Defining the Digital ID

• DDL, mDL, eDL, EDL, eID…?!
  • With all of the different talk about digital identities, how are you supposed to keep up?

• All forms of digital IDs have one thing in common
  • They bring new functions and new capabilities not available in a traditional, physical format

• In the coming years, we will see many digital ID trends emerge
  • Some will fade, some will evolve
  • But they will all play a role in shaping the future of the digital identity landscape
A recent PEW Research study found that SmartPhone penetration among Americans is now at 77%.

Not surprisingly, this number jumps to 92% when looking at the segment of the population between 18-29.

Somewhat surprising though, is that number still holds strong with a whopping 74% of those between the age of 50-64.

The point is: SmartPhones are here to stay, and they are becoming more and more prevalent in our every day lives – like it or not!

*http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2017/01/12/evolution-of-technology/*
As other industries are embracing the consumer mobility trends through mobile boarding passes, garden variety payment applications, and smartphone app domination in the social media sphere; so to is the government sector.

Citizen expectation is changing when it comes to the anytime/anywhere need for services and accessibility.

A digital driver’s license is the portal through which that channel to the end-user is created, and establishes a foundation for future services.

Think of a DDL as the backbone of a person’s digital identity wallet.
• Sponsored by NIST, a multi-jurisdictional digital driver’s license pilot is taking place

• NIST
Colorado
Idaho
Maryland
Washington D.C.
Gemalto

• This pilot brings key stakeholders from four distinct jurisdictions together to engage in a collaborative, iterative effort to evaluate a DDL from all angles: end-user, DMV, law enforcement, TSA, retail merchant, liquor control boards, lottery commission, etc.
Through NIST’s guidance, we defined a digital driver’s license to be:

- Highly secure
- A supplement to the traditional driver license
- Optional and flexible
- Privacy-enhancing
- Continually evolving
- Part of a bigger ecosystem

A digital driver’s license is NOT a:

- Replicated image of a physical credential
- Full replacement for a physical credential
- Required for license holders
- Mechanism to track or compromise PII
- Static technology with a fixed application
- Standalone credential with limited scope
• WHY BOTHER?
  • States are busy
  • Idaho is changing their business model; looking to the future
  • Providing services in a new, different manner helps both
• COLLABORATION IS IMPERATIVE
  • IT had a concept
  • States had a concept
  • Vendors/public had a concept
  • Key is to work together to identify best solution (ease of use, safety for officers, etc.)
If the purpose of a DDL implementation is merely to execute, that is all you will get – execution to some degree of successfulness.

Starting the process with purpose:
- Helps to design and refine the DDL with the end goal in mind
- Motivates ecosystem partners to act on your behalf
- Provides direction so all players are all moving together
- Prepares us for the future with a wider framework
- Shifts how our DDL users perceive their experiences
- Ultimately drive positive outcomes for all of us

“We shape our buildings; thereafter they shape us.”
- Winston Churchill
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<tr>
<th>Clearly, a successful pilot will require:</th>
<th>But there’s more to the story than that...</th>
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<tr>
<td>A DDL solution that works, technically</td>
<td>People need to be talking about it</td>
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<td>A solution that is secure</td>
<td>Need a large network proposing services for users</td>
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<td>A transaction method that protects user privacy</td>
<td>Need stakeholders that want to get involved and lead the market</td>
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<td>A positive user experience</td>
<td>Need to have a 3-5 year roadmap to drive the revolution</td>
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<td>Multiple applications of usage and proof points in different scenarios</td>
<td>Need to define your political agenda to enable a movement</td>
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Changing the DDL game: Idaho

- Lessons Learned
- NEXT STEPS
  - Conduct pilots
  - Develop standard
  - Create awareness
The ID issuer (in this case, the DMV) needs to launch the process from an investigative standpoint.

Current DL/ID legislative details should be reviewed and future budget feasibility should be determined.

Begin filing for legislative amendments to allow for both DDL testing and evaluation, and for long-term recognition of a DDL as a valid form of ID.

Key players in the ecosystem should be consulted and informed throughout the pilot planning process.

When a vendor is selected, they can begin the pilot planning and identify the use-cases that will be included.

Once legislation is approved for a pilot, the credential issuer should evaluate qualified vendors to test the DDL technology.

Conduct a live pilot to test the real-life usage and identify opportunities and areas of concern for the technology.

Evaluate the pilot results and determine viability for full-scale implementation of a DDL.

With legislation in place, launch a DDL implementation with selected vendor at a gradual rate – segmented in the most logical way for the state.
For More Information

Contact:

Bonnie Fogdall, Idaho DMV Operations Manager
bonnie.fogdall@itd.idaho.gov

Steve Purdy, VP Government Services, Gemalto
steve.purdy@gemalto.com