



mDL...driven by functional needs

November 4, 2015

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Overview

- Card Countermeasure “Tool box”
- mDL Standardization
- Moving forward globally...



Current Countermeasures for Cards

- Warning Systems ⓘ Balance of who has access
 - Something done, Something coming
- Training ⓘ General Access
 - Genuine, Fraudulent, People, Behavior
- Authentication ⓘ Direct collaboration vs. Reverse engineered
 - Document authentication
- Source Verification ⓘ Document not addressed
 - Data verification
- Standards ⓘ Voluntary
 - Secure, Uniform, Interoperable
- Legislation ⓘ Slap on the wrist (non-obvious prosecution routes)
 - Penalties





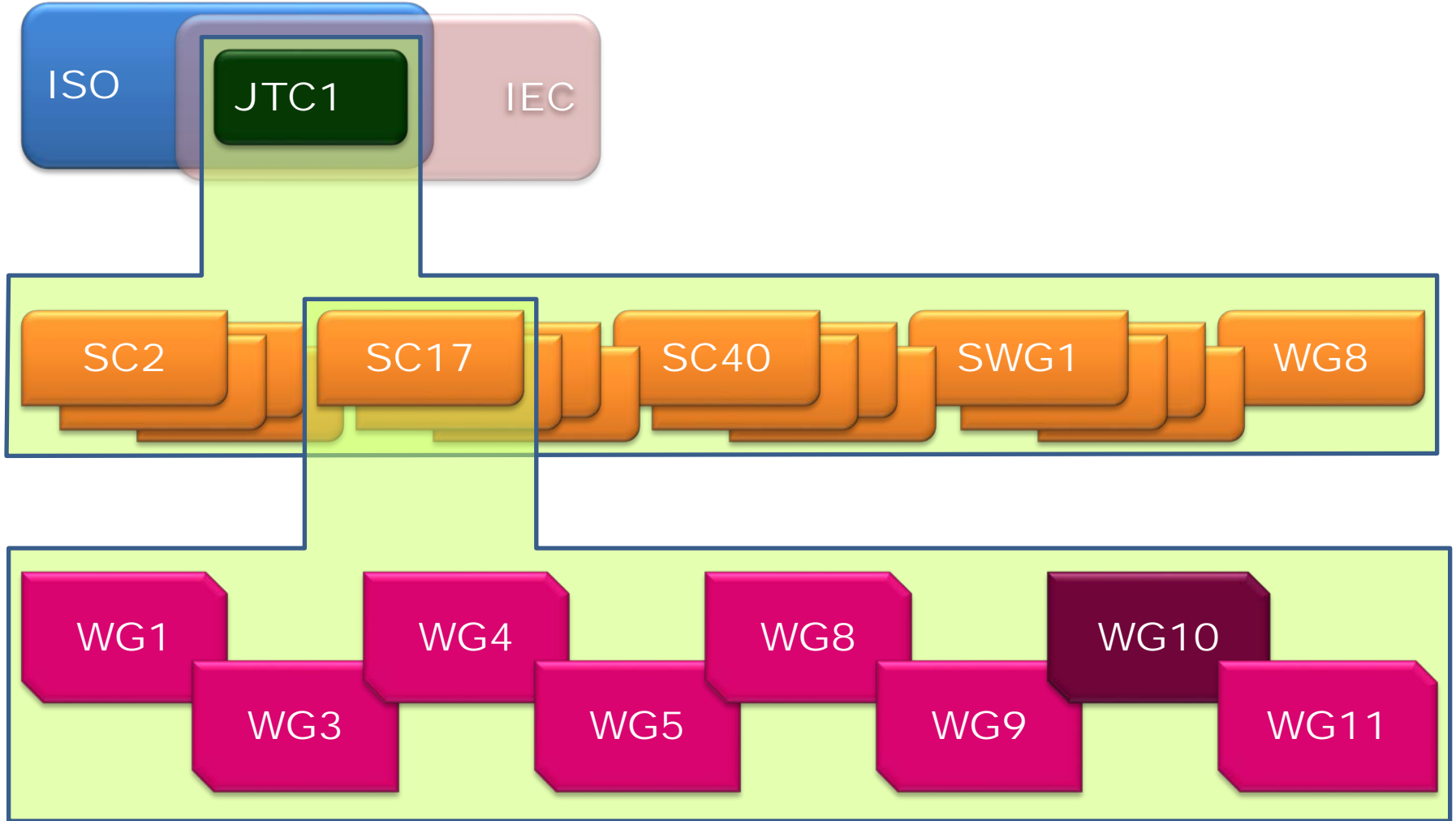
Reality Check

- “Give-a-darn-ometer”
- Subjectivity with overdependence on human inspection (flash pass is alive and well...unfortunately)
- Future of identity will involve a migration away from “physical” proof and will be an electronic exercise (e.g. smart phone instead of card) – significant driver eID/NSTIC



Current/Ongoing efforts

- Joint AAMVA Committee (CDS/eID)
 - Complementary scopes
 - Functional requirements
 - Actual standardization
 - November 17 – 19 meeting – “Industry day”
- Global efforts around mDL standardization
 - Payments industry lessons learned
 - ID value to mDL = ***game changer***





- TF1 Card Design
- TF2 Logical Record Data
- TF3 Biometrics
- TF4 Document Security
- TF5 Card Durability
- TF7 Public Relations
- TF8 UN/ECE Liaison
- TF9 Image processing
- TF10 Category Restrictions
- TF11 Authentication
- TF12 Test Methods
- TF13 Privacy Protection of DL Data
- TF14 Mobile DL



Functionally a mDL must...

- Convey driving privileges
- Tie the holder to the license
 - Typically using portrait image
 - Biometrics are possible
- Be trusted; “Consumer” must have confidence that...
 - License was issued as claimed
 - No unauthorized changes since issuance



Entities that have a need to read and authenticate a mDL include:

- Issuing authorities
- Law enforcement
- Commercial establishments (e.g. banks, bars, car rental)
- Citizens (e.g. to exchange information after a crash)

Reading and authentication solution should work for all of these entities



Binding

- Biometrics, PIN, other mechanisms can be used to link mDL to holder
- Alternatives may augment, but may require additional training and equipment



Form factor

- Physical solution should allow simultaneous view of:
 - DL holder, and
 - Portrait image extracted from mDL
 - Biographical information as seen on physical card



Online/Offline

- For most use cases, offline use is the exception
- For some DL consumers, offline use may be the norm



- Processing time important
 - For many applications, should be comparable to using physical card
- Minimize additional reading equipment (e.g. to be carried by Law Enforcement)
- Limit physical contact between mDL carrier and reading equipment
 - Liability issues
 - Reading distance influences operational procedures



Financial Considerations

- Reader infrastructure, everywhere a mDL is consumed
- Changes in office processes
- System infrastructure
- Outreach/education/training
- Impact on existing revenue streams



Legal/policy considerations

- Recognition (Jurisdictional statute change, CDL pinned to standards)
- Process when mDL cannot be read successfully
- Unavailability of reading equipment
- Existing legislation
- Number of mDLs
- Remote revocation of driving privileges
- Control by mDL holder of information released



DL administrators (Globally) are looking to Industry to devise solutions that:

- Reliable mechanism to issue, revoke/suspend, terminate and transfer mDL
- Enable a wide variety DL consumers to read and to establish trust in a mDL
- Require minimal additional reading equipment
- Support offline use
- Support interoperability (i.e. cross-jurisdictional and cross-vendor use)



Questions?

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