

DigiCert

Certificate Policy



DigiCert, Inc.
Version 5.2
May 22, 2020
2801 N.
Thanksgiving Way
Suite 500
Lehi, UT 84043
USA
Tel: 1-801-877-2100
Fax: 1-801-705-0481
www.digicert.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION	6
1.1.	OVERVIEW	6
1.2.	DOCUMENT NAME AND IDENTIFICATION.....	7
1.3.	PKI PARTICIPANTS	10
1.3.1.	DigiCert Policy Authority and Certification Authorities	10
1.3.2.	Registration Authorities	11
1.3.3.	Subscribers.....	11
1.3.4.	Relying Parties	12
1.3.5.	Other Participants	12
1.4.	CERTIFICATE USAGE.....	12
1.4.1.	Appropriate Certificate Uses	12
1.4.1.1.	Assurance Levels	12
1.4.2.	Prohibited Certificate Uses	13
1.5.	POLICY ADMINISTRATION	13
1.5.1.	Organization Administering the Document	13
1.5.2.	Contact Person.....	13
1.5.2.1.	Revocation Reporting Contact Person	14
1.5.3.	Person Determining CPS Suitability for the Policy	14
1.5.4.	CP Approval Procedures.....	14
1.6.	DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS	14
1.6.1.	Definitions	14
1.6.2.	Acronyms	15
1.6.3.	References	16
2.	PUBLICATION AND REPOSITORY RESPONSIBILITIES	17
2.1.	REPOSITORIES	17
2.2.	PUBLICATION OF CERTIFICATION INFORMATION.....	17
2.3.	TIME OR FREQUENCY OF PUBLICATION	17
2.4.	ACCESS CONTROLS ON REPOSITORIES	17
3.	IDENTIFICATION AND AUTHENTICATION	18
3.1.	NAMING	18
3.1.1.	Types of Names.....	18
3.1.2.	Need for Names to be Meaningful.....	18
3.1.3.	Anonymity or Pseudonymity of Subscribers.....	18
3.1.4.	Rules for Interpreting Various Name Forms	18
3.1.5.	Uniqueness of Names.....	18
3.1.6.	Recognition, Authentication, and Role of Trademarks	19
3.2.	INITIAL IDENTITY VALIDATION.....	19
3.2.1.	Method to Prove Possession of Private Key	19
3.2.2.	Authentication of Organization and Domain/Email Control	19
3.2.3.	Authentication of Individual Identity.....	24
3.2.3.1.	Authentication for Role-based Client Certificates	24
3.2.3.2.	Authentication for Group Client Certificates.....	25
3.2.3.3.	Authentication of Devices with Human.....	25
3.2.4.	Non-verified Subscriber Information.....	26
3.2.5.	Validation of Authority.....	26
3.2.6.	Criteria for Interoperation.....	26
3.3.	IDENTIFICATION AND AUTHENTICATION FOR RE-KEY REQUESTS.....	27
3.3.1.	Identification and Authentication for Routine Re-key	27
3.3.2.	Identification and Authentication for Re-key After Revocation.....	27
4.	CERTIFICATE LIFE-CYCLE OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS	29
4.1.	CERTIFICATE APPLICATION.....	29
4.1.1.	Who Can Submit a Certificate Application	29
4.1.2.	Enrollment Process and Responsibilities	29
4.2.	CERTIFICATE APPLICATION PROCESSING	29
4.2.1.	Performing Identification and Authentication Functions.....	29
4.2.2.	Approval or Rejection of Certificate Applications	29
4.2.3.	Time to Process Certificate Applications.....	30
4.3.	CERTIFICATE ISSUANCE	30

4.3.1 CA Actions during Certificate Issuance.....	30
4.3.2 Notification to Subscriber by the CA of Issuance of Certificate	30
4.4 CERTIFICATE ACCEPTANCE	30
4.4.1 Conduct Constituting Certificate Acceptance.....	30
4.4.2 Publication of the Certificate by the CA.....	30
4.4.3 Notification of Certificate Issuance by the CA to Other Entities.....	30
4.5 KEY PAIR AND CERTIFICATE USAGE.....	31
4.5.1 Subscriber Private Key and Certificate Usage.....	31
4.5.2 Relying Party Public Key and Certificate Usage.....	31
4.6 CERTIFICATE RENEWAL.....	31
4.6.1 Circumstance for Certificate Renewal.....	31
4.6.2 Who May Request Renewal.....	31
4.6.3 Processing Certificate Renewal Requests.....	31
4.6.4 Notification of New Certificate Issuance to Subscriber	32
4.6.5 Conduct Constituting Acceptance of a Renewal Certificate	32
4.6.6 Publication of the Renewal Certificate by the CA.....	32
4.6.7 Notification of Certificate Issuance by the CA to Other Entities.....	32
4.7 CERTIFICATE RE-KEY.....	32
4.7.1 Circumstance for Certificate Rekey.....	32
4.7.2 Who May Request Certification of a New Public Key	32
4.7.3 Processing Certificate Rekey Requests.....	32
4.7.4 Notification of Certificate Rekey to Subscriber.....	32
4.7.5 Conduct Constituting Acceptance of a Rekeyed Certificate.....	32
4.7.6 Publication of the Rekeyed Certificate by the CA	32
4.7.7 Notification of Certificate Issuance by the CA to Other Entities.....	32
4.8 CERTIFICATE MODIFICATION	32
4.8.1 Circumstance for Certificate Modification	33
4.8.2 Who May Request Certificate Modification	33
4.8.3 Processing Certificate Modification Requests	33
4.8.4 Notification of Certificate Modification to Subscriber.....	33
4.8.5 Conduct Constituting Acceptance of a Modified Certificate	33
4.8.6 Publication of the Modified Certificate by the CA.....	33
4.8.7 Notification of Certificate Modification by the CA to Other Entities.....	33
4.9 CERTIFICATE REVOCATION AND SUSPENSION.....	33
4.9.1 Circumstances for Revocation.....	33
4.9.2 Who Can Request Revocation.....	35
4.9.3 Procedure for Revocation Request.....	36
4.9.4 Revocation Request Grace Period.....	36
4.9.5 Time within which CA Must Process the Revocation Request.....	36
4.9.6 Revocation Checking Requirement for Relying Parties.....	37
4.9.7 CRL Issuance Frequency.....	37
4.9.8 Maximum Latency for CRLs.....	38
4.9.9 On-line Revocation/Status Checking Availability.....	38
4.9.10 On-line Revocation Checking Requirements.....	38
4.9.11 Other Forms of Revocation Advertisements Available	38
4.9.12 Special Requirements Related to Key Compromise	38
4.9.13 Circumstances for Suspension	38
4.9.14 Who Can Request Suspension	38
4.9.15 Procedure for Suspension Request	38
4.9.16 Limits on Suspension Period.....	39
4.10 CERTIFICATE STATUS SERVICES.....	39
4.10.1 Operational Characteristics.....	39
4.10.2 Service Availability.....	39
4.10.3 Optional Features.....	39
4.11 END OF SUBSCRIPTION.....	39
4.12 KEY ESCROW AND RECOVERY.....	39
4.12.1 Key Escrow and Recovery Policy Practices.....	39
4.12.2 Session Key Encapsulation and Recovery Policy and Practices	40
5. FACILITY, MANAGEMENT, AND OPERATIONAL CONTROLS.....	41
5.1. PHYSICAL CONTROLS.....	41
5.1.1. Site Location and Construction.....	41
5.1.2. Physical Access	41

5.1.3 Power and Air Conditioning.....	41
5.1.4 Water Exposures.....	41
5.1.5 Fire Prevention and Protection	41
5.1.6 Media Storage.....	41
5.1.7 Waste Disposal.....	42
5.1.8 Off-site Backup.....	42
5.1.9 Certificate Status Hosting, CMS and External RA Systems	42
5.2 PROCEDURAL CONTROLS.....	42
5.2.1 Trusted Roles	42
5.2.1.1 CA Administrators.....	42
5.2.1.3 System Administrator/ System Engineer (Operator).....	42
5.2.1.4 Internal Auditor Role	42
5.2.1.5 RA Administrators	42
5.2.2 Number of Persons Required per Task	43
5.2.3 Identification and Authentication for each Role.....	43
5.2.4 Roles Requiring Separation of Duties	43
5.3 PERSONNEL CONTROLS.....	43
5.3.1 Qualifications, Experience, and Clearance Requirements	43
5.3.2 Background Check Procedures	43
5.3.3 Training Requirements	44
5.3.4 Retraining Frequency and Requirements	44
5.3.5 Job Rotation Frequency and Sequence	44
5.3.6 Sanctions for Unauthorized Actions	44
5.3.7 Independent Contractor Requirements	45
5.3.8 Documentation Supplied to Personnel.....	45
5.4 AUDIT LOGGING PROCEDURES.....	45
5.4.1 Types of Events Recorded.....	45
5.4.2 Frequency of Processing Log.....	46
5.4.3 Retention Period for Audit Log.....	46
5.4.4 Protection of Audit Log	46
5.4.5 Audit Log Backup Procedures	46
5.4.6 Audit Collection System (internal vs. external)	46
5.4.7 Notification to Event-causing Subject.....	47
5.4.8 Vulnerability Assessments	47
5.5 RECORDS ARCHIVAL.....	47
5.5.1 Types of Records Archived.....	47
5.5.2 Retention Period for Archive.....	47
5.5.3 Protection of Archive	48
5.5.4 Archive Backup Procedures	48
5.5.5. Requirements for Time-stamping of Records	48
5.5.6 Archive Collection System (internal or external).....	48
5.5.7 Procedures to Obtain and Verify Archive Information	48
5.6 KEY CHANGEOVER.....	48
5.7 COMPROMISE AND DISASTER RECOVERY.....	49
5.7.1 Incident and Compromise Handling Procedures	49
5.7.2 Computing Resources, Software, and/or Data Are Corrupted	49
5.7.3 Entity Private Key Compromise Procedures.....	49
5.7.4 Business Continuity Capabilities after a Disaster	50
5.8 CA OR RA TERMINATION.....	50
6. TECHNICAL SECURITY CONTROLS.....	51
6.1. KEY PAIR GENERATION AND INSTALLATION.....	51
6.1.1. Key Pair Generation.....	51
6.1.2 Private Key Delivery to Subscriber	51
6.1.3 Public Key Delivery to Certificate Issuer	52
6.1.4 CA Public Key Delivery to Relying Parties.....	52
6.1.5 Key Sizes.....	52
6.1.6 Public Key Parameters Generation and Quality Checking.....	52
6.1.7 Key Usage Purposes (as per X.509 v3 key usage field).....	52
6.2 PRIVATE KEY PROTECTION AND CRYPTOGRAPHIC MODULEENGINEERING CONTROLS	53
6.2.1 Cryptographic Module Standards and Controls.....	53
6.2.1.1 Custodial Subscriber Key Stores	54
6.2.2 Private Key (n out of m) Multi-person Control	54

6.2.3 Private Key Escrow	54
6.2.4 Private Key Backup	54
6.2.5 Private Key Archival	54
6.2.6 Private Key Transfer into or from a Cryptographic Module	54
6.2.7 Private Key Storage on Cryptographic Module	55
6.2.8 Method of Activating Private Key	55
6.2.9 Method of Deactivating Private Key	55
6.2.10 Method of Destroying Private Key	55
6.2.11 Cryptographic Module Rating	55
6.3 OTHER ASPECTS OF KEY PAIR MANAGEMENT	55
6.3.1 Public Key Archival	55
6.3.2 Certificate Operational Periods and Key Pair Usage Periods	56
6.4 ACTIVATION DATA	56
6.4.1 Activation Data Generation and Installation	56
6.4.2 Activation Data Protection	57
6.4.3 Other Aspects of Activation Data	57
6.5 COMPUTER SECURITY CONTROLS	57
6.5.1 Specific Computer Security Technical Requirements	57
6.5.2 Computer Security Rating	58
6.6 LIFE CYCLE TECHNICAL CONTROLS	58
6.6.1 System Development Controls	58
6.6.2 Security Management Controls	59
6.6.3 Life Cycle Security Controls	59
6.7 NETWORK SECURITY CONTROLS	59
6.8 TIME-STAMPING	59
7. CERTIFICATE, CRL, AND OCSP PROFILES	60
7.1 CERTIFICATE PROFILE	60
7.1.1 Version Number(s)	60
7.1.2 Certificate Extensions	60
7.1.3 Algorithm Object Identifiers	60
7.1.4 Name Forms	62
7.1.5 Name Constraints	62
7.1.5.1 Name-Constrained serverAuth CAs	62
7.1.5.2 Name-Constrained emailProtection CAs	62
7.1.6 Certificate Policy Object Identifier	62
7.1.7 Usage of Policy Constraints Extension	62
7.1.8 Policy Qualifiers Syntax and Semantics	63
7.1.9 Processing Semantics for the Critical Certificate Policies Extension	63
7.2 CRL PROFILE	63
7.2.1 Version number(s)	63
7.2.2 CRL and CRL Entry Extensions	63
7.3 OCSP PROFILE	63
7.3.1 Version Number(s)	63
7.3.2 OCSP Extensions	63
8 COMPLIANCE AUDIT AND OTHER ASSESSMENTS	64
8.1 FREQUENCY OR CIRCUMSTANCES OF ASSESSMENT	64
8.2 IDENTITY/QUALIFICATIONS OF ASSESSOR	64
8.3 ASSESSOR'S RELATIONSHIP TO ASSESSED ENTITY	64
8.4 TOPICS COVERED BY ASSESSMENT	64
8.5 ACTIONS TAKEN AS A RESULT OF DEFICIENCY	64
8.6 COMMUNICATION OF RESULTS	65
8.7 SELF-AUDITS	65
9 OTHER BUSINESS AND LEGAL MATTERS	66
9.3 FEES	66
9.3.1 Certificate Issuance or Renewal Fees	66
9.3.2 Certificate Access Fees	66
9.3.3 Revocation or Status Information Access Fees	66
9.1.4 Fees for Other Services	66
9.1.5 Refund Policy	66
9.2 FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY	66
9.2.1 Insurance Coverage	66
9.2.2 Other Assets	66

9.2.3 Insurance or Warranty Coverage for End-Entities	66
9.3 CONFIDENTIALITY OF BUSINESS INFORMATION	66
9.3.1 Scope of Confidential Information	66
9.3.2 Information Not Within the Scope of Confidential Information	66
9.3.3 Responsibility to Protect Confidential Information	67
9.4 PRIVACY OF PERSONAL INFORMATION	67
9.4.1 Privacy Plan	67
9.4.2 Information Treated as Private	67
9.4.3 Information Not Deemed Private.....	67
9.4.4 Responsibility to Protect Private Information	67
9.4.5 Notice and Consent to Use Private Information.....	67
9.4.6 Disclosure Pursuant to Judicial or Administrative Process	67
9.4.7 Other Information Disclosure Circumstances	67
9.5 INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS	68
9.5.1 Property Rights in Certificates and Revocation Information.....	68
9.5.2 Property Rights in the CP	68
9.5.3 Property Rights in Names	68
9.5.4 Property Rights in Keys and Key Material	68
9.5.5 Violation of Property Rights.....	68
9.6 REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES	68
9.6.1 CA Representations and Warranties	68
9.6.2 RA Representations and Warranties.....	68
9.6.3 Subscriber Representations and Warranties.....	68
9.6.4 Relying Party Representations and Warranties	69
9.6.5 Representations and Warranties of Other Participants.....	69
9.7 DISCLAIMERS OF WARRANTIES	69
9.8 LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY	69
9.9 INDEMNITIES.....	69
9.9.1 Indemnification by an Issuer CA.....	69
9.9.2 Indemnification by Subscribers.....	70
9.9.3 Indemnification by Relying Parties.....	70
9.10 TERM AND TERMINATION	70
9.10.1 Term	70
9.10.2 Termination	70
9.10.3 Effect of Termination and Survival.....	70
9.11 INDIVIDUAL NOTICES AND COMMUNICATIONS WITH PARTICIPANTS	70
9.12 AMENDMENTS	71
9.12.1 Procedure for Amendment	71
9.12.2 Notification Mechanism and Period.....	71
9.12.3 Circumstances under which OID Must Be Changed	71
9.13 DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROVISIONS.....	71
9.14 GOVERNING LAW.....	72
9.15 COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE LAW	72
9.16 MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.....	72
9.16.1 Entire Agreement.....	72
9.16.2 Assignment	72
9.16.3 Severability.....	72
9.16.4 Enforcement (attorneys' fees and waiver of rights).....	72
9.16.5 Force Majeure.....	72
9.17 OTHER PROVISIONS	72

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. OVERVIEW

This Certificate Policy (CP) defines the procedural and operational requirements that DigiCert requires entities to adhere to when issuing and managing digitally signed objects (digital Certificates and time-stamp tokens) within DigiCert’s PKI, excluding participants in DigiCert’s Private PKI services, which are not cross-certified or publicly trusted. Specific requirements regarding those Certificates are set forth in the individual agreements with the appropriate DigiCert customer and the DigiCert Private PKI CP/CPS available in the DigiCert legal repository listed in section 2.1.

DigiCert’s Certificate and time-stamp policies are controlled by the DigiCert Policy Authority (DCPA) that determines how this CP applies to Certificate Authorities (CAs), Registration Authorities (RAs), Processing Centers, Affiliates, Subscribers, Relying Parties, and other PKI entities that interoperate with or within the DigiCert PKI. For ease of reference herein, all CAs and parties issuing Certificates in accordance with this CP (including DigiCert,) are hereafter referred to as “Issuer CAs.”

This document specifies the policies DigiCert adopts to meet the current versions of the following policies, guidelines, and requirements

Name of Policy/Guideline/Requirement Standard	Location of Source Document/Language
X.509 Certificate Policy for the Federal Bridge Certification Authority (FBCA)	https://www.idmanagement.gov/topics/fpki/
The Adobe Approved Trust List Technical Requirements	https://helpx.adobe.com/content/dam/help/en/acrobat/kb/approved-trust-list2/_jcr_content/main-pars/download-section/download-1/aatl_technical_requirements_v2.0.pdf
the Certification Authority / Browser Forum (“CAB Forum”) Baseline Requirements for the Issuance and Management of Publicly-Trusted Certificates (“Baseline Requirements”)	https://cabforum.org/baseline-requirements-document/
the CAB Forum Guidelines for Extended Validation Certificates (“EV Guidelines”)	https://cabforum.org/extended-validation/
the CAB Forum Guidelines for the Issuance and Management of Extended Validation Code Signing Certificates	https://cabforum.org/ev-code-signing-certificate-guidelines/
the CAB Forum Network and Certificate System Security Requirements	https://cabforum.org/network-security-requirements/
Microsoft Trusted Root Store (Program Requirements)	https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/security/trusted-root/program-requirements
Mozilla Root Store Policy	https://www.mozilla.org/en-

	US/about/governance/policies/security-group/certs/policy/
Mozilla CA/Forbidden or Problematic Practices	https://wiki.mozilla.org/CA/Forbidden_or_Problematic_Practices
Baseline Requirements for the Issuance and Management of Publicly-Trusted Code Signing Certificates	https://cabforum.org/wp-content/uploads/Baseline-Requirements-for-the-Issuance-and-Management-of-Code-Signing-Certificates.v.1.2.pdf
Apple Root Store Program	https://www.apple.com/certificateauthority/ca_program.html
360 Browser CA Policy	https://caprogram.360.cn/#strategy
Chromium Root Store Policy	https://www.chromium.org/Home/chromium-security/root-ca-policy

With regard to SSL/TLS Server Certificates or Code Signing Certificates, if any inconsistency exists between this CP and the requirements and guidelines above, then the CAB Forum requirements and guidelines above take precedence. Time-stamping policies are in accordance with IETF RFC 3161.

This CP is only one of several documents that govern the DigiCert PKI. Other important documents include Certification Practice Statements, registration authority agreements and practice statements, subscriber agreements, relying party agreements, customer agreements, privacy policies, and memoranda of agreement. DigiCert may publish additional certificate policies or certification practice statements as necessary to describe other product and service offerings. These supplemental policies and statements are available to applicable users or relying parties.

CAs shall disclose all Cross Certificates that identify the CA as the Subject in the established trust relationship.

Depending on the class and type of certificate, Digital Certificates may be used by Subscribers to secure websites, digitally sign code or other content, digitally sign documents and/or e-mails. The person who ultimately receives a signed document or communication, or accesses a secured website is referred to as a relying party, i.e., those individuals are relying on the certificate and have to make a decision on whether to trust it. A Relying Party must rely on a certificate in terms of the relevant Relying Party Agreement included in the Certificate.

These participants and other parties are described in more detail in section 1.3 of this CP.

Pursuant to the IETF PKIX RFC 3647 CP/CPS framework, this CP is divided into nine parts that cover the security controls and practices and procedures for certificate or 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 Certificate Policy and was approved for publication on 2 August 2010 by the DigiCert Policy Authority (DCPA). The following revisions have been made to the original document:

Date	Changes	Version
22-May-2020	Minor editorial updates.	5.2
27-March-2020	Added modifications to include the Level 3 NIST LOA certificates in accordance with NIST 800-63-3 and updates for OV .onion guidelines. Modified table in section 6.3.2.	5.1

06-February-2020	Consolidated legacy Certificate Policies to include OID arcs into this policy (2.16.840.1.113733.1.7, 2.23.140.1.1,1.3.6.1.4.1.14370, 1.3.6.1.4.1.14370.1, and 2.16.840.1.113733.1.7.48.). Updated the document to meet	5.0
------------------	---	-----

	requirements of version 2.35 of the FBCA CP.	
22-November-2019	Minor editorial changes throughout the document for consistency and accuracy	4.20
25-July-2019	Added AATL 2.0 reference to section 1.6.3 for continuity. Modifications added to section 3.2.2 for details about information source review. Added security policy reference	4.19
17-April-2019	Edited sections 3.1.6, 3.2.1, 6.1.3, and 7.1.4 to clarify naming and proof-of-possession requirements.	4.18
01-March-2019	Added Class 2 Authentication-Only OID, clarified Legacy OIDs, added reference to IP address validation from Baseline Requirements, and updated certificate validity table in section 6.3.2.	4.17
09-October-2018	Updates made to meet Mozilla Root Policy v.2.6.1 throughout the document. Changes to sections 4.9.1, 4.9.3, and 4.9.5 to include new CABF requirements from BallotSC6 for revocation timelines.	4.16
23-August-2018	Updates throughout for Adobe AATL 2.0 and FBCA CP versions 2.29-2.32, added Class 1-3 OIDs, removed unused definitions and references to EU Qualified Certificates, updated sections 3.2.2 and 3.2.3 regarding email validation, added language in section 6.1.1 to specify that DigiCert never creates key pairs for publicly trusted end-entity TLS Certificates.	4.15
25-January-2018	Added language based on the CAB Forum's Baseline Requirements, as indicated by Mozilla's Self-Assessment process	4.14
8-November-2017	Made edits to conform CP with CPS and to clarify provisions. Also added provision concerning the processing of CAA records.	4.13
8-September-2017	Removed references to PIV-I throughout, conflicts of interest in section 5.2.1, auditor qualifications in section 8.2, and made other minor changes.	4.12
23-February-2017	Updated address, made revisions related to the Minimum Requirements for the Issuance and Management of Publicly-Trusted Code Signing Certificates, and made other changes to update the CP.	4.11
9-September-2016	Updated to clarify ID documents allowed and for consistency with FBCA CP 2.29, and sec. 9.6.3 of Baseline Requirements	4.10
1-June-2015	Updated for consistency with CA/Browser Forum Baseline Requirements and new Federal PIV-I Profile reference	4.09
1-April-2015	Made additional changes based on FPKI CPWG review.	4.08
7-October-2014	Updated for consistency with FBCA CP v. 2.27	4.07
14-May-2014	Updated to comply with changes to Baseline Requirements and the EV Guidelines.	4.06
2-May-2013	Updated mailing address, removed references to Adobe CDS Program, revised explanation of Level 2 identification requirements, revised private key management provisions and key ceremony witness requirements.	4.05
10-May-2012	Updated to include provisions set forth in the Baseline Requirements, to add EV Code Signing, improve readability, and to modify requirements related to IGTF Certificates.	4.04
3-May-2011	Policy OIDs revised for certain certificate types and minor updates made to various 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
2-August-2010	This version 4.0 replaces the DigiCert Certificate Policy and Certification Practices Statement, Version 3.08, dated May 29, 2009.	4.0

The OID for DigiCert is joint-iso-ccitt (2) country (16) USA (840) US-company (1) DigiCert (114412). DigiCert organizes its OID arcs for the various Certificates and documents described in this CP as follows:

Digitally Signed Object	Object Identifier (OID)
Policy Documents ¹	2.16.840.1.114412.0
This CP Document	2.16.840.1.114412.0.1.4
Certificates issued pursuant to CPS	2.16.840.1.114412.0.2.4
Non EV SSL/TLS Server Certificates	2.16.840.1.114412.1
Organization-Validated SSL/TLS Certificate	2.16.840.1.114412.1.1
Domain-Validated SSL/TLS Certificate	2.16.840.1.114412.1.2
Hotspot 2.0 OSU Server Certificates	2.16.840.1.114412.1.5
Federated Device Certificate	2.16.840.1.114412.1.11
Federated Device Hardware Certificate	2.16.840.1.114412.1.12
Extended Validation SSL/TLS Certificates	2.16.840.1.114412.2.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.6334.1.100.1 (originally registered by beTRUSTed), and/or 2.16.840.1.113733.1.7.23.6 (originally registered by Verisign)
Object Signing Certificates	2.16.840.1.114412.3
Code Signing	2.16.840.1.114412.3.1
Minimum Requirements for Code Signing	2.16.840.1.114412.3.1.1 (maps to 2.23.140.1.4.1)
Extended Validation Code Signing ²	2.16.840.1.114412.3.2 (maps to 2.23.140.1.3)
Windows Kernel Driver Signing	2.16.840.1.114412.3.11
Adobe Signing Certificates	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 or 2.16.840.1.114412.5.1 (maps to 2.16.840.1.113733.1.7.23.1)
Level 1 Certificates – Enterprise	2.16.840.1.114412.4.1.2 or 2.16.840.1.114412.5.2 (maps to 2.16.840.1.113733.1.7.23.2)
Level 2 Certificates	2.16.840.1.114412.4.2 or 2.16.840.1.114412.5.2 (maps to 2.16.840.1.113733.1.7.23.3)
Level 3 Certificates – Client	2.16.840.1.114412.4.3
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 3 Certificates – NIST LOA 3	2.16.840.1.114412.4.3.3
Level 4 Certificates – US	2.16.840.1.114412.4.4.1
Level 4 Certificates – CBP	2.16.840.1.114412.4.4.2
Grid Certificates	2.16.840.1.114412.4.31 or 2.16.840.1.114412.31 (Grid-only arc)

¹ The following OID arcs are also included in this Policy, but are considered deprecated: 2.16.840.1.113733.1.7, 2.23.140.1.1, 1.3.6.1.4.1.14370, 1.3.6.1.4.1.14370.1, and 2.16.840.1.113733.1.7.48.

² Also governed by the CABF Extended Validation Code Signing standards listed in Section 1.1.

IGTF-Comparable to Classic with Secured Infrastructure	2.16.840.1.114412.4.31.1 (Client w/ Public) or 2.16.840.1.114412.31.4.1.1 (Client Grid Only)
IGTF-Comparable to Member-Integrated Credential Services with Secured Infrastructure	2.16.840.1.114412.4.31.5
IGTF Grid Host – Public Trust	2.16.840.1.114412.1.31.1
Grid-Only Host Certificate	2.16.840.1.114412.31.1.1.1
Authentication-Only Certificates	2.16.840.1.114412.6
Class 2 Authentication-Only Certificates	2.16.840.1.114412.6.2
Legacy arc	2.16.840.1.114412.81
Test arc	2.16.840.1.114412.99

Each OID above may be extended further to define additional policies covering a particular type of certificate. The extended OID shall be defined in the CPS for that product.

This CP applies to any entity asserting one or more of the DigiCert OIDs identified above. When a CA issues a Certificate containing one of the above-specified policy identifiers, it asserts that the Certificate was issued and is managed in accordance with the requirements and responsibilities applicable to that respective policy and PKI participant. All other OIDs mentioned above belong to their respective owners, including those listed here:

Digitally Signed Object Owner and Name	Object Identifier (OID)
Certificate Authority and Browser Forum	
Domain Validated SSL/TLS Certificate	2.23.140.1.2.1
Organization Validated SSL/TLS Certificate	2.23.140.1.2.2
Individual Validated SSL/TLS Certificate	2.23.140.1.2.3
Extended Validated SSL/TLS Certificate	2.23.140.1.1
Extended Validated Code Signing Certificate	2.23.140.1.3
Microsoft	
Code Signing Certificate (for compliance with Minimum Requirements for the Issuance and Management of Publicly-Trusted Code Signing Certificates)	2.23.140.1.4.1

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 of this CP.

The Legacy arc exists to identify Certificates issued to achieve compatibility with legacy systems (e.g. systems that are incapable of processing newer algorithms that might be required by industry best practices, systems that due to pinning still require CA certificates that are no longer publicly trusted, etc.).

Subsequent revisions to this CP might contain new OID assignments for the certificate types identified above.

1.3. PKI PARTICIPANTS

1.3.1. DigiCert Policy Authority and Certification Authorities

DigiCert Root Certificate Authorities and Intermediate CAs are managed by the DigiCert Policy Authority (DCPA) which is composed of members of DigiCert management appointed by DigiCert’s executive management. The DCPA is responsible for this CP, the approval of related practice statements, and overseeing the conformance of CA practices with this CP. DigiCert’s

policies are designed to ensure that the DigiCert PKI complies, in all material respects, with U.S. and international standards and regulations, including the Federal Bridge Certificate Policy, CA/Browser Forum Guidelines, and relevant law on electronic signatures.

DigiCert may establish or recognize other CAs (e.g. subordinate CAs) in accordance with this CP, applicable cross-certification / federation policies and memoranda of agreement.

For ease of reference herein, all CAs issuing Certificates in accordance with this CP (including DigiCert,) are hereafter referred to as "Issuer CAs."

For FBCA only

DigiCert shall notify the U.S. Federal PKI Policy Authority (FPKIPA) prior to issuing any CA Certificate to an external Issuer CA that DigiCert desires to chain to the Federal Bridge CA. DigiCert ensures that no CA chaining to the Federal Bridge CA has more than one trust path to the Federal Bridge CA (regardless of path validation results).

The DCPA shall also be responsible for notifying the FPKIPA of any changes to the infrastructure that has the potential to affect the FPKI operational environment at least two weeks prior to the implementation: all new artifacts (CA certificates, CRL DP, AIA, and/or SIA URLs, etc.) produced as a result of the change shall be provided to the FPKIA within 24 hours following implementation.

1.3.2. Registration Authorities

A Registration Authority is an entity that performs identification and authentication of certificate Applicants for end-user certificates, initiates or passes along revocation requests for certificates for end-user certificates, and approves applications for renewal or re-keying certificates on behalf of an Issuer CA on identity management systems (IdMs). DigiCert and subordinate Issuer CAs may act as RAs for certificates they issue. Entities that are not CAs are prohibited from performing any domain or IP address validation.

The requirements in this CP apply to all RAs. An Issuer CA shall monitor each RA's compliance with this policy, any other applicable CP, the applicable CPS, applicable external requirement documents listed in sections 1.1. and 1.6.3 of this CP, and if applicable, any Registration Practices Statement (RPS) under which the RA operates.

An Issuer CA that relies on a variety of RAs or IdMs to support various communities of interest may submit an RPS for each RA or IdM to the DCPA for approval. The RPS must contain details necessary for the DCPA to determine how the RA achieves compliance with this Policy. Necessary details include how the RA's process or IdM establishes the identities of applicants, how the integrity and authenticity of such identifying information is securely maintained and managed, and how changes and updates to such information are communicated to the Issuer CA.

1.3.3. Subscribers

Subscribers use DigiCert's services and PKI to support transactions and communications. Subscribers under this CP include all end users (including entities) of certificates issued by an Issuer CA. A subscriber is the entity named as the end-user Subscriber of a certificate. End-user Subscribers may be individuals, organizations or, infrastructure components such as firewalls, routers, trusted servers or other devices used to secure communications within an Organization.

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 the Issuer CA for the Certificate's issuance. Prior to verification of identity and issuance of a Certificate, a Subscriber is an *Applicant*.

CAs are technically also subscribers of certificates within the DigiCert Public PKI, either as the primary

Certificate Authority issuing a self- signed Certificate to itself, or as an Issuer CA issued a Certificate by a superior CA. References to “end entities” and “subscribers” in this CP, however, apply only to end-user Subscribers.

1.3.4. Relying Parties

Relying Parties are entities that act in reliance on a Certificate and/or digital signature issued by the Issuer CA. Relying parties must check the appropriate CRL or OCSP response prior to relying on information featured in a Certificate. A Relying party may also be a Subscriber of the DigiCert Public PKI hierarchy.

1.3.5. Other Participants

Other participants include Bridge CAs and CAs that cross-certify Issuer CAs to provide trust among other PKI communities.

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.

Individual Certificates are normally used by individuals to sign and encrypt e-mail and to authenticate to applications (client authentication). While an individual certificate may be used for other purposes, provided that a Relying Party is able to reasonably rely on that certificate and the usage is not otherwise prohibited by law, by this CP, by any CPS under which the certificate has been issued and any agreements with Subscribers.

Organizational Certificates are issued to organizations after authentication that the Organization legally exists and that other Organization attributes included in the certificate (excluding non- verified subscriber information) are authenticated e.g. ownership of an Internet or e-mail domain. It is not the intent of this CP to limit the types of usages for Organizational Certificates. While an organizational certificate may be used for other purposes, provided that a Relying Party is able to reasonably rely on that certificate and the usage is not otherwise prohibited by law, by this CP, by any CPS under which the certificate has been issued and any agreements with Subscribers.

1.4.1. Appropriate Certificate Uses

Certificates issued under this CP may be used for the purposes designated in the key usage and extended key usage fields found in 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 CP.

1.4.1.1 Assurance Levels

Low assurance certificates are certificates that should not be used for authentication purposes or to support Non-repudiation. The digital signature provides modest assurances that the e-mail originated from a sender with a certain e-mail address. The Certificate, however, provides no proof of the identity of the Subscriber. The encryption application enables a Relying Party to use the Subscriber’s Certificate to encrypt messages to the Subscriber, although the sending Relying Party cannot be sure that the recipient is in fact the person named in the Certificate.

Medium assurance certificates are certificates that are suitable for securing some inter- and intra-organizational, commercial, and personal e-mail requiring a medium level of assurances of the

Subscriber identity.

DV Certificates are issued to domains to provide encryption. Section 3.2.2 of the DigiCert CPS explains how DigiCert validates that the person enrolling for the certificate has control of the domain. No organization authentication is performed on the owner of the domain listed in a DV certificate.

High assurance Certificates are individual and organizational Certificates that provide a high level or class of assurance of the identity of the Subscriber in comparison with lower assurance level or class certificates.

High assurance with extended validation certificates are certificates issued by DigiCert in conformance with the Guidelines for Extended Validation Certificates.

1.4.2 Prohibited Certificate Uses

Certificates do not guarantee that the Subject is trustworthy, honest, reputable in its business dealings, safe to do business with, or compliant with any laws. 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 is free from malware, bugs, or vulnerabilities.

Certificates shall be used only to the extent the use is consistent with applicable law, and in particular shall be used only to the extent permitted by applicable export or import laws.

CA Certificates subject to the Mozilla Root Store Policy may not be used for any functions except CA functions. In addition, end-user Subscriber Certificates shall not be used as CA Certificates.

Participants in the DigiCert Public PKI periodically rekey Intermediate CAs. Third party applications or platforms that have an Intermediate CA embedded as a root certificate may not operate as designed after the Intermediate CA has been rekeyed. DigiCert therefore does not warrant the use of Intermediate CAs as root certificates and recommends that Intermediate CAs not be embedded into applications and/or platforms as root certificates. Participants are discouraged from using the practice of “pinning” because of the difficulties that it creates on certificate roll-over and revocation events.

1.5. POLICY ADMINISTRATION

1.5.1. Organization Administering the Document

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

DigiCert Policy Authority
Suite 500
2801 N. Thanksgiving Way
Lehi, UT 84043 USA
Tel: 1-801-701-9600
Fax: 1-801-705-0481
support@digicert.com

1.5.2 Contact Person

Attn: Legal Counsel
DigiCert Policy Authority
Suite 500
2801 N. Thanksgiving Way
Lehi, UT 84043 USA
www.digicert.com
support@digicert.com

1.5.2.1 Revocation Reporting Contact Person

Attn: Support
DigiCert Technical Support
Suite 500
2801 N. Thanksgiving Way
Lehi, UT 84043 USA
<https://www.digicert.com/certificate-revocation.htm>
revoke@digicert.com

1.5.3 Person Determining CPS Suitability for the Policy

The DCPA determines the suitability and applicability of this CP and the conformance of a CPS to this CP 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 CP Approval Procedures

The DCPA approves the CP and any amendments. Amendments are made by either updating the entire CP or by publishing an addendum. The DCPA determines whether an amendment to this CP requires notice or an OID change. *See also* Section 9.10 and Section 9.12 below.

1.6 DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

1.6.1 Definitions

“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.

“Base Domain Name” is as defined in the Baseline Requirements.

“Certificate” means an electronic document that uses a digital signature to bind a Public Key and an identity.

“Domain Name” is as defined in the Baseline Requirements.

“Domain Namespace” is as defined in the Baseline Requirements.

“EV Guidelines” is defined in section 1.1.

“Key Pair” means a Private Key and its 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.

“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.

“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.

“Subscriber” means either the entity identified as the subject in the Certificate or the entity 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 CPA Canada’s WebTrust Program(s) for Certification Authorities.

1.6.2 Acronyms

CA	Certificate Authority or Certification Authority
CAA	Certification Authority Authorization
CAB	CA/Browser as in “CAB Forum”
CBP	Commercial Best Practices
CMS	Card Management System
CP	Certificate Policy
CPS	Certification Practice Statement
CRL	Certificate Revocation List
DCPA	DigiCert Policy Authority
DV	Domain Validated
ETSI	European Telecommunications Standards Institute
EU	European Union
EV	Extended Validation
FIPS	(US Government) Federal Information Processing Standard
FQDN	Fully Qualified Domain Name
HSM	Hardware Security Module
HTTP	Hypertext Transfer Protocol
ICANN	Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers
IdM	Identity Management System
IETF	Internet Engineering Task Force
IGTF	International Grid Trust Federation
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
ITU-T	ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector
LOA	Level of Assurance
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
OCSP	Online Certificate Status Protocol
OID	Object Identifier
OV	Organization Validated
PIN	Personal Identification Number (e.g. a secret access code)
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
SSL	Secure Sockets Layer
TLD	Top-Level Domain
TLS	Transport Layer Security
UTC	Coordinated Universal Time
X.509	The ITU-T standard for Certificates and their corresponding authentication

framework

1.6.3 References

If not listed in section 1.1:

Adobe Approved Trust List Technical Requirements, v.2.0

CA/Browser Forum Baseline Requirements Certificate Policy for the Issuance and Management of Publicly-Trusted Certificates (“Baseline Requirements”)

CA/Browser Forum Guidelines for the Issuance and Management of Extended Validation Certificates (“EV Guidelines”)

FBCA Supplementary Antecedent, In-Person Definition

NIST Special Publication 800-63-3, Digital Identity Guidelines

Wi-Fi Alliance Hotspot 2.0 Release 2 Online Signup Certificate Policy Specification (Hotspot 2.0 CP)

X.509 Certificate Policy for the Federal Bridge Certification Authority, v. 2.32

Mozilla Root Store Policy, v.2.7

2. PUBLICATION AND REPOSITORY RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1 REPOSITORIES

Issuer CAs shall publish all publicly trusted CA Certificates and cross-Certificates, issued to and from the Issuer CA, revocation data for issued digital Certificates, CP, CPS, and standard Relying Party Agreements and Subscriber Agreements in online repositories. The Issuer CA shall ensure that its root Certificate and the revocation data for issued Certificates are regularly available through an online repository.

The Issuer CA shall develop, implement, enforce, and annually update the CP and/or CPS to meet the compliance standards of the documents listed in Sections 1.1 and 1.6.3. These updates also describe in detail how the CA implements the latest version of the Baseline Requirements.

2.2 PUBLICATION OF CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

Issuer CAs shall make the following information publicly accessible on the web: all publicly trusted root Certificates, cross Certificates, CRLs, CPs, and CPSs. Pointers to repository information in CA and end entity Certificates shall only contain valid Uniform Resource Identifiers (URIs) that are accessible by relying parties.

2.3 TIME OR FREQUENCY OF PUBLICATION

Issuer CAs shall publish CA Certificates and revocation data as soon as possible after issuance. Issuer CAs shall publish new or modified versions CPSs within seven days of their approval.

CRLs for end-user Subscriber Certificates containing a CRL distribution point shall be issued at least once every seven days. CRLs for CAs that only issue CA Certificates shall be issued at least annually, and also whenever a CA Certificate is revoked. CRLs for Authenticated Content Signing (ACS) Root CAs are published annually and also whenever a CA Certificate is revoked. If a Certificate listed in a CRL expires, it may be removed from later issued CRLs after the Certificate's expiration.

If applicable based on the types of certificates they issue and the scope of the CA/Browser Forum Baseline Requirements, Issuer CAs shall develop, implement, enforce, and annually update a Certification Practices Statement that describes in detail how the CA implements the latest version of the CA/Browser Forum Baseline Requirements.

2.4 ACCESS CONTROLS ON REPOSITORIES

Information published in a repository is public information. The Issuer CA shall provide unrestricted read access to its repositories and shall implement logical and physical controls to prevent unauthorized write access to such repositories.

3 IDENTIFICATION AND AUTHENTICATION

3.1 NAMING

3.1.1 Types of Names

Issuer CAs shall issue Certificates with a non-null subject Distinguished Name (DN) that complies with ITU X.500 standards. Level 1 Certificates may include a null subject DN if they include at least one alternative name form that is marked critical. Subject Alternate Name forms may be included in Certificates if they are marked non-critical. When DNs are used, common names must respect name space uniqueness and must not be misleading. Other attributes may be present within the subject field. If present, other attributes must contain information that has been verified by the CA or RA.

3.1.2 Need for Names to be Meaningful

When applicable, Issuer CAs shall use distinguished names to identify both the entity (i.e. person, organization, device, or object) that is the subject of the Certificate and the entity that is the issuer of the Certificate. Directory information trees shall accurately reflect organizational structures.

When applicable, Issuer CAs shall ensure that each User Principal Name (UPN) is unique and accurately reflects organizational structures.

3.1.3 Anonymity or Pseudonymity of Subscribers

Issuer CAs may issue end-entity anonymous or pseudonymous Certificates provided that (i) such Certificates are not prohibited by applicable policy (e.g. for certificate type, assurance level, or certificate profile) and (ii) name space uniqueness is preserved.

3.1.4 Rules for Interpreting Various Name Forms

Distinguished Names in Certificates are interpreted using X.500 standards and ASN.1 syntax.

3.1.5 Uniqueness of Names

The uniqueness of each subject name in a Certificate shall be enforced as follows:

SSL/TLS 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 number assigned to the time stamp
FBCA Certificates and NIST LOA Certificates	Requiring a unique name combined/associated with a unique serial number

The names of Subscribers shall be unique within a subordinate Issuer CA's and Customer's Sub-domain for a specific type of Certificate. Name uniqueness is not violated when multiple certificates are issued to the same entity.

3.1.6 Recognition, Authentication, and Role of Trademarks

For EV SSL, Issuer CAs shall implement a process that limits inclusion of an OU attribute that is a name, DBA, tradename, trademark, address, location, or other text that refers to a specific natural person or Legal Entity unless the CA has verified this information in accordance with the EV Guidelines. For all other Certificates, unless otherwise specifically stated, this CP does not require an Issuer CA to verify an Applicant's right to use a trademark. Issuer CAs may reject any application or require revocation of any Certificate that is part of a trademark dispute.

3.2 INITIAL IDENTITY VALIDATION

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

3.2.1 Method to Prove Possession of Private Key

For FBCA only
For FBCA certificates, where the party named in a certificate generates its own keys that party shall be required to prove possession of the private key that corresponds to the public key in the certificate request.

3.2.2 Authentication of Organization and Domain/Email Control

An Issuer CA must take reasonable measures to verify that the entity submitting the request for a Certificate to be used to sign or encrypt email, controls the email account associated with the email address referenced in the Certificate, or was authorized by the email account holder to act on the account holder's behalf.

Issuer CAs and RAs shall check the accuracy of information sources and databases to ensure the data is considered accurate, including reviewing the database provider's terms of use.

Domain names included in a publicly trusted SSL/TLS Certificate must be verified in accordance with Section 3.2.2.4 of the Baseline Requirements.

IP Addresses included in a publicly trusted SSL/TLS Certificate must be verified in accordance with Section 3.2.5 of the Baseline Requirements.

If a publicly-trusted SSL/TLS Certificate will contain an organization's name, then the Issuer CA (or an RA) shall verify the information about the organization and its legal existence in accordance with Section 3.2.2.1 of the Baseline Requirements using reliable third party and government databases or through other direct means of communication with the entity or jurisdiction governing the organization's legal creation, existence, or recognition.

If the request is for a Certificate that asserts an organizational affiliation between a human subscriber and an organization, the Issuer CA shall obtain documentation from the organization that recognizes the affiliation and obligates the organization to request revocation of the Certificate if that affiliation ends. See Sections 3.2.5, 4.9.1 and 9.6.1.

If the FQDN contains a wildcard character, then the Issuer CA must remove all wildcard labels from the left most portion of requested FQDN. The CA may prune zero or more labels from left to right until encountering a Base Domain Name and may use any one of the intermediate

values for the purpose of domain validation.

Before issuing a certificate with a wildcard character in a CN or subjectAltName of a type DNS-ID, the CA must follow a documented procedure that determines if the wildcard character occurs in the first label position to the left of a “registry-controlled” label or “public suffix” (e.g. “*.com”, “*.co.uk”, see RFC 6454 Section 8.2 for further explanation).

If a wildcard would fall within the label immediately to the left of a registry-controlled or public suffix, the Issuer CA must refuse issuance unless the applicant proves its rightful control of the entire Domain Namespace.

Issuer CAs must complete all Domain/IP Address validation procedures for TLS certificates—such validation procedures must not be completed by third parties.

Issuer CAs shall not delegate validation of the domain portion of an e-mail address in s/MIME certificates. The Issuer CA may rely upon validation the root CA has performed for an Authorized Domain Name as being valid domain names. If the Issuer CA is verifying the domain portion, then the Issuer CA must clearly specify in their applicable CPS how domains are verified, typically using a process the CA/B Forum authorized to meet this requirement.

For a Certificate issued to a Domain Name with .onion in the right-most label of the Domain Name, the Issuer CA confirms, as of the date the Certificate was issued, the Applicant’s control over the .onion Domain Name in accordance with Appendix F of the EV Guidelines or Appendix C of the Baseline Requirements when the FQDN contains “onion” as the rightmost label.

Certificate	Identity Verification
SSL/TLS Server Certificates and Object Signing Certificates (issued to an Individual)	<p>The Applicant shall submit a legible copy, which discernibly shows the Applicant’s face, of at least one currently valid government- issued photo ID (passport, drivers license, military ID, national ID, or equivalent document type). The copy of the document shall be inspected for any indication of alteration or falsification. For Object Signing Certificates, the Issuer CA or RA shall obtain a face-to-face identification of the Applicant (i.e. a Declaration of Identity), which may be performed via a video conference call.</p> <p>If the Issuer CA or RA requires further assurance, the Applicant shall provide additional forms of identification, including non- photo and non-governmental forms of identification such as recent utility bills, financial account statements, Applicant credit card, additional ID credential, or equivalent document type.</p> <p>The Issuer CA or RA shall confirm that the Applicant is able to receive communication by telephone, postal mail/courier, or fax.</p> <p>If the Issuer CA or RA cannot verify the Applicant’s identity using the procedures described above, then the Issuer CA or RA shall obtain a Declaration of Identity 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 SSL/TLS Certificates issued to a Business Entity	As specified in the EV Guidelines

Authentication-Only Certificates	The entity controlling the secure location represents that the certificate holder has authorization to access the location.
Grid-only Certificates	Either the RA responsible for the grid community or a Trusted Agent must either review an identity document during a face-to-face meeting with the Applicant, or a Trusted Agent must attest that the Applicant is personally known to the Trusted Agent. If an identification document is used, the RA must retain sufficient information about the Applicant's identity in order to verify the Applicant at a later date.
Level 1 Client Certificates – Personal (email certificates)	Applicant's control over an email address (or any of the identity verification methods listed for a higher level client certificate) as specified in section 3.2.2.
Level 1 Client Certificates – Enterprise (email certificates) ¹	<p>Any one of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In-person appearance before an RA or 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the ability to place or receive calls from a given number; or - 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the ability to obtain mail at the billing address used in the business relationship; or - verification of information established in previous transactions (e.g., previous order number); or - the ability to place calls from or receive phone calls at a phone number used in previous business transactions. 4. Any method required to verify identity for issuance of a Level 2, 3, or 4 Client Certificate

¹ For Adobe Certificates, the required face to face validation procedures and other validation requirements are performed by a contracted RA with DigiCert as allowed.

<p>Level 2 Client Certificates</p>	<p>This level of assurance requires that the Issuer CA or RA verify the Applicant's identity using the possession of a reliable form of identification. Personal identifying information shall be compared with Applicant-provided information to confirm that the asserted name matches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the name contained in the presented identification credential; (b) the individual's date of birth; and (c) a current address or personal telephone number sufficient to identify a unique individual. <p>The Issuer CA or RA shall verify the Applicant's identity using one of the following four (4) methods:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In-person proofing before an RA or Trusted Agent (or entity certified by a State or National Government as authorized to confirm identities) with presentment of a valid current government-issued identity document that contains the Applicant's picture and either address of record or nationality (e.g. driver's license or Passport). Such authentication does not relieve the RA of its responsibility to verify the presented data. 2. Remotely verifying information provided by the Applicant (verified electronically by a record check with the specified issuing authority or through similar databases to establish the existence of such records with matching name and reference numbers
------------------------------------	--

	<p>and to corroborate date of birth and current address of record or telephone number).</p> <p>The Issuer CA or RA may confirm an address by issuing the credentials in a manner that confirms the address of record or 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 that are available to the Issuer CA or RA.</p> <p>3. If the Issuer CA or RA has a current, ongoing relationship with the Applicant, the Issuer CA or RA may verify identity using an 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) the ongoing relationship exists sufficient to ensure the Applicant’s continued personal possession of the shared secret.</p> <p>4. Any of the methods required to verify identity for issuance of a DigiCert Level 3 or 4 Client Certificate.</p>
Level 3 Client Certificates	<p>In-person proofing³ before an RA, Trusted Agent, or an entity certified by a State or National Government that is authorized to confirm identities (provided that the certified entity forwards the information collected from the applicant directly to the RA in a secure manner and that the RA is not relieved of its responsibility to verify the presented data)⁴.</p> <p>The Applicant shall provide at least one Federal Government-issued Picture I.D., a REAL ID, or two Non-Federal Government I.D.s, one of which must be a photo I.D. Acceptable forms of Non-Federal Government photo IDs 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. See USCIS Form I-9.</p> <p>The Issuer CA or RA shall examine the credentials and determine whether they are authentic and unexpired. For each Level 3 or higher assurance Client Certificate issued, the Issuer CA or the RA shall review and record a Declaration of Identity⁵ which shall be signed by the applicant and the person performing the in-person identification.</p> <p>The Issuer CA or RA shall check the provided information (name, date of birth, and current address) to ensure legitimacy and may verify it electronically by a record</p>

³ For FBCA only, the option of supervised remote is allowed if it meets the requirements associated with supervised remote identity proofing are in NIST 800-63A, Digital Identity Guidelines: Enrollment and Identity Proofing, section 5.3.3.

⁴ For Level 3 NIST LOA Certificates, the option of supervised remote is used in conjunction with requirements associated with supervised remote identity proofing in NIST 800-63A, Digital Identity Guidelines: Enrollment and Identity Proofing, section 5.3.3.

⁵ A Declaration of Identity consists of the following:

- a. the identity of the person performing the verification;
- b. 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; the signature on the declaration may be either a handwritten or digital signature using a certificate that is of equal or higher level of assurance as the credential being issued;
- c. unique identifying number(s) from the Applicant’s identification document(s), or a facsimile of the ID(s);
- d. the date of the verification; and
- e. a declaration of identity by the Applicant that is signed (in handwriting or through use of a digital signature that is of equivalent or higher assurance than the credential being issued) 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

	<p>check as described above.</p> <p>The Issuer CA or RA may employ an in-person antecedent process, defined in FBCA Supplementary Antecedent, In-Person Definition, to meet the in-person identity proofing requirement. Under this definition, historical in-person identity proofing is sufficient if (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>In one use case, the Applicant (e.g. an employee) has been identified previously by an employer using USCIS Form I-9 and is bound to the asserted identity remotely through the use of known attributes or shared secrets. In another use case, a third party Identity Verification Provider constructs a real-time, five-question process, based on multiple historic antecedent databases, and the applicant is given two minutes⁶ to answer at least four of the five questions correctly for FBCA Certificates. For NIST LOA 3 Certificate offerings, the applicant is given fifteen minutes or more to answer four of the five questions correctly.⁷</p> <p>If the photo ID is unexpired and confirms the address of record for the Applicant, then the certificate may be approved for issuance with notice of issuance sent to the address of record. If the photo ID does not confirm the Applicant's address of record, then the certificate shall be issued in a manner that confirms the address of record.</p> <p>For all Level 3 or higher assurance Client Certificates, the identity of the Applicant must be established no earlier than 30 days prior to initial certificate issuance.</p> <p>If the photo ID is unexpired and confirms the address of record for the Applicant, then the certificate may be approved for issuance with notice of issuance sent to the address of record. If the photo ID does not confirm the Applicant's address of record, then the certificate shall be issued in a manner that confirms the address of record.</p> <p>For all Level 3 or higher assurance Client Certificates, the identity of the Applicant must be established no earlier than 30 days prior to initial certificate issuance.</p>
<p>Level 4 Client Certificates (Medium Hardware)⁸</p>	<p>In-person proofing before an RA, Trusted Agent, or an entity certified by a State or National Government that is authorized to confirm identities (provided that the certified entity forwards the information collected from the applicant directly to the RA in a secure manner and that the RA is not relieved of its responsibility to verify the presented data).</p> <p>The Application shall supply (i) one Federal Government-issued Picture I.D., a REAL ID, or two Non-Federal Government I.D.s, one of which must be a photo I.D. and (ii) the contemporaneous collection of at least one biometric (e.g. photograph or fingerprints) to ensure that the Applicant cannot repudiate the application. Acceptable forms of Non-Federal Government photo IDs 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. See USCIS Form I-9.</p>

⁶ See FBCA Supplementary Antecedent, In-Person Definition

⁷ See NIST 800-63A, Digital Identity Guidelines: Enrollment and Identity Proofing, section 5.3.3 for NIST LOA 3 Certificates.

⁸ Must be issued to cryptographic hardware.

	<p>The Issuer CA or RA shall examine the credentials and determine whether they are authentic and unexpired. For each Level 4 Client Certificate issued, the Issuer CA or the RA shall review and record a Declaration of Identity* that is signed by the applicant and the person performing the in-person identification.</p> <p>For all Level 4 Client Certificates the use of an in-person antecedent is not applicable and the Applicant shall establish his or her identity no more than 30 days prior to initial certificate issuance. Issuer CAs and RAs shall issue Level 4 Client Certificates in a manner that confirms the Applicant's address of record.</p>
--	---

Issuer CAs and RAs shall identify high-risk certificate requests and shall conduct additional verification activity and take additional precautions as are reasonably necessary to ensure that high-risk requests are properly verified.

Issuer CAs are required to perform checks necessary to satisfy United States export regulations and licenses issued by the United States Department of Commerce Bureau of Industry and Science ("BIS").

<p>For FBCA only</p> <p>All requests for Issuer CA Certificates or Certificates with an organization's name that are cross-certified with the FBCA shall include the organization name, address, and documentation of the existence of the organization. For Issuer CA Certificates and CA cross-Certificates, representatives of the DCPA verify the information, in addition to the authenticity of the requesting representative and the representative's authorization for the Certificate.</p>
--

3.2.3 Authentication of Individual Identity

The Issuer CA or an RA shall verify an individual's identity in accordance with the process established in its CPS or RPS that meets the following minimum requirements:

Where 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 at the same or higher level of assurance 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, an entity certified by a State or National Government as authorized to confirm identities may perform in-person authentication on behalf of the RA. The information collected from the applicant should be reliably collected from the certified entity. Packages secured in a tamper-evident manner by the certified entity satisfy this requirement; other secure methods are also acceptable. Such authentication does not relieve the RA of its responsibility to verify the presented data.

<p>For FBCA only</p> <p>In the event an Applicant for a FBCA Certificate is denied a credential based on the results of the identity proofing process, the Issuer CA or RA shall provide a mechanism for appeal or redress of that decision.</p>

3.2.3.1 Authentication for Role-based Client Certificates

An Issuer CA 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. The Issuer CA may only issue 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. An Issuer CA may issue Certificates with the same role to multiple Subscribers. However, the Issuer CA shall require 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.

The Issuer CA or an RA shall verify the identity of the individual requesting a role-based Certificate (i.e. the sponsor) in accordance with Section 3.2.3 and record the information identified in Section 3.2.3 for a sponsor associated with the role before issuing a role-based Certificate. The sponsor must hold an individual Certificate in his/her own name issued by the same CA at the same or higher assurance level as the role-based Certificate.

Procedures and policies for issuing role-based Certificates shall comply with all provisions of this CP (e.g., key generation, private key protection, and Subscriber obligations).

IGTF Certificates are not issued as role-based Certificates.

For FBCA only

If the Certificate is a pseudonymous certificate cross-certified with the FBCA that identifies subjects by their organizational roles, then the Issuer CA or RA shall verify that the individual either holds that role or has the authority to sign on behalf of the role.

3.2.3.2 Authentication for Group Client Certificates

If several entities are acting in one capacity and non-repudiation is not necessary, the Issuer CA may issue a Certificate corresponding to a Private Key shared by multiple Subscribers. The Issuer CA or RA shall record the information identified in Section 3.2.3 for a sponsor from the Information Systems Security Office or equivalent before issuing a group Certificate.

In addition, the Issuer CA or the RA shall:

1. Require that the Information Systems Security Office, or equivalent, be responsible for ensuring control of the Private Key, including maintaining a list of Subscribers who have access to the Private Key, and account for the time period during which each Subscriber had control of the key, Not include a subjectName DN in the certificate in a way that could imply that the subject is a single individual ,
2. Require that the sponsor provide and continuously update a list of individuals who hold the shared Private Key, and
3. Ensure that the procedures for issuing group certificates comply with all other stipulations of this CP (e.g., key generation, private key protection, and Subscriber obligations).

IGTF Certificates are not issued as group Certificates.

3.2.3.3 Authentication of Devices with Human

An Issuer CA may issue a Level 1, 2, 3 or 4 Client, or Federated Device Certificate for use on a computing or network device, provided that the entity owning the device is listed as the subject. In such cases, the device must have a human sponsor who provides:

1. Equipment identification (e.g., serial number) or service name (e.g., DNSname),
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 shall review the status of each device to ensure

it is still authorized to receive Certificates. The CPS shall describe procedures to ensure that certificate accountability is maintained.

The Issuer CA shall verify all registration information commensurate with the requested certificate type. Acceptable methods for performing this authentication and integrity checking include:

1. Verification of digitally signed messages sent from the sponsor (using Certificates of equivalent or greater assurance than that being requested)
2. In person registration by the sponsor, with the identity of the sponsor confirmed in accordance with the requirements of Section 3.2.3.

3.2.4 Non-verified Subscriber Information

Issuer CAs are not required to confirm that the common name in a Level 1 - Personal Client Certificate the legal name of the Subscriber. A trusted agent may be used to verify identity information where allowed. No unverified information shall be included in any Level 2, Level 3, Level 4, Object Signing, EV, or Federated Device Certificate.

In most cases, the Organization Unit (OU) is not verified. The Issuing CA MUST follow a process for verifying that the OU does not contain an unverified name, trademark, or address.

3.2.5 Validation of Authority

The Issuer CA or RA shall verify the authorization of a certificate request as follows:

Certificate	Verification
DV SSL/TLS Certificates, OV SSL/TLS Certificates, and Federated Device Certificates	An authorized contact listed with the Domain Name Registrar, a person with control over the domain name, or through communication with the applicant using a Reliable Method of Communication, as defined in the Baseline Requirements.
EV Certificates	In accordance with the EV Guidelines.
Object Signing Certificates (including EV Code Signing Certificates)	If a Certificate names an organization, an authoritative source within the organization (e.g. corporate, legal, IT, HR, or other appropriate organizational sources) using a Reliable Method of Communication.
Level 1 Client Certificates - Personal or Enterprise (email certificates) issued through the native DigiCert infrastructure	An individual with control over the email address listed in the Certificate or with a person who has technical or administrative control over the domain or the email address to be listed in the Certificate.
IGTF Certificates	Pursuant to the relevant requirements by the accreditation authority.
Client Certificates Levels 2, 3 and 4	Individuals affiliated with the organization who confirm the applicant's authority to obtain a Certificate indicating the affiliation and who agree to request revocation of the Certificate when that affiliation ends.

The Issuer CA shall implement a process whereby an Applicant may limit the number of individuals authorized to request Certificates. The Issuer CA shall provide a list of authorized certificate requesters after receiving a verified request for such information from an individual authorized to make such request.

3.2.6 Criteria for Interoperation

DigiCert may provide interoperation services that allow another CA to be able to interoperate by unilaterally certifying that CA. CAs enabled to interoperate in this way will comply with this CP as supplemented by additional policies when required.

DigiCert permits interoperation with another CA in circumstances where the CA:

- Enters into a contractual agreement with DigiCert;
- Operates under a CPS that meets requirements for the certificates it will issue;

- Passes a compliance assessment before being allowed to interoperate; and
- Passes an annual compliance assessment for ongoing eligibility to interoperate that meets the requirements of the program and section 8 of this CP.

3.3 IDENTIFICATION AND AUTHENTICATION FOR RE-KEY REQUESTS

3.3.1 Identification and Authentication for Routine Re-key

The entity representing the Subscriber approving a Certificate Application is responsible for authenticating a request for re-key or renewal. Re-key procedures ensure that the person or organization seeking to renew/rekey an end-user Subscriber Certificate is in fact the Subscriber of the Certificate.

An Issuer CA may allow Subscribers of SSL/TLS Server and Code Signing Certificates to authenticate themselves over a TLS/SSL session with username and password. Each Subscriber shall reestablish its identity using the initial registration processes of section 3.2 according to the following table:

Certificate	Routine Re-Key Authentication	Re-Verification Required
DV and OV SSL/TLS Certificates	Username and password	According to the Baseline Requirements
EV SSL/TLS Certificates	Username and password	According to the EV Guidelines
Subscriber Code Signing Certificates (Minimum Requirements and EV)	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	Username and password	At least every six years
Level 1 Client Certificates	Username and password or a challenge phrase	At least every nine years
Level 2 Client Certificates and AATL certs	Current signature key or multi-factor authentication meeting NIST SP 800-63 Level 3 or a challenge phrase	At least every nine years
Level 3 and 4 Client Certificates	Current signature key or multi-factor authentication meeting NIST SP 800-63 Level 3	At least every nine years
Federated Device and Federated Device-hardware	Current signature key or multi-factor authentication meeting NIST-800-63 Level 3	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-Only Certificates	Username and password or with associated Private Key	None

The Issuer CA shall 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

The Issuer CA shall require subscribers of Certificates that have been revoked for reasons other than

as the result of a routine certificate renewal, update, or modification action to undergo the initial registration process (described in Section 3.2) to obtain a new Certificate.

3.4 IDENTIFICATION AND AUTHENTICATION FOR REVOCATION REQUEST

The Issuer CA or the RA that approved the Certificate's issuance shall authenticate all revocation requests. The Issuer CA or RA may authenticate a revocation request using 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

Below is a list of people who may submit certificate applications:

- Any individual who is the subject of the certificate;
- Any authorized representative of an Organization or entity;
- Any authorized representative of an Issuer CA; or
- Any authorized representative of an RA.

No individual or entity listed on a government denied list, list of prohibited persons, or other list that prohibits doing business with such organization or person under the laws of the United States may submit an application for a Certificate. Applicants or individuals authorized to request Certificates, who are not included in any of the previous lists, may apply for a Certificate.

4.1.2 Enrollment Process and Responsibilities

The Issuer CA is responsible for ensuring that the identity of each Applicant is verified in accordance with this CP and the applicable CPS prior to the issuance of any Certificate type per the applicable legal agreements. Applicants are responsible for submitting sufficient information and documentation for the Issuer CA or the RA to perform the required verification of identity prior to issuing a Certificate.

4.2 CERTIFICATE APPLICATION PROCESSING

4.2.1 Performing Identification and Authentication Functions

The Issuer CA or RA shall identify and verify each Applicant in accordance with the applicable Certification Practices Statements and Registration Practices Statements.

An Issuer CA issuing publicly trusted SSL/TLS server certificates shall state in its CPS its practices on processing CAA Records for Fully Qualified Domain Names. As of September 8, 2017, the Issuer CA for TLS certificates must check the CAA issue and issuewild records within 8 hours of issuance or the CAA record's Time to Live (TTL), whichever is greater, except where CAA was similarly checked prior to the creation of a Certificate Transparency pre-certificate that was logged in at least 2 public CT log servers. CAA checking may be omitted for technically- constrained subordinate CAs.

DNS access failure can be treated as permission to issue when the failure is proven to be outside DigiCert infrastructure, was retried at least once, and the domain zone does not have a DNSSEC validation chain to the ICANN root.

CAs must log actions taken based on CAA records, and document issuance prevented by CAA for feedback to the CA/Browser Forum. Issuing CAs must specify the domain names authorizing issuance in their CPS.

The Issuer CA shall ensure that all communication between the Issuer CA and an RA regarding certificate issuance or changes in the status of a Certificate are made using secure and auditable methods. If databases or other sources are used to confirm sensitive or confidential attributes of an individual subscriber, then that sensitive information shall be protected and securely exchanged in a confidential and tamper-evident manner, protected from unauthorized access, and tracked using an auditable chain of custody.

4.2.2 Approval or Rejection of Certificate Applications

The Issuer CA shall reject any certificate application that cannot be verified. The Issuer CA shall not issue Certificates containing a new gTLD under consideration but not yet approved by ICANN. The Issuer CA or RA may also reject a certificate application on any reasonable basis, including if the Certificate could damage the Issuer CA's business or reputation. Issuer CAs are not required to provide

a reason for rejecting a certificate application.

Issuer CAs and RAs shall follow industry standards when approving and issuing Certificates. The Issuer CA or RA shall contractually require subscribers to verify the information in a Certificate prior to using the Certificate.

4.2.3 Time to Process Certificate Applications

All parties involved in certificate application processing shall use reasonable efforts to ensure that certificate applications are processed in a timely manner. There is no time stipulation to complete the processing of an application unless otherwise indicated in the relevant Subscriber Agreement, CPS or other Agreement between the PKI participants. Identity shall be established no more than 30 days before initial issuance of Level 3 and 4 Certificates.

4.3 CERTIFICATE ISSUANCE

4.3.1 CA Actions during Certificate Issuance

Issuer CAs shall verify the source of a certificate request before issuance. The Issuer CA and any RA shall protect databases under their control and that are used to confirm Subscriber identity information from unauthorized modification or use. The Issuer CA shall perform its actions during the certificate issuance process in a secure manner. Certificate issuance by the Root CA requires an individual authorized by the Issuer CA (i.e. the CA system operator, system officer, or PKI administrator) to deliberately issue a direct command in order for the Root CA to perform a certificate signing operation.

4.3.2 Notification to Subscriber by the CA of Issuance of Certificate

The Issuer CA or RA shall notify the Subscriber within a reasonable time of certificate issuance and may use any reliable mechanism to deliver the Certificate to the Subscriber.

4.4 CERTIFICATE ACCEPTANCE

4.4.1 Conduct Constituting Certificate Acceptance

The passage of time after delivery or notice of issuance of a Certificate to the Subscriber or the actual use of a Certificate constitutes the Subscriber's acceptance of the Certificate.

The following conduct constitutes certificate acceptance:

- Downloading a Certificate or installing a Certificate from a message attaching it constitutes the Subscriber's acceptance of the Certificate; or
- Failure of the Subscriber to object to the certificate or its content constitutes certificate acceptance.

4.4.2 Publication of the Certificate by the CA

The Issuer CA shall publish all CA Certificates to the Issuer CA's repository.

4.4.3 Notification of Certificate Issuance by the CA to Other Entities

RAs may receive notification of the issuance of certificates they approve.

For FBCA only
The FPKIPA shall be notified at least two weeks prior to the issuance of a new CA certificate or issuance of new inter-organizational CA cross-certificates. The notification shall assert that the new CA cross-certification does not introduce multiple paths to a CA already participating in the FPKI. In addition, all new artifacts (CA certificates, CRL DP, AIA and/or SIA URLs, etc.) produced as a result of the CA certificate issuance shall be provided to the FPKIPA within 24 hours following issuance.

4.5 KEY PAIR AND CERTIFICATE USAGE

4.5.1 Subscriber Private Key and Certificate Usage

Use of the Private Key corresponding to the public key in the certificate shall only be permitted once the Subscriber has agreed to the Subscriber Agreement and accepted the certificate. The certificate shall be used lawfully in accordance with DigiCert's Subscriber Agreement the terms of this CP and the relevant CPS.

All Subscribers shall protect their Private Keys from unauthorized use or disclosure by third parties and shall use their Private Keys only for their intended purpose.

4.5.2 Relying Party Public Key and Certificate Usage

Relying Parties shall use software that is compliant with X.509 and applicable IETF PKIX standards. The Issuer CA shall specify restrictions on the use of a Certificate through certificate extensions and shall specify the mechanism(s) to determine certificate validity (CRLs and OCSP).

Relying Parties must process and comply with this information in accordance with their obligations as Relying Parties. 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. Relying on a digital signature or Certificate that has not been processed in accordance with applicable standards may result in risks to the Relying Party. The Relying Party is solely responsible for such risks. If the circumstances indicate that additional assurances are required, the Relying Party must obtain such assurances before using the Certificate.

4.6 CERTIFICATE RENEWAL

4.6.1 Circumstance for Certificate Renewal

An Issuer CA may renew a Certificate if:

1. the associated Public Key has not reached the end of its validity period,
2. the associated Private Key has not been compromised,
3. the Subscriber and attributes remain consistent, and
4. re-verification of subscriber identity is not required by Section 3.3.1.

An Issuer CA may also renew a Certificate if a CA Certificate is re-keyed or as otherwise necessary to provide services. Issuer CAs may renew a certificate after expiration if the relevant industry permits such practices.

Prior to the expiration of an existing Subscriber's Certificate, it is necessary for the Subscriber to renew the expiring certificate to maintain continuity of Certificate usage.

For FBCA only
After renewing a client Certificate, the Issuer CA may not re-key, renew, or modify the old Certificate

4.6.2 Who May Request Renewal

Only the certificate subject or an authorized representative of the certificate subject may request renewal of the Subscriber's Certificates. An Issuer CA may perform renewal of its subscriber Certificates without a corresponding request, such as when the CA re-keys.

For FBCA only
For Certificates cross-certified with the FBCA , renewal requests are only accepted from certificate subjects, PKI sponsors, or RAs.

4.6.3 Processing Certificate Renewal Requests

The Issuer CA may require reconfirmation or verification of the information in a Certificate prior to renewal.

4.6.4 Notification of New Certificate Issuance to Subscriber

The Issuer CA shall notify the Subscriber within a reasonable time of certificate issuance and may use any reliable mechanism to deliver the Certificate to the Subscriber.

4.6.5 Conduct Constituting Acceptance of a Renewal Certificate

The passage of time after delivery or notice of issuance of the Certificate to the Subscriber, or actual use of the Certificate, constitutes the Subscriber's acceptance of it.

4.6.6 Publication of the Renewal Certificate by the CA

The Issuer CA shall publish all renewed CA Certificates to the Issuer CA's repository.

4.6.7 Notification of Certificate Issuance by the CA to Other Entities

RAs may receive notification of the issuance of certificates they approve.

4.7 CERTIFICATE RE-KEY

Re-keying a Certificate consists of creating a new Certificate with a different Public Key (and serial number) while retaining the remaining contents and attributes of the subject in the old Certificate.

4.7.1 Circumstance for Certificate Rekey

Subscribers requesting re-key should identify and authenticate themselves as permitted by Section 3.3.1.

For FBCA only

After re-keying a Certificate that is cross-certified with the FBCA, the Issuer CA may not re-key, renew, or modify the old Certificate.
--

4.7.2 Who May Request Certification of a New Public Key

Only the subject of the Certificate, an authorized representative for an Organizational certificate, or the PKI sponsor may request re-key. The Issuer CA or an RA may initiate certificate re-key at the request of the certificate subject or at its own discretion.

4.7.3 Processing Certificate Rekey Requests

Re-key requests are only accepted from the subject of the Certificate or the PKI sponsor. At a minimum, the Issuer CA shall comply with section 3.3.1 in identifying and authenticating the Subscriber or PKI sponsor prior to rekeying the Certificate.

4.7.4 Notification of Certificate Rekey to Subscriber

The Issuer CA shall notify the Subscriber within a reasonable time of certificate issuance and may use any reliable mechanism to deliver the Certificate to the Subscriber.

4.7.5 Conduct Constituting Acceptance of a Rekeyed Certificate

Conduct constituting Acceptance of a re-keyed certificate is in accordance with Section 4.4.1.

The passage of time after delivery or notice of issuance of the Certificate to the Subscriber or the actual use of the Certificate constitutes the Subscriber's acceptance of it.

4.7.6 Publication of the Rekeyed Certificate by the CA

The Issuer CA shall publish rekeyed CA Certificates to the Issuer CA's repository.

4.7.7 Notification of Certificate Issuance by the CA to Other Entities

RAs may receive notification of the issuance of certificates they approve.

4.8 CERTIFICATE MODIFICATION

4.8.1 Circumstance for 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 CP. The new Certificate may have the same or a different subject Public Key.

For FBCA only
After modifying a Certificate that is cross-certified with the FBCA, the Issuer CA may not re-key, renew, or modify the old Certificate.

4.8.2 Who May Request Certificate Modification

The Issuer CA may modify a Certificate at the request of the certificate subject or in its own discretion.

4.8.3 Processing Certificate Modification Requests

After receiving a request for modification, the Issuer CA shall verify any information that will change in the modified Certificate. The Issuer CA may issue the modified Certificate only after completing the verification process on all modified information. The validity period of a modified Certificate must not extend beyond the applicable time limits found in section 3.3.1 or 6.3.2.

RAs shall perform identification and authentication of all modified Subscriber information in terms of Section 3.2

4.8.4 Notification of Certificate Modification to Subscriber

The Issuer CA shall notify the Subscriber within a reasonable time of certificate issuance and may use any reliable mechanism to deliver the Certificate to the Subscriber.

4.8.5 Conduct Constituting Acceptance of a Modified Certificate

The passage of time after delivery or notice of issuance of the Certificate to the Subscriber or actual use of the Certificate constitutes the Subscriber's acceptance of it.

4.8.6 Publication of the Modified Certificate by the CA

The Issuer CA shall publish modified CA Certificates to the Issuer CA's repository.

4.8.7 Notification of Certificate Modification by the CA to Other Entities

No stipulation.

4.9 CERTIFICATE REVOCATION AND SUSPENSION

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, the Issuer CA shall verify that the revocation request was made by either the organization or individual that made the certificate application or by an entity with the legal jurisdiction and authority to request revocation. Issuer CAs must provide evidence of the revocation authorization to DigiCert upon request.

For FBCA only
For FBCA certificates, the FPKIPA shall be notified at least two weeks prior to the revocation of a CA Certificate, whenever possible. For emergency revocation, CAs shall follow the notification procedures in section 5.7 of the FBCA CP.

4.9.1 Circumstances for Revocation

The Issuer CA shall revoke a Certificate within 24 hours after confirming one or more of the following occurred:

1. The Subscriber requests in writing that the Issuer CA revoke the Certificate;
2. The Subscriber notifies the Issuer CA that the original Certificate request was not authorized and does not retroactively grant authorization;
3. The Issuer CA obtains evidence that the Subscriber's Private Key corresponding to the Public Key in the Certificate suffered a Key Compromise; or
4. The Issuer CA obtains evidence that the validation of domain authorization or control for any FQDN or IP address in the Certificate should not be relied upon.

The Issuer CA should revoke a certificate within 24 hours and must revoke a Certificate within 5 days after confirming that one or more of the following occurred:

1. The Certificate no longer complies with the requirements of Sections 6.1.5 and 6.1.6 of the CA/B forum baseline requirements or any section of the Mozilla Root Store policy;
2. The Issuer CA obtains evidence that the Certificate was misused and/or used outside the intended purpose as indicated by the relevant agreement;
3. The Subscriber or the cross-certified CA breached a material obligation under this CP, the CPS, or the relevant agreement;
4. The Issuer CA confirms of any circumstance indicating that use of a FQDN, IP address, or email address in the Certificate is no longer legally permitted (e.g. a court or arbitrator has revoked a Domain Name registrant's right to use the Domain Name, a relevant licensing or services agreement between the Domain Name Registrant and the Applicant has terminated, or the Domain Name registrant has failed to renew the Domain Name);
5. For code signing, the Application Software Supplier requests revocation and the Issuer Ca does not intend to pursue an alternative course of action;
6. For code signing, the certificate is being used for Suspect Code;
7. The Issuer CA confirms that a Wildcard Certificate has been used to authenticate a fraudulently misleading subordinate FQDN;
8. The Issuer CA confirms a material change in the information contained in the Certificate;
9. The Issuer CA confirms that the Certificate was not issued in accordance with the CA/B forum baseline requirements or relevant browser policy this CP or the CPS;
10. The Issuer CA determines or confirms that any of the information appearing in the Certificate is inaccurate;
11. The Issuer CA's right to issue Certificates under the CA/B forum baseline requirements expires or is revoked or terminated, unless the Issuer CA has made arrangements to continue maintaining the CRL/OCSP Repository;
12. Revocation is required by this CP and/or the CPS; or
13. The Issuer CA confirms a demonstrated or proven method that exposes the Subscriber's Private Key to compromise, methods have been developed that can easily calculate it based on the Public Key (such as a debian weak key, see <http://wiki.debian.org/SSLkeys>), or if there is clear evidence that the specific method used to generate the Private Key was flawed.

The Issuer CA should revoke a Certificate if the Issuer CA is aware that:

1. Either the Subscriber's or the Issuer CA'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;
2. The Issuer CA received a lawful and binding order from a government or regulatory body to revoke the Certificate;
3. The Issuer CA ceased operations and did not arrange for another CA to provide revocation support for the Certificate;
4. The technical content or format of the Certificate presents an unacceptable security risk to application software vendors, Relying Parties, or others;
5. The Subscriber was added as a denied party or prohibited person to a blacklist, or is

- operating from a destination prohibited under U.S. law; or
6. For code-signing Certificates, the Certificate was used to sign, publish, or distribute malware or other harmful content, including any code that is downloaded onto a user's system without their consent.

The Issuer CA shall revoke 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.

The Issuer CA will revoke a Subordinate CA Certificate within seven (7) days after confirming one or more of the following occurred:

1. The Subordinate CA requests revocation in writing;
2. The Subordinate CA notifies the Issuer CA that the original Certificate request was not authorized and does not retroactively grant authorization;
3. The Issuer CA obtains evidence that the Subordinate CA's Private Key corresponding to the Public Key in the Certificate suffered a Key Compromise or no longer complies with the requirements of Sections 6.1.5 and 6.1.6 of the CA/B forum baseline requirements;
4. The Issuer CA obtains evidence that the CA Certificate was misused;
5. The Issuer CA confirms that the CA Certificate was not issued in accordance with or that Subordinate CA has not complied with the CA/B forum baseline requirements or the applicable Certificate Policy or Certification Practice Statement;
6. The Issuer CA determines that any of the information appearing in the CA Certificate is inaccurate or misleading;
7. The Issuer CA or the Subordinate CA ceases operations for any reason and has not made arrangements for another CA to provide revocation support for the CACertificate;
8. The Issuer CA's or the Subordinate CA's right to issue Certificates under the baseline requirements expires or is revoked or terminated, unless the Issuer CA has made arrangements to continue maintaining the CRL/OCSP Repository;
9. Revocation is required by the Issuer CA's Certificate Policy and/or Certification Practice Statement; or
10. The technical content or format of the CA Certificate presents an unacceptable risk to Application Software Suppliers or Relying Parties.

If a Certificate expresses an organizational affiliation, the Issuer CA or the RA shall require the Affiliated Organization to inform it if the subscriber affiliation changes. If the Affiliated Organization no longer authorizes the affiliation of a Subscriber, then the Issuer CA shall revoke any Certificates issued to that Subscriber containing the organizational affiliation. If an Affiliated Organization terminates its relationship with the Issuer CA or RA such that it no longer provides affiliation information, the Issuer CA shall revoke all Certificates affiliated with that Affiliated Organization.

An Issuer CA or cross-certified entity shall request revocation of its DigiCert-issued cross-Certificate if it no longer meets the stipulations of DigiCert's policies, as indicated by DigiCert's policy OIDs in Certificates or those listed in the policy mapping extension of the cross-Certificate.

4.9.2 Who Can Request Revocation

The Issuer CA or RA shall accept revocation requests from authenticated and authorized parties, such as the certificate Subscriber or the Affiliated Organization named in a Certificate. The Issuer CA or RA may establish procedures that allow other entities to request Certificate revocation for fraud or misuse. The Issuer CA shall revoke a Certificate if it receives sufficient evidence of compromise or loss of the Private Key. The Issuer CA may revoke a Certificate of its own volition without reason, even if no other entity has requested revocation.

Regarding code signing certificates, Issuer CAs that issue code signing certificates must provide Anti-Malware Organizations, Subscribers, Relying Parties, Application Software Suppliers, and other third parties with clear instructions on how they can report suspected Private Key Compromise, Certificate misuse, Certificates used to sign Suspect Code, Takeover Attacks, or other types of possible fraud, compromise, misuse, inappropriate conduct, or any other matter related to Certificates. Issuer CAs must

publicly disclose the instructions on its website.

4.9.3 Procedure for Revocation Request

The Issuer CA shall provide a process for Subscribers to request revocation of their own Certificates. The process must be described in the Issuer CA's CPS.

The Issuer CA shall provide Subscribers, Relying Parties, application software suppliers, and other third parties with clear instructions for reporting suspected Private Key Compromise, Certificate misuse, or other types of fraud, compromise, misuse, inappropriate conduct, or any other matter related to Certificates. The Issuer CA shall publicly disclose the instructions through a readily accessible online means and in section 1.5.2 of their CPS. The Issuer CA shall maintain a continuous 24/7 ability to internally respond to any high priority Certificate problem reports. If appropriate, the Issuer CA or the RA may forward complaints to law enforcement.

Entities submitting certificate revocation requests must list their identity and explain the reason for requesting revocation. The Issuer CA or RA shall authenticate and log each revocation request. The Issuer CA will always revoke a Certificate if the request is authenticated as originating from the Subscriber or the Affiliated Organization listed in the Certificate. If revocation is requested by someone other than an authorized representative of the Subscriber or Affiliated Organization, the Issuer CA or RA shall investigate the alleged basis for the revocation request.

CA/RA Administrators are entitled to request the revocation of end-user Subscriber Certificates within the CA's/RA's Subdomain. Issuer CAs shall authenticate the identity of Administrators before permitting them to perform revocation functions.

For FBCA only

The FPKIPA shall be notified at least two weeks prior to the revocation of a CA Certificate, whenever possible. For emergency revocation, CAs shall follow the notification procedures in Section 5.7.
--

If it is determined that a private key used to authorize the issuance of one or more certificates may have been compromised, all certificates directly or indirectly authorized by that private key since the date of actual or suspected compromise shall be revoked or shall be verified as appropriately used.

4.9.4 Revocation Request Grace Period

The revocation request grace period is the time available to the subscriber within which the subscriber must make a revocation request after reasons for revocation have been identified. Issuer CAs and RAs are required to report the suspected compromise of their CA or RA Private Key and request revocation to both the policy authority and operating authority of the superior issuing CA (e.g., the FPKIPA/FBCA OA, DCPA, cross-signing CA, Root CA, etc.) within one hour of discovery.

Subscribers shall request revocation as soon as possible if the Private Key corresponding to the Certificate is lost or compromised or if the certificate data is no longer valid. The Issuer CA may extend revocation grace periods on a case-by-case basis if it does not violate this CP, the CPS, or any of the relevant requirements as listed in the sources of section 1.6.3.

4.9.5 Time within which CA Must Process the Revocation Request

An Issuer CA shall revoke a Certificate within one hour of receiving appropriate instruction from the DCPA. An Issuer CA shall revoke the CA Certificate of a subordinate or cross-signed CA as soon as practical after receiving proper notice that the subordinate or cross-signed CA has been compromised. Except as otherwise set forth in section 4.9.1.2 of the Baseline Requirements, if an Issuer CA or the DCPA determines that immediate revocation is not practical, because the potential risks of revocation outweigh the risks caused by the compromise, then the Issuer CA and the DCPA shall jointly determine the appropriate process to follow in order to promptly revoke the

subordinate or cross-signed CA Certificate.

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

After reviewing the facts and circumstances, the Issuer CA shall work with the Subscriber and any entity reporting the Certificate problem report or other revocation-related notice to establish whether or not the certificate will be revoked, and if so, a date which the CA will revoke the certificate. The period from receipt of the Certificate problem report or revocation-related notice to published revocation must not exceed the time frame set forth in Section 4.9.1. The date selected by the Issuer CA should consider the following criteria:

1. The nature of the alleged problem (scope, context, severity, magnitude, risk of harm);
2. The consequences of revocation (direct and collateral impacts to Subscribers and Relying Parties);
3. The number of Certificate problem reports received about a particular Certificate or Subscriber;
4. The entity making the complaint (for example, a complaint from a law enforcement official that a web site is engaged in illegal activities should carry more weight than a complaint from a consumer alleging that she didn't receive the goods she ordered); and
5. Relevant legislation.

The Issuer CA shall revoke other Certificates as quickly as practical after validating the revocation request. The Issuer CA shall process revocation requests as follows:

1. Before the next CRL is published, if the request is received two or more hours before regular periodic CRL issuance,
2. By publishing it in the CRL following the next CRL, if the request is received within two hours of the regularly scheduled next CRL issuance, and
3. Regardless, within 18 hours after receipt.

Issuer CAs and RAs that issue code signing certificates shall comply with the revocation timeframes specified for malware in the Minimum Requirements for Issuance and Management of Publicly Trusted Code Signing Certificates in section 13.1.5.

4.9.6 Revocation Checking Requirement for Relying Parties

Prior to relying on the information listed in a Certificate, a Relying Party shall confirm the validity of each Certificate in the certificate path in accordance with IETF PKIX standards, including checks 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

CRL issuance is comprised of CRL generation and publication. For Issuer CAs and online intermediate CAs, the interval between CRL issuance shall not exceed seven days. For Root CAs and Intermediate CAs that are operated in an off-line manner, routine CRLs may be issued less frequently than specified above, provided that the CA only issues CA Certificates, certificate-status-checking Certificates, and internal administrative Certificates. CRL issuance intervals for such offline CAs are no greater than 6 months.

For FBCA only
The interval between routine CRL issuance for offline CAs chaining to the Federal Bridge CA shall not exceed 31 days, and such CAs must meet the requirements specified in section 4.9.12 for issuing Emergency CRLs and are required to notify the DCPA upon Emergency CRL issuance.
If an FBCA 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 are posted to the DigiCert Repository within a commercially reasonable time after generation.

For FBCA only

All CRLs for CAs chaining to the Federal Bridge shall be published within four hours of generation. Furthermore, each CRL shall be published no later than the time specified in the nextUpdate field of the previously issued CRL for same scope.
--

4.9.9 On-line Revocation/Status Checking Availability

The Issuer CA shall ensure that the certificate status information distributed by it on-line meets or exceeds the requirements for CRL issuance and latency stated in sections 4.9.5, 4.9.7 and 4.9.8.

Where offered, OCSP response times shall be no longer than six seconds.

OCSP responses must conform to RFC 6960 and/or RFC 5019. OCSP responses must either:

1. Be signed by the CA that issued the Certificates whose revocation status is being checked, or
2. Be signed by an OCSP Responder whose Certificate is signed by the CA that issued the Certificate whose revocation status is being checked.

In the latter case, the OCSP signing Certificate must contain an extension of type id-pkix-ocsp-nocheck, as defined by RFC 6960 and/or RFC 5019.

4.9.10 On-line Revocation Checking Requirements

A relying party shall confirm the validity of a Certificate via CRL or OCSP in accordance with section 4.9.6 prior to relying on the Certificate.

Issuer CAs shall support an OCSP capability using the GET method for Certificates issued in accordance with the Baseline Requirements.

If the OCSP responder receives a request for status of a certificate that has not been issued, then the responder shall not respond with a "good" status.

4.9.11 Other Forms of Revocation Advertisements Available

An Issuer CA may use other methods to publicize revoked Certificates, provided that:

1. the alternative method is described in its CPS,
2. the alternative method provides authentication and integrity services commensurate with the assurance level of the Certificate being verified, and
3. the alternative method meets the issuance and latency requirements for CRLs stated in sections 4.9.5, 4.9.7, and 4.9.8.

4.9.12 Special Requirements Related to Key Compromise

The Issuer CA or the RA shall use commercially reasonable efforts to notify potential Relying Parties if it discovers or suspects that its Private Key has been compromised. The Issuer CA must have the ability to transition any revocation reason to code to "key compromise". If a Certificate is revoked because of compromise or suspected compromise, the Issuer CA shall issue a CRL within 18 hours after it receives notice of the compromise or suspected 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

Issuer CAs shall make the status of public certificates is available via either CRL and/or an OCSP responder. Issuer CAs shall make certificate If using a CRL, the Issuer CA shall list revoked Certificates on the appropriate CRL where they remain until one additional CRL is published after the end of the Certificate's validity period, except for Code Signing Certificates and EV Code Signing Certificates, which shall remain on the CRL for at least 10 years following the Certificate's validity period.

4.10.2 Service Availability

Issuer CAs shall provide certificate status services 24x7. This includes the online repository that application software can use to automatically check the current status of all unexpired Certificates issued by the Issuer CA.

The Issuer CA operates and maintains its CRL and OCSP capability with resources sufficient to provide a response time of ten seconds or less under normal operating conditions.

The Issuer CA shall maintain a continuous 24x7 ability to respond internally to a high-priority Certificate Problem Report, and where appropriate, forward such a complaint to law enforcement authorities, and/or revoke a Certificate that is the subject of such a complaint.

4.10.3 Optional Features

No stipulation.

4.11 END OF SUBSCRIPTION

The Issuer CA shall allow Subscribers to end their subscription to certificate services by having their Certificate revoked or by allowing the Certificate or applicable Subscriber Agreement to expire without renewal.

4.12 KEY ESCROW AND RECOVERY

4.12.1 Key Escrow and Recovery Policy Practices

Issuer CAs shall not escrow CA Private Keys. Issuer CAs may escrow Subscriber key management keys to provide key recovery services. Issuer CAs shall encrypt and protect escrowed Private Keys with at least the level of security used to generate and deliver the Private Key. Enterprise customers utilizing key escrow software provided by DigiCert may escrow keys within their infrastructure.

For FBCA only
<p>For Certificates cross- certified with the FBCA, third parties are not permitted to hold the Subscriber signature keys in trust.</p> <p>CA private keys are never escrowed.</p> <p>Subscriber key management keys may be escrowed to provide key recovery. CAs that support private key escrow for key management keys shall do one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adopt the FPKI Key Recovery Policy (KRP) and develop a Key Recovery Practice Statement (KRPS) describing the procedures and controls implemented to comply with the FPKI KRP; or• Develop a KRP that establishes security and authentication requirements comparable to the FPKI KRP. The KRP may be a separate document or combined with the organization's Certificate Policy (CP). Develop a KRPS describing the procedures and controls implemented to comply with the organization's KRP. <p>In both cases, the KRPS may be a separate document or may be combined with the CPS. Key Recovery</p>

policies and practices shall satisfy privacy and security requirements for Issuer CAs that issue and manage digital certificates under this CP.

Subscribers and other authorized entities may request recovery of an escrowed (decryption) Private Key. Entities escrowing Private Keys shall have personnel controls in place that prevent unauthorized access to Private Keys. Key recovery requests can only be made for one of the following reasons:

1. The Subscriber has lost or damaged the private-key token,
2. The Subscriber is not available or is no longer part of the organization that contracted with the Issuer CA for Private Key escrow,
3. The Private Key is part of a required investigation or audit,
4. The requester has authorization from a competent legal authority to access the communication that is encrypted using the key,
5. If key recovery is required by law or governmental regulation, or
6. If the entity contracting with the Issuer CA for escrow of the Private Key indicates that key recovery is mission critical or mission essential.

An entity receiving Private Key escrow services shall:

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 escrowed keys only for properly authenticated and authorized requests 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

Issuer CAs that support session key encapsulation and recovery shall describe their practices in their CPS.

5. FACILITY, MANAGEMENT, AND OPERATIONAL CONTROLS

5.1. PHYSICAL CONTROLS

5.1.1. Site Location and Construction

The Issuer CA shall perform its CA operations from a secure data center equipped with logical and physical controls that make the CA operations inaccessible to non-trusted personnel. The site location and construction, when combined with other physical security protection mechanisms such as guards, door locks, and intrusion sensors, shall provide robust protection against unauthorized access to CA equipment and records. RAs must protect their equipment from unauthorized access in a manner that is appropriate to the level of threat to the RA, including protecting equipment from unauthorized access while the cryptographic module is installed and activated and implementing physical access controls to reduce the risk of equipment tampering, even when the cryptographic module is not installed and activated.

5.1.2. Physical Access

Each Issuer CA and each RA shall protect its equipment (including certificate status servers) from unauthorized access and shall implement physical controls to reduce the risk of equipment tampering. The Issuer CA and all RAs shall store all removable media and paper containing sensitive plain-text information related to CA or RA operations in secure containers. The security mechanisms should be commensurate with the level of threat to the equipment and data.

The Issuer CA shall manually or electronically monitor its systems for unauthorized access at all times, maintain an access log that is inspected periodically, and require two-person physical access to the CA hardware and systems. An Issuer CA shall deactivate and securely store 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 and must not be stored with the cryptographic module or removable hardware associated with remote workstations used to administer the CA equipment or Private Keys.

If the facility housing the CA equipment is ever left unattended, the Issuer CA's administrators shall verify that:

1. the CA is in a state appropriate to the current mode of operation,
2. the security containers are properly secured
3. physical security systems (e.g., door locks, vent covers) are functioning properly, and
4. the area is secured against unauthorized access.

The Issuer CA shall make a person or group of persons explicitly responsible for making security checks. If a group of persons is responsible, the Issuer CA shall maintain a log that identifies who performed the security check. If the facility is not continuously attended, the last person to depart shall initial a sign-out sheet that indicates the date and time and asserts that all necessary physical protection mechanisms are in place and activated.

5.1.3 Power and Air Conditioning

The Issuer CA and RAs shall maintain a backup power supply and sufficient environmental controls to protect the CA systems and allow the CA to automatically finish pending operations and record the state of equipment before a lack of power or air conditioning causes a shutdown.

5.1.4 Water Exposures

The Issuer CA and RAs shall protect its CA equipment from water exposure.

5.1.5 Fire Prevention and Protection

The Issuer CA and RAs shall use facilities equipped with fire suppression mechanisms.

5.1.6 Media Storage

Issuer CAs and RAs shall protect all media from accidental damage, environmental hazards, and unauthorized physical access. Each Issuer CA and each RA shall duplicate and store its audit and

archive information in a backup location that is separate from its primary operations facility.

5.1.7 Waste Disposal

Paper waste containing sensitive data shall be shredded before disposal. Sensitive data on magnetic or other digital media must be permanently erased before disposal

5.1.8 Off-site Backup

The Issuer CA or RA shall make weekly system backups sufficient to recover from system failure and shall store the backups, including at least one full backup copy, at an offsite location that has procedural and physical controls that are commensurate with its operational location.

5.1.9 Certificate Status Hosting, CMS and External RA Systems

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

5.2 PROCEDURAL CONTROLS

5.2.1 Trusted Roles

CA and RA personnel acting in trusted roles include CA and RA system administration personnel and personnel involved with identity vetting and the issuance and revocation of Certificates. Issuer CAs and RAs shall distribute the functions and duties performed by persons in trusted roles in a way that prevents one person from circumventing security measures or subverting the security and trustworthiness of the PKI. Senior management of the Issuer CA or the RA shall be responsible for appointing individuals to trusted roles. A list of such personnel shall be maintained and reviewed annually.

The following five trusted roles are defined by this CP, although an Issuer CA or RA may define additional ones:

5.2.1.1 CA Administrators

The CA Administrator is responsible for the installation and configuration of the CA software, including key generation, user and CA accounts, audit parameters, key backup, and key management. The CA Administrator is responsible for performing and securely storing regular system backups of the CA system. Administrators may not issue certificates to Subscribers.

5.2.1.2 Registration Officers – CMS, RA, Validation and Vetting Personnel

The Registration 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 Administrator/ System Engineer (Operator)

The System Administrator, System Engineer, or CA Operator is responsible for installing and configuring CA system hardware, including servers, routers, firewalls, and network configurations. The System Administrator / Engineer is also responsible for keeping systems updated with software patches and other maintenance needed for system stability and recoverability.

5.2.1.4 Internal Auditor Role

The Internal Auditor Role is responsible for reviewing, maintaining, and archiving audit logs and performing or overseeing internal compliance audits to determine if the Issuer CA or RA is operating in accordance with this CP.

5.2.1.5 RA Administrators

RA Administrators install, configure and manage the RA software, including the assignment of Issuer

CAs and certificate profiles to customer accounts.

5.2.2 Number of Persons Required per Task

Policy and control procedures must be in place to ensure segregation of duties based on job responsibilities. Each Issuer CA shall require that at least two people acting in a trusted role (one shall be a CA Administrator and the other cannot be an Internal Auditor) take action requiring a trusted role for the most sensitive tasks, such as activating the Issuer CA's Private Keys, generating a CA Key Pair, or creating a backup of a CA Private Key. The Internal Auditor may serve to fulfill the requirement of multiparty control for physical access to the CA system, but logical access shall not be achieved using personnel that serve in the Internal Auditor role.

5.2.3 Identification and Authentication for each Role

Issuer CA personnel shall authenticate themselves to the certificate management system before they are allowed access to the systems necessary to perform their trusted roles.

5.2.4 Roles Requiring Separation of Duties

Individual personnel shall be specifically designated to the five roles defined in Section 5.2.1 above. An individual may assume only one of the Registration Officer, Administrator, or Internal Auditor roles. Individuals designated as Registration Officer or Administrator may also assume the Operator role. An Internal Auditor may not assume any other role.

The Issuer CA and RA may enforce separation of duties using CA equipment, procedurally, or by both means. The CA and RA software and hardware shall identify and authenticate its users and shall ensure that no user identity can assume both an Administrator and a Registration Officer role, assume both the Administrator and Internal Auditor roles, or assume both the Internal Auditor and Registration Officer roles. An individual may not have more than one identity.

5.3 PERSONNEL CONTROLS

5.3.1 Qualifications, Experience, and Clearance Requirements

The DCPA is responsible and accountable for the operation of the DigiCert PKI and compliance with this CP. Issuer CA and RA personnel and management who purport to act within the scope of this document shall be selected on the basis of loyalty, trustworthiness, and integrity.

For FBCA only

All trusted roles for Issuer 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) shall be held by citizens of the United States or the country where the Issuer CA is located. In addition to the above, 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 Issuer CA or RA personnel performing trusted roles associated with the issuance of SSL/TLS Server, Code Signing or Client Certificates at Levels 1, 2, 3-CBP, and 4-CBP.

Managerial personnel involved in time-stamping operations must 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 Issuer CA or the RA shall ensure that all individuals assigned to trusted roles have the proof of the requisite background, qualifications, and experience needed to perform their prospective job responsibilities competently and satisfactorily, to perform their duties under this CP.

5.3.2 Background Check Procedures

The Issuer CA and RA shall require each person fulfilling a trusted role to undergo identity verification, background checks, and adjudication prior to acting in the role. Background checks shall be repeated for

personnel holding Trusted Positions at least every five (5) years. These checks include verification of the individual's identity, employment history, education, character references, social security number, previous residences, driving records, professional references, and criminal background. These procedures shall be subject to any limitations on background checks imposed by local law. To the extent one of the requirements imposed by this section cannot be met due to a prohibition or limitation in local law, the investigating entity shall utilize a substitute investigative technique permitted by law that provides substantially similar information, including but not limited to obtaining a background check performed by the applicable governmental agency.

The Issuer CA or RA shall require each individual to appear in-person before a trusted agent whose responsibility it is to verify identity. The trusted agent shall verify the identity of the individual using at least one form of government-issued photo identification. Checks of previous residences are over the past three years. All other checks are for the prior five years. The Issuer CA or RA shall verify the highest education degree obtained regardless of the date awarded and shall refresh all background checks at least every five years. Based upon the information obtained, a competent adjudication authority within the Issuer CA or RA shall adjudicate whether the individual is suitable for the position to which they will be assigned.

5.3.3 Training Requirements

The Issuer CA shall provide skills training to all personnel involved in the Issuer CA's PKI operations. The training must relate to the person's job functions and cover:

1. basic Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) knowledge,
2. software versions used by the Issuer CA,
3. authentication and verification policies and procedures,
4. CA/RA security principles and mechanisms,
5. disaster recovery and business continuity procedures,
6. common threats to the validation process, including phishing and other social engineering tactics, and
7. CA/Browser Forum Guidelines and other applicable industry and government guidelines.

Issuer CAs shall maintain a record of who received training and what level of training was completed. Issuer CAs and RAs shall ensure that Registration Officers have the minimum skills necessary to satisfactorily perform validation duties before they are granted validation privileges. Where competence was demonstrated in lieu of training, the Issuer CA or RA must maintain supporting documentation. Issuer CAs shall require all Registration Officers to pass an examination provided by the Issuer CA on the information verification requirements outlined in the Baseline Requirements.

Issuer CAs and RAs involved with the operation of CMS shall ensure that all personnel who perform duties involving the CMS receive comprehensive training. Issuer CAs and RAs shall create a training (awareness) plan to address any significant change to CMS operations and shall document the execution of the plan.

5.3.4 Retraining Frequency and Requirements

Personnel must maintain skill levels that are consistent with industry-relevant training and performance programs in order to continue acting in trusted roles. The Issuer CA or RA shall make individuals acting in trusted roles aware of any changes to the Issuer CA's or RA's operations. If such operations change, the Issuer CA or RA shall provide documented training, in accordance with an executed training plan, to all trusted roles.

5.3.5 Job Rotation Frequency and Sequence

No stipulation.

5.3.6 Sanctions for Unauthorized Actions

Issuer CA or RA employees and agents failing to comply with this CP, whether through negligence or malicious intent, shall be 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 reviews and discusses the incident with the trusted personnel, management may reassign the employee to a non-trusted role or dismiss the individual from employment as appropriate.

5.3.7 Independent Contractor Requirements

Any Issuer CA or RA allowing independent contractors to be assigned to perform trusted roles shall require that they agree to the obligations under this Section 5 (Facility, Management, and Operational Controls), meet the requirements of section 5.3.1, 5.3.2, and are held to the sanctions stated above in Section 5.3.6 by the Issuer CA.

5.3.8 Documentation Supplied to Personnel

Issuer CAs and RAs shall provide personnel in trusted roles with the documentation necessary to perform their duties.

5.4 AUDIT LOGGING PROCEDURES

5.4.1 Types of Events Recorded

Issuer CA and RA systems (including any CMS) shall require identification and authentication at system logon. Important system actions shall be logged to establish the accountability of the operators who initiate such actions.

For FBCA only
Audit log files shall be generated for all events relating to the security of the FBCA or Issuer CAs. For Issuer CAs operated in a virtual machine environment (VME) ⁹ , audit logs shall be generated for all applicable events on both the virtual machine (VM) and isolation kernel (i.e. hypervisor).
Event logs required for the FBCA will be recorded in accordance with section 5.4.1 in the FBCA CP.

Issuer CAs and RAs shall enable all essential event auditing capabilities of its CA or RA applications in order to record all events related to the security of the CA or RA, including those listed below. A message from any source received by the Issuer CA requesting an action related to the operational state of the CA is an auditable event. If the Issuer CA's applications cannot automatically record an event, the Issuer CA shall implement manual procedures to satisfy the requirements. For each event, the Issuer CA shall record the relevant:

1. date and time;
2. type of event; success or failure; and
3. user or system that caused the event or initiated the action.

The Issuer CA shall make all event records available to its auditors as proof of the Issuer CA's practices. Logs shall be maintained to the standard per the requirements of the relevant policies and programs.

Issuer CAs shall record at least the following events:

1. CA key lifecycle management events, including:
 - a. Key generation, backup, storage, recovery, archival, and destruction; and
 - b. Cryptographic device lifecycle management events.
2. CA and Subscriber Certificate lifecycle management events, including:
 - a. Certificate requests, renewal, and re-key requests, and revocation;
 - b. All verification activities stipulated in the CABF Requirements and the Issuer CA CPS;

⁹ For the purposes of the FBCA CP, the definition of a virtual machine environment does not include cloud-based solutions (e.g. platform-as-a-service) or container-type solutions (e.g. Docker), which are not permitted for any CA cross-certified with the FBCA.

- c. Date, time, phone number used, persons spoken to, and end results of verification telephone calls;
- d. Acceptance and rejection of certificate requests;
- e. Issuance of Certificates; and
- f. Generation of Certificate Revocation Lists and OCSP entries.

3. Security events, including:

- a. Successful and unsuccessful PKI system access attempts;
- b. PKI and security system actions performed;
- c. Security profile changes;
- d. System crashes, hardware failures, and other anomalies;
- e. Firewall and router activities; and
- f. Entries to and exits from the CA facility.

Log entries MUST include the following elements:

- 1. Date and time of entry;
- 2. Identity of the person making the journal entry; and
- 3. Description of the entry.

5.4.2 Frequency of Processing Log

The Issuer CA or RA shall make system and file integrity checks, and make a vulnerability assessment as required by industry standards. The Issuer CA or RA may use automated tools to scan for anomalies or specific conditions. During its review, the Issuer CA or RA shall verify that the logs have not been tampered with, examine any statistically significant set of security audit data generated since the last review, and make a reasonable search for any evidence of malicious activity. The Issuer CA or RA shall briefly inspect all log entries and investigate any detected anomalies or irregularities. The Issuer CA or RA shall make a summary of the review available to its auditors upon request. The Issuer CA or RA shall document any actions taken as a result of a review.

5.4.3 Retention Period for Audit Log

The Issuer CA and RA shall retain audit logs on-site until after they are reviewed. Audit logs related to publicly trusted SSL/TLS certificates shall be retained for at least seven (7) years or in accordance with section 5.5.2. The individual who removes audit logs from the Issuer CA's or RA's systems must be different than the individuals who control the Issuer CA's signature keys.

5.4.4 Protection of Audit Log

The Issuer CA and RA shall implement procedures that protect archived data from destruction prior to the end of the audit log retention period. The Issuer CA and RA shall configure its systems and establish operational procedures to ensure that:

- 1. only authorized people have read access to logs;
- 2. only authorized people may archive audit logs; and
- 3. audit logs are not modified or deleted.

The Issuer CA's off-site storage location must be a safe and secure location that is separate from the location where the data was generated.

The Issuer CA and RA shall make records available if required for the purpose of providing evidence of the correct operation of time-stamping services for the purpose of legal proceedings. The Issuer CA shall make its audit logs available to auditors upon request.

5.4.5 Audit Log Backup Procedures

As required, the Issuer CA and RA shall make backups of audit logs and audit log summaries and save a copy of the audit log to a secure, off-site location. Issuer CAs participating in the FBCA program must create incremental backups of audit logs daily and full backups weekly.

5.4.6 Audit Collection System (internal vs. external)

The Issuer CA or RA may use automatic audit processes, provided that they are invoked at system startup and end only 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, the DCPA shall be notified and determine whether to suspend the Issuer CA's or RA's operations until the problem is remedied.

5.4.7 Notification to Event-causing Subject

No stipulation.

5.4.8 Vulnerability Assessments

The Issuer CA shall perform routine 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. The Issuer CA shall also routinely assess the sufficiency of the policies, procedures, information systems, technology, and other arrangements that the Issuer CA has in place to control such risks. The Issuer CA's auditors should review the security audit data checks for continuity and 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

The Issuer CA shall comply with any record retention policies that apply by law and retrieved as necessary by request of authorized parties. The Issuer CA shall include sufficient detail in archived records to show that a Certificate was issued in accordance with the CPS.

5.5.1 Types of Records Archived

The Issuer CA shall retain the following information in its archives (as such information pertains to the Issuer CA's CA operations):

1. Any accreditation of the Issuer CA,
2. CP and CPS versions,
3. Contractual obligations and other agreements concerning the operation of the CA,
4. System and equipment configurations, modifications, and updates,
5. Certificate issuance, rekey, renewal, and revocation requests,
6. Rejection or acceptance of a certificate request,
7. Identity authentication data,
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. CRLs for CAs cross-certified with the Federal Bridge CA,
13. Any data or applications necessary to verify an archive's contents,
14. Compliance auditor reports,
15. Any changes to the Issuer CA's audit parameters,
16. Any attempt to delete or modify audit logs,
17. CA Key generation and destruction,
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 revocation 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

The Issuer CA shall retain archived data associated with Level 3, Level 4, and federated device Certificates for 10.5 years. The Issuer CA shall retain archived data associated with Class 4

Certificates for 20.5 years. For all other Certificates, the Issuer CA shall retain archived data for at least 7.5 years. RAs supporting Certificates that are not cross-certified with the FBCA may retain archived data for a shorter period of time if the practice is documented in a RPS or document retention policy and approved by the DCPA.

5.5.3 Protection of Archive

The Issuer CA shall store its archived records at a secure off-site location in a manner that prevents unauthorized modification, substitution, or destruction. No unauthorized user may access, write, or delete the archives. If the original media cannot retain the data for the required period, the archive site must define a mechanism to periodically transfer the archived data to new media. . The Issuer CA shall ensure that all archived information can be obtained within a reasonable timeframe through specified recovery services

5.5.4 Archive Backup Procedures

If an Issuer CA or RA chooses to back up its archive records, then the Issuer CA or RA shall describe how its records are backed up and managed in its CPS or a referenced document.

5.5.5. Requirements for Time-stamping of Records

The Issuer CA shall automatically time-stamp archive records as they are created. Cryptographic time-stamping of archive records is not required; however, the Issuer CA shall synchronize its system time at least every eight hours using a real time value traceable to a recognized UTC(k) laboratory or National Measurement Institute.

5.5.6 Archive Collection System (internal or external)

The Issuer CA shall collect archive information internally.

5.5.7 Procedures to Obtain and Verify Archive Information

The Issuer CA may archive data manually or automatically. If automatic archival is implemented, the Issuer CA shall synchronize its archived data on a daily basis.

The Issuer CA may allow Subscribers to obtain a copy of their archived information. Otherwise, the Issuer CA shall restrict access to archive data to authorized personnel in accordance with the Issuer CA's internal security policy and shall not release any archived information except as allowed by law. CAs shall state in their CPS the practices of how they create, verify, package, transmit, and store archived information.

5.6 KEY CHANGEOVER

The Issuer CA shall periodically change its Private Keys in a manner set forth in the CPS that prevents downtime in the Issuer CA's operation. After key changeover, the Issuer CA shall sign Certificates using only the new key. The Issuer CA shall still protect its old Private Keys and shall make the old Certificate available to verify signatures until all of the Certificates signed with the Private Key have expired.

A CA Certificate may be renewed if the CA's Superior Entity reconfirms the identity of the CA. Following such reconfirmation, the Superior Entity shall either approve or reject the renewal application.

For FBCA only
Issuer CAs cross-certified with the FBCA must be able to continue to interoperate with the FBCA after the FBCA performs a key rollover, whether or not the FBCA DN is changed. Issuer CAs either must establish key rollover Certificates as described above or must obtain a new CA Certificate for the new Public Key from the issuers of their current Certificates.
After an Issuer CA performs a Key Changeover when cross-certified with the FBCA, the Issuer CA may continue to issue CRLs with the old key until all certificates signed with that key have

expired. As an alternative, after all certificates signed with that old key have been revoked, the Issuer CA may issue a final long-term CRL using the old key, with a nextUpdate time past the validity period of all issued certificates. This final CRL shall be available for all relying parties until the validity period of all issued certificates has past. Once the last CRL has been issued, the old private signing key of the Issuer CA may be destroyed.

5.7 COMPROMISE AND DISASTER RECOVERY

5.7.1 Incident and Compromise Handling Procedures

The Issuer CA shall develop and implement procedures to be followed in the event of a serious security incident or system compromise. Required documentation includes, but is not limited to, an Incident Response Plan, a Disaster Recovery or Business Continuity Plan (DR/BCP), and related resources. The Issuer CA shall review, test, and update its Incident Response Plan and DR/BCP, and supporting procedures, at least annually.

The Issuer CA shall require that any CMS have documented incident handling procedures that are approved by the head of the organization responsible for operating the CMS. If the CMS is compromised, the Issuer CA shall revoke all Certificates issued to the CMS, if applicable. The Issuer CA and its RAs shall also assess any damage caused by the CMS compromise, revoke all potentially compromised Subscriber Certificates, notify affected subscribers of the revocation, and re-establish the operation of the CMS.

For FBCA only

For CAs that are cross-certified with the FBCA, the CA shall notify the FPKIPA within 24 hours and provide preliminary remediation analysis of the following:

1. suspected or detected compromise of the CA systems;
2. physical or electronic attempts to penetrate CA systems;
3. denial of service attacks on CA components; or
4. any incident preventing the CA from issuing a CRL within 24 hours of the time specified in the next update field of its currently valid CRL.

Within 10 business days of incident resolution, the CA shall post a notice on its public web page identifying the incident and provide notification to the FPKIPA. The public notice shall include the following:

1. Which CA components were affected by the incident;
2. The CA's interpretation of the incident;
3. Who is impacted by the incident;
4. When the incident was discovered;
5. A complete list of all certificates that were either issued erroneously or not compliant with the CP/CPS as a result of the incident; and
6. A statement that the incident has been fully remediated

The notification provided directly to the FPKIPA shall also include detailed measures taken to remediate the incident.

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

The Issuer CA shall make regular back-up copies of its Private Keys and store them in a secure separate location. The Issuer CA shall also make regular system back-ups on at least a weekly basis. If a disaster causes the Issuer CA's operations to become inoperative, the Issuer CA shall, after ensuring the integrity of the CA systems, re-initiate its operations on replacement hardware using backup copies of its software, data, and Private Keys at a secure facility. The Issuer CA shall give priority to reestablishing the generation of certificate status information. If the Private Keys are destroyed, the Issuer CA shall reestablish operations as quickly as possible, giving priority to generating new Key Pairs.

5.7.3 Entity Private Key Compromise Procedures

If the Issuer CA suspects that a CA Private Key is compromised or lost then the Issuer CA shall follow its Incident Response Plan and immediately assess the situation, determine the degree and scope of the incident, and take appropriate action. Issuer CA personnel shall report the results of the investigation. The report must detail the cause of the compromise or loss and the measures should be taken to prevent a reoccurrence. If there is a compromise or loss, the Issuer CA shall notify any affiliated entities so that they may issue CRLs revoking cross-Certificates issued to the Issuer CA and shall notify interested parties and make information available that can be used to identify which Certificates and time-stamp tokens affected, unless doing so would breach the privacy of the Issuer CA's user or the security of the Issuer CA's services.

Following revocation of a CA Certificate and implementation of the Issuer CA's Incident Response Plan, the Issuer CA shall generate a new CA Key Pair and sign a new CA Certificate in accordance with its CPS. The Issuer CA shall distribute the new self-signed Certificate in accordance with Section 6.1.4. The Issuer CA shall cease its CA operations until appropriate steps are taken to recover from the compromise and restore security.

5.7.4 Business Continuity Capabilities after a Disaster

Stated goals of the Issuer CA's DR/BCP shall include that certificate status services be minimally affected by any disaster involving the Issuer CA's primary facility and that other services resume as quickly as possible following a disaster. The Issuer CA shall establish a secure facility in at least one secondary, geographically diverse location to ensure that its directory and on-line status servers, if any, remain operational in the event of a physical disaster at the Issuer CA's main site. The Issuer CA shall provide notice at the earliest feasible time to all interested parties if a disaster physically damages the Issuer CA's equipment or destroys all copies of the Issuer CA's signature keys.

5.8 CA OR RA TERMINATION

If an Issuer CA's operations are terminated, the Issuer CA shall provide notice to interested parties and shall transfer its responsibilities and records to successor entities. The Issuer CA may allow a successor to re-issue Certificates if the successor has all relevant permissions to do so and has operations that are at least as secure as the Issuer CA's. If a qualified successor does not exist, the Issuer CA shall transfer all relevant records to a government supervisory or legal body.

For FBCA only
Any issued certificates that have not expired, shall be revoked and a final long term CRL with a nextUpdate time past the validity period of all issued certificates shall be generated. This final CRL shall be available for all relying parties until the validity period of all issued certificates has past. Once the last CRL has been issued, the private signing key(s) of the FBCA will be destroyed.
Whenever possible, the FPKIPA shall be notified at least two weeks prior to the termination of any CA cross-certified with the FBCA. For emergency termination, DigiCert will follow the notification procedures in Section 5.7.

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.

Issuer CAs shall generate cryptographic keying material on a FIPS 140-2 level 3 validated cryptographic module using multiple individuals acting in trusted roles. When generating key material, the Issuer CA shall create auditable evidence to show that the Issuer CA enforced role separation and followed its key generation process.

An independent third party shall validate that each CA key, including any root or intermediate CA keys associated with a Certificate cross-certified with the FBCA and each Root CA Key (for Certificates not cross-certified with the FBCA), is generated in accordance with this CP either by having the independent third party witness the key generation or by examining a signed and documented record of the key generation.

Subscribers who generate their own keys shall use a FIPS-approved method and either a validated hardware or validated software cryptographic module, depending on the level of assurance desired. Issuer CAs shall not generate key pairs for publicly trusted end-entity TLS Certificates. Keys for Level 3 Hardware or Level 4 Biometric Certificates must be generated on validated hardware cryptographic modules using a FIPS-approved method.

6.1.2 Private Key Delivery to Subscriber

If the Issuer CA, a CMS, or an RA generates keys on behalf of the Subscriber, then the entity generating the key shall deliver the Private Key securely (encrypted) to the Subscriber. The entity may deliver Private Keys to Subscribers electronically or on a hardware cryptographic module. In all cases:

1. Except where escrow/backup services are provided, the key generator may not retain a copy of the Subscriber's Private Key after delivery;
2. The key generator shall protect the Private Key from activation, compromise, or modification during the delivery process;
3. The Subscriber shall acknowledge receipt of the Private Key(s); and
4. The key generator shall 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 with Subscriber 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 shall provide a copy of this record to the Issuer CA.

SSL/TLS and S/MIME email signature certificates shall not be distributed as PKCS#12 packages. S/MIME encryption certificates can be distributed as PKCS#12 packages using secure channels and sufficiently secure passwords sent out of band from the package.

6.1.3 Public Key Delivery to Certificate Issuer

Subscribers should deliver their Public Keys to the Issuer CA in a secure fashion and in a manner that binds the Subscriber's verified identity to the Public Key.

For FBCA only

The certificate request for FBCA Certificates, where the party named in a certificate generates its own keys, shall ensure that the Applicant possesses the Private Key associated with the Public Key presented for certification. The delivery mechanism shall bind the subscriber's verified identity to the public key. If cryptography is used to achieve the binding, the cryptography must be at least as strong as the CA keys used to sign the Certificate.
--

6.1.4 CA Public Key Delivery to Relying Parties

The Issuer CA shall provide its Public Keys to Relying Parties in a secure fashion and in a manner that precludes substitution attacks. The Issuer CA may deliver its CA Public Keys to Relying Parties as:

- specified in a certificate validation or path discovery policy file;
- trust anchors in commercial browsers and operating system root stores; and/or
- roots signed by other CAs.

The Issuer CA may 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. All accreditation authorities supporting DigiCert Certificates and all application software providers are permitted to redistribute any Root Certificate that is issued under this CP.

6.1.5 Key Sizes

For signing Certificates issued within the policy OID arcs of 2.16.840.1.114412.1, 2.16.840.1.114412.2, or 2.16.840.1.114412.4, the legacy arcs referenced in section 1.1, and for signing CRLs and certificate status server responses for such Certificates, the Issuer CAs shall use:

- 2048-bit or greater RSA Key (with a modulus size in bits divisible by 8);
- 256-bit CDSA Key with Secure Hash Algorithm version 2 (SHA-256);
- 384-bit ECDSA Key with Secure Hash Algorithm version 3 (SHA-384); or
- a hash algorithm that is equally or more resistant to a collision attack allowed by the Mozilla Root Store policy and other references in sections 1.1 and 1.6.3.

The Issuer CA shall only issue end-entity Certificates that contain at least 2048-bit Public Keys for RSA, DSA, or Diffie-Hellman, or 224 bits for elliptic curve algorithms. The Issuer CA may require higher bit keys in its sole discretion if it is allowed by the programs and policies listed in section 1.1 and 1.6.3.

Any Root Certificates participating in the AATL program must be at least 3072-bit for RSA and 256-bit for ECDSA when issued on or after July 1, 2017.

The Issuer CA and Subscribers may fulfill the transmission security requirements of this CP using TLS or another protocol that provides similar security, provided the protocol requires at least AES 128 bits or equivalent for the symmetric key and at least 2048-bit RSA or equivalent for the asymmetric keys.

6.1.6 Public Key Parameters Generation and Quality Checking

The Issuer CA shall generate Public Key parameters for signature algorithms (the value of this public exponent shall be an odd number equal to three or more) and perform parameter quality checking in accordance with FIPS 186-2.

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

The Issuer CA shall 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.

The use of a specific key is determined by the key usage extension in the X.509 Certificate.

Private Keys corresponding to Root CA Certificates must not be used to sign Certificates except in the following cases:

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

CA Certificates shall have two key usage bits set: keyCertSign and cRLSign, and for signing OCSP responses, the Certificate shall also set the digitalSignature bit.

The Issuer CA shall not issue Level 4 Certificates that are certified for both signing and encryption. The use of a single key for encryption and signature is discouraged, and Issuer CAs should issue Subscribers two Key Pairs—one for key management and one for digital signature and authentication. However, for support of legacy applications, other Certificates, including those at Levels 1, 2 and 3, may include a single key for use with encryption and signature. Such dual-use Certificates must:

1. be generated and managed in accordance with their respective signature certificate requirements, except where otherwise noted in this CP,
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.

Subscriber Certificates must assert key usages based on the intended application of the Key Pair, and cannot include anyExtendedKeyUsage

<p>For FBCA only</p> <p>For End Entity certificates issued after June 30, 2019, the Extended Key Usage extension shall always be present and shall not contain anyExtendedKeyUsage {2.5.29.37.0}. Extended Key Usage OIDs shall be consistent with key usage bits asserted.</p> <p>If a certificate is used for authentication of ephemeral keys, the Key Usage bit in the certificate must assert the digitalSignature bit and may or may not assert keyEncryption and keyAgreement depending on the public key in the certificate.</p>

6.2 PRIVATE KEY PROTECTION AND CRYPTOGRAPHIC MODULE ENGINEERING CONTROLS

6.2.1 Cryptographic Module Standards and Controls

The Issuer CA and all systems that sign OCSP responses or CRLs in order to provide certificate status services shall use cryptographic hardware modules validated to FIPS 140-2 Level 3.

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

Assurance Level	Subscriber	Registration Authority
EV Code Signing	FIPS 140-2 Level 2 (Hardware)	FIPS 140-2 Level 2 (Hardware)
Adobe Signing Certificates	FIPS 140-2 Level 2	FIPS 140-2 Level 2

	(Hardware)	(Hardware)
Level 1 - Rudimentary	N/A	FIPS 140-2 Level 1 (Hardware or Software)
Level 2 – Basic	FIPS 140-2 Level 1 (Hardware or Software)	FIPS 140-2 Level 1 (Hardware or Software)
Level 3 - Medium	FIPS 140-2 Level 1 (Software) FIPS 140-2 Level 2 (Hardware)	FIPS 140-2 Level 2 (Hardware)
Level 4, Medium Hardware, Biometric	FIPS 140-2 Level 2 (Hardware)	FIPS 140-2 Level 2 (Hardware)

For EV Code Signing Certificates, the Issuer CA shall ensure that the Private Key is properly generated, stored, and used in a cryptomodule that meets or exceeds the requirements of FIPS 140-2 level 2.

6.2.1.1 Custodial Subscriber Key Stores

Custodial Subscriber Key Stores hold keys for a number of Subscriber certificates in one location. Effective January 1, 2017, all cryptographic modules for Custodial Subscriber Key Stores for certificates issued at Levels 2, 3-US, 3-CBP, 4-US, and 4-CBP shall be no less than FIPS 140-2 Level 2 Hardware and authentication to activate the private key associated with a given certificate shall require authentication commensurate with the assurance level of the certificate.

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

The Issuer CA shall ensure that multiple trusted personnel are required to act in order to access and use an Issuer CA's Private Keys, including any Private Key backups.

6.2.3 Private Key Escrow

The Issuer CA shall not escrow its signature keys. Subscribers may not escrow their private signature keys. The Issuer CA may escrow Subscriber Private Keys used for encryption in order to provide key recovery as described in section 4.12.1.

6.2.4 Private Key Backup

The Issuer CA shall backup its CA, CRL, and certificate status Private Keys under multi-person control and shall store at least one backup at a secure location. The Issuer CA shall protect all copies of its CA, CRL, and certificate status Private Keys in the same manner as the originals.

The Issuer CA may provide backup services for Private Keys that are not required to be maintained in cryptographic hardware. Access to Private Key backups shall be secured in a manner that only the Subscriber can control the Private Key. The Issuer CA may not backup Level 4 subscriber private signature keys. The Issuer CA may not store backup keys in a plain text form outside of the cryptographic module. Storage that contains backup keys shall provide security controls that are consistent with the protection provided by the Subscriber's cryptographic module.

6.2.5 Private Key Archival

The Issuer CA shall not archive its 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. The Issuer CA and RA shall never allow their Private Keys to exist in plain text outside of the cryptographic module. The Issuer CA shall only export its Private Keys from the cryptographic module to perform CA key backup procedures. When

transported between cryptographic modules, the Issuer CA shall encrypt the Private Key and protect the keys used for encryption from disclosure.

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

Issuer CAs pre-generating private keys and transferring them into a hardware token, for example transferring generated end-user Subscriber private keys into a smart card, shall securely transfer such private keys into the token to the extent necessary to prevent loss, theft, modification, unauthorized disclosure, or unauthorized use of such private keys.

6.2.7 Private Key Storage on Cryptographic Module

The Issuer CA shall store its CA Private Keys on a cryptographic module which has been evaluated to at least FIPS 140-2 Level 3. Issuer CA or RA private keys held on hardware cryptographic modules shall be stored in encrypted form.

6.2.8 Method of Activating Private Key

The Issuer CA shall activate its Private Keys in accordance with the specifications of the cryptographic module manufacturer.

Subscribers are solely responsible for protecting their Private Keys in a manner commensurate with the Certificate type. At a minimum, Subscribers must authenticate themselves to the cryptographic module before activating their Private Keys. Entry of activation data shall be protected from disclosure. Subscribers should also take commercially reasonable measures for the physical protection of their workstation to prevent use of the workstation and its associated private key without the Subscriber's authorization. When deactivated, private keys shall be kept in encrypted form only and secured.

For FBCA only
The Subscriber must be authenticated to the cryptographic module before the activation of any private key(s). Acceptable means of authentication include but are not limited to pass-phrases, PINs or biometrics. When pass-phrases or PINs are used, they shall be a minimum of six (6) characters. Entry of activation data shall be protected from disclosure (i.e., the data should not be displayed while it is entered).

6.2.9 Method of Deactivating Private Key

The Issuer CA shall deactivate its Private Keys and store its cryptographic modules in secure containers when not in use. The Issuer CA shall prevent unauthorized access to any activated cryptographic modules.

6.2.10 Method of Destroying Private Key

The Issuer CA shall use individuals in trusted roles to destroy CA, RA, and status server Private Keys when they are 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. For software cryptographic modules, the Issuer CA may destroy the Private Keys by overwriting the data. For hardware cryptographic modules, the Issuer CA may destroy the Private Keys by executing a "zeroize" command. Physical destruction of hardware is not required.

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

The Issuer CA shall archive a copy of each Public Key.

6.3.2 Certificate Operational Periods and Key Pair Usage Periods

All Certificates, including renewed Certificates, have maximum validity periods of:

Type	Private Key Use ¹⁰	Certificate Term
Publicly Trusted Root CAs	No stipulation	25 years
Root CAs (U.S. Federal per FBCA CP § 6.3.2)	20 years	37 years
Root CAs Not Otherwise Restricted	No stipulation	100 years
Publicly Trusted Sub CAs / Issuer CAs	No stipulation	15 years
FBCA-Cross-certified Sub CAs	6 years (period of key use for signing certificates)	10 years (key still signs CRLs, OCSP responses, and OCSP responder certificates)
IGTF Cross-certified Sub CA ¹¹	6 years	15 years
CRL and OCSP responder signing for DirecTrust	3 years	31 days
CRL and OCSP responder signing	3 years	No Stipulation ¹²
DV SSL/TLS	No stipulation	825 days
OV SSL/TLS	No stipulation	825 days
EV SSL/TLS	No stipulation	825 days
Code Signing Certificate issued to Subscriber under the Minimum Requirements for Code Signing Certificates or the EV Code Signing Guidelines	No stipulation	39 months
EV Code Signing Certificate issued to Signing Authority	No stipulation	123 months
Time Stamping Authority	15 months	135 months
Object Signing Certificate and Document Signing	No stipulation ^{13#}	123 months
FBCA and IGTF Client used for signatures	36 months	36 months
FBCA and IGTF Client used for key management	36 months	36 months
Client for all other purposes (FBCA or IGTF compliant)	36 months	36 months
Client for all other purposes (non FBCA and IGTF certs)	No stipulation	60 months
IGTF on hardware	60 months	13 months

Participants shall cease all use of their key pairs after their usage periods have expired.

Relying parties may still validate signatures generated with these keys after expiration of the Certificate.

The Issuer CA may retire its CA Private Keys before the periods listed above to accommodate key changeover processes. The Issuer CA shall not issue a Subscriber Certificate with an expiration date that exceeds the Issuer CA's public key term stated in the table above 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

¹⁰ CA Private Keys may continue to be used to sign CRLs and OCSP responses.

¹¹ IGTF signing Certificates must have a lifetime that is at least twice the maximum lifetime of an end entity Certificate.

¹² Restrictions will be based on program requirements as listed in section 1.1 of this CPS.

¹³ Code and content signers cross-certified with FBCA may use their Private Keys for three years; the lifetime of the associated Public Keys shall not exceed eight years.

The Issuer CA shall generate activation data that has sufficient strength to protect its Private Keys to prevent the loss, theft, modification, unauthorized disclosure, or unauthorized use. If the Issuer CA uses passwords as activation data for a signing key, the Issuer CA shall change the activation data upon rekey of the CA Certificate. The Issuer CA may 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.

When passwords are required, Subscribers shall generate passwords that meet the requirements specified by the CAB Forums Network Security Requirements.

6.4.2 Activation Data Protection

The Issuer CA shall protect data used to unlock Private Keys from disclosure using a combination of cryptographic and physical access control mechanisms. Activation data shall be:

- Memorized;
- biometric in nature; or
- recorded and secured at the level of assurance associated with the activation of the cryptographic module, and shall not be stored with the cryptographic module.

The Issuer CA shall require personnel to memorize and not write down their password or share their passwords with other individuals. The Issuer CA shall implement processes to temporarily lock access to secure CA processes if a certain number of failed log-in attempts occur as set forth in the applicable CPS.

End-user Subscribers shall protect the activation data for their private keys, if any, to the extent necessary to prevent the loss, theft, modification, unauthorized disclosure, or unauthorized use of such private keys.

6.4.3 Other Aspects of Activation Data

No stipulation.

6.5 COMPUTER SECURITY CONTROLS

Issuer CA and RA functions take place on trustworthy systems in accordance with the standards documented in this CP and as contractually obligated.

6.5.1 Specific Computer Security Technical Requirements

The Issuer CA shall configure its systems, 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.

The Issuer CA shall authenticate and protect all communications between a trusted role and its CA system.

RAs shall ensure that the systems maintaining RA software and data files are trustworthy systems secure from unauthorized access, which can be demonstrated by compliance with audit criteria applicable under Section 5.4.1.

RAs shall logically separate access to these systems and this information from other components. This separation prevents access except through defined processes. RAs shall use firewalls to protect the network from internal and external intrusion and limit the nature and source of activities that may access such systems and information. RAs shall require the use of passwords with a minimum character length and a combination of alphanumeric and special characters.

Direct access to the RA's database maintaining Subscriber information shall be limited to Trusted Persons in the RA's operations group having a valid business reason for such access.

All Certificate Status Servers interoperating with cross-certified environments must:

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.

A CMS must have the following computer security functions:

1. authenticate the identity of users before permitting access to the system or applications;
2. manage privileges of users to limit users to their assigned roles;
3. generate and archive audit records for all transactions (see Section 5.4);
4. enforce domain integrity boundaries for security critical processes; and
5. support recovery from key or system failure.

Issuer CAs shall enforce multi-factor authentication on any account capable of directly causing Certificate issuance.

For FBCA only

For the FBCA, the computer, remote workstation, Certificate Status Servers (CSS), and Virtual Machine Environment (VME) security functions listed in the FBCA CP section 6.5.1 are required for any Issuer CA cross-certified with the FBCA. These functions may be provided by the operating system, or through a combination of operating system, software, and physical safeguards. These security controls must be addressed in the associated CPS.

6.5.2 Computer Security Rating

No stipulation.

6.6 LIFE CYCLE TECHNICAL CONTROLS

6.6.1 System Development Controls

In operating its CA, the Issuer CA shall use only:

1. Commercial off-the-shelf software that was designed and developed under a formal and documented development methodology,
2. Hardware and software developed specifically for the Issuer CA by verified personnel, using a structured development approach and a controlled development environment,
3. Open source software that meets security requirements through software verification & validation and structured development/life-cycle management,
4. Hardware and software purchased and shipped in a fashion that reduces the likelihood of tampering, and
5. For CA operations, hardware and software that is dedicated only to performing the CA functions.

The Issuer CA shall take proper care to prevent malicious software from being loaded onto the CA equipment. The Issuer CA shall scan all hardware and software for malicious code on first use and periodically thereafter. The Issuer CA shall purchase or develop updates in the same manner as original equipment, and shall use trusted trained personnel to install the software and equipment. The Issuer CA shall not install any software on its CA systems that are not part of the CA's operations.

The Issuer CA shall use a formal configuration management methodology for installation and ongoing maintenance of any CMS. Any modifications and upgrades to a CMS shall be documented and controlled. The Issuer CA shall implement a mechanism for detecting unauthorized modification to a CMS.

For FBCA only

The System Development Controls for Issuer CAs cross-certified with the FBCA must address and include the requirements in section 6.6.1 of the FBCA CP, including those requirements that address CA equipment, both hardware, software, and VME.

6.6.2 Security Management Controls

The Issuer CA shall establish formal mechanisms to document, control, monitor, and maintain the installation and configuration of its CA systems, including any modifications or upgrades. The Issuer CA's change control processes shall include procedures to detect unauthorized modification to the Issuer CA's systems and data entries that are processed, logged and tracked for any security-related changes to CA systems, firewalls, routers, software and other access controls. When loading software onto a CA system, the Issuer CA shall verify that the software is the correct version and is supplied by the vendor free of any modifications.

6.6.3 Life Cycle Security Controls

No stipulation.

6.7 NETWORK SECURITY CONTROLS

Issuer CA and RA functions are performed using networks secured in accordance with the standards documented in this CP to prevent unauthorized access, tampering, and denial-of-service attacks. Communications of sensitive information shall be protected using point-to-point encryption for confidentiality and digital signatures for non-repudiation and authentication.

The Issuer CA shall document and control the configurations of its systems, including any upgrades or modifications made. The Issuer CA shall implement a process for detecting unauthorized modifications to its hardware or software and for installing and maintaining its systems.

The Issuer CA and its RAs shall implement appropriate network security controls, including turning off any unused network ports and services and only using network software that is necessary for the proper functioning of the CA systems. The Issuer CA shall implement the same network security controls to protect a CMS as used to protect its other CA equipment.

6.8 TIME-STAMPING

Certificates, CRLs, and other revocation database entries shall contain time and date information. Such time information need not be cryptographic-based.

Issuer CAs shall ensure that the accuracy of clocks used for time-stamping are within three minutes. Electronic or manual procedures may be used to maintain system time. Clock adjustments are auditable events, see Section 5.4.1.

7. CERTIFICATE, CRL, AND OCSP PROFILES

7.1 CERTIFICATE PROFILE

Issuer CAs shall generate non-sequential Certificate serial numbers greater than zero (0) containing at least 64 bits of output from a CSPRNG.

7.1.1 Version Number(s)

Issuer CAs shall issue X.509 version 3 Certificates.

7.1.2 Certificate Extensions

Issuer CAs shall use certificate extensions in accordance with applicable industry standards, including RFC 5280. Issuer CAs shall not issue Certificates with a critical private extension. IGTF Certificates must comply with the Grid Certificate Profile as defined by the Open Grid Forum GFD.125.

Certificates must contain the ExtendedKeyUsage extension, aligning to Application Software Supplier granted trust bits and private PKI use cases. Certificates may not contain the anyEKU value. Subordinate CA Certificates created after January 1, 2019 for publicly trusted certificates, with the exception of cross-certificates that share a private key with a corresponding root certificate: must contain an EKU extension; and must not include the anyExtendedKeyUsage KeyPurposeId; and, must not include both the id-kp-serverAuth and id-kp-emailProtection KeyPurposeIds in the same certificate. Technically Constrained Subordinate CA Certificates shall include an Extended Key Usage (EKU) extension specifying all extended key usages for which the Subordinate CA Certificate is authorized to issue certificates. The anyExtendedKeyUsage KeyPurposeId shall not appear in the EKU extension of publicly trusted certificates.

For TLS or S/MIME, the subjectAltName extension is populated in accordance with RFC 5280. For all web server certificates, the SubjectAltName extension is populated with the authenticated value in the Common Name field of the subject DN (domain name or public IPAddress). The SubjectAltName extension may contain additional authenticated domain names or public IPAddresses. For internationalized domain names, the Common Name is represented as a puny-code value and that Common Name will be represented in the Subject Alternative Name extension as a puny-coded A-label value. These different encodings of the same name are treated as equal values for the purposes of Common Name to Subject Alternative Name duplication requirements.

7.1.3 Algorithm Object Identifiers

Issuer CAs shall sign Certificates using one of the following algorithms:

id-dsa-with-sha1 ¹⁴	{iso(1) member-body(2) us(840) x9-57(10040) x9cm(4) 3}
sha-1WithRSAEncryption ¹⁵¹⁶	{iso(1) member-body(2) us(840) rsadsi (113549) pkcs(1) pkcs-1(1) 5}
sha256WithRSAEncryption ¹⁷	{iso(1) member-body(2) us(840) rsadsi (113549) pkcs(1) pkcs-1(1) 11}
id-RSASSA-PSS	{ iso(1) member-body(2) us(840) rsadsi (113549) pkcs(1) pkcs-1(1) 10 }

¹⁴ Issuer CAs shall not issue SubCA, OCSP, or Subscriber SSL Certificates utilizing the SHA-1 algorithm.

¹⁵ Issuer CAs shall not issue SubCA, OCSP, or Subscriber SSL Certificates utilizing the SHA-1 algorithm.

¹⁶ Legacy applications include the follow algorithm ObjectIdentifier: {iso(1) member-body(2) us(840) rsadsi(113549) pkcs(1) pkcs-1(1) 5}

¹⁷ Legacy applications include the following algorithm ObjectIdentifier: {iso(1) member-body(2) us(840) rsadsi(113549) pkcs(1) pkcs-1(1) 11}

ecdsa-with-SHA1 ¹⁸	{ iso(1) member-body(2) us(840) ansi-X9-62 (10045) signatures(4) 1 }
ecdsa-with-SHA224	{ iso(1) member-body(2) us(840) ansi-X9-62 (10045) signatures(4) ecdsa-with-SHA2(3) 1 }
ecdsa-with-SHA256 ¹⁹	{ iso(1) member-body(2) us(840) ansi-X9-62 (10045) signatures(4) ecdsa-with-SHA2 (3) 2 }
ecdsa-with-SHA384 ²⁰	{ iso(1) member-body(2) us(840) ansi-X9-62 (10045) signatures(4) ecdsa-with-SHA2(3) 3 }
ecdsa-with-SHA512	{ iso(1) member-body(2) us(840) ansi-X9-62 (10045) signatures(4) ecdsa-with-SHA2(3) 4 }

If an Issuer CA signs Certificates using RSA with PSS padding, the Issuer CA may use an RSA signature with PSS padding with the following algorithms and OIDs:

id-sha256	{ joint-iso-itu-t(2) country(16) us(840) organization(1) gov(101) csor(3) nistalgorithm(4) hashalgs(2) 1 }
id-sha512	{ joint-iso-itu-t(2) country(16) us(840) organization(1) gov(101) csor(3) nistalgorithm(4) hashalgs(2) 3 }

Issuer CAs 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-ecPublicKey	{ iso(1) member-body(2) us(840) ansi-X9-62(10045) id-publicKeyType(2) 1 }
id-keyExchangeAlgorithm	[joint-iso-ccitt(2) country(16) us(840) organization(1) gov(101) dod(2) infosec(1) algorithms(1) 22]

If an Issuer CA issues a non-CA Certificate for a federal agency and the Certificate contains an elliptic curve Public Key, the Issuer CA shall specify one of the following named curves:

ansip192r1	{ iso(1) member-body(2) us(840) 10045 curves(3) prime(1) 1 }
ansit163k1	{ iso(1) identified-organization(3) certicom(132) curve(0) 1 }
ansit163r2	{ iso(1) identified-organization(3) certicom(132) curve(0) 15 }
ansip224r1	{ iso(1) identified-organization(3) certicom(132) curve(0) 33 }
ansit233k1	{ iso(1) identified-organization(3) certicom(132) curve(0) 26 }
ansit233r1	{ iso(1) identified-organization(3) certicom(132) curve(0) 27 }
ansip256r1	{ iso(1) member-body(2) us(840) 10045 curves(3) prime(1) 7 }
ansit283k1	{ iso(1) identified-organization(3) certicom(132) curve(0) 16 }
ansit283r1	{ iso(1) identified-organization(3) certicom(132) curve(0) 17 }
ansip384r1	{ iso(1) identified-organization(3) certicom(132) curve(0) 34 }
ansit409k1	{ iso(1) identified-organization(3) certicom(132) curve(0) 36 }
ansit409r1	{ iso(1) identified-organization(3) certicom(132) curve(0) 37 }
ansip521r1	{ iso(1) identified-organization(3) certicom(132) curve(0) 35 }
ansit571k1	{ iso(1) identified-organization(3) certicom(132) curve(0) 38 }
ansit571r1	{ iso(1) identified-organization(3) certicom(132) curve(0) 39 }

Issuer CAs shall not issue SSL Certificates with a Reserved IP Address or Internal Name.

¹⁸ Issuer CAs shall not issue SubCA, OCSP, or Subscriber SSL Certificates utilizing the SHA-1 algorithm.

¹⁹ Legacy applications include the following algorithm ObjectIdentifier: {iso(1) member-body(2) us(840)ansi-X9- 62(10045) signatures(4) ecdsa-with-SHA2 (3) 2}

²⁰ Legacy applications include the following algorithm ObjectIdentifier: {iso(1) member-body(2) us(840)ansi-X9- 62(10045) signatures(4) ecdsa-with-SHA2 (3) 3}

7.1.4 Name Forms

Issuer CAs shall use distinguished names that are composed of standard attribute types, such as those identified in RFC 5280. Issuer CAs shall include a unique serial number in each Certificate. The content of the Certificate Issuer Distinguished Name field must match the Subject DN of the Issuer CA to support name chaining as specified in RFC 5280, section 4.1.2.4. Certificates are populated with the Issuer Name and Subject Distinguished Name required under Section 3.1.1. The Issuer CA shall restrict OU fields from containing Subscriber information that is not verified in accordance with Section 3. Subject attributes must not contain only metadata such as ‘, ‘-’, and ‘ ’ (i.e. space) characters, and/or any other indication that the value is absent, incomplete, or not applicable. The `commonName` attribute must be present and the contents should be an identifier for the certificate such that the certificate’s Name is unique across all certificates issued by the issuing certificate.

7.1.5 Name Constraints

Issuer CAs may include name constraints in the `nameConstraints` field when appropriate.

7.1.5.1 Name-Constrained serverAuth CAs

If the Subordinate CA Certificate includes the `id-kp-serverAuth` extended key usage, then a technically constrained Subordinate CA Certificate shall include the Name Constraints X.509v3 extension with constraints on `dNSName`, `iPAddress` and `DirectoryName` as follows:

- (a) For each `dNSName` in `permittedSubtrees`, the Issuer CA shall confirm that the Applicant has registered the `dNSName` or has been authorized by the domain registrant to act on the registrant’s behalf in line with the verification practices of Baseline Requirements section 3.2.2.4.
- (b) For each `iPAddress` range in `permittedSubtrees`, the Issuer CA shall confirm that the Applicant has been assigned the `iPAddress` range or has been authorized by the assigner to act on the assignee’s behalf.
- (c) For each `DirectoryName` in `permittedSubtrees` the Issuer CA shall confirm the Applicant’s and/or Subsidiary’s Organizational name(s) and location(s) such that end entity certificates issued from the subordinate CA Certificate will comply with section 7.1.2.4 and 7.1.2.5 of the Baseline Requirements.

If the Subordinate CA Certificate is not allowed to issue certificates with an `iPAddress`, then the Subordinate CA Certificate shall specify the entire IPv4 and IPv6 address ranges in `excludedSubtrees`. The Subordinate CA Certificate shall include within `excludedSubtrees` an `iPAddress GeneralName` of 8 zero octets (covering the IPv4 address range of 0.0.0.0/0). The Subordinate CA Certificate shall also include within `excludedSubtrees` an `iPAddress GeneralName` of 32 zero octets (covering the IPv6 address range of ::0/0). Otherwise, the Subordinate CA Certificate shall include at least one `iPAddress` in `permittedSubtrees`.

If the Subordinate CA is not allowed to issue certificates with `dNSNames`, then the Subordinate CA Certificate shall include a zero-length `dNSName` in `excludedSubtrees`. Otherwise, the Subordinate CA Certificate shall include at least one `dNSName` in `permittedSubtrees`.

7.1.5.2 Name-Constrained emailProtection CAs

If the technically constrained Subordinate CA certificate includes the `id-kp-emailProtection` extended key usage, it shall include the Name Constraints X.509v3 extension with constraints on `rfc822Name`, with at least one name in `permittedSubtrees`, each such name having its ownership validated according to section 3.2.2.4 of the Baseline Requirements.

7.1.6 Certificate Policy Object Identifier

When an Issuer CA issues a Certificate containing one of the policy identifiers set forth in Section 1.2, it asserts that the Certificate is managed in accordance with the policy that is identified herein.

7.1.7 Usage of Policy Constraints Extension

No stipulation.

7.1.8 Policy Qualifiers Syntax and Semantics

Issuer CAs should include brief statements in the Policy Qualifier field of the Certificate Policy extension. Certificates may contain a policy qualifier within the Certificate Policies extension. Generally, such Certificates contain a CPS pointer qualifier that points to the applicable Relying Party Agreement or the applicable CPS.

7.1.9 Processing Semantics for the Critical Certificate Policies Extension

No stipulation.

7.2 CRL PROFILE

7.2.1 Version number(s)

Issuer CAs shall issue version 2 CRLs that conform to RFC 5280.

7.2.2 CRL and CRL Entry Extensions

For FBCA only
Issuer CAs shall use CRL extensions that conform with the Federal PKI X.509 CRL Extensions Profile.

7.3 OCSP PROFILE

Issuer CAs shall operate an OCSP service in accordance with RFC 6960.

7.3.1 Version Number(s)

Issuer CAs shall support version 1 OCSP requests and responses.

7.3.2 OCSP Extensions

No stipulation.

8 COMPLIANCE AUDIT AND OTHER ASSESSMENTS

The policies in this CP are designed to meet or exceed the requirements of generally accepted and developing industry standards, including the applicable versions of the WebTrust Principles and Criteria as required by the programs and policies of section 1.1 as applicable to each Issuer CA. All Issuer CAs shall ensure that audits are conducted for all PKI functions regardless of how or by whom the PKI components are managed and operated.

8.1 FREQUENCY OR CIRCUMSTANCES OF ASSESSMENT

On at least an annual basis, Issuer CAs and any other participants contractually requiring an audit shall retain an independent auditor for a period in time audit who shall assess the Issuer CA's and other party's compliance with this CP and its CPS. This audit must cover CMSs, Sub CAs, RAs, and each status server that is specified in a certificate issued by the Issuer CA. Any independent entity interoperating within the DigiCert PKI shall submit its practices statement and the results of its compliance audit to the DCMA on an annual basis for review and approval.

For FBCA Only

The compliance audit of the Issuer CAs and RAs shall be carried out in accordance with the requirements specified in the <i>FPKI Annual Review Requirements</i> document.

8.2 IDENTITY/QUALIFICATIONS OF ASSESSOR

The Issuer CA shall use an auditor that meets Section 8.2 of the CA/Browser Baseline Requirements.

For FBCA Only

For Certificates cross-certified under the Federal Bridge CA, the Issuer CA shall use an auditor that meets Section 8.2 of the FBCA CP.

8.3 ASSESSOR'S RELATIONSHIP TO ASSESSED ENTITY

The Issuer CA shall utilize independent auditors that do not have a financial interest, business relationship, or course of dealing that could foreseeably create a significant bias for or against the Issuer CA. Such firms shall not have a conflict of interest that hinders their ability to perform auditing services.

8.4 TOPICS COVERED BY ASSESSMENT

The audit must conform to industry standards, cover the Issuer CA's compliance with its business practices disclosure, and evaluate the integrity of the Issuer CA's PKI operations. The audit must verify that each Issuer CA is compliant with this CP and any MOA between it and any other PKI.

8.5 ACTIONS TAKEN AS A RESULT OF DEFICIENCY

If an audit reports a material noncompliance with applicable law, this CP, the CPS, or any other contractual obligations related to the Issuer CA's services, then the DCPA shall notify any affected cross-certifying entity and any relevant government accrediting body. The Issuer CA shall submit the plan to the DCPA for approval and to any third party that the Issuer CA is legally obligated to satisfy.

For FBCA Only

When the compliance auditor finds a discrepancy between the requirements of the FBCA, this CP, or the stipulations in the DigiCert CPS and the design, operation, or maintenance of the PKI Authorities, the following actions shall be performed: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The compliance auditor shall note the discrepancy;• The compliance auditor shall notify the responsible party promptly; and• DigiCert will propose a remedy, including expected time for completion, to the FPKIPA and appropriate Agency PMA.

The DCPA may require additional action if necessary to rectify any significant issues created by the non-compliance, including requiring revocation of affected Certificates. DigiCert shall be entitled to suspend and/or terminate of services through revocation or other actions as deemed by the DCPA to address the non-compliant Issuer CA.

8.6 COMMUNICATION OF RESULTS

The results of each audit shall be reported to the DCPA for review and approval. The results shall also be communicated to any third party entities entitled by law, regulation, or agreement to receive a copy of the audit results. Copies of applicable audits shall be sent to Adobe within three months of the completion.

CAs shall make its annual Audit Report publicly available no later than three (3) months after the end of the audit period if required by the program. In the event of a delay greater than three months, the CA shall provide an explanatory letter signed by the Qualified Auditor.

For FBCA Only
On an annual basis, the DCPA shall submit an audit compliance package to the Federal PKI Policy Authority prepared in accordance with the <i>FPKI Annual Review Requirements document</i> , which shall include an assertion that all PKI components have been audited, including any components that may be separately managed and operated. The package shall identify the versions of the CP and CPS used in the assessment.

8.7 SELF-AUDITS

The Issuer CA shall perform regular internal audits of its operations, personnel, and compliance with this CP using a randomly selected sample of Certificates issued since the last internal audit. The Issuer CA shall self-audit at least three percent of SSL/TLS Certificates and EV Code Signing Certificates. Audits of other certificate types will be at the discretion of the CA to gain reasonable assurance of compliance to applicable root program requirements.

9 OTHER BUSINESS AND LEGAL MATTERS

9.3 FEES

9.3.1 Certificate Issuance or Renewal Fees

Issuer CAs may charge fees for certificate issuance and renewal.

9.3.2 Certificate Access Fees

Issuer CAs may charge fees for access to their databases of Certificates.

9.3.3 Revocation or Status Information Access Fees

Issuer CAs shall not charge a fee as a condition of making the CRLs required by this CP available in a repository or otherwise available to Relying Parties. They shall, however, be entitled to charge a fee for providing customized CRLs, OCSP services, or other value-added revocation and status information services. Issuer CAs shall not permit access to revocation information, Certificate status information, or time stamping in their repositories by third parties that provide products or services that utilize such Certificate status information without the Issuer CA's prior express written consent.

9.1.4 Fees for Other Services

Issuer CAs shall not charge a fee for access to this CP or their respective CPS. Any use made for purposes other than simply viewing the document, such as reproduction, redistribution, modification, or creation of derivative works, shall be subject to a license agreement with the entity holding the copyright to the document.

9.1.5 Refund Policy

No stipulation.

9.2 FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

9.2.1 Insurance Coverage

Issuer CAs shall maintain Errors and Omissions / Professional Liability Insurance of at least \$1 million per occurrence from an insurance company rated no less than A- as to Policy Holder's Rating in the current edition of Best's Insurance Guide (or with an association of companies, each of the members of which are so rated).

9.2.2 Other Assets

No stipulation.

9.2.3 Insurance or Warranty Coverage for End-Entities

No stipulation.

9.3 CONFIDENTIALITY OF BUSINESS INFORMATION

9.3.1 Scope of Confidential Information

Issuer CAs shall specify what constitutes confidential information in its CPS.

9.3.2 Information Not Within the Scope of Confidential Information

Issuer CAs may treat any information not listed as confidential in the CPS as public information.

9.3.3 Responsibility to Protect Confidential Information

Issuer CAs shall contractually obligate employees, agents, and contractors to protect confidential information. Issuer CAs shall provide training to employees on how to handle confidential information.

9.4 PRIVACY OF PERSONAL INFORMATION

9.4.1 Privacy Plan

Issuer CAs shall create and follow a publicly posted privacy policy that specifies how the Issuer CA handles personal information.

9.4.2 Information Treated as Private

Issuer CAs shall treat all personal information about an individual that is not publicly available in the contents of a Certificate or CRL as private information. The Issuer CA shall protect private information in its possession using a reasonable degree of care and appropriate safeguards. The Issuer CA shall not distribute Certificates that contain the UUID in the subject alternative name extension via publicly accessible repositories (e.g., LDAP, HTTP).

For FBCA Only

For Issuer CAs, collection of PII shall be limited to the minimum necessary to validate the identity of the subscriber. This may include attributes that correlate identity evidence to authoritative sources. The RA shall provide explicit notice to the subscriber regarding the purpose for collecting and maintaining a record of the PII necessary for identity proofing and the consequences for not providing the information. PII collected for identity proofing purposes shall not be used for any other purpose.

9.4.3 Information Not Deemed Private

Subject to local laws, private information does not include Certificates, CRLs, or their contents.

9.4.4 Responsibility to Protect Private Information

Issuer CAs are responsible for securely storing and protecting private information.

For FBCA Only

All information collected as part of the identity proofing process shall be protected to ensure confidentiality and integrity. In the event the Issuer CA terminates PKI activities, it shall be responsible for disposing of or destroying sensitive information, including PII, in a secure manner, and maintaining its protection from unauthorized access until destruction.

9.4.5 Notice and Consent to Use Private Information

Subscribers must consent to the global transfer and publication of any personal data contained in Certificates.

9.4.6 Disclosure Pursuant to Judicial or Administrative Process

Issuer CAs may disclose private information, without notice, when required to do so by law or regulation.

9.4.7 Other Information Disclosure Circumstances

No stipulation.

9.5 INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

9.5.1 Property Rights in Certificates and Revocation Information

Issuer CAs retain all intellectual property rights in and to the Certificates and revocation information that they issue. DigiCert, Affiliates, and customers shall grant permission to reproduce and distribute Certificates on a nonexclusive royalty-free basis, provided that they are reproduced in full and that use of Certificates is subject to the Relying Party Agreement referenced in the Certificate. DigiCert, Affiliates, and customers shall grant permission to use revocation information to perform Relying Party functions subject to the applicable CRL usage agreement, Relying Party Agreement, or any other applicable agreements.

9.5.2 Property Rights in the CP

Issuer CAs acknowledge that DigiCert retains all intellectual property rights in and to this CP.

9.5.3 Property Rights in Names

Subscribers and Applicants retain all rights it has (if any) in any trademark, service mark, or trade name contained in any Certificate and distinguished name within any Certificate issued to such Subscriber or Applicant.

9.5.4 Property Rights in Keys and Key Material

Key Pairs corresponding to Certificates of CAs and end-user Subscribers are the property of the Issuer CAs and end-user Subscribers that are the respective subjects of the Certificates, regardless of the physical medium within which they are stored and protected, and such persons retain all intellectual property rights in and to these key pairs. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, DigiCert's root Public Keys and the Root Certificates containing them, including all Public Keys and self-signed Certificates, are the property of DigiCert. DigiCert licenses software and hardware manufacturers to reproduce such Root Certificates to place copies in trustworthy hardware devices or software.

9.5.5 Violation of Property Rights

Issuer CAs shall not knowingly violate the intellectual property rights of any third party

9.6 REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES

9.6.1 CA Representations and Warranties

Issuer CAs must represent to DigiCert, Subscribers, and Relying Parties that they comply, in all material aspects, with this CP and their CPS.

Subscriber Agreements may include additional representations and warranties that do not contradict or supersede this CP.

9.6.2 RA Representations and Warranties

At a minimum, Issuer CAs shall require RAs operating on their behalf to represent that they have followed this CP and the relevant CPS when participating in the issuance and management of Certificates.

Subscriber Agreements may include additional representations and warranties

9.6.3 Subscriber Representations and Warranties

DigiCert requires, as part of the Subscriber Agreement or Terms of Use, that the Applicant make the commitments and warranties in this section for the benefit of DigiCert and the Certificate Beneficiaries. Prior to the issuance of a Certificate, DigiCert will obtain, for the express benefit of DigiCert and the Certificate Beneficiaries, either:

1. The Applicant's agreement to the Subscriber Agreement with DigiCert, or
2. The Applicant's acknowledgement of the Terms of Use.

Prior to being issued and receiving a Certificate, each Subscriber shall represent to DigiCert and the Issuer CA that the Subscriber will:

1. Securely generate its Private Keys and protect its Private Keys from compromise,
2. Provide accurate and complete information and communication to the Issuer CA and RA,
3. Confirm the accuracy of Certificate data prior to using the Certificate,
4. Promptly (i) request revocation of a Certificate, cease using it and its associated Private Key, and notify the Issuer CA if there is any actual or suspected misuse or compromise of the Private Key associated with the Public Key included in the Certificate, and (ii) request revocation of the Certificate, and cease using it, if any information in the Certificate is or becomes incorrect or inaccurate,
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 this CP and the relevant CPS and Subscriber Agreement, including only installing SSL/TLS Server 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.

Subscriber Agreements may include additional representations and warranties

9.6.4 Relying Party Representations and Warranties

Relying Parties must follow the procedures and make the representations required by the relevant CPS and in the applicable Relying Party Agreement prior to relying on or using a Certificate.

Relying Party Agreements may include additional representations and warranties.

9.6.5 Representations and Warranties of Other Participants

No stipulation.

9.7 *DISCLAIMERS OF WARRANTIES*

Except as expressly stated otherwise herein, an applicable extended warranty protection plan or as limited by law, DigiCert disclaims all warranties and obligations related to this CP.

9.8 *LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY*

Issuer CAs may limit their liability to any extent not otherwise prohibited by this CP, provided that the Issuer CA remains responsible for complying with this CP and the Issuer CA's CPS.

To the extent DigiCert has issued and managed the Certificate(s) at issue in compliance with this CP and its CPS, DigiCert shall have no liability to the Subscriber, any Relying Party, or any other third parties for any damages or losses suffered as a result of the use or reliance on such Certificate(s). To the extent permitted by applicable law, Subscriber Agreements and Relying Party Agreements shall limit DigiCert's and the applicable Affiliates' liability outside the context of any extended warranty protection program. Limitations of liability shall include an exclusion of indirect, special, incidental, and consequential damages.

The liability (and/or limitation thereof) of Subscribers shall be as set forth in the applicable Subscriber Agreements.

The liability (and/or limitation thereof) of enterprise RAs and the applicable CA shall be set out in the agreement(s) between them.

The liability (and/or limitation thereof) of Relying Parties shall be as set forth in the applicable Relying Party Agreements.

9.9 *INDEMNITIES*

9.9.1 Indemnification by an Issuer CA

To the extent permitted by applicable law, Issuer CAs are required to indemnify DigiCert for any violation

of this CP.

Issuer CAs shall defend, indemnify, and hold harmless each Application Software Supplier for any and all claims, damages, and losses suffered by such Application Software Supplier related to a Certificate issued by the Issuer CA, regardless of the cause of action or legal theory involved. This does not apply, however, to any claim, damages, or loss suffered by such Application Software Supplier related to a Certificate issued by the Issuer CA where such claim, damage, or loss was directly caused by such Application Software Supplier's software displaying as not trustworthy a Certificate that is still valid, or displaying as trustworthy: (1) a Certificate that has expired, or (2) a Certificate that has been revoked (but only in cases where the revocation status is currently available from the Issuer CA online, and the application software either failed to check such status or ignored an indication of revoked status).

9.9.2 Indemnification by Subscribers

Issuer CAs shall include any indemnification requirements for Subscribers in their CPS and in their Subscriber Agreements.

To the extent permitted by applicable law, Subscribers are required to indemnify Issuer CAs or RAs for:

- Falsehood or misrepresentation of fact by the Subscriber on the Subscriber's Certificate Application,
- Failure by the Subscriber to disclose a material fact on the Certificate Application, if the misrepresentation or omission was made negligently or with intent to deceive any party,
- The Subscriber's failure to protect the Subscriber's Private Key, to use a trustworthy system, or to otherwise take the precautions necessary to prevent the compromise, loss, disclosure, modification, or unauthorized use of the Subscriber's private key, or
- The Subscriber's use of a name (including without limitation within a common name, domain name, or e-mail address) that infringes upon the intellectual property rights of a third party.

The applicable Subscriber Agreement may include additional indemnity obligations.

9.9.3 Indemnification by Relying Parties

Issuer CAs shall include any indemnification requirements for Relying Parties in their CPS.

9.10 TERM AND TERMINATION

9.10.1 Term

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

9.10.2 Termination

This CP as amended from time to time, shall 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 CP's termination via the DigiCert Repository. The communication will specify which provisions survive termination. At a minimum, responsibilities related to protecting confidential information will survive termination.

9.11 INDIVIDUAL NOTICES AND COMMUNICATIONS WITH PARTICIPANTS

DigiCert accepts digitally signed or paper notices related to this CP that are addressed to the locations specified in Section 2.2 of this CP. 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.

<p>For FBCA Only</p> <p>CAs shall notify the FPKIPA at least two weeks prior to implementation of any planned change to the infrastructure that has the potential to affect the FPKI operational environment, and all new artifacts (CA certificates, CRL DP, AIA and/or SIA URLs, etc.) produced as a result of the change will be provided to the FPKIPA within 24 hours following implementation</p>
--

For CAs participating in the AATL program, the Issuer CAs shall notify Adobe a month in advance of any updates or changes with the potential to affect compliance with the AATL program, including:

1. Additions of Root CAs and Subordinate CAs
2. Additional CPs at the Root CA level
3. Changes in Certificate issuance procedures
4. Terminations or transition of ownership of Root CAs or Subordinate CAs.

All Issuer CAs whose certificates are included in Mozilla's root program must notify Mozilla if:

1. Ownership or control of the CA's certificate(s) changes;
2. An organization other than the CA obtains control of an unconstrained intermediate certificate (as defined in section 5.3.2 of the Mozilla Root Store policy) that directly or transitively chains to the Issuer CA's included certificate(s);
3. Ownership or control of the Issuer CA's operations changes; or
4. There is a material change in the Issuer CA's operations (e.g., when the cryptographic hardware related to a certificate in Mozilla's root store is consequently moved from one secure location to another).

9.12 AMENDMENTS

9.12.1 Procedure for Amendment

The DCPA determines what amendments should be made to this CP. Amendments are made by posting an updated version of the CP to the online repository. Updates supersede any designated or conflicting provisions of the referenced version of the CP. Controls are in place to reasonably ensure that this CP is not amended and published without the prior authorization of the DCPA. The DCPA reviews this CP annually.

9.12.2 Notification Mechanism and Period

DigiCert will post notice on its website of any proposed significant revisions to this CP. Although DigiCert may include a final date for receipt of comments and the proposed effective date, DigiCert is not required to have a fixed notice-and-comment period. DigiCert and the DCPA reserve the right to amend the CP without notification for amendments that are not material, including without limitation corrections of typographical errors, changes to URLs, and changes to contact information. The DCPA's decision to designate amendments as material or non-material shall be within the DCPA's sole discretion.

9.12.3 Circumstances under which OID Must Be Changed

If the DCPA determines an amendment necessitates a change in an OID, then the revised version of this CP will also contain a revised OID. Otherwise, amendments do not require an OID change.

9.13 DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROVISIONS

To the extent permitted by applicable law, Subscriber Agreements and Relying Party Agreements shall contain a dispute resolution clause. Unless otherwise approved by DigiCert, the procedure to resolve disputes involving DigiCert require an initial negotiation period of sixty (60) days followed by litigation in the federal or state court encompassing Salt Lake County, Utah, in the case of claimants who are U.S. residents, or, in the case of all other claimants, arbitration administered by the International Chamber of Commerce ("ICC") in accordance with the ICC Rules of Conciliation and Arbitration

Before resorting to any dispute resolution mechanism, including adjudication or any type of alternative dispute resolution, a party must notify DigiCert of the dispute with a view to seek dispute resolution.

9.14 GOVERNING LAW

For disputes involving Qualified Certificates, the national law of the relevant Member State shall govern. For all other certificates, the laws of the state of Utah shall govern the interpretation, construction, and enforcement of this CP and all proceedings related hereunder, including tort claims, without regard to any conflicts of law principles, and Salt Lake County, Utah shall be the non-exclusive venue and shall have jurisdiction over such proceedings.

9.15 COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE LAW

This CP is subject to all applicable laws and regulations. Subject to section 9.4.5's Notice and Consent to Use Private Information contained in Certificates, each Issuer CA shall (i) be licensed in each jurisdiction where it operates where licensing is required by the law of such jurisdiction for the issuance of Certificates, and (ii) meet the requirements of European data protection laws and shall establish and maintain 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

Issuer CAs shall contractually obligate each RA involved in Certificate issuance to comply with this CP and applicable industry guidelines. Issuer CAs shall contractually obligate parties using products and services issued under this CP, such as Subscribers and Relying Parties, to the relevant provisions herein. This CP does not give any third party rights under such agreements.

9.16.2 Assignment

Entities operating under this CP may not assign their rights or obligations without the prior written consent of DigiCert.

9.16.3 Severability

If a provision of this CP is held invalid or unenforceable by a competent court or tribunal, the remainder of the CP will remain valid and enforceable.

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 CP does not waive DigiCert's right to enforce the same provision later or right to enforce any other provision of this CP. To be effective, waivers must be in writing and signed by DigiCert.

9.16.5 Force Majeure

DigiCert is not liable for a delay or failure to perform an obligation under this CP 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.

To the extent permitted by applicable law, Subscriber Agreements and Relying Party Agreements shall include a force majeure clause protecting DigiCert.

9.17 OTHER PROVISIONS

No stipulation.