

DigiCert

Certification Practices Statement



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1.	Overview.....	1
1.2.	Document name and Identification.....	1
1.3.	PKI Participants.....	3
1.3.1.	Certification Authorities.....	3
1.3.2.	Registration Authorities and Other Delegated Third Parties.....	3
1.3.3.	Subscribers.....	4
1.3.4.	Relying Parties.....	4
1.3.5.	Other Participants.....	4
1.4.	Certificate Usage.....	4
1.4.1.	Appropriate Certificate Uses.....	4
1.4.2.	Prohibited Certificate Uses.....	6
1.5.	Policy administration.....	6
1.5.1.	Organization Administering the Document.....	6
1.5.2.	Contact Person.....	6
1.5.3.	Person Determining CPS Suitability for the Policy.....	6
1.5.4.	CPS Approval Procedures.....	6
1.6.	Definitions and acronyms.....	7
2.	PUBLICATION AND REPOSITORY RESPONSIBILITIES.....	9
2.1.	Repositories.....	9
2.2.	Publication of certification information.....	9
2.3.	Time or frequency of publication.....	9
2.4.	Access controls on repositories.....	9
3.	IDENTIFICATION AND AUTHENTICATION.....	10
3.1.	Naming.....	10
3.1.1.	Types of Names.....	10
3.1.2.	Need for Names to be Meaningful.....	10
3.1.3.	Anonymity or Pseudonymity of Subscribers.....	10
3.1.4.	Rules for Interpreting Various Name Forms.....	11
3.1.5.	Uniqueness of Names.....	11
3.1.6.	Recognition, Authentication, and Role of Trademarks.....	11
3.2.	Initial identity validation.....	11
3.2.1.	Method to Prove Possession of Private Key.....	11
3.2.2.	Authentication of Organization Identity.....	11
3.2.3.	Authentication of Individual Identity.....	13
3.2.4.	Non-verified Subscriber Information.....	18
3.2.5.	Validation of Authority.....	18
3.3.	Identification and authentication for re-key requests.....	19
3.3.1.	Identification and Authentication for Routine Re-key.....	19
3.3.2.	Identification and Authentication for Re-key After Revocation.....	20
3.4.	Identification and authentication for revocation request.....	20
4.	CERTIFICATE LIFE-CYCLE OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS.....	20
4.1.	Certificate Application.....	20
4.1.1.	Who Can Submit a Certificate Application.....	20
4.1.2.	Enrollment Process and Responsibilities.....	20
4.2.	Certificate application processing.....	21
4.2.1.	Performing Identification and Authentication Functions.....	21
4.2.2.	Approval or Rejection of Certificate Applications.....	21
4.2.3.	Time to Process Certificate Applications.....	21
4.3.	Certificate issuance.....	21
4.3.1.	CA Actions during Certificate Issuance.....	21
4.3.2.	Notification to Subscriber by the CA of Issuance of Certificate.....	22
4.4.	Certificate acceptance.....	22
4.4.1.	Conduct Constituting Certificate Acceptance.....	22
4.4.2.	Publication of the Certificate by the CA.....	22
4.4.3.	Notification of Certificate Issuance by the CA to Other Entities.....	22
4.5.	Key pair and certificate usage.....	22
4.5.1.	Subscriber Private Key and Certificate Usage.....	22

4.5.2.	Relying Party Public Key and Certificate Usage.....	22
4.6.	Certificate renewal	23
4.6.1.	Circumstance for Certificate Renewal	23
4.6.2.	Who May Request Renewal.....	23
4.6.3.	Processing Certificate Renewal Requests	23
4.6.4.	Notification of New Certificate Issuance to Subscriber.....	23
4.6.5.	Conduct Constituting Acceptance of a Renewal Certificate	23
4.6.6.	Publication of the Renewal Certificate by the CA.....	23
4.6.7.	Notification of Certificate Issuance by the CA to Other Entities.....	23
4.7.	Certificate re-key.....	23
4.7.1.	Circumstance for Certificate Rekey.....	23
4.7.2.	Who May Request Certificate Rekey	24
4.7.3.	Processing Certificate Rekey Requests	24
4.7.4.	Notification of Certificate Rekey to Subscriber	24
4.7.5.	Conduct Constituting Acceptance of a Rekeyed Certificate	24
4.7.6.	Publication of the Issued Certificate by the CA	24
4.7.7.	Notification of Certificate Issuance by the CA to Other Entities.....	24
4.8.	Certificate modification.....	24
4.8.1.	Who May Request Certificate Modification.....	24
4.8.2.	Processing Certificate Modification Requests	24
4.8.3.	Notification of Certificate Modification to Subscriber	24
4.8.4.	Conduct Constituting Acceptance of a Modified Certificate.....	24
4.8.5.	Publication of the Modified Certificate by the CA	24
4.8.6.	Notification of Certificate Modification by the CA to Other Entities	25
4.9.	Certificate revocation and suspension	25
4.9.1.	Circumstances for Revocation	25
4.9.2.	Who Can Request Revocation	25
4.9.3.	Procedure for Revocation Request	26
4.9.4.	Revocation Request Grace Period.....	26
4.9.5.	Time within which CA Must Process the Revocation Request	26
4.9.6.	Revocation Checking Requirement for Relying Parties.....	26
4.9.7.	CRL Issuance Frequency.....	27
4.9.8.	Maximum Latency for CRLs.....	27
4.9.9.	On-line Revocation/Status Checking Availability.....	27
4.9.10.	On-line Revocation Checking Requirements.....	27
4.9.11.	Other Forms of Revocation Advertisements Available	27
4.9.12.	Special Requirements Related to Key Compromise.....	27
4.9.13.	Circumstances for Suspension.....	27
4.9.14.	Who Can Request Suspension	27
4.9.15.	Procedure for Suspension Request.....	27
4.9.16.	Limits on Suspension Period.....	27
4.10.	Certificate status services	27
4.10.1.	Operational Characteristics	27
4.10.2.	Service Availability	28
4.10.3.	Optional Features.....	28
4.11.	End of subscription	28
4.12.	Key escrow and recovery.....	28
4.12.1.	Key Escrow and Recovery Policy Practices	28
4.12.2.	Session Key Encapsulation and Recovery Policy and Practices.....	28
5.	FACILITY, MANAGEMENT, AND OPERATIONAL CONTROLS	29
5.1.	Physical Controls	29
5.1.1.	Site Location and Construction	29
5.1.2.	Physical Access	29
5.1.3.	Power and Air Conditioning.....	29
5.1.4.	Water Exposures.....	30
5.1.5.	Fire Prevention and Protection.....	30
5.1.6.	Media Storage.....	30
5.1.7.	Waste Disposal	30
5.1.8.	Off-site Backup.....	30
5.1.9.	Certificate Status Hosting, CMS and External RA Systems	30
5.2.	Procedural controls	30
5.2.1.	Trusted Roles.....	30

5.2.2.	Number of Persons Required per Task.....	31
5.2.3.	Identification and Authentication for each Role	31
5.2.4.	Roles Requiring Separation of Duties	31
5.3.	Personnel controls	31
5.3.1.	Qualifications, Experience, and Clearance Requirements	31
5.3.2.	Background Check Procedures.....	32
5.3.3.	Training Requirements	32
5.3.4.	Retraining Frequency and Requirements.....	32
5.3.5.	Job Rotation Frequency and Sequence	32
5.3.6.	Sanctions for Unauthorized Actions	32
5.3.7.	Independent Contractor Requirements	33
5.3.8.	Documentation Supplied to Personnel	33
5.4.	Audit logging procedures	33
5.4.1.	Types of Events Recorded	33
5.4.2.	Frequency of Processing Log.....	35
5.4.3.	Retention Period for Audit Log	35
5.4.4.	Protection of Audit Log.....	35
5.4.5.	Audit Log Backup Procedures.....	35
5.4.6.	Audit Collection System (internal vs. external)	35
5.4.7.	Notification to Event-causing Subject.....	36
5.4.8.	Vulnerability Assessments	36
5.5.	Records archival	36
5.5.1.	Types of Records Archived	36
5.5.2.	Retention Period for Archive	36
5.5.3.	Protection of Archive	37
5.5.4.	Archive Backup Procedures.....	37
5.5.5.	Requirements for Time-stamping of Records.....	37
5.5.6.	Archive Collection System (internal or external).....	37
5.5.7.	Procedures to Obtain and Verify Archive Information	37
5.6.	Key changeover	37
5.7.	Compromise and disaster recovery	37
5.7.1.	Incident and Compromise Handling Procedures.....	37
5.7.2.	Computing Resources, Software, and/or Data Are Corrupted	38
5.7.3.	Entity Private Key Compromise Procedures	38
5.7.4.	Business Continuity Capabilities after a Disaster	38
5.8.	CA or RA termination	38
6.	TECHNICAL SECURITY CONTROLS	39
6.1.	Key pair generation and installation	39
6.1.1.	Key Pair Generation.....	39
6.1.2.	Private Key Delivery to Subscriber.....	39
6.1.3.	Public Key Delivery to Certificate Issuer	40
6.1.4.	CA Public Key Delivery to Relying Parties	40
6.1.5.	Key Sizes	40
6.1.6.	Public Key Parameters Generation and Quality Checking	41
6.1.7.	Key Usage Purposes (as per X.509 v3 key usage field)	41
6.2.	Private Key Protection and Cryptographic Module Engineering Controls	41
6.2.1.	Cryptographic Module Standards and Controls.....	41
6.2.2.	Private Key (n out of m) Multi-person Control	42
6.2.3.	Private Key Escrow	42
6.2.4.	Private Key Backup.....	42
6.2.5.	Private Key Archival.....	42
6.2.6.	Private Key Transfer into or from a Cryptographic Module	42
6.2.7.	Private Key Storage on Cryptographic Module	42
6.2.8.	Method of Activating Private Keys.....	42
6.2.9.	Method of Deactivating Private Keys	43
6.2.10.	Method of Destroying Private Keys	43
6.2.11.	Cryptographic Module Rating.....	43
6.3.	Other aspects of key pair management	43
6.3.1.	Public Key Archival	43
6.3.2.	Certificate Operational Periods and Key Pair Usage Periods.....	43
6.4.	Activation data	44
6.4.1.	Activation Data Generation and Installation	44

6.4.2.	Activation Data Protection	44
6.4.3.	Other Aspects of Activation Data	44
6.5.	Computer security controls	44
6.5.1.	Specific Computer Security Technical Requirements	44
6.5.2.	Computer Security Rating	45
6.6.	Life cycle technical controls	45
6.6.1.	System Development Controls	45
6.6.2.	Security Management Controls	45
6.6.3.	Life Cycle Security Controls	45
6.7.	Network security controls	45
6.8.	Time-stamping	46
6.9.	PIV-I Cards	46
7.	CERTIFICATE, CRL, AND OCSP PROFILES	47
7.1.	Certificate profile	47
7.1.1.	Version Number(s)	47
7.1.2.	Certificate Extensions	47
7.1.3.	Algorithm Object Identifiers	48
7.1.4.	Name Forms	48
7.1.5.	Name Constraints	48
7.1.6.	Certificate Policy Object Identifier	48
7.1.7.	Usage of Policy Constraints Extension	48
7.1.8.	Policy Qualifiers Syntax and Semantics	48
7.1.9.	Processing Semantics for the Critical Certificate Policies Extension.....	48
7.2.	CRL profile.....	49
7.2.1.	Version number(s).....	49
7.2.2.	CRL and CRL Entry Extensions	49
7.3.	OCSP profile	49
7.3.1.	Version Number(s)	49
7.3.2.	OCSP Extensions	49
8.	COMPLIANCE AUDIT AND OTHER ASSESSMENTS	49
8.1.	Frequency or circumstances of assessment.....	49
8.2.	Identity/qualifications of assessor	49
8.3.	Assessor's relationship to assessed entity.....	50
8.4.	Topics covered by assessment.....	50
8.5.	Actions taken as a result of deficiency	50
8.6.	Communication of results	50
8.7.	Self-Audits	50
9.	OTHER BUSINESS AND LEGAL MATTERS.....	50
9.1.	Fees.....	50
9.1.1.	Certificate Issuance or Renewal Fees.....	50
9.1.2.	Certificate Access Fees	51
9.1.3.	Revocation or Status Information Access Fees.....	51
9.1.4.	Fees for Other Services	51
9.1.5.	Refund Policy	51
9.2.	Financial responsibility.....	51
9.2.1.	Insurance Coverage.....	51
9.2.2.	Other Assets	51
9.2.3.	Insurance or Warranty Coverage for End-Entities.....	51
9.3.	Confidentiality of business information.....	51
9.3.1.	Scope of Confidential Information	51
9.3.2.	Information Not Within the Scope of Confidential Information.....	51
9.3.3.	Responsibility to Protect Confidential Information	51
9.4.	Privacy of personal information.....	52
9.4.1.	Privacy Plan	52
9.4.2.	Information Treated as Private	52
9.4.3.	Information Not Deemed Private	52
9.4.4.	Responsibility to Protect Private Information.....	52
9.4.5.	Notice and Consent to Use Private Information	52
9.4.6.	Disclosure Pursuant to Judicial or Administrative Process.....	52
9.4.7.	Other Information Disclosure Circumstances	52
9.5.	Intellectual property rights.....	52
9.6.	Representations and warranties	52

9.6.1.	CA Representations and Warranties	52
9.6.2.	RA Representations and Warranties	53
9.6.3.	Subscriber Representations and Warranties	53
9.6.4.	Relying Party Representations and Warranties.....	54
9.6.5.	Representations and Warranties of Other Participants	54
9.7.	Disclaimers of warranties	54
9.8.	Limitations of liability	54
9.9.	Indemnities	55
9.9.1.	Indemnification by DigiCert	55
9.9.2.	Indemnification by Subscribers	55
9.9.3.	Indemnification by Relying Parties	55
9.10.	Term and termination.....	55
9.10.1.	Term.....	55
9.10.2.	Termination	56
9.10.3.	Effect of Termination and Survival.....	56
9.11.	Individual notices and communications with participants	56
9.12.	Amendments.....	56
9.12.1.	Procedure for Amendment	56
9.12.2.	Notification Mechanism and Period	56
9.12.3.	Circumstances under which OID Must Be Changed	56
9.13.	Dispute resolution provisions	56
9.14.	Governing law	56
9.15.	Compliance with applicable law	56
9.16.	Miscellaneous provisions	57
9.16.1.	Entire Agreement	57
9.16.2.	Assignment.....	57
9.16.3.	Severability.....	57
9.16.4.	Enforcement (attorneys' fees and waiver of rights).....	57
9.16.5.	Force Majeure	57
9.17.	Other provisions.....	57
Appendix A:	Sample Opinion LETTER	58

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. OVERVIEW

This document is the DigiCert, Inc. (“DigiCert”) Certification Practices Statement (CPS) that outlines the principles and practices related to DigiCert’s certification and time-stamping services. This CPS applies to all entities participating in or using DigiCert’s certificate and time-stamping services.

This CPS describes the practices used to comply with the DigiCert Certificate Policy (the “CP”), the Adobe Systems Inc. (“Adobe”) AATL Certificate Policy, the Federal Bridge Certification Authority (“FBCA”) Certificate Policy, and other applicable policies. DigiCert conforms to the current version of the guidelines adopted by the Certification Authority/Browser Forum (“CAB Forum”) when issuing publicly trusted certificates, including the Baseline Requirements for the Issuance and Management of Publicly-Trusted Certificates (“Baseline Requirements”) and the Guidelines for Extended Validation Certificates (“EV Guidelines”) both of which are published at <https://www.cabforum.org>. If any inconsistency exists between this CPS and the Baseline Requirements or the EV Guidelines, then the EV Guidelines take precedence for EV Certificates and the Baseline Requirements take precedence for publicly trusted SSL certificates. Time-stamping services are provided according to IETF RFC 3161 and other technical standards.

This CPS is only one of several documents that control DigiCert’s certification services. Other important documents include both private and public documents, such as the CP, DigiCert’s agreements with its customers, Relying Party agreements, and DigiCert’s privacy policy. DigiCert may provide additional certificate policies or certification practice statements. These supplemental policies and statements are available to applicable users or relying parties.

Pursuant to the IETF PKIX RFC 3647 CP/CPS framework, this CPS is divided into nine parts that cover the security controls and practices and procedures for certificate and time-stamping services within the DigiCert PKI. To preserve the outline specified by RFC 3647, section headings that do not apply have the statement “Not applicable” or “No stipulation.”

1.2. DOCUMENT NAME AND IDENTIFICATION

This document is the DigiCert Certification Practices Statement and was approved for publication on 9 August 2010 by the DigiCert Policy Authority (DCPA). The following revisions were made to the original document:

Date	Changes	Version
2-May-2013	Updated mailing address. Also updated practices to comply with new policy requirements, the DirectTrust CP, changes to the Adobe program, and CAB Forum guidelines.	4.05
10-May-2012	Updated to include practices set forth in the Baseline Requirements, the current Mozilla CA Policy, EV Code Signing, the IGTF, and other policy bodies.	4.04
3-May-2011	IGTF Certificates added and minor updates made to several sections.	4.03
29-October-2010	Changes made in response to comments from the FPKI CPWG regarding certificate status services, trusted roles, and off-site backup of archive.	4.02
26-August-2010	Updated the process used to authenticate the certificate requester’s authority under section 3.2.5 for code signing certificates issued to organizations	4.01
9-August-2010	This version 4.0 replaces the DigiCert Certificate Policy and Certification Practices Statement, Version 3.08, dated May 29, 2009, and the DigiCert Certification Practice Statement for Extended Validation Certificates, Version 1.0.4, May 29, 2009.	4.0

The OID for DigiCert is joint-iso-ccitt (2) country (16) USA (840) US-company (1) DigiCert (114412). The OID-arc for this version 4 of the CPS is 2.16.840.1.114412.0.2.4. Subsequent revisions to this CPS might have new OID assignments. DigiCert issues certificates and time-stamp tokens containing the following OIDs / OID arcs:

Digitally Signed Object	Object Identifier (OID)
Domain Vetted SSL Certificates and per the Baseline Requirements	2.16.840.1.114412.1.2 and/or 2.23.140.1.2.1 (CAB Forum Baseline Reqs.)
Organization Vetted SSL Certificates and per the Baseline Requirements	2.16.840.1.114412.1.1 and/or 2.23.140.1.2.2 (CAB Forum Baseline Reqs.)
Issuer CA (where allowed by policy)	2.5.29.32.0 (anyPolicy)
Extended Validation SSL Certificates	2.16.840.1.114412.2 and/or 2.23.140.1.1.X (CAB Forum EV Guidelines)
Object Signing Certificates	2.16.840.1.114412.3
Code Signing Certificates	2.16.840.1.114412.3.1
Extended Validation Code Signing	2.16.840.1.114412.3.2
Windows Kernel Driver Signing	2.16.840.1.114412.3.11
Adobe Signing Certificate	2.16.840.1.114412.3.21
Client Certificate OID Arc	2.16.840.1.114412.4
Level 1 Certificates - Personal	2.16.840.1.114412.4.1.1
Level 1 Certificates - Enterprise	2.16.840.1.114412.4.1.2
Level 2 Certificates	2.16.840.1.114412.4.2
Level 3 Certificates - US	2.16.840.1.114412.4.3.1
Level 3 Certificates - CBP	2.16.840.1.114412.4.3.2
Level 4 Certificates - US	2.16.840.1.114412.4.4.1
Level 4 Certificates - CBP	2.16.840.1.114412.4.4.2
PIV-I OID Arc	2.16.840.1.114412.4.5
PIV-I Hardware - keys require activation by the PIV-I Cardholder (PIV Auth, Dig Sig and Key Management)	2.16.840.1.114412.4.5.1
PIV-I Card Authentication - keys do not require PIV-I Cardholder activation	2.16.840.1.114412.4.5.2
PIV-I Content Signing – use by PIV-I-compliant CMS	2.16.840.1.114412.4.5.3
Grid Certificate OID Arcs	2.16.840.1.114412.4.31 or 2.16.840.1.114412.31 (Grid-only arc)
IGTF Classic X.509 Authorities with secured infrastructure	2.16.840.1.114412.4.31.1 (Client w/ Public), 2.16.840.1.114412.31.4.1.1 (Client Grid Only), and/or 1.2.840.113612.5.2.2.1.x (IGTF)
IGTF Member Integrated X.509 Credential Services with Secured Infrastructure Certificates	2.16.840.1.114412.4.31.5 and/or 1.2.840.113612.5.2.2.5.x (IGTF)
IGTF Grid Host - Public Trust	2.16.840.1.114412.1.31.1
IGTF Grid-Only Host Certificate	2.16.840.1.114412.31.1.1.1, 1.2.840.113612.5.2.2.1.x (IGTF), and/or 1.2.840.113612.5.2.2.5.x (IGTF)
Authentication-Only Certificates	2.16.840.1.114412.6
Trusted Time-stamping	2.16.840.1.114412.7.1
Legacy arc	2.16.840.1.114412.81
Test arc	2.16.840.1.114412.99
EU OIDs	
EU Qualified Certificates	0.4.0.1456.1.2

ETSI TS 101 456	
EU QC on Secure Signature Creation Device ETSI TS 101 456	0.4.0.1456.1.1
ETSI TS 101 862 - Qualified Certificate Statements	0.4.0.1862.1.x
EU Qualified Time-stamping ETSI TS 102 023	0.4.0.2023.1.x

All OIDs mentioned above belong to their respective owners. The specific OIDs used when objects are signed pursuant to this CPS are indicated in the applicable Certificate Profiles document. When DigiCert issues an SSL certificate containing one of the above-specified policy identifiers for “Baseline Requirements”, it asserts that the certificate is managed in accordance with the Baseline Requirements. Commercial Best Practices (“CBP”) differs from “US” in that there are no trusted role citizenship requirements for an Issuer CA issuing under a CBP policy, whereas policies designated “US” must follow the citizenship practices set forth in Section 5.3.1.

The Legacy arc exists to identify certificates issued for purpose of achieving compatibility with legacy systems that are incapable of processing newer algorithms that might be required by comparable industry best practices, e.g., to identify certificates signed using the SHA-1 algorithm when SHA-256 would be required under a CP that DigiCert has cross-certified.

1.3. PKI PARTICIPANTS

1.3.1. Certification Authorities

DigiCert is a certification authority (CA) that issues digital certificates. As a CA, DigiCert performs functions associated with Public Key operations, including receiving certificate requests, issuing, revoking and renewing a digital certificate, and maintaining, issuing, and publishing CRLs and OSCP responses. General information about DigiCert’s products and services are available at www.digicert.com.

DigiCert’s offline self-signed Root CAs issue CA certificates to subordinate CAs and cross certificates to other Root CAs in accordance with this CPS, applicable cross-certification / federation policies, and DigiCert’s memoranda of agreement with those externally operated CAs. An “external subordinate CA” is an unaffiliated third party that is issued a CA Certificate by DigiCert where the Private Key associated with that CA Certificate is not maintained under the physical control of DigiCert. In accordance with EU Directive 99/93, DigiCert does not allow external subordinate CAs to issue EU Qualified Certificates. In accordance with requirements of the U.S. Federal PKI Policy Authority (FPKIPA), DigiCert notifies the FPKIPA prior to issuing a CA certificate chaining to the Federal Bridge CA to an external subordinate CA. All external subordinate CAs are prohibited, either technically or contractually, from issuing certificates to domain names or IP addresses that a Subscriber does not legitimately own or control (i.e. issuance for purposes of “traffic management” is prohibited), and external subordinate CAs are required to implement procedures that are at least as restrictive as those found herein.

DigiCert is also a time stamping authority (TSA) and provides proof-of-existence for data at an instant in time as described herein.

1.3.2. Registration Authorities and Other Delegated Third Parties

DigiCert may delegate the performance of certain functions to Registration Authorities (RA) and other third parties to request certificates and/or perform identification and authentication for end-user certificates. The specific role of an RA or Delegated Third Party varies greatly between entities, ranging from simple translation services to actual assistance in gathering and verifying Applicant information. Some RAs operate identity management systems (IdMs) and may manage the certificate lifecycle for end-users. For IGTF certificates, designated RAs are responsible for vetting the identity of each certificate applicant. DigiCert contractually obligates each Delegated Third Party to abide by the policies and industry standards that are

applicable to that Delegated Third Party's role in certificate issuance, management, revocation or other related task that the Delegated Third Party performs.

RA personnel involved in the issuance of publicly-trusted SSL Certificates must undergo the skills and training required under Section 5.3. An RA or identity management (IdM) system supporting a particular community of interest with custom identity-vetting practices that differ from those found herein may submit documentation to the DCPA for review and approval. The documentation must contain sufficient detail to ensure that all tasks required by the CP will be performed.

1.3.3. Subscribers

Subscribers use DigiCert's services and PKI to support transactions and communications. Subscribers are not always the party identified in a certificate, such as when certificates are issued to an organization's employees. The *Subject* of a certificate is the party named in the certificate. A *Subscriber*, as used herein, refers to both the Subject of the certificate and the entity that contracted with DigiCert for the certificate's issuance. Prior to verification of identity and issuance of a certificate, a Subscriber is an *Applicant*.

1.3.4. Relying Parties

Relying Parties are entities that act in reliance on a certificate and/or digital signature issued by DigiCert. Relying parties must check the appropriate CRL or OCSP response prior to relying on information featured in a certificate. The location of the CRL distribution point is detailed within the certificate.

1.3.5. Other Participants

Other participants include Accreditation Authorities (such as Policy Management Authorities, Federation Operators, Application Software Vendors, and applicable Community-of-Interest sponsors); Bridge CAs and CAs that cross-certify DigiCert CAs as trust anchors in other PKI communities; Card Management Systems and integrators (CMSs) that ensure proper operation and provisioning of PIV-I cards; and Time Source Entities, Time Stamp Token Requesters, and Time Stamp Verifiers involved in trusted time stamping. Accreditation Authorities are granted an unlimited right to re-distribute DigiCert's root certificates and related information in connection with the accreditation.

When issuing PIV-I cards, DigiCert uses a Card Management Systems (CMS) that meets the requirements herein responsible for managing smart card token content. DigiCert does not issue certificates to a CMS that include a PIV-I Hardware or PIV-I Card Authentication policy OID.

DigiCert has cross-certified with the Federal Bridge Certification Authority (FBCA) and has been issued cross certificates by Entrust and Cybertrust.

1.4. CERTIFICATE USAGE

A *digital certificate* (or *certificate*) is formatted data that cryptographically binds an identified subscriber with a Public Key. A digital certificate allows an entity taking part in an electronic transaction to prove its identity to other participants in such transaction. Digital certificates are used in commercial environments as a digital equivalent of an identification card. A *time-stamp token (TST)* cryptographically binds a representation of data to a particular time stamp, thus establishing evidence that the data existed at a certain point in time.

1.4.1. Appropriate Certificate Uses

Certificates issued pursuant to this CPS may be used for all legal authentication, encryption, access control, and digital signature purposes, as designated by the key usage and extended key usage fields found within the certificate. However, the sensitivity of the information processed or protected by a certificate varies greatly, and each Relying Party must evaluate the application environment and associated risks before deciding on whether to use a certificate issued under this CPS.

This CPS covers several different types of end entity certificates/tokens with varying levels of assurance. The following table provides a brief description of the appropriate uses of each. The descriptions are for guidance only and are not binding.

Certificate	Appropriate Use
DV SSL Certificates	Used to secure online communication where the risks and consequences of data compromise are low, including non-monetary transactions or transactions with little risk of fraud or malicious access.
OV SSL Certificates	Used to secure online communication where the risks and consequences of data compromise are moderate, including transactions having substantial monetary value or risk of fraud or involving access to private information where the likelihood of malicious access is substantial.
EV SSL Certificates	Used to secure online communication where risks and consequences of data compromise are high, including transactions having high monetary value, risk of fraud, or where involving access to private information where the likelihood of malicious access is high.
Code Signing Certificates, including EV Code Signing	Establishes the identity of the Subscriber named in the certificate and that the signed code has not been modified since signing.
Rudimentary Level 1 Client Certificates - Personal	Provides the lowest degree of assurance concerning identity of the individual and is generally used only to provide data integrity to the information being signed. These certificates should only be used where the risk of malicious activity is low and if an authenticated transaction is not required.
Level 1 Client Certificates - Enterprise	Used in environments where there are risks and consequences of data compromise, but such risks are not of major significance. Users are assumed not likely to be malicious.
Level 2 Client Certificates (FBCA basic assurance certificates)	Issued to identity-vetted individuals. Certificates specify if the name is a pseudonym. Used in environments where there are risks and consequences of data compromise, but such risks are not of major significance. Users are assumed not likely to be malicious.
Level 3 Client Certificates (FBCA medium certificates)	Used in environments where risks and consequences of data compromise are moderate, including transactions having substantial monetary value or risk of fraud or involving access to private information where the likelihood of malicious access is substantial.
Level 4 Client Certificates (FBCA medium hardware certificates)	Used in environments where risks and consequences of data compromise are high, including transactions having high monetary value or risk of fraud or involving access to private information where the likelihood of malicious access is high.
Direct Certificates	Used to transfer health care information in accordance with the Direct Protocol adopted by the ONC. Direct Certificates are issued as Level 2 or Level 3 Certificates.
Authentication Only	Used where the identity of the certificate holder is irrelevant and where the risk of unauthorized access to a secure site is low.
IGTF and Grid-only Certificates	Support identity assertions and system authentication amongst participants in the International Grid Trust Federation. IGTF Certificates include those issued as publicly-trusted client certificates and those issued under the Grid-only arc.
PIV-I Hardware PIV-I Card Authentication PIV-I Content Signing PIV-I Digital Signature PIV-I Key Management	<p>This level is relevant to environments where risks and consequences of data compromise are moderate. This may include contactless smart card readers where use of an activation PIN is not practical.</p> <p>Personal Identity Verification – Interoperable (PIV-I) cards are intended to technically interoperate with Federal PIV Card readers and applications. The requirements associated with PIV-I Hardware and PIV-I Content Signing are identical to Level 4 Certificates except</p>

	where specifically noted herein. PIV-I Content Signing policy is reserved for certificates used by the Card Management System (CMS) to sign the PIV-I card security objects
EU Qualified Certificate and EU QC on Secure Signature Creation Device	EU Qualified Certificates may only be used for signing (ETSI TS 101 456)
Adobe Signing Certificates	Used to sign Adobe documents and show that the portion of the document signed by the author has not been modified since signing.
Time Stamp Token	Used to identify the existence of data at a set period of time.

1.4.2. Prohibited Certificate Uses

Certificates do not guarantee that the Subject is trustworthy, honest, reputable in its business dealings, compliant with any laws, or safe to do business with. A certificate only establishes that the information in the certificate was verified as reasonably correct when the certificate issued. Code signing certificates do not indicate that the signed code is safe to install or free from malware, bugs, or vulnerabilities.

Certificates issued under this CPS may not be used (i) for any application requiring fail-safe performance such as (a) the operation of nuclear power facilities, (b) air traffic control systems, (c) aircraft navigation systems, (d) weapons control systems, or (e) any other system whose failure could lead to injury, death or environmental damage; or (ii) where prohibited by law. Certificates issued under the Grid-only arc cannot be used to establish trust outside of the relevant grid network.

1.5. POLICY ADMINISTRATION

1.5.1. Organization Administering the Document

This CPS and the documents referenced herein are maintained by the DCPA, which can be contacted at:

DigiCert Policy Authority
Suite 500
2600 West Executive Parkway
Lehi, UT 84043 USA
Tel: 1-801-877-2100
Fax: 1-801-705-0481

1.5.2. Contact Person

Attn: Legal Counsel
DigiCert Policy Authority
Suite 500
2600 West Executive Parkway
Lehi, UT 84043 USA

1.5.3. Person Determining CPS Suitability for the Policy

The DCPA determines the suitability and applicability of this CPS based on the results and recommendations received from an independent auditor (see Section 8). The DCPA is also responsible for evaluating and acting upon the results of compliance audits.

1.5.4. CPS Approval Procedures

The DCPA approves the CPS and any amendments. Amendments are made after the DCPA has reviewed the amendments' consistency with the CP, by either updating the entire CPS or by publishing an addendum. The DCPA determines whether an amendment to this CPS is consistent with the CP, requires notice, or an OID change. *See also* Section 9.10 and Section 9.12 below.

1.6. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

“Affiliated Organization” means an organization that has an organizational affiliation with a Subscriber and that approves or otherwise allows such affiliation to be represented in a certificate.

“Applicant” means an entity applying for a certificate.

“Application Software Vendor” means a software developer whose software displays or uses DigiCert certificates and distributes DigiCert’s root certificates.

“CAB Forum” is defined in section 1.1.

“Certificate Approver” is defined in the EV Guidelines.

“Certificate Requester” is defined in the EV Guidelines.

“Contract Signer” is defined in the EV Guidelines.

“Direct Address” means an email address conforming to the Applicability Statement for Secure Health Transport.

“Direct Address Certificate” means a certificate containing an entire Direct Address.

“Direct Device Certificate” means a certificate containing the FQDN or IP address of a host machine.

“Direct Organizational Certificate” means a certificate containing only the domain name portion of a Direct Address.

“EU Directive 99/93” means the EU Council Directive 1999/93/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 1999 on a Community framework for Electronic Signatures, OJ L 13, 19.01.2000, pp. 12-20.

“EV Guidelines” is defined in section 1.1.

“Key Pair” means a Private Key and associated Public Key.

“OCSP Responder” means an online software application operated under the authority of DigiCert and connected to its repository for processing certificate status requests.

“PIV-I Profile” means the X.509 Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL) Extensions Profile for Personal Identity Verification Interoperable (PIV-I) Cards, Ver. 1.0, Date: April 23 2010.

“Private Key” means the key of a key pair that is kept secret by the holder of the key pair, and that is used to create digital signatures and/or to decrypt electronic records or files that were encrypted with the corresponding Public Key.

“Public Key” means the key of a key pair that may be publicly disclosed by the holder of the corresponding Private Key and that is used by a Relying Party to verify digital signatures created with the holder's corresponding Private Key and/or to encrypt messages so that they can be decrypted only with the holder's corresponding Private Key.

“Qualified Certificate” means a certificate that meets the requirements in Annex I of EU Directive 99/93 and is provided by an Issuer CA meeting the requirements of Annex II of the Directive.

“Relying Party” means an entity that relies upon either the information contained within a certificate or a time-stamp token.

“Relying Party Agreement” means an agreement which must be read and accepted by the Relying Party prior to validating, relying on or using a Certificate or accessing or using DigiCert’s Repository. The Relying Party Agreement is available for reference through a DigiCert online repository.

“Secure Signature Creation Device” means a signature-creation device that meets the requirements laid down in Annex III of EU Directive 99/93.

“Subscriber” means either the entity identified as the subject in the certificate or the entity that is receiving DigiCert’s time-stamping services.

“Subscriber Agreement” means an agreement that governs the issuance and use of a certificate that the Applicant must read and accept before receiving a certificate.

“WebTrust” means the current version of the AICPA/CICA WebTrust Program for Certification Authorities.

“WebTrust EV Program” means the additional audit procedures specified for CAs that issue EV Certificates by the AICPA/CICA to be used in conjunction with its WebTrust Program for Certification Authorities.

Acronyms:

AATL	Adobe Approved Trust List
CA	Certificate Authority or Certification Authority
CAB	“CA/Browser” as in “CAB Forum”
CMS	Card Management System
CP	Certificate Policy
CPS	Certification Practice Statement
CRL	Certificate Revocation List
CSR	Certificate Signing Request
DBA	Doing Business As (also known as "Trading As")
D CPA	DigiCert Policy Authority
ETSI	European Telecommunications Standards Institute
EU	European Union
EV	Extended Validation
FIPS	(US Government) Federal Information Processing Standard
FQDN	Fully Qualified Domain Name
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
HISP	Health Information Service Provider
HSM	Hardware Security Module
HTTP	Hypertext Transfer Protocol
IANA	Internet Assigned Numbers Authority
ICANN	Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers
IdM	Identity Management System
IDN	Internationalized Domain Name
ISSO	Information System Security Officer
IETF	Internet Engineering Task Force
IGTF	International Grid Trust Federation
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
ITU-T	ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector
MICS	Member-Integrated Credential Service (IGTF)
OCSP	Online Certificate Status Protocol
OID	Object Identifier
ONC	Office of the National Coordinator for Healthcare (U.S.)
PIN	Personal Identification Number (e.g. a secret access code)

PIV-I	Personal Identity Verification-Interoperable
PKI	Public Key Infrastructure
PKIX	IETF Working Group on Public Key Infrastructure
PKCS	Public Key Cryptography Standard
RA	Registration Authority
RFC	Request for Comments (at IETF.org)
SHA	Secure Hashing Algorithm
SSCD	Secure Signature Creation Device
SSL	Secure Sockets Layer
TLD	Top-Level Domain
TLS	Transport Layer Security
TSA	Time Stamping Authority
TST	Time-Stamp Token
URL	Uniform Resource Locator
UTC	Coordinated Universal Time
X.509	The ITU-T standard for Certificates and their corresponding authentication framework

2. PUBLICATION AND REPOSITORY RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1. REPOSITORIES

DigiCert makes its root certificates, revocation data for issued digital certificates, CPs, CPSs, Relying Party Agreements, and standard Subscriber Agreements available in public repositories.

DigiCert's legal repository for most services is located at <http://www.digicert.com/ssl-cps-repository.htm>.

DigiCert's repository for International Grid Trust is located at <http://www.digicert-grid.com/>.

DigiCert's publicly trusted root certificates and its CRLs and OCSP responses are available through online resources 24 hours a day, 7 days a week with systems described in Section 5 to minimize downtime.

2.2. PUBLICATION OF CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

The DigiCert certificate services and the repository are accessible through several means of communication:

1. On the web: www.digicert.com (and via URIs included in the certificates themselves)
2. By email to admin@digicert.com
3. By mail addressed to: DigiCert, Inc., Suite 500, 2600 West Executive Parkway, Lehi, Utah 84043
4. By telephone Tel: 1-801-877-2100
5. By fax: 1-801-705-0481

2.3. TIME OR FREQUENCY OF PUBLICATION

CA certificates are published in a repository as soon as possible after issuance. CRLs for end-user certificates are issued at least once per day. CRLs for CA certificates are issued at least every 6 months (every 31 days for offline CAs chaining to the Federal Bridge CA), and also within 18 hours if a CA certificate is revoked. Under special circumstances, DigiCert may publish new CRLs prior to the scheduled issuance of the next CRL. (See Section 4.9 for additional details.)

New or modified versions of the CP, this CPS, Subscriber Agreements, or Relying Party Warranties are typically published within seven days after their approval.

2.4. ACCESS CONTROLS ON REPOSITORIES

Read-only access to the repository is unrestricted. Logical and physical controls prevent unauthorized write access to repositories.

3. IDENTIFICATION AND AUTHENTICATION

3.1. NAMING

3.1.1. Types of Names

Certificates are issued with a non-null subject Distinguished Name (DN) that complies with ITU X.500 standards. When DNs are used, common names must respect namespace uniqueness requirements and must not be misleading. This does not preclude the use of pseudonymous certificates, except where stated otherwise under Section 3.1.3. Some SSL/TLS certificates, including certificates for intranet use and Unified Communications Certificates, may contain entries in the subject alternative name extension that are not intended to be relied upon by the general public (e.g., they contain non-standard top level domains like .local or they are addressed to an IP number space that has been allocated as private by RFC1918). The issuance of publicly-trusted SSL certificates to these local IP addresses or with non-FQDN (DNS-addressable) server names has been deprecated. Unless otherwise modified by the CA/Browser Forum in its Baseline Requirements, as of July 1, 2012, DigiCert will not issue a publicly trusted SSL certificate with an Expiry Date later than November 1, 2015 if it has a subjectAlternativeName extension or Subject commonName field containing a Reserved IP Address or Internal Server Name, and on October 1, 2016, DigiCert will revoke any unexpired certificate containing an internal server name or reserved IP address.

Certificates for PIV-I cards include both a non-null subject name and subject alternative name.

Each PIV-I Hardware certificate indicates whether or not the Subscriber is associated with an Affiliated Organization by taking one of the following forms:

For certificates with an Affiliated Organization:

cn=Subscriber's full name, ou=Affiliated Organization Name,{Base DN}

For certificates with no Affiliated Organization:

cn=Subscriber's full name, ou=Unaffiliated, ou=Entity CA's Name,{Base DN}

Each PIV-I Content Signing certificate also clearly indicates the organization administering the CMS. PIV-I Card Authentication subscriber certificate do not include a Subscriber common name.

Each PIV-I Card Authentication certificate indicates whether or not the Subscriber is associated with an Affiliated Organization by taking one of the following forms:

For certificates with an Affiliated Organization:

serialNumber=UUID, ou=Affiliated Organization Name,{Base DN}

For certificates with no Affiliated Organization:

serialNumber=UUID, ou=Unaffiliated, ou=Entity CA's Name,{Base DN}

The UUID is encoded within the serialNumber attribute using the UUID string representation defined in Section 3 of RFC 4122 (e.g., "f81d4fae-7dec-11d0-a765-00a0c91e6bf6").

The subject name in each EU Qualified Certificate complies with section 3.1.2 of RFC 3739

3.1.2. Need for Names to be Meaningful

DigiCert uses distinguished names that identify both the subject and issuer of the certificate. DigiCert only allows directory information trees that accurately reflect organization structures.

3.1.3. Anonymity or Pseudonymity of Subscribers

Generally, DigiCert does not issue anonymous or pseudonymous certificates; however, for IDNs, DigiCert may include the Punycode version of the IDN as a subject name. DigiCert may also issue other pseudonymous end-entity certificates provided that they are not prohibited by policy and any applicable name space uniqueness requirements are met.

3.1.4. Rules for Interpreting Various Name Forms

Distinguished Names in certificates are interpreted using X.500 standards and ASN.1 syntax. See RFC 2253 and RFC 2616 for further information on how X.500 distinguished names in certificates are interpreted as Uniform Resource Identifiers and HTTP references.

3.1.5. Uniqueness of Names

The uniqueness of each subject name in a certificate is enforced as follows:

SSL Server Certificates	Inclusion of the domain name in the Certificate. Domain name uniqueness is controlled by the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN).
Client Certificates	Requiring a unique email address or a unique organization name combined/associated with a unique serial integer.
IGTF and Grid-only Device Certificates	For device certificates, an FQDN is included in the appropriate fields. For other certificates, DigiCert may append a unique ID to a name listed in the certificate.
Code Signing Certificates (including CDS Certificates)	Requiring a unique organization name and address or a unique organization name combined/associated with a unique serial integer.
Time Stamping	Requiring a unique hash and time or unique serial integer assigned to the time stamp

3.1.6. Recognition, Authentication, and Role of Trademarks

Subscribers may not request certificates with content that infringes on the intellectual property rights of another entity. Unless otherwise specifically stated in this CPS, DigiCert does not verify an Applicant's right to use a trademark and does not resolve trademark disputes. DigiCert may reject any application or require revocation of any certificate that is part of a trademark dispute.

3.2. INITIAL IDENTITY VALIDATION

DigiCert may use any legal means of communication or investigation to ascertain the identity of an organizational or individual Applicant. DigiCert may refuse to issue a Certificate in its sole discretion.

3.2.1. Method to Prove Possession of Private Key

DigiCert establishes that the Applicant holds or controls the Private Key corresponding to the Public Key by performing signature verification or decryption on data purported to have been digitally signed or encrypted with the Private Key by using the Public Key associated with the certificate request.

3.2.2. Authentication of Organization Identity

DV SSL Server Certificates	<p>DigiCert validates the Applicant's right to use or control the domain names that will be listed in the certificate using one or more of the following procedures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Relying on publicly available records from the Domain Name Registrar, such as WHOIS or other DNS record information;2. Communicating with one of the following email addresses: webmaster@domain.com, administrator@domain.com, admin@domain.com, hostmaster@domain, postmaster@domain, or any address listed in the technical, registrant, or administrative contact field of the domain's Registrar record;3. Requiring a practical demonstration of domain control (e.g., requiring the Applicant to make a specified change to a live page on the given domain); and/or
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	<p>4. A domain authorization letter, provided the letter contains the signature of an authorized representative of the domain holder, a date that is on or after the certificate request, a list of the approved fully-qualified domain name(s), and a statement granting the Applicant the right to use the domain names in the certificate. DigiCert also contacts the domain name holder using a reliable third-party data source to confirm the authenticity of the domain authorization letter; and/or</p> <p>5. A similar procedure that offers an equivalent level of assurance in the Applicant's ownership, control, or right to use the Domain Name.</p> <p>DigiCert verifies an included country code using (a) the IP Address range assignment by country for either (i) the web site's IP address, as indicated by the DNS record for the web site or (ii) the Applicant's IP address; (b) the ccTLD of the requested Domain Name; or (c) information provided by the Domain Name Registrar.</p>
OV SSL Server, Object Signing, and Device Certificates (excluding device certificates issued under the Grid-only arc)	<p>DigiCert validates the Applicant's right to use or control the Domain Name(s) that will be listed in the Certificate using the DV SSL Server Certificate validation procedures above.</p> <p>DigiCert also verifies the identity and address of the Applicant using:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a reliable third party/government databases or through communication with the entity or jurisdiction governing the organization's legal creation, existence, or recognition; 2. a site visit; 3. an attestation letter that is signed by an accountant, lawyer, government official, or other reliable third party; or 4. for address only, a utility bill, bank statement, credit card statement, tax document, or other reliable form of identification. <p>DigiCert verifies any DBA included in a certificate using a third party or government source, attestation letter, or reliable form of identification.</p>
Device certificates issued under the Grid-only arc	An RA or Trusted Agent validates the applicant's information in accordance with an RPS (or similar document) applicable to the community of interest.
EV SSL and EV Code Signing Certificates	Information concerning organization identity related to the issuance of EV Certificates is validated in accordance with the EV Guidelines.
Level 1 Client Certificates - Enterprise	DigiCert verifies organizational control over the email domain using authentication procedures similar to those used by DigiCert when establishing domain ownership by an organization before issuance of a DV or OV SSL Server Certificate.
Level 2, 3, and 4 Client Certificates	If the certificate contains organization information, DigiCert obtains documentation from the organization sufficient to confirm that the individual has an affiliation with the organization named in the certificate.

PIV-I	For certificates that assert an organizational affiliation between a human subscriber and an organization, DigiCert verifies the organization's identity and legal existence and the organization is required to enter into an agreement authorizing or recognizing that affiliation and requiring that the organization request revocation of the certificate when that affiliation ends.
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DigiCert maintains and utilizes a scoring system to flag certificate requests that potentially present a higher risk of fraud. Those certificate requests that are flagged "high risk" receive additional scrutiny or verification prior to issuance, which may include obtaining additional documentation from or additional communication with the Applicant.

Before issuing an SSL certificate with a domain name that has not been previously verified as within the scope of an RA's or other Delegated Third Party's allowed domain names, DigiCert establishes that the RA or Delegated Third Party has the right to use the Domain Name by independently verifying the authorization with the domain owner, as described above, or by using other reliable means, such as performing a DNS lookup to determine whether there is a matching DNS record that points to the Delegated Third Party's IP address or domain namespace.

3.2.3. Authentication of Individual Identity

If a certificate will contain the identity of an individual, then DigiCert or an RA validates the identity of the individual using the following procedures:

Certificate	Validation
OV SSL Server Certificates and Object Signing Certificates (issued to an individual)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DigiCert or the RA obtains a legible copy, which discernibly shows the Applicant's face, of at least one currently valid government-issued photo ID (passport, driver's license, military ID, national ID, or equivalent document type). DigiCert or the RA inspects the copy for any indication of alteration or falsification. 2. DigiCert may additionally cross-check the Applicant's name and address for consistency with available third party data sources. 3. If further assurance is required, then the Applicant must provide an additional form of identification, such as recent utility bills, financial account statements, credit card, an additional ID credential, or equivalent document type. 4. DigiCert or the RA confirms that the Applicant is able to receive communication by telephone, postal mail/courier, or fax. <p>If DigiCert cannot verify the Applicant's identity using the procedures described above, then the Applicant must submit a Declaration of Identity that is witnessed and signed by a Registration Authority, Trusted Agent, notary, lawyer, accountant, postal carrier, or any entity certified by a State or National Government as authorized to confirm identities.</p>
Device Certificate Sponsors	See section 3.2.3.3
EV Certificates issued to a sole proprietor	As specified in the EV Guidelines
Grid-only Certificates	Either the RA responsible for the grid community or a Trusted

	Agent obtains an identity document during a face-to-face meeting with the Applicant, or a Trusted Agent attests that the Applicant is personally known to the Trusted Agent. The RA must retain sufficient information about the applicant's identity to prove upon DigiCert's request that the applicant was properly identified.
Authentication Certificates	The entity controlling the secure location must represent that the certificate holder is authorized to access the location.
Level 1 Client Certificates - Personal (email certificates) (Equivalent to NIST 800-63/Kantara Level 1 and FBCA CP Rudimentary)	DigiCert or an RA verifies Applicant's control of the email address or website listed in the certificate.
Level 1 Client Certificates - Enterprise (Equivalent to NIST 800-63/Kantara Level 1, FBCA CP Rudimentary and Citizen & Commerce Class Common CP (C4) Assurance Level-2.16.840.1.101.3.2.1.14.2)	Any one of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In-person appearance before a person performing identity proofing for a Registration Authority or a Trusted Agent with presentment of an identity credential (e.g., driver's license or birth certificate). 2. Using procedures similar to those used when applying for consumer credit and authenticated through information in consumer credit databases or government records, such as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the ability to place or receive calls from a given number; or b. the ability to obtain mail sent to a known physical address. 3. Through information derived from an ongoing business relationship with the credential provider or a partner company (e.g., a financial institution, airline, employer, or retail company). Acceptable information includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the ability to obtain mail at the billing address used in the business relationship; b. verification of information established in previous transactions (e.g., previous order number); or c. the ability to place calls from or receive phone calls at a phone number used in previous business transactions. 4. Any method used to verify the identity of an Applicant for a Level 2, 3, or 4 Client Certificate.
Level 2 Client Certificates and IGTF Classic/MICS Certificates (Equivalent to NIST 800-63 Level 2 /Kantara Level 2, and FBCA CP Basic)	The CA or an RA confirms that the following are consistent with the application and sufficient to identify a unique individual: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the name on the government-issued photo-ID referenced below; (b) date of birth; and (c) current address or personal telephone number. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In-person appearance before a person performing identity proofing for a Registration Authority or a Trusted Agent (or entity certified by a state, federal, or national entity as authorized to confirm identities) with presentment of a reliable form of current government-issued photo ID. 2. The Applicant must possess a valid, current, government-issued,

	<p>photo ID. The Registration Authority or Trusted Agent performing identity proofing must obtain and review, which may be through remote verification, the following information about the Applicant: (i) name, date of birth, and current address or telephone number; (ii) serial number assigned to the primary, government-issued photo ID; and (iii) one additional form of ID such as another government-issued ID, an employee or student ID card number, telephone number, a financial account number (e.g., checking account, savings account, loan or credit card), or a utility service account number (e.g., electricity, gas, or water) for an address matching the applicant’s residence. Identity proofing through remote verification may rely on database record checks with an agent/institution or through credit bureaus or similar databases.</p> <p>DigiCert or an RA may confirm an address by issuing credentials in a manner that confirms the address of record or by verifying knowledge of recent account activity associated with the Applicant’s address and may confirm a telephone number by sending a challenge-response SMS text message or by recording the applicant’s voice during a communication after associating the telephone number with the applicant in records available to DigiCert or the RA.</p> <p>3. Where DigiCert or an RA has a current and ongoing relationship with the Applicant, identity may be verified through the exchange of a previously exchanged shared secret (e.g., a PIN or password) that meets or exceeds NIST SP 800-63 Level 2 entropy requirements, provided that: (a) identity was originally established with the degree of rigor equivalent to that required in 1 or 2 above using a government-issued photo-ID, and (b) an ongoing relationship exists sufficient to ensure the Applicant’s continued personal possession of the shared secret.</p> <p>4. Any of the methods used to verify the identity of an applicant for a DigiCert Level 3 or 4 Client Certificate.</p>
<p>Level 3 Client Certificates (Equivalent to NIST 800-63/Kantara Level 3 and FBCA CP Medium and Medium Hardware)</p>	<p>In-person proofing before an RA, Trusted Agent, or an entity certified by a state, federal, or national entity that is authorized to confirm identities. The information must be collected and stored in a secure manner. Required identification consists of one unexpired Federal/National Government-issued Picture I.D. (e.g. a passport), a REAL ID, or two unexpired Non-Federal Government I.D.s, one of which must be a photo I.D. (e.g., driver’s license).</p> <p>The person performing identity proofing examines the credentials for authenticity and validity and checks the provided information (name, date of birth, and current address) to ensure legitimacy. The Applicant signs a Declaration of Identity, defined below, to which the person performing identity proofing attests. DigiCert or the RA reviews and keeps a record of the Declaration of Identity.</p> <p>A trust relationship between an RA or Trusted Agent and the applicant that is based on an in-person antecedent (as defined in FBCA Supplementary Antecedent, In-Person Definition) suffices as</p>

	<p>meeting the in-person identity proofing requirement provided that (1) it meets the thoroughness and rigor of in-person proofing described above, (2) supporting ID proofing artifacts exist to substantiate the antecedent relationship, and (3) mechanisms are in place that bind the individual to the asserted identity.</p> <p>The identity of the Applicant must be established by in-person proofing no earlier than 30 days prior to initial certificate issuance.</p>
<p>Level 4 Client Certificates (Biometric ID certificates)</p> <p>(Equivalent to NIST 800-63/Kantara Level 4 and FBCA CP Medium Hardware)</p>	<p>In-person proofing before an RA, Trusted Agent, or an entity certified by a state, federal, or national entity that is authorized to confirm identities. A certified entity must forward the collected information directly to an RA in a secure manner. The Applicant must supply one unexpired Federal/National Government-issued Picture I.D. (e.g. a passport), a REAL ID, or two unexpired Non-Federal Government I.D.s, one of which must be a photo I.D. (e.g., driver’s license). The entity collecting the credentials must also obtain at least one form of biometric data (e.g. photograph or fingerprints) to ensure that the Applicant cannot repudiate the application.</p> <p>The person performing identity verification for DigiCert or the RA examines the credentials for authenticity and validity. The Applicant signs a Declaration of Identity, defined below, to which the person performing identity proofing attests. DigiCert or the RA reviews and keeps a record of the Declaration of Identity.</p> <p>Use of an in-person antecedent is not allowed. The identity of the Applicant must be established by in-person proofing no earlier than 30 days prior to initial certificate issuance. Level 4 Client Certificates are issued in a manner that confirms the Applicant’s address.</p>
<p>PIV-I Certificates</p>	<p>PIV-I Hardware certificates are only issued to human subscribers.</p> <p>The following biometric data is collected by DigiCert, an RA, or a Trusted Agent during the identity proofing and registration process:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An electronic facial image used for printing facial image on the card and for visual authentication during card usage. A new facial image is collected each time a card is issued; and 2. Two electronic fingerprints are stored on the card for automated authentication during card usage. <p>The Subscriber must also present two identity source documents in original form that come from the list of acceptable documents included in Form I-9, OMB No. 1115-0136, Employment Eligibility Verification. At least one document must be a valid State or Federal Government-issued picture identification (ID). For PIV-I, the use of an in-person antecedent is not applicable. Identity is established no more than 30 days prior to initial certificate issuance.</p>
<p>EU Qualified Certificates</p>	<p>Using identity and attribute validation procedures in accordance with national law. Evidence of identity is checked directly against a physical person or indirectly using means which provides equivalent assurance to physical presence.</p>

Acceptable forms of government ID include a driver’s license, state-issued photo ID card, passport, national identity card, permanent resident card, trusted traveler card, tribal ID, military ID, or similar photo identification document. Acceptable forms of non-government ID include a voided check from a current

checking account, recent utility bill showing Applicant's name, address, and utility account number, social security card, or similar document.

A Declaration of Identity consists of:

1. the identity of the person performing the verification,
2. a signed declaration by the verifying person stating that they verified the identity of the Subscriber as required using the format set forth at 28 U.S.C. 1746 (declaration under penalty of perjury) or comparable procedure under local law,
3. a unique identifying number from the verifier's identification,
4. a unique identifying number from the Applicant's identification,
5. the date and time of the verification, and
6. a declaration of identity by the Applicant that is signed (in handwriting or using a digital signature) in the presence of the person performing the verification using the format set forth at 28 U.S.C. 1746 (declaration under penalty of perjury) or comparable procedure under local law.

If in-person identity verification is required and the Applicant cannot participate in face-to-face registration alone (e.g. because Applicant is a network device, minor, or person not legally competent), then the Applicant may be accompanied by a person already certified by the PKI or who has the required identity credentials for a certificate of the same type applied for by the Applicant. The person accompanying the Applicant (i.e. the "Sponsor") will present information sufficient for registration at the level of the certificate being requested, for himself or herself, and for the Applicant.

For in-person identity proofing at Levels 3 and 4 and for PIV-I, DigiCert may rely on an entity certified by a state, federal, or national entity as authorized to confirm identities may perform the authentication on behalf of the RA. The certified entity should forward the information collected from the applicant directly to the RA in a secure manner. .

3.2.3.1. Authentication for Role-based Client Certificates

DigiCert may issue certificates that identify a specific role that the Subscriber holds, provided that the role identifies a specific individual within an organization (e.g., *Chief Information Officer* is a unique individual whereas *Program Analyst* is not). These role-based certificates are used when non-repudiation is desired. DigiCert only issues role-based certificates to Subscribers who first obtain an individual Subscriber certificate that is at the same or higher assurance level as the requested role-based certificate. DigiCert may issue certificates with the same role to multiple Subscribers. However, DigiCert requires that each certificate have a unique key pair. Individuals may not share their issued role-based certificates and are required to protect the role-based certificate in the same manner as individual certificates.

DigiCert verifies the identity of the individual requesting a role-based certificate (the sponsor) in accordance with Section 3.2.3 before issuing a role-based certificate. The sponsor must hold a DigiCert-issued client individual certificate at the same or higher assurance level as the role-based certificate. If the certificate is a pseudonymous certificate cross-certified with the FBCA that identifies subjects by their organizational roles, then DigiCert or an RA validates that the individual either holds that role or has the authority to sign on behalf of the role.

IGTF and EU Qualified Certificates are not issued as role-based certificates.

3.2.3.2. Authentication for Group Client Certificates

DigiCert issues group certificates (a certificate that corresponds to a Private Key that is shared by multiple Subscribers) if several entities are acting in one capacity and if non-repudiation is not required. Direct Address Certificates and Direct Organizational Certificates may be used as group certificates consistent with applicable requirements of the Direct Program. DigiCert or the RA records the information identified in Section 3.2.3 for a sponsor before issuing a group certificate. The sponsor must be at least an Information Systems Security Officer (ISSO) or of the equivalent rank or greater within the organization.

The sponsor is responsible for ensuring control of the private key. The sponsor must maintain and continuously update a list of Subscribers with access to the private key and account for the time period during which each Subscriber had control of the key. Group certificates may list the identity of an individual in the subjectName DN provided the certificate also specifies in the subject that it is a group certificate. Client certificates issued to an organization are always considered a group client certificate.

3.2.3.3. Authentication of Devices with Human Sponsors

DigiCert issues Level 1, 2, 3 or 4 Client and Federated Device Certificates for use on computing or network devices, provided that the entity owning the device is listed as the subject. In all cases, the device has a human sponsor who provides:

1. Equipment identification (e.g., serial number) or service name (e.g., DNS name),
2. Equipment public keys,
3. Equipment authorizations and attributes (if any are to be included in the certificate), and
4. Contact information.

If the certificate’s sponsor changes, the new sponsor is required to review the status of each device to ensure it is still authorized to receive certificates. Each sponsor is required to provide proof that the device is still under the sponsor’s control or responsibility on request. Sponsors are contractually obligated to notify DigiCert if the equipment is no longer in use, no longer under their control or responsibility, or no longer requires a certificate. All registration is verified commensurate with the requested certificate type.

3.2.4. Non-verified Subscriber Information

Level 1 - Personal Client Certificates are verified by email, and the common name is not verified as the legal name of the Subscriber. DV SSL Server Certificates do not include a verified organizational identity. Both of these certificate types include a notice advising potential relying parties that the certificate holder’s identity was not verified.

Subject to the deprecation date listed in Section 3.1.1, OV SSL Certificates may contain a pseudo-domain for use within the Subscriber’s internal, non-public-DNS networks. DigiCert does not issue SSL certificates to domain names or IP addresses that a Subscriber does not legitimately own or control. DigiCert may rely on the Subscriber’s indication of the host or server name that forms the fully qualified domain name. Any other non-verified information included in a certificate is designated as such in the certificate. Unverified information is never included in a Level 2, Level 3, Level 4, PIV-I, Object Signing, EV SSL, Federated Device, or EU Qualified Certificate. ,

3.2.5. Validation of Authority

The authorization of a certificate request is verified as follows:

Certificate	Verification
DV SSL Server Certificate	The request is verified with an authorized contact listed with the Domain Name Registrar, through a person with control over the domain, or through an out-of-band confirmation with the applicant. A person with access to one more of the following email addresses is considered to have control over the domain: webmaster@domain.com, administrator@domain.com, admin@domain.com, hostmaster@domain, postmaster@domain, or any address listed as a contact field of the domain’s Domain Name Registrar record.
OV SSL Server and Federated Device Certificates	In addition to the process stated for DV SSL Server Certificates above, the request is verified in accordance with Section 11.2.3 of the Baseline Requirements using a reliable method of communication.
EV Certificates	The request is verified in accordance with the EV Guidelines.
Object Signing Certificates	The requester’s contact information is verified with an authoritative

and Adobe Signing Certificates	source within the applicant's organization (e.g. corporate, legal, IT, HR, or other appropriate organizational sources) using a reliable method of communication. The contact information is then used to confirm the authenticity of the certificate request.
Level 1 Client Certificates - Personal (email certificates)	The request is verified through the email address listed in the certificate.
Level 1 Client Certificates - Enterprise (email certificates)	The request is verified with a person who has technical or administrative control over the domain and the email address to be listed in the certificate.
Client Certificates Levels 2, 3 and 4 and PIV-I Certificates	The organization named in the certificate confirms to DigiCert or an RA that the individual is authorized to obtain the certificate. The organization is required to request revocation of the certificate when that affiliation ends.
Direct Address and Direct Organization Certificates	The entity named in the certificate may authorize a HISP to order the certificate and use the related private key on the entity's behalf. The HISP ISSO is responsible for tracking access to and ensuring proper use of the private key.
IGTF Certificates	An authorized individual approves the certificate request. For device certificates, the RA retains contact information for each device's registered owner. The device owner is required to notify the RA and request revocation if the device sponsor is no longer authorized to use the device or the FQDN in the certificate.
EU Qualified Certificates	DigiCert verifies that the individual is associated with the organization listed in the certificate (if any) and that the organization consented to the issuance of the certificate.

An organization may limit who is authorized to request certificates by sending a request to DigiCert. A request to limit authorized individuals is not effective until approved by DigiCert. DigiCert will respond to an organization's verified request for DigiCert's list of its authorized requesters.

3.3. IDENTIFICATION AND AUTHENTICATION FOR RE-KEY REQUESTS

3.3.1. Identification and Authentication for Routine Re-key

Subscribers may request re-key of a certificate prior to a certificate's expiration. After receiving a request for re-key, DigiCert creates a new certificate with the same certificate contents except for a new Public Key and, optionally, an extended validity period. If the certificate has an extended validity period, DigiCert may perform some revalidation of the Applicant but may also rely on information previously provided or obtained.

Subscribers re-establish their identity as follows:

Certificate	Routine Re-Key Authentication	Re-Verification Required
DV and OV SSL Server and Device Certificates	Username and password	At least every 39 months
EV SSL Certificates	Username and password	According to the EV Guidelines
Subscriber EV Code Signing Certificates	Username and password	At least every 39 months
Signing Authority EV Code Signing Certificates	Username and password	At least every 123 months
Timestamp EV Code Signing Certificates	Username and password	At least every 123 months
Object Signing Certificates (including Adobe Signing Certificates)	Username and password	At least every six years

Level 1 Client Certificates	Username and password	At least every nine years
Level 2 Client Certificates	Shared secret (PIN/password) meeting NIST 800-63 Level 2 entropy requirements (Table A.2)	At least every nine years
Level 3 and 4 Client Certificates and PIV-I Certificates	Current signature key	At least every nine years
IGTF Certificates	Username and password, RA attestation after comparison of identity documents, re-authenticate through an approved IdM, or through associated private key	At least every 13 months. However, certificates associated with a private key restricted solely to a hardware token may be rekeyed or renewed for a period of up to 5 years
Authentication Certificates	Username and password or with associated private key	None

DigiCert does not re-key a certificate without additional authentication if doing so would allow the Subscriber to use the certificate beyond the limits described above.

3.3.2. Identification and Authentication for Re-key After Revocation

If a certificate was revoked for any reason other than a renewal, update, or modification action, then the Subscriber must undergo the initial registration process prior to rekeying the certificate.

3.4. IDENTIFICATION AND AUTHENTICATION FOR REVOCATION REQUEST

DigiCert or an RA authenticates all revocation requests. DigiCert may authenticate revocation requests by referencing the Certificate's Public Key, regardless of whether the associated Private Key is compromised.

4. CERTIFICATE LIFE-CYCLE OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

4.1. CERTIFICATE APPLICATION

4.1.1. Who Can Submit a Certificate Application

Either the Applicant or an individual authorized to request certificates on behalf of the Applicant may submit certificate requests. Applicants are responsible for any data that the Applicant or an agent of the Applicant supplies to DigiCert.

EV Certificate requests must be submitted by an authorized Certificate Requester and approved by a Certificate Approver. The certificate request must be accompanied by a signed (in writing or electronically) Subscriber Agreement from a Contract Signer.

DigiCert does not issue certificates to entities on a government denied list maintained by the United States or that is located in a country with which the laws of the United States prohibit doing business.

4.1.2. Enrollment Process and Responsibilities

In no particular order, the enrollment process includes:

1. Submitting a certificate application,
2. Generating a key pair,
3. Delivering the public key of the key pair to DigiCert,
4. Agreeing to the applicable Subscriber Agreement, and
5. Paying any applicable fees.

4.2. CERTIFICATE APPLICATION PROCESSING

4.2.1. Performing Identification and Authentication Functions

After receiving a certificate application, DigiCert or an RA verifies the application information and other information in accordance with Section 3.2. If an RA assists in the verification, the RA must create and maintain records sufficient to establish that it has performed its required verification tasks and communicate the completion of such performance to DigiCert. After verification is complete, DigiCert evaluates the corpus of information and decides whether or not to issue the certificate. As part of this evaluation, DigiCert checks the certificate against an internal database of previously revoked certificates and rejected certificate requests to identify suspicious certificate requests. If some or all of the documentation used to support an application is in a language other than English, a DigiCert employee, RA, or agent skilled in the language performs the final cross-correlation and due diligence.

DigiCert considers a source's availability, purpose, and reputation when determining whether a third party source is reasonably reliable. DigiCert does not consider a database, source, or form of identification reasonably reliable if DigiCert or the RA is the sole source of the information.

4.2.2. Approval or Rejection of Certificate Applications

DigiCert rejects any certificate application that DigiCert or an RA cannot verify. DigiCert may also reject a certificate application if DigiCert believes that issuing the certificate could damage or diminish DigiCert's reputation or business.

Except for Enterprise EV Certificates, EV Certificate issuance approval requires two separate DigiCert validation specialists. The second validation specialist cannot be the same individual who collected the documentation and originally approved the EV Certificate. The second validation specialist reviews the collected information and documents any discrepancies or details that require further explanation. The second validation specialist may require additional explanations and documents prior to authorizing the certificate's issuance. Enterprise RAs may perform the final cross-correlation and due diligence described herein using a single person representing the Enterprise RA. If satisfactory explanations and/or additional documents are not received within a reasonable time, DigiCert will reject the EV Certificate request and notify the Applicant accordingly.

If the certificate application is not rejected and is successfully validated in accordance with this CPS, DigiCert will approve the certificate application and issue the certificate. DigiCert is not liable for any rejected certificate and is not obligated to disclose the reasons for a rejection. Rejected Applicants may re-apply. Subscribers are required to check the certificate's contents for accuracy prior to using the certificate.

4.2.3. Time to Process Certificate Applications

Under normal circumstances, DigiCert verifies an Applicant's information and issues a digital certificate within a reasonable time frame. Issuance time frames are greatly dependent on when the Applicant provides the details and documentation necessary to complete validation. For non-EV SSL certificates, DigiCert will usually complete the validation process and issue or reject a certificate application within two working days after receiving all of the necessary details and documentation from the Applicant.

Occasionally, events outside of the control of DigiCert might delay the issuance process.

4.3. CERTIFICATE ISSUANCE

4.3.1. CA Actions during Certificate Issuance

DigiCert does not issue end entity certificates directly from its root certificates. Databases and CA processes occurring during certificate issuance are protected from unauthorized modification. After issuance is complete, the certificate is stored in a database and sent to the Subscriber.

4.3.2. Notification to Subscriber by the CA of Issuance of Certificate

DigiCert may deliver certificates in any secure manner within a reasonable time after issuance. Generally, DigiCert delivers certificates via email to the email address designated by the Subscriber during the application process.

4.4. CERTIFICATE ACCEPTANCE

4.4.1. Conduct Constituting Certificate Acceptance

Subscribers are solely responsible for installing the issued certificate on the Subscriber's computer or hardware security module. Certificates are considered accepted on the earlier of (i) the Subscriber's use of the certificate or (ii) 30 days after the certificate's issuance.

4.4.2. Publication of the Certificate by the CA

DigiCert publishes all CA certificates in its repository. DigiCert publishes end-entity certificates by delivering them to the Subscriber.

4.4.3. Notification of Certificate Issuance by the CA to Other Entities

RAs may receive notification of a certificate's issuance if the RA was involved in the issuance process.

4.5. KEY PAIR AND CERTIFICATE USAGE

4.5.1. Subscriber Private Key and Certificate Usage

Subscribers are contractually obligated to protect their Private Keys from unauthorized use or disclosure, discontinue using a Private Key after expiration or revocation of the associated certificate, and use Private Keys only as specified in the key usage extension.

4.5.2. Relying Party Public Key and Certificate Usage

Relying Parties may only use software that is compliant with X.509, IETF RFCs, and other applicable standards. DigiCert does not warrant that any third party software will support or enforce the controls and requirements found herein.

A Relying Party should use discretion when relying on a certificate and should consider the totality of the circumstances and risk of loss prior to relying on a certificate. If the circumstances indicate that additional assurances are required, the Relying Party must obtain such assurances before using the certificate. Any warranties provided by DigiCert are only valid if a Relying Party's reliance was reasonable and if the Relying Party adhered to the Relying Party Agreement set forth in the DigiCert repository.

A Relying Party should rely on a digital signature or SSL/TLS handshake only if:

1. the digital signature or SSL/TLS session was created during the operational period of a valid certificate and can be verified by referencing a valid certificate,
2. the certificate is not revoked and the Relying Party checked the revocation status of the certificate prior to the certificate's use by referring to the relevant CRLs or OCSP responses, and
3. the certificate is being used for its intended purpose and in accordance with this CPS.

Before relying on a time-stamp token, a Relying Party must:

1. verify that the time-stamp token has been correctly signed and that the Private Key used to sign the time-stamp token has not been compromised prior to the time of the verification,
2. take into account any limitations on the usage of the time-stamp token indicated by the time-stamp policy, and
3. take into account any other precautions prescribed in this CPS or elsewhere.

4.6. CERTIFICATE RENEWAL

4.6.1. Circumstance for Certificate Renewal

DigiCert may renew a certificate if:

1. the associated public key has not reached the end of its validity period,
2. the Subscriber name and attributes are unchanged, and
3. the associated private key remains uncompromised.

DigiCert may also renew a certificate if a CA certificate is re-keyed.

DigiCert may notify Subscribers prior to a certificate's expiration date. Certificate renewal requires payment of additional fees.

4.6.2. Who May Request Renewal

Only an authorized representative of a Subscriber may request renewal of the Subscriber's certificates. DigiCert may renew a certificate without a corresponding request if the signing certificate is re-keyed.

4.6.3. Processing Certificate Renewal Requests

Renewal application requirements and procedures are generally the same as those used during the certificate's original issuance. DigiCert may elect to reuse previously verified information in its sole discretion but will refresh any information that is older than the periods specified in Section 3.3.1. DigiCert may refuse to renew a certificate if it cannot verify any rechecked information. If an individual is renewing a client certificate and the individual's location and Domain Name Registrar information have not changed, then DigiCert does not require any additional identity vetting.

Some device platforms, e.g. Apache, allow renewed use of the Private Key. If the Private Key, domain information, and identity information in an SSL certificate have not changed, the Subscriber may renew the SSL certificate using a previously provided CSR.

4.6.4. Notification of New Certificate Issuance to Subscriber

DigiCert may deliver the certificate in any secure fashion, typically by email or by providing the Subscriber a hypertext link to a user id/password-protected location where the subscriber may log in and download the certificate.

4.6.5. Conduct Constituting Acceptance of a Renewal Certificate

Renewed certificates are considered accepted on the earlier of (i) the Subscriber's use of the certificate or (ii) 30 days after the certificate's renewal.

4.6.6. Publication of the Renewal Certificate by the CA

DigiCert publishes a renewed certificate by delivering it to the Subscriber. Renewed CA certificates are published in DigiCert's repository.

4.6.7. Notification of Certificate Issuance by the CA to Other Entities

RAs may receive notification of a certificate's renewal if the RA was involved in the issuance process.

4.7. CERTIFICATE RE-KEY

4.7.1. Circumstance for Certificate Rekey

Re-keying a certificate consists of creating a new certificate with a new public key and serial number while keeping the subject information the same. The new certificate may have a different validity date, key identifiers, CRL and OCSP distribution points, and signing key. After re-keying a certificate, DigiCert may revoke the old certificate but may not further re-key, renew, or modify the old certificate.

4.7.2. Who May Request Certificate Rekey

DigiCert may initiate a certificate re-key at the request of the certificate subject or in DigiCert's own discretion.

4.7.3. Processing Certificate Rekey Requests

If the Private Key and any identity and domain information in a certificate have not changed, then DigiCert can issue a replacement certificate using the previously provided CSR. Otherwise, the Subscriber must submit a new CSR. DigiCert re-uses existing verification information unless re-verification is required under section 3.3.1 or if DigiCert believes that the information has become inaccurate.

4.7.4. Notification of Certificate Rekey to Subscriber

DigiCert notifies the Subscriber within a reasonable time after the certificate issues.

4.7.5. Conduct Constituting Acceptance of a Rekeyed Certificate

Issued certificates are considered accepted on the earlier of (i) the Subscriber's use of the certificate or (ii) 30 days after the certificate is rekeyed.

4.7.6. Publication of the Issued Certificate by the CA

DigiCert publishes rekeyed certificates by delivering them to Subscribers.

4.7.7. Notification of Certificate Issuance by the CA to Other Entities

RAs may receive notification of a certificate's rekey if the RA was involved in the issuance process.

4.8. CERTIFICATE MODIFICATION

Modifying a certificate means creating a new certificate for the same subject with authenticated information that differs slightly from the old certificate (e.g., changes to email address or non-essential parts of names or attributes) provided that the modification otherwise complies with this CPS. The new certificate may have the same or a different subject public key.

After modifying a certificate, DigiCert can revoke the old certificate but will not further re-key, renew, or modify the old certificate.

4.8.1. Who May Request Certificate Modification

DigiCert modifies certificates at the request of certain certificate subjects or in its own discretion. DigiCert does not make certificate modification services available to all Subscribers.

4.8.2. Processing Certificate Modification Requests

After receiving a request for modification, DigiCert verifies any information that will change in the modified certificate. DigiCert will only issue the modified certificate after completing the verification process on all modified information. DigiCert will not issue a modified certificate that has a validity period that exceeds the applicable time limits found in section 3.3.1 or 6.3.2.

4.8.3. Notification of Certificate Modification to Subscriber

DigiCert notifies the Subscriber within a reasonable time after the certificate issues.

4.8.4. Conduct Constituting Acceptance of a Modified Certificate

Issued certificates are considered accepted on the earlier of (i) the Subscriber's use of the certificate or (ii) 30 days after the certificate is rekeyed.

4.8.5. Publication of the Modified Certificate by the CA

DigiCert publishes modified certificates by delivering them to Subscribers.

4.8.6. Notification of Certificate Modification by the CA to Other Entities

RAs may receive notification of a certificate's modification if the RA was involved in the issuance process.

4.9. CERTIFICATE REVOCATION AND SUSPENSION

4.9.1. Circumstances for Revocation

Revocation of a certificate permanently ends the operational period of the certificate prior to the certificate reaching the end of its stated validity period. Prior to revoking a certificate, DigiCert verifies the identity and authority of the entity requesting revocation. DigiCert may revoke any certificate in its sole discretion.

DigiCert may revoke a certificate if DigiCert believes that:

1. The Subscriber requested revocation of its certificate;
2. The Subscriber did not authorize the original certificate request and did not retroactively grant authorization;
3. Either the Private Key associated with the certificate or the Private Key used to sign the certificate was compromised or misused;
4. The Subscriber breached a material obligation under the CP, the CPS, or the relevant Subscriber Agreement;
5. Either the Subscriber's or DigiCert's obligations under the CP or CPS are delayed or prevented by circumstances beyond the party's reasonable control, including computer or communication failure, and, as a result, another entity's information is materially threatened or compromised;
6. The Subscriber, sponsor, or other entity that was issued the certificate has lost its rights to a name, trademark, device, IP address, domain name, or other attribute that was associated with the certificate;
7. A wildcard certificate was used to authenticate a fraudulently misleading subordinate domain name;
8. The certificate was not issued in accordance with the CP, CPS, or applicable industry standards;
9. DigiCert received a lawful and binding order from a government or regulatory body to revoke the certificate;
10. DigiCert ceased operations and did not arrange for another certificate authority to provide revocation support for the certificates;
11. DigiCert's right to manage certificates under applicable industry standards was terminated (unless arrangements have been made to continue revocation services and maintain the CRL/OCSP Repository);
12. Any information appearing in the Certificate was or became inaccurate or misleading;
13. The technical content or format of the Certificate presents an unacceptable risk to application software vendors, Relying Parties, or others;
14. The Subscriber was added as a denied party or prohibited person to a blacklist or is operating from a destination prohibited under the laws of the United States;
15. For Adobe Signing Certificates, Adobe has requested revocation; or
16. For code-signing certificates, the certificate was used to sign, publish, or distribute malware, code that is downloaded without user consent, or other harmful content.

DigiCert always revokes a certificate if the binding between the subject and the subject's public key in the certificate is no longer valid or if an associated Private Key is compromised.

DigiCert will revoke a cross-certificate if the cross-certified entity (including DigiCert) no longer meets the stipulations of the corresponding policies, as indicated by policy OIDs listed in the policy mapping extension of the cross-certificate.

4.9.2. Who Can Request Revocation

Any appropriately authorized party may request revocation of a certificate. Subscribers may request revocation through their account. DigiCert may require that a specific person make the revocation request. A legally recognized representative of either party to a cross-signed CA certificate may request revocation.

DigiCert will revoke a certificate if there is sufficient evidence of compromise or loss of the private key. DigiCert may revoke a certificate without receiving a request and without reason. Third parties may request certificate revocation for problems related to fraud, misuse, or compromise. Certificate revocation requests must identify the entity requesting revocation and specify the reason for revocation.

4.9.3. Procedure for Revocation Request

DigiCert processes a revocation request as follows:

1. DigiCert personnel log the identity of entity making the request or problem report and the reason for requesting revocation. DigiCert may also include its own reasons for revocation in the log.
2. DigiCert may request confirmation of the revocation from a known administrator, where applicable, via out-of-band communication (e.g., telephone, fax, etc.).
3. If the request is authenticated as originating from the Subscriber, DigiCert revokes the certificate.
4. For requests from third parties, DigiCert personnel begin investigating the request within 24 hours after receipt and decide whether revocation is appropriate based on the following criteria:
 - a. the nature of the alleged problem,
 - b. the number of reports received about a particular certificate or website,
 - c. the identity of the complainants (for example, complaints from a law enforcement official that a web site is engaged in illegal activities have more weight than a complaint from a consumer alleging they never received the goods they ordered), and
 - d. relevant legislation.
5. If DigiCert determines that revocation is appropriate, DigiCert personnel revoke the certificate and update the CRL.

DigiCert maintains a continuous 24/7 ability to internally respond to any high priority revocation requests. If appropriate, DigiCert forwards complaints to law enforcement.

Whenever a PIV-I Card is no longer valid, the RA responsible for its issuance or maintenance is required to collect the PIV-I Card from the Subscriber as soon as possible and destroy the PIV-I Card. The RA must log the collection and physical destruction of each PIV-I Card.

4.9.4. Revocation Request Grace Period

Subscribers are required to request revocation within one day after detecting the loss or compromise of the Private Key. DigiCert may grant and extend revocation grace periods on a case-by-case basis. DigiCert reports the suspected compromise of its CA private key and requests revocation to both the policy authority and operating authority of the superior issuing CA within one hour of discovery.

4.9.5. Time within which CA Must Process the Revocation Request

DigiCert will revoke a CA certificate within one hour after receiving clear instructions from the DCPA. Other certificates are revoked as quickly as practical after validating the revocation request, generally within the following time frames:

1. Certificate revocation requests for publicly-trusted certificates are processed within 18 hours after their receipt,
2. Revocation requests received two or more hours before CRL issuance are processed before the next CRL is published, and
3. Revocation requests received within two hours of CRL issuance are processed before the following CRL is published.

4.9.6. Revocation Checking Requirement for Relying Parties

Prior to relying on information listed in a certificate, a Relying Party must confirm the validity of each certificate in the certificate path in accordance with IETF PKIX standards, including checking for certificate validity, issuer-to-subject name chaining, policy and key use constraints, and revocation status through CRLs or OCSP responders identified in each certificate in the chain.

4.9.7. CRL Issuance Frequency

DigiCert uses its offline root CAs to publish CRLs for its intermediate CAs at least every 6 months. For an offline CA that has been cross-signed by the Federal Bridge CA and only issues CA certificates, certificate-status-checking certificates, or internal administrative certificates, DigiCert issues a CRL at least every 31 days. All other CRLs are published at least every 24 hours. If a Certificate is revoked for reason of key compromise, an interim CRL is published as soon as feasible, but no later than 18 hours after receipt of the notice of key compromise.

4.9.8. Maximum Latency for CRLs

CRLs for certificates issued to end entity subscribers are posted automatically to the online repository within a commercially reasonable time after generation, usually within minutes of generation. Irregular, interim, or emergency CRLs are posted within four hours after generation and within 18 hours of determining of the occurrence of a key compromise. Regularly scheduled CRLs are posted prior to the nextUpdate field in the previously issued CRL of the same scope.

4.9.9. On-line Revocation/Status Checking Availability

DigiCert makes certificate status information available via OCSP for SSL and PIV-I certificates. OCSP may not be available for other kinds of certificates. Where OCSP support is required by the applicable CP, OCSP responses are provided within a commercially reasonable time and no later than six seconds after the request is received, subject to transmission latencies over the Internet.

4.9.10. On-line Revocation Checking Requirements

A relying party must confirm the validity of a certificate in accordance with section 4.9.6 prior to relying on the certificate.

4.9.11. Other Forms of Revocation Advertisements Available

No stipulation.

4.9.12. Special Requirements Related to Key Compromise

DigiCert uses commercially reasonable efforts to notify potential Relying Parties if it discovers or suspects the compromise of a Private Key. DigiCert will transition any revocation reason code in a CRL to “key compromise” upon discovery of such reason or as required by an applicable CP. If a certificate is revoked because of compromise, DigiCert will issue a new CRL within 18 hours after receiving notice of the compromise.

4.9.13. Circumstances for Suspension

Not applicable.

4.9.14. Who Can Request Suspension

Not applicable.

4.9.15. Procedure for Suspension Request

Not applicable.

4.9.16. Limits on Suspension Period

Not applicable.

4.10. CERTIFICATE STATUS SERVICES

4.10.1. Operational Characteristics

Certificate status information is available via CRL and OCSP responder. The serial number of a revoked certificate remains on the CRL until one additional CRL is published after the end of the certificate’s validity period, except for revoked EV Code Signing Certificates, which remain on the CRL for at least 365 days following the certificate’s validity period. OCSP information for subscriber certificates is updated at least

every four days. OCSP information for subordinate CA certificates is updated at least every 12 months and within 24 hours after revoking the certificate.

4.10.2. Service Availability

Certificate status services are available 24x7 without interruption.

4.10.3. Optional Features

OCSP Responders may not be available for all certificate types.

4.11. END OF SUBSCRIPTION

A Subscriber's subscription service ends if its certificate expires or is revoked or if the applicable Subscriber Agreement expires without renewal.

4.12. KEY ESCROW AND RECOVERY

4.12.1. Key Escrow and Recovery Policy Practices

DigiCert never escrows CA Private Keys.

DigiCert may escrow Subscriber key management keys to provide key recovery services. DigiCert encrypts and protects escrowed Private Keys using the same or a higher level of security as used to generate and deliver the Private Key. A Subscriber's private signature keys are not escrowed except as allowed by other superseding policies or agreements among Subscribers, Relying Parties, and escrow agents.

DigiCert allows Subscribers and other authorized entities to recover escrowed (decryption) Private Keys. DigiCert uses multi-person controls during key recovery to prevent unauthorized access to a Subscriber's escrowed Private Keys. DigiCert accepts key recovery requests:

1. From the Subscriber or Subscriber's organization, if the Subscriber has lost or damaged the private key token;
2. From the Subscriber's organization, if the Subscriber is not available or is no longer part of the organization that contracted with DigiCert for Private Key escrow;
3. From an authorized investigator or auditor, if the Private Key is part of a required investigation or audit;
4. From a requester authorized by a competent legal authority to access the communication that is encrypted using the key;
5. From a requester authorized by law or governmental regulation; or
6. From an entity contracting with DigiCert for escrow of the Private Key when key recovery is mission critical or mission essential.

Entities using DigiCert's key escrow services are required to:

1. Notify Subscribers that their Private Keys are escrowed;
2. Protect escrowed keys from unauthorized disclosure;
3. Protect any authentication mechanisms that could be used to recover escrowed Private Keys;
4. Release an escrowed key only after making or receiving (as applicable) a properly authorized request for recovery; and
5. Comply with any legal obligations to disclose or keep confidential escrowed keys, escrowed key-related information, or the facts concerning any key recovery request or process.

4.12.2. Session Key Encapsulation and Recovery Policy and Practices

No stipulation.

5. FACILITY, MANAGEMENT, AND OPERATIONAL CONTROLS

5.1. PHYSICAL CONTROLS

5.1.1. Site Location and Construction

DigiCert performs its CA and TSA operations from secure and geographically diverse commercial data centers. The data centers are equipped with logical and physical controls that make DigiCert's CA and TSA operations inaccessible to non-trusted personnel. DigiCert operates under a security policy designed to detect, deter, and prevent unauthorized access to DigiCert's operations.

5.1.2. Physical Access

DigiCert protects its equipment from unauthorized access and implements physical controls to reduce the risk of equipment tampering. The secure parts of DigiCert CA hosting facilities are protected using physical access controls making them accessible only to appropriately authorized individuals.

The buildings housing DigiCert's CA and TSA systems have security personnel on duty full time (24 hours per day, 365 days per year). Access to secure areas of the buildings requires the use of an "access" or "pass" card. The buildings are equipped with motion detecting sensors, and the exterior and internal passageways of the buildings are under constant video surveillance. DigiCert securely stores all removable media and paper containing sensitive plain-text information related to its CA operations in secure containers in accordance with its Data Classification Policy.

5.1.2.1. Data Center

Access to the data centers housing the CA and TSA platforms requires two-factor authentication—the individual must have an authorized access card and pass biometric access control authenticators. These biometric authentication access systems log each use of the access card.

DigiCert deactivates and securely stores its CA equipment when not in use. Activation data must either be memorized or recorded and stored in a manner commensurate with the security afforded the cryptographic module. Activation data is never stored with the cryptographic module or removable hardware associated with equipment used to administer DigiCert's private keys. Cryptographic hardware includes a mechanism to lock the hardware after a certain number of failed login attempts.

The DigiCert facility is continuously attended. However, if DigiCert ever becomes aware that a data center is to be left unattended or has been left unattended for an extended period of time, DigiCert personnel will perform a security check of the data center to verify that:

1. DigiCert's equipment is in a state appropriate to the current mode of operation,
2. Any security containers are properly secured,
3. Physical security systems (e.g., door locks) are functioning properly, and
4. The area is secured against unauthorized access.

DigiCert's administrators are responsible for making these checks and must sign off that all necessary physical protection mechanisms are in place and activated. The identity of the individual making the check is logged.

5.1.2.2. Support and Vetting Room

Controlled access and keyed-lock doors secure the support and vetting rooms where DigiCert personnel perform identity vetting and other RA functions. Access card use is logged by the building security system. The room is equipped with motion-activated video surveillance cameras.

5.1.3. Power and Air Conditioning

Data centers have primary and secondary power supplies that ensure continuous and uninterrupted access to electric power. Uninterrupted power supplies (UPS) and diesel generators provide redundant backup

power. DigiCert monitors capacity demands and makes projections about future capacity requirements to ensure that adequate processing power and storage are available.

DigiCert's data center facilities use multiple load-balanced HVAC systems for heating, cooling, and air ventilation through perforated-tile raised flooring to prevent overheating and to maintain a suitable humidity level for sensitive computer systems.

5.1.4. Water Exposures

The cabinets housing DigiCert's CA and TSA systems are located on raised flooring, and the data centers are equipped with monitoring systems to detect excess moisture.

5.1.5. Fire Prevention and Protection

The data centers are equipped with fire suppression mechanisms.

5.1.6. Media Storage

DigiCert protects its media from accidental damage and unauthorized physical access. Backup files are created on a daily basis. On a weekly basis, backup media are removed and stored in a backup location that is separate from DigiCert's primary facility.

5.1.7. Waste Disposal

All unnecessary copies of printed sensitive information are shredded on-site before disposal. All electronic media are zeroized (all data is overwritten with binary zeros so as to prevent the recovery of the data) using programs meeting U.S. Department of Defense requirements.

5.1.8. Off-site Backup

DigiCert maintains at least one full backup and makes regular backup copies of any information necessary to recover from a system failure. On at least a weekly basis, DigiCert moves media designated for storage off-site to a safe deposit box located inside a federally insured financial institution. Backup copies of CA Private Keys and activation data are stored off-site in locations that are accessible only by trusted personnel.

5.1.9. Certificate Status Hosting, CMS and External RA Systems

All physical control requirements under Section 5.1 apply equally to any Certificate Status Hosting, CMS, or external RA system.

5.2. PROCEDURAL CONTROLS

5.2.1. Trusted Roles

Personnel acting in trusted roles include CA, TSA, and RA system administration personnel, and personnel involved with identity vetting and the issuance and revocation of certificates. The functions and duties performed by persons in trusted roles are distributed so that one person alone cannot circumvent security measures or subvert the security and trustworthiness of the PKI or TSA operations. All personnel in trusted roles must be free from conflicts of interest that might prejudice the impartiality of the DigiCert PKI's operations. Trusted roles are appointed by senior management. A list of personnel appointed to trusted roles is maintained and reviewed annually.

Persons acting in trusted roles are only allowed to access a CMS after they are authenticated using a method commensurate with issuance and control of PIV-I Hardware.

5.2.1.1. CA Administrators

The CA Administrator installs and configures the CA software, including key generation, key backup, and key management. The CA Administrator performs and securely stores regular system backups of the CA system. Administrators do not issue certificates to Subscribers.

5.2.1.2. CA Officers – CMS, RA, Validation and Vetting Personnel

The CA Officer role is responsible for issuing and revoking certificates, including enrollment, identity verification, and compliance with required issuance and revocation steps such as managing the certificate request queue and completing certificate approval checklists as identity vetting tasks are successfully completed.

5.2.1.3. System Administrators/ System Engineers (Operator)

The System Administrator / System Engineer installs and configures system hardware, including servers, routers, firewalls, and network configurations. The System Administrator / System Engineer also keeps CA, CMS and RA systems updated with software patches and other maintenance needed for system stability and recoverability.

5.2.1.4. Internal Auditors

Internal Auditors are responsible for reviewing, maintaining, and archiving audit logs and performing or overseeing internal compliance audits to determine if DigiCert, an Issuer CA, or RA is operating in accordance with this CPS or an RA's Registration Practices Statement.

5.2.2. Number of Persons Required per Task

DigiCert requires that at least two people acting in a trusted role (one the CA Administrator and the other not an Internal Auditor) take action to activate DigiCert's Private Keys, generate a CA key pair, or backup a DigiCert private key. The Internal Auditor may serve to fulfill the requirement of multiparty control for physical access to the CA system but not logical access.

No single individual has the capability to issue a PIV-I credential.

5.2.3. Identification and Authentication for each Role

All personnel are required to authenticate themselves to CA, TSA, and RA systems before they are allowed access to systems necessary to perform their trusted roles.

5.2.4. Roles Requiring Separation of Duties

Roles requiring a separation of duties include:

1. Those performing authorization functions such as the verification of information in certificate applications and approvals of certificate applications and revocation requests,
2. Those performing backups, recording, and record keeping functions;
3. Those performing audit, review, oversight, or reconciliation functions; and
4. Those performing duties related to CA/TSA key management or CA/TSA administration.

To accomplish this separation of duties, DigiCert specifically designates individuals to the trusted roles defined in Section 5.2.1 above. DigiCert appoints individuals to only one of the Officer, Administrator, Operator, or Auditor roles. DigiCert's systems identify and authenticate individuals acting in trusted roles, restrict an individual from assuming multiple roles, and prevent any individual from having more than one identity.

5.3. PERSONNEL CONTROLS

5.3.1. Qualifications, Experience, and Clearance Requirements

The DCPA is responsible and accountable for DigiCert's PKI operations and ensures compliance with this CPS and the CP. DigiCert's personnel and management practices provide reasonable assurance of the trustworthiness and competence of its employees and of the satisfactory performance of their duties. All trusted roles for CAs issuing Federated Device Certificates, Client Certificates at Levels 3-US and 4-US (which are intended for interoperability through the Federal Bridge CA at id-fpki-certpcy-mediumAssurance and id-fpki-certpcy-mediumHardware), and PIV-I Certificates are held by citizens of the United States. An individual performing a trusted role for an RA may be a citizen of the country where the RA is located. There is no

citizenship requirement for personnel performing trusted roles associated with the issuance of other kinds of certificates.

Management and operational support personnel involved in time-stamp operations possess experience with information security and risk assessment and knowledge of time-stamping technology, digital signature technology, mechanisms for calibration of time stamping clocks with UTC, and security procedures. The DCPA ensures that all individuals assigned to trusted roles have the experience, qualifications, and trustworthiness required to perform their duties under this CPS.

5.3.2. Background Check Procedures

DigiCert verifies the identity of each employee appointed to a trusted role and performs a background check prior to allowing such person to act in a trusted role. DigiCert requires each individual to appear in-person before a human resources employee whose responsibility it is to verify identity. The human resources employee verifies the individual's identity using government-issued photo identification (e.g., passports and/or driver's licenses reviewed pursuant to U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Form I-9, Employment Eligibility Verification, or comparable procedure for the jurisdiction in which the individual's identity is being verified). Background checks include employment history, education, character references, social security number, previous residences, driving records and criminal background. Background investigations are performed by a competent independent authority that has the authority to perform background investigations. Checks of previous residences are over the past three years. All other checks are for the previous five years. The highest education degree obtained is verified regardless of the date awarded. Background checks are refreshed at least every ten years.

5.3.3. Training Requirements

DigiCert provides skills training to all employees involved in DigiCert's PKI and TSA operations. The training relates to the person's job functions and covers:

1. basic Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) knowledge,
2. software versions used by DigiCert,
3. authentication and verification policies and procedures,
4. disaster recovery and business continuity procedures,
5. common threats to the validation process, including phishing and other social engineering tactics, and
6. applicable industry and government guidelines.

Training is provided via a mentoring process involving senior members of the team to which the employee belongs.

DigiCert maintains records of who received training and what level of training was completed. Validation Specialists must have the minimum skills necessary to satisfactorily perform validation duties before being granted validation privileges. All Validation Specialists are required to pass an internal examination on the EV Guidelines and the Baseline Requirements prior to validating and approving the issuance of certificates.

5.3.4. Retraining Frequency and Requirements

Employees must maintain skill levels that are consistent with industry-relevant training and performance programs in order to continue acting in trusted roles. DigiCert makes all employees acting in trusted roles aware of any changes to DigiCert's operations. If DigiCert's operations change, DigiCert will provide documented training, in accordance with an executed training plan, to all employees acting in trusted roles.

5.3.5. Job Rotation Frequency and Sequence

No stipulation.

5.3.6. Sanctions for Unauthorized Actions

DigiCert employees and agents failing to comply with this CPS, whether through negligence or malicious intent, are subject to administrative or disciplinary actions, including termination of employment or agency and criminal sanctions. If a person in a trusted role is cited by management for unauthorized or

inappropriate actions, the person will be immediately removed from the trusted role pending management review. After management has reviewed and discussed the incident with the employee involved, management may reassign that employee to a non-trusted role or dismiss the individual from employment as appropriate.

5.3.7. Independent Contractor Requirements

Independent contractors who are assigned to perform trusted roles are subject to the duties and requirements specified for such roles in this Section 5.3 and are subject to sanctions stated above in Section 5.3.6.

5.3.8. Documentation Supplied to Personnel

Personnel in trusted roles are provided with the documentation necessary to perform their duties, including a copy of the CP, this CPS, EV Guidelines, and other technical and operational documentation needed to maintain the integrity of DigiCert's CA operations. Personnel are also given access to information on internal systems and security documentation, identity vetting policies and procedures, discipline-specific books, treatises and periodicals, and other information.

5.4. AUDIT LOGGING PROCEDURES

5.4.1. Types of Events Recorded

DigiCert's systems require identification and authentication at system logon with a unique user name and password. Important system actions are logged to establish the accountability of the operators who initiate such actions.

DigiCert enables all essential event auditing capabilities of its CA and TSA applications in order to record the events listed below. If DigiCert's applications cannot automatically record an event, DigiCert implements manual procedures to satisfy the requirements. For each event, DigiCert records the relevant (i) date and time, (ii) type of event, (iii) success or failure, and (iv) user or system that caused the event or initiated the action. DigiCert records the precise time of any significant TSA events. All event records are available to auditors as proof of DigiCert's practices.

Auditable Event
SECURITY AUDIT
Any changes to the audit parameters, e.g., audit frequency, type of event audited
Any attempt to delete or modify the audit logs
AUTHENTICATION TO SYSTEMS
Successful and unsuccessful attempts to assume a role
The value of maximum number of authentication attempts is changed
Maximum number of authentication attempts occur during user login
An administrator unlocks an account that has been locked as a result of unsuccessful authentication attempts
An administrator changes the type of authenticator, e.g., from a password to a biometric
LOCAL DATA ENTRY
All security-relevant data that is entered in the system
REMOTE DATA ENTRY
All security-relevant messages that are received by the system
DATA EXPORT AND OUTPUT
All successful and unsuccessful requests for confidential and security-relevant information
KEY GENERATION
Whenever a CA generates a key (not mandatory for single session or one-time use symmetric keys)
PRIVATE KEY LOAD AND STORAGE
The loading of Component Private Keys
All access to certificate subject Private Keys retained within the CA for key recovery purposes

Auditable Event
TRUSTED PUBLIC KEY ENTRY, DELETION AND STORAGE
SECRET KEY STORAGE
The manual entry of secret keys used for authentication
PRIVATE AND SECRET KEY EXPORT
The export of private and secret keys (keys used for a single session or message are excluded)
CERTIFICATE REGISTRATION
All certificate requests, including issuance, re-key, renewal, and revocation
Certificate issuance
Verification activities
CERTIFICATE REVOCATION
All certificate revocation requests
CERTIFICATE STATUS CHANGE APPROVAL AND REJECTION
CA CONFIGURATION
Any security-relevant changes to the configuration of a CA system component
ACCOUNT ADMINISTRATION
Roles and users are added or deleted
The access control privileges of a user account or a role are modified
CERTIFICATE PROFILE MANAGEMENT
All changes to the certificate profile
REVOCATION PROFILE MANAGEMENT
All changes to the revocation profile
CERTIFICATE REVOCATION LIST PROFILE MANAGEMENT
All changes to the certificate revocation list profile
Generation of CRLs and OCSP entries
TIME STAMPING
Clock synchronization
MISCELLANEOUS
Appointment of an individual to a Trusted Role
Designation of personnel for multiparty control
Installation of an Operating System, PKI Application, or Hardware Security Module
Removal or Destruction of HSMs
System Startup
Logon attempts to PKI Application
Receipt of hardware / software
Attempts to set or modify passwords
Backup or restoration of the internal CA database
File manipulation (e.g., creation, renaming, moving)
Posting of any material to a repository
Access to the internal CA database
All certificate compromise notification requests
Loading HSMs with Certificates
Shipment of HSMs
Zeroizing HSMs
Re-key of the Component
CONFIGURATION CHANGES
Hardware
Software
Operating System
Patches
Security Profiles

Auditable Event
PHYSICAL ACCESS / SITE SECURITY
Personnel access to secure area housing CA or TSA component
Access to a CA or TSA component
Known or suspected violations of physical security
Firewall and router activities
ANOMALIES
System crashes and hardware failures
Software error conditions
Software check integrity failures
Receipt of improper messages and misrouted messages
Network attacks (suspected or confirmed)
Equipment failure
Electrical power outages
Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) failure
Obvious and significant network service or access failures
Violations of a CPS
Resetting Operating System clock

5.4.2. Frequency of Processing Log

At least once every two months, a DigiCert administrator reviews the logs generated by DigiCert's systems, makes system and file integrity checks, and conducts a vulnerability assessment. The administrator may perform the checks using automated tools. During these checks, the administrator (1) checks whether anyone has tampered with the log, (2) scans for anomalies or specific conditions, including any evidence of malicious activity, and (3) prepares a written summary of the review. Any anomalies or irregularities found in the logs are investigated. The summaries include recommendations to DigiCert's operations management committee and are made available to DigiCert's auditors upon request. DigiCert documents any actions taken as a result of a review.

5.4.3. Retention Period for Audit Log

DigiCert retains audit logs on-site until after they are reviewed. The individuals who remove audit logs from DigiCert's CA systems are different than the individuals who control DigiCert's signature keys.

5.4.4. Protection of Audit Log

CA audit log information is retained on equipment until after it is copied by a system administrator. DigiCert's CA and TSA systems are configured to ensure that (i) only authorized people have read access to logs, (ii) only authorized people may archive audit logs, and (iii) audit logs are not modified. Audit logs are protected from destruction prior to the end of the audit log retention period and are retained securely on-site until transferred to a backup site. DigiCert's off-site storage location is a safe and secure location that is separate from the location where the data was generated.

DigiCert makes time-stamping records available when required to prove in a legal proceeding that DigiCert's time-stamping services are operating correctly. Audit logs are made available to auditors upon request.

5.4.5. Audit Log Backup Procedures

DigiCert makes regular backup copies of audit logs and audit log summaries and sends a copy of the audit log off-site on a monthly basis.

5.4.6. Audit Collection System (internal vs. external)

Automatic audit processes begin on system startup and end at system shutdown. If an automated audit system fails and the integrity of the system or confidentiality of the information protected by the system is at risk, DigiCert's Administrators will consider suspending its operation until the problem is remedied.

5.4.7. Notification to Event-causing Subject

No stipulation.

5.4.8. Vulnerability Assessments

DigiCert performs annual risk assessments that identify and assess reasonably foreseeable internal and external threats that could result in unauthorized access, disclosure, misuse, alteration, or destruction of any certificate data or certificate issuance process. DigiCert also routinely assesses the sufficiency of the policies, procedures, information systems, technology, and other arrangements that DigiCert has in place to control such risks. DigiCert's Internal Auditors review the security audit data checks for continuity and will alert the appropriate personnel of any events, such as repeated failed actions, requests for privileged information, attempted access of system files, and unauthenticated responses.

5.5. RECORDS ARCHIVAL

DigiCert complies with all record retention policies that apply by law. DigiCert includes sufficient detail in all archived records to show that a certificate or time-stamp token was issued in accordance with this CPS.

5.5.1. Types of Records Archived

DigiCert retains the following information in its archives (as such information pertains to DigiCert's CA / TSA operations):

1. Accreditations of DigiCert,
2. CP and CPS versions,
3. Contractual obligations and other agreements concerning the operation of the CA / TSA,
4. System and equipment configurations, modifications, and updates,
5. Rejection or acceptance of a certificate request,
6. Certificate issuance, rekey, renewal, and revocation requests,
7. Sufficient identity authentication data to satisfy the identification requirements of Section 3.2, including information about telephone calls made for verification purposes,
8. Any documentation related to the receipt or acceptance of a certificate or token,
9. Subscriber Agreements,
10. Issued certificates,
11. A record of certificate re-keys,
12. CRL and OCSP entries,
13. Data or applications necessary to verify an archive's contents,
14. Compliance auditor reports,
15. Changes to DigiCert's audit parameters,
16. Any attempt to delete or modify audit logs,
17. Key generation, destruction, storage, backup, and recovery,
18. Access to Private Keys for key recovery purposes,
19. Changes to trusted Public Keys,
20. Export of Private Keys,
21. Approval or rejection of a certificate status change request,
22. Appointment of an individual to a trusted role,
23. Destruction of a cryptographic module,
24. Certificate compromise notifications,
25. Remedial action taken as a result of violations of physical security, and
26. Violations of the CP or CPS.

5.5.2. Retention Period for Archive

DigiCert retains archived data associated with Level 3 or Level 4 certificates for at least 10.5 years. DigiCert or any RA supporting issuance of other types of certificates retain associated archived data for at least 7.5 years.

5.5.3. Protection of Archive

Archive records are stored at a secure off-site location and are maintained in a manner that prevents unauthorized modification, substitution, or destruction. Archives are not released except as allowed by the DCPA or as required by law. DigiCert maintains any software application required to process the archive data until the data is either destroyed or transferred to a newer medium.

If DigiCert needs to transfer any media to a different archive site or equipment, DigiCert will maintain both archived locations and/or pieces of equipment until the transfer are complete. All transfers to new archives will occur in a secure manner.

5.5.4. Archive Backup Procedures

On a semi-annual basis, DigiCert creates an archive disk of the data listed in section 5.5.1 and stores it in a secure off-site location for the duration of the set retention period. DigiCert maintains an archive backup and restoration procedures document. RAs create and store archived records in accordance with the applicable RPS or documentation retention policy.

5.5.5. Requirements for Time-stamping of Records

DigiCert automatically time-stamps archived records with system time (non-cryptographic method) as they are created. DigiCert synchronizes its system time at least every eight hours using a real time value distributed by a recognized UTC(k) laboratory or National Measurement Institute.

Certificate issuance is time-stamped as a function of the "Valid From" field in accordance with the X.509 Certificate Profile.

Certificate revocation is time-stamped as a function of the "Revocation Date" field in accordance with the X.509 Certificate Revocation List Profile.

5.5.6. Archive Collection System (internal or external)

Archive information is collected internally by DigiCert.

5.5.7. Procedures to Obtain and Verify Archive Information

After receiving a request made for a proper purpose by a Customer, its agent, or a party involved in a dispute over a transaction involving the DigiCert PKI, DigiCert may elect to send the relevant archived information. DigiCert may also refuse to provide the information in its discretion and may require prior payment of all costs associated with the data.

5.6. KEY CHANGEOVER

Key changeover procedures enable the smooth transition from expiring CA certificates to new CA certificates. Towards the end of a CA Private Key's lifetime, DigiCert ceases using the expiring CA Private Key to sign certificates and uses the old Private Key only to sign CRLs and OCSP responder certificates. A new CA signing key pair is commissioned and all subsequently issued certificates and CRLs are signed with the new private signing key. Both the old and the new key pairs may be concurrently active. This key changeover process helps minimize any adverse effects from CA certificate expiration. The corresponding new CA Public Key certificate is provided to subscribers and relying parties through the delivery methods detailed in Section 6.1.4.

5.7. COMPROMISE AND DISASTER RECOVERY

5.7.1. Incident and Compromise Handling Procedures

DigiCert maintains incident response procedures to guide personnel in response to security incidents, natural disasters, and similar events that may give rise to system compromise. DigiCert reviews, tests, and updates its incident response plans and procedures on at least an annual basis.

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

DigiCert makes daily system backups and maintains backup copies of its Private Keys, which are stored in a secure, off-site location. If DigiCert discovers that any of its computing resources, software, or data operations have been compromised, DigiCert assesses the threats and risks that the compromise presents to the integrity or security of its operations or those of affected parties. If DigiCert determines that a continued operation could pose a significant risk to Relying Parties or Subscribers, DigiCert suspends such operation until it determines that the risk is mitigated.

5.7.3. Entity Private Key Compromise Procedures

If DigiCert suspects that one of its Private Keys has been comprised or lost then an emergency response team will convene and assess the situation to determine the degree and scope of the incident and take appropriate action. Specifically, DigiCert will:

1. Collect information related to the incident;
2. Begin investigating the incident and determine the degree and scope of the compromise;
3. Have its incident response team determine and report on the course of action or strategy that should be taken to correct the problem and prevent reoccurrence;
4. If appropriate, contact government agencies, law enforcement, and other interested parties and activate any other appropriate additional security measures;
5. If the compromise involves a Private Key used to sign time-stamp tokens, provide a description of the compromise to Subscribers and Relying Parties;
6. Notify any cross-certified entities of the compromise so that they can revoke their cross-certificates;
7. Make information available that can be used to identify which certificates and time-stamp tokens are affected, unless doing so would breach the privacy of a DigiCert user or the security of DigiCert's services;
8. Monitor its system, continue its investigation, ensure that data is still being recorded as evidence, and make a forensic copy of data collected;
9. Isolate, contain, and stabilize its systems, applying any short-term fixes needed to return the system to a normal operating state;
10. Prepare and circulate an incident report that analyzes the cause of the incident and documents the lessons learned; and
11. Incorporate lessons learned into the implementation of long term solutions and the Incident Response Plan.

DigiCert may generate a new key pair and sign a new certificate. If a disaster physically damages DigiCert's equipment and destroys all copies of DigiCert's signature keys then DigiCert will provide notice to affected parties at the earliest feasible time.

5.7.4. Business Continuity Capabilities after a Disaster

To maintain the integrity of its services, DigiCert implements data backup and recovery procedures as part of its Business Continuity Management Plan (BCMP). Stated goals of the BCMP are to ensure that certificate status services be only minimally affected by any disaster involving DigiCert's primary facility and that DigiCert be capable of maintaining other services or resuming them as quickly as possible following a disaster. DigiCert reviews, tests, and updates the BCMP and supporting procedures at least annually.

DigiCert's systems are redundantly configured at its primary facility and are mirrored at a separate, geographically diverse location for failover in the event of a disaster. If a disaster causes DigiCert's primary CA or TSA operations to become inoperative, DigiCert will re-initiate its operations at its secondary location giving priority to the provision of certificate status information and time stamping capabilities, if affected.

5.8. CA OR RA TERMINATION

Before terminating its CA or TSA activities, DigiCert will:

1. Provide notice and information about the termination by sending notice by email to its customers, Application Software Vendors, and cross-certifying entities and by posting such information on DigiCert's web site; and
2. Transfer all responsibilities to a qualified successor entity.

If a qualified successor entity does not exist, DigiCert will:

1. transfer those functions capable of being transferred to a reliable third party and arrange to preserve all relevant records with a reliable third party or a government, regulatory, or legal body with appropriate authority;
2. revoke all certificates that are still un-revoked or un-expired on a date as specified in the notice and publish final CRLs;
3. destroy all Private Keys; and
4. make other necessary arrangements that are in accordance with this CPS.

DigiCert has made arrangements to cover the costs associated with fulfilling these requirements in case DigiCert becomes bankrupt or is unable to cover the costs. Any requirements of this section that are varied by contract apply only the contracting parties.

6. TECHNICAL SECURITY CONTROLS

6.1. KEY PAIR GENERATION AND INSTALLATION

6.1.1. Key Pair Generation

All keys must be generated using a FIPS-approved method or equivalent international standard.

DigiCert's CA key pairs are generated by multiple trusted individuals acting in trusted roles and using a cryptographic hardware device as part of scripted key generation ceremony. The cryptographic hardware is evaluated to FIPS 140-1 Level 3 and EAL 4+. Activation of the hardware requires the use two-factor authentication tokens. DigiCert creates auditable evidence during the key generation process to prove that the CPS was followed and role separation was enforced during the key generation process. . DigiCert requires that an auditor witness the generation of any CA keys to be used as publicly trusted root certificates or to sign EV Certificates. For other CA key pair generation ceremonies, DigiCert establishes its compliance with this requirement by having an auditor or independent third party attend the ceremony or by having an auditor examine the signed and documented record of the key generation ceremony, as allowed by applicable policy.

Subscribers must generate their keys in a manner that is appropriate for the certificate type. Keys for certificates used to comply with DEA requirements, certificates issued at Level 3 Hardware, and certificates issued at Level 4 Biometric must be generated on validated hardware cryptographic modules using a FIPS-approved method. Subscribers who generate their own keys for a Qualified Certificate on an SSCD shall ensure that the SSCD meets the requirements of CWA 14169 and that the Public Key to be certified is from the key pair generated by the SSCD. For Adobe Signing Certificates, Subscribers must generate their key pairs in a medium that prevents exportation or duplication and that meets or exceeds FIPS 140-1 Level 2 certification standards.

6.1.2. Private Key Delivery to Subscriber

If DigiCert, a CMS, or an RA generates a key for a Subscriber, then it must deliver the Private Key securely to the Subscriber. Keys may be delivered electronically (such as through secure email or stored in a cloud-based system) or on a hardware cryptographic module / SSCD. In all cases:

1. The key generator must not retain access to the Subscriber's Private Key after delivery,
2. The key generator must protect the private key from activation, compromise, or modification during the delivery process,
3. The Subscriber must acknowledge receipt of the private key(s), typically by having the Subscriber use the related certificate, and
4. The key generator must deliver the Private Key in a way that ensures that the correct tokens and activation data are provided to the correct Subscribers, including:
 - a. For hardware modules, the key generator maintaining accountability for the location and state of the module until the Subscriber accepts possession of it and

- b. For electronic delivery of private keys, the key generator encrypting key material using a cryptographic algorithm and key size at least as strong as the private key. The key generator shall deliver activation data using a separate secure channel.

The entity assisting the Subscriber with key generation shall maintain a record of the Subscriber's acknowledgement of receipt of the device containing the Subscriber's Key Pair. A CMS or RA providing key delivery services is required to provide a copy of this record to DigiCert.

6.1.3. Public Key Delivery to Certificate Issuer

Subscribers generate key pairs and submit the Public Key to DigiCert in a CSR as part of the certificate request process. The Subscriber's signature on the request is authenticated prior to issuing the certificate.

6.1.4. CA Public Key Delivery to Relying Parties

DigiCert's Public Keys are provided to Relying Parties as specified in a certificate validation or path discovery policy file, as trust anchors in commercial browsers and operating system root store, and/or as roots signed by other CAs. All accreditation authorities supporting DigiCert certificates and all application software providers are permitted to redistribute DigiCert's root anchors.

DigiCert may also distribute Public Keys that are part of an updated signature key pair as a self-signed certificate, as a new CA certificate, or in a key roll-over certificate. Relying Parties may obtain DigiCert's self-signed CA certificates from DigiCert's web site or by email.

6.1.5. Key Sizes

DigiCert generally follows the NIST timelines in using and retiring signature algorithms and key sizes. Currently, DigiCert generates and uses the following keys, signature algorithms, and hash algorithms for signing certificates, CRLs, and certificate status server responses:

- 2048-bit RSA Key with Secure Hash Algorithm version 1 (SHA-1)
- 2048-bit RSA Key with Secure Hash Algorithm version 2 (SHA-256)
- 384-bit ECDSA Key with Secure Hash Algorithm version 2 (SHA-256)

DigiCert requires end-entity certificates to contain a key size that is at least 2048 bits for RSA, DSA, or Diffie-Hellman and 224 bits for elliptic curve algorithms, except for certificates issued for devices or systems that are incapable of accepting 2048-bit RSA certificates, then DigiCert requires that the key length be at least 1024 bits for RSA and that the certificate expire on or before December 31, 2013.

DigiCert may require higher bit keys in its sole discretion. PIV-I Certificates contain public keys and algorithms that conform to [NIST SP 800-78].

Any certificates (whether CA or end-entity) expiring after 12/31/2030 must be at least 3072-bit for RSA and 256-bit for ECDSA.

Signatures on all certificates are generated using at least SHA-1. Signatures on CRLs, OCSP responses, and OCSP responder certificates that provide status information for certificates that were generated using SHA-1 are also generated using the SHA-1 algorithm. The following certificate types require the use of the SHA-256 algorithm: Federated Device Certificates, Levels 3 and 4 (US and CBP), and PIV-I. Signatures on CRLs, OCSP responses, and OCSP responder certificates that provide status information for such certificates are generated using the SHA-256 algorithm.

DigiCert and Subscribers may fulfill their requirements under the CP and this CPS using TLS or another protocol that provides similar security, provided the protocol requires at least:

1. AES (128 bits) or equivalent for the symmetric key and at least 2048 bit RSA or equivalent for the asymmetric keys after 12/31/2010, and
2. AES (128 bits) or equivalent for the symmetric key and at least 3072 bit RSA or equivalent for the asymmetric keys after 12/31/2030.

6.1.6. Public Key Parameters Generation and Quality Checking

DigiCert uses a cryptomodule that conforms to FIPS 186-2 and provides random number generation and on-board generation of up to 4096-bit RSA Public Keys and a wide range of ECC curves.

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

DigiCert's certificates include key usage extension fields that specify the intended use of the certificate and technically limit the certificate's functionality in X.509v3 compliant software. Key usage bits and extended key usages are specified in the certificate profile for each type of certificate as set forth in DigiCert's Certificate Profiles document.

Certificates used for signing and encryption must:

1. be generated and managed in accordance with their respective signature certificate requirements, except where otherwise noted in this CPS,
2. never assert the non-repudiation key usage bit, and
3. not be used for authenticating data that will be verified on the basis of the dual-use certificate at a future time.

6.2. PRIVATE KEY PROTECTION AND CRYPTOGRAPHIC MODULE ENGINEERING CONTROLS

6.2.1. Cryptographic Module Standards and Controls

DigiCert's cryptographic modules for all of its CA and OCSP responder key pairs are validated to the FIPS 140 Level 3 and International Common Criteria (CC) Information Technology Security Evaluation Assurance Level (EAL) 14169 EAL 4+ Type 3 (EAL 4 Augmented by AVA_VLA.4 and AVA_MSU.3) in the European Union (EU). IGTF Certificate Subscribers must protect their Private Keys in accordance with the applicable Guidelines on Private Key Protection, including the use of strong pass phrases to protect private keys.

Cryptographic module requirements for subscribers and registration authorities are shown in the table below.

Assurance Level	Subscriber	Registration Authority
EV Code Signing	FIPS 140 Level 2 (Hardware)	FIPS 140 Level 2 (Hardware)
Adobe Signing	FIPS 140 Level 2 (Hardware)	FIPS 140 Level 3 (Hardware)
Rudimentary	N/A	FIPS 140 Level 1 (Hardware or Software)
Basic, LOA2, and LOA3	FIPS 140 Level 1 (Hardware or Software)	FIPS 140 Level 1 (Hardware or Software)
Medium	FIPS 140 Level 1 (Software) FIPS 140 Level 2 (Hardware)	FIPS 140 Level 2 (Hardware)
Medium Hardware, Biometric & PIV-I Card Authentication	FIPS 140 Level 2 (Hardware)	FIPS 140 Level 2 (Hardware)

EU QC on SSCD	EAL 4 Augmented (Hardware)	EAL 4 Augmented (Hardware)
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DigiCert ensures that the Private Key of an EV Code Signing Certificate is properly generated, used, and stored in a cryptomodule that meets or exceeds the requirements of FIPS 140 level 2 by (i) shipping conforming cryptomodules with preinstalled key pairs, (ii) communicating via PKCS#11 crypto APIs of cryptomodules that DigiCert has verified meet or exceed requirements, or (iii) obtaining an IT audit from the Subscriber that indicates compliance with FIPS 140-2 level 2 or the equivalent.

6.2.2. Private Key (n out of m) Multi-person Control

DigiCert's authentication mechanisms are protected securely when not in use and may only be accessed by actions of multiple trusted persons.

Backups of CA Private Keys are securely stored off-site and require two-person access. Re-activation of a backed-up CA Private Key (unwrapping) requires the same security and multi-person control as when performing other sensitive CA Private Key operations.

6.2.3. Private Key Escrow

DigiCert does not escrow its signature keys. Subscribers may not escrow their private signature keys or dual use keys except as allowed by other superseding policies or agreements among Subscribers, Relying Parties, and escrow agents. DigiCert may provide escrow services for other types of certificates in order to provide key recovery as described in section 4.12.1.

6.2.4. Private Key Backup

DigiCert's Private Keys are generated and stored inside DigiCert's cryptographic module, which has been evaluated to at least FIPS 140 Level 3 and EAL 4+. When keys are transferred to other media for backup and disaster recovery purposes, the keys are transferred and stored in an encrypted form. DigiCert's CA key pairs are backed up by multiple trusted individuals using a cryptographic hardware device as part of scripted and videotaped key backup process.

DigiCert may provide backup services for Private Keys that are not required to be kept on a hardware device. Access to back up certificates is protected in a manner that only the Subscriber can control the private key. DigiCert may require backup of PIV-I Content Signing private signature keys to facilitate disaster recovery, provided that all backup is performed under multi-person control. Backed up keys are never stored in a plain text form outside of the cryptographic module.

6.2.5. Private Key Archival

DigiCert does not archive Private Keys.

6.2.6. Private Key Transfer into or from a Cryptographic Module

All keys must be generated by and in a cryptographic module. Private Keys are exported from the cryptographic module only for backup purposes. The Private Keys are encrypted when transferred out of the module and never exist in plaintext form. When transported between cryptographic modules, DigiCert encrypts the private key and protects the keys used for encryption from disclosure. Private Keys used to encrypt backups are securely stored and require two-person access.

6.2.7. Private Key Storage on Cryptographic Module

DigiCert's Private Keys are generated and stored inside DigiCert's cryptographic module, which has been evaluated to at least FIPS 140 Level 3 and EAL 4+.

6.2.8. Method of Activating Private Keys

DigiCert's Private Keys are activated according to the specifications of the cryptographic module manufacturer. Activation data entry is protected from disclosure.

Subscribers are solely responsible for protecting their Private Keys. Subscribers should use a strong password or equivalent authentication method to prevent unauthorized access or use of the Subscriber's Private Key. At a minimum, Subscribers are required to authenticate themselves to the cryptographic module before activating their private keys. *See also* Section 6.4.

6.2.9. Method of Deactivating Private Keys

DigiCert's Private Keys are deactivated via logout procedures on the applicable HSM device when not in use. Root Private Keys are further deactivated by removing them entirely from the storage partition on the HSM device. DigiCert never leaves its HSM devices in an active unlocked or unattended state.

Subscribers should deactivate their Private Keys via logout and removal procedures when not in use.

6.2.10. Method of Destroying Private Keys

DigiCert personnel, acting in trusted roles, destroy CA, RA, and status server Private Keys when no longer needed. Subscribers shall destroy their Private Keys when the corresponding certificate is revoked or expired or if the Private Key is no longer needed.

DigiCert may destroy a Private Key by deleting it from all known storage partitions. DigiCert also zeroizes the HSM device and associated backup tokens according to the specifications of the hardware manufacturer. This reinitializes the device and overwrites the data with binary zeros. If the zeroization or re-initialization procedure fails, DigiCert will crush, shred, and/or incinerate the device in a manner that destroys the ability to extract any Private Key.

6.2.11. Cryptographic Module Rating

See Section 6.2.1.

6.3. OTHER ASPECTS OF KEY PAIR MANAGEMENT

6.3.1. Public Key Archival

DigiCert archives copies of Public Keys in accordance with Section 5.5.

6.3.2. Certificate Operational Periods and Key Pair Usage Periods

DigiCert certificates have maximum validity periods of:

Type	Private Key Use	Certificate Term
Root CA	20 years	25 years
Sub CA*	12 years	15 years
Cross-certified Sub CA*	6 years	15 years
CRL and OCSP responder signing	3 years	31 days†
OV SSL	No stipulation	42 months
EV SSL	No stipulation	27 months
Time Stamping Authority	No stipulation	123 months
Code Signing Certificate	No stipulation	123 months
EV Code Signing Certificate issued to Subscriber	No stipulation	39 months
EV Code Signing Certificate issued to Signing Authority	123 months	123 months
Adobe Signing Certificate	39 months	5 years
End Entity Client used for signatures, including EU Qualified Certificates, code and content signatures	36 months	36 months
End Entity Client used for key management	36 months	36 months
End Entity Client for all other purposes	42 months	42 months
PIV-I Cards	60 months	60 months

Type	Private Key Use	Certificate Term
IGTF (2048-bit RSA keys) on hardware	60 months	13 months
IGTF (1024-bit RSA keys) on hardware	36 months	13 months
IGTF not on hardware	13 months	13 months

* IGTF signing certificates have a lifetime that is at least twice the maximum lifetime of an end entity certificate.

† OSCP responder and CRL signing certificates associated with a PIV-I certificate only have a maximum certificate validity period of 31 days.

Relying parties may still validate signatures generated with these keys after expiration of the certificate. Private keys associated with self-signed root certificates that are distributed as trust anchors are used for a maximum of 20 years. DigiCert does not issue PIV-I subscriber certificates that expire later than the expiration date of the PIV-I hardware token on which the certificates reside.

DigiCert may voluntarily retire its CA Private Keys before the periods listed above to accommodate key changeover processes. DigiCert does not issue Subscriber certificates with an expiration date that is past the signing root's expiration date or that exceeds the routine re-key identification requirements specified in Section 3.1.1.

6.4. ACTIVATION DATA

6.4.1. Activation Data Generation and Installation

DigiCert activates the cryptographic module containing its CA Private Keys according to the specifications of the hardware manufacturer. This method has been evaluated as meeting the requirements of FIPS 140-2 Level 3. The cryptographic hardware is held under two-person control as explained in Section 5.2.2 and elsewhere in this CPS. DigiCert will only transmit activation data via an appropriately protected channel and at a time and place that is distinct from the delivery of the associated cryptographic module.

All DigiCert personnel and Subscribers are instructed to use strong passwords and to protect PINs and passwords. DigiCert employees are required to create non-dictionary, alphanumeric passwords with a minimum length and to change their passwords on a regular basis. If DigiCert uses passwords as activation data for a signing key, DigiCert will change the activation data change upon rekey of the CA certificate.

6.4.2. Activation Data Protection

DigiCert protects data used to unlock private keys from disclosure using a combination of cryptographic and physical access control mechanisms. Protection mechanisms include keeping activation mechanisms secure using role-based physical control. All DigiCert personnel are instructed to memorize and not to write down their password or share it with another individual. DigiCert locks accounts used to access secure CA processes if a certain number of failed password attempts occur.

6.4.3. Other Aspects of Activation Data

If DigiCert must reset activation data associated with a PIV-I certificate then DigiCert or an RA performs a successful biometric 1:1 match of the applicant against the biometrics collected in Section 3.2.3.

6.5. COMPUTER SECURITY CONTROLS

6.5.1. Specific Computer Security Technical Requirements

DigiCert secures its CA systems and authenticates and protects communications between its systems and trusted roles. DigiCert's CA servers and support-and-vetting workstations run on trustworthy systems that are configured and hardened using industry best practices. All CA systems are scanned for malicious code and protected against spyware and viruses.

DigiCert's CA systems, including any remote workstations, are configured to:

1. authenticate the identity of users before permitting access to the system or applications,
2. manage the privileges of users and limit users to their assigned roles,
3. generate and archive audit records for all transactions,
4. enforce domain integrity boundaries for security critical processes, and
5. support recovery from key or system failure.

All Certificate Status Servers:

1. authenticate the identity of users before permitting access to the system or applications,
2. manage privileges to limit users to their assigned roles,
3. enforce domain integrity boundaries for security critical processes, and
4. support recovery from key or system failure.

6.5.2. Computer Security Rating

No stipulation.

6.6. LIFE CYCLE TECHNICAL CONTROLS

6.6.1. System Development Controls

DigiCert has mechanisms in place to control and monitor the acquisition and development of its CA systems. Change requests require the approval of at least one administrator who is different from the person submitting the request. DigiCert only installs software on CA systems if the software is part of the CA's operation. CA hardware and software are dedicated to performing operations of the CA.

Vendors are selected based on their reputation in the market, ability to deliver quality product, and likelihood of remaining viable in the future. Management is involved in the vendor selection and purchase decision process. Non-PKI hardware and software is purchased without identifying the purpose for which the component will be used. All hardware and software are shipped under standard conditions to ensure delivery of the component directly to a trusted employee who ensures that the equipment is installed without opportunity for tampering.

Some of the PKI software components used by DigiCert are developed in-house or by consultants using standard software development methodologies. All such software is designed and developed in a controlled environment and subjected to quality assurance review. Other software is purchased commercial off-the-shelf (COTS). Quality assurance is maintained throughout the process through testing and documentation or by purchasing from trusted vendors as discussed above.

Updates of equipment and software are purchased or developed in the same manner as the original equipment or software and are installed and tested by trusted and trained personnel. All hardware and software essential to DigiCert's operations is scanned for malicious code on first use and periodically thereafter.

6.6.2. Security Management Controls

DigiCert has mechanisms in place to control and monitor the security-related configurations of its CA systems. When loading software onto a CA system, DigiCert verifies that the software is the correct version and is supplied by the vendor free of any modifications. DigiCert verifies the integrity of software used with its CA processes at least once a week.

6.6.3. Life Cycle Security Controls

No stipulation.

6.7. NETWORK SECURITY CONTROLS

DigiCert documents and controls the configuration of its systems, including any upgrades or modifications made. DigiCert's CA system is connected to one internal network and is protected by firewalls and Network Address Translation for all internal IP addresses (e.g., 192.168.x.x). DigiCert's customer support and vetting

workstations are also protected by firewall(s) and only use internal IP addresses. Root Keys are kept offline and brought online only when necessary to sign certificate-issuing subordinate CAs, OCSP Responder Certificates, or periodic CRLs. 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.

DigiCert's security policy is to block all ports and protocols and open only ports necessary to enable CA functions. All CA equipment is configured with a minimum number of services and all unused network ports and services are disabled. DigiCert's network configuration is available for review on-site by its auditors and consultants under an appropriate non-disclosure agreement.

6.8. TIME-STAMPING

The system time on DigiCert's computers is updated using the Network Time Protocol (NTP) to synchronize system clocks at least once every eight hours (Windows default). All times are traceable to a real time value distributed by a UTC(k) laboratory or National Measurement Institute and are updated when a leap second occurs as notified by the appropriate body. DigiCert maintains an internal NTP server that synchronizes with cellular telephone networks and maintains the accuracy of its clock within one second or less. For each timestamp request the internal NTP server is queried for the current time. However, Relying Parties should be aware that all times included in a time-stamp token are synchronized with UTC within the accuracy defined in the time-stamp token itself, if present.

DigiCert will not issue a time-stamp token using any clock that is detected as inaccurate. All clocks used for time-stamping are housed in the DigiCert's secure facilities and are protected against threats that could result in an unexpected change to the clock's time. DigiCert's facilities automatically detect and report any clock that drifts or jumps out of synchronization with UTC. Clock adjustments are auditable events.

Some aspects of RFC 3161 time stamps differ from Microsoft Authenticode time stamps. For RFC 3161-compliant timestamps, DigiCert includes a unique integer for each newly generated time-stamp token. DigiCert only time-stamps hash representations of data, not the data itself. Information can be hashed for time-stamping using SHA-1 or SHA-256 with RSA encryption and either 1024 or 2048 bit key size for signature creation. (SHA-1, SHA-256, SHA-384, SHA-512, MD5, MD4, and MD2 are supported for RFC 3161-based requests.) DigiCert does not examine the imprint being time-stamped other than to check the imprint's length. DigiCert also does not include any identification of the Time Stamp Token Requester (TST Requester) in the time-stamp token. All time-stamp tokens are signed using a key generated exclusively for that purposes and have the property of the key indicated in the certificate.

TST Requesters request time-stamp tokens by sending a request to DigiCert. After the TST Requester receives a response from DigiCert, it must verify the status error returned in the response. If an error was not returned, the TST Requester must then verify the fields contained in the time-stamp token and the validity of the time-stamp token's digital signature. In particular, the TST Requester must verify that the time-stamped data corresponds to what was requested and that the time-stamp token contains the correct certificate identifier, the correct data imprint, and the correct hash algorithm OID. The TST Requester must also verify the timeliness of the response by verifying the response against a local trusted time reference. The TST Requester is required to notify DigiCert immediately if any information cannot be verified.

Time Stamp Verifiers shall verify the digital signature on the time-stamp token and confirm that the data corresponds to the hash value in the time-stamp token.

6.9. PIV-I CARDS

The following requirements apply to PIV-I Cards:

1. To ensure interoperability with Federal systems, PIV-I Cards use a smart card platform that is on GSA's FIPS 201 Evaluation Program Approved Product List (APL) and use the PIV application identifier (AID).
2. All PIV-I Cards conform to [NIST SP 800-731].

3. The mandatory X.509 Certificate for Authentication is only issued under a policy that is cross certified with the FBCA PIV-I Hardware policy OID.
4. PIV-I certificates conform to the PIV-I Profile.
5. An asymmetric X.509 Certificate for Card Authentication is included in each PIV-I card. The Certificate:
 - a. conforms to PIV-I Profile,
 - b. conforms to [NIST SP 800-73], and
 - c. is issued under the PIV-I Card Authentication policy.
6. The CMS includes an electronic representation (as specified in SP 800-73 and SP 800-76) of the cardholder's facial image in each PIV-I card.
7. The X.509 Certificates for Digital Signature and Key Management described in [NIST SP 800-73] are optional for PIV-I Cards.
8. The CMS makes its PIV-I Cards visually distinct from a Federal PIV Card to prevent creation of a fraudulent Federal PIV Card. At a minimum, the CMS does not allowed images or logos on a PIV-I Card to be placed within Zone 11, *Agency Seal*, as defined by [FIPS 201].
9. The CMS requires the following items on the front of a card:
 - a. Cardholder facial image,
 - b. Cardholder full name,
 - c. Organizational Affiliation, if exists; otherwise the issuer of the card, and
 - d. Card expiration date.
10. PIV-I cards are issued with an expiration date that is five years or less.
11. All PIV-I Cards expire later than the PIV-I Content Signing certificate on the card.
12. A policy OID that has been mapped to the FBCA PIV-I Content Signing policy OID is included in the digital signature certificate used to sign objects on the PIV-I Card. The PIV-I Content Signing certificate conforms to the PIV-I Profile.
13. The PIV-I Content Signing certificate and corresponding private key are managed within a trusted Card Management System.
14. At issuance, the PIV-I Card is activated and released to the subscriber only after a successful 1:1 biometric match of the applicant against the biometrics collected in Section 3.2.3.
15. PIV-I Cards may support card activation by the card management system to support card personalization and post-issuance card update. To activate the card for personalization or update, the card management system performs a challenge response protocol using cryptographic keys stored on the card in accordance with [SP800-73]. When cards are personalized, card management keys are set to be specific to each PIV-I Card. That is, each PIV-I Card contains a unique card management key. Card management keys meet the algorithm and key size requirements stated in Special Publication 800-78, Cryptographic Algorithms and Key Sizes for Personal Identity Verification. [SP800-78].

7. CERTIFICATE, CRL, AND OCSP PROFILES

DigiCert uses the ITU X.509, version 3 standard to construct digital certificates for use within the DigiCert PKI. DigiCert adds certain certificate extensions to the basic certificate structure for the purposes intended by X.509v3 as per Amendment 1 to ISO/IEC 9594-8, 1995. For PIV-I Certificates, DigiCert follows the FPKIPA's X.509 Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL) Extensions Profile for Personal Identity Verification Interoperable (PIV-I) Cards. For Qualified Certificates, DigiCert follows ETSI TS 101 862.

7.1. CERTIFICATE PROFILE

7.1.1. Version Number(s)

All certificates are X.509 version 3 certificates.

7.1.2. Certificate Extensions

See DigiCert's Certificate Profiles document. IGTF certificates comply with the Grid Certificate Profile as defined by the Open Grid Forum GFD.125.

PIV-I Certificates comply with the X.509 Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL) Extensions Profile for Personal Identity Verification Interoperable (PIV-I) Cards, Date: April 23 2010, as set forth at: http://www.idmanagement.gov/fpkipa/documents/pivi_certificate_crl_profile.pdf.

7.1.3. Algorithm Object Identifiers

DigiCert certificates are signed using one of the following algorithms:

sha-1WithRSAEncryption	[iso(1) member-body(2) us(840) rsadsi(113549) pkcs(1) pkcs-1(1) 5]
sha256WithRSAEncryption	[iso(1) member-body(2) us(840) rsadsi(113549) pkcs(1) pkcs-1(1) 11]
ecdsa-with-sha384	[iso(1) member-body(2) us(840) ansi-X9-62(10045) signatures (4) ecdsa-with-SHA2 (3) 3]

DigiCert does not currently sign certificates using RSA with PSS padding.

DigiCert and Subscribers may generate Key Pairs using the following:

id-dsa	[iso(1) member-body(2) us(840) x9-57(10040) x9cm(4) 1]
RsaEncryption	[iso(1) member-body(2) us(840) rsadsi(113549) pkcs(1) pkcs-1(1) 1]
Dhpublicnumber	[iso(1) member-body(2) us(840) ansi-x942(10046) number-type(2) 1]
id-keyExchangeAlgorithm	[joint-iso-ccitt(2) country(16) us(840) organization(1) gov(101) dod(2) infosec(1) algorithms(1) 22]
id-ecPublicKey	[iso(1) member-body(2) us(840) ansi-X9-62(10045) id-publicKeyType(2) 1]

Elliptic curve public keys submitted to DigiCert for inclusion in end entity certificates should all be based on NIST "Suite B" curves.

Signature algorithms for PIV-I certificates are limited to those identified by NIST SP 800-78.

7.1.4. Name Forms

Each certificate includes a unique serial number that is never reused. Optional subfields in the subject of an SSL Certificate must either contain information verified by DigiCert or be left empty. SSL Certificates cannot contain metadata such as '.', '-', and '' characters or any other indication that the field is not applicable. DigiCert logically restricts OU fields from containing Subscriber information that has not been verified in accordance with Section 3.

The Distinguished Name for each Certificate type is set forth in DigiCert's certificate profiles document. The contents of the fields in EV Certificates must meet the requirements in Section 8.1 of the EV Guidelines.

7.1.5. Name Constraints

No stipulation.

7.1.6. Certificate Policy Object Identifier

An object identifier (OID) is a unique number that identifies an object or policy. The OIDs used by DigiCert are listed in Section 1.2 and in DigiCert's Certificate Profiles document.

7.1.7. Usage of Policy Constraints Extension

Not applicable.

7.1.8. Policy Qualifiers Syntax and Semantics

DigiCert includes brief statements in certificates about the limitations of liability and other terms associated with the use of a certificate in the Policy Qualifier field of the Certificates Policy extension.

7.1.9. Processing Semantics for the Critical Certificate Policies Extension

No stipulation.

7.2. CRL PROFILE

For PIV-I Certificates, DigiCert follows the FPKIPA's X.509 Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL) Extensions Profile for Personal Identity Verification Interoperable (PIV-I) Cards.

7.2.1. Version number(s)

DigiCert issues version 2 CRLs that contain the following fields:

Field	Value
Issuer Signature Algorithm	sha-1WithRSAEncryption [1 2 840 113549 1 1 5] OR sha-256WithRSAEncryption [1 2 840 113549 1 1 11] OR ecdsa-with-sha384 [1 2 840 10045 4 3 3]
Issuer Distinguished Name	DigiCert
thisUpdate	CRL issue date in UTC format
nextUpdate	Date when the next CRL will issue in UTC format.
Revoked Certificates List	List of revoked certificates, including the serial number and revocation date
Issuer's Signature	[Signature]

7.2.2. CRL and CRL Entry Extensions

CRLs have the following extensions:

Extension	Value
CRL Number	Never repeated monotonically increasing integer
Authority Key Identifier	Same as the Authority Key Identifier listed in the certificate
Invalidity Date	Optional date in UTC format
Reason Code	Optional reason for revocation

7.3. OCSP PROFILE

For PIV-I Certificates, DigiCert follows the FPKIPA's X.509 Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL) Extensions Profile for Personal Identity Verification Interoperable (PIV-I) Cards.

7.3.1. Version Number(s)

DigiCert's OCSP responders conform to version 1 of RFC 2560.

7.3.2. OCSP Extensions

No stipulation.

8. COMPLIANCE AUDIT AND OTHER ASSESSMENTS

The practices in this CPS are designed to meet or exceed the requirements of generally accepted industry standards, including the latest version of the EV Guidelines and the AICPA/CICA WebTrust Program for Certification Authorities, ANS X9.79/ISO 21188 PKI Practices and Policy Framework ("CA WebTrust/ISO 21188"). For purposes of interoperation with the U.S. Government, compliance can be determined by reference to any current auditor letter of compliance meeting the FPKIPA's Auditor Letter of Compliance Requirements, dated October 28, 2009 (FPKIPA Audit Requirements).

8.1. FREQUENCY OR CIRCUMSTANCES OF ASSESSMENT

DigiCert receives an annual audit by an independent external auditor to assess DigiCert's compliance with this CPS, any applicable CPs, and the CA WebTrust/ISO 21188 and WebTrust EV Program criteria. The audit covers DigiCert's RA systems, Sub CAs, and OCSP Responders.

8.2. IDENTITY/QUALIFICATIONS OF ASSESSOR

WebTrust auditors must meet the requirements of Section 14.1.14 of the EV Guidelines. Specifically:

- (1) *Qualifications and experience*: Auditing must be the auditor's primary business function. The individual or at least one member of the audit group must be qualified as a Certified Information

Systems Auditor (CISA), an AICPA Certified Information Technology Professional (CPA.CITP), a Certified Internal Auditor (CIA), or have another recognized information security auditing credential. Auditors must be subject to disciplinary action by its licensing body.

- (2) *Expertise*: The individual or group must be trained and skilled in the auditing of secure information systems and be familiar with Public Key infrastructures, certification systems, and Internet security issues.
- (3) *Rules and standards*: The auditor must conform to applicable standards, rules, and best practices promulgated by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA), the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants (CICA), the Institute of Chartered Accountants of England & 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.
- (4) *Reputation*: The firm must have a reputation for conducting its auditing business competently and correctly.
- (5) *Insurance*: EV auditors must maintain Professional Liability/Errors and Omissions Insurance, with policy limits of at least \$1 million in coverage.

8.3. ASSESSOR'S RELATIONSHIP TO ASSESSED ENTITY

DigiCert's WebTrust auditor does not have a financial interest, business relationship, or course of dealing that could foreseeably create a significant bias for or against DigiCert.

8.4. TOPICS COVERED BY ASSESSMENT

The audit covers DigiCert's business practices disclosure, the integrity of DigiCert's PKI operations, and DigiCert's compliance with the EV Guidelines.

8.5. ACTIONS TAKEN AS A RESULT OF DEFICIENCY

If an audit reports a material noncompliance with applicable law, this CPS, the CP, or any other contractual obligations related to DigiCert's services, then (1) the auditor will document the discrepancy, (2) the auditor will promptly notify DigiCert, and (3) DigiCert will develop a plan to cure the noncompliance. DigiCert will submit the plan to the DCPA for approval and to any third party that DigiCert is legally obligated to satisfy. The DCPA may require additional action if necessary to rectify any significant issues created by the non-compliance, including requiring revocation of affected certificates.

8.6. COMMUNICATION OF RESULTS

The results of each audit are reported to the DCPA and to any third party entities which are entitled by law, regulation, or agreement to receive a copy of the audit results.

8.7. SELF-AUDITS

On at least a quarterly basis, DigiCert performs regular internal audits against a randomly selected sample of at least three percent of the certificates issued since the last internal audit. Internal audits on EV Certificates are performed in accordance with section 14.1.2 of the EV Guidelines.

9. OTHER BUSINESS AND LEGAL MATTERS

9.1. FEES

9.1.1. Certificate Issuance or Renewal Fees

DigiCert charges the fees posted on its website for certificate issuance and renewal. DigiCert may change its fees at any time, without notice, by posting the updated fees on its website.

9.1.2. Certificate Access Fees

DigiCert may charge a reasonable fee for access to its certificate databases.

9.1.3. Revocation or Status Information Access Fees

DigiCert does not charge a certificate revocation fee or a fee for checking the validity status of an issued certificate using a CRL. DigiCert may charge a fee for providing certificate status information via OCSP.

9.1.4. Fees for Other Services

No stipulation.

9.1.5. Refund Policy

Subscribers must request refunds, in writing, within 30 days after a certificate issues. After receiving the refund request, DigiCert may revoke the certificate and refund the amount paid by the Applicant, minus any applicable application processing fees.

9.2. FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

9.2.1. Insurance Coverage

DigiCert maintains Commercial General Liability insurance with a policy limit of at least \$2 million in coverage and Professional Liability/Errors & Omissions insurance with a policy limit of at least \$5 million in coverage. Insurance is carried through companies 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

No stipulation.

9.2.3. Insurance or Warranty Coverage for End-Entities

Insurance coverage for end-entities is specified in DigiCert's Relying Party Agreement.

9.3. CONFIDENTIALITY OF BUSINESS INFORMATION

9.3.1. Scope of Confidential Information

The following information is considered confidential and protected against disclosure using a reasonable degree of care:

1. Private Keys;
2. Activation data used to access Private Keys or to gain access to the CA system;
3. Business continuity, incident response, contingency, and disaster recovery plans;
4. Other security practices used to protect the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of information;
5. Information held by DigiCert as private information in accordance with Section 9.4;
6. Audit logs and archive records; and
7. Transaction records, financial audit records, and external or internal audit trail records and any audit reports (with the exception of an auditor's letter confirming the effectiveness of the controls set forth in this CPS).

9.3.2. Information Not Within the Scope of Confidential Information

Any information not listed as confidential is considered public information. Published certificate and revocation data is considered public information.

9.3.3. Responsibility to Protect Confidential Information

DigiCert's employees, agents, and contractors are responsible for protecting confidential information and are contractually obligated to do so. Employees receive training on how to handle confidential information.

9.4. PRIVACY OF PERSONAL INFORMATION

9.4.1. Privacy Plan

DigiCert follows the privacy policy posted on its website when handling personal information. Personal information is only disclosed when the disclosure is required by law or when requested by the subject of the personal information.

9.4.2. Information Treated as Private

DigiCert treats all personal information about an individual that is not publicly available in the contents of a certificate or CRL as private information. DigiCert protects private information using appropriate safeguards and a reasonable degree of care.

9.4.3. Information Not Deemed Private

Private information does not include certificates, CRLs, or their contents.

9.4.4. Responsibility to Protect Private Information

DigiCert employees and contractors are expected to handle personal information in strict confidence and meet the requirements of US and European law concerning the protection of personal data. All sensitive information is securely stored and protected against accidental disclosure.

9.4.5. Notice and Consent to Use Private Information

Personal information obtained from an applicant during the application or identity verification process is considered private information if the information is not included in a certificate. DigiCert will only use private information after obtaining the subject's consent or as required by applicable law or regulation. All Subscribers must consent to the global transfer and publication of any personal data contained in a certificate.

9.4.6. Disclosure Pursuant to Judicial or Administrative Process

DigiCert may disclose private information, without notice, if DigiCert believes the disclosure is required by law or regulation.

9.4.7. Other Information Disclosure Circumstances

No stipulation.

9.5. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

DigiCert and/or its business partners own the intellectual property rights in DigiCert's services, including the certificates, trademarks used in providing the services, and this CPS. "DigiCert" is a registered trademark of DigiCert, Inc.

Certificate and revocation information are the property of DigiCert. DigiCert grants permission to reproduce and distribute certificates on a non-exclusive and royalty-free basis, provided that they are reproduced and distributed in full. DigiCert does not allow derivative works of its certificates or products without prior written permission. Private and Public Keys remain the property of the Subscribers who rightfully hold them. All secret shares (distributed elements) of the DigiCert Private Keys are the property of DigiCert.

9.6. REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES

9.6.1. CA Representations and Warranties

Except as expressly stated in this CPS or in a separate agreement with a Subscriber, DigiCert does not make any representations regarding its products or services. DigiCert represents, to the extent specified in this CPS, that:

1. DigiCert complies, in all material aspects, with the CP, this CPS, and all applicable laws and regulations,
2. DigiCert publishes and updates CRLs and OCSP responses on a regular basis,

3. All certificates issued under this CPS will be verified in accordance with this CPS and meet the minimum requirements found herein and in the Baseline Requirements,
4. DigiCert will maintain a repository of public information on its website, and
5. Information published on a qualified certificate meets the requirements specified in EU Directive 99/93.

To the extent allowed under EU Directive 99/93, DigiCert:

1. Does not warrant the accuracy, authenticity, completeness, or fitness of any unverified information, including name verification for (1) certificates intended for email and intranet use, (2) Unified Communications Certificates, and (3) other certificates issued to individuals and intranets.
2. Is not responsible for information contained in a certificate except as stated in this CPS,
3. Does not warrant the quality, function, or performance of any software or hardware device, and
4. Is not responsible for failing to comply with this CPS because of circumstances outside of DigiCert's control.

For EV Certificates, DigiCert represents to Subscribers, Subjects, Application Software Vendors that distribute DigiCert's root certificates, and Relying Parties that use a DigiCert certificate while the certificate is valid that DigiCert followed the EV Guidelines when verifying information and issuing EV Certificates. This representation is limited solely to DigiCert's compliance with the EV Guidelines (e.g., DigiCert may rely on erroneous information provided in an attorney's opinion or accountant's letter that is checked in accordance with the Guidelines).

For PIV Certificates, DigiCert maintains an agreement with Affiliated Organizations that includes obligations related to authorizing affiliation with Subscribers of PIV-I certificates.

9.6.2. RA Representations and Warranties

RAs represent that:

1. The RA's certificate issuance and management services conform to the DigiCert CP and this CPS,
2. Information provided by the RA does not contain any false or misleading information,
3. Translations performed by the RA are an accurate translation of the original information, and
4. All certificates requested by the RA meet the requirements of this CPS.

DigiCert's agreement with the RA may contain additional representations.

9.6.3. Subscriber Representations and Warranties

Subscribers are solely responsible for any misrepresentations they make to third parties and for all transactions that use Subscriber's Private Key, regardless of whether such use was authorized. Subscribers are required to notify DigiCert and any applicable RA if a change occurs that could affect the status of the certificate. Subscribers represent to DigiCert, Application Software Vendors, and Relying Parties that, for each certificate, the Subscriber will:

1. Securely generate its Private Keys and protect its Private Keys from compromise,
2. Provide accurate and complete information when communicating with DigiCert,
3. Confirm the accuracy of the certificate data prior to using the certificate,
4. Promptly cease using a certificate and notify DigiCert if (i) any information that was submitted to DigiCert or is included in a certificate changes or becomes misleading or (ii) there is any actual or suspected misuse or compromise of the Private Key associated with the certificate,
5. Ensure that individuals using certificates on behalf of an organization have received security training appropriate to the certificate,
6. Use the certificate only for authorized and legal purposes, consistent with the certificate purpose, this CPS, any applicable CP, and the relevant Subscriber Agreement, including only installing SSL certificates on servers accessible at the domain listed in the certificate and not using code signing certificates to sign malicious code or any code that is downloaded without a user's consent, and
7. Promptly cease using the certificate and related Private Key after the certificate's expiration.

9.6.4. Relying Party Representations and Warranties

Each Relying Party represents that, prior to relying on a DigiCert certificate, it:

1. Obtained sufficient knowledge on the use of digital certificates and PKI,
2. Studied the applicable limitations on the usage of certificates and agrees to DigiCert's limitations on liability related to the use of certificates,
3. Has read, understands, and agrees to the DigiCert Relying Party Agreement and this CPS,
4. Verified both the DigiCert certificate and the certificates in the certificate chain using the relevant CRL or OCSP,
5. Will not use a DigiCert certificate if the certificate has expired or been revoked, and
6. Will take all reasonable steps to minimize the risk associated with relying on a digital signature, including only relying on a DigiCert certificate after considering:
 - a) applicable law and the legal requirements for identification of a party, protection of the confidentiality or privacy of information, and enforceability of the transaction;
 - b) the intended use of the certificate as listed in the certificate or this CPS,
 - c) the data listed in the certificate,
 - d) the economic value of the transaction or communication,
 - e) the potential loss or damage that would be caused by an erroneous identification or a loss of confidentiality or privacy of information in the application, transaction, or communication,
 - f) the Relying Party's previous course of dealing with the Subscriber,
 - g) the Relying Party's understanding of trade, including experience with computer-based methods of trade, and
 - h) any other indicia of reliability or unreliability pertaining to the Subscriber and/or the application, communication, or transaction.

Any unauthorized reliance on a certificate is at a party's own risk.

9.6.5. Representations and Warranties of Other Participants

No stipulation.

9.7. DISCLAIMERS OF WARRANTIES

EXCEPT AS EXPRESSLY STATED IN SECTION 9.6.1, ALL CERTIFICATES AND ANY RELATED SOFTWARE AND SERVICES ARE PROVIDED "AS IS" AND "AS AVAILABLE". TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, DIGICERT DISCLAIMS ALL EXPRESS AND IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, AND NON-INFRINGEMENT. DIGICERT DOES NOT WARRANT THAT ANY SERVICE OR PRODUCT WILL MEET ANY EXPECTATIONS OR THAT ACCESS TO CERTIFICATES WILL BE TIMELY OR ERROR-FREE. DigiCert does not guarantee the availability of any products or services and may modify or discontinue any product or service offering at any time. A fiduciary duty is not created simply because an entity uses DigiCert's services.

9.8. LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY

NOTHING HEREIN LIMITS LIABILITY RELATED TO (I) DEATH OR PERSONAL INJURY RESULTING FROM DIGICERT'S NEGLIGENCE OR (II) FRAUD COMMITTED BY DIGICERT. EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE, ANY ENTITY USING A DIGICERT CERTIFICATE OR SERVICE WAIVES ALL LIABILITY OF DIGICERT RELATED TO SUCH USE, PROVIDED THAT DIGICERT HAS MATERIALLY COMPLIED WITH THIS CPS IN PROVIDING THE CERTIFICATE OR SERVICE. DIGICERT'S LIABILITY FOR CERTIFICATES AND SERVICES THAT DO NOT MATERIALLY COMPLY WITH THIS CPS IS LIMITED AS FOLLOWS:

1. NO LIABILITY IF THE DAMAGE OR LOSS RELATES TO A CERTIFICATE OTHER THAN A SSL CERTIFICATE OR CODE SIGNING CERTIFICATE,
2. A MAXIMUM LIABILITY OF \$1,000 PER TRANSACTION FOR SSL CERTIFICATES,
3. AN AGGREGATE MAXIMUM LIABILITY OF \$10,000 FOR ALL CLAIMS RELATED TO A SINGLE CERTIFICATE OR SERVICE,
4. AND AN AGGREGATE MAXIMUM LIABILITY OF \$1 MILLION FOR ALL CLAIMS, REGARDLESS OF THE NUMBER OR SOURCE OF THE CLAIMS.

DIGICERT APPORTIONS PAYMENTS RELATED TO AN AGGREGATE MAXIMUM LIMITATION ON LIABILITY UNDER THIS SECTION TO THE FIRST CLAIMS THAT ACHIEVE FINAL RESOLUTION.

All liability is limited to actual and legally provable damages. DigiCert is not liable for:

1. Any indirect, consequential, special, or punitive damages or any loss of profit, revenue, data, or opportunity, even if DigiCert is aware of the possibility of such damages;
2. Liability related to fraud or willful misconduct of the Applicant;
3. Liability related to use of a certificate that exceeds the limitations on use, value, or transactions as stated either in the certificate or this CPS;
4. Liability related to the security, usability, or integrity of products not supplied by DigiCert, including the Subscriber's and Relying Party's hardware; or
5. Liability related to the compromise of a Subscriber's Private Key.

The limitations in this section apply to the maximum extent permitted by law and apply regardless of (i) the reason for or nature of the liability, including tort claims, (ii) the number of claims of liability, (iii) the extent or nature of the damages, (iv) whether DigiCert failed to follow any provision of this CPS, or (v) whether any provision of this CPS was proven ineffective.

The disclaimers and limitations on liabilities in this CPS are fundamental terms to the use of DigiCert's certificates and services.

9.9. INDEMNITIES

9.9.1. Indemnification by DigiCert

DigiCert shall indemnify each Application Software Vendor against any claim, damage, or loss suffered by an Application Software Vendor related to an EV Certificate issued by DigiCert, regardless of the cause of action or legal theory involved, except where the claim, damage, or loss suffered by the Application Software Vendor was directly caused by the Application Software Vendor's software displaying either (1) a valid and trustworthy EV Certificate as not valid or trustworthy or (2) displaying as trustworthy (i) an EV Certificate that has expired or (ii) a revoked EV Certificate where the revocation status is available online but the Application Software Vendor's software failed to check or ignored the status.

9.9.2. Indemnification by Subscribers

To the extent permitted by law, each Subscriber shall indemnify DigiCert, its partners, and any cross-signed entities, and their respective directors, officers, employees, agents, and contractors against any loss, damage, or expense, including reasonable attorney's fees, related to (i) any misrepresentation or omission of material fact by Subscriber, regardless of whether the misrepresentation or omission was intentional or unintentional; (ii) Subscriber's breach of the Subscriber Agreement, this CPS, or applicable law; (iii) the compromise or unauthorized use of a certificate or Private Key caused by the Subscriber's negligence or intentional acts; or (iv) Subscriber's misuse of the certificate or Private Key.

9.9.3. Indemnification by Relying Parties

To the extent permitted by law, each Relying Party shall indemnify DigiCert, its partners, and any cross-signed entities, and their respective directors, officers, employees, agents, and contractors against any loss, damage, or expense, including reasonable attorney's fees, related to the Relying Party's (i) breach of the Relying Party Agreement, an End-User License Agreement, this CPS, or applicable law; (ii) unreasonable reliance on a certificate; or (iii) failure to check the certificate's status prior to use.

9.10. TERM AND TERMINATION

9.10.1. Term

This CPS and any amendments to the CPS are effective when published to DigiCert's online repository and remain in effect until replaced with a newer version.

9.10.2. Termination

This CPS and any amendments remain in effect until replaced by a newer version.

9.10.3. Effect of Termination and Survival

DigiCert will communicate the conditions and effect of this CPS's termination via the DigiCert Repository. The communication will specify which provisions survive termination. At a minimum, all responsibilities related to protecting confidential information will survive termination. All Subscriber Agreements remain effective until the certificate is revoked or expired, even if this CPS terminates.

9.11. INDIVIDUAL NOTICES AND COMMUNICATIONS WITH PARTICIPANTS

DigiCert accepts notices related to this CPS at the locations specified in Section 2.2. Notices are deemed effective after the sender receives a valid and digitally signed acknowledgment of receipt from DigiCert. If an acknowledgement of receipt is not received within five days, the sender must resend the notice in paper form to the street address specified in Section 2.2 using either a courier service that confirms delivery or via certified or registered mail with postage prepaid and return receipt requested. DigiCert may allow other forms of notice in its Subscriber Agreements.

9.12. AMENDMENTS

9.12.1. Procedure for Amendment

This CPS is reviewed annually. Amendments are made by posting an updated version of the CPS to the online repository. Controls are in place to reasonably ensure that this CPS is not amended and published without the prior authorization of the DCPA.

9.12.2. Notification Mechanism and Period

DigiCert posts CPS revisions to its website. DigiCert does not guarantee or set a notice-and-comment period and may make changes to this CPS without notice and without changing the version number. Major changes affecting accredited certificates are announced and approved by the accrediting agency prior to becoming effective. The DCPA is responsible for determining what constitutes a material change of the CPS.

9.12.3. Circumstances under which OID Must Be Changed

The DCPA is solely responsible for determining whether an amendment to the CPS requires an OID change.

9.13. DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROVISIONS

Parties are required to notify DigiCert and attempt to resolve disputes directly with DigiCert before resorting to any dispute resolution mechanism, including adjudication or any type of alternative dispute resolution.

9.14. GOVERNING LAW

The national law of the relevant member state governs any dispute involving Qualified Certificates. Except for disputes involving Qualified Certificates, the laws of the state of Utah govern the interpretation, construction, and enforcement of this CPS and all proceedings related to DigiCert's products and services, including tort claims, without regard to any conflicts of law principles. The state of Utah has non-exclusive venue and jurisdiction over any proceedings related to the CPS or any DigiCert product or service.

9.15. COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE LAW

This CPS is subject to all applicable laws and regulations, including United States restrictions on the export of software and cryptography products. Subject to section 9.4.5's Notice and Consent to Use Private Information contained in Certificates, DigiCert meets the requirements of the European data protection directive 95/46/EC and has established appropriate technical and organization measures against unauthorized or unlawful processing of personal data and against the loss, damage, or destruction of personal data.

9.16. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

9.16.1. Entire Agreement

DigiCert contractually obligates each RA to comply with this CPS and applicable industry guidelines. DigiCert also requires each party using its products and services to enter into an agreement that delineates the terms associated with the product or service. If an agreement has provisions that differ from this CPS, then the agreement with that party controls, but solely with respect to that party. Third parties may not rely on or bring action to enforce such agreement.

9.16.2. Assignment

Any entities operating under this CPS may not assign their rights or obligations without the prior written consent of DigiCert. Unless specified otherwise in a contact with a party, DigiCert does not provide notice of assignment.

9.16.3. Severability

If any provision of this CPS is held invalid or unenforceable by a competent court or tribunal, the remainder of the CPS will remain valid and enforceable. Each provision of this CPS that provides for a limitation of liability, disclaimer of a warranty, or an exclusion of damages is severable and independent of any other provision.

9.16.4. Enforcement (attorneys' fees and waiver of rights)

DigiCert may seek indemnification and attorneys' fees from a party for damages, losses, and expenses related to that party's conduct. DigiCert's failure to enforce a provision of this CPS does not waive DigiCert's right to enforce the same provision later or right to enforce any other provision of this CPS. To be effective, waivers must be in writing and signed by DigiCert.

9.16.5. Force Majeure

DigiCert is not liable for any delay or failure to perform an obligation under this CPS to the extent that the delay or failure is caused by an occurrence beyond DigiCert's reasonable control. The operation of the Internet is beyond DigiCert's reasonable control.

9.17. OTHER PROVISIONS

No stipulation.

APPENDIX A: SAMPLE OPINION LETTER

[Date]

To: DigiCert, Inc.
2600 West Executive Parkway
Suite 500
Lehi, UT 84043
Email: support@digicert.com
Fax: 801-705-0481

Re: Digital Certificate for [Exact company name of client – see footnote 1] (“Client”)

This firm represents Client, who asked that I, as its [accountant, lawyer, solicitors, barrister, advocate, etc.], attest to the following information solely as related to the Client’s application for a digital certificate.

After reviewing the Client’s records and based on my investigation, my professional opinion is that:

1. Client is a duly formed [corporation, LLC, etc.] under the laws of the [state/province] of [name of governing jurisdiction where Client is incorporated or registered]; is “active,” “valid,” “current,” or the equivalent; and is not under any known legal disability.
2. [If applicable] The Romanized transliteration of Client’s formal legal name is: [Romanized name].
3. [If applicable] Client conducts business under the [assumed/DBA/trade] name of [assumed name of Client]. Client has a currently valid registration of the name with the government agency that has jurisdiction over the place of business listed below.
4. The address where [Client, Client’s parent, or Client’s subsidiary – select one] conducts business operations is:
[Insert place of business – this should match the address on the certificate application]
5. A main telephone number at Client’s place of business is:
[Insert primary telephone number of business]
6. [Name of Client’s Representative – see footnote 2] is an individual (or are individuals) with the authority to act on behalf of Client to:
 - a) Provide information about the Client contained in the referenced application,
 - b) Request one or more digital certificates and designate other persons to request digital certificates, and
 - c) Agree to the contractual obligations contained in DigiCert’s agreements.
7. [Name and title of Client’s Representative], who is Client’s [Title of Client Representative], can be contacted at:
Email: [Email address of Client Representative]
Phone: [Phone number of Client Representative]
8. Client has either operated as a business for three or more years or has an active deposit account held at a bank or other financial institution where funds deposited are payable on demand.
9. Client has the exclusive right to use the following domain name(s) in identifying itself on the Internet and is aware that it has such control:
[Insert domain names]

Although we did not find any exceptions to the above identification procedures, these procedures do not constitute an audit or opinion of Client's application for a digital certificate. We are not expressing an opinion on Client's digital certificate application and have provided this letter solely for the benefit of DigiCert in connection with Client's application for a digital certificate. No other person or entity may rely on this letter without my express written consent. This letter shall not be quoted in whole or in part, used, published or otherwise referred to or relied upon in any manner, including, without limitation, in any financial statement or other document.

Signature: _____
Print Accountant/Attorney Name: _____
Phone Number: _____
Email: _____
Firm Name: _____
Licensed in: _____
License number, if any: _____
Contact information for licensing agency where this accountant's/attorney's license information may be verified: _____

- Note 1: This must be the Client's exact corporate name as registered with the relevant Incorporating Agency in the Client's Jurisdiction of Incorporation.
- Note 2: A Power of Attorney from an officer of the Client who has the power to delegate authority is sufficient to establish the Client Representative's actual authority. Multiple representatives may be listed.
- Note 3: In-house counsel of the Client may submit this letter if permitted by the rules of your jurisdiction.
- Note 4: This letter may be submitted by mail, fax, or email.