA Policy Management Authority (herein referred to as the “PMA”; see Section 1.4.2 for contact details). This document is structured according to Internet Engineering Task Force RFC 3647 (Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure Certificate Policy and Certification Practices Framework).

NCSA runs three CAs. Each CA has its own private key and certificate. It is expected that relying parties will trust all NCSA CAs, though a relying party may choose to trust any NCSA CA separately. These CAs taken together along with the associated software and repositories used to distribute policies, CRLs and the like, are referred to as the “NCSA PKI”. One CA issues only short-lived certificates (with 11 days or shorter lifetime) to users based on Kerberos authentication and is henceforth referred to as the “NCSA Short-lived Certificate Service” or “NCSA-SLCS”. One CA issues only short-lived certificates (with 11 days or shorter lifetime) to users based on federated web authentication and is henceforth referred to as the “NCSA GridShib CA” or “NCSA-GSCA”. One CA is a traditional CA that issues long-lived certificates to hosts, services and users requiring long-lived certificates. This CA is henceforth referred to as the “NCSA-CA”. It is expected that users will use the NCSA-SLCS and NCSA-GSCA for user certificates unless they have some need for a long-lived certificate from the NCSA-CA.

This document covers the policy that applies to the NCSA-SLCS. Figure 1 illustrates the overall architecture of the NCSA-SLCS. The CA is integrated with the NCSA user database and Kerberos authentication service for identity management. The NCSA accounting process enrolls users in the user database, creates a Kerberos account for them, and assigns them a distinguished name.

To obtain credentials, NCSA-SLCS subscribers run software on the host where their credentials are to be stored. The software generates the subscriber’s private key locally, authenticates the user to the NCSA-SLCS via Kerberos, issues a signed certificate request to the CA, and, if the request is approved, receives a signed certificate from the CA.

The NCSA-SLCS looks up the distinguished name in the user database that corresponds to the user’s authenticated Kerberos identity and issues a certificate with the appropriate distinguished name.

Further policy and implementation details are provided throughout the document.

1.2 Document name and identification

Document title: Certificate Policy and Practice Statement for the NCSA SLCS
This Policy is published at: <http://security.ncsa.illinois.edu/CA/>
Document version: 1.6
Document date: Tue Dec 14 13:11:28 CST 2010
OID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.4670.100.2.6

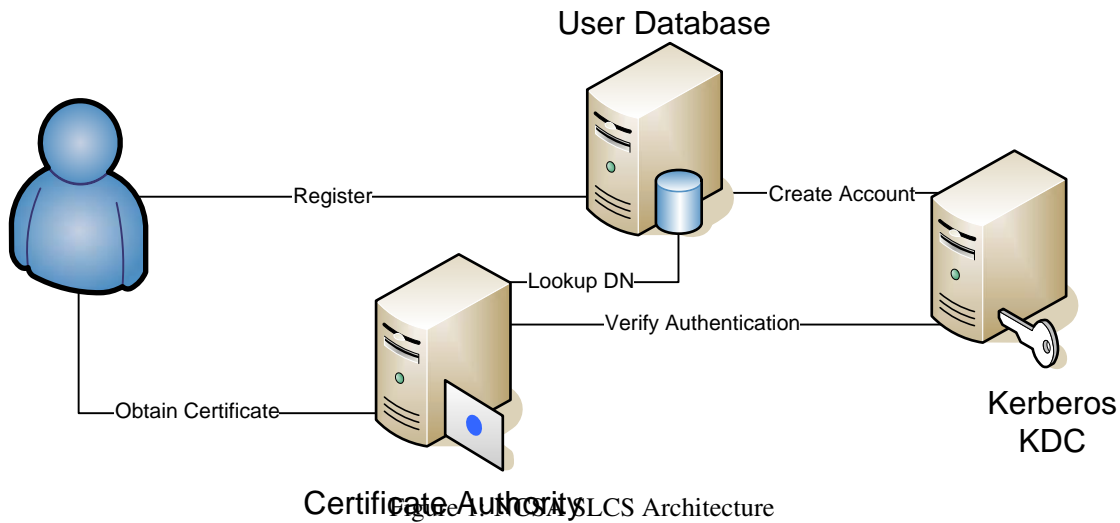


Figure 1.3.1 NCSA-SLCS Architecture

1.3 PKI participants

1.3.1 Certification authorities

This policy is valid for the NCSA-SLCS. The NCSA-SLCS will only sign end entity certificates. There are no subordinate CAs.

1.3.2 Registration authorities

NCSA allocations group staff serve as registration authorities for the NCSA-SLCS. They enroll users in the NCSA user database according to the enrollment process described in Section 4.1.2, create Kerberos accounts for new users, and assign distinguished names to new users according to Section 3.1.

The NCSA-SLCS uses the Kerberos service to authenticate requests and queries the database to obtain the proper distinguished name for authenticated requesters. The NCSA user database and Kerberos service are used to authenticate NCSA's users and staff for access to NCSA high-performance computing resources, NCSA's email services and other production services.

1.3.3 Subscribers

The NCSA-SLCS will serve the needs of the NCSA community by providing NCSA users and employees with x509v3 digital certificates. These certificates may be used for the purpose of authentication, encryption, and digital signing by those individuals to whom the certificates have been issued.

1.3.4 Relying parties

NCSA places no restrictions on who may accept certificates it issues.

1.3.5 Other participants

No stipulation.

1.4 Certificate usage

1.4.1 Appropriate certificate uses

One of the purposes of this policy is to promote a wide use of public-key certificates in many different applications. These applications may include, but are not limited to, login authentication, job submission authentication, encrypted e-mail, and SSL/TLS encryption for applications capable of making use of these technologies.

1.4.2 Prohibited certificate uses

Other uses of NCSA-SLCS certificates are not prohibited, but neither are they supported.

1.5 Policy administration

1.5.1 Organization administering the document

This policy is administered by the National Center for Supercomputing Applications at the University of Illinois, 1205 W. Clark, Urbana IL 61801 USA.

This policy is accredited by The Americas Grid Policy Management Authority (TAGPMA), a member of the International Grid Trust Federation (IGTF).

1.5.2 Contact person

The point of contact for this Policy and other matters related to the NCSA-SLCS is the Head of Security Operations for NCSA:

James J. Barlow

Phone number: +1 217-244-6403

Postal address: 1205 W. Clark, Urbana IL 61801 USA

E-mail address: jbarlow@ncsa.illinois.edu

After hours contact information:

NCSA Security Operations and Incident Response: security@ncsa.illinois.edu

NCSA 24x7 Operations: +1 217-244-0710

1.5.3 Person determining CPS suitability for the policy

The Head of Security Operations for NCSA leads the PMA for the CA and is ultimately responsible for determining the suitability of the CPS.

As an accredited policy of the TAGPMA, all policy changes are subject to TAGPMA review and approval.

1.5.4 CPS approval procedures

As determined by TAGPMA and the Head of Security Operations for NCSA.

1.6 Definitions and acronyms

Certification Authority (CA) - An authority trusted by one or more users to create and assign public key certificates. Optionally the CA may create the user's keys. It is important to note that the CA is responsible for the public key certificates during their whole lifetime, not just for issuing them.

CA-certificate - A certificate for one CA's public key issued by another CA or self signed.

Certificate policy (CP) - A named set of rules that indicates the applicability of a certificate to a particular community and/or class of application with common security requirements. For example, a particular certificate policy might indicate applicability of a type of certificate to the authentication of electronic data interchange transactions for the trading of goods within a given price range.

Certification path - An ordered sequence of certificates which, together with the public key of the initial object in the path, can be processed to obtain that of the final object in the path.

Certification Practice Statement (CPS) - A statement of the practices, which a certification authority employs in issuing certificates.

Certificate revocation list (CRL) - A CRL is a time stamped list identifying revoked certificates, which is signed by a CA and made freely available in a public repository.

Issuing certification authority (issuing CA) - In the context of a particular certificate, the issuing CA is the CA that issued the certificate (see also Subject certification authority).

Public Key Certificate (PKC) - A data structure containing the public key of an end entity and some other information, which is digitally signed with the private key of the CA which issued it.

Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) - The set of hardware, software, people, policies and procedures needed to create, manage, store, distribute, and revoke PKCs based on public-key cryptography.

Registration authority (RA) - An entity that is responsible for identification and authentication of certificate subjects, but that does not sign or issue certificates (i.e., an RA is delegated certain tasks on behalf of a CA). Note: The term Local Registration Authority (LRA) is used elsewhere for the same concept.

Relying party - A recipient of a certificate who acts in reliance on that certificate and/or digital signatures verified using that certificate. In this document, the terms "certificate user" and "relying party" are used interchangeably.

Subject certification authority (subject CA) - In the context of a particular CA-certificate, the subject CA is the CA

whose public key is certified in the certificate.

IPR - Intellectual Property Rights

2 PUBLICATION AND REPOSITORY RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1 Repositories

The NCSA PKI will maintain a repository at <http://security.ncsa.illinois.edu/CA/>.

2.2 Publication of certification information

This repository will contain:

- Self-signed, PEM-formatted certificates for all CAs in the NCSA PKI
- PEM-formatted CRLs for the NCSA-SLCS
- General information about the NCSA PKI, including postal address and contact email address
- The most recent copies of all Certificate Policies for the NCSA PKI CAs, including this policy

2.3 Time or frequency of publication

The CRL will be published immediately after a certificate has been revoked as well as on a daily basis. The CRL This Update field will indicate the issue date of the CRL, and the Next Update field will be set to two weeks in the future, to indicate a two week validity period for the CRL.

The Policy shall be published immediately following any update.

2.4 Access controls on repositories

Access to the repository for modification is restricted to NCSA operations staff, NCSA security operations staff, and NCSA system administration staff. See Section 5.2 for procedural controls regarding NCSA-SLCS systems.

Read access to the repository (via HTTP) is unrestricted. Repositories are publicly available for read access. Best effort will be provided to maintain their availability 24x7.

As a member of the TAGPMA, NCSA grants the IGTF and its PMAs the right of unlimited redistribution of this information.

3 IDENTIFICATION AND AUTHENTICATION

3.1 Naming

3.1.1 Types of names

Subject distinguished names are X.500 names, with components varying depending on the type of certificate.

3.1.2 Need for names to be meaningful

A unique (see Section 3.1.5) “common name” is assigned to each user consisting of their legal name with a serial number appended in the case of name conflicts.

3.1.3 Anonymity or pseudonymity of subscribers

Anonymity and pseudonymity are not supported.

3.1.4 Rules for interpreting various name forms

All subject distinguished names in certificates issued by the NCSA PKI begin with C=US, O=National Center for Supercomputing Applications. The next component will be one of:

- OU=Certificate Authorities : for a CA’s certificate. A CN component will follow the OU, naming the CA. All CA certificates will be self-signed.

The distinguished name for the NCSA-SLCS is C=US, O=National Center for Supercomputing Applications, OU=Certificate Authorities, CN=MyProxy.

Note: MyProxy is the name of the software implementing this CA.

- CN=*User Name* : for a user’s certificate issued by the NCSA-SLCS. The CN component will contain the user’s full name and, if needed, a numeric value to disambiguate the name from other users with the same name. For example:

C=US, O=National Center for Supercomputing Applications, CN=James J. Barlow

3.1.5 Uniqueness of names

Each subject name issued by the NCSA PKI will be issued to one and only one individual as identified by a record in the user database. The user database management system implements checks to ensure the uniqueness of assigned distinguished names. User records are never purged from the database or reused, to ensure that distinguished names will never be reassigned to another individual. The NCSA PKI may issue certificates with identical names, but only to the same individual. All names will be prefixed with the relative DN form of C=US, O=National Center for Supercomputing Applications to provide a globally unique namespace. A unique “common name” is assigned to each user consisting of their legal name with a serial number appended in the case of name conflicts. This common name along with the prefix create globally-unique distinguished names used in certificates issued by the NCSA PKI to users.

3.1.6 Recognition, authentication, and role of trademarks

No stipulation.

3.2 Initial identity validation

3.2.1 Method to prove possession of private key

Certificate requests must be digitally signed by the private key associated with the public key in the request using a process that is run by the user on the client side of the request.

3.2.2 Authentication of organization identity

NCSA users are identified by their presence in the NCSA user database. Users obtain entries in the database according to the procedure described in Section 4.1.2.

3.2.3 Authentication of individual identity

User identity will be authenticated via Kerberos, with the authenticated Kerberos principal name mapped to a unique “common name” via the NCSA user database.

3.2.4 Non-verified subscriber information

No stipulation.

3.2.5 Validation of authority

Users making requests for user certificates must be authenticated as the user identified in the certificate.

3.2.6 Criteria for interoperation

The NCSA PKI is intended to interoperate with other CAs within TeraGrid and the International Grid Trust Federation.

3.3 Identification and authentication for re-key requests

3.3.1 Identification and authentication for routine re-key

Every certificate request is treated as an initial registration.

3.3.2 Identification and authentication for re-key after revocation

If the compromise was limited to just the private key, the request for re-key will be treated as an initial registration. If the compromise involved a user's password, that password will be reset according to Section 4.1.2.

3.4 Identification and authentication for revocation request

CA Certificates will only be revoked at the instigation of NCSA Operational Security personnel.

Users may request revocation by contacting NCSA Security Operations.

Others may request revocation if they can sufficient prove compromise or exposure of the associated private key.

NCSA Security Operations will verify the authenticity of revocation requests by checking digital signatures on the request or by telephone to the requester's registered phone number.

4 CERTIFICATE LIFE-CYCLE OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Certificate Application

4.1.1 Who can submit a certificate application

Any user who appears in NCSA's User Database may request a certificate.

4.1.2 Enrollment process and responsibilities

NCSA allocations group staff serve as registration authorities for the NCSA-SLCS. They enroll users in the NCSA user database according to the following enrollment process. Additional details are available at <http://www.ncsa.illinois.edu/UserInfo/Allocations/>.

To receive an entry in NCSA's user database, a user must satisfy one of the following conditions:

- Be an NCSA employee
- Have a guest account requested by NCSA management for key NCSA collaborators
- Be a Principal Investigator (PI) with a allocation on NCSA computational resources approved through an NSF-approved peer review process
- Have a project account requested on their behalf by an existing PI using that PI's allocation

Identity vetting of NCSA employees is performed in person as part of the University of Illinois hiring process, in collaboration with the NCSA Human Resources department. Identity vetting of guest accounts requires direct personal contact of an NCSA staff member, who takes responsibility for that person's account. Guest account requests are reviewed and approved by NCSA management and allocations group staff.

Identity vetting for PIs is performed via peer review. PIs submit proposals for supercomputing allocations to a Resource Allocations Committee, which consists of volunteers selected from the faculty and staff of U.S. universities, laboratories and other research institutions. All members serve a term of 2–5 years and have expertise in computational science or engineering. Each proposal is assigned to two committee members for review. The committee members can also solicit an external review. After several weeks of review, the entire committee convenes to discuss the relative merits of each proposal and award time based on availability of resources. To apply, the principal investigator (PI) must be a researcher or educator at a U.S. academic or non-profit research institution.

Proposals are judged on the following criteria:

- Scientific merit: sound scientific goals and approaches of high merit; timely problems of interest to researchers and scientists
- Potential for progress: a PI with a verifiable record of success, indicated by publications or other measures, with the necessary resources to conduct the proposed research
- Numerical approach: codes that employ correct and efficient numerical algorithms; a selection of temporal/spatial resolution that is appropriate for the research
- Justification for resources: an appropriate amount of time has been requested; proposed research requires the use of a supercomputer; applications have been optimized to achieve high single-processor and parallel performance; good scaling of applications on a parallel machine

Allocations are typically awarded for one year, though multi-year allocations may be granted for well-known PIs. PIs can submit renewal or supplemental proposals to the committee to extend their allocation.

PIs are instructed not to share their accounts with others. Instead, they use the Add User Form on the TeraGrid User Portal to request accounts for their project members. PIs can also use this form to remove project members. Access to this form requires authentication via Kerberos username and password. PIs submit name, telephone, and address information for the users on their project. For users on multiple projects, each project PI must complete the required information separately for each user to request the user to have access to the project's resources. The PI is notified by postal mail whenever a user is added to their project. All users are required to sign the TeraGrid User Responsibility Form, which educates users about secure and appropriate computing practices.

When a user no longer has any active projects, the user's Kerberos account is removed. User database entries are kept indefinitely for historical purposes.

The user's initial password is established in one of two ways, depending on the type of account requested and the method used to request the account. For accounts requested via the TeraGrid User Portal, users may choose their initial password at the time of initial registration. Once their registration is approved (via the allocations process), their chosen password is activated for obtaining certificates. For accounts requested via other methods (for example, for new NCSA employees or NCSA guests), the user's initial password is distributed by postal/campus mail (or in the case of new NCSA employees, in person by the employee's manager). The letter distributed with the initial password instructs the user to change their password and store the letter in a secure place. If the user forgets their password, they can call the helpdesk and request that it be reset to the initial value. If the user has lost the letter with the initial password, they can call the helpdesk and request that a new letter be sent to their address on record. Users may also reset their password via the TeraGrid User Portal, which authenticates the request via the user's registered email address.

Each user is assigned a unique username used as their Kerberos principal and Unix login name as described in 3.1.5.

4.2 Certificate application processing

4.2.1 Performing identification and authentication functions

The NCSA-SLCS authenticates all certificate requests as described in Section 3.2.3.

4.2.2 Approval or rejection of certificate applications

Certificate applications will be approved if the applicant can be authenticated via Kerberos.

4.2.3 Time to process certificate applications

Certificate applications are processed automatically. Approved applications result in automatic certificate issuance. Non-approved applications are automatically rejected and logged.

4.3 Certificate issuance

4.3.1 CA actions during certificate issuance

Certificate applications are processed automatically. Approved applications result in automatic certificate issuance. Non-approved applications are automatically rejected and logged.

4.3.2 Notification to subscriber by the CA of issuance of certificate

User certificates are returned directly to the user through the application program they use to apply for a certificate.

4.4 Certificate acceptance

4.4.1 Conduct constituting certificate acceptance

Certificate acceptance is assumed.

4.4.2 Publication of the certificate by the CA

End entity certificates are not published.

4.4.3 Notification of certificate issuance by the CA to other entities

No notifications to other entities will be performed.

4.5 Key pair and certificate usage

4.5.1 Subscriber private key and certificate usage

Subscribers must:

- Exercise all reasonable care in protecting the private keys corresponding to their certificates, including but not limited to never storing them on a networked file system or otherwise transmitting them over a network and never sharing them between people.
- Observe restrictions on private key and certificate use.
- Promptly notify the CA operators of any incident involving a possibility of exposure of a private key.

Subscribers are notified of these responsibilities in both CA documentation and in the NCSA Acceptable Usage Policy (AUP). Subscribers are required to sign the NCSA AUP and return it to NCSA Allocations.

4.5.2 Relying party public key and certificate usage

Relying parties should:

- Be cognizant of the provisions of this document.
- Verify any self-signed CA certificates to their own satisfaction using out-of-band means.
- Accept responsibility for checking any relevant CRLs before accepting the validity of a certificate.
- Observe restrictions on private key and certificate use.
- Not presume any authorization of an end entity based on possession of a certificate from the NCSA PKI or its corresponding private key.

4.6 Certificate renewal

Certificates in the NCSA PKI are not renewed. Instead the original subscriber may request a new certificate, using the normal certificate issuance process.

4.6.1 Circumstance for certificate renewal

No stipulation.

4.6.2 Who may request renewal

No stipulation.

4.6.3 Processing certificate renewal requests

No stipulation.

4.6.4 Notification of new certificate issuance to subscriber

No stipulation.

4.6.5 Conduct constituting acceptance of a renewal certificate

No stipulation.

4.6.6 Publication of the renewal certificate by the CA

No stipulation.

4.6.7 Notification of certificate issuance by the CA to other entities

No stipulation.

4.7 Certificate re-key

Certificates in the NCSA PKI are not re-keyed. Instead the original subscriber may request a new certificate, using the normal certificate issuance process.

4.7.1 Circumstance for certificate re-key

No stipulation.

4.7.2 Who may request certification of a new public key

No stipulation.

4.7.3 Processing certificate re-keying requests

No stipulation.

4.7.4 Notification of new certificate issuance to subscriber

No stipulation.

4.7.5 Conduct constituting acceptance of a re-keyed certificate

No stipulation.

4.7.6 Publication of the re-keyed certificate by the CA

No stipulation.

4.7.7 Notification of certificate issuance by the CA to other entities

No stipulation.

4.8 Certificate modification

Certificates in the NCSA PKI are not modified. Instead new certificates will be issued using the normal certificate issuance process.

4.8.1 Circumstance for certificate modification

No stipulation.

4.8.2 Who may request certificate modification

No stipulation.

4.8.3 Processing certificate modification requests

No stipulation.

4.8.4 Notification of new certificate issuance to subscriber

No stipulation.

4.8.5 Conduct constituting acceptance of modified certificate

No stipulation.

4.8.6 Publication of the modified certificate by the CA

No stipulation.

4.8.7 Notification of certificate issuance by the CA to other entities

No stipulation.

4.9 Certificate revocation and suspension

4.9.1 Circumstances for revocation

Certificates issued by the NCSA-SLCS will be revoked in any of the following circumstances:

- The private key is suspected or reported to be lost or exposed.
- The information in the certificate is believed to be, or has become inaccurate.
- The certificate is reported to no longer be needed.

4.9.2 Who can request revocation

NCSA Security Operations personnel may request revocation of any certificate issued by the NCSA-SLCS.

The original subscriber for a certificate may request its revocation.

Entities other than the subscriber who suspect a certificate issued by the NCSA PKI may be compromised should contact NCSA Security Operations.

4.9.3 Procedure for revocation request

Requests for revocation should be made by email to security@ncsa.illinois.edu or by phone to NCSA Operations 217-244-0710. Requests will be authenticated according to Section 3.4.

4.9.4 Revocation request grace period

No constraints.

4.9.5 Time within which CA must process the revocation request

Revocation requests will be processed within one working day of the request being received.

4.9.6 Revocation checking requirement for relying parties

Relying parties are advised to obtain and consult a valid CRL from <http://security.ncsa.illinois.edu/CA/>

4.9.7 CRL issuance frequency (if applicable)

CRLs are issued when a certificate is revoked.

CRLs are issued daily.

4.9.8 Maximum latency for CRLs (if applicable)

One day.

4.9.9 On-line revocation/status checking availability

Aside from the published CRL, no on-line certificate status checking is available.

4.9.10 On-line revocation checking requirements

None.

4.9.11 Other forms of revocation advertisements available

None.

4.9.12 Special requirements re key compromise

None.

4.9.13 Circumstances for suspension

No stipulation.

4.9.14 Who can request suspension

No stipulation.

4.9.15 Procedure for suspension request

No stipulation.

4.9.16 Limits on suspension period

No stipulation.

4.10 Certificate status services

Aside from the published CRL, no on-line certificate status checking is available.

4.10.1 Operational characteristics

No stipulation.

4.10.2 Service availability

No stipulation.

4.10.3 Optional features

No stipulation.

4.11 End of subscription

Subscribers may end their subscription by requesting revocation of their certificate.

4.12 Key escrow and recovery

No key escrow is performed.

4.12.1 Key escrow and recovery policy and practices

No stipulation.

4.12.2 Session key encapsulation and recovery policy and practices

No stipulation.

5 FACILITY, MANAGEMENT, AND OPERATIONAL CONTROLS

5.1 Physical controls

5.1.1 Site location and construction

The NCSA-SLCS server is located in NCSA's machine room in the Advanced Computation Building (ACB) on the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign campus at 1011 West Springfield Avenue in Urbana, Illinois.

5.1.2 Physical access

NCSA occupies all of ACB with the exception of space dedicated to mechanical systems and custodians. ACB entrances and computer rooms are locked at all times and use a keycard system to gain entry. Video cameras are located at all entrances and are monitored by staff in the control room. An intercom and remote lock release system is used at the main entrance to allow entry to authorized personnel who do not have keycard access. ACB is not open to the general public and is staffed 24x7x365.

5.1.3 Power and air conditioning

No stipulation.

5.1.4 Water exposures

No stipulation.

5.1.5 Fire prevention and protection

No stipulation.

5.1.6 Media storage

No stipulation.

5.1.7 Waste disposal

No stipulation.

5.1.8 Off-site backup

Audit logs are archived weekly to a secondary storage facility in the NCSA Building on the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign campus at 1205 West Clark Street in Urbana, Illinois. The NCSA Building is approximately 0.4 miles away from ACB, where the CA is located.

5.2 Procedural controls

All persons with access to the systems hosting the NCSA-SLCS will be full-time NCSA employees. Personnel will be NCSA Operations staff, NCSA Security Operations staff, and NCSA System administration staff.

When any person with access to the NCSA-SLCS systems leaves NCSA or their administrative role, their access will be revoked and any relevant passwords changed.

NCSA will perform an operational audit of the CA/RA staff at least once per year. A list of CA and site identity management personnel will be maintained and verified at least once per year.

5.2.1 Trusted roles

No stipulation.

5.2.2 Number of persons required per task

No stipulation.

5.2.3 Identification and authentication for each role

No stipulation.

5.2.4 Roles requiring separation of duties

No stipulation.

5.3 Personnel controls

Operators of the NCSA-SLCS will be qualified system administrators and operators at NCSA.

5.3.1 Qualifications, experience, and clearance requirements

No stipulation.

5.3.2 Background check procedures

No stipulation.

5.3.3 Training requirements

No stipulation.

5.3.4 Retraining frequency and requirements

No stipulation.

5.3.5 Job rotation frequency and sequence

No stipulation.

5.3.6 Sanctions for unauthorized actions

No stipulation.

5.3.7 Independent contractor requirements

No stipulation.

5.3.8 Documentation supplied to personnel

No stipulation.

5.4 Audit logging procedures

5.4.1 Types of events recorded

The following items will be logged and archived:

- Certificate requests
- Certificate issuance
- Certificate revocations
- Issued CRLs
- Attempted and successful accesses to the systems hosting the NCSA PKI, and reboots of those systems

The NCSA user database maintains contact information for all subscribers.

5.4.2 Frequency of processing log

See Section 5.1.8.

5.4.3 Retention period for audit log

Audit logs are maintain for at least three years.

5.4.4 Protection of audit log

Events are recorded in real-time via syslog to the local system and to NCSA's central syslog collector service, which provides an independent, protected log collection point that is physically and logically separated from CA systems. Access to the syslog collector service is restricted to NCSA security operations staff.

5.4.5 Audit log backup procedures

See Section 5.1.8.

5.4.6 Audit collection system (internal vs. external)

Audit logs are stored on the local system, on NCSA's central syslog collector service, and in off-site backups (see Section 5.1.8). In all cases the logs are maintained on NCSA systems, in NCSA buildings, under control of NCSA staff.

5.4.7 Notification to event-causing subject

No stipulation.

5.4.8 Vulnerability assessments

No stipulation.

5.5 Records archival

The CA records and archives all requests for certificates, all issued certificates, all revocation requests, all issued CRLs, and the login/logout/reboot of the issuing machine. The CA keeps these records for at least three years. These records will be made available to external auditors in the course of their work as auditor.

5.5.1 Types of records archived

No stipulation.

5.5.2 Retention period for archive

No stipulation.

5.5.3 Protection of archive

No stipulation.

5.5.4 Archive backup procedures

No stipulation.

5.5.5 Requirements for time-stamping of records

No stipulation.

5.5.6 Archive collection system (internal or external)

No stipulation.

5.5.7 Procedures to obtain and verify archive information

No stipulation.

5.6 Key changeover

Best effort will be made to notify relying parties of any new public key for the NCSA-SLCS, and it may then be obtained in the same manner as the previous NCSA-SLCS certificates.

5.7 Compromise and disaster recovery

5.7.1 Incident and compromise handling procedures

All incidents will be handled by NCSA Security Operations and Incident Response as they determine appropriate.

5.7.2 Computing resources, software, and/or data are corrupted

No stipulation.

5.7.3 Entity private key compromise procedures

Any private key compromise will result in revocation of the associated certificate.

5.7.4 Business continuity capabilities after a disaster

No stipulation.

5.8 CA or RA termination

No stipulation.

6 TECHNICAL SECURITY CONTROLS

6.1 Key pair generation and installation

6.1.1 Key pair generation

The NCSA-SLCS does not generate any private keys but its own.

User private keys will be generated by client software on the host where they will be stored. They will be stored on non-networked filesystems.

Private keys will normally be stored unencrypted, but the lifetime of the associated public-key certificate is limited to no more than 11 days.

6.1.2 Private key delivery to subscriber

Not necessary.

6.1.3 Public key delivery to certificate issuer

Public keys are delivered under Kerberos authentication and integrity protection.

6.1.4 CA public key delivery to relying parties

The public keys of NCSA PKI CAs are available at:

- <http://security.ncsa.illinois.edu/CA/>
- <http://security.teragrid.org/TG-CAs.html>
- http://vdt.cs.wisc.edu/certificate_authorities.html
- <https://dist.eugridpma.info/distribution/igtff/>
- <https://www.tacar.org/repos/>

6.1.5 Key sizes

The CA private key will be 2048 bits in length. Public RSA keys shorter than 1024 bits will not be signed.

6.1.6 Public key parameters generation and quality checking

No stipulation.

6.1.7 Key usage purposes (as per X.509 v3 key usage field)

The NCSA-SLCS does not enforce key usage restrictions by any means beyond the X.509v3 extensions in the certificates it issues. The certificate extensions are specified in Section 7.1.2.

6.2 Private Key Protection and Cryptographic Module Engineering Controls

6.2.1 Cryptographic module standards and controls

The NCSA-SLCS uses a FIPS 140-2 level 3 Hardware Security Module (SafeNet Luna PCI) for storage of its private key, operated in FIPS 140-2 level 2 mode.

6.2.2 Private key (n out of m) multi-person control

No stipulation.

6.2.3 Private key escrow

NCSA-SLCS private keys are not escrowed.

6.2.4 Private key backup

NCSA-SLCS private key is replicated on two identical cryptographic modules on two identical hosts in the NCSA machine room to provide for failure protection. The replication procedure involves transferring the private key from one cryptographic module to the other in an encrypted file. The private key is never exported in plain text form. If a system hosting one CA should fail, that CA will temporarily be hosted on the other system until such time as a replacement system can be arranged.

6.2.5 Private key archival

NCSA-SLCS private keys are not archived.

6.2.6 Private key transfer into or from a cryptographic module

NCSA-SLCS private keys will initially be replicated on two identical cryptographic storage modules in a secure manner. After that point they will not be exported from the cryptographic modules. The private key is never exported in plain text form.

6.2.7 Private key storage on cryptographic module

NCSA-SLCS private keys are stored on cryptographic modules meeting FIPS 140-2 level 3, operated in FIPS 140-2 level 2 mode.

6.2.8 Method of activating private key

The private key is activated automatically at server startup to allow immediate NCSA-SLCS operation.

6.2.9 Method of deactivating private key

HSM utilities on the server support deactivating the private key.

6.2.10 Method of destroying private key

The HSM Security Officer can reinitialize the HSM to destroy the private key.

6.2.11 Cryptographic Module Rating

The hardware security modules meet FIPS 140-2 level 3.

6.3 Other aspects of key pair management

6.3.1 Public key archival

No stipulation.

6.3.2 Certificate operational periods and key pair usage periods

The certificate for NCSA-SLCS will have a lifetime of 10 years.

NCSA-SLCS certificates will have a lifetime of not more than 11 days.

6.4 Activation data

The NCSA-SLCS private key is activated automatically at boot time.

6.4.1 Activation data generation and installation

Activation data is generated using the operator interface of the SafeNet Luna PCI module and stored on the local CA server filesystem.

6.4.2 Activation data protection

Activation data is readable only by the root account on the local CA server filesystem.

6.4.3 Other aspects of activation data

No stipulation.

6.5 Computer security controls

The NCSA-SLCS software runs on a dedicated machine, running no other services than those needed for the CA operations. The server's network is protected by a dedicated hardware firewall, and the server itself runs an operating system firewall. The server is monitored via both host-based and network-based intrusion detection systems. Login access is subject to hardware-based one-time password (OTP) authentication using hardware tokens and permitted only for administrative personnel that require access to the system for its operation.

The Kerberos and User Database servers likewise run on dedicated machines, running no other services than those needed for Kerberos and User Database operations, located in NCSA's machine room in the Advanced Computation Building on the University of Illinois campus. The servers are monitored via both host-based and network-based intrusion detection systems, and login access is subject to hardware-based OTP authentication.

6.5.1 Specific computer security technical requirements

No stipulation.

6.5.2 Computer security rating

No stipulation.

6.6 Life cycle technical controls

No stipulation.

6.6.1 System development controls

No stipulation.

6.6.2 Security management controls

No stipulation.

6.6.3 Life cycle security controls

No stipulation.

6.7 Network security controls

Network security controls (software and hardware firewalls) allow inbound connections only for certificate requests and download of CA certificates and CRLs from hosts outside NCSA's network.

6.8 Time-stamping

No stipulation.

7 CERTIFICATE, CRL, AND OCSP PROFILES

7.1 Certificate profile

End-entity certificates will be X509v3, compliant with RFC 5280.

7.1.1 Version number(s)

The version number will have a value of 2 indicating a Version 3 certificate.

7.1.2 Certificate extensions

For the CA certificate:

- keyUsage (critical): Digital Signature, Certificate Sign, CRL Sign
- basicConstraints (critical): CA:true
- X509v3 Subject Key Identifier
- X509v3 Authority Key Identifier

For user certificates:

- Basic Constraints (critical): CA:false
- X509v3 Subject Key Identifier
- X509v3 Authority Key Identifier
- X509v3 Certificate Policies:
 - Policy: 1.3.6.1.4.1.4670.100.2.6 (this document)
 - Policy: 1.2.840.113612.5.2.2.3 (Short-Lived Credential Services)
 - Policy: 1.2.840.113612.5.2.3.2.1 (Identity Vetting by a Trusted Third Party)

- Key Usage (critical): Digital Signature, Key Encipherment, Data Encipherment
- CRLDistributionPoints: URI:<http://ca.ncsa.uiuc.edu/f2e89fe3.crl>

7.1.3 Algorithm object identifiers

- Hash Functions: sha1 1.3.14.3.2.26, sha256 2.16.840.1.101.3.4.2.1, sha384 2.16.840.1.101.3.4.2.2, sha512 2.16.840.1.101.3.4.2.3
- RSA Encryption: rsaEncryption 1.2.840.113549.1.1.1
- Signature Algorithms: sha1WithRSAEncryption 1.2.840.113549.1.1.5, sha256WithRSAEncryption 1.2.840.113549.1.1.11, sha384WithRSAEncryption 1.2.840.113549.1.1.12, sha512WithRSAEncryption 1.2.840.113549.1.1.13

7.1.4 Name forms

All certificates will have the following name form:

C=US, O=National Center for Supercomputing Applications, CN=**user name**

Where:

user name is a unique name for the subscriber, which may have appended digits to disambiguate.

7.1.5 Name constraints

All certificates issued by the NCSA PKI will have names with the following prefix:

“C=US, O=National Center for Supercomputing Applications”

7.1.6 Certificate policy object identifier

1.3.6.1.4.1.4670.100.2.6

7.1.7 Usage of Policy Constraints extension

No stipulation.

7.1.8 Policy qualifiers syntax and semantics

No stipulation.

7.1.9 Processing semantics for the critical Certificate Policies extension

No stipulation.

7.2 CRL profile

7.2.1 Version number(s)

The version number will be 1 indicating a version 2 CRL.

7.2.2 CRL and CRL entry extensions

No stipulation.

7.3 OCSP profile

OCSP is not supported.

7.3.1 Version number(s)

No stipulation.

7.3.2 OCSP extensions

No stipulation.

8 COMPLIANCE AUDIT AND OTHER ASSESSMENTS

NCSA-SLCS will accept being audited by other IGTF accredited CAs to verify compliance with the rules and procedures specified in this document. NCSA-SLCS audit records will be made available to external auditors in the course of their work as auditor.

8.1 Frequency or circumstances of assessment

No stipulation.

8.2 Identity/qualifications of assessor

No stipulation.

8.3 Assessor's relationship to assessed entity

No stipulation.

8.4 Topics covered by assessment

No stipulation.

8.5 Actions taken as a result of deficiency

No stipulation.

8.6 Communication of results

Audit results will be made available to the TAGPMA upon request.

9 OTHER BUSINESS AND LEGAL MATTERS

9.1 Fees

No fees will be charged by the NCSA-SLCS nor any refunds given.

9.1.1 Certificate issuance or renewal fees

No stipulation.

9.1.2 Certificate access fees

No stipulation.

9.1.3 Revocation or status information access fees

No stipulation.

9.1.4 Fees for other services

No stipulation.

9.1.5 Refund policy

No stipulation.

9.2 Financial responsibility

No financial responsibility is accepted.

9.2.1 Insurance coverage

No stipulation.

9.2.2 Other assets

No stipulation.

9.2.3 Insurance or warranty coverage for end-entities

No stipulation.

9.3 Confidentiality of business information

Information and data maintained in electronic media on University of Illinois computer systems are protected by the same laws and policies, and are subject to the same limitations, as information and communications in other media. Before storing or sending confidential or personal information, NCSA-SLCS users should understand that most materials on University systems are, by definition, public records. As such, they are subject to laws and policies that may compel the University to disclose them. The privacy of materials kept in electronic data storage and electronic mail is neither a right nor is it guaranteed.

9.3.1 Scope of confidential information

No stipulation.

9.3.2 Information not within the scope of confidential information

No stipulation.

9.3.3 Responsibility to protect confidential information

No stipulation.

9.4 Privacy of personal information

The privacy of personal information collected by the NCSA-SLCS is neither a right nor is it guaranteed. See Section 9.3.

9.4.1 Privacy plan

The NCSA-SLCS does not have a specific privacy plan other than implementing the privacy policies applied to all University of Illinois computer systems.

9.4.2 Information treated as private

No stipulation.

9.4.3 Information not deemed private

No stipulation.

9.4.4 Responsibility to protect private information

No stipulation.

9.4.5 Notice and consent to use private information

No stipulation.

9.4.6 Disclosure pursuant to judicial or administrative process

No stipulation.

9.4.7 Other information disclosure circumstances

No stipulation.

9.5 Intellectual property rights

The NCSA-SLCS asserts no ownership rights in certificates issued to subscribers.

Acknowledgment is hereby given to the Fermilab PKI, the DOE Science Grid and to the CERN Certification Authority for inspiration of parts of this document.

9.6 Representations and warranties

The NCSA-SLCS and its agents make no guarantee about the security or suitability of a service that is identified by a NCSA certificate. The NCSA-SLCS is run with a reasonable level of security, but it is provided on a best effort only basis. It does not warrant its procedures and it will take no responsibility for problems arising from its operation, or for the use made of the certificates it provides.

9.6.1 CA representations and warranties

No stipulation.

9.6.2 RA representations and warranties

No stipulation.

9.6.3 Subscriber representations and warranties

No stipulation.

9.6.4 Relying party representations and warranties

No stipulation.

9.6.5 Representations and warranties of other participants

No stipulation.

9.7 Disclaimers of warranties

The NCSA-SLCS denies any financial or any other kind of responsibility for damages or impairments resulting from its operation.

9.8 Limitations of liability

The NCSA-SLCS is operated substantially in accordance with NCSA's own risk analysis. No liability, explicit or implicit, is accepted.

9.9 Indemnities

No stipulation.

9.10 Term and termination

9.10.1 Term

This policy becomes effective on its posting to <http://security.ncsa.illinois.edu/CA/>.

9.10.2 Termination

This policy may be terminated at any time without warning.

9.10.3 Effect of termination and survival

No stipulation.

9.11 Individual notices and communications with participants

No stipulation.

9.12 Amendments

9.12.1 Procedure for amendment

Changes to this document will be presented to the TAGPMA for approval before taking effect.

Changes will go into effect on the publishing of this document to NCSA-SLCS.

9.12.2 Notification mechanism and period

Best effort notification of all relying parties will be made with as much advance notice as possible.

9.12.3 Circumstances under which OID must be changed

Any substantial change of policy will incur a change of OID.

9.13 Dispute resolution provisions

NCSA Security Operations will resolve all disputes regarding this policy.

9.14 Governing law

Interpretation of this policy is according to the laws of the United States of America and the State of Illinois, where the conforming CA is established.

9.15 Compliance with applicable law

No stipulation.

9.16 Miscellaneous provisions

No stipulation.

9.16.1 Entire agreement

No stipulation.

9.16.2 Assignment

No stipulation.

9.16.3 Severability

No stipulation.

9.16.4 Enforcement (attorneys' fees and waiver of rights)

No stipulation.

9.16.5 Force Majeure

No stipulation.

9.17 Other provisions

No stipulation.

10 DOCUMENT SOURCE

This source for this document can be found in the CVSROOT of :pserver:anonymous@cvs.ncsa.uiuc.edu:/CVS/ncsa-ca in the ncsa-cp repository. It is online at:

<http://cvs.ncsa.uiuc.edu/viewcvs.cgi/ncsa-cp/?cvsroot=ncsa-ca>.

The CVS version of the source for this document is *Revision* : 1.38. Changes in the version of this source could be due to minor editorial changes and do not by themselves imply a change of policy.

This document was generated from source on Tue Dec 14 13:11:28 CST 2010 .

11 REVISION HISTORY

This section captures the revision history for the Certificate Policy and Practice Statements of the NCSA PKI. The Certificate Policy and Practice Statements of the CAs in the NCSA PKI share a common source and are versioned in a coordinated fashion, given that changes to policy often affect all the CAs. Not all revisions listed below may pertain to this policy.

1.6 Added SHA-256, SHA-384, and SHA-512 in Section 7.1.3 (algorithm object identifiers) to enable move to SHA-2 hash functions per the NIST Policy on Hash Functions.

1.5 The changes in this version are:

- Updated Section 4.1.2 to allow the new capability in the TeraGrid User Portal for new users to choose their initial passwords during initial registration, rather than distributing initial passwords via postal mail.
- Updated Section 6.3.2 to increase the maximum lifetime of certificates issued by the NCSA-CA to 1 year and 1 month and by the NCSA-SLCS and NCSA-GSCA to 11 days.
- Updated addresses from uiuc.edu to illinois.edu as appropriate. Note that old uiuc.edu addresses will automatically redirect to their new illinois.edu versions. Note also that some services, such as CRL distribution, still use uiuc.edu addresses.

1.4 Introduced the GridShib CA (NCSA-GSCA). Updated off-site backup location (moved from the Beckman Institute to the new NCSA Building). Added IGTF policy OIDs. Replaced RFC 3280 reference with RFC 5280. Updated to strictly conform to RFC 3647 outline. GridShib CA approved by TAGPMA May 2009.

1.3 The SLCS CA now issues CRLs.

1.2 Updated password reset process in Section 4.1.2 to include password resets via the TeraGrid User Portal for the SLCS CA. Approved by TAGPMA April 2008. Began issuing certificates May 2008.

1.1 NCSA-CA and NCSA-SLCS approved by TAGPMA April 2007 and began issuing certificates May 2007.

- Documented allocations process with PIs acting as RAs.
- MICS CA updated to issue user certificates with OU=People.
- MICS CA issues version 2 CRLs.

1.0 Presented at TAGPMA Face-to-Face Meeting in Mexico City (March 2007).