



# **Intelligence Community Technical Specification**

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## **XML Data Encoding Specification for Cross Domain System Manifest TDF**

**Version 2021-JAN**

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## Chapter 1 - Introduction

### 1.1 - Purpose

This *XML Data Encoding Specification for Cross Domain System Manifest TDF* (CDSM-TDF.XML) defines detailed implementation guidance for using Extensible Markup Language (XML) to encode CDSM-TDF data. This Data Encoding Specification (DES) defines the XML elements and attributes, associated structures and relationships, mandatory and cardinality requirements, and permissible values for representing CDSM-TDF data assertion concepts using XML within the use of a Trusted Data Format (TDF) Object. It is a profile of *XML Data Encoding Specification for Trusted Data Format* IC-TDF.XML<sup>[6]</sup> that is suitable for use by commercial entities in an unclassified uncaveated environment while maintaining the ability to become a full IC-TDF.XML<sup>[6]</sup> TDF on networks that require it.

### 1.2 - Scope

The *Intelligence Community Technical Specification Framework* (IC-SF.XML<sup>[5]</sup>) defines the basic conceptual structure and outlines the core philosophy of Intelligence Community (IC) technical specifications. For convenience, a copy of this framework is included in every package.

This specification is applicable to the IC and information produced by, stored, or shared within the IC. This DES may have relevance outside the scope of intelligence; however, prior to applying outside of this defined scope, the DES should be closely scrutinized and differences separately documented and assessed for applicability.

### 1.3 - Enterprise Need

This DES is designed to fulfill a number of requirements in support of the transformational efforts of the IC. These requirements include:

- The need for a minimized profile of TDF for commercial entity use in unclassified uncaveated environments.
- The need to provide non-repudiation and secure cross domain transfer of things (e.g., patches) across the various domains in the enterprise.

Both enterprise needs and requirements for this specification can be found in the following policies and implementation guidance:

- 500 Series:
  - Intelligence Community Directive (ICD) 500, *Director Of National Intelligence Chief Information Officer*<sup>[7]</sup>
  - ICD 501, *Discovery and Dissemination or Retrieval of Information within the IC*<sup>[8]</sup>
  - Intelligence Community Standard (ICS) 500-20, *IC Enterprise Standards Compliance*<sup>[9]</sup>

### 1.4 - Conventions

Certain technical and presentation conventions are used in the creation of the IC technical specifications to ensure readability and understanding. For details, please see the "Specifications Conventions" chapter in the IC-SF.XML<sup>[5]</sup>.

## 1.4.1 - XML Namespaces

Namespaces referenced in this document and the prefixes used to represent them are listed in the following table. The namespace prefix of any XML Qualified Name used in any example in this document should be interpreted using the information below.

**Table 1 - XML Namespaces**

Prefix	URI
tdf	urn:us:gov:ic:tdf
cdms	urn:us:gov:ic:cdsmanifest

## 1.5 - Dependencies

Specifications often rely on other specifications, components or artifacts, either directly or indirectly. For specific definitions of dependency terminology used throughout this section, please see the “Dependency Definitions” chapter in the IC-SF.XML<sup>[5]</sup>.

### 1.5.1 - Specification Dependencies

This technical specification directly depends on the technical specifications, documentation, and implementations listed in [Table 2](#). The dependencies listed below are directly referenced in this specification (e.g., Schema, Schematron), and are normative or informative as indicated.

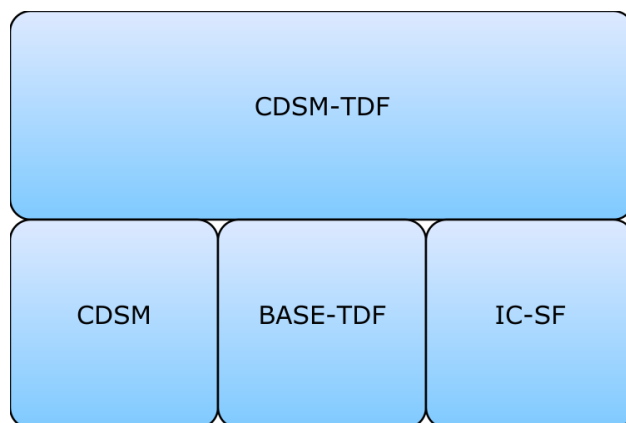
The subsequent figure, [Figure 1](#), is an informative graphical representation of all of the Intelligence Community Chief Information Officer (IC CIO) specifications related to this specification. The graphic depicts dependencies. However, the representations may not match an exact schema import tree or dependency diagram that an analysis of the Schema, Schematron or other documents would yield. For example, the graphic only shows a given specification once even though it may actually be imported by many specifications or be a direct dependency. All specifications listed in [Table 2](#) will be shown in [Figure 1](#); however not all specifications listed in [Figure 1](#) may appear in [Table 2](#). [Figure 1](#) is to aid users in gaining a general understanding of all dependencies.

**Table 2 - Direct Dependencies**

Name	Dependency Description
<i>XML Data Encoding Specification for Trusted Data Format - Base</i> (BASE-TDF.XML.V2021-JAN+ <sup>[1]</sup> )	This specification does not depend on a specific version of BASE-TDF.XML <sup>[1]</sup> ; versions later than version 2021-JAN MAY be used. The minimum version was based on a technical dependency; Derivation from BASE-TDF.
<i>XML Data Encoding Specification for Cross Domain System Manifest Assertion</i> (CDSM.XML.V2021-JAN+ <sup>[2]</sup> )	This specification does not depend on a specific version of CDSM.XML <sup>[2]</sup> ; versions later than version 2021-JAN MAY be used. The minimum version was based on a technical dependency; Reference to CDSM Assertion.



Name	Dependency Description
<i>Intelligence Community Specification Framework</i> (IC-SF.XML.V2021-JAN+[5])	This specification depends on a specific version of IC-SF.XML[5]; versions later than version 2021-JAN MAY be used, however, the newest version of IC-SF.XML SHOULD be used as IC-SF.XML is expected to always replace its preceding version. The minimum version was based on a technical dependency; The creation of schema fragments.
Schematron[13]	<p>Schematron — International Organization for Standardization (ISO)/International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) 19757-3:2006 — is a rule-based document schema definition language. In this specification Schematron is a formal language used to express normative business rules, so this reference is normative.</p> <p>The Schematron rules are normative in the sense that they convey criteria that a document MUST adhere to, exactly as English may be used to convey normative criteria. It is not necessary for implementers to use the specific Schematron encoding in this specification. Implementers MAY use any encodings, tools, or languages desired to implement validation schemes for conformance to this specification.</p> <p>Note: The Schematron rules in this specification use Transformations (XSLT) 2.0[14] query binding.</p>
<p>XSLT 2.0[14] implementation of Schematron[13] by Rick Jelliffe (2010-04-14)</p> <p>Note: The only available identifying descriptors for this implementation are the implementer's name and date of release. This implementation may be found at the following Uniform Resource Locator (URL): <a href="http://code.google.com/p/schematron/">http://code.google.com/p/schematron/</a>.</p>	<p>The International Organization for Standardization does not create nor endorse reference implementations of its standards. For the purposes of this specification the <i>behavior</i> of the implementation created by Mr. Jelliffe is normative.</p> <p>Implementers MAY use any encodings, tools, or languages desired to implement validation schemes for conformance to this specification. To conform to this specification, a validator MUST find a document valid <i>if and only if</i> the Schematron implementation by Mr. Jelliffe would find the document valid according to the Schematron rules in this specification.</p>

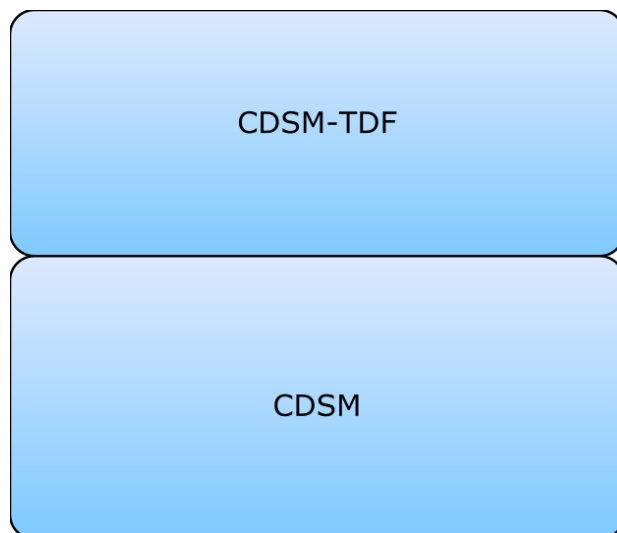


**Figure 1 : Related Specifications**

## 1.5.2 - Inverse Dependencies

Generally, it is only necessary to think of the *direct dependencies* in the dependency tree. However, with the specification versions being decoupled, it is also important to consider the *inverse dependencies*, for compatibility with newer versions of a given specification. The changes introduced to a given specification can sometimes make it incompatible with current versions of its inverse dependencies.

Since this specification is one such specification that is used by other specifications released by the IC CIO, the [Figure 2](#) has been included to assist readers in understanding all of the dependency relationships and how changes in a specification may impact others. This diagram is representative of dependencies at the time of the release of this specification, but are subject to change over time.



**Figure 2 : Inverse Dependency Specifications**

## Chapter 2 - Development Guidance

For information on the structure and content of the specifications, please see the “Specification Overview” chapter in the IC-SF.XML<sup>[5]</sup> framework document. This chapter is intended to expand upon the common information that the framework specifies providing development guidance that is specific to the implementation of this specification.

### 2.1 - TDF Structure

CDSM-TDF.XML is derived from *XML Data Encoding Specification for Trusted Data Format - Base* (BASE-TDF.XML<sup>[1]</sup>). It is a profile of IC-TDF.XML<sup>[6]</sup> with the following differences:

- No Enterprise Data Header (EDH)
- No Access Rights and Handling (ARH) and Handling Assertions
- No Revision Recall
- No encryption
- No Trusted Data Collection (TDC)
- Restricts TDF structure to allow only 1 regular assertion
- Restricts TDF payload to only be by reference
- Restricts the set of signature algorithms that can be used
- Restricts the XML canonicalization normalization method URI to a single value
- Restricts the number of allowed cryptographic binding signature values down to 5.

If any of the removed capabilities above are needed, then it is recommended that the full IC-TDF.XML<sup>[6]</sup> be used. For more information on the TDF structure, please see the “Development Guidance” chapter in the BASE-TDF.XML<sup>[1]</sup> specification.

### 2.2 - Assertions

#### 2.2.1 - Assertion Scopes

Assertions can be scoped to apply to different portions of an CDSM-TDF.XML instance. TDF implements the concept of scope through the `@tdf:scope` attribute, which is used across all types of Assertions. The following sections explain the valid Assertion scopes for use within CDSM-TDF.XML Trusted Data Object (TDO)s and any additional processing requirements they imply.

##### 2.2.1.1 - Assertion Scopes Within TDO

Assertions within a CDSM-TDF.XML TDO can be scoped to apply to only the Payload. The following tokens are used to specify the scope of Assertions within a TDO:

1. `@tdf:scope="PAYL"` which means the Assertion applies only to the Payload within this TDO.

## 2.2.2 - Mission-Specific Metadata Assertions

Although missions may create their own unique set of Assertions, no understanding by the enterprise beyond access control is assured. The only mission-specific metadata assertions allowed in CDSM-TDF.XML are Cross Domain System Manifest (CDSM) assertions.

## 2.2.3 - Assertions and Data State

For information on assertions and data state, please see the “Assertions and Data State” section of the “Development Guidance” chapter in BASE-TDF.XML<sup>[1]</sup>.

## 2.3 - Binding and BindingInfo

For information on cryptographically assuring the relationship among portions of the document, please see the “Binding and BindingInfo” section of the “Development Guidance” chapter in BASE-TDF.XML<sup>[1]</sup>.

## 2.4 - Normalization Method

The normalization method expressed in `Binding/SignatureValue/@normalizationMethod` is a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) that provides guidance on how to format the included values such as whitespace, attributes, and child nodes in a universally consistent manner. The normalization method is essential to prevent formatting such as whitespace and order from interfering with the validation of the cryptographic integrity of data. Assertions should explicitly declare all their namespaces at the assertion level rather than relying on those provided by the root node. For example, XML canonicalization is one form of normalization that might be utilized. CDSM-TDF.XML limits the normalization method to the values in the following table.

**Table 3 - Allowable XML Canonicalization Normalization Methods for CDSM-TDF.XML**

Sample NormalizationMethod URL	Description
<a href="http://www.w3.org/TR/xml-c14n11">http://www.w3.org/TR/xml-c14n11</a>	The URI for inclusive c14n 1.1 without comments.

## 2.5 - Encryption and EncryptionInfo

CDSM-TDF.XML does not provide encryption support.

## 2.6 - Linked or Embedded Data Objects

For information on linked or embedded data objects, please see the “Linked or Embedded Data Objects” section of the “Development Guidance” chapter in BASE-TDF.XML<sup>[1]</sup>.

## 2.7 - MIME type

For information on Media Type (MIME) type, please see the “MIME type” section of the “Development Guidance” chapter in BASE-TDF.XML<sup>[1]</sup>.

## Chapter 3 - Constraints

### 3.1 - Data Validation Constraint Rules

#### 3.1.1 - Purpose

The CDSM-TDF.XML schema defines the data elements, attributes, cardinalities and parent-child relationships for which XML instances must comply. Validation of these syntax aspects is an important first step in the validation process. An additional level of validation is needed to ensure that the content complies with the constraints as specified in applicable IC policy guidance and codified in these constraint rules. Traditional schema languages are generally unable to effectively represent these additional constraints. For more information, please see the “Data Validation Constraint Rules” chapter in the IC-SF.XML<sup>[5]</sup> framework document.

#### 3.1.2 - Inherited Constraints

In an instance of CDSM-TDF.XML, the use of attributes and elements from supplementary data encoding specifications must be fully conformant with the constraint rules defined in those specifications. For a full list of supplementary specifications, see [Section 1.5 - Dependencies](#).

#### 3.1.3 - Value Enumeration Constraints

CDSM-TDF.XML currently does not contain any Controlled Vocabulary Enumeration (CVE)s.

#### 3.1.4 - Additional Constraints

##### 3.1.4.1 - DES Constraints

The DES version is specified through attributes on the root element. The schema constrains the values of these attributes. The **@DESVersion** attribute enables systems processing an instance document to be certain which set of constraint rules, schema, CVEs and business rules are intended by the author to be used.

#### 3.1.5 - Constraint Rules

The detailed constraint rules for the CDSM-TDF.XML schema can be found in a separate document inside the Documents/CDSM-TDF directory, in the “CDSM-TDF\_Rules.pdf” file. This document is generated from the individual Schematron files to provide a single searchable document for all of the constraint rules encoded in Schematron. Obsolete rule numbers are listed in the “CDSM-TDF\_Rules.pdf” file.

### 3.2 - Data Rendering Constraint Rules

#### 3.2.1 - Purpose

Rendering rules define constraints on the rendering and display of CDSM-TDF.XML documents. The intent is to inform the development of systems capable of rendering or displaying CDSM-

TDF.XML data for use by individuals not familiar with the details of the CDSM-TDF.XML markup. While expressed in a similar manner to the data validation constraint rules above, there is no expectation that evaluation of these rules can be automated; rather these rules should inform the evaluation of a system's capabilities and functionality.

### 3.2.2 - Rendering Constraint Rules

The following table contains the information for the CDSM-TDF.XML data rendering constraint rules.

**Table 4 - Constraint Rules**

Rule Number	Severity	Description	Human Readable Description
There are no Data Rendering Constraint rules at this time.			

## Chapter 4 - Conformance Validation

An instance is considered conformant with the CDSM-TDF.XML specification if it passes all of the following normative validation steps. The following steps do not dictate how this validation strategy is implemented.

### 4.1 - Definitions

Terms are defined the first time they are used. Definitions are cumulative, meaning that a term used in any given step may be defined in a previous step. The following definitions are global concepts, so they are defined in this section instead of in-line.

[Definition: A *TDF extension point* is an element within the CDSM-TDF.XML specification whose purpose is to hold user content in-line.] There is only one extension point within CDSM-TDF.XML:

1. **tdf:StructuredStatement**



#### Note

**tdf:ReferenceValuePayload** is not considered an extension point because it only conveys a link to content and does not hold content in-line.

[Definition: The content contained within element **tdf:StructuredStatement** is referred to as *structured content*.]

[Definition: The term *TDO structure* refers to all elements within an CDSM-TDF.XML instance excluding the content of any TDF extension point.]

### 4.2 - Why a verbose validation strategy is required

*TDF extension points* require CDSM-TDF.XML instances to use a more verbose validation strategy for several reasons:

1. CDSM-TDF.XML schema defines the extension point **tdf:StructuredStatement** as **@xs:any processContents="skip/"**, which skips all schema validation for the content contained within those extension points.
2. *Structured content* within the CDSM-TDF.XML instance can contain data which can conflict with the data contained within the elements declared as part of the CDSM-TDF.XML specification.

For example, the CDSM-TDF.XML specification uses *XML Data Encoding Specification for Information Security Marking Metadata* (ISM.XML<sup>[10]</sup>) for conveying classification markings. The *XML Data Encoding Specification for Intelligence Publications* (PUBS.XML<sup>[12]</sup>) also uses ISM.XML<sup>[10]</sup>. Suppose the Payload contained an old PUBS.XML<sup>[12]</sup> document, which used a different version of ISM.XML<sup>[10]</sup> than defined in the CDSM-TDF.XML specification. Applying the version of ISM.XML<sup>[10]</sup> business rules defined in CDSM-TDF.XML to this instance document could easily fail because the older version ISM.XML<sup>[10]</sup> markings in the



PUBS.XML<sup>[12]</sup> document could contain different attributes or removed tokens, among other changes.

## 4.3 - How to determine the ISM version within structured content

The version of ISM.XML<sup>[10]</sup> markings used within *structured content* is determined by the first occurrence of attribute `@ism:DESVersion` in document order contained in the structured content. If the structured content does not specify attribute `@ism:DESVersion`, then the ISM.XML<sup>[10]</sup> version is defined to be the same as the ISM.XML<sup>[10]</sup> markings used within the parent CDSM-TDF.XML structure (TDO).

## 4.4 - Required Order of Handling Assertions

CDSM-TDF.XML does not support handling assertions.

## 4.5 - TDO Validation Steps

This section outlines the required steps to fully validate a TrustedDataObject (TDO).

### 4.5.1 - Step 1 - TDO aware and cross Assertion constraints

This step is intended to support validation which requires knowledge of the TDO structure. For more information, please see the please see Step 1 of the “TDO Validation Steps” section of the “Conformance Validation” chapter in IC-TDF.XML<sup>[6]</sup>.

### 4.5.2 - Step 2 – Extension point constraints

This step is intended to support validation for the content of all *TDF extension points* contained within the TDO. For more information, please see the please see Step 2 of the “TDO Validation Steps” section of the “Conformance Validation” chapter in IC-TDF.XML<sup>[6]</sup>.

### 4.5.3 - Step 3 – TDO structure constraints

This step is intended to verify that ISM.XML<sup>[10]</sup> markings within the *TDO structure* are consistent. TDO structure constraints, as defined in IC-TDF.XML<sup>[6]</sup>, is not applicable to CDSM-TDF.XML.

### 4.5.4 - Step 4 – ISM consistency constraints

This step is intended to verify that ISM.XML<sup>[10]</sup> markings contained within *structured content* match the corresponding ISM.XML<sup>[10]</sup> markings within the *TDO structure* and does not currently apply for CDSM-TDF.XML.

## 4.6 - TDC Validation Steps

CDSM-TDF.XML does not support **TrustedDataCollections**.

Appendix A Feature Summary

The following tables summarize major features by version for CDSM-TDF.XML. The “Required date” is the date when systems SHOULD support a feature based on the specified driver. Executive Orders, Information Security Oversight Office (ISOO) notices, ICDs and other policy documents have a variety of effective dates. The “Required date” may be later than the date of applicable policy based on the effective date defined in the policy (e.g., The IC Marking System Register and Manual<sup>[3]</sup> has an implementation date of one year after issuance).

Table 5 - Feature Summary Legend

Key	Description
F	Full (able to comply and verified by spec to some degree)
P	Partial (Able to comply but not verifiable)
N	Non-compliance (Can’t comply)
N/A	Not Applicable. Feature is no longer required.
Cell Colors represent the same information as the Key value	

A.1. CDSM-TDF Feature Summary

Table 6 - CDSM-TDF Feature comparison

Required date	Feature	V2021-JAN
	Defines the CDSM-TDF Profile of IC-TDF	F

## Appendix B Change History

The following table summarizes the version identifier history for this DES.

**Table 7 - DES Version Identifier History**

Version	Date	Purpose
2021-JAN	January 15, 2021	Initial Release. For details, see <a href="#">Section B.1 - V2021-JAN Initial Release Summary</a>

### B.1 - V2021-JAN Initial Release Summary

Significant drivers for Version V2021-JAN include:

- Creation of CDSM-TDF.XML specification.

The following table summarizes the initial release in V2021-JAN.

**Table 8 - Data Encoding Specification V2021-JAN Initial Release Summary**

#	Change	Artifacts changed	Compatibility Notes
1	Creation of CDSM-TDF.XML specification. (CR-2019-059)	Documentation Schema Schematron XSL	Initial Release.

## Appendix C Glossary

This appendix lists terms, definitions and sources of the definitions for terms used in this document.

Entity	<p>An individual (person), organization, device, or process.</p> <p>Source: NIST 800-56Br1, <i>Recommendation for Pair-Wise Key-Establishment Schemes Using Integer Factorization Cryptography, Revision 1</i> <sup>[11]</sup>.</p>
NMTOKEN	<p>A built-in XML datatype based on the token datatype. The datatype NMTOKEN represents a single string token. NMTOKEN values may consist of letters, digits, periods (.), hyphens (-), underscores (_) and colons (:). No whitespace may appear within an NMTOKEN.</p> <p>Source: <a href="https://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xmlschema-2-20041028/">https://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xmlschema-2-20041028/</a></p>
token	<p>A token datatype is an XML schema language built-in datatype. A token datatype is a string datatype that contains one or more strings separated by a single space, e.g., <code>ism:releasableTo='USA AFG FVEY'</code> is an example of an ISM attribute that has token datatype. A token datatype contains no leading or trailing spaces, no carriage returns, no line feeds and no tab characters. The individual strings in an element or attribute that is a token datatype are referred to as <u>tokens</u>. In the <code>ism:releasableTo='USA AFG FVEY'</code> example, the tokens are 'USA', 'AFG' and 'FVEY'. In contrast, the <u>value</u> of <code>ism:releasableTo</code> is the entire string 'USA AFG FVEY'.</p> <p>Source: <a href="https://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xmlschema-2-20041028/#token">https://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xmlschema-2-20041028/#token</a></p>
uncaveated	<p>A classification that bears no FD&amp;R markings, AEA markings, SAP markings, and/or dissemination control marking(s) (i.e., all IC and non-IC dissemination controls). SCI controls are intentionally not listed. If only an SCI marking is present, the information is considered uncaveated.</p> <p>Source: IC Markings DEC 2016, <i>Intelligence Community Markings System Register and Manual</i> <sup>[4]</sup>.</p>

## Appendix D List of Abbreviations

This appendix lists all the acronyms and abbreviations referenced in this encoding specification.

AAS	Authoritative Attribute Source
ARH	Access Rights and Handling
AS	Attribute Service
CDSM	Cross Domain System Manifest
CVE	Controlled Vocabulary Enumeration
DES	Data Encoding Specification
DNI	Director of National Intelligence
EDH	Enterprise Data Header
IC	Intelligence Community
ICAM	Identity, Credential, and Access Management
IC ICAM SC	IC Identity, Credential, and Access Management Subcommittee
IC CIO	Intelligence Community Chief Information Officer
IC IE	IC Information Environment
ICD	Intelligence Community Directive
ICS	Intelligence Community Standard
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
ISM	Information Security Markings
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ISOO	Information Security Oversight Office
MIME	Media Type
NPE	Non-Person Entity
OCIO	Office of the Intelligence Community Chief Information Officer
PE	Person Entity
TDC	Trusted Data Collection
TDF	Trusted Data Format

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TDO	Trusted Data Object
URI	Uniform Resource Identifier
URL	Uniform Resource Locator
XML	Extensible Markup Language
XSL	Extensible Stylesheet Language
XSLT	XSL Transformations

## Appendix E Bibliography

### Bibliography

[1] BASE-TDF.XML

Office of the Director of National Intelligence. *XML DES Encoding Specification for Trusted Data Format - Base (BASE-TDF.XML)*.

Available online Intelink-TS at: <https://go.ic.gov/UPDATEME>

Available online Intelink-U at: <https://w3id.org/ic/standards/BASE-TDF>

Available online at: <https://w3id.org/ic/standards/public>

[2] CDSM.XML

Office of the Director of National Intelligence. *XML Data Encoding Specification for Cross Domain System Manifest Assertion (CDSM.XML)*.

Available online Intelink-TS at: <https://go.ic.gov/UPDATEME>

Available online Intelink-U at: <https://w3id.org/ic/standards/CDSM>

Available online at: <https://w3id.org/ic/standards/public>

[3] IC Markings

Director of National Intelligence (DNI), Special Security Directorate (SSD), Security Markings Program (SMP). *Intelligence Community Markings System Register and Manual*.

Available online Intelink-TS at: <https://go.ic.gov/tGXkwGO>

Available online Intelink-U at: <https://w3id.org/ic/standards/policy/icmarkings>

[4] IC Markings DEC 2016

Director of National Intelligence (DNI), Special Security Directorate (SSD), Security Markings Program (SMP). *Intelligence Community Markings System Register and Manual*. 31 Dec 2016.

Available online Intelink-TS at: <https://go.ic.gov/tGXkwGO>

Available online Intelink-U at: <https://w3id.org/ic/standards/policy/icmarkings>

[5] IC-SF.XML

Office of the Director of National Intelligence. *Intelligence Community Specification Framework (IC-SF.XML)*.

Available online Intelink-TS at: <https://go.ic.gov/pNFyuVg>

Available online Intelink-U at: <https://w3id.org/ic/standards/IC-SF>

Available online at: <https://w3id.org/ic/standards/public>

[6] IC-TDF.XML

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## **Bibliography**

## Appendix F Points of Contact

The Intelligence Community Chief Information Officer (IC CIO) facilitates one or more collaboration and coordination forums charged with the adoption, modification, development, and governance of IC technical specifications of common concern. This technical specification was produced by the IC CIO and coordinated with these forums, approved by the IC CIO or a designated representative, and made available at the following Director of National Intelligence (DNI)-sponsored web sites.

Public Website: <https://w3id.org/ic/standards/public>

Intelshare: <https://w3id.org/ic/standards/data-specs>

Direct all inquiries about this IC technical specification, IC technical specification collaboration and coordination forums, or IC element representatives involved in those forums, to the IC CIO.

E-mail: [ic-standards-support@odni.gov](mailto:ic-standards-support@odni.gov).

## Appendix G IC CIO Approval Memo

An Office of the Intelligence Community Chief Information Officer (OCIO) Approval Memo should accompany this enterprise technical data specification bearing the signature of the IC CIO or an IC CIO-designated official(s). If an OCIO Approval Memo is not accompanying this specification's version release package, then refer back to the authoritative web location(s) for this specification to see if a more complete package or a specification update is available.

Specification artifacts display a date representing the last time a version's artifacts as a whole were modified. This date most often represents the conclusion of the IC Element collaboration and coordination process. Once the IC Element coordination process is complete, the specification goes through an internal OCIO staffing and coordination process leading to signature of the OCIO Approval Memo. The signature date of the OCIO Approval Memo will be later than the last modified date shown on the specification artifacts by an indeterminable time period.

Upon signature of the OCIO Approval Memo, IC Elements may begin to use this specification version in order to address mission and business objectives. However, it is critical for IC Elements, prior to disseminating information encoded with this new specification version, to ensure that key enterprise services and consumers are prepared to accept this information. IC Elements should work with enterprise service providers and consumers to orchestrate an orderly implementation transition to this specification version in concert with mandatory and retirement usage decisions captured in the IC Enterprise Standards Baseline as defined in ICS 500-20<sup>[9]</sup>.