Inclusive Secure Information System for Community-Based ID Card Programs

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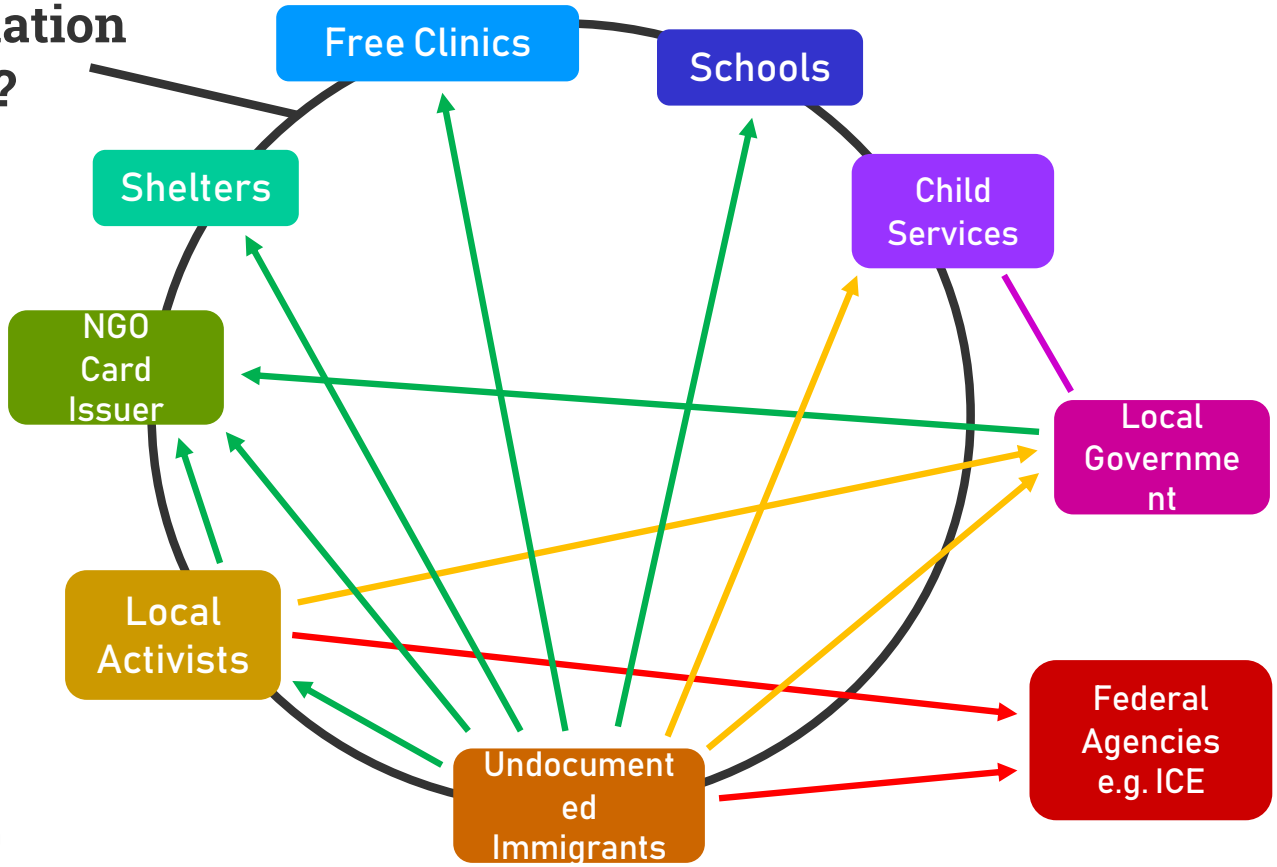
Resident (Physical) ID Programs in Several Indiana Cities

*Disclaimer: Reductive model to facilitate discussion

How do we build a secure information ecosystem?



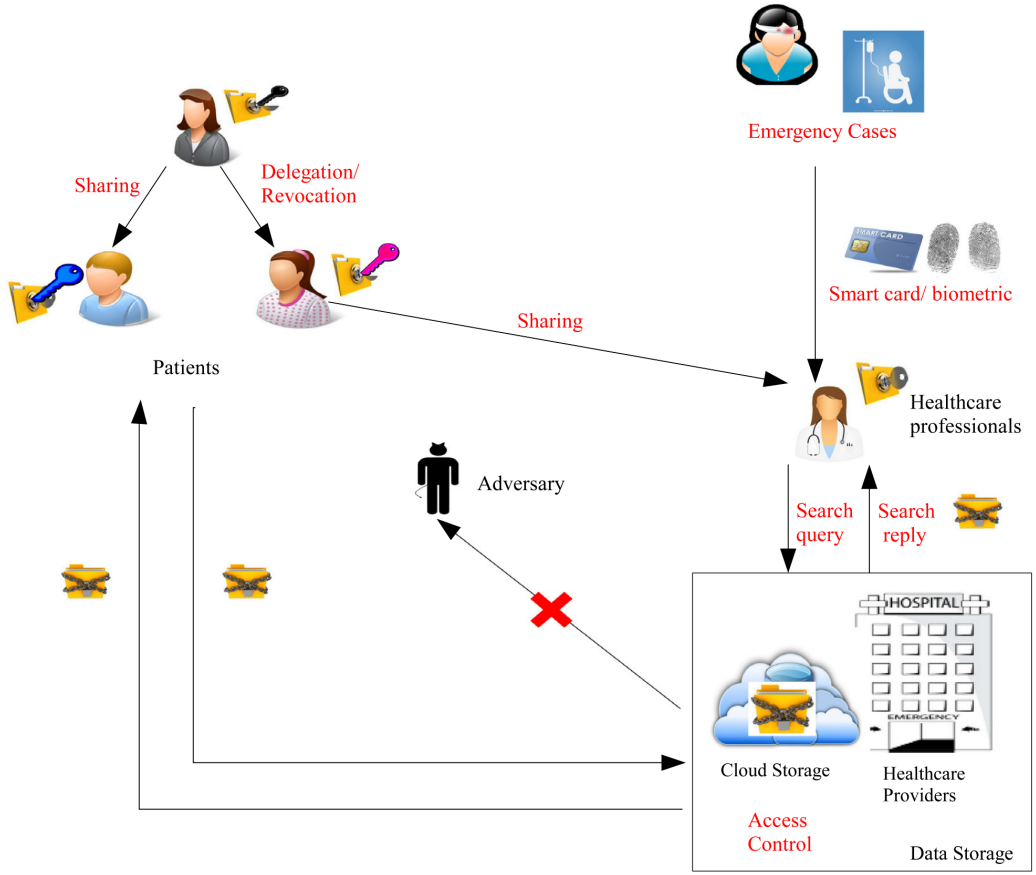
Challenges of Community-Oriented Secure Information System

- Complex security model to capture
- Design against strong adversaries
  - e.g. state-level adversaries
- Design in the lack of infrastructure
  - Network access
  - Computing devices

Addressed in this talk

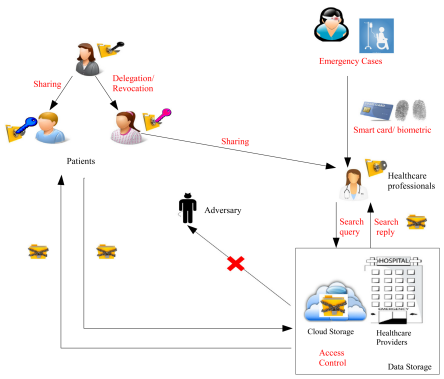
Approach: Community-oriented security design based on localized assumptions

From Electronic Health Records (EHR) to Community-Oriented Information System

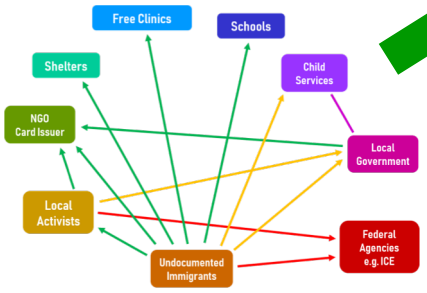


Electronic health services overview (Yüksel, Küpçü and Özkasap, 2017)

From Electronic Health Records (EHR) to Community-Oriented Information System



Base EHR Architecture



Trust Model

Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)

Emergency access

Pooled Decentralized Servers

Access

Access

Access

Deposit

Deposit

Access

Public Services

Public Terminals

Access

Access

Access

Provide verification

Issue card

Card Issuer

Terminal

Smart Card

Smart Card

Smart Card

Community Network

Key Techniques

Access Control

- Attribute-Based Encryption
- Threshold Encryption
- Multiple Encryption
- Zero-Knowledge Proof

Authentication Factors

- Smart Cards (Java Cards)
- PIN/Password
- Biometrics
- Trusted Parties

Anonymity

- Private Information Retrieval
- Mix-net

Recovery

- Proactive Secret Sharing

Emergency Access

- Trusted Parties Authentication

Revocation

- Unaddressed

Ongoing Work

- Assessment of smart card cryptography
- Practical private information retrieval
- Improve the model and architecture

Future Work

- Proof-of-concept implementation

References

- Yüksel, B., Küpçü, A. and Özkasap, Ö. (2017). Research issues for privacy and security of electronic health services. *Future Generation Computer Systems*, 68, pp.1-13.