TrustID®
Non-TLS Certificate Policy / Certification Practice Statement

IdenTrust Services LLC.
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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

This TrustID Non-TLS Certificate Policy and Certification Practice Statement, referred to throughout this document as "CP-CPS", defines the policies and practices employed by IdenTrust Services, LLC (IdenTrust) as a Certification Authority (CA) and acting as LRA, and by Registration Authorities (RAs), to fulfill the requirements of IdenTrust Non-TLS Publicly-Trusted Certificates. This CP-CPS governs the issuance of IdenTrust Non-TLS Certificates in accordance with the Certificate Profiles described in Section 7 and in alignment with guidelines established by:

- The Baseline Requirements for the Issuance and Management of Publicly-Trusted S/MIME Certificates
- The CA/Browser Forum Network and Certificate System Security Requirements
- The Baseline Requirements for the Issuance and Management of Publicly-Trusted Code Signing Certificates
- CA/Browser Forum Guidelines For The Issuance And Management Of Extended Validation Code Signing Certificates
- The CA/Browser Forum Network and Certificate System Security Requirements
- The Apple Root Certificate Program
- The Chrome Root Program Policy
- The Microsoft Trusted Root Program
- The Mozilla Root Store Policy

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NOTICES:

A. IdenTrust Services, LLC is the creator of the Policy Copy; provided, however, any documents or other works referenced in the Policy Copy (e.g. "IETF PKIX Certificate Management Protocol", "Repository" materials, or documents referenced in the Policy Copy), (collectively, "References") are understood to be so referenced for contractual purposes insofar as the original of which the Policy Copy is a copy serves as part of a system of contracts applicable to Certificates issued within the Public Key Infrastructure described within the Policy Copy. It is understood that References are not works included in the Policy Copy for purposes of the License.

B. With respect to the Policy Copy as provided by IdenTrust Services, LLC under the License, the following notice is provided:

C. PKI Participants (see Section 1.3) must not, as PKI Participants, rely or otherwise use the Policy Copy. The Policy Copy may not be accurate or current. At any point in time, for the then-current authoritative version of the "TrustID Non-TLS CP-CPS", PKI Participants can visit the IdenTrust Repository located at: https://www.identrust.com/support/documents/TrustID. Access to and the contents of such Repository are not within the scope of the License.

D. This page must be included with every copy of the Policy.

1.2 DOCUMENT NAME AND IDENTIFICATION

1.2.1 Alphanumeric Identifier

The name of this CP-CPS which follow the RFC 3647 framework, is the "TrustID Non-TLS Certificate Policy / Certificate Practice Statement", approved for publication on October 30, 2025, by the IdenTrust PMA.

The following table contains subsequent revisions:

CP-CPS Document Versions		
Version	**Date**	**Summary of Changes/Comments**
Prior versions of IdenTrust CP, CPS and combined CP-CPS documents can be found in the "Policies – Archived" Section of the IdenTrust TrustID Document Library.		
5.0.0	October 30, 2025	This document replaces IdenTrust CP v4.9.2 and IdenTrust CPS v4.9.2 with the following updates: 1. Remove all TLS Certificate references 2. Added relevant CP language where applicable 3. Moved sections to align the S/MIME BR and CS BR 4. Section 1.6: Added/updated definitions/Acronyms/References 5. Section 4.10.2.1: "Problem Report" moved to Section 1.5.2.1 6. Section 5.2.1: Updated language for Trusted Roles 7. Section 5.2.4: Removed detailed separation of duties 8. Section 5.4.1: Removed detailed audit log entries in table 9. Section 6.3.2: Updated Timestamp CA details 10. Section 7: Removed TLS Certificate Profile details 11. Appendix A: Removed

1.2.2 Object Identifier

IdenTrust is the owner of a numeric identifier–Object Identifier (OID)—assigned by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) under {joint-iso-ccitt (2) country (16) USA (840) US-company (1) IdenTrust (113839) CP (0) TrustID-v2(6)}, which IdenTrust uses as a base arc to identify CPs, CPSs, and other documents, schemas, algorithms, etc. The OID arc for IdenTrust's implementation of the CP-CPS and associated Policy documents is 2.16.840.1.113839.

Section 7.1.6 lists Individual Non-TLS Certificate OIDs recognized for use within the PKI established by this CP-CPS.

Root and ICAs governed by this CP-CPS are disclosed in the "IdenTrust TrustID Certificate Hierarchy" table of the "IdenTrust Downloads and Drivers" webpage.

1.3 PKI PARTICIPANTS

This CP-CPS describes an open-but-bounded Public Key Infrastructure. It describes the rights and obligations of all Participants – i.e., all persons and entities authorized under this CP-CPS to fulfill any of the following roles: PMA, CA, RA, CMA, Repository, Subscriber, and Authorized Relying Party.

1.3.1 Certification Authorities

IdenTrust as the Issuing CA is a trusted third party that attests to the binding between an identity and cryptographic Key Pair. CA functions primarily consist of the following:

- Key management functions, such as Key Generation of CA Key Pairs, the secure management of CA Private Keys and the distribution of CA Public Keys;

- Secure delivery of the CA Private Keys to Subscribers specifically ensuring Private Keys are maintained in Cryptographic Modules that are FIPS evaluated, and software based Private Keys will be created and maintained by the Subscriber;
- Establishing an environment and procedure for Applicants and PKI Sponsors for Certificates to submit their Certificate applications (e.g., creating a web-based enrollment page);
- The Identity Proofing of Individuals or entities applying for a Certificate;
- The approval or rejection of Certificate applications;
- The signing and Issuance of Certificates in response to approved Certificate applications;
- The publication of Certificates in a Repository, where Certificates are made available for potential Relying Parties;
- The initiation of Certificate Revocations, either at the Subscriber's request or upon the entity's initiative;
- The Revocation of Certificates, including by such means as issuing and publishing Certificate Revocation Lists (CRLs) or providing Revocation information via Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) when required, or other online methods; and
- The Identity Proofing of Individuals or entities submitting requests to renew Certificates or seeking a new Certificate following a re-keying process, and processes set forth above for Certificates issued in response to approved renewal or re-keying requests.

IdenTrust as the Issuing CA is bound to act according to the terms of this CP-CPS.

1.3.2 Registration Authorities

IdenTrust as the Issuing CA is ultimately responsible for all TrustID Certificates it issues; however, under this CP-CPS, with the exception of Section 3.2.2, IdenTrust may subcontract registration and Identity Proofing functions to an Organization that agrees to:

1. Meet the qualification requirements of Section 5.3, when applicable to the delegated function;
2. Retain documentation in accordance with Section 5.5.2;
3. Abide by other provisions of the S/MIME BR for S/MIME Certificates and the CS BR for Code Signing Certificates that are applicable to delegated functions; and;
4. Comply with this CP-CPS or the Delegated Third Party's Registration Practice Statement that IdenTrust has verified, and complies with the S/MIME BR for S/MIME Certificates and CS BR for Code Signing Certificates. IdenTrust may require an RA Organization to submit a Registration Practice Statement on an annual basis.

1.3.2.1 Enterprise Registration Authorities

IdenTrust may delegate to an Enterprise RA to verify Certificate Requests from Subjects within the Enterprise RA's own Organization. IdenTrust does not Accept Certificate Requests authorized by an Enterprise RA unless the following requirements are satisfied:

1. IdenTrust may delegate to an Enterprise RA to verify Certificate Requests from Subjects within the Enterprise RA's own Organization. IdenTrust shall not Accept Certificate Requests authorized by an Enterprise RA unless the following requirements are satisfied: If the Certificate Request is for a Mailbox-Validated, Organization-Validated, or Sponsor-Validated profile, IdenTrust shall confirm that the Enterprise RA has authorization or control of the requested Email Address(es) in accordance with Section 3.2.2.

2. IdenTrust confirms that the subject:organizationName name is either that of the delegated Enterprise RA, or an Affiliate of the delegated Enterprise RA, or that the delegated Enterprise RA is an agent of the named Subject.

IdenTrust imposes these limitations as a contractual requirement on the Enterprise RA and monitor compliance by the Enterprise RA.

1.3.3 Subscribers

A Subscriber is an entity to whom or to which a Digital Certificate is issued and who is legally bound by a Subscriber Agreement. Subscribers used TrustID Certificates for Email (S/MIME), document signing/encrypting, code signing and Timestamping.

TrustID Certificates may be issued in conjunction with an Organization that has a relationship with the Subscriber; this is termed affiliation. The organizational affiliation will be indicated in the Certificate. IdenTrust contacts the Affiliated Organization's associate with a Certificate application to verify the affiliation at the time of Certificate application and requesting Revocation of the Certificate if the affiliation is no longer valid.

1.3.4 Relying Parties

This CP-CPS is intended for the benefit of an Authorized Relying Party who is an Individual or Sponsoring Organization that has entered into the Authorized Relying Party Agreement and uses the Subscriber's Certificate to verify the integrity of a Digitally Signed message, to identify the creator of a message, to authenticate such Subscriber, or to establish confidential communications with the Subscriber. This is different than a Relying Party that does not enter into the Authorized Relying Party Agreement but still relies upon the Certificate for the verification and authentication purposes listed above.

Relying parties may check the relevant CRL or OCSP response when available, before relying on the information presented in the Certificate.

1.3.5 Other Participants

1.3.5.1 Policy Management Authority (PMA)

The IdenTrust Policy Management Authority (PMA) oversees the adoption, administration, and application of this CP-CPS with all the PKI Participants. The IdenTrust PMA also has charge of the future development and amendment of this CP-CPS.

1.3.5.2 Certificate Manufacturing Authority (CMA)

IdenTrust as the Issuing CA will remain ultimately responsible for the manufacture of TrustID Certificates. However, the Issuing CA may subcontract manufacturing functions to third party CMAs who agree to be bound by this CP-CPS.

IdenTrust is responsible for the manufacture of TrustID Certificates.

1.3.5.3 Repositories

IdenTrust as the Issuing CA will perform the role and functions of the Repository. IdenTrust may subcontract the performance of the Repository functions to a third party Organization that agrees to fulfill the functions of a Repository, and who agrees to be bound by this CP-CPS, but the Issuing CA remains responsible for the performance of those services in accordance with this CP-CPS.

1.3.5.4 PKI Sponsors

A PKI Sponsor is an Individual who applies for a Certificate used by an Electronic Device but is not the Subscriber. This Individual is employed by or is an authorized agent of the Sponsoring Organization and acts on behalf of the

Sponsoring Organization in relation to the Certificate, including but not limited to applying for such Certificate, completing the application and registration processes, retrieving such Certificate when it is issued, and other Certificate lifecycle events. When so, the PKI Sponsor is responsible for providing the information necessary (i.e., server or application name, Public Keys, equipment authorization or attributes, contact information, and other information) to complete the application and registration processes. The PKI Sponsor will also:

- Sign and submit, or approve a Certificate Request on behalf of the Sponsoring Organization, and/or
- Sign and submit a Subscriber Agreement on behalf of the Sponsoring Organization, and/or
- Acknowledge and agree to the Certificate Terms of Use on behalf of the Sponsoring Organization.

1.3.5.5 Trusted Agents

A Trusted Agent is an entity authorized to act as a representative of a Sponsoring Organization in verifying Applicant or PKI Sponsor information during the registration process. Trusted Agents do not have automated interfaces with the CA Infrastructure Systems but will work manually with RAs and IdenTrust to have Applicants/PKI Sponsors approved.

1.3.5.6 Delegated Third Parties

IdenTrust does not delegate CA activities to Delegated Third Parties which are not Enterprise RAs.

1.4 CERTIFICATE USAGE

1.4.1 Appropriate Certificate Uses

Applications for which TrustID Certificates are suitable include, but are not limited to, applications that Provide:

- Secure Email signing/encryption
  - Mailbox Validated
  - Individual Validated
  - Sponsor Validated
  - Organization Validated
- Document signing/encryption
- Code signing (OV and EV) of object and executable files
- Timestamping of code signed files and PDFs
- CIV Card Authentication: Device and Human / CIV Card Auth Basic
- Client Authentication Device
- OCSP Signer

Allowed uses are specified in the Key Usage and Extended Key Usage extensions of a Certificate and are documented in the Certificate Profiles Section 7. This section presents the uses for different Certificate types as identified by the Certificate Policy OID.

1.4.2 Prohibited Certificate Uses

Certificates issued under the provisions of this CP-CPS may not be used for:

- Any use not provided for as an allowed use in Section 1.4.1;
- Any application requiring fail-safe performance such as:
  - the operation of nuclear power facilities
  - air traffic control systems
  - aircraft navigation systems
  - weapons control systems or

        - any other System whose failure could lead to injury, death, or environmental damage; or
    - Any transaction where applicable law prohibits the use of Certificates for such transaction or where otherwise prohibited by law.

IdenTrust will not issue Certificates for use in any software or hardware architectures that provide facilities for interference with encrypted communications, including but not limited to:

- Active eavesdropping (e.g., MitM;) or
- Traffic management of Domain Names or IP Addresses that the Organization does not own or control.

The restriction in the preceding sentence shall apply regardless of whether a Relying Party communicating through the software or hardware architecture has knowledge of it providing facilities for interference with encrypted communications.

Code Signing Certificates are not intended to assert that the signed code is safe to install or free from malware, bugs, or vulnerabilities; they are intended to verify the identity of the Subscriber and that the signed code has not been modified from its original form.

1.5 POLICY ADMINISTRATION

1.5.1 Organization Administering the Document

This CP-CPS is administered by IdenTrust PMA

1.5.2 Contact Person

Questions regarding the implementation and administration of this CP-CPS should be directed to:

IdenTrust PMA
IdenTrust Services, LLC
5225 Wiley Post Way, Suite 450
Salt Lake City, UT 84116
Email: Policy@IdenTrust.com
Phone: (888) 882-1104

1.5.2.1 Certificate Problem Reporting

IdenTrust provides the following contact options for Subscribers, Relying Parties, Application Software Suppliers, and other third parties to report suspected Private Key Compromise, Certificate misuse, fraud, or any other issue related to TrustID Certificates:

- **Website:** https://www.identrust.com/report-certificate-security-compromise-issues
- **Email Support:** support@identrust.com
- **Phone Support:** Available during regular business hours. Urgent issues—such as Key compromises—reported outside of these hours are routed to an after-hours call service, which will escalate and address the issue based on its severity.

1.5.3 Person Determining CP-CPS Suitability for the Policy

The PMA determines the suitability of this CP-CPS based on a compliance analysis performed by the PMA itself or a party independent from the CA and is not the CP-CPS author.

1.5.4 CP-CPS Approval Procedures

The approval and management of this IdenTrust CA's CP-CPS follow procedures defined by the PMA.

If a Policy change is significant, the PMA may assign a new Object Identifier (OID). Full procedural details are outlined in Section 9.12

1.6 DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

1.6.1 Definitions

Term	Definition
Accept or Acceptance	An End Entity's act that triggers the End Entity's rights and obligations with respect to its TrustID Certificate under the applicable Subscriber Agreement or Authorized Relying Party Agreement. Indications of Acceptance may include without limitation: • Using the TrustID Certificate (after Issuance); • Failing to notify IdenTrust of any problems with the TrustID Certificate within a reasonable time after receiving it; or • Other manifestations of assent.
Activation Data	Private data used or required to access or activate Cryptographic Modules (e.g., a personal identification number (PIN), pass phrase, or a manually-held Key share used to unlock a Private Key before creating a Digital Signature).
Affiliate	A corporation, partnership, joint venture, or other entity controlling, controlled by, or under common control with another entity, or an agency, department, political subdivision, or any entity operating under the direct control of a Government Entity
Air-Gapped	Physically and logically separated, disconnected, and isolated from all other Systems.
Applicant	The Natural Person or Legal Entity that applies for (or seeks renewal of) a Certificate. Once the Certificate is issued, the Applicant is referred to as the Subscriber. For Certificates issued to devices, the Applicant is the entity that controls or operates the device named in the Certificate, even if the device is sending the actual Certificate Request.
Applicant Representative	A Natural Person or human sponsor who is either the Applicant, employed by the Applicant, or an authorized agent who has express authority to represent the Applicant: 1. who signs and submits, or approves a Certificate Request on behalf of the Applicant; 2. who signs and submits a Subscriber Agreement on behalf of the Applicant; and/or 3. who acknowledges the Terms of Use on behalf of the Applicant when the Applicant is an Affiliate of the CA or is the CA.
Anti-Malware Organization	An entity that maintains information about Suspect Code and/or develops software used to prevent, detect, or remove malware.
Application Software Supplier	A supplier of email client software or other relying-party Application Software Supplier such as mail user agents (web-based or application based) and email service providers that process S/MIME Certificates.
Assumed Name	Also known as "doing business as", "DBA", or "d/b/a" name in the US and "trading as" name in the UK.
Attestation Letter	A letter attesting that Subject Information is correct written by an accountant, lawyer, government official, or another reliable third party customarily relied upon for such information.
Audit Period	In a period-of-time audit, the period between the first day (start) and the last day of operations (end) covered by the auditors in their engagement. (This is not the same as the period of time when the auditors are on-site at the CA.) The coverage rules and maximum length of Audit Periods are defined in Section 8.1.

Term	Definition
Audit Report	A report from a Qualified Auditor stating the Qualified Auditor's opinion on whether an entity's processes and controls comply with the mandatory provisions of the S/MIME BR for S/MIME Certificates and the CS BR for Code Signing Certificates.
Authorized Relying Party	An Individual or Organization that has entered into an Authorized Relying Party Agreement.
Authorized Relying Party Agreement	A contract between an Individual or an Organization and IdenTrust that allows the party to rely on TrustID Certificates in accordance with the CP-CPS.
Authorizing Official (or AO)	An Individual, who is an official, approved by and listed within IdenTrust's databases as affiliated with a specific Organization. The AO is able to sign the authorizing form for other Individuals or PKI Sponsors for the approval of a RA Administrative Certificate for use within that Organization. This role is exclusive only to the RA Administrative Certificate process.
CA Certificate	A Certificate that is at the beginning of a certification chain within the TrustID PKI hierarchy. A CA Certificate is established as part of the set-up and activation of the Issuing CA. IdenTrust Certificate contains the Public Key that corresponds to the CA Private Signing Key that the Issuing CA uses to create or manage TrustID Certificates. CA Certificates and their corresponding Public Key may be embedded in software or obtained or downloaded by the affirmative act of an Authorized Relying Party to establish a certification chain.
CA Infrastructure	Collectively the infrastructure used by the CA or Delegated Third Party which qualifies as a: Certificate Management System; Certificate System; Delegated Third Party System; Issuing System; Root CA System (Air-Gapped and otherwise); or Security Support System.
CA Key Pair	A Key Pair where the Public Key appears as the Subject Public Key Info in one or more Root CA Certificate(s) and/or Subordinate CA Certificate(s).
CA Private Signing Key	The Private Key that corresponds to IdenTrust's Public Key listed in its CA Certificate and used to sign TrustID Certificates.
CAA	From RFC 8659: "The Certification Authority Authorization (CAA) DNS Resource Record allows a DNS Domain Name holder to specify one or more Certification Authorities (CAs) authorized to issue Certificates for that Domain Name. CAA Resource Records allow a public a public CA to implement additional controls to reduce the risk of unintended Certificate mis-issue".
Certificate	A computer-based record or electronic message that: • Identifies the Certification Authority issuing it • Names or identifies a Subscriber, Authorized Relying Party, or Electronic Device • Contains the Public Key of the Subscriber, Authorized Relying Party, or Electronic Device • Identifies the Certificate's Validity Period • Is Digitally Signed by a Certification Authority and • Has the meaning ascribed to it in accordance with applicable standards A Certificate includes not only its actual content but also all documents expressly referenced or incorporated in it.
Certificate Data	Certificate Requests and data related thereto (whether obtained from the Applicant or otherwise) in the CA's possession or control or to which the CA has access.
Certificate Management Process	Processes, practices, and procedures associated with the use of keys, software, and hardware, by which the CA verifies Certificate Data, issues Certificates, maintains a Repository, and revokes Certificates.
Certificate Management System	A System used by a CA or Delegated Third Party to process, approve Issuance of, or store Certificates or Certificate status information, including the database, database server, and storage.

Term	Definition
Certificate Data	Certificate Requests and data related thereto (whether obtained from the Applicant or otherwise) in the CA's possession or control or to which the CA has access.
Certificate Policy (or CP)	A named set of rules that indicates the applicability of Certificates to particular communities and classes of applications and specifies the Identification and authentication processes performed before Certificate Issuance, the Certificate Profile, and other allowed uses of Certificates.
Certificate Problem Report	Complaint of suspected Private Key Compromise, Certificate misuse, or other types of fraud, compromise, misuse, or inappropriate conduct related to IdenTrust issued Certificates.
Certificate Profile(s)	The protocol used in Section 7 of this CP-CPS, and the TrustID Certificate Profile to establish the allowed format and contents of data fields within TrustID Certificates, which identify IdenTrust as the Issuing CA, the End Entity, the Certificate's Validity Period, and other information that identifies the End Entity.
Certificate Request	Means a request to issue a Certificate, submitted to the CA by an authorized Individual.
Certificate Revocation List (or CRL)	A regularly updated time-stamped list of revoked Certificates that is created and Digitally Signed by the CA that issued the Certificates.
Certificate Subject	See Individual-Validated
Certificate System	A System used by a CA or Delegated Third Party to access, process, or manage data or provide services related to: 1. identity validation; 2. identity authentication; 3. account registration; 4. Certificate application; 5. Certificate approval; 6. Certificate Issuance; 7. Certificate Revocation; 8. authoritative Certificate status; or 9. Key Escrow.
Certification Authority (or CA)	An Organization that is responsible for the creation, Issuance, Revocation, and management of Certificates. The term applies equally to both Root CAs and Subordinate CAs. See also Issuing CA.
Certification Authority Authorization (or CAA)	From RFC 9495: "The Certification Authority Authorization (CAA) DNS resource record (RR) provides a mechanism for domains to express the allowed set of Certification Authorities that are authorized to issue Certificates for the Domain."
Certification Practice Statement (or CPS)	A statement of the practices that a CA employs in creating, issuing, managing, and revoking Certificates.
Client-Authenticated SSL/TLS-Encrypted Session	A Client-Authenticated SSL/TLS-Encrypted Session is a session securely communicated through the use of the Secure Sockets Layer and Transport Layer cryptographic protocols. For Client-Authenticated SSL/TLS-Encrypted Sessions discussed in this CP-CPS, both the Client and the server authenticate to each other using a Certificate. Upon mutual validation of identity, the resulting session is encrypted using Public Key Cryptography.
Code Signing	Term used to signify requirements that are applicable to TrustID Code Signing Certificates.
Code Signing Certificate	A digital Certificate issued by a CA that contains a Code Signing EKU. Non-EV and EV Code Signing Certificates focus only on assuring the identity of the Subscriber Organization and that the signed code has not been modified from its original form. These Certificates are not intended to provide any other assurances, representations, or warranties. Specifically, Non-EV and EV Code Signing Certificates do not warrant that code is free from vulnerabilities, malware, bugs, or other problems.
Critical Security Event	An event, set of circumstances, or anomalous activity that could lead to a circumvention of CA Infrastructure security controls or compromise of CA Infrastructure integrity or operational continuity, including, but not limited to, excessive login attempts, attempts to access prohibited resources, DoS/DDoS attacks, attacker reconnaissance, excessive traffic at unusual

Term	Definition
	hours, signs of unauthorized access, system intrusion, or physical compromise of component integrity.
Critical Vulnerability	A System vulnerability that has a CVSS v2.0 score of 7.0 or higher according to the NVD or an equivalent to such CVSS rating (see https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln-metrics/cvss), or as otherwise designated as a Critical Vulnerability by the CA or the CA/Browser Forum.
Cross-Certified Subordinate CA Certificate	A Certificate used to establish a trust relationship between 2 Root CAs.
Cryptographic Module	The set of hardware, software, firmware, or some combination thereof that implements cryptographic logic or processes, including cryptographic algorithms, and is contained within the cryptographic boundary of the module. [NIST FIPS 140-3].
CSPRNG	Cryptographically Secure Pseudo-Random Number Generator: a Pseudo-Random Number generator intended for use in a cryptographic System.
Delegated Third Party	A Natural Person or Legal Entity that is not CA the and that operates any part of a Certificate Issuing System.
Delegated Third Party System	Any part of a Certificate System used by a Delegated Third Party while performing the functions delegated to it by the CA.
Digital Signature / Digitally Sign	The transformation of an electronic record by one person using a Private Key and Public Key Cryptography so that another person having the transformed record and the corresponding Public Key can accurately determine: • Whether the transformation was created using the Private Key that corresponds to the Public Key; and • Whether the record has been altered since the transformation was made.
Distinguished Name (or DN)	The unique identifier for a Subscriber so that he, she, or it can be located in a directory (e.g., the DN for a Subscriber might contain the following attributes: common name, Email Address (mail), Organization name (o), Organizational unit (ou), locality (l), state (st) and country (c)).
Domain Name	The label assigned to a node in the Domain Name system (see Fully Qualified Domain Name).
Domain Namespace	The set of all possible Domain Names that are subordinate to a single node in the Domain Name system.
Electronic Device	Computer software, hardware or other electronic or automated means (including email) configured and enabled by a person to act as their agent and to initiate or respond to electronic records or performances, in whole or in part, without review or intervention by such person.
Email Address(es)	From RFC 5321: "A character string that identifies a user to whom mail will be sent or a location into which mail will be deposited."
End Entity(ies)	Subscribers and Authorized Relying Parties.
Enterprise RA	An employee or agent of a Sponsoring Organization unaffiliated with the Issuing CA, who authorizes Issuance of Certificates to that Organization. Enterprise RAs sign an agreement with IdenTrust, which set forth their obligations, which include selective equivalent obligations to an LRA.
Government Agency	In the context of a Private Organization, the Government Agency in the Jurisdiction of Incorporation under whose authority the legal existence of Private Organizations is established (e.g., the Government Agency that issued the Certificate of Incorporation). In the context of Business Entities, the Government Agency in the jurisdiction of operation

Term	Definition
	registering business entities. In the case of a Government Entity, the entity that enacts law, regulations, or decrees establishing the legal existence of Government Entities.
Government Entity	A government-operated Legal Entity, agency, department, ministry, branch, or similar element of the government of a country, or political subdivision within such country (such as a state, province, city, county, etc.).
Individual(s)	A Natural Person and not a juridical person or Legal Entity.
Individual-Validated	Refers to a Certificate Subject that includes only Individual (Natural Person) attributes, rather than attributes linked to an Organization.
Internet	The Internet is a global System of interconnected computer networks that uses multiple protocols to communicate data.
Internet Protocol (or IP)	The primary protocol in the Internet Layer defined by the Request for Comment 1122 (RFC 1122) - Requirements for Internet Hosts -- Communication Layers, Internet Engineering Task Force, R. Braden, October 1989. The IP has the task of delivering datagrams from the source host to the destination host solely based on the addresses.
IP Address or IP Addresses	A 32-bit or 128-bit label assigned to a device that uses the Internet Protocol for communication.
IP Address Registration Authority	The Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) or a Regional Internet Registry (RIPE, APNIC, ARIN, AfriNIC, LACNIC)
Issue Certificates / Issuance	The act performed by a CA in creating a Certificate, listing itself as "Issuer," and notifying the Applicant or PKI Sponsor of its contents and that the Certificate is ready and available for Acceptance.
Issuing Certification Authority (or Issuing CA)	An entity authorized by the PMA to issue and sign Certificates in accordance with the CP-CPS. In both documents, the term “CA”, and/or “Issuing CA”, means Issuance of IdenTrust CA TrustID Certificates.
Issuing System	A System used to sign Certificates or validity status information.
Jurisdiction of Incorporation	The country and (where applicable) the state or province or locality where the Organization’s legal existence was established by a filing with (or an act of) an appropriate Government Agency or entity (e.g., where it was incorporated). In the context of a Government Entity, the country and (where applicable) the state or province where the Entity’s legal existence was created by law.
Key	A general term used throughout this Policy to encompass any one of the defined Keys mentioned in these general definitions section.
Key Compromise	Private Key is said to be compromised if its value has been disclosed to an unauthorized person, or if an unauthorized person has had access to it.
Key Escrow Database (or KED)	A database that contains an escrowed copy of the encryption Certificate for each TrustID Certificate generated.
Key Generation	The process of creating a Key Pair.
Key Generation Script	A documented plan of procedures for the generation of a CA Key Pair.
Key Pair	The Private Key and its associated Public Key
Legal Entity	An association, corporation, partnership, proprietorship, trust, Government Entity, or other entity with legal standing in a country’s legal system.
Linting	A process in which the content of Digitally Sign data such as a Precertificate [RFC 6962], Certificate, Certificate Revocation List, or OCSP response, or data-to-be-signed object such as

Term	Definition
	a tbsCertificate (as described in Section 4.1.1.1 of RFC 5280) is checked for conformance with the Certificate Profiles and requirements defined in the S/MIME BR.
Local Registration Agent (or LRA)	An employee of an Issuing CA or Registration Authority (RA) who is responsible for confirming the correctness and accuracy of Applicant identity, either through direct contact or via review and approval of documents submitted by a licensed notary or Trusted Agent, executing the requests from Applicants in the System, and approving the Issuance of a Certificate based on that information.
Mailbox Address	Also, Email Address. The format of a Mailbox Address is defined as a "Mailbox" as specified in Section 4.1.2 of RFC 5321 and amended by Section 3.2 of RFC 6532, with no additional padding or structure.
Mailbox-Validated	Refers to an S/MIME Certificate Subject that is limited to subject:emailAddress and/or subject:serialNumber attributes. In this CP-CPS, these Certificate types: • Secure Email Software • Secure Email Hardware
Multi-Factor Authentication	An authentication mechanism consisting of two or more of the following independent categories of credentials (i.e. factors) to verify the user's identity for a login or other transaction: 1. something the user knows (knowledge factor); 2. something the user has (possession factor); and 3. something the user is (inherence factor). Each factor is independent of the other(s).
Multi-Party Control	An access control mechanism which requires two or more separate, authorized users to successfully authenticate with their own unique credentials prior to access being granted.
Multi-Perspective Issuance Corroboration	A process by which the determinations made during domain validation and CAA checking by the Primary Network Perspective are corroborated by other Network Perspectives before Certificate Issuance.
Multipurpose Profile	The S/MIME Multipurpose generation profiles are aligned with the more defined Strict Profiles, but with additional options for extKeyUsage and other extensions. This is intended to allow flexibility for crossover use cases between document signing and securing email messages.
National Vulnerability Database (or NVD)	A database that includes the Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS) scores of security-related software flaws, misconfigurations, and vulnerabilities associated with systems (see https://nvd.nist.gov).
Natural Person	An Individual; a human being as distinguished from a Legal Entity.
Network Equipment	Hardware devices and components that facilitate communication and data transfer within the CA Infrastructure.
Network Perspective	Related to Multi-Perspective Issuance Corroboration. A System (e.g., a cloud-hosted server instance) or collection of network components (e.g., a VPN and corresponding infrastructure) for sending outbound Internet traffic associated with a domain control validation method and/or CAA check. The location of a Network Perspective is determined by the point where unencapsulated outbound Internet traffic is typically first handed off to the network infrastructure providing Internet connectivity to that perspective.
Non-EV Code Signing Certificate	Certificates that contain Subject information as specified in the most current CS BR for Non-EV Code Signing Certificates. Non-EV Code Signing Certificates do not include Jurisdiction of incorporation details in the Subscriber Certificate.
Object Identifier (or OID)	The unique alphanumeric/numeric identifier registered under the ISO registration standard to reference a specific object or object class.

Term	Definition
OCSP Responder	An online server operated under the authority of the CA and connected to its Repository for processing Certificate status requests. See also, Online Certificate Status Protocol.
Online Certificate Status Protocol (or OCSP)	An online Certificate-checking protocol that enables Relying Party Application Software Supplier to determine the status of an identified Certificate (see also Online Status Check).
Online Status Check	An online, real-time status check of the validity of a TrustID Certificate. An Online Status Check involving a CRL consists of checking the most recently issued CRL (e.g., not involving a cached CRL).
Operational Period	A Certificate's actual term of validity, beginning with the start of the Validity Period and ending on the earlier of: • The end of the Validity Period disclosed in the Certificate; or • The Revocation of the Certificate.
Organization(s)	An entity that is legally recognized in its jurisdiction of origin (e.g., a corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship, government department, non-government Organization, university, trust, special interest group, or non-profit corporation).
Organization-Validated	Refers to an S/MIME Certificate Subject that includes only organizational (Legal Entity) attributes, rather than attributes linked to an Individual.
OWASP Top Ten	A list of application vulnerabilities published by the Open Web Application Security Project. See: https://owasp.org/www-project-top-ten/
Participants	All PKI Service Providers and End Entities authorized to participate in the PKI defined by this CP-CPS.
Penetration Test	A process that identifies and attempts to exploit openings and vulnerabilities on Systems through the active use of known attack techniques, including the combination of different types of exploits, with a goal of breaking through layers of defenses and reporting on unpatched vulnerabilities and System weaknesses.
Personal Certificate	See Individual-Validated
Personal Name	Is the name of an Individual Subject typically presented as subject:givenName and/or subject:surname. However, the Personal Name may be in a format preferred by the Subject, the CA, or Enterprise RA as long as it remains a meaningful representation of the Subject's verified name.
Physical Identity Document	A government-issued identity document issued in physical and human-readable form (such as a passport or national identity card).
Physically Secured Environment	A controlled and protected physical space consisting minimally of a physical environment which is: 1. protected by security controls which address the topics outlined in section 4.5.1 of RFC 3647.; and 2. designed, built, and maintained in accordance with Risk Assessments conducted by the CA.
PKI Service Providers	The PMA, IdenTrust, Ras, CMAs, and Repositories participating in the PKI defined by this CP-CPS.
PKI Sponsor	An Individual who is employed by the Sponsoring Organization or an authorized agent who has express authority to represent the Organization but is not the Subscriber. The Sponsoring Organization verifies the PKI Sponsor is an Individual that: • Signs and submits, or approves a request for a Certificate issued to an Electronic Device on behalf of the Organization, and/or • Signs and submits a Subscriber Agreement on behalf of the Organization, and/or

Term	Definition
	• Acknowledges and agrees to the Certificate Terms of Use on behalf of the Organization when the Organization is an Affiliate of the CA (see Section 1.3.5.4).
Policy	The governing document that dictates the parties involved and requirements for these practices is listed in this Certification Practicing Statement.
Policy Management Authority (PMA)	The Organization responsible for setting, implementing, and administering Policy decisions regarding this CP-CPS.
Precertificate	A Precertificate is a signed data structure that can be submitted to a CT log, as defined by RFC 6962 and containing the critical poison extension (OID 1.3.6.1.4.1.11129.2.4.3).
Primary Network Perspective	The Network Perspective used by the CA to make the determination of 1. the CA's authority to issue a Certificate for the requested domain(s) or IP address(es) and 2. the Applicant's authority and/or domain authorization or control of the requested domain(s) or IP address(es).
Principle of Least Privilege	The principle that users, devices, and software should only have the minimum necessary access and privileges to complete their functions.
Private Key	The cryptographic Key of an asymmetric Key Pair that is kept secret by the holder of the Key Pair. It may be used to create Digital Signatures and/or to decrypt data that were encrypted by the corresponding Public Key.
Private Organization	Private Organizations are non-governmental entities that operate independently from the state and are not funded by public funds. They can include a variety of Organizations, such as private voluntary Organizations, private corporations (for-profit or nonprofit), and private research institutes.
Pseudonym(s)	A fictitious identity that a person assumes for a particular purpose. Unlike an anonymous identity, a Pseudonym can be linked to the person's real identity.
Public Key	The cryptographic Key of an asymmetric Key Pair that can be made public without compromising the security of the Key Pair. It may be used to verify Digital Signatures and/or to encrypt data that can be decrypted by the corresponding Private Key.
Public Key Cryptography	A type of cryptography also known as asymmetric cryptography that uses a Key Pair to securely encrypt and decrypt messages.
Public Key Infrastructure (or PKI)	The architecture, Organization, techniques, practices, and procedures that collectively support the implementation and operation of a Certificate-based Public Key Cryptography System.
Publicly-Trusted Certificate	An IdenTrust TrustID Certificate that is trusted by virtue of the fact that its corresponding Root CA Certificate is distributed as a trust anchor in widely-available Application Software Supplier.
Qualified Auditor	A Natural Person or Legal Entity that meets the requirements of Section 8.2.
Random Value	A value specified by a CA to the Domain Registrant that exhibits at least 112 bits of entropy.
Reasonable Reliance	For purposes of this CP-CPS, an Authorized Relying Party's decision to rely on a TrustID Certificate will be considered Reasonable Reliance if he, she, or it: • Has entered into an Authorized Relying Party Agreement and agreed to be bound by the terms and conditions of the CP-CPS; • Verified that the Digital Signature in question (if any) was created by the Private Key corresponding to the Public Key in the TrustID Certificate during the time that the TrustID Certificate was valid, and that the communication signed with the Digital Signature had not been altered;

Term	Definition
	• Verified that the TrustID Certificate in question was valid at the time of the Authorized Relying Party's reliance, by conducting a status check of the Certificate's then-current validity as required by IdenTrust; and Used the TrustID Certificate for purposes appropriate under this CP-CPS, and under circumstances where reliance would be reasonable and in good faith in light of all the circumstances that were known or should have been known to the Authorized Relying Party before reliance. An Authorized Relying Party bears all risk of relying on a TrustID Certificate while knowing or having reason to know of any facts that would cause a person of ordinary business prudence to refrain from relying on the Certificate.
Registration Agency	A Government Agency that registers business information in connection with an entity's business formation or authorization to conduct business under a license, charter or other certification. A Registration Agency may include, but is not limited to i. a State Department of Corporations or a Secretary of State; ii. a licensing agency, such as a State Department of Insurance; or iii. a chartering agency, such as a state office or department of financial regulation, banking or finance, or a federal agency such as the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency or Office of Thrift Supervision.
Registration Authority (or RA)	A Legal Entity that is not a CA, and hence does not sign or issue Certificates, contractually delegated by IdenTrust to Accept and process Certificate applications, and to verify the identity of potential End Entities, and authenticate the information contained in Certificate applications, in conformity with the provisions of this Policy and related agreements. RA's do not sign or issue Certificates.
Registration Number	The unique number assigned to a Private Organization by the incorporating agency in such entity's Jurisdiction of Incorporation.
Registration Reference	The unique number assigned to a Private Organization by the incorporating agency in such entity's Jurisdiction of Incorporation.
Reliable Data Source	An identification document or source of data used to verify Subject Identity Information that is generally recognized among commercial enterprises and governments as reliable, and which was created by a third party for a purpose other than the Applicant obtaining a Certificate.
Reliable Method of Communication	A method of communication, such as a postal/courier delivery address, telephone number, or Email Address, that was verified using a source other than the Applicant Representative.
Relying Party	Any Natural Person or Legal Entity that relies on a Valid Certificate. An Application Software Supplier is not considered a Relying Party when software distributed by such Supplier merely displays information relating to a Certificate.
Remote Identity Proofing	Remote Identity Proofing allows an authorized Individual to perform Identity Proofing via a video conferencing session, in lieu of conducting in-person Identity Proofing. NIST SP 800-63A Section 5.3.3 defines the parameters specific to Remote Identity Proofing and the methods in which the Identity Proofing event must occur. Based on the assurance level of the Certificate for which Remote Identity Proofing is being conducted, the session may be conducted in a supervised or an unsupervised session. See definitions for Supervised Remote Identity Proofing and Unsupervised Remote Identity Proofing for additional information regarding each Identity Proofing model. Refer to Section 3.2.4.4 for further definitions regarding Supervised versus Unsupervised Identity Proofing.
Repository	An online database containing publicly-disclosed PKI governance documents (such as Certificate Policies and Certification Practice Statements) and Certificate status information, either in the form of a CRL or an OCSP response.

Term	Definition
Revocation	The act of making a Certificate permanently ineffective from a specified time forward. Revocation, is effected by notation or inclusion in a set of revoked Certificates or other directory or database of revoked Certificates (e.g., inclusion in a CRL).
Risk Assessment	A formal process that 1. Identifies and documents foreseeable internal and external threats to the CA Infrastructure that could result in: • unauthorized access to the CA Infrastructure; • disclosure of data stored in the CA Infrastructure; • misuse of the CA Infrastructure; or • unapproved alteration or destruction of any part of the CA Infrastructure; pg. 5 2. Assesses and documents the likelihood and potential damage of each identified threat, taking into consideration minimally the sensitivity and criticality of the CA Infrastructure; and 3. Assesses and documents the sufficiency of the policies, procedures, controls, information systems, technology, and other arrangements that the CA has in place to counter each identified threat.
Root CA Certificate	A self-signed and self-issued Certificate where: 1. the issuer and Subject of the Certificate are the same; and 2. the Digital Signature of the Certificate is: • generated using the Private Key of a Key Pair whose corresponding Public Key is bound to the Certificate; and • verified using the Public Key contained in the Certificate.
Root CA Private Key	The Private Key associated with a Root CA Certificate.
Root CA System	A System used to: 1. generate a Key Pair whose Private Key is or will be a Root CA Private Key; 2. store a Root CA Private Key; or 3. create Digital Signatures using a Root CA Private Key.
Root Key Generation Script	A documented plan of procedures to be performed for the generation of the Root CA Key Pair
SANS Top 25	A list created with input from the SANS Institute and the Common Weakness Enumeration (CWE) that identifies the Top 25 most dangerous software errors that lead to exploitable vulnerabilities. See https://www.sans.org/top25-software-errors/
Secure Email Certificate	Also referred as Mailbox-Validated, a Certificate issued to an Email Address over which the Certificate Applicant demonstrates control to the RA by the Certificate Applicant responding to a unique challenge sent during the authentication process conducted before Issuance. A Secure Email Certificate can be used for the purposes of email signing, email encryption, and client authentication.
Secure Room	The room within the data center housing the CA production equipment for IdenTrust. Only specific authorized Trusted Role employees are granted access to the Secure Room based on their roles on a need-to-know or need-to-have-access basis. Such authorization is granted by the Head of Operations, or when so designated, by the Security Office.
Security Support System	A System or set of Systems supporting the security of the CA Infrastructure, which minimally includes: 1. authentication; 2. network boundary control; 3. audit logging; 4. audit log reduction and analysis; 5. vulnerability scanning; 6. physical intrusion detection; 7. host-based intrusion detection; and 8. network-based intrusion detection.
Signing Service	An Organization that generates the Key Pair and securely manages the Private Key associated with a Code Signing Certificate, on behalf of a Subscriber.
Split-Knowledge Technique	A security procedure where no single Individual possesses the equipment, knowledge, or expertise to view, alter or otherwise have access to sensitive or confidential information in a particular PKI.
Sponsoring Organization	An Organization that has an affiliation with an Individual and has permitted the Individual to hold a TrustID Certificate that identifies the Sponsoring Organization and the fact of the Individual's affiliation with the Sponsoring Organization (see Affiliated Individual). In the case of Certificates issued to Electronic Devices, the Sponsoring Organization owns or controls the Electronic Device or the information asserted in the Certificate such as the Domain Name for

Term	Definition
	a Certificate issued for a server. In the context of the CP, they are also called Applicant but from hereon they are referred to as Sponsoring Organizations.
Sponsor-Validated or Business Certificate	Refers to a Certificate Subject which combines Individual (Natural Person) attributes in conjunction with a subject:organizationName (an associated Legal Entity) attribute. Registration for Sponsor-Validated Certificates may be performed by an Enterprise RA where the subject:organizationName is either that of the delegated enterprise, or an Affiliate of the delegated enterprise, or that the delegated enterprise is an agent of the named Subject Organization.
Strict Profile	The S/MIME profiles are the long term target profile for S/MIME Certificates with extKeyUsage limited to id-kp-emailProtection, and stricter use of Subject DN attributes and other extensions.
Subject	The Natural Person, device, System, unit, or Legal Entity identified in a Certificate as the Subject. The Subject is either the Subscriber or a device under the control and operation of the Subscriber.
Subject Distinguished Name	The specific field in a Certificate containing the unique name-identifier for the Subscriber.
Subject Identity Information	Information that identifies the Certificate Subject. Subject Identity Information does not include a Domain Name or an IP Address listed in the subjectAltName extension or the Subject commonName field.
Subordinate CA	A Certification Authority whose Certificate is signed by the Root CA, or another Subordinate CA.
Subordinate CA Certificate	A Certificate that is signed by the IdenTrust Root CA or other Subordinate CA's within the IdenTrust Root chain. Subordinate CA Certificates and their corresponding Public Keys may be embedded into software obtained or downloaded by the affirmative act of an Authorized Relying Party in order to establish a certification chain within the TrustID PKI hierarchy.
Subscriber	A Natural Person or Legal Entity to whom a Certificate is issued and who is legally bound by a Subscriber Agreement or Terms of Use.
Subscriber Agreement	An agreement between the CA and the Applicant/Subscriber that specifies the rights and responsibilities of the parties.
Subscriber Certificate	See TrustID Certificate
Supervised Remote Identity Proofing	A real-time Identity Proofing event where the RA/Trusted Agent is not in the same physical location as the Applicant/Subscriber. The RA/Trusted Agent controls a device that is utilized by the Applicant/Subscriber in order to ensure the Remote Identity Proofing process employs physical, technical, and procedural measures to provide sufficient confidence that the remote session can be considered equivalent to a physical, in-person Identity Proofing process. Supervised Remote Identity Proofing requires that a third person, in addition to the RA/TA and the Applicant, participate in the Identity Proofing event to attest to the Applicant's identity and act as a witness to the proceedings. Supervised Remote Identity Proofing is used for high assurance Certificate Issuance. Refer to Remote Identity Proofing and Unsupervised Remote Identity Proofing for related information. Refer to Section 3.2.4.4 for further definitions regarding Supervised versus Unsupervised Identity Proofing.
Suspect Code	Code that contains malicious functionality or serious vulnerabilities, including spyware, malware and other code that installs without the user's consent and/or resists its own removal, code that compromises user security and/or code that can be exploited in ways not

Term	Definition
	intended by its designers to compromise the trustworthiness of the platforms on which it executes.
System	One or more pieces of equipment or software that stores, transforms, or communicates data.
Technically Constrained Subordinate CA Certificate	A Subordinate CA Certificate that uses a combination of Extended Key Usage and Name Constraint extensions as defined within the Certificate Profile to limit the scope within which the Subordinate CA Certificate may issue Subscriber or additional Subordinate CA Certificates.
Terms of Use	Provisions regarding the safekeeping and acceptable uses of a Certificate issued in accordance with this CP-CPS when the Applicant/Subscriber is an Affiliate of the CA or is the CA.
Timestamp Authority	A service operated by the CA or a delegated third party for its own Code Signing Certificate users that timestamps data using a Certificate chained to a public Root Certificate, thereby asserting that the data (or the data from which the data were derived via a secure hashing algorithm) existed at the specified time.
Time-Stamping Certificate	A Certificate used by a Time-Stamping Authority to time-stamp data, thereby asserting that the data existed at the specified time.
Token	A Cryptographic Module consisting of a hardware object (e.g., a "smart card"), often with memory and a microchip.
Trusted Agent(s)	Entity authorized to act as a representative of a Sponsoring Organization in verifying Applicant or PKI Sponsor identification during the registration process. Trusted Agents do not have automated interfaces with CAs. See Section 1.3.5.5.
Trusted Role(s)	An employee or contractor of a CA or Delegated Third Party who has authorized access to any component of CA Infrastructure.
TrustID Certificate	A Non-TLS Certificate issued pursuant to this CP-CPS.
Unsupervised Remote Identity Proofing	A real-time Identity Proofing event where the RA/Trusted Agent is not in the same physical location as the Applicant/Subscriber. The RA/Trusted Agent controls a device that is utilized by the Applicant/Subscriber in order to ensure the Remote Identity Proofing process employs physical, technical, and procedural measures to provide sufficient confidence that the remote session can be considered equivalent to a physical, in-person Identity Proofing process. For Unsupervised Remote Identity Proofing, only the RA/Trusted Agent and the Applicant are required to participate in the session. Unsupervised Remote Identity Proofing may be used for Basic and Medium Assurance Certificate Issuance. Refer to Remote Identity Proofing and Supervised Remote Identity Proofing for related information. Refer to Section 3.2.4.4 for additional details.
Valid Certificate	Certificate that passes the validation procedures specified in this CP-CPS which are in line with RFC 5280.
Validity Period	The intended term of validity of a Certificate, beginning with the date of Issuance ("Valid From" or "Activation" date), and ending on the expiration date indicated in the Certificate ("Valid To" or "Expiry" date). From Section 4.1.2.5 of RFC 5280: "The period of time from notBefore through notAfter, inclusive."
Vulnerability Scan	A process that uses manual or automated tools to probe internal and external Systems to check and report on the status of operating systems, services, and devices exposed to the network and the presence of vulnerabilities listed in the NVD, OWASP Top Ten, or SANS Top 25.

Term	Definition
Workstation	A device, such as a phone, tablet, or desktop or laptop computer, which is: 1. connected to the same network as CA Infrastructure and/or Network Equipment; and 2. capable of accessing CA Infrastructure and/or Network Equipment.

1.6.2 Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
AATL	Adobe® Approved Trust List
AO	Authorizing Official
CA	Certification Authority
CAA	Certification Authority Authorization
CMS	Card Management System
CN	Common Name
CP	Certificate Policy
CPS	Certification Practice Statement
CRL	Certificate Revocation List
CSA	Certificate Status Authority
CVSS	Common Vulnerability Scoring System
DBA	Doing Business As
DN	Distinguished Name
DNS	Domain Name System
doS/DdoS	Denial of Service/Distributed Denial of Service
DSA	Digital Signature Algorithm
ECDSA	Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm
EKU	Extended Key Usage
EV	Extended Validation
FATCA	Foreign Account Tax Compliant Act
FIPS	Federal Information Processing Standard (U.S. Government)
gTLD	General Top-Level Domain
ICANN	Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers
ISO	International Standards Organization
ITU	International Telecommunications Union
NVD	National Vulnerability Database
KED	Key Escrow Database
LRA	Local Registration Agent
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology (U.S. Government)
OCC	Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
OCSP	Online Certificate Status Protocol
OID	Object Identifier

Acronym	Definition
PED	PIN Entry Device
PIN	Personal Identification Number (e.g. a password)
PIV	Personal Identity Verification
PIV-I	Personal Identity Verification – Interoperable
PKI	Public Key Infrastructure
PKIX	IETF Working Group on Public Key Infrastructure
PMA	The IdenTrust Policy Management Authority
QGIS	Qualified Government Information Source
QGTIS	Qualified Government Tax Information Source
RA	Registration Authority
RPS	Registration Practices Statements
RSA	Rivest-Shamir-Adleman cryptosystem
SAN	Subject Alternative Name
S/MIME	Secure Multipurpose Internet Mail Exchange
SSP	System Security Plan
TA	Trusted Agent
TLS	Transport Layer Security
TTL	Time to Live
URI	Uniform Resource Identifier
URL	Uniform Resource Locator
X.500	The ITU-T (International Telecommunication Union-T) standard that establishes a distributed, hierarchical directory protocol organized by country, region, Organization, etc.
X.501	The ITU-T (International Telecommunication Union-T) standard for use of Distinguished Names in an X.500 directory.
X.509	The ITU-T (International Telecommunication Union-T) standard for Certificates. X.509, version 3, refers to Certificates containing or capable of containing extensions.

1.6.3 References

- The CA/Browser Forum Baseline Requirements for the Issuance and Management of Publicly-Trusted TLS Server Certificates (TLS BR)
- The CA/Browser Forum Baseline Requirements for the Issuance and Management of Publicly-Trusted S/MIME Certificates (S/MIME BR)
- IdenTrust/Browser Forum Baseline Requirements for the Issuance and Management of Publicly-Trusted Code Signing Certificates (CS BR)
- CA/Browser Forum Guidelines For The Issuance And Management Of Extended Validation Code Signing Certificates (EV CS BR)
- The CA/Browser Forum Network and Certificate System Security Requirements (NetSec BR)
- Common CA Database (CCADB)
- The Apple Root Certificate Program
- The Chrome Root Program Policy
- The Microsoft Trusted Root Program

- The Mozilla Root Store Policy
- WebTrust Program for Certification Authorities
- WebTrust Principles and Criteria for Certification Authorities - Network Security
- WebTrust Principles and Criteria for Certification Authorities – Code Signing Baseline Requirements
- WebTrust Principles and Criteria for Certification Authorities – S/MIME

1.6.4 Conventions

No stipulation.

2 PUBLICATION AND REPOSITORY RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1 REPOSITORIES

IdenTrust shall make Revocation information for its Publicly Trusted Subordinate Certificates and Subscriber Certificates available in accordance with this CP-CPS.

IdenTrust as the Issuing CA operates and maintains a Repository to support its TrustID PKI operations and to provide information concerning the status of all TrustID Certificates issued.

The Repository consists of documents and signed objects made available on this website https://www.identrust.com/support/documents/trustid.

2.2 PUBLICATION OF CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

The following IdenTrust Issuing CA information is published and publicly available in the Repository:

- Copy of the current CP-CPS;
- Archived copies of previously approved/published CP, CPS, CP-CPS; and
- Other information related to IdenTrust (Application forms, Product Datasheets, Agreements, etc.).

The Repository with current and archived document versions is available on a 24X7 basis at:
https://www.identrust.com/support/documents/TrustID

This CP-CPS document is structured in accordance with the framework outlined in RFC 3647.
This CP-CPS conforms to the latest published version of the S/MIME BR for S/MIME Certificates and the CS BR for Code Signing Certificates. In the event of any inconsistency between this CP-CPS, the S/MIME BR and/or the CS BR takes precedence.

2.3 TIME OR FREQUENCY OF PUBLICATION

IdenTrust develops, implements, enforces, and annually updates its CP-CPS, detailing how the Issuing CA complies with the latest versions of the S/MIME BR for S/MIME Certificates, the CS BR for Code Signing Certificates, and applicable browser root store policies.

The CP-CPS is reviewed and updated at least once every 366 days. Each update is tracked by incrementing the version number and adding a dated changelog entry, even if no other changes are made.

All information required by the CP-CPS is published promptly upon availability in the Repository in both PDF and Markdown formats. TrustID Certificates are made publicly accessible immediately after Acceptance by the Subscriber. Certificate status information is published in accordance with the requirements outlined in the CP-CPS.

2.4 ACCESS CONTROLS ON REPOSITORIES

IdenTrust as the Issuing CA makes its Repository publicly available in a read-only manner.

See Section 2.2.

3 IDENTIFICATION AND AUTHENTICATION

3.1 NAMING

3.1.1 Types of Names

IdenTrust only generates and signs Certificates that contain a non-null Subject Distinguished Name complying with the X.500 standard, the S/MIME BR for S/MIME Certificates and the CS BR for Code Signing Certificates for naming. In such instance, when the Subject naming information is present only in the subjectAltName extension, then the Subject Distinguished Name must be an empty sequence and the subjectAltName extension must be marked as critical.

IdenTrust as Issuing CA may allow common variations or abbreviations of Personal Names consistent with local practice.

3.1.2 Need for Names to Be Meaningful

The contents of each Certificate Distinguished Name field must have an association with the authenticated name of the End Entity.

Personal Names shall be a meaningful representation of the Subject's name as verified in the identifying documentation or Enterprise RA records.

3.1.3 Anonymity or Pseudonymity of Subscribers

IdenTrust does not issue TrustID Certificates to anonymous or pseudonymous Subscribers; all Certificate Applicants must be reliably identified and authenticated in accordance with the requirements set forth in this CP-CPS.

3.1.4 Rules for Interpreting Various Name Forms

3.1.4.1 Non ASCII Character Substitution

IdenTrust may include an ASCII character name that is not a direct conversion of the Applicant's registered name provided that it is verified in a Reliable Data Source or suitable Attestation Letter.

3.1.4.2 Geographic Names

IdenTrust may use geographic endonyms and exonyms in the subject:localityName and subject:stateOrProvinceName attributes, (e.g., Munich, Monaco di Bavaria, or Мюнхен for München). IdenTrust avoids the use of archaic geographic names, (e.g., prefer Mumbai over Bombay).

3.1.5 Uniqueness of Names

The IdenTrust enforces name uniqueness within the X.500 name space by assigning unique Certificate serial numbers.

3.1.6 Recognition, Authentication, and Role of Trademarks

An IdenTrust Applicant/PKI Sponsor is not guaranteed that its Certificate's Subject Name will contain any requested trademark, and an Applicant PKI Sponsor requesting a specific name may be required to demonstrate the right to the use of that name. IdenTrust may request evidence of ownership of trademarks or the findings and orders from courts or other tribunals.

3.2 INITIAL IDENTITY VALIDATION

IdenTrust as Issuing CA authenticates the identity attributes of the Subject and their control over the Mailbox Addresses to be included in the S/MIME Certificate according to the following requirements:

- Mailbox-Validated (Secure Email), Section 3.2.2.
- Individual-Validated (Personal Basic[1]/Medium), Section 3.2.2 and Section 3.2.4.
- Sponsor-Validated (Business, Administrative, Registration Authorities), Section 3.2.2, Section 3.2.4 and Section 3.2.3.
- Organization-Validated (FATCA), Section 3.2.2 and Section 3.2.3.
- Code Signing and Time-Stamping, Section 3.2.4.6
- CIV Card Authentication, See Section 3.2.4.7
- CIV Device and Client Authentication Device, See Section 3.2.4.8
- Administrative CA for Authorized Relying Parties, See Section 3.2.4.9.
- Client Authentication, See Section 3.2.2 and Section 3.2.4, and Section 3.2.4.

IdenTrust as Issuing CA is responsible for performing the Identity Proofing of End Entities before the Issuance of TrustID Certificates. IdenTrust performs Identity Proofing itself, aided by its LRAs, or by elected Enterprise RAs from Sponsoring Organizations, or may designate one or more institutions as RAs. RAs may designate one or more employees or agents, to be referred to as LRAs, and Trusted Agents may be nominated by Sponsoring Organizations and appointed by IdenTrust or an RA to perform Identity Proofing in accordance with Section 3 including Section 3.2.1 proving possession of the Applicant/PKI Sponsor generated Private Key, the verification of information provided by the Applicant/PKI Sponsor based on Section 3.2.4.

All documents and data used to verify a TrustID Organization or Sponsor Validated Certificate must not be accepted by the RA if they were obtained more than 825 days prior to issuing the Certificate. For EV Code Signing Certificates, the age of supporting data used for renewals must comply with the limits specified in Section 4.2.1.1 3 of the EV CS BR.

3.2.1 Method to Prove Possession of Private Key

Applicants are required to prove possession of the Private Key corresponding to the Public Key in a Certificate request, which may be done by signing the request with the Private Key. An RSA PKCS#10 Certificate signing request is used to establish that an Applicant or PKI Sponsor holds the Private Key that corresponds to the Public Key included in a Certificate. The PKCS#10 is submitted by the Applicant/PKI Sponsor over a secure connection and verified by IdenTrust as part of the Certificate Issuance process as described below in Section 4.4. Proof of possession of the Private Key is established by verifying that the Applicant/PKI Sponsor's Digital Signature in the PKCS#10 was created by the Private Key corresponding to the Public Key in the PKCS#10.

[1] No longer offered after September 30, 2024

3.2.2 Validation of Mailbox Authorization or Control

This section defines the permitted processes and procedures for confirming the Applicant's control of Mailbox Addresses to be included in issued Certificates.

IdenTrust verifies that Applicant controls the email accounts associated with all Mailbox fields referenced in the Certificate or has been authorized by the email account holder to act on the account holder's behalf.

IdenTrust does not delegate the verification of mailbox authorization or control.

Completed validations of Applicant authority may be valid for the Issuance of multiple Certificates over time. In all cases, the validation shall have been initiated within the time period specified in the relevant requirement (such as Section 4.2.1) prior to Certificate Issuance.

Note: Mailbox Fields may be listed in Subscriber Certificates using rfc822Name or otherNames of type id-on-SmtpUTF8Mailbox in the subjectAltName extension. Mailbox fields may be listed in Subordinate CA Certificates via rfc822Name in permittedSubtrees within the nameConstraints extension.

3.2.2.1 Validating Authority Over Mailbox Via Domain

IdenTrust may confirm the Applicant, such as an Enterprise RA, has been authorized by the email account holder to act on the account holder's behalf by verifying the entity's control over the domain portion of the Mailbox Address to be used in the Certificate.

IdenTrust only uses the approved methods in Section 3.2.2.4 the TLS BR to perform this verification.

For purposes of domain validation, the term Applicant includes the Applicant's Parent Company, Subsidiary Company, or Affiliate.

3.2.2.2 Validating Control Over Mailbox Via Email

IdenTrust may confirm the Applicant's control over each Mailbox field to be included in a Certificate by sending a Random Value via email and then receiving a confirming response utilizing the Random Value.

Control over each Mailbox Address shall be confirmed using a unique Random Value. The Random Value shall be sent only to the Email Address being validated and shall not be shared in any other way.

The Random Value shall be unique in each email. The Random Value shall remain valid for use in a confirming response for no more than 24 hours from its creation.

The Random Value shall be reset upon each instance of the email sent by the CA to a Mailbox Address. In addition, the Random Value shall be reset upon first use by the user if intended for additional use as an authentication factor following the Mailbox Address verification.

IdenTrust uses two methods for Email Address verification when required: electronically or manually via a list provided by a Trusted Agent. If a Certificate Application requires Email Address verification, it cannot be approved until the specified electronic or manual Email Address verification steps are completed.

IdenTrust ensures that the Applicant has control over the email accounts linked to S/MIME Certificates and that the Email Address fields referenced in the Certificate have been authorized by the email account holder to act on their behalf.

For S/MIME Certificates or Code Signing Certificates, IdenTrust does not delegate the verification of Email Addresses authorization or control. IdenTrust shall maintain a record of the validation method used, including the relevant version number from the TLS BR or S/MIME BR, that was used to validate every domain or Email Address in issued Certificates.

3.2.2.2.1 Electronic Verification of Email Address

Upon submitting an application via a secure online form, an automated email is sent to the specified Email Address provided in the Certificate Application. This email contains a link directing the Applicant/PKI Sponsor to a server-authenticated, TLS-secured website. The instructions on this site guide the Applicant/PKI Sponsor to provide a single-use email verification Random Value, valid for 24 hours. Additionally, the Account password created during the Certificate Application process is required.

The Applicant/PKI Sponsor must enter the Account Password, which they exclusively hold, along with the Random Value within 24 hours of Issuance. This action completes the Email Address verification process and automatically updates the verification status in the Applicant/PKI Sponsor's application record.

If the 24-hour window expires, making the Random Value void, a new Random Value will be sent to the Applicant's Email Address, invalidating the previous one.

3.2.2.2.2 Manual Verification of Email

Enterprise RAs may furnish a list of authorized sponsored Applicants/PKI Sponsors. These Individuals have their Email Addresses verified by a Trusted Agent, drawing upon the internal insights of the Sponsoring Organization. The Trusted Agent employs internal databases and directories to ascertain the correctness of email information.

Completed validations of Applicant authority may be valid for the Issuance of multiple Certificates over time. In all cases, the validation is handled within the time period specified in a prior to Certificate Issuance.

3.2.3 Authentication of Organization Identity

The following requirements shall be fulfilled to authenticate Organization identity included in the Organization-validated and Sponsor-Validated profiles.

3.2.3.1 Attribute Collection of Organization Identity

IdenTrust or RA shall collect and retain evidence supporting the following identity attributes for the Organization:

1. Formal name of the Legal Entity;
2. A registered Assumed Name for the Legal Entity (if included in the Subject);
3. An address of the Legal Entity (if included in the Subject);
4. Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Registration of the Legal Entity; and
5. Identifier and type of identifier for the Legal Entity.

For S/MIME Certificates, the identifier shall be included in the Certificate subject:organizationIdentifier as specified in Section 7.1.4.2.2 of the S/MIME BR and Appendix A of the S/MIME BR.

When processing EV Code Signing Certificates, additional checks are performed based on Section 3.2.2.10 of the CS BR.

3.2.3.2 Validation of Organization Identity

If an Attestation Letter is used as evidence for the validation of the attributes described in this section, then the Attestation Letter shall be verified for authenticity as described in Section 3.2.8.

3.2.3.2.1 Verification of Name, Address, and Identifier

IdenTrust or RA shall verify the full legal name and an address (if included in the Certificate Subject) of the Legal Entity Applicant using documentation provided by, or through communication with, at least one of the following:

1. A Government Agency in the jurisdiction of the Legal Entity's creation, existence, or recognition;
2. A Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) data reference;

3. A site visit by the CA or a third party who is acting as an agent for the CA; or
4. An Attestation Letter which includes a copy of supporting documentation used to establish the Applicant's legal existence (such as a Certificate of registration, articles of incorporation, operating agreement, statute, or regulatory act) and its current status.

IdenTrust or RA may use the same documentation or communication described in 1 through 4 above to verify both the Applicant's identity and address.

In cases 1 and 4 above, the CA or RA shall verify that the status of the Applicant is not designated by labels such as "ceased", "inactive", "invalid", "not current", or the equivalent.

In case 2 above when LEI data reference is used, the CA or RA shall verify that the RegistrationStatus is ISSUED and the EntityStatus is ACTIVE. IdenTrust shall only allow use of an LEI if the ValidationSources entry is *FULLY_CORROBORATED*. An LEI shall not be used if ValidationSources entry is *PARTIALLY_CORROBORATED*, *PENDING*, or *ENTITY_SUPPLIED_ONLY*.

3.2.3.2.2 Verification of Assumed Name

Applicants may request an Assumed Name to be included in the Certificate. IdenTrust or RA shall verify that:

1. The Applicant has registered its use of the Assumed Name with the appropriate Government Agency for such filings in the jurisdiction of its incorporation or registration; and
2. The Assumed Name filing continues to be valid.

IdenTrust may rely on an Attestation Letter that indicates the Assumed Name under which the Applicant conducts business, the Government Agency with which the Assumed Name is registered, and that such filing continues to be valid.

All information obtained by this process will be uploaded to and retained electronically in the PKI Sponsor's application file in IdenTrust's or the RA's System. If the information is obtained through a phone call, the LRA must document the telephone number, the source it was obtained and verified through, and the name and title of the Individual that provided the information for the verification and place this information into the System through the related application account.

3.2.3.3 Disclosure of Verification Sources

IdenTrust or RA shall verify the Registration Reference to be included in the Certificate from a register that is maintained or authorized by the relevant Government Agency. IdenTrust shall disclose the authorized sources it uses to verify the Applicant's creation, existence, or recognition. This disclosure shall be through an appropriate and readily accessible online means.

In the case of a LEI data reference, the CA or RA shall verify the associated data record with the Global Legal Entity Identifier Foundation.

IdenTrust may use third party vendors to obtain regularly updated and current information from the government register provided that the third party obtains the information directly from the government.

For Sponsor-Validated and Organization-Validated Certificates, IdenTrust verifies the unique Organization identifier used in the Certificate from a register that is maintained or authorized by the relevant Government Agency.

For validation of Organizations that apply for EV Code Signing, Organization-Validated or Sponsor-Validated Certificates, at the time of Certificate Issuance, IdenTrust documents and publishes the applicable incorporating agency or Registration Agency used as validation source to validate the applying Organization at this location:

https://www.identrust.com/support/documents/TrustID.

The "Organization Verification Sources" document is located in the "Product Datasheets" Section.

For S/MIME Certificates, IdenTrust documents and publishes the methods it uses to collect Individual identity attributes at this location: https://www.identrust.com/support/documents/trustid under General Questions: TrustID | Identity Verification Requirements.

3.2.4 Authentication of Individual Identity

The following requirements shall be fulfilled to authenticate Individual identity attributes included in Sponsor-Validated and Individual-Validated Certificate Profiles.

IdenTrust, RA, or Enterprise RA shall collect and retain evidence supporting the following identity attributes for the Individual Applicant:

1. Given name(s) and surname(s), which shall be current names;
2. Pseudonym (if used);
3. Title (if used);
4. Address (if displayed in Subject); and
5. Further information as needed to uniquely identify the Applicant.

For S/MIME Certificates, the CA or RA shall comply with applicable data protection legislation in the gathering and retention of evidence relating to Individual identity supporting the S/MIME BR in accordance with Section 9.4.

3.2.4.1 Attribute Collection of Individual Identity

The order in which the authentication steps are followed and how they are performed, in-person or automatically, are driven by the Certificate type and specific implementations.

The information that is collected includes:

- Applicant name as appears in the Certificate's CN attribute;
- Method of application (e.g., online, in-person, remote);
- For each data element accepted for verification, including electronic forms:
    - Name of the document presented for Identity Proofing;
    - Issuing authority;
    - Date of Issuance;
    - Date of expiration;
    - All fields verified;
    - Source of verification (i.e., which sources are used for cross-checks);
    - Method of verification (e.g., online, in-person, remote); and,
    - Date of verification.
- Identity of the person performing the verification, including names of contractors, subcontractors or entities providing identification services, if any;
- Any associated error messages and codes; and
- Date/time of process completion.

If the Applicant fails identity verification by the LRA, IdenTrust or the RA will not approve the application.

To ensure that the Applicant's identity information, its validation, and the Public Key are properly bound, IdenTrust maintains a Subscriber account that is protected by an Account Password provided by the Applicant/PKI Sponsor/Subscriber. This Account Password is gathered online over a secure session, during data collection or Key Pair Generation, and is maintained encrypted to prevent unauthorized use by Individuals other than the Applicant/PKI Sponsor/Subscriber.

IdenTrust issues TrustID Certificates only to Individual Applicants or to Devices represented by the PKI Sponsors. Specifically, in the case of human Subscribers, IdenTrust does not issue Certificates that contain a Public Key whose associated Private Key is shared.

3.2.4.2 Validation of Individual Identity – Acceptable Forms of Identification Documents

IdenTrust or RA shall validate all identity attributes of the Individual to be included in the Certificate.

If the evidence has an explicit Validity Period, the CA shall verify that the time of the identity validation is within this Validity Period. In context this can include the notBefore and notAfter fields of a Digital Signature Certificate or the date of expiry of an identity document.

IdenTrust prevents certificate retrieval if the Applicant's provided identification has expired.

IdenTrust or RA may reuse existing evidence to validate Individual identity subject to the age restrictions in Section 4.2.1.

All Individuals seeking the Issuance of a TrustID Certificate who apply in person or in an in-person Remote Identity Proofing event must present satisfactory proof of identity using documents which discernible show the Applicant's face.

The following are considered by the TrustID Policy to be acceptable "Government-issued photo IDs" in its original form for in-person and Remote Identity Proofing (all photo IDs must be currently-valid (e.g., unexpired) at the time of presentment by the Applicant for Identity Proofing)

- A government-issued driver's license or non-driver's license identification card;
- A passport;
- A military ID;
- An alien registration card or naturalization Certificate (with photograph);
- A national health card (with photograph); and
- Any other currently valid photo ID issued by a governmental agency.

The following are considered by this CP-CPS to be other "Acceptable Forms of ID":

- A current college photo identification card;
- An employer identification card (with photograph);
- A social security or national health card (without a photograph);
- An original or certified copy of a birth Certificate;
- An original or certified copy of a court order with name and date of birth;
- A utility bill invoiced within the last 60 days that contains a matching name and address;
- A monthly or quarterly statement from a financial institution (e.g., brokerage, mortgage, depository institution) issued within the last 60 days that contains a matching name and address;
- An insurance Policy containing name and date of birth;
- A voter registration card;
- A concealed handgun license;
- A pilot's license;
- A marriage license;
- A high school or college diploma;
- Third party affidavits of identity based on personal acquaintance with the Applicant/PKI Sponsor.

3.2.4.3 In-Person Identification

Identity Proofing is a component of the overall Certificate application process and may be done either in-person or remotely. The process also includes submission of an online secure application, verification of the information

provided in that application, and completion of a telephone number-address-name match. When in-person identity verification is performed, the Applicant/PKI Sponsor meets with an Individual authorized to collect the appropriate Physical Identity Documents in its original form to verify the Applicant's/PKI Sponsor's identity. See conditions for remote Identity Proofing provided later in this section.

- In-person identification is performed by, and in the presence of:
- CA authorized representative (i.e., LRA),
- RA authorized representative (i.e., LRA),
- An authorized representative of an Individual's Sponsoring Organization (i.e., Trusted Agent),
- A licensed notary or
- Person or Entity certified by a governmental agency as being authorized to confirm identities (e.g., a driver license bureau, a county clerk, etc.).
- Enterprise RA

Credentials required are one Federal or National/State Government ID and an additional acceptable form of ID, one of which shall be a photo ID (e.g., driver license). All IDs used in the Identity Proofing process must be from the approved list in Section 3.2.4.2 and valid at the time that the Identity Proofing event is conducted.

The process of documentation and authentication includes the following:

- Identity of the licensed notary, Trusted Agent or LRA performing the identification;
- A signed declaration by the licensed notary, Trusted Agent, or LRA that he or she verified the identity of the Applicant/Subscriber as required by this section;
- A unique identifying number from the ID of the licensed notary, Trusted Agent or LRA and from the ID of the Applicant;
- The date of the verification;
- A declaration of identity signed by the Applicant using a handwritten signature; performed in the presence of the person performing the identity authentication, using the format set forth at 28 U.S.C. 1746 (declaration under penalty of perjury) or comparable procedure under local law.

IdenTrust or the RA verifies all of the following identification information supplied by the Applicant: first name, middle initial, and last name, and current address (number and street, city, zip code).

If the evidence has an explicit Validity Period, IdenTrust or the RA verifies that the time of the identity validation is within this Validity Period. In context this can include the date of expiry of an identity document.

IdenTrust or the RA may reuse existing evidence to validate Individual identity subject to the age restrictions in Section 4.2.1.

Information is recorded in a paper form and, when authentication is not performed by an LRA, paper forms are securely submitted to an LRA by the Applicant, the Trusted Agent, or the licensed notary. Packages secured in a tamper-evident manner by the certified entity (e.g. sealed in an overnight delivery package commonly used by domestic and international couriers) satisfy this requirement provided that the information is collected and delivered to the LRA in a manner that is adequately protected against fraud and forgery (e.g., colored ink or embossed seal on identity certification by notary or Government Agency and delivery to the LRA via official postal delivery (i.e., US Postal Service first class mail) or UPS, FedEx, DHL, Airborne Express, TNT, Emery, etc., in a sealed, tamper-evident envelope).

All information submitted by the Applicant for Identity Proofing identification must be reviewed and crosschecked to determine that it is (i) internally consistent, and (ii) consistent with the information contained in the application for the Certificate. Identity established in this manner shall be communicated to the CA by a signed communication (in writing or digitally) indicating that the Applicant was properly identified.

In addition to the paper submission explained above, the Applicant or Individual who performs the verification will submit part of the information over a secure website directly to IdenTrust or the RA. The complete paper forms need to be reviewed by the LRA before the final approval. The Individual performing verification can electronically submit one or multiple applications.

The telephone number-address-name match is performed using original documents that, by themselves or in combination, prove the connection between the Applicant's name, address, and home or cellular telephone number (e.g., original telephone bill, driver's license, utility bills, etc.).

When license notaries are unable to perform the telephone-address-name match, an LRA from IdenTrust or the RA performs it. The LRA uses original documentation (e.g., original telephone bill, utility bill), notarized copies (e.g., driver's license), or third party databases to perform the match.

All the requested information from the Identity Proofing event is recorded in a paper-form of the documents used for verification are collected and submitted by the LRA, or submitted to him or her, for

final application verification, approval, and recording in the System. If supporting documentation is required for verification, a copy of documentation may accompany the original forms.

After an application has been approved, an out-of-band notification is sent to the previously verified physical mail address via US Postal Service first class mail.

3.2.4.4 Remote Identity Proofing

According to NIST publication SP 800-63-3A there are 2 scenarios for conducting Remote Identity Proofing—Supervised Remote Identity Proofing and Unsupervised Remote Identity Proofing. The need to conduct Supervised Remote, Unsupervised Remote, or in-person Identity Proofing is determined by the Assurance level of the Certificate for which the Applicant has requested.

Human Certificates issued under this CP-CPS are classified by NIST as either Basic or Medium assurance Certificates.

Basic Assurance Certificates issued before September 1, 2023, are eligible for automated[2], in-person, or Unsupervised Remote Identity Proofing.

Medium Assurance Certificates are eligible for in-person or Unsupervised Remote Identity Proofing

Where Remote Identity Proofing is permitted, the following practices must be followed:

The Remote Identity Proofing session must be conducted by an IdenTrust LRA or an Individual or group of Individuals who have been authorized by IdenTrust to conduct Remote Identity Proofing, such as a Trusted Agent.

1. The remote Identity Proofing session must be conducted using preauthorized technology, which must include high resolution video and audio-conferencing capabilities.
2. All agents who are authorized to conduct a Remote Identity Proofing session must have completed a formal training session that addresses at least the following topics:
3. Scheduling a Remote Identity Proofing session.
4. Conducting a Remote Identity Proofing session.
5. Validating required identity documents.
6. Spotting potentially fraudulent actions.
7. The agent conducting the remote session must monitor the entire Identity Proofing session, from which the Applicant or the agent must not depart at any time from the view of the camera.

[2] As of September 1, 2023, electronic individual identity verification has been discontinued

8. The agent will require all actions taken by the Applicant during the Identity Proofing session to be clearly visible to the agent via the remote conferencing video feed.
9. If digital verification of any provided evidence is required, the agent must perform this verification via integrated scanners and sensors.
10. All remote sessions will be initiated by an IdenTrust LRA and will be prescheduled (not impromptu). Sessions initiated by an Applicant are prohibited.
11. The use of remote kiosks or publicly located workstations for the express purpose of conducting Remote Identity Proofing is prohibited under this CP-CPS.

Once the remote identity session has been complete, the Applicant must submit, via email, scanned copies of identity credentials and all application forms completed during the session and/or required for application approval.

3.2.4.5 Attestation of Identity by an Employer or Other Person

Identity may be established by an Attestation Letter signed (in writing or digitally) by an authorized representative (e.g., a supervisor, administrative officer, information security officer, authorizing official, Certificate coordinator, etc.) of the Applicant's employer that has been identified and authenticated in accordance with Section 3.2.4, or by a person or entity certified by a government agency as being authorized to confirm identities, provided that the attestation is checked to ensure legitimacy.

For non-Enterprise Subscribers, IdenTrust or RA verify the authority or affiliation of an Individual to represent an Organization to be included in the subject:organizationName of the Certificate using an Attestation Letter provided by the Organization and verified in accordance with Section 3.2.8.

In the case of Sponsor-Validated Certificates approved by an Enterprise RA, The RA will validate all identity attributes of an Individual to be included in the Certificate. The RA may rely upon existing internal records to validate Individual Identity.

The Enterprise RA will maintain records to satisfy the requirements of Section 1.3.2.1 S/MIME Certificates.

3.2.4.6 Code Signing and Time-Stamping Certificates

A TrustID Non-EV Code Signing or EV Code Signing Certificate or TrustID Time-Stamping Certificate identifies an Organization as the Subject of a Certificate, and such Organization is attributable for the purposes of accountability and responsibility for signatures created by the Organization to be used to verify the integrity of its code.

EV Code Signing, identity shall be established by verification of the Applicant's Organization in accordance with Section 3.2.2.2 of the CS BR.

3.2.4.7 TrustID CIV Card Authentication Certificate

For TrustID CIV Card Authentication Certificate either an RA or a CA will assign a unique name-identifier to the relevant Cryptographic Module and such unique name-identifier is at a minimum to be contained in the Subject Name of the TrustID CIV Card Authentication Certificate issued to the Cryptographic Module.

3.2.4.8 TrustID CIV Device and Client Authentication Device Certificate

For a TrustID CIV Device and Client Authentication Device Certificate, the RA or Applicant authenticates an Electronic Device and assigns it a unique name-identifier. Such unique name-identifier is to be contained in the Subject Name of the TrustID CIV Device Certificate issued to the Electronic Device containing the Cryptographic Module storing the corresponding Key Pair.

3.2.4.9 Authorized Relying Parties

IdenTrust may perform Identity Proofing of Authorized Relying Parties, including but not limited to performing such Identity Proofing as part of any enrollment process by which an Authorized Relying Party enters into an Authorized Relying Party Agreement with IdenTrust.

3.2.5 Non-Verified Subscriber Information

Subscriber information that has not been verified in accordance with the S/MIME BR for S/MIME Certificates or the CS BR for Code Signing Certificates, shall not be included in Publicly-Trusted Certificates.

IdenTrust does not include unverified Subscriber information in TrustID Certificates.

3.2.6 Validation of Authority

If the Applicant for a Certificate containing Subject Identity Information is an Organization, the CA shall use a Reliable Method of Communication to verify the authenticity of the Applicant Representative's Certificate Request for the following:

- to act as an Enterprise RA;
- to request Issuance or Revocation of Certificates; or
- to assign responsibilities to others to act in these roles.

IdenTrust or RA may establish a process that allows an Applicant to specify the Individuals who may act as Applicant Representatives on an ongoing basis. IdenTrust shall provide an Applicant with a list of its authorized Applicant Representatives upon the Applicant's verified written request.

IdenTrust or RA may use the sources listed in Section 3.2.8 to verify the Reliable Method of Communication. Provided that the CA or RA uses a Reliable Method of Communication, the CA or RA may establish the authenticity of the Certificate Request directly with the Applicant Representative or with an authoritative source within the Applicant's Organization, such as the Applicant's main business offices, corporate offices, human resource offices, information technology offices, or other department that the CA or RA deems appropriate.

Provided that IdenTrust uses a Reliable Method of Communication, IdenTrust may establish the authenticity of the Certificate Request directly with the Applicant Representative or with an authoritative source within the Applicant's Organization, such as the Applicant's main business offices, corporate offices, human resource offices, information technology offices, or other department that IdenTrust deems appropriate.

3.2.6.1 Verification of the Certificate Request

When evaluating the authenticity of a Certificate Request, the LRA or Enterprise RA will establish the verification directly with the Applicant/PKI Sponsor. Any information collected during the verification process by the LRA or Enterprise RA will be placed into the System for documentation purposes. The source of verification will depend upon the type of Certificate requested.

If a Certificate Request is being submitted to an Enterprise RA, verification of the Certificate Request is completed by the Enterprise RA. The Enterprise RA will contact the PKI Sponsor via the company/Organization internal directory or telephone list that is maintained by the human resources department or similar authority. Equivalent processes to fulfill this verification may be approved by the PMA and documented by the Sponsoring Organization with Enterprise RAs. The Enterprise RA will request to speak to the PKI Sponsor at the Sponsoring Organization telephone number and upon confirming identity, will ask the PKI Sponsor to verify the validity of the request.

3.2.7 Criteria for Interoperation

IdenTrust shall disclose all Cross Certificates that identify the CA as the Subject, provided that the CA arranged for or accepted the establishment of the trust relationship (i.e., the Cross Certificate at issue).

IdenTrust should issue Code Signing and Timestamp Certificates that allow Application Software Suppliers to test their software with Certificates that chain up to each Publicly-Trusted Root Certificate. At a minimum, the CA should issue and make available to Application Software Suppliers upon request Code Signing and Timestamp Certificates that are valid (non-revoked and unexpired).

IdenTrust as CA shall adhere to the following requirements:

- Operate a PKI that has undergone a successful compliance audit pursuant to Section 8;
- Issue Certificates interoperable with the Certificate Profiles described in Section 7, and make Certificate status information available in compliance with this CP-CPS;
- Provide CA Certificate and Certificate status information to the Authorized Relying Parties; and
- Disclose all Cross-Certified Subordinate CA Certificates that identify the CA as the Subject, provided that it has arranged for or accepted the establishment of the trust relationship (i.e. the Cross-Certified Subordinate CA Certificate at issue).
- Upon request, issue Code Signing and Timestamp Certificates that allow Application Software Suppliers to test their software with Certificates that chain up to each Publicly-Trusted Root Certificate.

3.2.7.1 Cross-Certification

Upon PMA approval, when cross-certification between an IdenTrust Root Certificate with an external Certification Authority takes place, IdenTrust must inform End Entities of the uses allowed within the cross-certified PKI.

3.2.8 Reliability of Verification Sources / Data Source Accuracy

Before relying on a source of verification data to validate Certificate Requests, the CA shall verify its suitability as a Reliable Data Source. Enterprise RA records are a Reliable Data Source for Individual Subject attributes included in Sponsor-Validated Certificates issued to the Enterprise RA's Organization.

Prior to using any data source as a Reliable Data Source, the CA shall evaluate the source for its reliability, accuracy, and resistance to alteration or falsification. IdenTrust should consider the following during its evaluation:

1. The age of the information provided,
2. The frequency of updates to the information source,
3. The data provider and purpose of the data collection,
4. The public accessibility of the data availability, and
5. The relative difficulty in falsifying or altering the data.

IdenTrust or RA may rely upon an Attestation Letter attesting that Subject Information or other fact is correct. IdenTrust or RA shall verify that the letter was written by an accountant, lawyer, government official, or other reliable third party in the Applicant's jurisdiction customarily relied upon for such information.

An Attestation Letter shall include a copy of documentation supporting the fact to be attested. IdenTrust or RA shall use a Reliable Method of Communication to contact the sender and to confirm the Attestation Letter is authentic.

3.2.8.1.1 Verification and Validation of Individual Information Sources

Registration information provided by the Applicant must include at least his or her name, address, telephone number, Email Address, and the serial numbers from 2 acceptable forms of ID, one of which shall be a Government-issued photo ID as described and required in Section 3.2.4.

3.2.8.1.2 Verification Against High Risk and Denied Request Lists

To ensure that requests for TrustID EV Code Signing Certificates are properly verified, IdenTrust and RAs conduct additional checks for Applicants as outlined in Section 3.2.8 of the CS BR.

3.2.9 Final Cross-Correlation and Due Diligence

For Code Signing Certificates, the CA LRA, the cross-correlation and due diligence is done following the requirements of Section 3.2.9 of the CS BR.

3.3 IDENTIFICATION AND AUTHENTICATION FOR RE-KEY REQUESTS

3.3.1 Identification and Authentication for Routine Re-Key

For human Subscribers, as long as an End Entity's TrustID Certificate has not expired, been revoked, or suspended, or the ID used during the initial Identity verification has not expired, the Subscriber can request Issuance of a new TrustID Certificate with a new Key Pair within 90 days before the end of the TrustID Certificate's Validity Period and the RA or IdenTrust will rely on the information on file that was initially verified. If any information has changed in the Certificate (e.g., last name, Sponsoring Organization) the identity must be re-established through the initial identity-proofing process specified for the required Certificate in Section 3.2.

For further information on the re-key process, see Section 4.7.

3.3.2 Identification and Authentication for Re-Key after Revocation

Suspended, revoked, or expired TrustID Certificates cannot be re-keyed, renewed, or updated. Applicants/PKI Sponsors without a valid TrustID Certificate will be re-authenticated by IdenTrust; or an LRA, Enterprise RA, or Trusted Agent, through a new TrustID Certificate application according to the corresponding Certificate based on Section 3.2, just as with an initial Applicant registration, and will be issued a new TrustID Certificate.

3.4 IDENTIFICATION AND AUTHENTICATION FOR REVOCATION REQUESTS

The procedure for Revocation is described in Section 4.9

4 CERTIFICATE LIFE-CYCLE OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

4.1 CERTIFICATE APPLICATION

4.1.1 Who Can Submit a Certificate Application

A Certificate application may be submitted by Individuals based on the Certificate type:

- Secure Email (S/MIME Mailbox-Validated): An Individual proving ownership of an Email Address for which no personal identity validation is required.
- Personal (S/MIME Individual-Validated) Certificates:
  - An Individual who agrees to the terms of the Subscriber Agreement.
  - An Individual who is already a Subscriber of this type of Certificate.
- Business (S/MIME Sponsor-Validated) Certificates:

    - An Individual who is affiliated with a Sponsoring Organization, through employment, contractual, or agency relationship, agrees to the terms of the Subscriber Agreement.
    - An Individual who is already a Subscriber of this type of Certificate.
    - The Sponsoring Organization through an authorized representative (e.g., Trusted Agent).
- FATCA Organization (S/MIME Organization-Validated) Certificates:
    - An Individual, acting in the role of PKI Sponsor, who is affiliated with a Sponsoring Organization, through employment, contractual, or agency relationship, and agrees to the terms of the Subscriber Agreement.
    - The Sponsoring Organization through an authorized representative (e.g., Trusted Agent).
- Code Signing / CIV Device Certificates:
    - An Individual who is already a Subscriber, or who can fulfill the same requirements of a Subscriber though it does not obtain a human Certificate, and when appropriate, who has been authorized by the Sponsoring Organization to be the PKI Sponsor for the Device.
    - Additional check and verifications will be made for EV Code Signing Certificate Applicants based on the requirements of Section 4.1.1 of the CS BR.
- Administrative RA System Certificates: An employee of the RA who has been appointed as an RA Administrator by one of the Organization's Authorizing Officials identified in the Registration Authority Agreement or a Certificate of incumbency.

4.1.2 Enrollment Process and Responsibilities

Prior to the Issuance of a Certificate, IdenTrust obtains the following from the Applicant:

1. A Certificate Request;
2. An executed Subscriber Agreement and/or Terms of Use; and
3. Payment of any applicable fees

The Certificate Request and Subscriber Agreement or Terms of Use comply with Section 9.6.3. When applicable, IdenTrust obtain any additional documentation necessary to fulfill the Certificate Request.

One Certificate Request may suffice for multiple Certificates to be issued to the same Applicant, subject to the validation reuse periods described in Section 4.2.1, provided that each Certificate is supported by a valid, current Certificate Request signed by the appropriate Applicant Representative on behalf of the Applicant.

The Certificate Request contains a request from, or on behalf of, the Applicant for the Issuance of a Certificate, and a certification by, or on behalf of the Applicant that all of the information contained therein is correct.

IdenTrust may rely on a previously verified Certificate Request to issue a replacement Certificate if:

1. The previous Certificate being referenced was not revoked;
2. The expiration date of the replacement Certificate is the same as the previous Certificate being referenced; and
3. The Subject Information of the Certificate is the same as the previous Certificate being referenced.

IdenTrust has established enrollment processes that streamline the submission of registration information from the Applicant or PKI Sponsor. Submission options include:

- Direct entry via a dedicated website
- Bulk submission through a Trusted Agent
- Enterprise RA-facilitated bulk submission
- Secure forwarding by a RA to IdenTrust.

4.2 CERTIFICATE APPLICATION PROCESSING

4.2.1 Performing Identification and Authentication Functions

For S/MIME Certificates, Applicant information shall include, but not be limited to, at least one Email Address to be included in the Certificate's subjectAltName extension.

For Code Signing Certificates, IdenTrust shall perform "due diligence" verification as specified in Section 3.2.9 of the CS BR.

The Identity Proofing information for a Subscriber is collected and examined by IdenTrust, a Trusted Agent from the Organization sponsoring the Subscriber, Enterprise RA or an LRA of the RA identified in Section 1.3.2. Such information is verified according to the Identity Proofing processes described in Section 3.2.

IdenTrust may use the documents and data provided in Section 3.2 to verify Certificate information or may re-use previous validations themselves provided that the data or document used in the prior validation is no more than 398 days before issuing the Certificate.

For EV Code Signing Certificates, the age of validated data used is handled according to Section 4.2.1.1.3 of the CS BR.

IdenTrust may reuse completed validations and/or supporting evidence performed in accordance with Section 3.2 within the following limits:

1. **Validation of Email Address Authorization or Control**: Completed validation of the control of a mail server in accordance with Section 3.2.2 shall be obtained no more than 398 days prior to issuing the Certificate.

   In the event of changes to the TLS BR methods specified in Section 3.2.2.4 of the TLS BR, a CA may continue to reuse completed validations and/or supporting evidence for the period stated in this section.

   Completed validation of control of an Email Address in accordance with Section 3.2.2 shall be obtained no more than 30 days prior to issuing the Certificate.

2. **Authentication of Organization Identity**: Completed validation of Organization identity in accordance with Section 3.2.3 shall be obtained no more than 825 days prior to issuing the Certificate.

   Validation of authority in accordance with Section 3.2.6 shall be obtained no more than 825 days prior to issuing the Certificate, unless a contract between the CA and the Applicant specifies a different term. For example, the contract may include the perpetual assignment of roles until revoked by the Applicant or CA, or until the contract expires or is terminated.

3. **Authentication of Individual Identity**: Completed validation of Individual identity in accordance with Section 3.2.4 shall be obtained no more than 825 days prior to issuing the Certificate.

A prior validation shall not be reused if any data or document used in the prior validation was obtained more than the maximum time permitted for reuse of the data or document prior to issuing the Certificate.

For EV Code Signing Certificates, IdenTrust follows the re-use of existing documentation requirements per Section 4.2.1.1 of the CS BR.

4.2.2 Approval or Rejection of Certificate Applications

IdenTrust and RAs appoint Individuals within the Organization who act in the role of an LRA and are responsible to approve Certificate applications.

IdenTrust and RAs approve an Applicant/PKI Sponsor Certificate application if the Identity Proofing processes described in Section 3.2 and Section 3.3 are completed successfully. An RA or IdenTrust terminates an Applicant/PKI Sponsor registration process if:

- The Applicant/PKI Sponsor's identity or Organization affiliation cannot be established in accordance with Identity Proofing requirements;
- Not all forms necessary to establish Identity Proofing are submitted on a timely basis;

Upon application rejection, the RA or IdenTrust provides information to the Certificate Applicant/PKI Sponsor:

- Indicating a failure of the Identity Proofing process; and
- Informing the Applicant/PKI Sponsor of the process necessary to resume the processing of the application.

Upon application rejection, the RA or IdenTrust records applicable transaction data including the following:

- Applicant/PKI Sponsor's name as it appears in the Applicant/PKI Sponsor's request for a Certificate;
- Method of application (e.g., online, in-person, remote) for each data element accepted for proofing, including electronic forms;
- Name of the document presented for Identity Proofing including the name of its issuing authority, the date of Issuance, and the date of expiration (not required for server Certificates);
- All fields verified;
- Source of verification (i.e., which databases used for cross-checks);
- Method of verification (e.g., online, in-person, remote);
- Date/time of verification;
- Names of entities providing identification services, including contractors, subcontractors, if any;
- Fields that failed verification;
- Status of current registration process (suspended or ended);
- All Identity Proofing data;
- All associated error messages and codes; and
- Date/time of process completion.

4.2.2.1 CAA Records

For S/MIME Certificates, prior to issuing a Certificate that includes a Mailbox Address, IdenTrust shall retrieve and process CAA records in accordance with Section 4 of RFC 9495: Certification Authority Authorization (CAA) Processing for Email Addresses.

Some methods relied upon for validating the Applicant's control over the domain portion of the Mailbox Address to be used in the Certificate (see Section 3.2.2 and Section 3.2.2.3) require CAA records to be retrieved and processed from additional remote Network Perspectives before Certificate Issuance (see Section 4.2.2.1 below). To corroborate the Primary Network Perspective, a remote Network Perspective's CAA check response must be interpreted as permission to issue, regardless of whether the responses from both Network Perspectives are byte-for-byte identical. Additionally, a CA may consider the response from a remote Network Perspective as corroborating if one or both of the Network Perspectives experience an acceptable CAA record lookup failure, as defined in this section.

When processing CAA records, IdenTrust shall process the issuemail property tag as specified in RFC 9495. Additional property tags may be supported but shall not conflict with or supersede the authorizations to issue S/MIME Certificates as specified in the issuemail property tag.

If IdenTrust issues a Certificate following a CAA check, it will do so within the TTL of the CAA record, or 8 hours, whichever is greater. This stipulation does not prevent IdenTrust from checking CAA records at any other time.

For S/MIME Certificates, CAA checking is optional for Certificates issued by a Technically Constrained Subordinate CA Certificate as set out in Section 7.1.5 of the S/MIME BR, where the lack of CAA checking is an explicit contractual provision in the contract with the Technically Constrained Subordinate CA Applicant.

IdenTrust shall not issue a Certificate unless IdenTrust determines that Certificate Request is consistent with the applicable CAA RRset. IdenTrust shall log all actions taken, if any, consistent with its CAA processing practice.

IdenTrust is permitted to treat a record lookup failure as permission to issue if:

- the failure is outside of the CA's infrastructure; and
- the lookup has been retried at least once; and
- the domain's zone does not have a DNSSEC validation chain to the ICANN Root Certificate.

IdenTrust must document potential Issuances that were prevented by a CAA record in sufficient detail to provide feedback to the CA/Browser Forum on the circumstances, and should dispatch reports of such Issuance Requests to the contact(s) stipulated in the CAA iodef record(s), if present. IdenTrust is not expected to support URL schemes in the iodef record other than mailto: or https:.

Upon application rejection, the RA or IdenTrust records applicable transaction data including the following:

- Applicant/PKI Sponsor's name as it appears in the Applicant/PKI Sponsor's request for a Certificate;
- Method of application (e.g., online, in-person, remote) for each data element accepted for proofing, including electronic forms;
- Name of the document presented for Identity Proofing including the name of its issuing authority, the date of Issuance, and the date of expiration (not required for server Certificates);
- All fields verified;
- Source of verification (i.e., which databases used for cross-checks);
- Method of verification (e.g., online, in-person, remote);
- Date/time of verification;
- Names of entities providing identification services, including contractors, subcontractors, if any;
- Fields that failed verification;
- Status of current registration process (suspended or ended);
- All Identity Proofing data;
- All associated error messages and codes; and
- Date/time of process completion.

4.2.2.2 Multi-Perspective Issuance Corroboration

IdenTrust implements and adheres to Multi-Perspective collaboration when required for S/MIME CAA Record checking as described in Section 3.2.2.9 of the TLS BR.

4.2.3 Time to Process Certificate Application

IdenTrust uses reasonable efforts to process certificate applications. Other than as specified in the relevant Subscriber Agreement, IdenTrust does not stipulate when the validation process will be completed.

IdenTrust may reject an application if the applicant is unable to provide all required documentation within a reasonable time frame.

4.3 CERTIFICATE ISSUANCE

4.3.1 CA Actions During Certificate Issuance

4.3.1.1 Manual Authorization of Certificate Issuance for Root CAs

Certificate Issuance by the IdenTrust Root CA shall require an Individual authorized by the CA (i.e. the CA System operator, system officer, or PKI administrator) to deliberately issue a direct command in order for the IdenTrust Root CA to perform a Certificate signing operation.

4.3.1.2 Linting of To-Be-Signed Certificate Content

Methods used to produce a Certificate containing the to-be-signed Certificate content include, but are not limited to:

1. Sign the tbsCertificate with a "dummy" Private Key whose Public Key component is not certified by a Certificate that chains to a Publicly-Trusted CA Certificate; or
2. Specify a static value for the signature field of the Certificate ASN.1 SEQUENCE.

IdenTrust may implement its own Certificate Linting tools, but IdenTrust will use the Linting tools that have been widely adopted by the industry (see https://cabforum.org/resources/tools/).

4.3.1.3 Linting of Issued Certificates

IdenTrust may use a Linting process to test each issued Certificate.

4.3.2 Notification to Subscriber by the CA of Issuance of Certificate

If Certificates are delivered to the Subscriber during an in-person session, no notification is required. Otherwise, Certificate retrieval links are sent to the Email Address provided by the Subscriber during the Certificate Application process.

4.4 CERTIFICATE ACCEPTANCE

At the time of application for a Certificate, Enterprise RA, IdenTrust, or the RA requires the Applicant/PKI Sponsor to sign the Subscriber Agreement. The Subscriber Agreement calls for the Subscriber to perform his responsibilities under this Section 4.4 in applying for, reviewing, and using the Certificate. The Subscriber is also required to request Revocation when appropriate.

4.4.1 Conduct Constituting Certificate Acceptance

Upon Issuance and installation of the TrustID Certificate, Subscribers are provided with the contents of the Certificate in a human-readable form for their review. IdenTrust requires the Subscriber to review the Certificate and affirmatively communicate Acceptance of its content at the end of the retrieval process. IdenTrust records the act of the Acceptance of the TrustID Certificate in accordance with Section 5.5.1.

By accepting a TrustID Certificate, the Subscriber warrants that all of the information provided by the Applicant/PKI Sponsor (and by its Sponsoring Organization, where applicable) and included in the TrustID Certificate, and all representations made by the Subscriber (and by its Sponsoring Organization, where applicable) as part of the application and Identity Proofing process, are true and not misleading.

4.4.2 Publication of the Certificate by the CA

Pursuant to Section 2.1, IdenTrust TrustID Certificates are published in the Repository upon Issuance. The Repository is publicly available.

4.4.3 Notification of Certificate Issuance by the CA to Other Entities

Notification of Certificate Issuance to others is effectuated by the publication of the TrustID Certificate in a recognized Repository.

4.5 KEY PAIR AND CERTIFICATE USAGE

4.5.1 Subscriber Private Key and Certificate Usage

Subscribers who receive Certificates from IdenTrust assert that they will comply with these requirements as well as those in the TrustID CP by either signing the Subscriber Agreement online or in paper copy; or, by undergoing a full registration process before receiving the Certificate. Additional information concerning the rights and obligations of Subscribers may be found in Section 9.6.3.

Key Usage is described in Section 6.1.7.

4.5.2 Relying Party Public Key and Certificate Usage

Relying Parties must evaluate the environment and the associated threats and vulnerabilities and determine the level of risk they are willing to Accept based on the sensitivity or significance of the information. This evaluation is done by each Relying Party for each application and is not controlled by this CP-CPS. Relying Parties who rely on stale CRLs do so at their own risk. See Section 4.8.7.

Parties who rely upon the Certificates issued under this CP-CPS should preserve original signed data, the applications necessary to read and process that data, and the cryptographic applications needed to verify the Digital Signatures on that data for as long as it may be necessary to verify the signature on that data.

4.6 CERTIFICATE RENEWAL

4.6.1 Circumstance for Certificate Renewal

A Certificate may be renewed if the Key Pair has not reached the end of its validity, the Private Key has not been compromised, and the End Entity name and attributes are correct.

IdenTrust or the RA will send the Subscriber notice of pending Certificate expiration, in the form of a re-key/renewal notification, at least in 30-day intervals beginning 90 days before the expiration date of the Subscriber's Certificate. Renewal is allowed within 30 days of Certificate expiration.

Upon renewal, the remaining period of the Certificate being renewed is added to the new Certificate providing that the new Validity Period does not exceed the maximum allowed for the Certificate type.

4.6.2 Who May Request Renewal

Only the End Entity may request Certificate renewal.

4.6.3 Processing Certificate Renewal Requests

Renewal of a TrustID Certificate for an Affiliated Individual requires that the affiliation between the individual and their Sponsoring Organization is still valid at the time of renewal.

4.6.4 Notification of New Certificate Issuance to Subscriber

The notification procedures used by the IdenTrust or RA's are the same as with a new End Entity request.

4.6.5 Conduct Constituting Acceptance of a Renewal Certificate

Upon renewal and installation of the Certificate, Subscribers are to be provided with the contents of the Certificate in a human-readable form for their review. The Issuing CA should require that the Subscriber review the Certificate and affirmatively communicate Acceptance of its content at the end of the retrieval process. The Issuing CA records the act of the Acceptance of the TrustID Certificate in accordance with Section 5.5.1.

4.6.6 Publication of the Renewal Certificate by the CA

The Issuing CA's Certificates are to be published in a publicly available Repository.

4.6.7 Notification of Certificate Issuance by the CA to Other Entities

No other entities are notified of Certificate Issuance by the CA.

4.7 CERTIFICATE RE-KEY

Re-keying a Certificate consists of creating a new Certificate with a different Public Key (and serial number) while retaining the remaining content of the old Certificate that describes the Subject and assigning a new Validity Period to such Certificate. The new Certificate may be assigned different Key identifiers, specify a different CRL distribution point, and/or be signed with a different Key.

When IdenTrust updates the Key Pairs and Certificates for the Root CA Certificates are made available publicly via the Repository, which is disclosed in the End Entity and Subordinate CA Certificates themselves.

The Subject name in a Certificate that has been re-keyed does not change and the old Certificate need not be revoked since it does not violate the requirement for name uniqueness.

In addition, after Certificate re-key, the old Certificate is not revoked by IdenTrust, and the Subscriber may or may not revoke it. In any case, the System automatically prevents the Certificate to be re-keyed again, renewed, or modified.

4.7.1 Circumstance for Certificate Re-Key

Subscribers should plan on re-keying well in advance of the time when the period of validity of a Key Pair or Certificate described in Section 6.3.2 is scheduled to expire. Certificates will be re-keyed to the same period of validity as the original Certificate. Creating a new Key Pair and obtaining a new Certificate prevents a disruption in signing activities that would be caused if the Certificate were allowed to expire before attempting to re-key.

4.7.2 Who May Request Certification of a New Public Key

The original Subscribers are also entitled to request its re-key (See Section 3.3).

4.7.3 Processing Certificate Re-Keying Requests

For human Subscribers, 90 days before the expiration period, the IdenTrust or the RA's system may automatically notify the Subscriber that he or she must Re-key and re-establish identity by presenting his or her valid TrustID Certificate.

IdenTrust will authenticate the Subscriber by using the Identity Proofing processes required for the corresponding Certificate in Section 3.2. Once the Subscriber is authenticated, IdenTrust will then follow the TrustID Certificate Issuance process described in Section 4.4.

4.7.4 Notification of New Certificate Issuance to Subscriber

See Section 4.3.2.

4.7.5 Conduct Constituting Acceptance of a Re-Keyed Certificate

See Section 4.4.1.

4.7.6 Publication of the Re-Keyed Certificate by the CA

See Section 4.4.2.

4.7.7 Notification of Certificate Issuance by the CA to Other Entities

See Section 4.3.3.

4.8 CERTIFICATE MODIFICATION

4.8.1 Circumstance for Certificate Modification

IdenTrust allows the modification of only Valid Certificates (i.e., Certificate is neither revoked nor expired). The new Certificate, with a new Key Pair, is issued with the same expiration date as the original Certificate.

In the case of Certificate replacement IdenTrust allows the replacement of Certificates when the Subscriber's Private Key has not been compromised and there are no changes to the Certificate. Note that in the case where a non-escrowed Private Key is lost or damaged, the Certificate cannot be replaced or recovered and the identity of the Subscriber must be established through the initial registration process described in Section 3.2.

A Root and Subordinate CAs Certificates may be modified if approved in writing by the IdenTrust PMA.

4.8.2 Who May Request Certificate Modification

Subscribers with Valid Certificates are entitled to request email modification and replacements. See Section 3.2.4 and Section 4.1.1 for specific details.

IdenTrust may request a modification of its Root and Subordinate CA Certificates.

4.8.3 Processing Certificate Modification Requests

Upon receiving an authenticated request to replace a damaged or lost Certificate from a Subscriber (i.e., Personal or business) or an authorized official of a business entity for a business representative Subscriber, IdenTrust replaces the Certificate and records the following Certificate replacement transaction data:

1. Certificate serial number;
2. Certificate common name;
3. Subject Alternative name;
4. Certificate Policy OID;
5. Date/time of completion of replacement process; and
6. All associated replacement data.

Modification of a Root CA Certificate or Subordinate CA Certificate requires that a request is made in writing to the IdenTrust PMA, to address interoperability concerns. Proposals to modify CA Certificates are processed as follows:

4.8.4 Notification of New Certificate Issuance to Subscriber

See Section 4.3.2.

4.8.5 Conduct Constituting Acceptance of a Modified Certificate

See Section 4.4.1

4.8.6 Publication of the Modified Certificate by the CA

See Section 4.4.2.

4.8.7 Notification of Certificate Issuance by the CA to Other Entities

See Section 4.6.7.

4.9 CERTIFICATE REVOCATION AND SUSPENSION

4.9.1 Circumstances for Revocation

For Code Signing Certificates, When Revocation of a Subscriber Certificate is done due to a Key Compromise or use in Suspect Code the CA shall determine an appropriate value for the *RevocationDate* based on its own investigation. IdenTrust shall set a historic date as *RevocationDate* if deemed appropriate.

4.9.1.1 Reasons for Revoking Subscriber Certificates

IdenTrust shall revoke a Certificate within 24 hours if one or more of the following occurs:

1. The Subscriber requests in writing that IdenTrust revoke the Certificate;
2. The Subscriber notifies IdenTrust that the original Certificate Request was not authorized and does not retroactively grant authorization;
3. IdenTrust obtains evidence that the Subscriber's Private Key corresponding to the Public Key in the Certificate suffered a Key Compromise;
4. IdenTrust is made aware of a demonstrated or proven method that can easily compute the Subscriber's Private Key based on the Public Key in the Certificate (such as a Debian weak Key, see https://wiki.debian.org/SSLkeys);
5. IdenTrust obtains evidence that the validation of domain authorization or mailbox control for any Mailbox Address in the Certificate should not be relied upon;
6. IdenTrust is made aware of a demonstrated or proven method that exposes the Subscriber's Private Key to compromise or if there is clear evidence that the specific method used to generate the Private Key was flawed; or
7. IdenTrust has reasonable assurance that a Certificate was used to sign Suspect Code.

IdenTrust should revoke a Certificate within 24 hours and shall revoke a Certificate within 5 days if one or more of the following occurs:

8. The Certificate no longer complies with the requirements of Section 6.1.5 and Section 6.1.6;
9. IdenTrust obtains evidence that the Certificate was misused;
10. IdenTrust is made aware that a Subscriber has violated one or more of its material obligations under the Subscriber Agreement or Terms of Use;
11. IdenTrust is made aware of any circumstance indicating that use of an Email Address or Fully-Qualified Domain Name in the Certificate is no longer legally permitted (e.g., a court or arbitrator has revoked the right to use an Email Address or Domain Name, a relevant licensing or services agreement between the Subscriber has terminated, or the account holder has failed to maintain the active status of the Email Address or Domain Name);
12. IdenTrust is made aware of a material change in the information contained in the Certificate;
13. IdenTrust is made aware that the Certificate was not issued in accordance with the S/MIME BR for S/MIME Certificates and the CS BR for Code Signing Certificates or with this CP-CPS;

14. IdenTrust determines or is made aware that any of the information appearing in the Certificate is inaccurate;
15. IdenTrust's right to issue Certificates under the S/MIME BR for S/MIME Certificates and the CS BR for Code Signing Certificates expires or is revoked or terminated, unless IdenTrust has made arrangements to continue maintaining the CRL/OCSP Repository;
16. Revocation is required by IdenTrust CP-CPS;
17. IdenTrust is made aware of a demonstrated or proven method that exposes the Subscriber's Private Key to compromise or if there is clear evidence that the specific method used to generate the Private Key was flawed.

IdenTrust may delay Revocation of a Code Signing Certificate based on a request from Application Software Suppliers where immediate Revocation has a potentially large negative impact to the ecosystem.

Note: Nothing herein prohibits IdenTrust from revoking a Code Signing Certificate prior to these time frames.

4.9.1.2 Reasons for Revoking a Subordinate CA Certificate

IdenTrust will revoke a Subordinate CA Certificate within 7 days if one or more of the following occurs:

1. The Subordinate CA requests Revocation in writing;
2. The Subordinate CA notifies IdenTrust that the original Certificate Request was not authorized and does not retroactively grant authorization;
3. IdenTrust obtains evidence that the Subordinate CA's Private Key corresponding to the Public Key in the Certificate suffered a Key Compromise or no longer complies with the requirements of Section 6.1.5 and Section 6.1.6;
4. IdenTrust obtains evidence that the CA Certificate was misused;
5. IdenTrust confirms that the CA Certificate was not issued in accordance with or that Subordinate CA has not complied with this document or the applicable Certificate Policy or Certification Practice Statement;
6. IdenTrust determines that any of the information appearing in the CA Certificate is inaccurate or misleading;
7. IdenTrust or the Subordinate CA ceases operations for any reason and has not arranged for another CA to provide Revocation support for the CA Certificate;
8. IdenTrust or the Subordinate CA's right to issue Certificates under the S/MIME BR for S/MIME Certificates and the CS BR for Code Signing Certificates expires or is revoked or terminated, unless the Issuing CA has made arrangements to continue maintaining the CRL/OCSP Repository; or
9. Revocation is required by IdenTrust's Certificate Policy, Certification Practice Statement; and/or CP-CPS.

4.9.2 Who Can Request Revocation

Different parties may request Certificate Revocation as follows:

- The Issuing CA may summarily revoke Certificates within its domain.
- An RA can request the Revocation of an End Entity's TrustID Certificate on behalf of the End Entity, the Sponsoring Organization, or other authorized party, or on its behalf.
- An End Entity is authorized to request the Revocation of his, her, or its Certificate, as is a Subscriber's Sponsoring Organization.
- Additionally, Subscribers, Authorized Relying Parties, Application Software Suppliers, and other third parties may submit Certificate Problem Reports informing the Issuing CA of reasonable cause to revoke the Certificate. See Section 4.9.3. below.

In any case, notice should be provided to the Subscriber promptly after Revocation.

4.9.3 Procedure for Revocation Request

IdenTrust shall provide a process for Subscribers to request Revocation of their own Certificates. The process shall be described in the CA's Certificate Policy or Certification Practice Statement. IdenTrust shall maintain a continuous 24x7 ability to Accept and respond to Revocation requests and Certificate Problem Reports.

IdenTrust shall provide clear instructions for reporting suspected Private Key Compromise, Certificate misuse, or other types of fraud, compromise, misuse, inappropriate conduct, or any other matter related to Certificates. IdenTrust shall publicly disclose the instructions through a readily accessible online means and in Section 1.5.2.1.

When the Private Key of a Subscriber's Certificate to be revoked is available, it may be revoked by sending Revocation that has a Digital Signature to the LRA, Trusted Agent, or Enterprise RA, establishing a Client-Authenticated SSL/TLS Encrypted Session with the RA or CA Infrastructure System.

If the Private Key is unavailable, Certificate Revocation can be initiated by contacting an LRA, Enterprise RA, or a Trusted Agent and completing an Identity Proofing process as described in Section 3.2.4.1. For Code Signing Certificates, a suspension request may be submitted while the full Identity Proofing process is underway. The Certificate will remain suspended until verification is complete, at which point the request will result in either Revocation or unsuspension – unless the Certificate is a Subscriber Certificate, in which case a different handling may apply.

The Subscriber or PKI Sponsor is required to present an acceptable form(s) of photo identification (See Section 3.2.4.2), which the LRA, Enterprise RA, or Trusted Agent reviews to identify and authenticate the Subscriber or PKI Sponsor making the Revocation request. Trusted Agents notify LRAs immediately upon validating the Revocation request and request that the LRA revoke the Certificate.

If the Cryptographic Module cannot be obtained from the Subscriber, then the Subscriber's Certificate(s) will be immediately revoked, expressing the reason code as "Key Compromise". Promptly after Revocation, IdenTrust updates the Certificate status in the Repository and updates the CRL. Alternatively, a Sponsoring Organization may opt for not collecting any Cryptographic Module due to logistical difficulties (e.g., Subscriber is terminated under unfriendly conditions, Subscriber in a remote location, etc.) and instead always request Revocation of the Certificates as if the Cryptographic Module was not obtained from the Subscriber. In these cases, the Revocation request will always result in a "Key Compromise" code.

See Section 1.5.2.1 for guidelines on reporting Certificate issues that may require Revocation.

The Subscriber or the PKI Sponsor is required to indicate the reason for the Revocation request as listed on Section 7.2.2 - CRL and CRL Entry Extensions.

4.9.4 Revocation Request Grace Period

There is no grace period for a TrustID Revocation request. All Participants are required to communicate a Certificate Revocation request as soon as it comes to their attention.

4.9.5 Time Within Which CA Must Process the Revocation Request

IdenTrust maintains a continuous 24x7 ability to communicate with Anti-Malware Organizations, Application Software Suppliers, and law enforcement agencies and respond to high-priority Certificate Problem Reports, such as reports requesting Revocation of Certificates used to sign malicious code, fraud, or other illegal conduct.

IdenTrust acknowledge receipt of plausible notices about Key Compromise or Suspect Code signed with a Certificate issued IdenTrust or by an IdenTrust Subordinate CA.

Within 24 hours after receiving a Certificate Problem Report, IdenTrust will investigate the facts and circumstances related to a Certificate Problem Report and provide a preliminary report on its findings to both the Subscriber and the entity who filed the Certificate Problem Report.

After reviewing the facts and circumstances, IdenTrust will work with the Subscriber and any entity reporting the Certificate Problem Report or other Revocation-related notice to establish whether or not the Certificate will be revoked, and if so, a date on which IdenTrust will revoke the Certificate. The period from receipt of the Certificate Problem Report or Revocation-related notice to published Revocation must not exceed the time frame set forth in Section 4.9.1.1. The date selected by IdenTrust should consider the following criteria:

1. The nature of the alleged problem (scope, context, severity, magnitude, risk of harm, adware, spyware, malware, software bug, etc.);
2. The consequences of Revocation (direct and collateral impacts to Subscribers and Relying Parties);
3. The number of Certificate Problem Reports received about a particular Certificate or Subscriber;
4. The entity making the complaint (for example, a complaint from a law enforcement official should be addressed with higher priority); and
5. The relevant legislation.

When revoking a Certificate, the CA should work with the Subscriber to estimate a date of when the Revocation should occur in order to mitigate the impact of Revocation on validly signed Code. For Key Compromise events, this date should be the earliest date of suspected compromise.

For Code Signing Certificates, the IdenTrust maintains a continuous 24x7 ability to communicate with Anti-Malware Organizations, Application Software Suppliers, and law enforcement agencies and respond to high-priority Certificate Problem Reports, such as reports requesting Revocation of Certificates used to sign malicious code, fraud, or other illegal conduct.

4.9.6 Revocation Checking Requirements for Relying Parties

Following Certificate Issuance, a Certificate may be revoked for reasons stated in Section 4.9. Therefore, relying parties should check the Revocation status of all Certificates that contain a CDP or OCSP pointer.

A Certificate may have a one-to-one relationship or one-to-many relationship with the signed Code. Regardless, Revocation of a Certificate may invalidate the Code Signatures on all signed Code, some of which could be perfectly sound. Because of this, the CA may specify the time at which the Certificate is first considered to be invalid in the *RevocationDate* field of a CRL entry or the *RevocationTime* field of an OCSP response to time-bind the set of software affected by the Revocation, and software should continue to treat objects containing a timestamp dated before the Revocation date as valid.

Backdating the RevocationDate field is an exception to best practice described in Section 5.3.2 of RFC 5280; however, these Requirements specify the use of the RevocationDate field to convey the “invalidity date” to support Application Software Supplier software implementations that process the RevocationDate field as the date when the Certificate is first considered to be invalid.

4.9.7 CRL Issuance Frequency

CRLs must be available via a publicly-accessible HTTP URL (i.e., “published”).

Within twenty-four (24) hours of issuing its first Certificate, the Issuing CA generate and publish either: - a full and complete CRL; OR - partitioned (i.e., “sharded”) CRLs that, when aggregated, represent the equivalent of a full and complete CRL.

Fo r the status of Subscriber Certificates, IdenTrust:

1. Update and publish a new CRL at least every: - seven (7) days if all Certificates include an Authority Information Access extension with an *id-ad-ocsp accessMethod* ("AIA OCSP pointer"); or - four (4) days in all other cases;
2. Update and publish a new CRL within twenty-four (24) hours after recording a Certificate as revoked.

For the status of CA Certificates, IdenTrust:

1. Update and publish a new CRL at least every twelve (12) months;
2. Update and publish a new CRL within twenty-four (24) hours after recording a Certificate as revoked.

IdenTrust will continue issuing CRLs until one of the following is true:

1. all Subordinate CA Certificates containing the same Subject Public Key are expired; or
2. the corresponding Subordinate CA Private Key is destroyed.

4.9.8 Maximum Latency for CRLs

No stipulation.

4.9.9 Online Revocation/Status Checking Availability

When provided, OCSP responses shall conform to RFC 6960 and/or RFC 5019.

The IdenTrust Certificate Status Authority (CSA) supports OCSP and provides online Certificate status information in Digitally Signed OCSP responses in accordance with RFC 6960 for Certificates issued by Root CAs and Subordinate CAs that are indicated in OCSP Requests submitted by Relying Parties.

4.9.10 Online Revocation Checking Requirements

IdenTrust supports an OCSP capability using the HTTP GET Method as described in RFC 6960 and/or RFC 5019.

For the status of Subscriber Certificates:

1. OCSP responses have a validity interval greater than or equal to 8 hours;
2. OCSP responses have a validity interval less than or equal to 10 days;
3. For OCSP responses with validity intervals less than 16 hours, then the IdenTrust CA will update the information provided via an Online Certificate Status Protocol prior to one-half of the Validity Period before the *nextUpdate*; and
4. For OCSP responses with validity intervals greater than or equal to 16 hours, then the IdenTrust CA will update the information provided via an Online Certificate Status Protocol at least 8 hours prior to the nextUpdate, and no later than 4 days after the *thisUpdate*.

For the status of Subordinate CA Certificates, the IdenTrust CA will update information provided via OCSP:

1. At least every 12 months; and
2. Within 24 hours after revoking a Subordinate CA Certificate

If the OCSP Responder receives a request for the status of a Certificate serial number that is "unused", then the responder will not respond with a "good" status. If the OCSP Responder is for a CA that is not Technically Constrained in line with Section 7.1.5, the responder will not respond with a "good" status for such requests.

A Certificate serial number within an OCSP request is "assigned" if a Certificate with that serial number has been issued by the Issuing CA, using any current or previous Key associated with that CA Subject, or "unused" if otherwise.

4.9.11 Other Forms of Revocation Advertisements Available

IdenTrust reserves the right to make other forms of Revocation advertisement available to Relying Parties.

4.9.12 Special Requirements for Re-Key Compromise

When either an Issuing CA's or External CA's (i.e., Subordinate or Root) Certificate or Subscriber's Certificate is revoked because of compromise, or suspected compromise, of a Private Key, a CRL will be issued as soon as possible. See Section 4.9.1 Circumstances for Revocation.

Reports of Key Compromise to IdenTrust must include proof of Key Compromise in one of the following formats:

1. A Certificate signed request (CSR) with the CN "Proof of Key Compromise for IdenTrust", signed by the compromised Private Key, or
2. The compromised Private Key itself

Practices followed in the case of a CA Private Key compromised are explained in Section 5.7.3. Practices followed in the case of a Subscriber's Private Key compromised are explained in Section 4.9.3.

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

4.10.1 Operational Characteristics

Revocation entries on the CRL or OCSP Response are only removed until after the expiry date of a revoked Certificate, except for Code Signing and Time-Stamping Certificates which remain on the CRL or OCSP for at least 10 years after revoked or expired.

4.10.2 Service Availability

IdenTrust operates and maintains CRL and optional OCSP capability with resources sufficient to provide a response time of ten (10) seconds or less under normal operating conditions.

IdenTrust Root CA Certificates, CRLs, and online TrustID Certificate status information are available for retrieval 24 hours a day, seven days a week, with a minimum of 99% availability overall per year, and scheduled downtime does not exceed 0.5% annually, excluding network outages.

4.10.3 Optional Features

No stipulation.

4.11 END OF SUBSCRIPTION

A Subscriber may terminate its subscription to Certificate services either by allowing Certificate to expire without re-keying, or when the Subscriber Agreement expires or is not renewed.

Subscribers may voluntarily revoke their Certificate as described in Section 4.9.3. If a Subscriber terminates theirs Subscription during a Certificate's Validity Period, the Certificate will be revoked.

4.12 KEY ESCROW AND RECOVERY

4.12.1 Key Escrow and Recovery Policy and Practices

If a Key Pair is used for signature and confidentiality purposes, recovery of the Private Key is prohibited. If an encryption Certificate is issued and retrieved separately from the signing Certificate, IdenTrust does offer selective services to recover the Private Key of the Encryption Certificate only. IdenTrust does not provide the mechanisms (hardware, software, or procedural) that permit recovery of the Private Key of TrustID Certificates. The Encryption service may or may not be available for TrustID Certificates.

4.12.2 Session Key Encapsulation and Recovery Policy and Practices

4.12.2.1 Automated Self-Recovery

When the Key Recovery feature is enabled for TrustID, the Subscriber is authenticated to the Key Escrow System using a valid Certificate. During automated self-recovery—such as when accessing IdenTrust's Certificate Management Center (CMC) or a card management system (CMS)—the Subscriber's identity is verified. This process requires the Subscriber to present their digital Certificate or apply their Digital Signature to authenticate.

Key recovery is only possible if the Subscriber presents the Digital Signature Certificate that corresponds to the encryption Certificate being recovered. For example, a TrustID Business Certificate cannot be recovered using a TrustID Personal Certificate.

Once authenticated, the Subscriber's PKCS#12 file and Account Password are securely retrieved from the Key Escrow Database (KED) and made available during a protected online session. The Subscriber must then install the recovered Key into a cryptographic container that meets the security requirements outlined in the Subscriber Agreement and the applicable Certificate Policy.

5 FACILITY, MANAGEMENT, AND OPERATIONAL CONTROLS

IdenTrust developed, implements and maintains a comprehensive security program designed to:

1. Protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of Certificate Data and Certificate Management Processes;
2. Protect against anticipated threats or hazards to the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the Certificate Data and Certificate Management Processes;
3. Protect against unauthorized or unlawful access, use, disclosure, alteration, or destruction of any Certificate Data or Certificate Management Processes;
4. Protect against accidental loss or destruction of, or damage to, any Certificate Data or Certificate Management Processes; and
5. Comply with all other security requirements applicable to the CA by law.

The Certificate Management Process shall include:

1. Physical security and environmental controls;
2. System integrity controls, including configuration management, integrity maintenance of trusted code, and malware detection/prevention;
3. Network security and firewall management, including port restrictions and IP address filtering;
4. User management, separate trusted-role assignments, education, awareness, and training; and
5. Logical access controls, activity logging, and inactivity time-outs to provide individual accountability.

The IdenTrust CA Security Management Process shall include an annual Risk Assessment that:

1. Identifies foreseeable internal and external threats that could result in unauthorized access, disclosure, misuse, alteration, or destruction of any Certificate Data or Certificate Management Processes;
2. Assesses the likelihood and potential damage of these threats, taking into consideration the sensitivity of the Certificate Data and Certificate Management Processes; and
3. Assesses the sufficiency of the policies, procedures, information systems, technology, and other arrangements that the CA has in place to counter such threats.

Based on the Risk Assessment, IdenTrust develop, implement, and maintain a security plan consisting of security procedures, measures, and products designed to achieve the objectives set forth above and to manage and control the risks identified during the Risk Assessment, commensurate with the sensitivity of the Certificate Data and Certificate Management Processes.

The security plan includes administrative, organizational, technical, and physical safeguards appropriate to the sensitivity of the Certificate Data and Certificate Management Processes.

The security plan also takes into account then-available technology and the cost of implementing the specific measures and shall implement a reasonable level of security appropriate to the harm that might result from a breach of security and the nature of the data to be protected.

5.1 IDENTRUST PHYSICAL SECURITY CONTROLS

5.1.1 Site Location and Construction

The construction and location of the building housing the IdenTrust CA Infrastructure System have been designed to offer security protection mechanisms consistent with facilities used to house high value, sensitive information.

The IdenTrust CA Infrastructure System is housed in an unmarked secure data center, the perimeter of which is completely enclosed by fencing and access-controlled through a programmable electronic badging system. In addition, the perimeter of the building is secured with continuous surveillance cameras and intrusion sensors monitored 24x7x365. These measures provide high-risk protection. For disaster recovery, a second facility in a geographically diverse location provides similar protections. Physical security controls protecting the certification platform and Cryptographic Modules are described in the remainder of this section and apply to both sites. These physical security controls are intended as protection against intentional damage, theft, loss, and unauthorized use.

5.1.2 Physical Access

IdenTrust provides physical access controls designed to provide protection against unauthorized access to its CA Infrastructure System resources.

The building is located on fenced and video surveilled grounds. The Building entryways and passageways are also under continuous recorded video surveillance. The facility is actively monitored 24x7x365 with staff onsite during normal business hours. Dedicated facility staff are responsible for monitoring the facility outside of normal business hours and are available to respond to any issues that may arise.

5.1.3 Power and Air Conditioning

The facility housing the IdenTrust CA, CSA, RAs, and Repositories equipment is supplied with air conditioning and power that is sufficient to provide a reliable operating environment.

Air conditioning is supplied by similarly redundant and separate Systems so that if one System fails, the building can be switched quickly to the other one.

5.1.4 Water Exposures

To mitigate the risk of water damage, hosts, Network Equipment, and communications facilities for the data center are housed on the second floor of the company's premises.

The building that houses the data center has been designed for environmental safety and security. It is constructed to Class-4 seismic standards, exceeding the Class-3 earthquake zone in which it is located. To prevent water damage, the IdenTrust Systems are located on the second floor of the building, which is sited in an area where flooding is virtually nonexistent. The building itself contains subfloor curbing to prevent any water or moisture from affecting computer equipment or cabling. The building is also designed so that no water lines or plumbing fixtures exist directly above or below the data center areas.

For further protection, subfloor sensors alert the building staff if water or high moisture is detected.

5.1.5 Fire Prevention and Protection

The facility housing the IdenTrust CA, RAs, and Repositories equipment provide fire prevention and protection in accordance with local code. The facility is equipped with advanced fire response equipment including:

- Fire-resistant and fire-retardant construction materials;
- Advanced chemical, smoke, and heat-based detection systems;
- Water-based sprinkler fire suppression in business suites;
- Inergen fire suppression systems (containing inert gas) in the data processing areas, including the Secure Room;
- 24x7x365 onsite operators with fire control console/panel access; and
- Seismic separation between the Secure Room and office space which also serves as an interstitial gap to thwart fire spread;
- The building has a full complement of VESDA sensors that automatically alert both building staff and fire authorities if smoke is detected;
- The data center areas are also equipped with Inergen inert-gas fire suppression systems; and
- The building has an overcapacity heating/cooling tower, with redundant HVAC systems for backup.

In addition, computer rooms (such as the Secure Room where CA, RAs, and Repositories Systems are housed) are equipped with riot doors, fire doors, and other doors resistant to forcible entry.

5.1.6 Media Storage

IdenTrust adheres to a "clean desk" Policy under which all hardcopy sensitive information is locked in file cabinets, desks, safes, or other furniture when it is not in use.

Access to storage safes located inside the IdenTrust Secure Room is controlled through Separation of Duties and Multi-Party Control. The safes have dual locks and require 2 Trusted Role employees for access; no Individual has the tools or information necessary to open a safe alone. All access to material inside the safes is documented through access logs. Any material placed into or removed from a safe is logged and signed for by 2 Trusted Role employees.

Server-based computer media containing sensitive materials is stored both within the Secure Room as described in Section 5.1.2, and at an offsite location, as described below.

The storage vault is a hardened site consisting of a tunnel bored into a solid granite mountain. Environment-related storage mechanisms include but are not limited to constant temperature and humidity, air circulation and filtration, prohibited storage of flammable items, ionization detectors, fire extinguishers, and independent

power sources. The entrance is protected by multiple levels of security including gates, mantraps, and a 12,000-pound vault door.

There is only one point of ingress and egress for the facility and for the vault proper. Any attempt to use explosives to force the gates and vault door would be detected by heat detectors and seismic sensors that are connected to an alarm system. Card readers and/or sign-in logs are also utilized for physical access control and auditing.

An armed security force supports the vault. It is also under 24-hour electronic surveillance, and it is regularly patrolled by local law enforcement when not occupied. An armed guard escorts all persons entering the facility and the vault area. All access to the vault requires 24-hour advance notice.

Records are maintained in a temperature and humidity-controlled environment and the vault meets or exceeds all federal requirements for archival storage.

5.1.7 Waste Disposal

IdenTrust Policy prohibits any media from leaving organizational control that does contain or has contained sensitive data. Such media is destroyed as described below when it reaches end-of-life.

After it is no longer needed, all sensitive information is securely destroyed using procedures that are approved by the Security Office and are consistent with US federal regulations and guidelines. Employees are prohibited from destroying or disposing of potentially important records or information without specific management approval in advance.

All outdated or unnecessary copies of printed sensitive information are disposed of in a secure waste receptacle that is shredded onsite by a bonded company that specializes in disposing of sensitive information, under the direct observation of an IdenTrust Trusted Role employee.

Cryptographic Modules remain in locked safes within the Secure Room; sensitive backup tapes remain in the offsite secure location's vault before destruction. All Cryptographic Modules are zeroized after the Keys on them are no longer needed. If zeroization procedures fail, then they are physically destroyed. Destruction techniques vary depending on the medium in question.

5.1.8 Off-Site Backup

The IdenTrust CA Infrastructure System is backed up at the secured facility, using specialized backup software, to a local backup server. These System backups provide the capability to recover from a System failure. Incremental backups are performed daily. Full System backups are performed every week. Incremental and full backups are stored securely offsite: incremental backups are transported electronically to the disaster recovery site, and full backups are sent to the hardened, secure offsite storage vault described in Section 5.1.6 at least weekly.

5.2 PROCEDURAL CONTROLS

5.2.1 Trusted Roles

All employees, contractors, and consultants of IdenTrust and RAs who have access to or control over cryptographic operations that may materially affect the Issuance, use, or Revocation of TrustID Certificates, including access to restricted operations of IdenTrust's CA and RA Systems, and Repository are for purposes of this CP-CPS, considered as serving in Trusted Roles. Such personnel include but are not limited to Administrators, Officers, Auditors, and Operators who oversee CA or RA operations.

IdenTrust Trusted Role personnel are appointed via "Trusted Role Appointment Letters" and are made aware to follow up on alerts of possible Critical Security Events and other security requirements.

Specifically, the generic roles in this CP-CPS translate into specific roles for the CA and RA, which include, but are not limited to:

- CA Administrator;
- RA Administrator;
- Quality Assurance Personnel;
- Local Registration Agent (LRA);
- System Administrator;
- Network Engineer;
- Security Officer;
- Software Engineer;
- Development Operations (DevOps);
- Customer Support Representative; and
- Operations Management Personnel.

5.2.1.1 CA Administrator

The CA Administrator's responsibilities and operating procedures, as they relate to CA Operations, are as follows:

- Installation, configuration, and maintenance of the CA software;
- Establishing and maintaining system accounts and configuring audit parameters;
- Installation and configuration of Repository software;
- Installation and configuration of the RA software (Internal RA only);
- Configuration of CRL parameters;
- Configuration of Certificate Profiles;
- Cross-Certified Subordinate CA Certificate, Root CA Certificate, and Subordinate CA Certificate Key management (performed under 2-person control); and
- Cross-certification paperwork and workflow of the Root CA and Subordinate CAs by the other Bridges.

The CA Administrator will ensure that the Root CA Keys will not be used to sign Certificates except in the following cases:

- Self-signed Certificate to represent the Root CA itself;
- Certificates for Issuing CAs and External CAs;
- Certificates for infrastructure purposes (e.g., administrative role Certificates, internal CA operational Certificates for Electronic Devices, and OCSP Response verification Certificates); and
- Certificates issued solely for the purpose of testing products with Certificates issued by the Root CA.

IdenTrust will maintain redundancy in the role of CA Administrators. For the TrustID PKI, at least 2 CA Administrators are maintained in case a primary CA Administrator is on vacation, sick leave, etc.

5.2.1.2 RA Administrator

The RA Administrator of an RA is a Trusted Role with duties for the RA that are similar to those of the CA Administrator for IdenTrust, including the following responsibilities and operating procedures:

- Installation, configuration, and maintenance of software on the RA System;
- Key Generation and management of Keys and the Certificate lifecycle of the RA System; and

- Secure operation and management of the RA System, including patch management, backup, system logging, and physical and logical security.

Within IdenTrust, the RA Administrator functions are performed by the System Administrator except for Key Management which would be performed by the CA Administrator.

5.2.1.3 Quality Assurance Personnel

As Quality Assurance Personnel roles perform functions that, if not carried out properly, can introduce security problems, whether accidentally or maliciously, controls are in place requiring approval from the Operations Management Personnel role prior to the introduction of code to Staging and Production environments.

Quality Assurance Personnel have the following tasks:

- Develop and execute test plans;
- Identify and document defects;
- Conduct functional, regression, performance and user acceptance testing;
- Collaborate with cross-functional teams including developers, product managers and other stake holders;
- Maintain test environments;
- Report and track quality metrics
- Lead Change Management from code freeze through Production deployment.

5.2.1.4 Local Registration Agent (LRA)

An LRA is a Trusted Role. The responsibilities and operating procedures for the LRA relating to CA and RA Operations are as follows:

- Verifying identity via review and approval of documents provided by the Applicant/PKI Sponsor/Subscriber or submitted by Trusted Agents if appropriate;
- Entering Applicant/PKI Sponsor/Subscriber information, verifying correctness, and approving requests;
- Securely communicating requests to and responses from the RA/CA Infrastructure System;
- Receiving and distributing Certificates;
- Authenticating identity upon request for Revocation and executing Revocation;
- Archiving of Subscriber authentication information (i.e., copies of paper forms, etc.);
- Operating of the LRA/RA systems and cryptographic hardware (including system backups and recovery, or changing recording media); and
- Generating of Cross-Certified Subordinate CA Certificate, the Root CA Certificate and Subordinate CA Certificates, re-keying, and Revocation (performed under 2-person control).

5.2.1.5 System Administrator

IdenTrust's System Administrators have Trusted Roles and are responsible for RA and CA operations not addressed by LRAs or Enterprise RAs and the following:

- Installation and configuration of operating systems, and databases;
- Installation and configuration of applications and initial setup of new accounts;
- Performance of system backups, software upgrades, patches, and system recoverability;
- Secure storage and distribution of backups and upgrades to an off-site location
- Performance of the daily incremental database backups; and
- Administrative functions such as time services and maintaining the database.

5.2.1.6 Network Engineer

IdenTrust's Network Engineers are Trusted Roles and responsible for:

- Initial installation and configuration of the network routers and switching; equipment, the configuration of initial host and network interface;
- Installation, configuration, and maintenance of firewalls, DNS, and load balancing appliances;
- Creation of devices to support recovery from catastrophic system loss; and
- Changing of the host or network interface configuration.

5.2.1.7 Security Officer

The IdenTrust Security Officers are Trusted Roles responsible for reviewing the audit logs recorded by CA, CSA, and RA systems and actions of administrators and operators during the performance of some of their duties. They also perform and oversee compliance audits to ensure compliance of the PKI with this CP-CPS.

A Security Officer reviews logs for events such as the following:

- Requests to and responses from the CA Infrastructure System;
- The Issuance of Certificates;
- Repeated failed actions;
- Requests for privileged information;
- Attempted access of system files, IdenTrust databases, or the RA database;
- Receipt of improper messages;
- Suspicious modifications;
- Performance of archive and delete functions of the audit log and other archive data as described in Section 5.4 and Section 5.5;
- Administrative functions such as compromise reporting; and
- For Code Signing Certificates, performing quarterly self-audits to monitor Certificate Issuance quality described in Section 8, Section 8.6, and Section 8.7.

The Security Officer also performs, or oversees, internal compliance audits to ensure that the CA, CSA, RA, and LRA systems are operating in accordance with this CP-CPS

5.2.1.8 Software Engineer

The Software Engineers, also known as developers, have the following responsibilities:

- Build clean and efficient code based on user needs;
- Test software and debug for any issues;
- Collaborate with other developers, managers, systems personnel, product owners and UX designers in building software;
- Identify and deploy software tools, systems, and components;
- Implement quality assurance standards;
- Write and update technical documentation; and
- Handle incident response and incident management.

As Software Engineer roles perform functions that can introduce security problems if not carried out properly, whether accidentally or maliciously, controls are in place requiring approval from the Security Officer or from Operations Manager roles prior to the execution of any tasks that bridge Software Engineer roles.

5.2.1.9 Development Operations (DevOps)

The DevOps roles responsibilities are as follows:

- Build clean and efficient code based on user needs;
- Provide infrastructure and automation to support software development and deployment of applications;
- Coding to support process automation; i.e., infrastructure as code;
- Collaborate with other developers, managers, and technical operations;
- Identify and deploy software tools, systems, and components;
- Implement quality assurance standards;
- Write and update technical documentation; and
- Handle incident response and incident management.

As DevOps roles perform functions that can introduce security problems if not carried out properly, whether accidentally or maliciously, controls are in place requiring approval from the Security Officer or from Operations Manager roles prior to execution of any tasks that bridge DevOps roles.

5.2.1.10 Customer Support Representative

IdenTrust's Customer Support Representatives are Trusted Roles and perform the following duties:

- Troubleshooting of Certificate lifecycle events problems;
- Maintaining account information in the System that holds Subscriber information;
- Initiating Revocation processes; and
- Generating the External Root CA Certificate and Subordinate CA Certificate, re-keying, and Revocation (performed under 2-person control).

5.2.1.11 Operations Management Personnel

A list of IdenTrust's Operations Managers (i.e., IdenTrust's Head of IdenTrust, and other Operations designees below the Head of Operations) is kept at all times as approved and authorized by the Head of IdenTrust. The Operations Manager performs the following duties:

- Provides internal audit oversight, and works closely with external auditors as needed;
- Handles approval/removal of Network, System and CA Administrators as well as Customer Support Representatives and LRAs;
- Acts as custodian of Activation Data for administrative Cryptographic Modules used with CA software;
- Works closely with the Security Officer to review requests for privileged information or sensitive system-related requests; and
- Participates as an active member of the Risk Management Committee.

As not all Operations Managers hold a Trusted Role, some of the requirements related to background checks do not apply to them.

5.2.2 Number of Persons Required per Task

The Issuing CA will utilize commercially reasonable practices to ensure that one person acting alone cannot circumvent safeguards.

IdenTrust has proper procedural and operational mechanisms in place to ensure that no single Individual may perform sensitive CA activities alone (known as Split-Knowledge Technique). These mechanisms apply principles

of separation-of-duties/Multi-Party Control and require the actions of multiple persons to perform such sensitive tasks as:

- CA Key Generation;
- CA signing Key activation; and
- CA Private Key backup.

Physical and logical access controls are invoked to maintain Multi-Party Control over CA and CSA Cryptographic Modules (See Section 5.1.2 and Section 6.2.2). Generation, backup, or activation of the Certificate signing Private Keys require the actions of at least 2 Individuals, one of whom is a CA Administrator and the other who may not be a security officer.

5.2.3 Identification and Authentication for Each Role

The vetting of personnel in Trusted Roles is found below in Section 5.3.1 and Section 5.3.2. Identity Proofing for logical and physical access to CA Infrastructure System resources is described in this section. In accordance with IdenTrust's security policies, IdenTrust's CA personnel must first authenticate themselves before they are:

- included in the access list for any component of the CA Infrastructure System;
- included in the access list for physical access to a component of the CA Infrastructure System;
- issued a Certificate for the performance of their Trusted Role;
- given an account on a computer connected to the CA Infrastructure System; or
- otherwise granted physical or logical access to a component of the CA Infrastructure System.

Each of these access methods (Certificates and system accounts) is:

- directly attributable to the Individual;
- password/Account Password protected;
- not shared; and
- restricted to actions authorized for that role through the use of CA software, operating system, and procedural controls.

If accessed across shared networks, CA operations are secured, using hardware Cryptographic Modules, strong system authentication, and encrypted secure connections.

5.2.4 Roles Requiring Separation of Duties

IdenTrust must enforce rigorous control procedures for the separation of validation duties to ensure that no one person can single-handedly validate and authorize the Issuance of a TrustID. For Code Signing Certificates, the Final Cross-Correlation and Due Diligence steps, as outlined in Section 3.2.9 of the CS BR, may be performed by one of the persons

IdenTrust maintains strict separation-of-duties/Multi-Party Controls for its Trusted Roles. These controls are audited annually by a third party auditor as part of the AICPA/CICA WebTrust Program for Certification Authorities audit described in Section 8.

Oversight of IdenTrust's Trusted Roles is performed by the Risk Management Committee, Operations Management, the human resources department, and Executive Management. IdenTrust maintains a list of Individuals performing each Trusted Role. The list is maintained by the highest-ranking Operations Manager (i.e., Head of IdenTrust or Head of Operations) and, for audit purposes, the Security Office maintains a current copy of the list.

5.3 PERSONNEL CONTROLS

IdenTrust and its RA, Trusted Agents, CMA, and Repository subcontractors implement personnel and management policies sufficient to provide reasonable assurance of the trustworthiness and competence of their employees and the satisfactory performance of their duties in a manner consistent with the requirements of this CP-CPS.

Contractor personnel engaged in performing functions for IdenTrust under this CP-CPS are required to meet all applicable requirements set forth in this CP-CPS, and SSP.

5.3.1 Qualifications, Experience, and Clearance Requirements

Prior to the engagement of any person in the Certificate Management Process, whether as an employee, agent, or an independent contractor of the CA, the CA shall verify the identity and trustworthiness of such person.

Personnel who administer or operate components of the CA, CSA, and IdenTrust RA Systems and RA Systems, including LRAs , are under the direct control of IdenTrust and meet the following requirements:

- Successful completion of appropriate training;
- Demonstrated ability to perform duties, as indicated by annual performance reviews;
- Trustworthiness, as initially determined by a background investigation;
- No other duties that would interfere or conflict with the duties of their Trusted Role;
- Not previously relieved of duties in a Trusted Role for reasons of negligence or non-performance of duties, as indicated by employment records;
- Not convicted of a felony offense, as indicated by a criminal background check; and
- Appointed in writing by Operations Management or pursuant to a written contract with IdenTrust or in a Certificate of incumbency, as evidenced by records maintained for such purpose by such Organization.

Each Enterprise RA and the Sponsoring Organization which employs and to which such Enterprise RA acts as a limited LRA shall be required under or pursuant to a contract by and among the Enterprise RA, Sponsoring Organization, and IdenTrust, to provide evidence of or representations and warranties to IdenTrust as to the following concerning such Enterprise RA:

- Successful completion of appropriate training programs as provided by IdenTrust;
- Demonstrated ability to perform duties, as indicated by annual performance reviews;
- No other duties that would interfere or conflict with the duties of their Enterprise RA Role;
- Passed Identity Proofing as per Section 3.2;
- A representative of the Sponsoring Organization that employees the Individual elected as the Enterprise RA has signed the Enterprise RA addendum asserting such contractual obligations.

5.3.2 Background Check Procedures

Prior to the commencement of employment of any person by the CA for engagement in the EV Code Signing Processes, whether as an employee, agent, or an independent contractor of the CA, the CA must :

1. **Verify the identity of such person**: Verification of identity must be performed through:
    1. The personal (physical) presence of such person before trusted persons who perform human resource or security functions, and
    2. The verification of well-recognized forms of government-issued photo identification (e.g., passports and/or drivers licenses); and

2. **Verify the trustworthiness of such person**: Verification of trustworthiness shall include background checks, which address at least the following, or their equivalent:
    1. Confirmation of previous employment,
    2. Check of professional references;
    3. Confirmation of the highest or most-relevant educational qualification obtained;
    4. Search of criminal records (local, state or provincial, and national) where allowed by the jurisdiction in which the person will be employed; and

Persons appointed by IdenTrust to serve in Trusted Roles (with the exception of Enterprise RAs as explained above in Section 5.3.1) have undergone a local and national criminal background check, a drug test, and a financial status check through national credit bureau databases. Other checks are performed as described below for the purposes listed:

- Previous employers are contacted to determine whether the person is competent, reliable, and trustworthy;
- High schools, colleges, and universities are contacted to verify the highest or most relevant degree;
- Residency checks are performed to determine whether the person was and is a trustworthy neighbor;
- Driver's license records are checked through a commercial database to determine if the person has a record of serious or criminal violations; and
- A Social Security trace is performed to determine whether the person has a valid social security number. This check is required only if the country in which the duty is performed has social security number or a similar identifier.
- A criminal history check is performed through a commercial database, to determine that the person has no previous felony convictions;
- A credit history check is performed through a commercial database to determine that the person has not committed any fraud and is financially trustworthy; and
- Professional references are contacted to determine that the person is competent, reliable, and trustworthy.

The period of investigation covers at least the last 5 years for employment, education, criminal, and references, and the last 3 years for places of residence. Regardless of the date of award, the highest educational degree is verified.

Background checks are renewed periodically. If the initial or subsequent background checks reveal a material misrepresentation by the Individual, substantially unfavorable comments from persons contacted, a criminal conviction, or personal financial problems, then it is brought to the attention of the Operations Manager and Security Officer who will evaluate the severity, type, magnitude, and frequency of the behavior or actions of the Individual, and determine the appropriate action to be taken, which may include removal from a Trusted Role.

RAs are obligated by contract and by this CP-CPS, to implement background check procedures equivalent to the ones explained above. To the extent that any of the foregoing cannot be met due to circumstances peculiar to that party, substantially similar procedures must be performed and may include background checks performed by government agencies or providers of such services in their jurisdictions.

5.3.3 Training Requirements and Procedures

IdenTrust shall provide all personnel performing information verification duties with skills-training that covers basic Public Key Infrastructure knowledge, authentication and vetting policies and procedures (including the CA's

CP and/or CPS), common threats to the information verification process (including phishing and other social engineering tactics), the S/MIME BR for S/MIME Certificates and the CS BR for Code Signing Certificates.

IdenTrust shall maintain records of such training and ensure that personnel with Trusted Roles duties maintain a skill level that enables them to perform such duties satisfactorily.

IdenTrust shall require personnel with Trusted Roles duties to pass an examination provided by the CA on the information verification requirements outlined in the S/MIME BR.

All Individuals responsible for carrying out information verification responsibilities receive skill-enhancing training. This training encompasses fundamental Public Key Infrastructure knowledge, authentication and vetting policies and protocols (including the CA's CP and/or CPS), typical risks associated with the information verification process (such as phishing and other social engineering methods), and adherence to the S/MIME BR for S/MIME Certificates and the CS BR for Code Signing Certificates.

Records of this training are upheld to ensure that personnel assigned to Trusted Role duties maintain the proficiency needed to execute their responsibilities effectively.

Before authorizing a Trusted Role to undertake S/MIME BR for S/MIME Certificates and the CS BR for Code Signing Certificates tasks, IdenTrust confirms the possession of essential skills by the relevant Trusted Role.

IdenTrust requires that the relevant Trusted Role individual successfully complete an assessment conducted by the internal compliance team. This assessment evaluates their understanding of the information verification requisites outlined in the S/MIME BR for S/MIME Certificates and the CS BR for Code Signing Certificates.

RAs are obligated by contract and by this CP-CPS, to retrain its personnel and maintain a record of the training provided.

5.3.4 Retraining Frequency and Requirements

All personnel in Trusted Roles shall maintain skill levels consistent with the CA's training and performance programs.

Any significant change to the CA and RA Systems requires that personnel receive additional training. Through a change control processes, (See Section 6.6) an awareness plan is prepared for any significant change to the Systems (e.g., a planned upgrade of CA equipment, software, or changes in procedures). All Trusted Role personnel undergo a retraining session once a year that includes a review of the applicable provisions of this CP-CPS under which they are operating, and a full review of all applicable policies and procedures.

Records are maintained documenting all Trusted Role personnel who have received training, including the level of training completed.

5.3.5 Job Rotation Frequency and Sequence

Job rotation is implemented when in the judgment of IdenTrust or RAs' management it is necessary to ensure the continuity and integrity of the IdenTrust's or RAs' ability to continually provide PKI-related services.

5.3.6 Sanctions for Unauthorized Actions

In the event of actual or suspected unauthorized action by a person performing duties with respect to the operation of the Issuing CA or RA, the Issuing CA should suspend his or her access to the Issuing CA Infrastructure System.

Failure of any employee or agent of IdenTrust or an RA to comply with the provisions of this CP-CPS, or federal regulations, whether through negligence or malicious intent, will subject such Individual to appropriate

administrative and disciplinary actions, which may include termination as an employee or agent, and possible civil and criminal sanctions. Any person performing a Trusted Role who is cited by management for unauthorized actions, inappropriate actions, or any other unsatisfactory investigation results will be immediately removed from the Trusted Role pending management review. Subsequent to management review, and discussion of actions or investigation results with the employee, he or she may be reassigned to the Trusted Role, transferred to a non-Trusted Role, or dismissed from employment as appropriate.

5.3.7 Independent Contractor Requirements

IdenTrust shall verify that the Delegated Third Party's personnel involved in the Issuance of a Certificate meet the training and skills requirements of Section 5.3.3 and the document retention and event logging requirements of Section 5.4.1.

Independent contractors or Delegated Third Party personnel who are assigned to perform Trusted Roles are subject to the duties and all requirements of this CP-CPS, and are subject to the training requirements described in Section 5.3.3 and to the document retention and event logging requirements of Section 5.4.1.

5.3.8 Documentation Supplied to Personnel

CA and RA Personnel in Trusted Roles, including contractors, are provided with the documentation necessary to define and support the duties and procedures of the roles to which they are assigned. IdenTrust provides a copy of this CP-CPS, any relevant statutes, policies, and guidelines, and all technical and operational documentation needed to maintain, and integrate with the CA or RA systems, as appropriate, as well as other relevant information to fulfill their tasks.

The information is available in print or online. The information provided consists of internal IdenTrust system and security documentation, IdenTrust policies and procedures, discipline-specific books, treatises and periodicals, and other information developed by or supplied to IdenTrust or the RA that is relevant to the role being performed.

RAs are obligated by contract and by this CP-CPS to provide to their personnel all relevant documentation, policies, contracts, and forms required to perform their jobs.

5.4 AUDIT LOGGING PROCEDURES

For the purposes of the security audit, events related to the operation of the IdenTrust TrustID PKI are recorded as described in this section, whether the events are attributable to human action in any role or are automatically invoked by the equipment that is used to register Applicants/PKI Sponsors; generate, sign and manage Certificates; and provide Revocation information.

Where possible, the audit data is automatically collected; when this is not possible, a logbook or other physical mechanism is used. All security logs, both electronic and non-electronic, are retained and maintained securely in accordance with the requirements of Section 5.5.2 and are made available during compliance audits.

IdenTrust conducts a human review of application and System logs at least once a month to validate the integrity of logging processes and ensure that monitoring, logging, alerting, and log integrity-verification functions are operating properly.

RAs are obligated by contract, and by this CP-CPS to configure their systems to automatically log the events described below. RAs are also required to maintain manual logging when automatic logging is not possible.

5.4.1 Types of Events Recorded

IdenTrust and each Delegated Third Party shall record events related to the security of their Certificate Systems, Certificate Management Systems, Root CA Systems, and Delegated Third Party Systems. IdenTrust and each Delegated Third Party shall record events related to their actions taken to process a Certificate Request and to issue a Certificate, including all information generated and documentation received in connection with the Certificate Request; the time and date; and the personnel involved. IdenTrust shall make these records available to its Qualified Auditor as proof of the CA's compliance with the S/MIME BR for S/MIME Certificates and the CS BR for Code Signing Certificates.

IdenTrust records events related to the security of their Certificate Systems, Certificate Management Systems, and Root CA Systems. IdenTrust records events related to their actions taken to process a Certificate Request and to issue a Certificate, including all information generated and documentation received in connection with the Certificate Request; the time and date; and the personnel involved. IdenTrust makes these records available to its Qualified Auditor as proof of the CA's compliance with the S/MIME BR for S/MIME Certificates and the CS BR for Code Signing Certificates.

IdenTrust records at least the following events:

1. CA Certificate and Key lifecycle events, including:
    1. Key Generation, backup, storage, recovery, archival, and destruction;
    2. Certificate Requests, renewal, and re-key requests, and Revocation;
    3. Approval and rejection of Certificate Requests;
    4. Cryptographic device lifecycle management events;
    5. Generation of Certificate Revocation Lists;
    6. Signing of OCSP Responses (as described in Section 4.10.); and
    7. Introduction of new Certificate Profiles and retirement of existing Certificate Profiles.
2. Subscriber Certificate lifecycle management events, including:
    1) Certificate Requests, renewal, and re-key requests, and Revocation;
    2) All verification activities stipulated in the S/MIME BR for S/MIME Certificates and the CS BR for Code Signing Certificates. and this CP-CPS;
    3) Approval and rejection of Certificate Requests;
    4) Issuance of Certificates;
    5) Generation of Certificate Revocation Lists; and
    6) Signing of OCSP Responses (as described in Section 4.10).
    7) Multi-Perspective Issuance Corroboration attempts from each Network Perspective, minimally recording the following information:
        a) an identifier that uniquely identifies the Network Perspective used;
        b) the attempted Domain Name and/or IP address; and
        c) the result of the attempt (e.g., "domain validation pass/fail", "CAA permission/prohibition").
    8) Multi-Perspective Issuance Corroboration quorum results for each attempted Domain Name or IP address represented in a Certificate Request (i.e., "3/4" which should be interpreted as "Three (3) out of four (4) attempted Network Perspectives corroborated the determinations made by the Primary Network Perspective).
3. Security events, including:
    1. Critical Security Events;
    2. Successful and unsuccessful PKI System access attempts;
    3. PKI and Security Support System actions performed;
    4. Security profile changes;
    5. Installation, update and removal of software on the CA Infrastructure System;

6. System crashes, hardware failures, and other anomalies;
7. Relevant router and firewall activities (as described in Section 5.4.1.1); and
8. Entries to and exits from the CA facility.

IdenTrust logs records include the following elements:

1. Date and time of event;
2. Identity of the person making the journal record; and
3. Description of the event.

IdenTrust's CA, CSA, and RA equipment automatically record all significant events related to the operations of the equipment. Events recorded include those that occur to the routers, firewalls, and other Network Equipment; at each host; within applications and databases; and at all physical security checkpoints.

IdenTrust staff members manually record all significant events that are not logged by the equipment.

RAs are obligated by contract and this CP-CPS, to record all significant events related to their operations.

For events recorded, the minimum information logged includes the following items: type of event, date and time of occurrence, the identity of the Individual or System that logged the event, who caused the event, and a success or failure indication. For some types of events, these minimums may be expanded to include items such as the source or destination of a message, or the disposition of a created object (e.g., a filename).

5.4.1.1 Router and Firewall Activities Log

Logging of router and firewall activities necessary to meet the requirements of Section 5.4.1 (Subsection 3.6) must at a minimum include:

1. Successful and unsuccessful login attempts to routers and firewalls; and
2. Logging of all administrative actions performed on routers and firewalls, including configuration changes, firmware updates, and access control modifications; and
3. Logging of all changes made to firewall rules, including additions, modifications, and deletions; and
4. Logging of all System events and errors, including hardware failures, software crashes, and System restarts.

5.4.1.2 Types of Events Recorded for Timestamp Authorities

The Timestamp Authority must log the following information and make these records available to its Qualified Auditor as proof of the Timestamp Authority's compliance with the CS BR:

1. Physical or remote access to a timestamp server, including the time of the access and the identity of the Individual accessing the server,
2. History of the timestamp server configuration,
3. Any attempt to delete or modify timestamp logs,
4. Security events, including:
    1. Successful and unsuccessful Timestamp Authority access attempts;
    2. Timestamp Authority server actions performed;
    3. Security profile changes;
    4. System crashes and other anomalies; and
    5. Firewall and router activities;
5. Revocation of a Timestamp Certificate,
6. Major changes to the timestamp server's time, and
7. System startup and shutdown.

5.4.2 Frequency of Processing Log

IdenTrust Security Officers and System Administrators conduct reviews of all the audit log data through a combination of automated and manual means at least weekly. In order to ensure a thorough review of all data, the Security Officer selects all CA, CSA, and RA logs for review and a minimum of 25% of other security audit data generated since the last review for each category of audit data.

The Security Officer uses automated tools to scan logs for specific conditions. The Security Officer then reviews the output and produces a written summary of findings when significant events that require documentation occur. The reviews include the date, name of the reviewer, description of the event, details of findings, and recommendations for remediation or further investigation if appropriate. Such reviews involve verifying that the log has not been tampered with, and then briefly inspecting all log entries, with a more thorough investigation of any alerts or irregularities in the logs. The reviews include CA, CSA, and RA activities that are listed as recorded in Section 5.4.1. These reviews are made available to IdenTrust's external auditor.

Restrictions are applied to the logs to prevent unauthorized access, deletion, or overwriting of data. Storage capability is monitored to ensure that sufficient space exists to prevent overflow conditions. Alerts are sent to a Security Officer if the space available becomes inadequate.

The security audit logs are moved monthly to the archive by Security Officer in accordance with Section 5.4.4.

RAs are obligated by contract, and by this CP-CPS, to implement controls that allow them to review logs consistent with practices outlined in this section. Enterprise RAs logs are collected electronically through the administrative interface provided by IdenTrust.

5.4.3 Retention Period for Audit Log

IdenTrust and Timestamp Authority retains audit logs for at least 2 years of:

1. CA Certificate and Key lifecycle management event records Key Generation, backup, storage, recovery, archival, and destruction as set forth in Section 5.4.1 (1) after the later occurrence of:
    a. the destruction of the CA Private Key; or
    b. the Revocation or expiration of the final CA Certificate in that set of Certificates that have an X.509v3 *basicConstraints* extension with the cA field set to true and which share a common Public Key corresponding to the CA Private Key;
2. Subscriber Certificate lifecycle management event records as set forth in Section 5.4.1 (2) after the expiration of the Subscriber Certificate;
3. Any security event records as set forth in Section 5.4.1 (3) after the event occurred. All security audit logs, both electronic and non-electronic, are retained and made available during compliance audits.

Audit log information generated on CA, CSA, and RA equipment is kept on the equipment until the information is moved to the offsite archive facility described in Section 5.1.8 for IdenTrust secure registration messaging Protocol details. There are 90 days of active logs remaining on the equipment for analysis. The oldest 30 days – e.g., logs dated between 90 and 120 days, are removed monthly to be archived by the Security Officer in accordance with Section 5.4.4. Electronic audit logs are deleted only after they have been backed up to archive media.

Only Security Officers are authorized to delete these logs and must first verify that the audit log data has been successfully backed up to archive media by checking hash values against the original and the backup copies.

RAs are obligated by contract, and by this CP-CPS, to implement controls that allow them to retain audit logs consistent with practices outlined in this section. Enterprise RAs logs are collected electronically through the administrative interface provided by IdenTrust.

5.4.4 Protection of Audit Log

The security audit logs are written simultaneously to separate network locations to ensure their safety and security. No Individual is given the permissions required to modify or delete files in all 3 locations. The log storage capability is monitored by the operating systems at each location to ensure that sufficient space exists to prevent overflow conditions. Logs for the current and 2 prior months are retained on each server and on the logging hosts to aid in troubleshooting. Alerts are sent to the System Administrators and to the Security Office if it appears that the space available will become inadequate.

The integrity of each archived audit log is ensured by the use of a checksum. The Security Office oversees procedures governing the archiving of all audit logs to ensure that archived data is protected from modification, deletion, or premature destruction. Each month, audit data and review summaries no longer needed on the hosts are archived and moved to a secure offsite storage location as described in Section 5.1.8. As described previously, the audit logs and related materials are stored separately from the daily backups, and access to the offsite data is restricted to Security Officers.

RAs are obligated by contract and by this CP-CPS to implement controls that allow them to prevent unauthorized access, deletion, or overwriting of data; and to back up the audit logs in a manner consistent with practices outlined in this section.

5.4.5 Audit Log Backup Procedures

Audit logs and audit summaries must be backed up or copied if in manual form.

IdenTrust makes a backup of each audit log monthly as described in Section 5.5.3 and Section 5.5.4. Backup copies of the audit logs and audit summary data are transferred to the secure offsite location in locked containers separate from all other storage containers. They are also stored separately and can be retrieved only by the Security Office.

RAs are obligated by contract, and by this CP-CPS, to implement controls that allow them to backup audit logs consistent with practices outlined in this section. Enterprise RAs logs are collected electronically through the administrative interface provided by IdenTrust.

5.4.6 Audit Collection System (Internal vs. External)

Automated audit log collection systems are internal to the CA, CSA, RA, and Repository. These systems invoke audit processes at System startup, which cease only at System shutdown. Processes are enforced technically through the operating system and a secondary monitoring application.

As described in Section 5.5.4, audit log collection systems are configured such that security audit data logs are protected against loss (e.g., overwriting or overflow of automated log files).

RAs are obligated by contract, and by this CP-CPS to implement controls that allow them to ensure audit data are protected against loss in consistency with practices outlined in this section. Enterprise RA logs are collected electronically through the administrative interface provided by IdenTrust.

5.4.7 Notification to Event-Causing Subject

IdenTrust provides no notice to the event-causing entity (i.e., Subscriber, Sponsoring Organization, or Device) that an event was audited.

5.4.8 Vulnerability Assessments

The Security Officers, System Administrators, and other operating personnel monitor attempts to violate the integrity of the CA Infrastructure System, including the equipment, physical location, and personnel. The audit

logs are checked for anomalies that may indicate violations and are reviewed by the Security Office for events including but not limited to repeated failed actions, attempts to acquire privileged access, requests for privileged information, attempted access of System files, and unauthenticated responses. The Security Office also checks for continuity of the security audit data. Reviews of the security audit logs are conducted by the Security Office in accordance with Section 5.5.2.

IdenTrust undergoes or performs a Vulnerability Scan (i) within one week of receiving a request from the CA/Browser Forum, (ii) after any System or network changes that the CA determines are significant, and (iii) at least every 3 months, on public and private IP Addresses identified by the CA as the CA's Certificate Systems.

IdenTrust undergoes a Penetration Test on the CA's Certificate Systems on at least an annual basis and after infrastructure or application upgrades or modifications that the CA determines are significant;

IdenTrust records evidence that each Vulnerability Scan and Penetration Test was performed by a person or entity (or collective group thereof) with the skills, tools, proficiency, code of ethics, and independence necessary to provide a reliable Vulnerability Scan or Penetration Test. See Section 8 for additional details.

IdenTrust does one of the following within 96 hours of the discovery of a Critical Vulnerability not previously addressed by the CA's vulnerability correction process:

- Remediate the Critical Vulnerability;
- If remediation of the Critical Vulnerability within 96 hours is not possible, create and implement a plan to mitigate the Critical Vulnerability, giving priority to (1) vulnerabilities with high CVSS scores, starting with the vulnerabilities the CA determines are the most critical (such as those with a CVSS score of 10.0) and (2) Systems that lack sufficient compensating controls that, if the vulnerability were left unmitigated, would allow external System control, code execution, privilege escalation, or system compromise; or
- Document the factual basis for the CA's determination that the vulnerability does not require remediation because (a) the CA disagrees with the NVD rating, (b) the identification is a false positive, (c) the exploit of the vulnerability is prevented by compensating controls or an absence of threats; or (d) other similar reasons.
- Apply recommended security patches to Certificate Systems within six (6) months of the security patch's availability, unless the CA documents that the security patch would introduce additional vulnerabilities or instabilities that outweigh the benefits of applying the security patch.

RAs are obligated by contract, and by this CP-CPS to implement controls that allow them to perform routine self-assessment.

5.5 RECORDS ARCHIVAL

5.5.1 Types of Records Archived

IdenTrust shall and each Delegated Third Party shall archive all audit logs (as set forth in Section 5.4.1).

Additionally, the CA and each Delegated Third Party shall archive:

1. Documentation related to the security of their Certificate Systems, Certificate Management Systems, and Root CA Systems; and
2. Documentation related to their verification, Issuance, and Revocation of Certificate Requests and Certificates.

IdenTrust retains and archives all data through the life of TrustID PKI Certificates. Archive records are sent to the vault 3 days a week and archived offsite for at least 7 years and 6 months. The archive records are designed to

be sufficiently detailed to establish the proper operation of the PKI or the validity of any Certificate (including those revoked or expired) issued by IdenTrust.

IdenTrust maintains and archives that information and more in the following records, in either electronic or paper format. The use of electronic records is preferred, and paper records are digitized whenever possible.

- CA accreditation;
- CP; CPS; or CP-CPS
- Contractual obligations and other agreements concerning operations of the CA;
- System and equipment configuration;
- Modifications and updates to System or configuration;
- Certificate Requests;
- Record of re-key;
- Revocation requests;
- Subscriber Identity Proofing data per Section 3.2.4;
- Documentation of receipt and Acceptance of Certificates;
- Export of Private Keys;
- Subscriber Agreements;
- Documentation of loading, shipping, receipt, and zeroizing of Cryptographic Modules;
- All Certificates issued or published;
- Security audit data in accordance with Section 5.4.1;
- All changes to the trusted Public Keys;
- All CRLs issued and/or published;
- All routine Certificate validation transactions;
- Other data or applications to verify archive contents;
- Documentation required by compliance auditors; and
- Subscriber encryption Private Keys that are archived/escrowed in accordance with this CPS.

RAs are obligated by contract, and by this CP-CPS to retain and archive data through the life of the contract with IdenTrust. After notification of the end of the Contract has occurred, IdenTrust will convene with the RA to agree on the terms to transfer the data to IdenTrust. The RA shall maintain the following records:

- Contractual obligations and other agreements concerning operations of the RA;
- Other agreements concerning the RA/LRA operations;
- RA System and equipment configuration;
- Modifications and updates to System or configuration;
- Certificate Requests;
- Security audit data in accordance with Section 5.4.1;
- Revocation requests;
- Subscriber Identity Proofing data per Section 3.2.4;
- Documentation of receipt and Acceptance of Certificates;
- Subscriber Agreements;
- Documentation of loading, shipping, receipt, and zeroizing of Cryptographic Modules; and
- Documentation required by compliance auditors.

Enterprise RAs logs are collected electronically through the administrative interface provided by IdenTrust.

5.5.2 Retention Period for Archive

Archived audit logs (as set forth in Section 5.5.1) shall be retained for a period of at least two (2) years from their record creation timestamp, or as long as they are required to be retained per Section 5.4.3, whichever is longer.

Additionally, the CA shall retain, for at least 2 years:

1. All archived documentation related to the security of Certificate Systems, Certificate Management Systems, and Root CA Systems (as set forth in Section 5.5.1); and
2. All archived documentation relating to the verification, Issuance, and Revocation of Certificate Requests and Certificates (as set forth in Section 5.5.1) after the later occurrence of one of such records and documentation were last relied upon in the verification, Issuance, or Revocation of Certificate Requests and Certificates; or
3. the expiration of the Subscriber Certificates relying upon such records and documentation.

If the original media cannot retain the data for the required period, a mechanism to periodically transfer the archived data to new media will be defined by the archive site. Software applications required to process the archive data will also be maintained for as long as necessary. After the minimum archive retention period, external RAs and PKI Service Providers are responsible for maintaining the authenticity and integrity of their own valuable documents.

Archive records are sent to the vault 3 days a week and archived offsite for at least 7 years and 6 months.

IdenTrust maintains copies of the applications that can read these types of files for at least the retention period.

RAs are obligated by contract, and by this CP-CPS to implement controls that allow them to retain records and copies of the application that can read those files for at least 7 years and 6 months.

5.5.3 Protection of Archive

No unauthorized Individual will be able to write to, modify, or delete the archive. However, archived records may be moved to another medium. The contents of the archive will not be released as a whole, except as required by law. Records of Individual transactions may be released upon request of any entities involved in the transaction or their legally recognized agents. Archive media will be stored in a separate, safe, secure storage facility.

Archived data is stored in a separate, offsite storage facility identified in Section 5.1.6. Records are uniquely identified. The media used for retaining the archived data is specifically chosen and tested to ensure that the archived data will be conserved on the same media for the minimum retention period defined in Section 5.5.2.

The contents of the archive will not be released as a whole, except as required by law, as described in Section 9.4. Access to the offsite storage facility is strictly limited to Individuals who have been authorized by the IdenTrust Head of Operations or the Security Office. IdenTrust maintains a list of people authorized to access the archive records and makes this list available to its auditors during compliance audits. Certain sensitive materials are stored in a physically separate area within the offsite storage location, and access to the materials is limited to IdenTrust's Security Officers. The IdenTrust Security Office oversees procedures governing the archival of the audit log to ensure that archived data is protected from deletion or destruction during the data retention period.

The integrity of the electronic archive data is protected through multiple means, while also ensuring that no transfer of medium will invalidate the applied checksum, and any attempt to modify the data will be evident. Repository information is archived in a human readable form. IdenTrust maintains copies of the applications that can read these types of files for at least the retention period.

RAs are obligated by contract, and by this CP-CPS to implement controls that allow them to protect the archive media from disclosure, modification, or destruction consistent with practices in this section.

5.5.4 Archive Backup Procedures

Adequate backup procedures must be in place so that in the event of the loss or destruction of the primary archives, a complete set of backup copies will be readily available within a short period of time.

All archive copies are stored in the offsite storage facility and are readily available within a short time in the event of loss or destruction of the primary data center or Secure Room.

5.5.5 Requirements for Times-Stamping of Records

CA archive records shall be automatically time-stamped as they are created.

See Section 6.8.

5.5.6 Archive Collection System (Internal or External)

Archived data is collected internally and stored in a separate, offsite storage facility identified in Section 5.1.6.

5.5.7 Procedures to Obtain and Verify Archive Information

No stipulation.

5.6 KEY CHANGEOVER

An End Entity may only apply to renew his, her, or its TrustID Certificate within three months before the expiration of one of the Keys, provided the previous Certificate has not been revoked. An End Entity, the Issuing CA, or the RA may initiate this Key changeover process. Automated Key changeover is permitted.

When IdenTrust re-keys its signature Private Key and thus generates a new Public Key, it will make it publicly known in the Repository and notify the PMA, RAs, and Subscribers that rely on its CA Certificate, that it has changed its Keys.

5.7 COMPROMISE AND DISASTER RECOVERY

5.7.1 Incident and Compromise Handling Procedures

IdenTrust documents and maintains security incident response and compromise handling policies and procedures, as well as disaster recovery and business continuity plans. Such procedures and plans are available for onsite review by its auditors and major Authorized Relying Parties under appropriate non-disclosure agreements. Below is a synopsis of the incident response policies and procedures.

For each incident, an initial goal of the incident response plan is to determine the degree and scope of the incident. This includes a determination of the cause or source of the incident (e.g., internal System failure, external malicious attack, user error), and the potential severity of the harm caused by the incident. For all incidents, data is collected and analyzed to determine, among other things:

- Whether a crime has been committed, and if so, whether evidence can be collected that will be helpful to law enforcement;
- What data was disclosed or compromised, and whether there was a Private Key Compromise; and
- What steps need to be taken immediately to mitigate further damage.

For anticipated threats, IdenTrust maintains step-by-step procedures and task assignments for members of the incident response team, depending on the type of incident that is believed to have occurred. IdenTrust annually tests, reviews, and updates these procedures. Procedures are tested at least annually as part of the disaster recovery exercise.

5.7.2 Computing Resources, Software, and/or Data Are Corrupted

IdenTrust backs up essential information in near-real time to its disaster recovery site, as described in Section 5.1.8. IdenTrust also performs backups of all its production CA Infrastructure Systems daily, also as described in Section 5.1.8. Backup tapes and backups of Cryptographic Modules are stored offsite in a secure location. In the event of a disaster in which the primary data center becomes inoperative, the disaster recovery site can take over Certificate validation operations promptly and can provide all other essential CA operations within 72 hours. If both principal and backup CA operations become inoperative, IdenTrust's CA operations will be re-initiated on appropriate hardware using backup copies of software and Cryptographic Modules.

Re-initiation will occur according to one of the following contingencies:

- If the IdenTrust CA signature Keys are not destroyed, IdenTrust CA operations will be reestablished, giving priority to the ability to generate Certificate status information within the CRL Issuance schedule specified in Section 4.9.7.
- If the IdenTrust CA signature Keys are destroyed, IdenTrust CA operation will be reestablished as quickly as possible, giving priority to the generation of a new IdenTrust CA Key Pair and Certificate with new DN. The old IdenTrust CA Certificate will be revoked, and notification will be placed on a CRL as specified in Section 4.9.3; new Certificates will be issued.

Subscribers will be notified and instructed via email and a secure IdenTrust site (e.g., https://secure.identrust.com) on how to remove the old Root CA from their Certificate stores and install the new root in their Certificate stores.

If a CA (i.e., Root or Subordinate CA) cannot issue a CRL before the time specified in the next-update field of its currently valid CRL, then the Relying Parties and all CAs that have issued Certificates to the CA will be notified informally via telephone call immediately. This call will be followed formally by a Certificate-based communication if possible; otherwise, by a written letter sent via courier service.

A Subordinate CA Certificate will be revoked if Revocation services are not reestablished within a reasonable period of time. The period of time will be established by the highest-ranking IdenTrust Operations Manager and representatives from the IdenTrust's Risk Management Committee after analyzing the risk exposure at the time. However, the CA may be revoked at any time. As guidelines, this period should not exceed 18 hours after a Revocation has been requested of any Certificate issued under the CA; or 72 hours after the last CRLs next update, whichever occurs earlier.

When the Root CA Certificate is unable to issue a CRL, the highest-ranking IdenTrust Operations Manager and representatives from the IdenTrust Risk Management Committee will establish the risk exposure and determine whether to stand up a new Root CA Certificate. If a CA has requested Revocation of its Certificate by the root, the risk exposure must be considered as high, and within an 18-hour period after the Revocation has been requested, the procedures described in a prior paragraph in this section are used to revoke the old Root CA Certificate and to establish and promulgate the new Root CA Certificate.

5.7.3 Entity Private Key Compromise Procedures

IdenTrust has developed a Private Key Compromise plan to address the procedures that will be followed in the event of a compromise of the signature Private Key used by IdenTrust to issue TrustID Certificates. The plan includes procedures for (and documentation of) revoking all affected TrustID Certificates it has issued, and promptly notifying all Subscribers and all Relying Parties.

If IdenTrust signature Keys are compromised or lost (such that compromise is possible even though not certain), IdenTrust will:

- Immediately notify all CAs with whom it has cross-certified;
- Revoke all TrustID Certificates it has issued using that Key and provide appropriate notice;
- Generate a new IdenTrust Key Pair using appropriate procedures as outlined elsewhere in this CP-CPS;
- Distribute its new CA Certificate using the reliable out-of-band means allowed by this CP-CPS;
- Issue new CA Certificates to Subordinate CAs in accordance with this CP-CPS; and
- Ensure all CRLs are signed using the new Key.

IdenTrust will investigate what caused the compromise or loss, and what measures have been taken to preclude recurrence.

5.7.4 Business Continuity Capabilities After a Disaster

IdenTrust has a disaster recovery/business resumption plan in place (Business Continuity Plan or BCP) that allows IdenTrust to reconstitute the CA within 72 hours of catastrophic failure. IdenTrust's business continuity and disaster recovery plans allow for other nonessential Systems to be brought into operation later than 72 hours.

If for any reason the CA installation is physically damaged and all copies of the CA signature Key are destroyed as a result, IdenTrust will notify any applicable Policy authorities. Relying Parties may decide of their own volition whether to continue to use Certificates signed with the destroyed Private Key pending reestablishment of CA operation with new Certificates.

5.8 CA OR RA TERMINATION

In the event that it is necessary for IdenTrust or an RA to cease operation, all affected parties will be notified of the planned termination, promptly and as far in advance as is commercially reasonable. A termination plan will be created and submitted to the IdenTrust PMA. The termination plan will propose methods of minimizing the disruption to the operations of all parties caused by the planned termination and also include provisions for the termination of the RA, termination of contractual relationship with a sponsoring Organization with Enterprise RAs, termination of the Issuer CA and termination of the Root CA.

6 TECHNICAL SECURITY CONTROLS

6.1 KEY PAIR GENERATION AND INSTALLATION

6.1.1 Key Pair Generation

6.1.1.1 CA Key Pair Generation

For CA Key Pairs that are either

1. used as a CA Key Pair for a Root Certificate or
2. used as a CA Key Pair for a Subordinate CA Certificate, where the Subordinate CA is not the operator of the Root CA or an Affiliate of the Root CA,

The CA Shall:

1. prepare and follow a Key Generation Script,
2. have a Qualified Auditor witness the CA Key Pair Generation process or record a video of the entire CA Key Pair Generation process, and

3. have a Qualified Auditor issue a report opining that the CA followed its Key ceremony during its Key and Certificate generation process and the controls used to ensure the integrity and confidentiality of the Key Pair.

For other CA Key Pairs that are for the operator of the Root CA or an Affiliate of the Root CA, the CA should:

1. prepare and follow a Key Generation Script and
2. have a Qualified Auditor witness the CA Key Pair Generation process or record a video of the entire CA Key Pair Generation process.

In all cases, the CA shall:

1. generate the CA Key Pair in a Physically Secured Environment as described in the CA's Certificate Policy and/or Certification Practice Statement;
2. generate the CA Key Pair using personnel in Trusted Roles under the principles of multiple person control and split knowledge;
3. generate the CA Key Pair within Cryptographic Modules meeting the applicable technical and business requirements as disclosed in the CA's Certificate Policy and/or Certification Practice Statement;
4. log its CA Key Pair Generation activities; and
5. maintain effective controls to provide reasonable assurance that the Private Key was generated and protected in conformance with the procedures described in its Certificate Policy and/or Certification Practice Statement and (if applicable) its Key Generation Script.

Cryptographic Keying material used by IdenTrust to sign Certificates, CRLs, or status information is generated in a FIPS-140-2 level 3 or higher validated Cryptographic Module.

IdenTrust and CSA Key Generation ceremonies are performed in the Secure Room. The Key Generation ceremony is scripted, video-recorded, and witnessed by an internal auditor, attesting that keys were protected in a manner consistent with the requirements defined in Section 6.2.

The Root CA Key Pair Generation ceremony is witnessed by IdenTrust Qualified Auditor in order to observe the process and the controls over the integrity and confidentiality of the Root CA Key Pairs produced. The Qualified Auditor must then issue a report opining that the CA, during its Root CA Key Pair and Certificate generation process:

1. Documented its Root CA Key Generation and protection procedures in its Certificate Policy, and its Certification Practices Statement;
2. Included appropriate detail in its Root Key Generation Script;
3. Maintained effective controls to provide reasonable assurance that the Root CA Key Pair was generated and protected in conformity with the procedures described in its CP-CPS and with its Root Key Generation Script;
4. Performed during the Root CA Key Generation process, all the procedures required by its Root Key Generation Script.

The Key Generation ceremony is performed by personnel in Trusted Roles who use different security Keys at the appropriate time depending on whether Key Generation, Certificate Generation, or a Cryptographic Module backup/cloning operation is being performed. The scripts and video recordings are made available to independent third party auditors during the annual audit for examination.

6.1.1.2 RA Key Pair Generation

No stipulation.

6.1.1.3 Subscriber Key Pair Generation

IdenTrust shall reject a Certificate Request if one or more of the following conditions are met:

1. The Key Pair does not meet the requirements set forth in Section 6.1.5 and/or Section 6.1.6;
2. There is clear evidence that the specific method used to generate the Private Key was flawed;
3. IdenTrust is aware of a demonstrated or proven method that exposes the Applicant's Private Key to compromise;
4. IdenTrust have previously been notified that the Applicant's Private Key has suffered a Key Compromise, using the procedure for Revocation request as described in Section 4.9.3 and Section 4.9.12;
5. The Public Key corresponds to an industry-demonstrated weak Private Key. For requests submitted on or after November 15, 2024, at least the following precautions are implemented:
    1. In the case of Debian weak keys vulnerability (https://wiki.debian.org/SSLkeys), the CA shall reject all keys found at https://github.com/cabforum/Debian-weak-keys/.
    2. For each Key type (e.g., RSA, ECDSA) and size listed in the Repository. For all other keys meeting the requirements of Section 6.1.5 with the exception of RSA Key sizes greater than 8192 bits, IdenTrust shall reject Debian weak keys.
    3. In the case of ROCA vulnerability, the CA shall reject keys identified by the tools available at https://github.com/crocs-muni/roca or equivalent.
    4. In the case of Close Primes vulnerability (https://fermatattack.secvuln.info/), the CA shall reject weak keys which can be factored within 100 rounds using Fermat's factorization method.

Suggested tools for checking for weak keys can be found here: https://cabforum.org/resources/tools/

6.1.2 Private Key Delivery to Subscriber

IdenTrust does not generate private keys for Subscriber's Server certificates.

6.1.3 Public Key Delivery to Certificate Issuer

The Subscriber's Public Key is delivered to IdenTrust or the RA (which in turn is delivered to IdenTrust) in a secure and trustworthy manner. Should the initial information be sent to an RA, that information will be securely forwarded (through any form of digital communications) to IdenTrust. The delivery of the Public Key, in a PKCS#10 structure, binds the Private and Public Keys, through a Digital Signature, and is submitted to the CA during a server-authenticated SSL/TLS Encrypted Session.

6.1.4 CA Public Key Delivery to Relying Parties

IdenTrust and its RAs ensure that Subscribers and Relying Parties receive and maintain the trust anchor(s) in a trustworthy fashion. Methods implemented for this delivery may include:

1. The Public Key may be delivered to Subscribers during the Certificate retrieval process for their own Subscriber's Certificates during the server-authenticated SSL/TLS Encrypted Session as part of a message formatted in accordance with the PKCS#7.
2. The Public Key may also be delivered through the cryptographic container in the major browsers. IdenTrust maintains a trust anchor for the TrustID program that is embedded in the browser through their CA Root programs. This process requires fulfilling specific requirements by the browser manufacturers including providing them with the trust anchor in a secure manner. Browsers distribute the trust anchor and any updates along with the standard distribution of their software in a secure manner.
3. Relying Parties may also obtain the trust anchor(s) (e.g., Root CA) Certificates from IdenTrust's secure website. An email or other communication may be sent to Participants directing them to download the

trust anchor(s) Certificate at an https:// website secured with a valid server Certificate that chains to one of IdenTrust's Root CA Certificates in the browser. Alternatively, Subscribers and Relying Parties may be directed to an http:// website that is not secured in which case, IdenTrust will provide the hash or fingerprint via authenticated out-of-band sources (i.e., IdenTrust Customer Support)

In cases where the RA manages the insertion of the Certificate and Root CA into the Cryptographic Module, IdenTrust provides the trust anchor(s) Certificate securely to the RA using physical in-person delivery by an IdenTrust PKI Consultant during initial System setup. Then, the RA is obligated by contract, and by this CP-CPS to ensure the Subscriber receives the Root CA Certificate in a trustworthy fashion.

6.1.5 Key Sizes

For RSA Key Pairs the CA shall:

- Ensure that the modulus size, when encoded, is at least 2048 bits, and;
- Ensure that the modulus size, in bits, is evenly divisible by 8.

For ECDSA Key Pairs, the CA shall:

- Ensure that the Key represents a valid point on the NIST P-256, NIST P-384 or NIST P-521 elliptic curve.

No other algorithms or Key sizes are permitted.

For Keys corresponding to Root and Subordinate CAs:

- If the Key is RSA, then the modulus must be at least 4096 bits in length.
- If the Key is ECDSA, then the curve must be one of NIST P-256, P-384, or P-521.

For Keys corresponding to Subscribers:

- If the Key is RSA, then the modulus size, when encoded, is at least 2048 bits in and is evenly divisible by 8
- If the Key is ECDSA, then the curve must be one of NIST P-256, P-384, or P-521.

For Keys corresponding to Subscriber Code Signing and Timestamp Authority Certificates:

- If the Key is RSA, then the modulus must be at least 3072 bits in length.
- If the Key is ECDSA, then the curve must be one of NIST P-256, P-384, or P-521.
- If the Key is DSA, then one of the following Key parameter options must be used:
    - Key length (L) of 2048 bits and modulus length (N) of 224 bits
    - Key length (L) of 2048 bits and modulus length (N) of 256 bits

6.1.6 Public Key Parameters Generation and Quality Checking

For RSA Key Pairs: the CA shall confirm that the value of the public exponent is an odd number equal to 3 or more. Additionally, the public exponent should be in the range between $2^{16}+1$ and $2^{256}-1$. The modulus should also have the following characteristics: an odd number, not the power of a prime, and have no factors smaller than 752. (See NIST SP 800-89, Section 5.3.3.)

For ECDSA Key Pairs: IdenTrust should confirm the validity of all keys using either the ECC Full Public Key Validation Routine or the ECC Partial Public Key Validation Routine. (See NIST SP 800-56A: Revision 2, Section 5.6.2.3.2 and 5.6.2.3.3).

Cryptographic Modules and associated software platforms used by CAs, the CSA, and Subscribers and RAs have been validated as conforming to FIPS 186-2 and provide random number generation and onboard creation of 2048-bit Key lengths for RSA Public Key Generation.

When IdenTrust implements Elliptic Curve Public Key parameters, they will be selected from the set specified in Section 7.1.3 Algorithm Object Identifiers.

6.1.7 Key Usage Purposes (as per X509 v3 Key Usage Field)

IdenTrust does not use Private Keys corresponding to the Root CA Certificates to sign Certificates except in the following cases:

1. Self-signed Certificates to represent the Root CA itself;
2. Certificates for Subordinate CAs and Cross Certificates;
3. Certificates for infrastructure purposes (e.g., administrative role Certificates, internal CA operational device Certificates); and
4. Certificates for OCSP Response verification.

6.2 PRIVATE KEY PROTECTION AND CRYPTOGRAPHIC MODULE ENGINEERING CONTROLS

IdenTrust shall implement physical and logical safeguards to prevent unauthorized Certificate Issuance. Protection of the CA Private Key outside the validated system or device specified in Section 6.2.7 must consist of physical security, encryption, or a combination of both, implemented in a manner that prevents disclosure of the Private Key. IdenTrust shall encrypt its Private Key with an algorithm and key-length that, according to the state of the art, are capable of withstanding cryptanalytic attacks for the residual life of the encrypted Key or Key part.

6.2.1 Cryptographic Module Standards and Controls

IdenTrust uses FIPS 140-2 level 3 or higher validated hardware Cryptographic Modules for the CA, the OCSP (CSA), and backup Cryptographic Modules. These modules do not allow the output of the private asymmetric Key to plaintext.

The installation, removal, and destruction of all Cryptographic Modules holding CA (i.e., Root or Subordinate CA) and CSA Keys is documented in writing, approved by management, witnessed, and video recorded.

6.2.2 Private Key (N out of M) Multi-Person Control

IdenTrust and CSA signature Private Keys are stored in the Secure Room under multi-person control as described in Section 5.1.2. The PIN Entry Device Keys (PED Keys) are kept in a separate safe. At least one CA Administrator and one System Administrator are required, along with the additional presence of a Security Officer, to retrieve and activate the CA or CSA signature Private Keys.

For purposes of disaster recovery, backups of CA and CSA signature Private Keys are made under 2-person control and are stored in the Secure Room and in a secure off-site facility where 2-person controls are implemented as explained in Section 5.1.6, Section 5.1.8, and Section 5.2.2.

This separation-of-duties/Multi-Party Control prevents a single Individual from gaining access to a CA or CSA signature Private Keys.

The Individuals taking part in tasks that require 2-person control and separation of duties principles are Trusted Roles within IdenTrust. As such, their names are part of a list maintained within the Operations group and made available during audits (See Section 5.2.1).

6.2.3 Private Key Escrow

6.2.3.1 Escrow of CA Signature Private Key

IdenTrust does not escrow the CA Private Keys used to sign Certificates and CRLs

6.2.3.2 Escrow of Subscriber's Signature Private Keys

IdenTrust does not escrow Subscriber's signature Private Keys. RAs are prohibited under this CP-CPS from escrowing the signature Private Keys of Subscribers.

6.2.3.3 Escrow of Subscriber's Encryption Private Keys

Subscriber's encryption Private Keys may be escrowed to enable Key recovery. Encryption Private Key escrow is decided on an implementation specific basis.

6.2.4 Private Key Backup

6.2.4.1 Backup of CA Signature Private Keys

The backup of all other CA Keys is performed during a ceremony that is scripted, video recorded and witnessed under the same controls used for the original Key Generation. PED Keys are kept under 2-person control as explained in Section 5.2.2.

IdenTrust stores the Root CA and all other CA Private Keys and one of the copies in the Secure Room. The second backup of the Root CA and all other CA's signature Private Keys are kept in a secure off-site facility. Access to these Private Keys is documented as explained in Section 5.1.6.

6.2.4.2 Backup of Subscriber's Signature Private Key

A Subscriber may optionally back up his, her, or its own Private Key. If so, the Key must be copied and stored in encrypted form and protected at a level no lower than stipulated for the primary version of the Key.

6.2.5 Private Key Archival

IdenTrust does not archive its CA signature Private Keys.

6.2.6 Private Key Transfer Into or From a Cryptographic Module

CA and CSA Private Keys are generated on a FIPS 140-2 level 3 or higher validated Cryptographic Module that allows for a "cloning" process that creates a copy of the Private Keys. IdenTrust uses the cloning process to create one or more copies for purposes of business continuity. IdenTrust Private Keys are backed up in accordance with Section 6.2.4.

If IdenTrust becomes aware that a Subordinate CA's Private Key has been communicated to an unauthorized person or an Organization not affiliated with the Subordinated CA, then IdenTrust will proceed to revoke all Certificates that include the Public Key corresponding to the communicated Private Key.

6.2.7 Private Key Storage on Cryptographic Module

The IdenTrust CA shall protect its Private Key in a System or device that has been validated as meeting at least FIPS 140-2 level 3 or higher validated Cryptographic Module, or an appropriate Common Criteria Protection Profile or Security Target, EAL 4 (or higher), which includes requirements to protect the Private Key and other assets against known threats.

6.2.7.1 Private Key Storage for CA Keys

IdenTrust's CA and CSA Private Keys are stored in Systems or devices that have been validated as meeting at least FIPS 140-2 level 3 or higher validated Cryptographic Modules.

6.2.7.2 Private Key Storage for Timestamp Authorities

IdenTrust Time-stamping Authority generates and protects Private Keys associated with its Root CA Certificates and new Subordinate CA Certificates with a Validity Period of greater than 72 months containing the id-kp-*timeStamping* KeyPurposeId in the extKeyUsage extension (per section 7.1.2.2-extKeyUsage) in the CS BR, in a Cryptographic Module conforming to the requirements specified in Section 6.2.7 above, maintained in a high security zone and in an offline state or Air-Gapped from all other networks.

Timestamp Certificates issued on or after April 15, 2025, issued by a Timestamp Authority Subordinate CA with a Validity Period greater than 72 months, must be signed by a Private Key generated and protected in a Cryptographic Module conforming to the requirements specified in Section 6.2.7.1, maintained in a high security zone and in an offline state or Air-Gapped from all other networks.

6.2.7.3 Private Key Storage for Signing Services

The Signing Service ensures that a Subscriber's Private Key is generated, stored, and used in a secure environment that has controls to prevent theft or misuse. The Signing Service enforces Multi-Factor Authentication or server-to-server authentication to access and authorize Code Signing.

For Code Signing Certificates, Signing Services shall protect Subscriber Private Keys in a Cryptographic Module conforming to at least FIPS 140-2 level 3 or Common Criteria EAL 4+.

Techniques that must be used to satisfy this requirement include:

1. Use of a Cryptographic Module, verified by means of a FIPS or Common Criteria Certificate; or
2. A cloud-based Key Generation and protection solution with the following requirements:
    1. Key creation, storage, and usage of Private Key must remain within the security boundaries of the cloud solution's Hardware Crypto Module that conforms to the specified requirements;
    2. Subscription at the level that manages the Private Key must be configured to log all access, operations, and configuration changes on the resources securing the Private Key.

6.2.8 Method of Activating Private Key

CA and CSA Private Keys are activated by using Activation Data stored securely and separately from the Cryptographic Modules in which they are kept. Activation of the Private Key requires a PED Key to be connected to the module. The PED Keys and Cryptographic Modules are stored in separate safes. PED Keys and Cryptographic Modules are retrieved and used always under 2-person control. The Private Key is activated by the use of the PED Key during a Key Generation ceremony.

Subscribers must protect their Private Key from unauthorized use with a strong password, whose constraints are consistent with a FIPS 140-2 level 3 or higher module specification. Subscribers of Business Certificates are instructed to protect their Private Key from unauthorized use with a strong password. Subscribers are obligated by contract, and by this CP-CPS to authenticate to the module before the activation of the Private Key, as well as to protect the password or other data used to activate it from disclosure.

6.2.9 Method of Deactivating Private Key

IdenTrust and CSA Cryptographic Modules when active are not exposed to unauthorized access. The modules are maintained in the Secure Room which requires 2-person control. In addition, the modules are enclosed in locked steel cabinets. When not in use, a module is deactivated via logout procedures, removed, and stored in accordance with Section 5.2.2.

Subscribers are notified of their obligation to not leave their Cryptographic Modules unattended or open to unauthorized access while active. Subscribers are required to deactivate the modules either by a manual logout or by configuring a passive timeout that does it automatically.

6.2.10 Method of Destroying Private Key

Upon expiration or Revocation of a CA, CSA, or RA System Certificate, or other termination of use of the signature Private Key, all copies of the signature Private Key are securely destroyed by IdenTrust personnel in Trusted Roles. When no longer needed, all Private Keys are destroyed in accordance with the FIPS 140-validated zeroize destruction method that is part of the Cryptographic Module's design (physical destruction of the Cryptographic Module is not required).

Subscribers are notified of their obligation to destroy their signing Private Keys and are provided instructions on zeroizing, re-initializing, or destroying the Cryptographic Modules when they are no longer needed, or when the Certificates to which they correspond are expired or revoked.

To ensure future access to encrypted data, Subscriber encryption Private Keys are secured in long-term backups by IdenTrust.

6.2.11 Cryptographic Module Rating

Requirements for Cryptographic Modules are as stated above in Section 6.2.1.

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

For the purpose of calculations, a day is measured as 86,400 seconds. Any amount of time greater than this, including fractional seconds and/or leap seconds, shall represent an additional day. For this reason, Subscriber Certificates should not be issued for the maximum permissible time by default, in order to account for such adjustments.

IdenTrust Certificates and corresponding Keys Pairs have maximum Validity Periods as follows:

TrustID Certificated Operational and Key Usage Periods		
Key Type	**Private Key Usage Period(*)**	**Certificate Lifetime**
Root CA	No stipulation	Up to 25 years
Subordinate CAs Human and Others	No stipulation	Up to 15 years
CSA OCSP Responder	No stipulation	Up to 3 years
LRA (Signature/Encryption) End Entity Human (S/MIME) End Entity FATCA Organization	No stipulation	Up to 825 days
End Entity Code Signing	No stipulation	Up to 3 years

TrustID Certificated Operational and Key Usage Periods		
Key Type	**Private Key Usage Period(*)**	**Certificate Lifetime**
Time-Stamping CA	15 months	Up to 72 months
Time-Stamping End Entity	15 months	Up to 15 months
CIV Device	No stipulation	Up to 5 years
CIV Card Authentication	No stipulation	Up to 3 years
Client Authentication	No stipulation	Up to 3 years

* Subscriber Key Pair must be replaced in accordance with the provisions of Section 3.3.

IdenTrust may maintain existing backup sets containing the Private Key corresponding to a Timestamp Certificate. IdenTrust should not restore the Private Key corresponding to a Timestamp Certificate contained within the backup if the Timestamp Certificate was issued more than 15 months prior to restoration of the backup. If the CA does restore such a Private Key, the CA shall only restore the Private Key in a suitable HSM while it's maintained in a high security zone and in an offline state or Air-Gapped from all other networks and perform a new Key destruction ceremony prior to the HSM being brought to an online state

6.4 ACTIVATION DATA

6.4.1 Activation Data Generation and Installation

A pass-phrase, PIN, or other Activation Data is used to protect access to the Private Keys used by IdenTrust or Subscribers.

IdenTrust uses a manually-held Key share PED and PED Keys to activate its Private Keys for CAs and CSAs. The Activation Data meets the requirements of FIPS 140-2 level 3 or higher validated Cryptographic Module. The PED and PED Keys are held in the Secure Room under the 2-person controls to enforce Split-Knowledge Technique.

Subscribers are instructed to use strong passwords in accordance with the FIPS 140 guideline in accordance with the level of the Cryptographic Module.

6.4.2 Activation Data Protection

Activation Data for Cryptographic Modules used by CAs and CSAs are protected by keeping the PED Keys in separate safes inside of the Secure Room. Access to the Secure Room requires 2 Individuals in Trusted Roles. Access to the content in the safe requires a password and a Key, each one held by a different Individual to enforce Split-Knowledge Technique.

When Activation Data is in the form of a PIN or password, LRAs, Enterprise RAs, Subscribers and PKI Sponsors are notified of their obligation to protect Activation Data as follows:

- It should be memorized, not written down;
- If written down, it must be secured at the level of the data that the associated Cryptographic Module is used to protect, and will not be stored with the Cryptographic Module; and
- Activation Data must never be shared with or disclosed to another Individual.

Alternatively, Activation Data could be biometric in nature.

6.4.3 Other Aspects of Activation Data

No stipulation.

6.5 COMPUTER SECURITY CONTROLS

6.5.1 Specific Computer Security Technical Requirements

All IdenTrust CA Infrastructure Systems for all accounts capable of directly causing Certificate Issuance, including CA, CSA, and RA server side, incorporate proper user Identity Proofing methodology. This methodology includes the use of user ID/password, Private/Public Key, and/or biometrics authentication schemes, plus Multi-Factor Authentication where such is supported. The use and enforcement of password security are in accordance with the IdenTrust security Policy and supporting security guidelines.

The IdenTrust SSP describes the self-protection techniques for user authentication, any policies that provide for bypassing user authentication requirements, single-sign-on technologies (host-to-host authentication servers, user-to-host identifier, and group user identifiers), and any compensating controls.

IdenTrust provides technical access controls designed to provide the least privilege and protections against unauthorized access to IdenTrust's CA Infrastructure System resources. Technical controls are developed and implemented in accordance with best industry practices, federal law, regulations, and guidelines. IdenTrust describes its technical security controls in the SSP.

6.5.2 Computer Security Rating

No stipulation.

6.6 LIFE CYCLE TECHNICAL CONTROLS

6.6.1 System Development Controls

For commercial off-the-shelf software, IdenTrust selects vendors that design and develop applications using formal development methodologies and as a consequence has received security certifications supporting their assertions.

IdenTrust develops some PKI software components. Standard development methodologies are used. Strict quality assurance is maintained throughout the process. Documentation is maintained supporting the process. Development and testing environments are maintained on separate servers in a separate network from the main operational environment with appropriate segregation rights restricting developers and testers from having access to production equipment.

When open source software is used, it is selected focusing on specific functionality, it goes through unit and integration testing on a controlled environment. Then, when it is used in development, the entire developed module goes through the standard change control process.

If a CA uses Linting software developed by third parties, it should monitor for updated versions of that software and plan for updates no later than three (3) months from the release of the update.

When IdenTrust uses Linting software developed by third parties, it will monitor for updated versions of that software and plan for updates no later than three (3) months from the release of the update.

IdenTrust may perform Linting on the corpus of its unexpired, un-revoked Subscriber Certificates whenever it updates the Linting software.

6.6.2 Security Management Controls

IdenTrust has mechanisms in place to control and monitor the configuration of its CA, CSA, and internal RA Systems. IdenTrust installs its equipment and software in a controlled environment using a documented change control process. Software, when first loaded, is verified using file checksums provided by vendors at the file or file archive level. Upon installation time, and at least once every 24 hours, the integrity of the IdenTrust CA Infrastructure System must be validated.

Change control processes consist of a change control form that is processed, logged, and tracked for any changes to CA, CSA, and internal RA Systems, firewalls, routers, software, and other access controls. File modifications are controlled through the change control process. In this manner, IdenTrust can verify whether a change to the System has been properly evaluated for risk mitigation and authorized by management. Hashes for CA and CSA Systems files are recorded on installation and validated weekly thereafter as explained in the previous section. Host based intrusion detection is utilized to alert for changes to files. Notifications are monitored and are reviewed on a daily basis.

6.6.3 Life Cycle Security Controls

No stipulation.

6.7 NETWORK SECURITY CONTROLS

IdenTrust equipment used for PKI activities shall adhere to the NetSec BR.

IdenTrust implements a multi-tiered network utilizing the principles of defense in depth including network segmentation, multi-tiered security including security and high security zones, and redundancy. This infrastructure contains firewalls, proxy servers, and intrusion detection systems; and permits only encrypted access via VPN, SSH, or equivalent-security tools.

Issuing Systems, Certificate Management Systems, and Security Support Systems are located in a combination of Security and High Security zones.

Any accounts, ports, or protocols added to the firewall configurations are documented, authorized, tested, and implemented in accordance with the IdenTrust System Security Plan and other IdenTrust policies and procedures. Firewalls are configured with a minimum number of accounts. Only services and protocols required to support CA, CSA and RA functions are enabled. Firewalls and boundary control devices are configured to allow access only by the addresses, ports, protocols, and commands required for the trustworthy provision of PKI services by such Systems. IdenTrust blocks all ports and protocols by default and opens only the minimum necessary to enable CA, CSA, and RA functions. Any network software present on firewalls is required to their function. All CA, CSA, RA, and Repository computer Systems are located in a secure facility behind the previously mentioned multi-tiered infrastructure.

The IdenTrust CA Infrastructure System is connected to one network and is protected against known network attacks. The IdenTrust Root is kept in a high security zone and in an offline state or Air-Gapped from all other networks and turned on under controlled conditions only when necessary for signing Subordinate CA Certificates.

RAs and their LRAs are required by this CP-CPS, to implement Network Security Controls that align with the policies outlined in this document.

6.8 TIME-STAMPING

IdenTrust operates a Timestamping Authority compliant with RFC 3161.

IdenTrust's CA system clock time is derived from multiple trusted third party time sources in accordance with applicable requirements and is used to establish time-stamps for the following:

- Initial validity time of a Certificate;
- Revocation of a Certificate;
- Posting of CRLs and CRL updates;
- OCSP responses; and
- System audit journal entries.
- Time-Stamping Service responses

System time for servers providing CA and CSA services are updated using the Network Time Protocol (NTP) to synchronize system clocks at least once every 60 minutes. Trusted external time sources operated by government agencies are used to maintain an average accuracy of one second or better.

Clock adjustments are auditable events listed with other events in the log available for auditors.

7 CERTIFICATE, CRL, AND OCSP PROFILES

7.1 CERTIFICATE PROFILE

IdenTrust meets the technical requirements set forth in Section 6.1.5 Key Sizes, and Section 6.1.6 - Public Key Parameters Generation and Quality Checking.

IdenTrust Certificates are issued in accordance with the Certificate Profile guideline specified in Section 7 of the S/MIME BR for S/MIME Certificates and Section 7 of the CS BR for Code Signing Certificates.

7.1.1 Version Number(s)

IdenTrust only issues X.509 Certificates, version 3 Certificates.

7.1.2 Certificate Content and Extensions

All TrustID Certificate contents and extensions are based on RFC 5280 and RFC 6818when applicable.

7.1.2.1 Root CA Certificates

Root CA Certificate Profile	
Field	**Value**
version	v3(2).
serialNumber	Unique non-sequential number greater than zero (0) and less than 2^{159} containing at least 64 bits of output from a CSPRNG.
signature	See Section 7.1.3.2.
Issuer	Encoded value byte-for-byte identical to the encoded Subject distinguished name
validity	See Section 6.3.2.
Subject	CN = Root Certificate name unique across all root Certificates issued by IdenTrust O = IdenTrust C = US
subjectPublicKeyInfo	See Section 7.1.3.1
signatureAlgorithm	Encoded value must be byte-for-byte identical to the *tbsCertificate.signature*.

Extension	Description
authorityKeyIdentifier	Presence: Yes; Critical: No Contains only the *keyIdentifier* field identical to the *subjectKeyIdentifer* field.
basicConstraints	Presence: Yes; Critical: Yes cA = true
keyUsage	Presence: Yes; Critical: Yes *digitalSignature, keyCertSign* and *cRLSign*
subjectKeyIdentifier	Presence: Yes; Critical: No Set as defined within in Section 4.2.1.2 of RFC 5280.
extKeyUsage	Not present
certificatePolicies	Not present

7.1.2.2 Subordinate CA Certificates

Subordinate CA Certificate Profile	
Field	**Value**
version	v3(2).
serialNumber	Unique non-sequential number greater than zero (0) and less than 2^{159} containing at least 64 bits of output from a CSPRNG
signature	See Section 7.1.3.2.
Issuer	Must be byte-for-byte identical to the s*ubject* field of the Issuing CA
validity	See Section 6.3.2.
Subject	CN = Subordinate CA's unique identifier name O = Subordinate CA's Organization legal name or DBA OU = {May} Subordinate CA's custom CA name C = Two-letter ISO 3166-1 country code of Subordinate CA's place of business
subjectPublicKeyInfo	See Section 7.1.3.1.
signatureAlgorithm	Encoded value must be byte-for-byte identical to the tbsCertificate.signature
Extension	**Description**
authorityKeyIdentifier	Presence: Yes; Critical: No Contains only the *keyIdentifier* field identical to the subjectKeyIdentifer field of the Issuing CA
basicConstraints	Presence: Yes; Critical: Yes cA = True May contain the *pathlenConstraint* field
certificatePolicies	Presence: Yes; Critical: No Certificate Policy: Policy Identifier= anyPolicy {2.5.29.32.0}; or a single Policy OID pair from Section 7.1.6 (CA/B Forum + IdenTrust)

	Policy Qualifier Info[3]: Policy Qualifier Id=id-qt-cps Qualifier: HTTPS URL for the Issuing CA's Certificate Policy Policy Qualifier Info: Policy Qualifier Id=User Notice Qualifier: Notice Text=Subordinate CA text
crlDistributionPoints	Presence: Yes; Critical: No Contains the HTTP URL of the CA's CRL service
keyUsage	Presence: Yes; Critical: Yes *DigitalSignature; keyCertSign*; *cRLSign*
subjectKeyIdentifier	Presence: Yes; Critical: No Set as defined within in Section 4.2.1.2 of RFC 5280.
extKeyUsage	Presence: Yes; Critical: No **For S/MIME** *id-kp-emailProtection, id-kp-clientAuth*; it may contain other values; except *id-kp-serverAuth; id-kp-codeSigning*; id-kp-timeStamping or anyExtendedKeyUsage. **For Code Signing Subordinate CA:** *id-kp-codeSigning* **For Timestamping Subordinate CA:** *id-kp-timeStamping* **For Client Authentication Subordinate CA:** *id-kp-clientAuth*
authorityInformationAccess	Presence: Yes; Critical: No {May} *id-ad-ocsp* (OID 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.48.1): A HTTP URL of the Issuing CA's OCSP responder. *id-ad-caIssuers* (OID 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.48.2): A HTTP URL of the Issuing CA's certificate.
nameConstraints	Presence: May; Critical: Yes

7.1.2.3 End Entity Certificates

7.1.2.3.1 End Entity Certificates S/MIME

End Entity S/MIME Certificate Profile	
Field	**Value**
version	v3(2).
serialNumber	Unique non-sequential number greater than zero (0) and less than 2^{159} containing at least 64 bits of output from a CSPRNG
signature	See Section 7.1.3.2.
Issuer	Encoded value byte-for-byte identical to the encoded Subject of the Issuing CA
validity	See Section 6.3.2.

[3] The *Policy Qualifier Info-User Notice* is not present on Certificates issued on or after September 15, 2023

Subject	See S/MIME Subject Attributes
subjectPublicKeyInfo	See Section 7.1.3.1.
signatureAlgorithm	Encoded value must be byte-for-byte identical to the tbsCertificate.signature.
Extension	**Description**
authorityInformationAccess	Presence: Yes; Critical: No {May} *id-ad-ocsp* (OID 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.48.1): A HTTP URL of the Issuing CA's OCSP responder *id-ad-caIssuers* (OID 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.48.2): A HTTP URL of the Issuing CA's certificate
authorityKeyIdentifier	Presence: Yes; Critical: No Contains only the *keyIdentifier* field identical to the *subjectKeyIdentifer* field of the Issuing CA.
certificatePolicies	Presence: Yes; Critical: No Certificate Policy: Policy Identifier = One S/MIME single Policy OID pair from Section 7.1.6 (CA/B Forum + IdenTrust) Policy Qualifier Info: Policy Qualifier Id=*id-qt-cps* Qualifier: HTTPS URL for the Issuing CA's Certificate Policy Policy Qualifier Info[4]: Policy Qualifier Id=User Notice Qualifier: Notice Text=Subordinate CA text
extKeyUsage	Presence: Yes; Critical: No **Strict:** *id-kp-emailProtection* **Multipurpose:** *id-kp-emailProtection* and other values may be present, except these: *id-kp-serverAuth*, *id-kp-codeSigning, id-kp-timeStamping*, or *anyExtendedKeyUsage*
subjectAltName	Presence: Yes; Critical: No Contains at least one GeneralName entry of the following types: - rfc822Name and/or - otherName of type id-on-SmtpUTF8Mailbox - otherName: *userPrincipalName*
keyUsage	Presence: Yes; Critical: Yes **Strict:** For signing only, bit positions are set for *digitalSignature* and may be set for nonrepudiation. For Key management only, bit positions are set for *keyAgreement* and may be set for *encipherOnly* or *decipherOnly*. For dual use, bit positions are set for *digitalSignature* and *keyAgreement* and may be set for nonrepudiation and for *encipherOnly* or *decipherOnly* (only if keyAgreement is set). **Multipurpose:** For signing only, bit positions are set for *digitalSignature* and may be set for nonrepudiation. For Key management only, bit positions are set for *keyAgreement* and may be set for *encipherOnly* or *decipherOnly*. For dual use, bit positions are set for *digitalSignature* and *keyAgreement* and may be set for nonrepudiation and for *encipherOnly* or *decipherOnly* (only if *keyAgreement* is set).
basicConstraints	Presence: Yes; Critical: Yes

[4] *Policy Qualifier Info-User Notice* is not present on Certificates issued on or after September 15, 2023

	The cA field is set to false
crlDistributionPoints	Presence: Yes; Critical: No It contains the HTTP URL of the CA's CRL service
subjectKeyIdentifier	Presence: Yes; Critical: No Set as defined within in Section 4.2.1.2 of RFC 5280.

7.1.2.3.1.1 S/MIME Subject Attributes

Attribute	Multipurpose				Strict			
	Mailbox Validated	Organization Validated	Sponsor Validated	Individual Validated	Mailbox Validated	Organization Validated	Sponsor Validated	Individual Validated
commonName	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May
organizationName	Shall not	Shall	Shall	Shall not	Shall not	Shall	Shall	Shall not
organizationalUnitName	Shall not	May	May	Shall not	Shall not	May	May	Shall not
organizationIdentifier	Shall not	Shall	Shall	Shall not	Shall not	Shall	Shall	Shall not
givenName	Shall not	Shall not	May	May	Shall not	Shall not	May	May
surname	Shall not	Shall not	May	May	Shall not	Shall not	May	May
pseudonym	Shall not	Shall not	May	May	Shall not	Shall not	May	May
serialNumber	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May
emailAddress	May	May	May	May	May	May	May	May
Title	Shall not	Shall not	May	May	Shall not	Shall not	May	May
streetAddress	Shall not	May	May	May	Shall not	Shall not	Shall not	Shall not
localityName	Shall not	May	May	May	Shall not	May	May	May
stateOrProvinceName	Shall not	May	May	May	Shall not	May	May	May
postalCode	Shall not	May	May	May	Shall not	Shall not	Shall not	Shall not
countryName	Shall not	May	May	May	Shall not	May	May	May
Other	Shall not	Shall not	Shall not	Shall not	Shall not	Shall not	Shall not	Shall not

7.1.2.3.2 End Entity Certificates Code Signing

End Entity Code Signing Certificate Profile	
Field	**Value**

version	v3(2)
serialNumber	Unique non-sequential number greater than zero (0) and less than 2^{159} containing at least 64 bits of output from a CSPRNG.
signature	See Section 7.1.3.2.
Issuer	Encoded value byte-for-byte identical to the encoded Subject of the Issuing CA
validity	See Section 6.3.2.
Subject **Code Signing Non EV**	CN = Organization legal name OU = {May} Organizational unit O = Full legal name or DBA with full legal name in parenthesis SERIALNUMBER = Unique registration number[5] L = City/locality name present if S is absent S = State or province name present if L is absent C = Two-letter ISO 3166-1 country code of Organization's place of business
Subject **Code Signing EV**	CN = Organization legal name OU = {May} Organizational unit O = Full legal name or DBA with full legal name in parenthesis 2.5.4.15 = *businessCategory*[6] 1.3.6.1.4.1.311.60.2.1.2 = *jurisdictionStateOrProvinceName* 1.3.6.1.4.1.311.60.2.1.3 = *jurisdictionCountryName* SERIALNUMBER = Unique registration number[8] L = City/locality name S = State or province name C = Two-letter ISO 3166-1 country code of Organization's place of business
subjectPublicKeyInfo	See Section 7.1.3.1.
signatureAlgorithm	Encoded value must be byte-for-byte identical to the tbsCertificate.signature.
Extension	**Description**
authorityInformationAccess	Presence: Yes; Critical: No {May} - *id-ad-ocsp* (OID 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.48.1): A HTTP URL of the Issuing CA's OCSP responder. *id-ad-caIssuers* (OID 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.48.2): A HTTP URL of the Issuing CA's certificate
authorityKeyIdentifier	Presence: Yes; Critical: No Contains only the *keyIdentifier* field identical to the *subjectKeyIdentifer* field of the Issuing CA.
certificatePolicies	Presence: Yes; Critical: No

[5] *SERIALNUMBER*: For **Private Organizations**, this field must include the registration number assigned by the relevant Incorporating or Registration Agency. If no number is provided, the incorporation or registration date must be entered in a standard date format; for **Government Entities** without a registration number or verifiable creation date, the CA must enter language indicating the entity is a government body; for **Business Entities**, the government-issued registration number must be entered. If the jurisdiction does not issue such numbers, the registration date must be used instead

[6] *businessCategory* accepted values: Private Organization; Government Entity; Non-Commercial Entity

	Certificate Policy: Policy Identifier = One Code Signing (EV or Non-EV) single Policy OID pair from Section 7.1.6 (CA/B Forum + IdenTrust) Policy Qualifier Info: Policy Qualifier Id=id-qt-cps Qualifier: HTTPS URL for the Issuing CA's Certificate Policy Policy Qualifier Info: [7] Policy Qualifier Id=User Notice Qualifier: Notice Text=Subordinate CA text
extKeyUsage	Presence: Yes; Critical: No *id-kp-codeSigning*
subjectAltName	Not present
keyUsage	Presence: Yes; Critical: Yes *digitalSignature*
basicConstraints	Presence: May; Critical: Yes The cA field is set to false
crlDistributionPoints	Presence: Yes; Critical: No It contains the HTTP URL of the CA's CRL service
subjectKeyIdentifier	Presence: Yes; Critical: No Set as defined within in Section 4.2.1.2 of RFC 5280.

7.1.2.3.3 End Entity Certificates Timestamping

End Entity Timestamping Certificate Profile	
Field	**Value**
version	v3(2).
serialNumber	Unique non-sequential number greater than zero (0) and less than 2^{159} containing at least 64 bits of output from a CSPRNG.
signature	See Section 7.1.3.2.
Issuer	Encoded value byte-for-byte identical to the encoded Subject of the Issuing CA
validity	See Section 6.3.2.
Subject	CN = Timestamp authority name O = Full legal name or DBA with full legal name in parenthesis C = Two-letter ISO 3166-1 country code of Organization's place of business
subjectPublicKeyInfo	See Section 7.1.3.1.
signatureAlgorithm	Encoded value must be byte-for-byte identical to the tbsCertificate.signature.
Extension	**Description**
authorityInformationAccess	Presence: Yes; Critical: No {May} *id-ad-ocsp* (OID 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.48.1): A HTTP URL of the Issuing CA's OCSP responder

[7] The *Policy Qualifier Info-User Notice* is not present on Certificates issued on or after September 15, 2023

	id-ad-caIssuers (OID 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.48.2): A HTTP URL of the Issuing CA's certificate
authorityKeyIdentifier	Presence: Yes; Critical: No Contains only the *keyIdentifier* field identical to the *subjectKeyIdentifer* field of the Issuing CA.
certificatePolicies	Presence: Yes; Critical: No Certificate Policy: Policy Identifier = One IdenTrust single Timestamping Policy OID from Section 7.1.6 Policy Qualifier Info: Policy Qualifier Id=id-qt-cps Qualifier: HTTPS URL for the Issuing CA's Certificate Policy Policy Qualifier Info: [8] Policy Qualifier Id=User Notice Qualifier: Notice Text=Subordinate CA text
extKeyUsage	Presence: Yes; Critical: No *id-kp-timeStamping*
subjectAltName	Not present
keyUsage	Presence: Yes; Critical: Yes *digitalSignature*
basicConstraints	Presence: May; Critical: Yes The cA field is set to false
crlDistributionPoints	Presence: Yes; Critical: No It contains the HTTP URL of the CA's CRL service
subjectKeyIdentifier	Presence: Yes; Critical: No Set as defined within in Section 4.2.1.2 of RFC 5280.

7.1.2.3.4 End Entity Certificates Card Authentication

End Entity Card Authentication Certificate Profile	
Field	**Value**
version	v3(2).
serialNumber	Unique non-sequential number greater than zero (0) and less than 2^{159} containing at least 64 bits of output from a CSPRNG.
signature	See Section 7.1.3.2.
Issuer	Encoded value byte-for-byte identical to the encoded Subject of the Issuing CA
validity	See Section 6.3.2.

[8] The *Policy Qualifier Info-User Notice* is not present on Certificates issued on or after September 15, 2023

Subject	serialNumber = SERIALNUMBER = Unique device registration number CN = {fn mi ln} O = Full legal name or DBA with full legal name in parenthesis OU = {May} Custom value E = *emailAddress* C = Two-letter ISO 3166-1 country code of Organization's place of business
subjectPublicKeyInfo	See Section 7.1.3.1.
signatureAlgorithm	Encoded value must be byte-for-byte identical to the tbsCertificate.signature.
Extension	**Description**
authorityInformationAccess	Presence: Yes; Critical: No {May} *id-ad-ocsp* (OID 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.48.1): A HTTP URL of the Issuing CA's OCSP responder *id-ad-caIssuers* (OID 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.48.2): A HTTP URL of the Issuing CA's certificate
authorityKeyIdentifier	Presence: Yes; Critical: No Contains only the *keyIdentifier* field identical to the *subjectKeyIdentifer* field of the Issuing CA
certificatePolicies	Presence: Yes; Critical: No Certificate Policy: Policy Identifier = One IdenTrust single Card Authentication Policy OID from Section 7.1.6 Policy Qualifier Info: Policy Qualifier Id=id-qt-cps Qualifier: HTTPS URL for the Issuing CA's Certificate Policy Policy Qualifier Info: [9] Policy Qualifier Id=User Notice Qualifier: Notice Text=Subordinate CA text
extKeyUsage	Presence: Yes; Critical: No *SmartCard* logon (1.3.6.1.4.1.311.20.2.2); *id-kp-clientAuth*
subjectAltName	Presence: Yes; Critical: No Contains at least one GeneralName entry of the following types: - rfc822Name and/or - otherName of type id-on-SmtpUTF8Mailbox. - otherName: *userPrincipalName*
keyUsage	Presence: Yes; Critical: Yes *digitalSignature*
basicConstraints	Presence: May; Critical: Yes The cA field is set to false
crlDistributionPoints	Presence: Yes; Critical: No Present and not marked critical It contains the HTTP URL of the CA's CRL service

[9] The *Policy Qualifier Info-User Notice* is not present on Certificates issued on or after September 15, 2023

subjectKeyIdentifier	Presence: Yes; Critical: No Set as defined within in Section 4.2.1.2 of RFC 5280.

7.1.2.3.5 End Entity Certificates Client Authentication

End Entity Client Authentication Certificate Profile	
Field	**Value**
version	v3(2)
serialNumber	Unique non-sequential number greater than zero (0) and less than 2^{159} containing at least 64 bits of output from a CSPRNG
signature	See Section 7.1.3.2.
Issuer	Encoded value byte-for-byte identical to the encoded Subject of the Issuing CA
validity	See Section 6.3.2.
Subject	CN = Client Authentication device name O = Full legal name or DBA with full legal name in parenthesis E = emailAddress C = Two-letter ISO 3166-1 country code of Organization's place of business
subjectPublicKeyInfo	See Section 7.1.3.1.
signatureAlgorithm	Encoded value must be byte-for-byte identical to the tbsCertificate.signature.
Extension	**Description**
authorityInformationAccess	Presence: Yes; Critical: No {May} *id-ad-ocsp* (OID 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.48.1): A HTTP URL of the Issuing CA's OCSP responder. *id-ad-caIssuers* (OID 1.3.6.1.5.5.7.48.2): A HTTP URL of the Issuing CA's certificate.
authorityKeyIdentifier	Presence: Yes; Critical: No Contains only the *keyIdentifier* field identical to the *subjectKeyIdentifer* field of the Issuing CA.
certificatePolicies	Presence: Yes; Critical: No Certificate Policy: Policy Identifier = One IdenTrust single Client Authentication Policy OID from Section 7.1.6 Policy Qualifier Info: Policy Qualifier Id=id-qt-cps Qualifier: HTTPS URL for the Issuing CA's Certificate Policy Policy Qualifier Info: [10] Policy Qualifier Id=User Notice Qualifier: Notice Text=Subordinate CA text
extKeyUsage	Presence: Yes; Critical: No *id-kp-clientAuth*
subjectAltName	Presence: Yes; Critical: No

[10] The *Policy Qualifier Info-User Notice* is not present on Certificates issued on or after September 15, 2023

	rfc822Name = emailAddress (from the Subject)
keyUsage	Presence: Yes; Critical: Yes *digitalSignature*
basicConstraints	Presence: May; Critical: Yes The cA field is set to false
crlDistributionPoints	Presence: Yes; Critical: No It contains the HTTP URL of the CA's CRL service
subjectKeyIdentifier	Presence: Yes; Critical: No et as defined within in Section 4.2.1.2 of RFC 5280.

7.1.2.4 OCSP Responder Certificates

OCSP Responder Certificate Profile	
Field	**Description**
version	v3(2)
serialNumber	Unique non-sequential number greater than zero (0) and less than 2^{159} containing at least 64 bits of output from a CSPRNG.
signature	See Section 7.1.3.2
Issuer	Must be byte-for-byte identical to the *subject* field of the Issuing CA.
Validity	*notBefore:* Minimum, one day prior to the time of signing Maximum, the time of signing *notAfter:* Minimum, the time of signing Maximum, unspecified
Subject	CN = Present; the content is an identifier for the certificate such that the certificate's name is unique across all certificates issued by IdenTrust. O = CA Full legal name or DBA with full legal name in parenthesis of the entity controlling the CN. C = Two-letter ISO 3166-1 country code of Organization's place of business
subjectPublicKeyInfo	See Section 7.1.3.1.
signatureAlgorithm	Encoded value must be byte-for-byte identical to the *tbsCertificate.signature*.
Extension	**Description**
authorityKeyIdentifier	Presence: Yes; Critical: No Contains only the *keyIdentifier* field identical to the *subjectKeyIdentifer* field of the Issuing CA.
id-pkix-ocsp-nocheck	Presence: Yes; Critical: No Must have an extnValue OCTET STRING which is exactly the hex-encoded bytes 0500
extKeyUsage	Presence: Yes; Critical: No *id-kp-OCSPSigning*
keyUsage	Presence: Yes; Critical: Yes

	digitalSignature
basicConstraints	Presence: May; Critical: Yes cA =False; *pathLenConstrain*t must not be present.
subjectKeyIdentifier	Presence: Yes; Critical: No Set as defined within in Section 4.2.1.2 of RFC 5280.

7.1.3 Algorithm Object Identifiers

7.1.3.1 SubjectPublicKeyInfo

The *AlgorithmIdentifier* field within the S*ubjectPublicKeyInfo* of IdenTrust Certificates matches exactly, byte for byte, one of the hexadecimal encodings defined in Section 7.1.3.1 of the S/MIME BR.

7.1.3.2 Signature Algorithm Identifier

In the context of a signature, the *AlgorithmIdentifier* fields of all objects signed by IdenTrust CAs match exactly, byte for byte, with one of the hexadecimal encodings defined in Section 7.1.3.2 of the S/MIME BR.

7.1.4 Name Forms

Attribute values shall be encoded according to RFC 5280.

Each Certificate includes a unique serial number. Optional Subject fields in a Certificate either contain verified information or are left empty. Certificates cannot contain metadata such as '.', '-' and ' ' characters or and/or any other indication that the value/field is absent, incomplete, or not applicable.

By issuing TrustID Certificates, the IdenTrust CA represents that it followed the procedure set forth in this CP-CPS to verify that, as of the Certificate's Issuance date, all of the Subject Information was accurate.

7.1.5 Name Constraints

The Issuing CA shall specify the format and content requirements for the names used in Certificates, including rules for Subject and issuer names, as well as any constraints or conventions for representing those names.

IdenTrust may constrain the scope within which a Subordinate CA Certificate can Issue Certificates by using the Name Constraint extension.

Technically Constrained Subordinate CAs include the Extended Key Usage (EKU) extension that explicitly lists all the extended Key usages for which they are authorized to Issue Certificates. The anyExtendedKeyUsage KeyPurposeId is intentionally excluded from this extension.

7.1.6 Certificate Policy Object Identifier

IdenTrust, as the Issuing CA, includes at least one Policy OID in every Certificate it issues. Certificates issued under this CP-CPS shall contain one of the following sets of Policy OIDs:

TrustID Certificate Names, Types, and Policy OIDs			
Name	**Type**	**CA/Browser Forum OID**	**IdenTrust Policy OID**
Mailbox-Validated Secure Email Software	S/MIME Signing/Encryption	2.23.140.1.5.1.2 (MP*) 2.23.140.1.5.1.3 (Strict)	2.16.840.1.113839.0.6.11.1
Mailbox-Validated Secure Email Hardware	S/MIME Signing/Encryption	2.23.140.1.5.1.2(MP*) 2.23.140.1.5.1.3 (Strict)	2.16.840.1.113839.0.6.11.2

TrustID Certificate Names, Types, and Policy OIDs			
Name	**Type**	**CA/Browser Forum OID**	**IdenTrust Policy OID**
Organization-Validated FATCA Organization	S/MIME Signing/Encryption	2.23.140.1.5.2.2 (MP*) 2.23.140.1.5.2.3 (Strict)	2.16.840.1.113839.0.6.8
Sponsor-Validated Business Card-Auth	S/MIME Signing/Encryption/Identity	2.23.140.1.5.3.2 (MP*) 2.23.140.1.5.3.3 (Strict)	2.16.840.1.113839.0.6.10.2
Sponsor-Validated Business Card-Auth	S/MIME Card Authentication	2.23.140.1.5.3.2 (MP*) 2.23.140.1.5.3.3 (Strict)	2.16.840.1.113839.0.6.10.100
Sponsor-Validated Business Software	S/MIME Signing/Encryption/Identity	2.23.140.1.5.3.2 (MP*) 2.23.140.1.5.3.3 (Strict)	2.16.840.1.113839.0.6.2.1
Sponsor-Validated Business Hardware	S/MIME (AATL enabled) Signing /Encryption/Identity	2.23.140.1.5.3.2 (MP*) 2.23.140.1.5.3.3 (Strict)	2.16.840.1.113839.0.6.12.2
Individual-Validated Personal Basic Software	S/MIME Signing/Encryption/Identity	2.23.140.1.5.4.2 (MP*) 2.23.140.1.5.4.3 (Strict)	2.16.840.1.113839.0.6.1.1
Individual-Validated Personal Medium SW	S/MIME Signing/Encryption/Identity	2.23.140.1.5.4.2 (MP*) 2.23.140.1.5.4.3 (Strict)	2.16.840.1.113839.0.6.1.2
Individual-Validated Personal Medium HW	S/MIME (AATL enabled) Signing/Encryption/Identity	2.23.140.1.5.4.2 (MP*) 2.23.140.1.5.4.3 (Strict)	2.16.840.1.113839.0.6.12.1
Non-EV Code Signing	Code Signing	2.23.140.1.4.1	2.16.840.1.113839.0.6.14.2
EV Code Signing	Code Signing	2.23.140.1.3	2.16.840.1.113839.0.6.14.1
Time-Stamping	Timestamping	2.23.140.1.4.2	2.16.840.1.113839.0.6.13.1 2.16.840.1.113839.0.6.13.3
CIV** Card Authentication Device	Signing/Encryption	N/A	2.16.840.1.101.3.2.1.3.19 2.16.840.1.113839.0.6.20.1
CIV** Card Authentication Human	Signing	N/A	2.16.840.1.101.3.2.1.3.19 2.16.840.1.113839.0.6.12.25
CIV** Card Auth Basic	Signing/Encryption	N/A	2.16.840.1.101.3.2.1.3.19 2.16.840.1.113839.0.6.30.1
Administrative CA	Signing/Encryption/Identity	N/A	2.16.840.1.113839.0.7 (arc)
Client Authentication Device only	Signing/Encryption/Identity	N/A	2.16.840.1.113839.0.6.20.4
Administrators	Signing/Encryption/Identity	N/A	2.16.840.1.113839.0.7.1
Registration Authorities	Signing/Encryption/Identity	N/A	2.16.840.1.113839.0.7.2.2
Authorized Relying Parties	Signing/Encryption/Identity	N/A	2.16.840.1.113839.0.7.3.1

*Multipurpose

** These Certificates are issued to enterprise customers implementing the CIV framework, without having to cross-sign with the U.S. Federal Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) Bridge. The CIV framework leverages the same technology and data model as PIV-I credentials, which are based on the FIPS 201 standard and PIV-I specifications.

7.1.7 Usage of Policy Constraints Extension

No stipulation.

7.1.8 Policy Qualifiers Syntax and Semantics

Certificates that are not subject to the S/MIME BR or the CS BR may include a Policy qualifier in the Certificate policies extensions. This qualifier may reference this CP-CPS and make it binding on all Participants, including potential Relying Parties through a User Notice.

7.1.9 Processing Semantics for the Critical Certificate Policies Extension

The Certificate policies extension specifies that the Certificate's usage is limited to one or more of the designated Certificate policies. The Certificate must be used strictly in accordance with the requirements of at least one of the listed policies.

7.2 CRL PROFILE

CRLs issued by IdenTrust comply with RFC 5280.

Minimally, IdenTrust issues either a “full and complete” CRL or a set of “partitioned” CRLs which cover the complete set of Certificates issued by the Issuing CA within 7 days of such CA issuing its first Certificate. When issuing only partitioned CRLs, the combined scope of those CRLs must be equivalent to that of a full and complete CRL.

For Code Signing and Time-Stamping Certificates, the serial number of a revoked Certificate must remain on the CRL for at least 10 years after the expiration of the Certificate. Application Software Suppliers may require IdenTrust to support a longer life-time in its contract. If a Code Signing Certificate contains the Lifetime Signing OID, the Code Signature becomes invalid when the Code Signing Certificate expires, even if the Code Signature is timestamped. Because the Lifetime Signing OID is intended to be used with test purposes only, IdenTrust may cease maintaining Revocation information for a Code Signing Certificate with the Lifetime Signing OID after the Code Signing Certificate expires.

If a Code Signing Certificate previously has been revoked, and IdenTrust later becomes aware of a more appropriate Revocation date, then IdenTrust may use that Revocation date in subsequent CRL entries for that Code Signing Certificate.

7.2.1 Version Number(s)

IdenTrust issues version two (2) CRLs conforming RFC 5280.

7.2.2 CRL and CRL Entry Extensions

Field or Extension	Value
Issuer	DN of issuer of CRL
thisUpdate	The date and time when the Certificate revocation list validity begins
nextUpdate	For Subordinate CAs: Up to ThisUpdate + 1 year For Subscribers: Up to ThisUpdate + 10 days
revokedCertificates	List of revoked Certificates, including the serial number, revocation date and revocation reason code.
CRLNumber	The serial number of this CRL in an incrementally increasing sequence of CRLs
authorityKeyIdentifier	Is present and not marked critical The keyIdentifier field is present and the value is identical to the subjectKeyIdentifier field of the Issuing CA

Field or Extension	Value
CRLNumber	Present and not marked critical, containing an integer greater than or equal to zero (0) and less than 2^{159}, and convey a strictly increasing sequence.
issuingDistributionPoint	Used only on partitioned CRLs, marked critical
Revoked Certificates Component	
serialNumber	Byte-for-byte identical to the serialNumber contained in the revoked Certificate.
revocationDate	The date and time revocation occurred. IdenTrust may update the revocation date in a CRL entry when it is determined that the Private Key of the Certificate was compromised prior to the revocation date that is indicated in the CRL entry for that Certificate.
crlEntryExtensions	Must include an RFC 5280 'reasonCode' field not marked critical, as follows: **0. unspecified**: Represented by the omission of a reasonCode. The *CRLReason* indicated shall not be unspecified (0). If the reason for revocation is unspecified. **1. *keyCompromise***: Indicates that it is known or suspected that the Subscriber's Private Key has been compromised. **3. *affiliationChanged***: Indicates that the Subject's name or other Subject identity Information in the Certificate has changed, but there is no cause to suspect that the Certificate's Private Key has been compromised. **4. *superseded***: Indicates that the Certificate is being replaced because: the Subscriber has requested a new Certificate, IdenTrust has reasonable evidence that the validation of domain authorization or control for any fully-qualified domain name or IP address in the Certificate should not be relied upon, or the CA has revoked the Certificate for compliance reasons such as the Certificate does not comply with the S/MIME BR for S/MIME Certificates, the CS BR for Code Signing Certificates, or this CP-CPS. **5. *cessationOfOperation***: Indicates that the website with the Certificate is shut down prior to the expiration of the Certificate, or if the Subscriber no longer owns or controls the Domain Name in the Certificate prior to the expiration of the Certificate. **6. *certificateHold***: The Repository may include CRL entries that have a CRLreason of *certificateHold* (6) for Certificates that include the Certificate Policy identifiers for Multipurpose Generations. The Repository shall not include CRL entries that have a *CRLreason* of *certificateHold* (6) for Certificates that include the Certificate Policy identifiers for the Strict Generation. **9. *privilegeWithdrawn:*** Indicates that there has been a subscriber-side infraction that has not resulted in keyCompromise, such as the Certificate Subscriber provided misleading information in their Certificate Request or has not upheld their material obligations under the Subscriber Agreement or Terms of Use.

7.3 OCSP PROFILE

If an OCSP response is for a Root CA or Subordinate CA Certificate, including Cross Certificates, and that Certificate has been revoked, then the *RevocationReason* field within the *RevokedInfo* of the CertStatus shall be present.

If a Code Signing Certificate previously has been revoked, and the CA later becomes aware of a more appropriate Revocation date, then the CA may use that Revocation date in subsequent OCSP responses for that Code Signing Certificate.

The CRLReason indicated must contain a value permitted for CRLs, as specified in Section 7.2.2.

7.3.1 Version Number(s)

No stipulation.

7.3.2 OCSP Extensions

IdenTrust OCSP services are operated in compliance with the standards defined in RFC 6960 and/or RFC 5019.

The *singleExtensions* field of an OCSP response does not include the reasonCode CRL entry extension (OID 2.5.29.21).

8 COMPLIANCE AUDIT AND OTHER ASSESSMENTS

IdenTrust has a regularly scheduled compliance audit mechanism in place to ensure that the requirements of this CP-CPS and the CA/Browser Forum Baseline Requirements are implemented and enforced. IdenTrust's SSP describes how the security features and controls of its Systems are to be tested and reviewed when significant modifications are made. IdenTrust is also subject to examination and the regulatory authority of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) under 12 U.SI § 867(c). IdenTrust's commercial practices are audited as required by the OCC and states where IdenTrust is licensed as a CA. Full or partial audit results may be released to the extent permitted by law, regulation, and contract or IdenTrust management.

8.1 FREQUENCY OR CIRCUMSTANCES OF ASSESSMENT

The IdenTrust Issuing CA shall at all times:

1. Issue Certificates and operate its PKI in accordance with all law applicable to its business and the Certificates it issues in every jurisdiction in which it operates;
2. Comply with the CA/B Forum Baseline Requirements;
3. Comply with the audit requirements set forth in this section; and

Be licensed as a CA in each jurisdiction where it operates, if licensing is required by the law of such jurisdiction for the issuance of Certificates.

IdenTrust has passed previous audits that have demonstrated compliance with this CP-CPS. IdenTrust may contract for periodic and aperiodic compliance audits or inspections of IdenTrust, Subordinate CA, or RA operations to validate that the subordinate entities are operating in accordance with the security practices and procedures described in the respective CPSs, Registration Practices Statements (RPSs), SSPs, and Privacy Policies and Procedures (PPPs).

IdenTrust Operations related to its own CA, CSA and RA are audited annually against the criteria of the WebTrust Program for Certification Authorities. (WebTrust for CA), developed by the American Institute for Certified Public Accounts and CPA Canada (formerly the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants). These audits provide an unbroken sequence of Audit Periods that shall not exceed one year in duration.

Certificates that are capable of being used to issue new Certificates are either (a) Technically Constrained in line with Section 7.1.4 and audited in line with Section 8 only in regards to self-audits, or (b) unconstrained and fully audited in line with all remaining requirements from the CA/Browser Forum Baseline Requirements. A Certificate is deemed capable of being used to issue new Certificates if it contains an X.509v3 basicConstraints extension, with the cA boolean set to true and is therefore by definition a Root CA Certificate or a Subordinate CA Certificate.

If the IdenTrust CA lacks a current audit report demonstrating compliance with one of the audit schemes listed in Section 8.4, it must complete a point-in-time readiness assessment under one of those schemes before issuing any Publicly-Trusted Certificates. This assessment must be conducted no more than twelve (12) months prior to issuing the first certificate and must be followed by a full audit under the same scheme within ninety (90) days of issuance.

8.2 IDENTITY/QUALIFICATIONS OF ASSESSOR

IdenTrust's audit shall be performed by a Qualified Auditor.

To perform the compliance audit, IdenTrust engages the services of a professional auditing firm having the following qualifications:

1. **Focus and experience:** Auditing must be one of the firm's principal business activities. Moreover, the firm must have experience in auditing secure information systems and Public Key Infrastructures (PKI).
2. **Expertise:** The firm must have a staff of auditors trained and skilled in the auditing of secure information systems. The staff must be familiar with PKI[11], certification Systems, and the like, as well as Internet security issues (such as management of a security perimeter), operations of secure data centers, personnel controls, and operational risk management. The staff must be large enough to have the necessary depth and range of expertise required to audit IdenTrust's operations, or the Sponsoring Organizations with Enterprise RAs registration functions, in a competent manner.
3. **Reputation:** The firm must have a reputation for conducting its auditing business competently and correctly.
4. **Disinterest:** The firm has no financial interest, business relationship, or course of dealing that could foreseeably create a significant bias for or against IdenTrust (or the RA being audited). In the case of a Sponsoring Organizations with Enterprise RAs internal auditing group, the auditing group must be independent of the group being audited.
5. **Rules and standards:** The firm must conform to applicable standards, rules, and best practices promulgated by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA), the Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales (ICAEW), the International Accounting Standards adopted by the European Commission (IAS), Information Systems Audit and Control Association (ISACA), the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA), or another qualified auditing standards body, and must require its audit professionals to do the same.

In addition, the members of the firm's staff performing the audit are contractually subject to the following requirements:

1. **Professional qualifications:** Each external auditing professional performing the audit must be a member of the AICPA, CICA, ICAEW, ISSA, (ISC)2, IIA, or ISACA. In addition, at least one staff member must be qualified as a Certified Information Systems Auditor, AICPA Certified Information Technology Professional (CPA.CITP) or have another recognized information security auditing credential.
2. **Primary responsibility:** The external auditing professional assigned by the auditing firm to take the lead in the audit must have the audit as his or her primary responsibility until the audit is completed. That staff member and IdenTrust will agree on a project plan before beginning the audit to ensure that adequate staff, other resources, and time are provided.
3. **Conformity to professional rules:** Each external professional active in auditing IdenTrust must conform to the ethical and other professional rules of the AICPA, CICA, ICAEW, ISSA, (ISC)2, IIA, or ISACA or those of the applicable other qualified auditing standards body.
4. **Professional background:** The external professionals assigned to perform the audit must be trained to a standard generally accepted in the auditing field. They should also be familiar with PKI and other

[11] For Enterprise RAs, the firm must be experienced in information system auditing and may be a qualified third party or a qualified independent internal auditing group.

information security technologies and their secure operation. IdenTrust's operations are audited to ensure that IdenTrust conforms to this CP-CPS and familiarity with those documents is necessary for performing the audit for either IdenTrust or an RA. The auditor that IdenTrust has selected for past audits has in every case been one of the large, well-known auditing firms. IdenTrust expects to continue this practice while changing from time to time the specific firm selected and expects that its Assessor's Relationship to Assessed Entity

IdenTrust's compliance auditors are representatives from the OCC, independent security audit firms specializing in information systems and network security, and private, unaffiliated, and nationally recognized accounting firms.

IdenTrust has a contractual relationship with the auditing firm for the performance of the audit, but otherwise, auditors are independent, unrelated entities having no financial interest in each other. Auditors maintain a high standard of ethics designed to ensure impartiality and the exercise of independent professional judgment, subject to disciplinary action by their licensing bodies. The auditor(s) have no other relationships with IdenTrust or its officers and directors, including financial, legal, social, or other relationships that would constitute a conflict of interest.

IdenTrust will maintain these standards when conducting audits of Sponsoring Organizations with Enterprise RAs.

8.3 ASSESSOR'S RELATIONSHIP TO ASSESSED ENTITY

The Compliance Inspector(s) and IdenTrust establish a contractual relationship for the performance of the inspection to provide an unbiased, independent evaluation.

8.4 TOPICS COVERED BY ASSESSMENT

IdenTrust's engagement of its Qualified Auditors as specified in Section 8.2 requires them to audit IdenTrust's operations for conformity to this CP-CPS, and every Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between IdenTrust and other PKIs, if any.

The IdenTrust CA undergoes its annual audit in accordance with the "WebTrust Principles and Criteria for Certification Authorities" v2.2 or newer, and either

- "WebTrust Principles and Criteria for Certification Authorities - SSL Baseline with Network Security" v2.7 or newer; or
- "WebTrust Principles and Criteria for Certification Authorities – SSL Baseline" v2.8 or newer and "WebTrust Principles and Criteria for Certification Authorities – Network Security" v1.0 or newer.

incorporating periodic monitoring and/or accountability procedures to ensure that its audits continue to be conducted in accordance with the requirements of this audit scheme. See Section 5.4.

SOC2 and CA WebTrust are performed by an accredited public accountant or nationally recognized accounting firm and any Auditing Standard audit must be performed by a Certified Information Systems Auditor or a Certified Information Systems Security Professional.

Sponsoring Organizations with Enterprise RAs will comply with this CP-CPS, and their contracts with IdenTrust.

8.4.1 CA Assessment

IdenTrust undergoes a conformity assessment audit for compliance with these Requirements performed in accordance with the WebTrust for CAs v2.2 or newer" and "WebTrust for Certification Authorities – Code Signing Baseline Requirements v2.2 or newer" and "WebTrust for Certification Authorities – Network Security – Version 1.0 or newer schemes.

IdenTrust incorporates periodic monitoring and/or accountability procedures to ensure that its audits continue to be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the scheme.

The audit is conducted by a Qualified Auditor, as specified in Section 8.2.

The audit covers all IdenTrust obligations under the CS BR regardless of whether they are performed directly by the IdenTrust, an RA, or subcontractor.

8.4.2 Signing Service Assessment

For Audit Periods starting after June 30, 2024, the Signing Service must undergo a conformity assessment audit for compliance with the CS BR performed in accordance with the "WebTrust for Certification Authorities – Code Signing Baseline Requirements v2.2 or newer" and "WebTrust for Certification Authorities – Network Security – Version 1.0 or newer" schemes.

IdenTrust incorporates periodic monitoring and/or accountability procedures to ensure that its audits continue to be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the scheme.

The audit is conducted by a Qualified Auditor, as specified in Section 8.2.

8.4.3 Timestamp Authority Assessment

The Timestamp Authority must undergo a conformity assessment audit for compliance with the CS BR performed in accordance with the "WebTrust for Certification Authorities – Code Signing Baseline Requirements v2.2 or newer" and "WebTrust for Certification Authorities – Network Security – Version 1.0 or newer scheme.

IdenTrust incorporates periodic monitoring and/or accountability procedures to ensure that its audits continue to be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the scheme.

The audit is conducted by a Qualified Auditor, as specified in Section 8.2.

8.5 ACTIONS TAKEN AS A RESULT OF DEFICIENCY

For audits of IdenTrust operations, if the auditor finds discrepancies between how IdenTrust is designed or is being operated or maintained as a CA, the requirements of this CP-CPS, or any applicable MOAs, the following actions will be performed:

- The auditor will note the discrepancy;
- The auditor will notify the IdenTrust PMA about the discrepancy;
- The PMA will address any identified discrepancies with IdenTrust; and
- IdenTrust will correct any deficiencies noted during compliance reviews, as specified by the PMA or PMO including proposing a remedy and expected time for completion.

Also, if irregularities are found during OCC compliance audits, the OCC may require appropriate remedial action or terminate IdenTrust operations after appropriate notice to existing clients. The results of compliance audits will not be made public except as described in Section 8.6. Results of the C&A review will be made available to the IdenTrust PMA to approve or disapprove after due consideration.

8.6 COMMUNICATION OF RESULTS

The Audit Report shall state explicitly that it covers the relevant systems and processes used in the Issuance of all Certificates that assert one or more of the Policy identifiers listed in Section 7.1.6. IdenTrust shall make the Audit Report publicly available.

IdenTrust must make its Audit Report publicly available no later than three months after the end of the Audit Period. In the event of a delay more than three months, the CA shall provide an explanatory letter signed by the Qualified Auditor.

The results of IdenTrust's compliance audit and the C&A are fully documented, and reports resulting from it are submitted to the PMA within 30 calendar days of the date of their completion. Such reports will identify the CP, and/or and CP-CPS used in the assessment including their dates and version numbers.

IdenTrust posts its auditor's CA WebTrust certification on its website in accordance with applicable AICPA audit-reporting standards. Audit information that might pose an immediate threat of harm to Program Participants or that could potentially compromise the future security of IdenTrust's operations, is not made publicly available.

IdenTrust makes its Audit Report publicly available no later than 3 months after the end of the Audit Period. In the event of a delay greater than 3 months, and if so, requested by an Application Software Supplier, IdenTrust shall provide an explanatory letter signed by the Qualified Auditor.

8.7 SELF-AUDITS

During the period in which the IdenTrust Issuing CA is actively issuing Certificates, IdenTrust conducts quarterly self-audits to ensure compliance with this CP-CPS and the CA/B Forum Baseline Requirements. Each audit reviews a randomly selected sample including a minimum of the greater of thirty (30) Certificates or three percent of the Certificates issued by it during the period commencing immediately after the previous self-audit sample was taken. To verify the technical accuracy of the selected Certificates, IdenTrust performs independent linting, regardless of any prior linting conducted on those Certificates.

For all Code Signing Certificates where an RA performs the final cross-correlation and due diligence as outlined in Section 3.2.9 of the CS BR, the CA must maintain strict service quality controls. This includes conducting ongoing self-audits on a randomly selected sample comprising at least six percent of both Non-EV and EV Code Signing Certificates issued since the previous audit sample was taken.

9 OTHER BUSINESS AND LEGAL MATTERS

9.1 FEES

Notice of any fee charged to a Subscriber or Authorized Relying Party must be brought to the attention of that entity.

9.1.1 Certificate Issuance or Renewal Fees

IdenTrust and RAs may establish and charge a reasonable TrustID Certificate Issuance fee for providing Identity Proofing, registration, and Certificate Issuance services to potential End Entities.

9.1.2 Certificate Access Fees

IdenTrust does not impose any Certificate access fees on Subscribers with respect to the content of their own TrustID Certificate(s) or the status of such TrustID Certificate(s).

9.1.3 Revocation or Status Information Access Fees

IdenTrust may establish and charge a reasonable fee for providing TrustID Certificate status information services. Fees will not be assessed for the CRL. Fees may be assessed for Certificate validation services via OCSP based upon Authorized Relying Party agreements negotiated between IdenTrust and the validating party.

9.1.4 Fees for Other Services

IdenTrust and RAs may establish and charge other reasonable fees. However, no fee may be charged for access to review the provisions of this CP-CPS. IdenTrust reserves the right to set any reasonable fees for any other services that it may offer.

9.1.5 Refund Policy

Refunds are not provided unless other arrangements are specifically made through Subscriber Agreements. Any fees collected for Certificate applications that are not approved will be refunded.

9.1.5.1 Monetary Amounts

All monetary values used in this Policy are in United States Dollars (USD).

9.2 FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

9.2.1 Insurance Coverage

Unless otherwise provided in a separate writing or contract, IdenTrust maintains Commercial General Liability insurance and Professional Liability/Errors and Omissions insurance for a total maximum aggregate liability on all TrustID Certificates issued under this Policy and for all transactions relying on TrustID Certificates of up to 10 million USD.

Such insurance is maintained with a company rated no less than A- as to Policy Holder's Rating in the current edition of Best's Insurance Guide (or with an association of companies each of the members of which are so rated).

9.2.2 Other Assets

CAs and RAs shall maintain reasonable and sufficient financial resources to maintain operations, fulfill duties, and address commercially reasonable liability obligations to entities described in Section 1.3.

9.2.3 Insurance or Warranty Coverage for End-Entities

No stipulation.

9.3 CONFIDENTIALITY OF BUSINESS INFORMATION

9.3.1 Scope of Confidential Information

Subject to any stipulations regarding the confidentiality of such information included in any applicable legal agreement between IdenTrust, CAs, RAs, LRAs, and Trusted Agents shall keep confidential all such labeled information they receive as part of fulfilling their responsibilities under this CP-CPS.

9.3.2 Information Not Within the Scope of Confidential Information

TrustID Certificates and related status information (including CRLs), and Individual or Organization information appearing in them or in public directories, are not considered confidential. Information contained on a single TrustID Certificate, and related status information, will not be considered confidential when the information is used in accordance with the purposes of providing CA services and carrying out the provisions of the TrustID CP and this CP-CPS. However, such information may not be used by any entity that is not an Authorized Relying Party or for any unauthorized purpose (e.g., mass, unsolicited emailing, junk email, spam, etc.). A TrustID Certificate should only contain information that is relevant and necessary to effect transactions with the Certificate.

9.3.3 Responsibility to Protect Confidential Information

9.3.3.1 Private Key Information

Private Keys are sensitive and confidential information and, therefore, Private Keys should be held in the strictest confidence. Under no circumstances will any Private Key appear unencrypted outside the Cryptographic Module.

9.3.3.2 CA and RA Information

All non-public information stored locally on IdenTrust and/or RA equipment (not in the Repository) is considered confidential for the purposes of this CP-CPS. Access to this information will be restricted to those with an official need-to-know to perform their official duties. Any information pertaining to IdenTrust management of TrustID Certificates, such as compilations of Certificate information, shall be treated as confidential.

9.4 PRIVACY OF PERSONAL INFORMATION

9.4.1 Privacy Plan

IdenTrust publishes a privacy Policy providing information about IdenTrust's data protection practices at: https://www.identrust.com/privacy.html.

9.4.1.1 Permitted Acquisition of Private Information

IdenTrust or the RA should collect only such personal information about an End Entity or Sponsoring Organization that is necessary for the Issuance of a TrustID Certificate to the End Entity. For the purpose of proper administration of TrustID Certificates, IdenTrust or the RA may request non-Certificate information to be used in issuing and managing Certificates (e.g., identifying numbers, business or home addresses, and telephone numbers). However, such information will only be used for purposes of Certificate management and Issuance, unless otherwise permitted by the Subscriber. Collection of personal information may be subject to collection, maintenance, retention, and protection requirements of state and federal law.

9.4.1.2 Opportunity of Owner to Correct Private Information

End Entities must be given access and the ability to correct or modify their personal or Organization information. IdenTrust or the RA must provide this information on appropriate requests, but only after taking proper steps to authenticate the identity of the requesting party.

9.4.2 Information Treated As Private

Confidential information about Subscribers and their Subscribing Organization that is not publicly available in the contents of a Certificate, CRL, or in the LDAP Directory including information that links a Subject Pseudonym to the real identity of a Subject Individual is considered private.

9.4.3 Information Not Deemed Private

Certificates, CRLs and OCSP responses, and personal or corporate information appearing in them and in the LDAP Directory, are not considered private.

9.4.4 Responsibility to Protect Private Information

IdenTrust is responsible for protecting the confidentiality of private information that is in its possession, custody, or control with the same degree of care that it exercises with respect to its own information of like importance, but in no event less than reasonable care, and shall use appropriate safeguards and otherwise exercise reasonable precautions to prevent the unauthorized disclosure of private information.

IdenTrust requires the same from any service providers who handle private information on its behalf.

See Section 9.3.2. for further details.

9.4.5 Notice and Consent to Use Private Information

PKI Service Providers will not disclose any information deemed confidential to any third party, except when: (i) authorized by the TrustID CP; (ii) required to disclose by law, governmental rule or regulation, or court order; or (iii) when necessary to effect an appropriate use of a TrustID Certificate. All requests for disclosure of information considered confidential under Section 9.4 must be made in writing. IdenTrust may choose to further define or restrict its disclosure of Certificate-related information. Unless prohibited by law, a PKI Service Provider will give all interested persons or parties reasonable prior written notice before disclosing any information considered confidential under Section 9.4 Non-disclosure of confidential information will remain an obligation notwithstanding the status of a TrustID Certificate (current or revoked) or the status of IdenTrust.

9.4.6 Disclosure Pursuant to Judicial or Administrative Process

Participants may be required to participate in, and bear financial responsibility for, a centrally administered Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) process as outlined in of this CP-CPS.

9.4.7 Other Information Disclosure Circumstances

No stipulation.

9.5 INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

A Private Key will be treated as the sole property of the legitimate holder of the TrustID Certificate containing the corresponding Public Key. “TrustID” is registered in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office as a mark of IdenTrust, Inc. and is used by IdenTrust Services, LLC with the permission of IdenTrust, Inc. This CP-CPS is the intellectual property of IdenTrust Services, LLC, protected by copyright and other law regarding intellectual property, and may be used only pursuant to a license or other express permission from IdenTrust Services, LLC and then only in accordance with the provisions of this CP-CPS. Any other use of the above without the express permission of the owner is strictly prohibited.

9.6 REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES

9.6.1 CA Representations and Warranties

By issuing a Certificate, the CA makes the Certificate warranties listed herein to the following Certificate Beneficiaries:

1. The Subscriber that is a party to the Subscriber Agreement or Terms of Use for the Certificate;
2. All Application Software Suppliers with whom the Root CA has entered into a contract for inclusion of its Root CA Certificate in software distributed by such Application Software Supplier; and
3. All Relying Parties who reasonably rely on a Valid Certificate.

The Certificate Warranties specifically include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. **Right to Use Mailbox Address:** That, at the time of Issuance, the CA:
    i. implemented a procedure for verifying that the Applicant either had the right to use, or had control of, the Mailbox Addresses listed in the Certificate’s Subject field and subjectAltName extension (or was delegated such right or control by someone who had such right to use or control);

ii. followed the procedure when issuing the Certificate; and
iii. accurately described the procedure in the CA's CP, CPS and/or CP-CPS;

2. **Authorization for Certificate**: That, at the time of Issuance, the CA:
   i. implemented a procedure for verifying that the Subject authorized the Issuance of the Certificate and that the Applicant Representative is authorized to request the Certificate on behalf of the Subject;
   ii. followed the procedure when issuing the Certificate; and
   iii. accurately described the procedure in the CA's CP and/or CPS;

3. **Accuracy of Information**: That, at the time of Issuance, the CA:
   i. implemented a procedure for verifying the accuracy of all of the information contained in the Certificate (with the exception of the subject:serialNumber attribute);
   ii. followed the procedure when issuing the Certificate; and
   iii. accurately described the procedure in the CA's CP and/or CPS;

4. **Identity of Applicant**: That, if the Certificate contains Subject Identity Information, the CA:
   i. implemented a procedure to verify the identity of the Applicant in accordance with Section 3.2 and Section 7.1.2;
   ii. followed the procedure when issuing the Certificate; and
   iii. accurately described the procedure in the CA's CP, CPS and/or CP-CPS;

5. **Subscriber Agreement**: That, if the CA and Subscriber are not Affiliated, the Subscriber and CA are parties to a legally valid and enforceable Subscriber Agreement that satisfies the S/MIME BR for S/MIME Certificates and with the CS BR for Code Signing Certificates, or, if the CA and Subscriber are the same entity or are Affiliated, the Applicant Representative acknowledged the Terms of Use;

6. **Status**: That the CA maintains a 24 x 7 publicly-accessible Repository with current information regarding the status (valid or revoked) of all unexpired Certificates; and

7. **Revocation**: That the CA will revoke the Certificate for any of the reasons specified in S/MIME BR for S/MIME Certificates and with the CS BR for Code Signing Certificates.

The Root CA shall be responsible for the performance and warranties of the Subordinate CA, for the Subordinate CA's compliance with the S/MIME BR for S/MIME Certificates and with the CS BR for Code Signing Certificates, and for all liabilities and indemnification obligations of the Subordinate CA under the S/MIME BR and CS BR, as if the Root CA were the Subordinate CA issuing the Certificates.

IdenTrust as the Issuing CA adheres to the above listed warranties.

Such warranties shall be made as of: (i) the time of the Subscriber's Acceptance of the TrustID Certificate; and (ii) the time that the Subscriber's TrustID Certificate is used during its Operational Period.

9.6.1.1 Authorized Relying Party Warranties

An Issuing CA may provide a validation warranty to an Authorized Relying Party for a per transaction amount for transactions in which the Authorized Relying Party exercises Reasonable Reliance on a TrustID Certificate. In such instances, the Issuing CA warrants that:

- The Issuing CA has issued and managed the TrustID Certificate in accordance with this Policy;
- The Issuing CA complied with the requirements of this Policy and any applicable CP-CPS when verifying the identity of the Subscriber;
- There are no material misrepresentations of fact in the TrustID Certificate known to the Issuing CA, and

the Issuing CA has taken steps as required under this Policy to verify the information contained in the TrustID Certificate;

- The Issuing CA has taken all steps required by this Policy to ensure that the Subscriber's submitted information has been accurately transcribed to the TrustID Certificate;
- Information provided by the Issuing CA concerning the current validity of the TrustID Certificate is accurate and that validity has not been diminished by the Issuing CA's failure to promptly revoke the TrustID Certificate in accordance with Section 4.9; and;
- The TrustID Certificate meets all material requirements of this Policy and any applicable CP-CPS.

These warranties apply to any Authorized Relying Party who: (i) relies on a TrustID Certificate in an electronic transaction in which the TrustID Certificate played a material role in verifying the identity of one or more persons or devices; (ii) exercises Reasonable Reliance on that TrustID Certificate; and (ii) follows all procedures required by this Policy and by the applicable Authorized Relying Party Agreement for verifying the status of the TrustID Certificate. These warranties are made to the Authorized Relying Party as of the time the Repository is referenced to determine TrustID Certificate validity, and only if the TrustID Certificate is valid and not revoked at that time

IdenTrust, in its sole discretion, may provide a validation warranty as described above to an Authorized Relying Party by expressly including such a warranty in the applicable Authorized Relying Party Agreement.

9.6.2 RA Representations and Warranties

IdenTrust must ensure that all its RAs comply with all the relevant provisions of this CP-CPS. IdenTrust shall continue to be responsible for any matters delegated to an RA, although an IdenTrust and an RA may enter into an indemnification agreement in accordance with Section 9.6.

9.6.3 Subscriber Representations and Warranties

IdenTrust shall require, as part of the Subscriber Agreement or Terms of Use, that the Applicant make the commitments and warranties in this section for the benefit of the CA and the Certificate Beneficiaries.

Prior to the Issuance of a Certificate, the CA shall obtain, for the express benefit of the CA and the Certificate Beneficiaries, either:

1. The Applicant’s agreement to the Subscriber Agreement with the CA, or
2. The Applicant’s acknowledgement of the Terms of Use.

IdenTrust shall implement a process to ensure that each Subscriber Agreement or Terms of Use is legally enforceable against the Applicant. In either case, the Agreement must apply to the Certificate to be issued pursuant to the Certificate Request. IdenTrust may use an electronic or “click-through” Agreement provided that the CA has determined that such agreements are legally enforceable. A separate Agreement may be used for each Certificate Request, or a single Agreement may be used to cover multiple future Certificate Requests and the resulting Certificates, so long as each Certificate that the CA issues to the Applicant is clearly covered by that Subscriber Agreement or Terms of Use.

The Subscriber Agreement or Terms of Use must contain provisions imposing on the Applicant itself (or made by the Applicant on behalf of its principal or agent under a subcontractor or hosting service relationship) the following obligations and warranties:

1. **Accuracy of Information**: An obligation and warranty to provide accurate and complete information at all times to the CA, both in the Certificate Request and as otherwise requested by the CA in connection with the Issuance of the Certificate(s) to be supplied by the CA;

2. **Protection of Private Key**: An obligation and warranty by the Applicant to take all reasonable measures to assure control of, keep confidential, and properly protect at all times the Private Key that corresponds to the Public Key to be included in the requested Certificate(s) (and any associated Activation Data or device, e.g. password or Token);
3. **Private Key Reuse**: To not apply for a Code Signing Certificate if the Public Key in the Certificate is or will be used with a Non-Code Signing Certificate.
4. **Use - Code Signing:** To use the Certificate and associated Private Key only for authorized and legal purposes, including not using the Certificate to sign Suspect Code and to use the Certificate and Private Key solely in compliance with all applicable laws and solely in accordance with the Subscriber Agreement or Terms of Use.
5. **Use - S/MIME:** An obligation and warranty to use the Certificate only on Email Addresses listed in the Certificate, and to use the Certificate solely in compliance with all applicable laws and solely in accordance with the Subscriber Agreement or Terms of Use;
6. **Compliance with Industry Standards:** An acknowledgment and Acceptance that the CA may modify the Subscriber Agreement or Terms of Use when necessary to comply with any changes in the S/MIME BR for S/MIME Certificates or with the CS BR for Code Signing Certificates.
7. **Prevention of Misuse:** To provide adequate network and other security controls to protect against misuse of the Private Key and that the CA will revoke the Certificate without requiring prior notification if there is unauthorized access to the Private Keys.
8. **Acceptance of Certificate**: Not to use the Certificate until after the Applicant, or an agent of Applicant, has reviewed and verified the Certificate contents for accuracy.
9. **Reporting and Revocation**: An obligation and warranty to:
    a. promptly request Revocation of the Certificate, and cease using it and its associated Private Key, if there is any actual or suspected misuse or compromise of the Subscriber's Private Key associated with the Public Key included in the Certificate, and
    b. promptly request Revocation of the Certificate, and cease using it, if any information in the Certificate is or becomes incorrect or inaccurate;
10. **Termination of Use of Certificate**: An obligation and warranty to promptly cease all use of the Private Key corresponding to the Public Key included in the Certificate upon Revocation of that Certificate for reasons of Key Compromise.
11. **Responsiveness**: An obligation to respond to the CA's instructions concerning Key Compromise or Certificate misuse within a specified time period.
12. **Acknowledgment and Acceptance**: An acknowledgment and Acceptance that the CA is entitled to revoke the Certificate immediately if the Applicant were to violate the terms of the Subscriber Agreement or Terms of Use or if Revocation is required by the CA's CP, CPS, or the CA/B Forum Baseline Requirements.

IdenTrust Subscriber Agreement contains provisions imposing on the Applicant itself (or made by the Applicant on behalf of its principal or agent under a subcontractor or hosting service relationship) the obligations and warranties listed above.

9.6.4 Relying Party Representations and Warranties

Before relying on or using a TrustID Certificate issued under this CP-CPS, an Authorized Relying Party is obligated to:

9.6.4.1 Use of Certificates for Appropriate Purpose

Ensure that the TrustID Certificate and intended use are appropriate under the provisions of this CP-CPS, and the applicable Authorized Relying Party Agreement;

9.6.4.2 Verification Responsibilities

Use the TrustID Certificate only in accordance with the certification path validation procedure specified in X.509 and PKIX;

9.6.4.3 Revocation Check Responsibility

Check the status of the TrustID Certificate by Online Status Check or against the appropriate and current CRL, as applicable, in accordance with the requirements stated in Section 4.10 of the TrustID CP and with the applicable provisions of this CP-CPS;

9.6.4.4 Reasonable Reliance

For Digital Signatures created during the Operational Period of a TrustID Certificate, an Authorized Relying Party has a right to rely on the Certificate only under circumstances constituting Reasonable Reliance as defined in Section 1.6.1;

9.6.4.5 Consequences of Relying on Revoked Certificate

If an Authorized Relying Party relies on a TrustID Certificate that was expired or that the Authorized Relying Party knew or should have known was revoked at the time of reliance (e.g., a decision to rely on a revoked TrustID Certificate based on the reasons for Revocation, information from other sources, or specific business considerations pertaining to the Authorized Relying Party), the Authorized Relying Party does so at its own risk and, in so relying, waives any warranties that any PKI Service Provider may have provided;

9.6.4.6 Consequences of Breach

An Authorized Relying Party found to have acted in a manner counter to these obligations will forfeit all claims he, she or it may have against any PKI Service Providers; and

9.6.4.7 Other Agreements

Without forming any limitation on any provisions of this CP-CPS, an Authorized Relying Party's obligations will be governed by the Authorized Relying Party Agreement between the Authorized Relying Party and IdenTrust.

9.6.5 Representations and Warranties of Other Participants

For Code Signing Certificates:

IdenTrust must contractually obligate each Signing Service to inform the CA if the Signing Service becomes aware (by whatever means) that the Signing Service has signed Suspect Code. IdenTrust must require the Signing Service to request Revocation of the affected Certificate and provide immediate notice to the CA if a Subscriber's Private Key, or Private Key Activation Data, is compromised or believed to be compromised. IdenTrust must revoke the affected Certificate upon request by the Signing Service or if the CA determines the Signing Service failed to notify the CA within 24 hours after identifying a Key Compromise.

Signing Services must obtain the Subscriber's commitment to:

1. Use such Signing Services solely for authorized purposes that comply with the Subscriber Agreement/Terms of Use, these Requirements, and all applicable laws,
2. Not knowingly submit software for Code Signature that contains Suspect Code, and

3. Inform the Signing Service if it is discovered (by whatever means) that Code submitted to the Signing Service for Code Signature contained Suspect Code

IdenTrust Code Signing Subscriber Agreement contains provisions imposing on the Applicant itself (or made by the Applicant on behalf of its principal or agent under a subcontractor or hosting service relationship) the obligations and warranties listed above.

9.7 DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES

EXCEPT FOR THOSE WARRANTIES EXPRESSLY PROVIDED IN THIS CP-CPS OR THAT MAY BE EXPRESSLY PROVIDED IN A WRITTEN AGREEMENT BY IDENTRUST, IDENTRUST: (I) DISCLAIMS ANY AND ALL OTHER WARRANTIES OF ANY TYPE, WHETHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF TITLE, NON-INFRINGEMENT, MERCHANTABILITY, CORRECTNESS OR ACCURACY OF INFORMATION PROVIDED, OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE; AND (II) THAT ITS SERVICES WILL BE UNINTERRUPTED, TIMELY, SECURE, OR ERROR FREE, OR THAT DEFECTS WILL BE CORRECTED. IDENTRUST MAKES NO WARRANTY THAT ANY IDENTRUST SERVICES WILL MEET ANY EXPECTATIONS.

The foregoing provisions of Section 9.6.1 shall not form any limitation on any limitations or disclaimers of IdenTrust, set forth under other provisions of this CP-CPS, or any agreement between IdenTrust and an End Entity. Further, the provisions of Section 9.6.1 may be limited by applicable law, in which case such provisions shall be construed to apply to the maximum possible extent permissible under such law.

If IdenTrust's performance of any obligation under this CP-CPS is prevented or delayed by an event beyond such IdenTrust's reasonable control, including without limitation, crime, fire, flood, war, terrorism, riot, acts of civil or military authority (including governmental priorities), severe weather, strikes or labor disputes, or by disruption of telecommunications, power or Internet services not caused by such IdenTrust, then IdenTrust will be excused from such performance to the extent it is necessarily prevented or delayed thereby.

9.8 LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY

This CP-CPS establishes an open-but-bounded PKI. PKI Service Providers will not be liable to any person who relies upon a Certificate unless such liability is clearly established by contract, special warranty, or law.

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THIS SECTION 9.8, IDENTRUST WILL NOT BE LIABLE TO YOU UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES WITH RESPECT TO ANY SUBJECT MATTER HEREOF UNDER ANY CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHER LEGAL OR EQUITABLE THEORY FOR ANY INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL, PUNITIVE OR EXEMPLARY DAMAGES OF ANY KIND (INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, LOSS OF REVENUE OR GOODWILL OR ANTICIPATED PROFITS OR LOST BUSINESS), REGARDLESS OF WHETHER IDENTRUST KNEW OR HAD REASON TO KNOW OF THE POSSIBILITY THEREOF.

In addition to any other provisions of this CP-CPS, or an applicable agreement between IdenTrust and an End Entity, the liability of IdenTrust shall be limited as described below:

With respect to the Secure Email Certificate type of TrustID Certificate, the maximum potential liability for an Issuing CA or RA to any Authorized Relying Party with respect to any one Secure Email Certificate upon which the Authorized Relying Party relies will be limited to: (a) $100 per transaction; and (b) $250 for all transactions in which the Authorized Relying Party relies on the Secure Email Certificate.

With respect to the TrustID CIV Card Authentication Certificate type of TrustID Certificate, the maximum potential liability for an Issuing CA or RA to any Authorized Relying Party with respect to any one TrustID Card Authentication Certificate upon which the Authorized Relying Party relies will be limited to: (a) $10 per transaction, and (b) $25 for all transactions in which the Authorized Relying Party relies on the TrustID Card Authentication Certificate.

With respect to the TrustID CIV Device Certificate type of TrustID Certificate, the maximum potential liability for an Issuing CA or RA to any Authorized Relying Party with respect to anyone TrustID CIV Device Certificate upon which the Authorized Relying Party relies will be limited to: (a) $10 per transaction, and (b) $25 for all transactions in which the Authorized Relying Party relies on the TrustID CIV Device Certificate.

With respect to Code Signing Certificate type of TrustID Certificate, the maximum potential liability for an Issuing CA or RA to any Authorized Relying Party with respect to any Code Signing Certificate upon which the Authorized Relying Party relies will be limited to: (a) $2,000 per transaction; and (b) $10,000 for all transactions in which the Authorized Relying Party relies on the Code Signing Certificate.

With respect to relying on any single TrustID EV Server Certificate, the maximum aggregate liability for an Issuing CA or RA to any Relying Party or Subscriber will be limited to $2,000 per Subscriber or Relying Party per TrustID EV Server Certificate.

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THIS SECTION, IDENTRUST WILL NOT BE LIABLE TO YOU UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES WITH RESPECT TO ANY SUBJECT MATTER HEREOF UNDER ANY CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHER LEGAL OR EQUITABLE THEORY FOR ANY INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL, PUNITIVE OR EXEMPLARY DAMAGES OF ANY KIND (INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, LOSS OF REVENUE OR GOODWILL OR ANTICIPATED PROFITS OR LOST BUSINESS), REGARDLESS OF WHETHER IDENTRUST KNEW OR HAD REASON TO KNOW OF THE POSSIBILITY THEREOF.

9.9 INDEMNITIES

Neither IdenTrust nor its agents assume financial responsibility for improperly used Certificates.

Without forming any limitation on any other provision of this CP-CPS or any agreement between IdenTrust and an End Entity: (i) a Relying Party under an IdenTrust TrustID Relying Party Agreement shall indemnify IdenTrust under the applicable terms and conditions of any indemnification provision therein; and (ii) a Subscriber under an IdenTrust TrustID Subscriber Agreement shall indemnify IdenTrust under the applicable terms and conditions of any indemnification provision therein.

Notwithstanding any limitations on its liability to Subscribers and Authorized Relying Parties, IdenTrust understands and acknowledges that the Application Software Suppliers who have a Root CA Certificate distribution agreement in place with IdenTrust do not assume any obligation or potential liability of IdenTrust under the CA/Browser Forum Baseline Requirements or that otherwise might exist because of the Issuance or maintenance of TrustID Certificates or reliance thereon by Authorized Relying Parties or others. IdenTrust will defend, indemnify, and hold harmless each Application Software Supplier for any and all claims, damages, and losses suffered by such Application Software Supplier related to a TrustID Certificate issued by IdenTrust, regardless of the cause of action or legal theory involved. This does not apply, however, to any claim, damages, or loss suffered by such Application Software Supplier related to a TrustID Certificate issued by IdenTrust where such claim, damage, or loss was directly caused by such Application Software Supplier's software displaying as not trustworthy a TrustID Certificate that is still valid or displaying as trustworthy: (1) a TrustID Certificate that has expired, or (2) a TrustID Certificate that has been revoked (but only in cases where the Revocation status is currently available from IdenTrust online, and the Application Software Supplier either failed to check such status or ignored an indication of revoked status).

9.10 TERM AND TERMINATION

9.10.1 Term

This CP-CPS shall remain in effect until a new CP-CPS is approved by the IdenTrust PMA or termination of this CP-CPS is communicated via the IdenTrust's Repository.

9.10.2 Termination

The requirements of this CP-CPS remain in effect through the end of the archive period for the last Certificate issued. The conditions and effects resulting from the termination of this CP-CPS are communicated via IdenTrust's Repository.

9.10.3 Effect of Termination and Survival

The conditions and effects resulting from termination of this CP-CPS will be communicated via IdenTrust's Repository upon termination outlining the provisions that may survive termination of the document and remain in force. The responsibilities for protecting business confidential and private personal information shall survive termination, and the terms and conditions for all existing Certificates shall remain valid for the remainder of the Validity Periods of such Certificates.

9.11 INDIVIDUAL NOTICES AND COMMUNICATIONS WITH PARTICIPANTS

All parties shall use commercially reasonable methods to communicate with each other. All communication among Participants shall be in writing or via Digitally Signed communication. If in writing, the communication shall be signed on the appropriate Organization letterhead. If electronic, a Digital Signature shall be made using a Private Key whose companion Public Key is certified using a Certificate meeting the requirements set in this CP-CPS.

9.11.1 Notices by Individual Participants to IdenTrust

Notices by Individual Participants to IdenTrust shall be made by at least one of the following methods, with the choice between methods to be made by the Participant:

1. by Digitally Signed communication sent from the Participant to IdenTrust via email to Registration@IdenTrust.com, which communication will be deemed effective when acknowledged via email by IdenTrust; or
2. by written communication sent from the Participant to IdenTrust via internationally recognized overnight courier to IdenTrust Registration, 5225 Wiley Post Way, Suite 450, Salt Lake City, UT 84116, which such communication will be deemed effective when delivered as evidenced by written confirmation of receipt as recorded by the courier.

9.11.2 Notices by IdenTrust to Individual Participants

Notices by IdenTrust to Individual Participants shall be made by at least one of the following methods, with the choice between methods to be made by IdenTrust:

- by Digitally Signed communication sent from IdenTrust to the Participant via email to any Email Address of the Participant submitted to IdenTrust during the Participant's registration, contracting, or Certificate lifecycle maintenance interactions with IdenTrust, which communication shall be deemed effective when sent by IdenTrust; or
- by written communication sent from IdenTrust to Participant via U.S. Postal Service mail of the first class to any physical address of Participant that Participant submitted to IdenTrust during the participant's registration, contracting, or Certificate lifecycle maintenance interactions with IdenTrust.

9.11.3 Notices Delivery Method

The method(s) of providing notice between each CA (other than IdenTrust) and Participants (other than IdenTrust) shall be set forth in the CA's CPS, or CP-CPS provided that at a minimum the CA must provide a physical

address at which notice by via internationally recognized overnight courier will be deemed effective when delivered as evidenced by written confirmation of receipt as recorded by the courier.

9.12 AMENDMENTS

This CP-CPS is reviewed by IdenTrust PMA at least annually. Errors, updates, or suggested changes to this CP-CPS should be communicated to the contact mentioned in Section 1.5.2. Such communication must include a description of the change, a change justification, and contact information for the person requesting the change.

9.12.1 Procedure for Amendment

For an amendment of this CP-CPS to become effective, it must first be approved by the IdenTrust PMA in accordance with Section 1.5.4. Amendments in the CP-CPS will most frequently reflect amendments and timing driven by the TrustID CP changes, typically once a year in accordance with the CP-CPS. Changes that may materially affect Subscribers or Relying Parties are subject to a public comment period before consideration by the IdenTrust PMA. Other amendments such as editorial or typographical corrections, changes to the contact details, or other such minor changes will not be submitted to IdenTrust PMA and no comment period will be necessary.

After the PMA accepts changes, IdenTrust's PMA Chair will submit the document for final preparation and publication. Before publication, the document is redacted for sensitive information that can post security risks. The redacted document is the Public CP-CPS version. The final and accepted copy of this CP-CPS, as amended to date, is Digitally Signed by the chair of the IdenTrust PMA and archived securely. The redacted copy is posted online for reference and downloading by Relying Parties, Subscribers, and the general public.

IdenTrust may employ additional safeguards to ensure adequate version control over the authoritative text of this CP-CPS and ensure that the authenticity of that text is verifiable.

Audits of IdenTrust operations are conducted according to the original and Digitally Signed version in effect during the time of the operations in question, but subsequent and previous versions are available to the auditors for reference as necessary.

9.12.2 Notification Mechanism and Period

IdenTrust will notify interested Participants of proposed changes, the final date for receipt of comments, and the proposed effective date of the change. Comments with IdenTrust within the comment period. Decisions with respect to the proposed changes are at the sole discretion of IdenTrust.

A copy of this CP-CPS is available in electronic form on the internet at:
https://www.identrust.com/support/documents/trustid

9.12.3 Circumstances under Which OID Must Be Changed

OIDs will be changed in this CP-CPS if the PMA determines that a change is required.

9.13 DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROVISIONS

The provisions of Section 9.13 of the TrustID CP shall apply.

9.13.1 Specific Provisions/ Incorporation of Policy

IdenTrust must ensure that its agreements with RAs and End Entities contain appropriate provisions that (i) incorporate the provisions of this CP-CPS by reference, or (ii) provide to the respective contracting parties the protections established by this CP-CPS.

9.14 GOVERNING LAW

The enforceability, construction, interpretation, and validity of this CP-CPS will be governed by the laws of the United States of America and the law of the State of Utah, without regard to its conflicts of law principles.

9.15 COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE LAW

This CP-CPS shall be subject to applicable national, state, local, and foreign laws, rules, regulations, ordinances, decrees, and orders including but not limited to restrictions on exporting or importing software, hardware, or technical information.

9.16 MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

9.16.1 Entire Agreement

This CP-CPS shall constitute the entire understanding and agreement between the parties with respect to the transactions contemplated and supersedes any and all prior or contemporaneous oral or written representation, understanding, agreement, or communication concerning the subject matter hereof. No party is relying upon any warranty, representation, assurance, or inducement not expressly set forth herein and none shall have any liability in relation to any representation or other assurance not expressly set forth herein unless it was made fraudulently. Without prejudice to any liability for fraudulent misrepresentation, no party shall be under any liability or shall have any remedy in respect of misrepresentation or untrue statement unless and to the extent that a claim lies for breach of a duty set forth in this CP-CPS

9.16.2 Assignment

Except where specified by other contracts, Participants may not assign any of their rights or obligations under this CP-CPS or applicable agreements without the written consent of IdenTrust.

9.16.3 Severability

Should it be determined that one section of this CP-CPS is incorrect or invalid, the other sections of this CP-CPS shall remain in effect until the CP-CPS is updated. The process for updating this CP-CPS is described in Section 9.12.1.

In the event IdenTrust becomes aware of a conflict between this CP-CPS and a law, regulation, or government order (hereinafter 'Law') of any jurisdiction in which IdenTrust operates or issues TrustID Certificates, IdenTrust will modify any conflicting requirement to the minimum extent necessary to make the requirement valid and legal in the jurisdiction.

This applies only to operations or Certificate Issuances that are subject to that Law. In such an event, IdenTrust will immediately (and before issuing a TrustID Certificate under the modified requirement) include a detailed reference to the Law requiring a modification of this CP-CPS under this section and the specific modification to this CP-CPS implemented by IdenTrust. IdenTrust will also (before issuing a TrustID Certificate under the modified requirement) notify the CA/Browser Forum of the relevant information newly added to its CP-CPS by sending a message to questions@cabforum.org and receiving confirmation that it has been posted to the public mailing list and is indexed in the public mail archives available at https://cabforum.org (or such other Email Addresses and links as the Forum may designate), so that the CA/Browser Forum may consider possible revisions to this CP-CPS accordingly.

Any modification to IdenTrust practice enabled under this section will be discontinued if and when the Law no longer applies, or this CP-CPS is modified to make it possible to comply with both them and the Law

simultaneously. An appropriate change in practice, modification to this CP-CPS, and a notice to the CA/Browser Forum, as outlined above, will be made within 90 days.

9.16.4 Enforcement (Attorney Fees and Waiver of Rights)

No waiver of any breach or default or any failure to exercise any right hereunder shall be construed as a waiver of any subsequent breach or default or relinquishment of any future right to exercise such right. The headings in this CP-CPS are for convenience only and cannot be used in interpreting this CP-CPS.

Except where an express time frame is set forth in this CP-CPS, no delay or omission by any PKI Participant to exercise any right, remedy, or power it has under this CP-CPS shall impair or be construed as a waiver of such right, remedy, or power. A waiver by any party of any breach of this CP-CPS shall not be construed to be a waiver of any other or repeated breach of this CP-CPS. Bilateral agreements between PKI Service Providers and other PKI Participants may contain additional provisions governing enforcement; provided, however, that in no event can such additional provisions alter the rights of IdenTrust hereunder.

9.16.5 Force Majeure

IDENTRUST SHALL NOT INCUR LIABILITY IF IT IS PREVENTED, FORBIDDEN, OR DELAYED FROM PERFORMING, OR OMITS TO PERFORM, ANY ACT OR REQUIREMENT BY REASON OF: (I) ANY PROVISION OF ANY APPLICABLE LAW, REGULATION OR ORDER; (II) CIVIL, GOVERNMENTAL OR MILITARY AUTHORITY; (III) THE FAILURE OF ANY ELECTRICAL, COMMUNICATION OR OTHER SYSTEM OPERATED BY ANY OTHER PARTY OVER WHICH IDENTRUST HAS NO CONTROL; (IV) FIRE, FLOOD, OR OTHER EMERGENCY CONDITION; (V) STRIKE; (VI) ACTS OF TERRORISM OR WAR; (VII) ACT OF GOD; OR (VIII) OTHER SIMILAR CAUSES BEYOND ITS REASONABLE CONTROL.

9.17 OTHER PROVISIONS

No stipulation.