



Session 41

A Session with a Twist: Whatever Happened to Single Sign-on

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Agenda

- Opening Remarks / Introduction
- Single-Sign On (SSO)
- SSO and the Data Strategy Initiative
 - Enrollment and Access Management
 - Routing ID (RID)
 - Trading Partner Management (TPM)
- Next Steps



Single-Sign On Revisited

What is SSO?

Single Sign-on is the technology that enables a user to have their credentials (username and password) authenticated once and, subsequently, allows the user to utilize this proof of authentication whenever required by multiple systems or applications, in lieu of reentering their credentials.



Single Sign-On Review

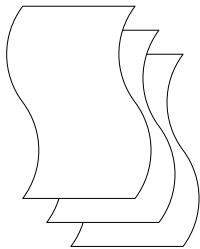
What does SSO really mean?

A solution to simplify the login process:

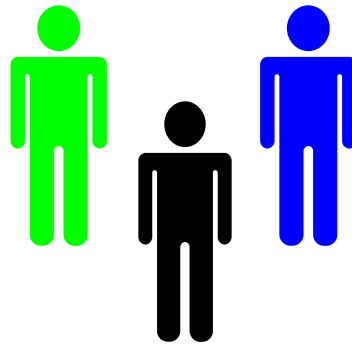
- Improves customer access to FSA systems by offering one user name and password
- Enables users to login first business application using their enterprise user name and password
- Allows access to additional applications without a separate login

Data Strategy Purpose

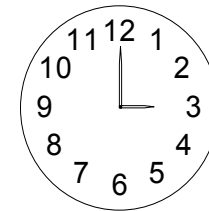
The Right Data to the Right People at the Right Time.



- Consolidation of Data into Shared Source
- Focus on Data Quality



- Trading Partner Enrollment
- Single Sign-up
- Access Management
- Single Sign-on
- Routing ID (RID)



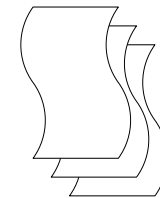
- Integrated Student View
- Integrated School View
- Foundation for more Timely Updates

Data Strategy Initiatives

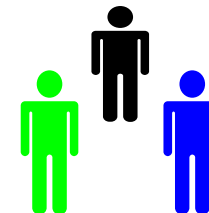
Data Strategy has evolved into the integration of five core initiatives.

- **Data Framework**
 - As-Is and Target State Data Flows
 - Quality Assurance and Implementation Plan
- **XML Framework**
 - XML ISIR
 - XML Registry and Repository
- **Common Identification**
 - Standard Student Identification Method
 - Routing ID
- **Trading Partner Enrollment and Access**
 - Trading Partner Management
 - Enrollment and Access Management
- **Technical Strategies**
 - External Data Exchange
 - Data Storage, Management and Access

Right Data



Right People



Right Time





Data Strategy Desired Outcomes

The Data Strategy defines FSA's enterprise data vision and strategy for how it will combine tools, techniques and processes to handle its enterprise data needs.

▪ **Cross-Program Integration**

- Business objective gathering sessions comprised of cross-channel business owners and the establishment of Standard Identifiers for Students and Schools

▪ **Improved Data Quality**

- Through the execution of a Data Quality Mad Dog and the creation of a Quality Assurance and Implementation Plan

▪ **Improved Organization and Distribution of Data**

- Creation of an XML Framework and Internal and External Data Exchange Strategy

▪ **Establish a Data Storage Strategy**

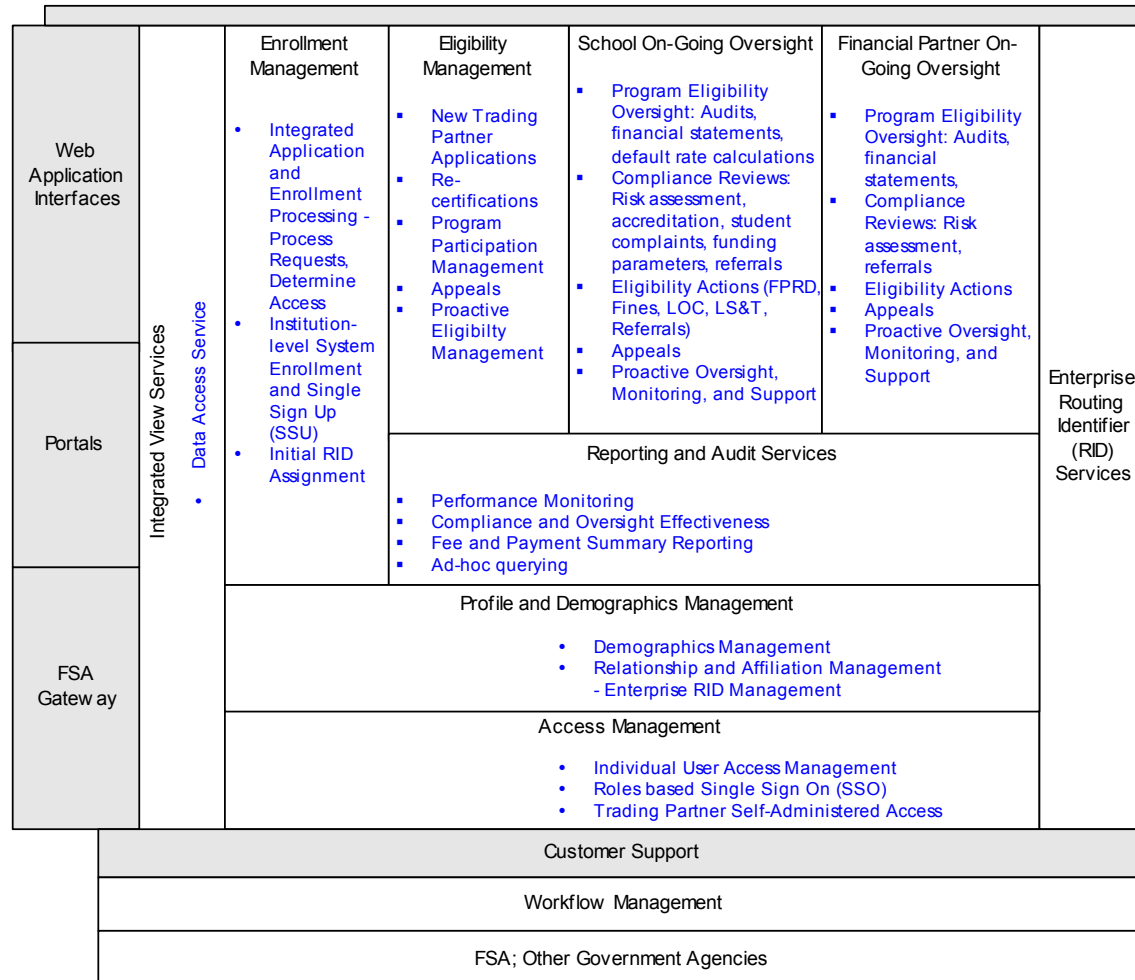
- Data Warehouse and Data Mart Strategy
- Plan for organizing data to answer broader, deeper business questions




Trading Partner Management

Trading Partner Management Framework

(Schools, Guaranty Agencies, Lenders, Third Party Servicers, State Agencies, Software Developers and Auditors)



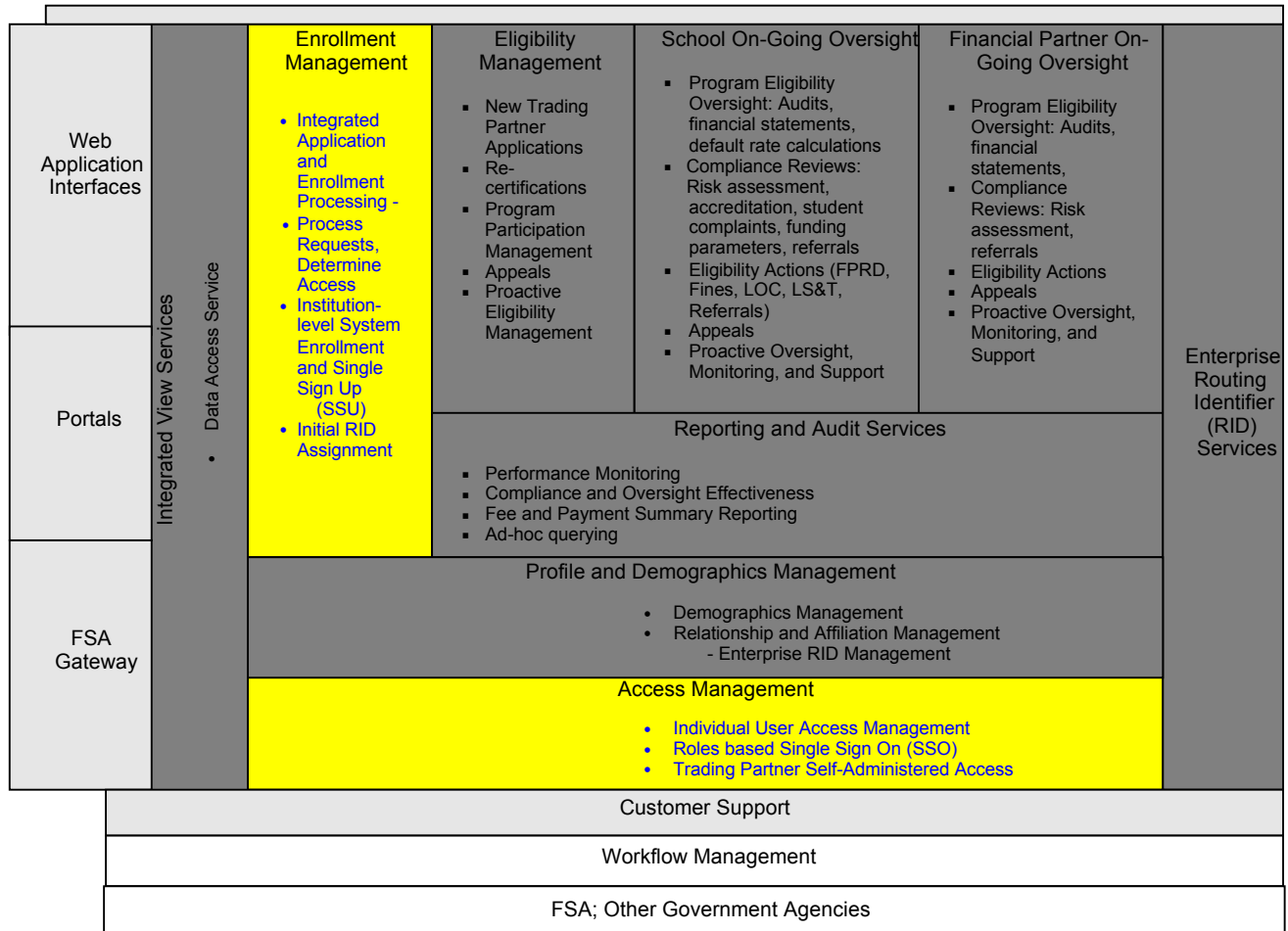
 = User Access Points



Trading Partner Management – Enrollment and Access Management

Trading Partner Management Framework

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 = User Access Points



Existing Enrollment & Access Complexity

The FSA information system environment for trading partners is complex:

- 21 information systems provide services to trading partners
- 5 different hardware platforms and 6 different application servers support trading partner systems
- 11 different call systems handle different systems and types of user problems

Existing enrollment processes are confusing and repetitive:

- 17 different procedures are required for trading partners to enroll and register for access in FSA systems
- Over 450 data elements are collected during enrollment and registration

FSA systems require different user credentials and enforce different policies:

- 19 different User ID formats are used for trading partners
- Many different policies are enforced for minimum password length and password expiration.

Management of user access represents substantial administrative overhead:

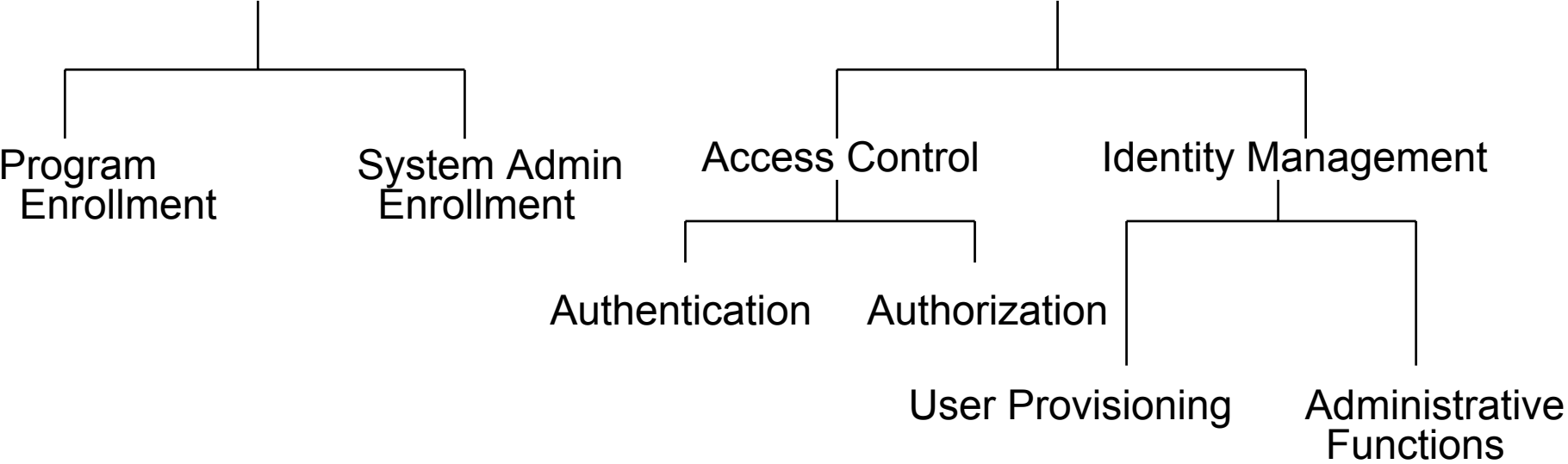
- Each trading partner population requires different access privilege definitions
- 19 different user administration methods are required to manage user accounts

Enrollment and Access Management Overview

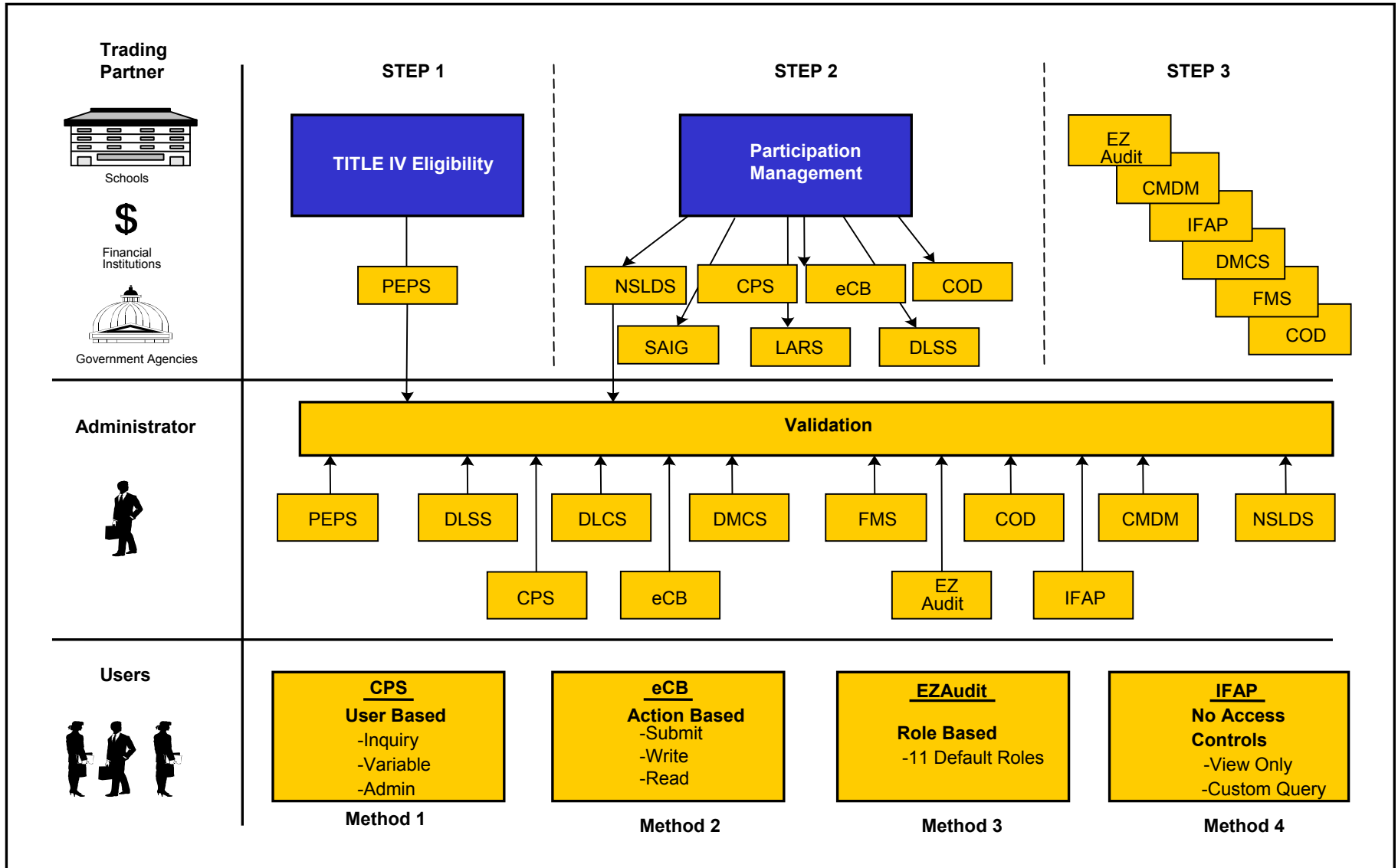
What is Enrollment and Access Management?

Trading Partner Enrollment (Institutions)
Trading Partner Enrollment includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Title IV application• Initial registration of delegated administrator• subsequent changes

Access Management (Individual Users)
Increase effectiveness of policies, processes, and tools that control: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• access to FSA systems• what users are allowed to do• accountability



Enrollment and Access Relationship





Enrollment & Access Management

The Challenges:

- Enrollment Processes are Not Standardized
- FSA Has a Diverse User Population
- Different Platforms and Security Structures
- Increasing Number of External Users
- No Enterprise View of Enrollment and Access
- Complex Compliance Requirements

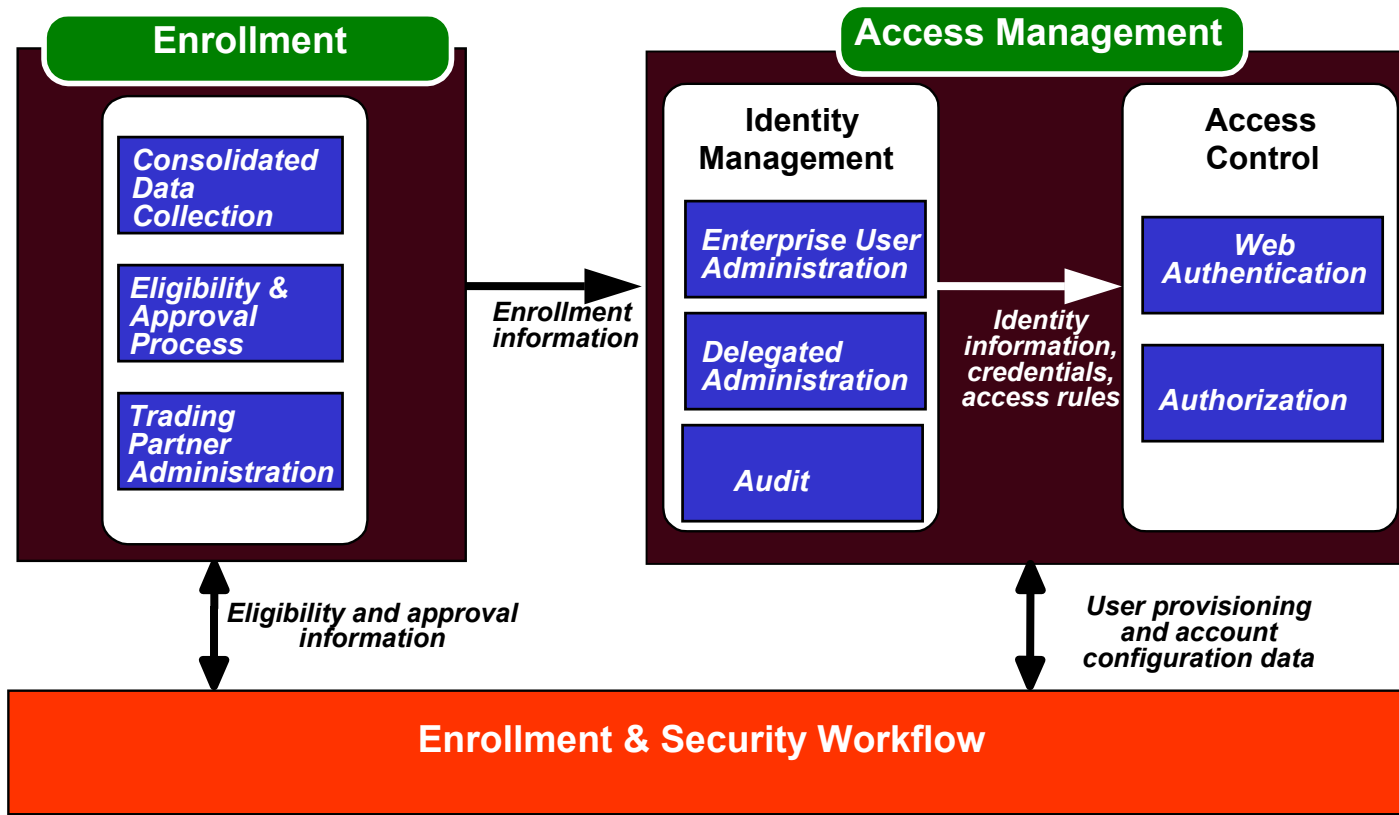
The Vision:

- Managed at the Enterprise Level
- Trading Partners Insulated From the Underlying Complexity
- Consolidated and Integrated
- Consistent User Identity and Privilege Information

The Benefits:

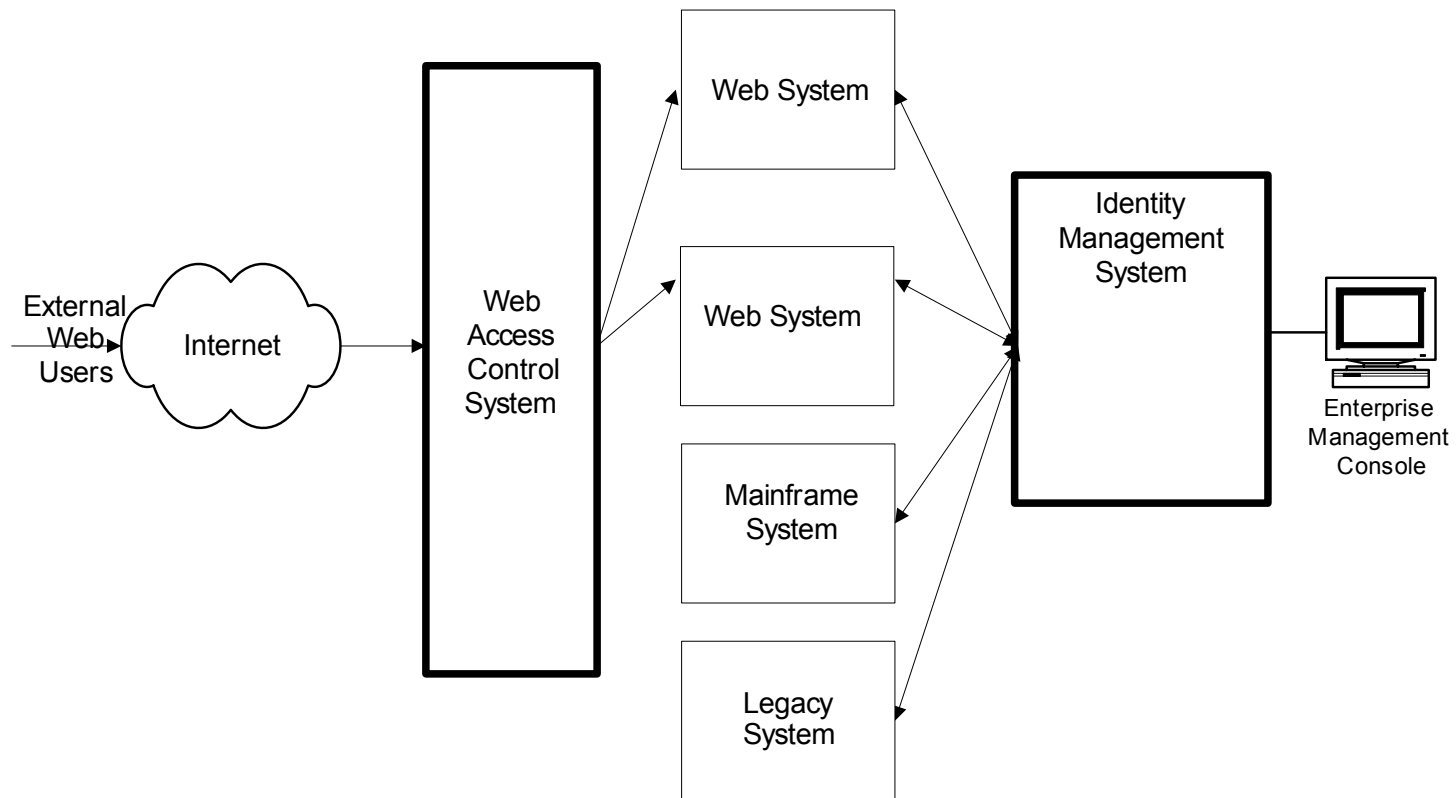
- Improved Trading Partner Services, Increased Trading Partner Satisfaction
- Increased Administrative Efficiency
- Improved Security Effectiveness
- More Effective Oversight and Regulatory Compliance

Enrollment & Access Vision Components



Access Management Approach

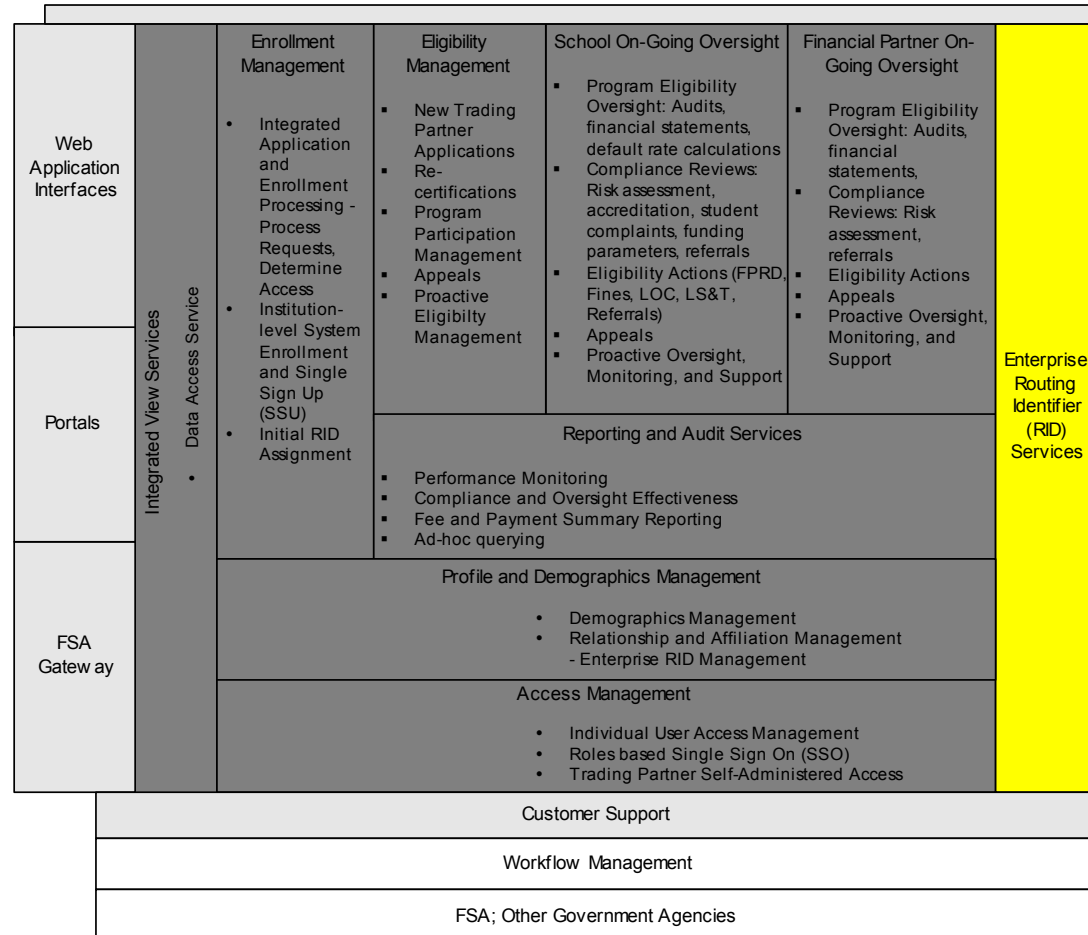
Web Access Control and Identity Management Systems




Trading Partner Management - RID

Trading Partner Management Framework

(Schools, Guaranty Agencies, Lenders, Third Party Servicers, State Agencies, Software Developers and Auditors)



 = User Access Points



Routing ID (RID) Overview

What is the Routing ID (RID)?

- RID is an eight-digit randomly generated number that signifies nothing about the trading partner besides its identity
- RIDs will be assigned to all trading partners interacting with FSA including schools, servicers, lenders, and guaranty agencies
- RID will initially be an internal number that will then be gradually rolled out to trading partners, where appropriate
- RID will be used to track trading partners, their relationships with other trading partners, and their interactions with FSA



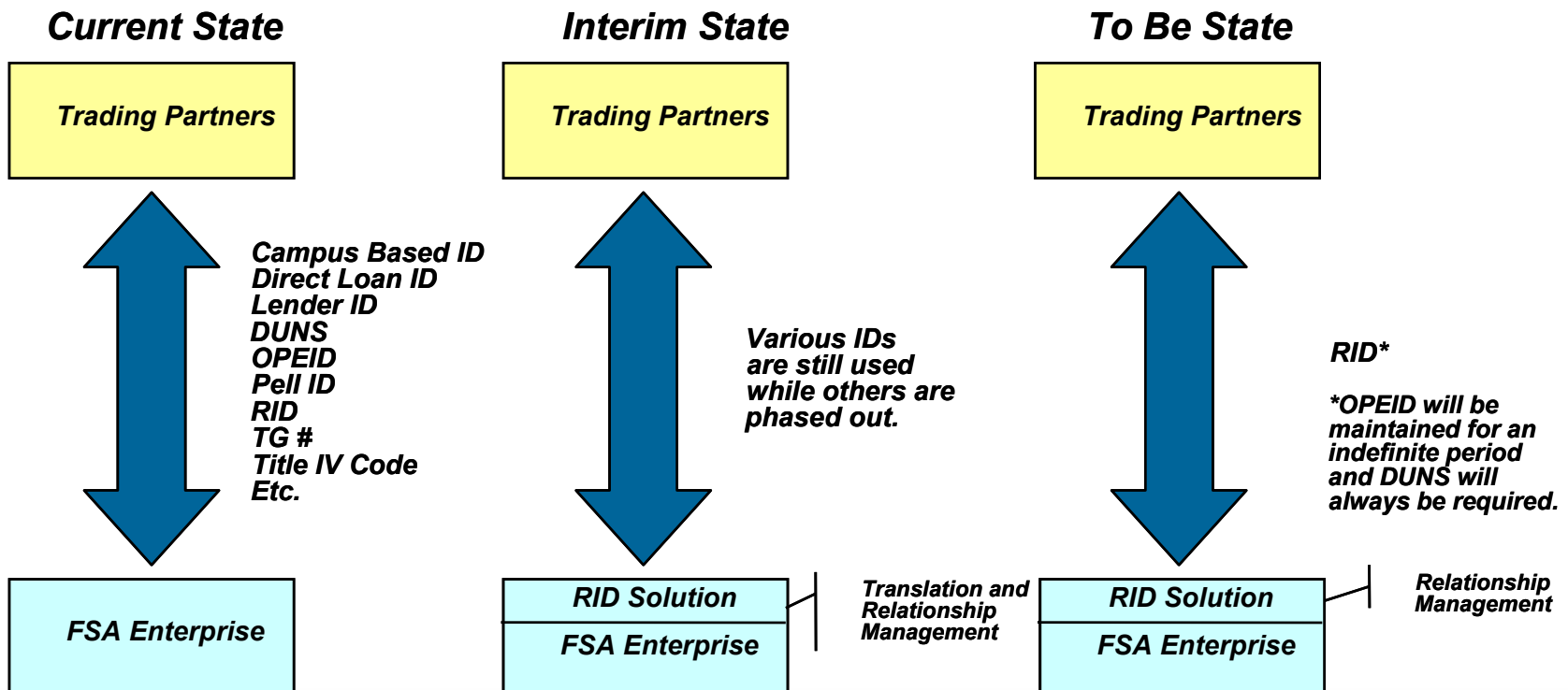
Routing ID (RID) Overview

Why is RID needed?

- FSA portfolio of applications consists of 21 primary systems that trading partners use to originate, disburse, collect, and manage Title IV Financial Aid for students
- Trading partners must present different identifiers to FSA based upon the particular system they are interacting with or type of business transaction they are conducting
- There are 16 primary trading partner identifiers
- Trading partner relationships cause confusion among community and create ongoing maintenance issues

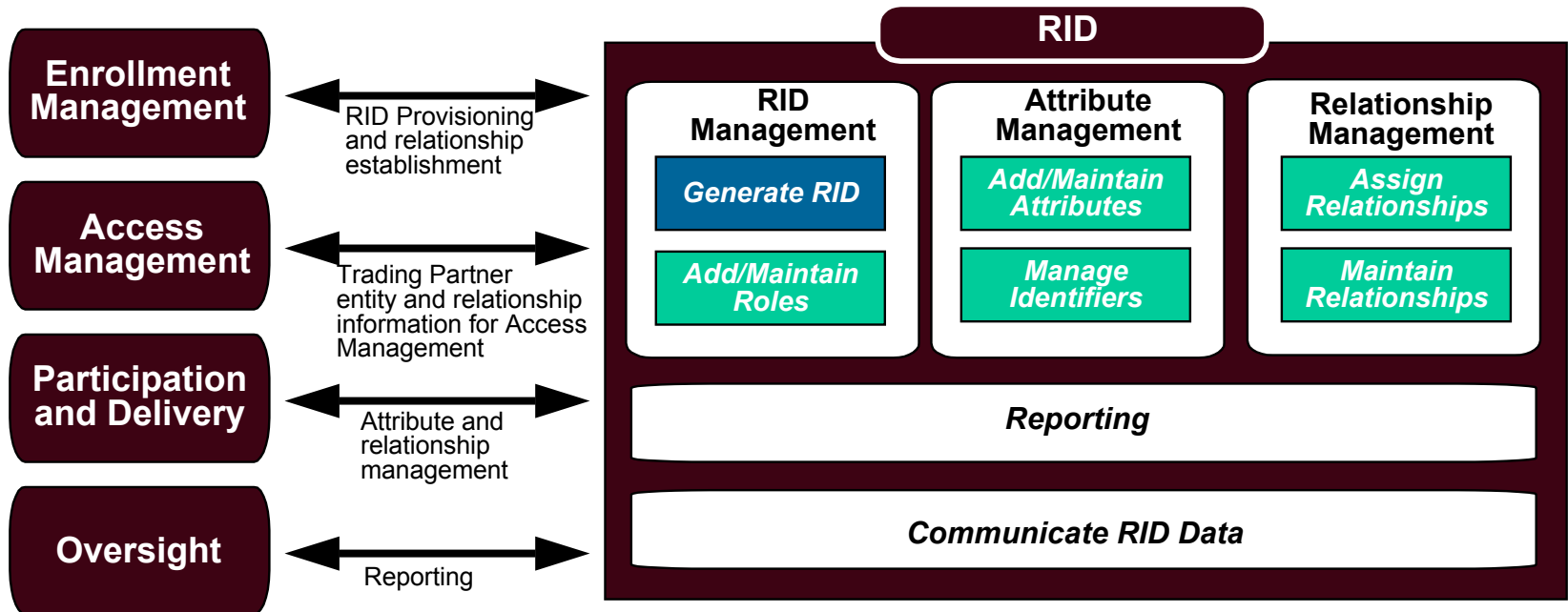
Routing ID (RID) Vision

The Routing ID (RID) will provide FSA trading partners a means to interact with FSA systems and services using a single common identifier across the enterprise, irrespective of system or function. This will result in increased data quality, enhanced oversight capability, and simplified trading partner interactions with FSA.



Routing ID (RID) Functional Components

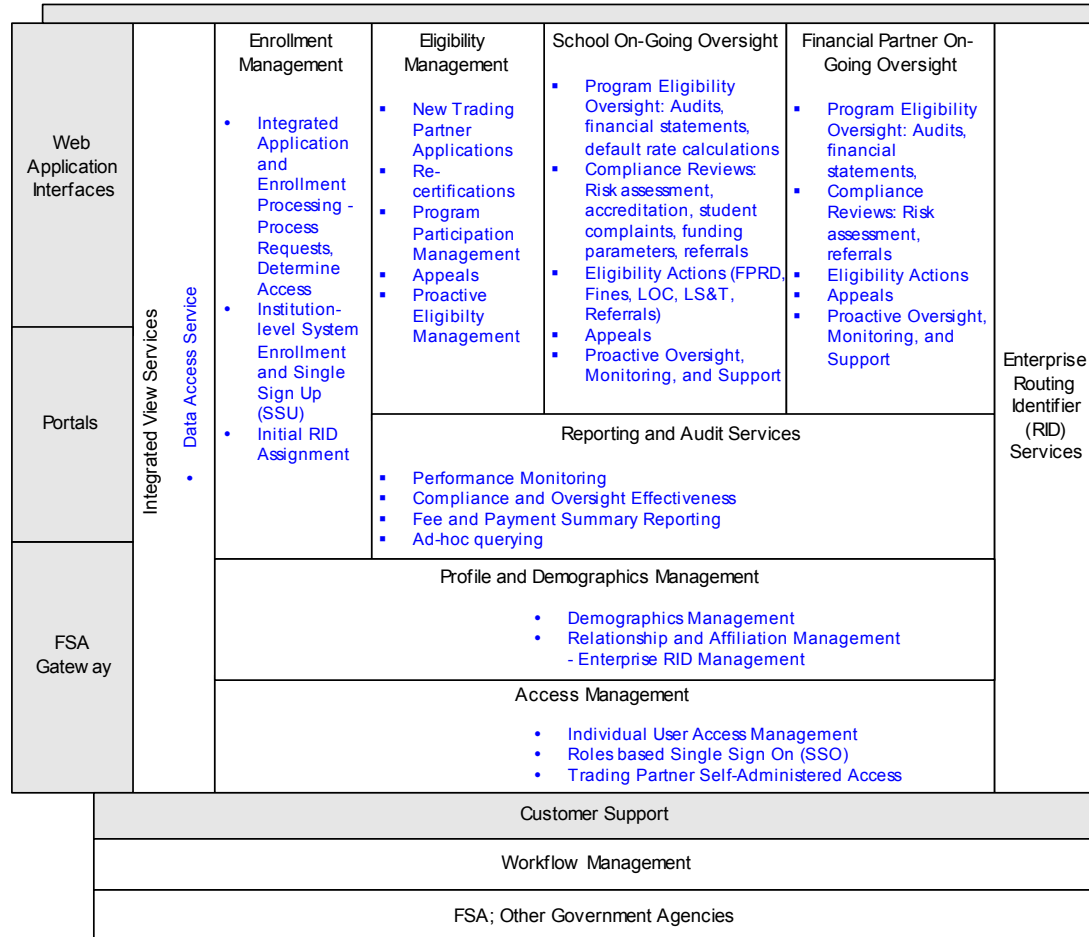
Trading Partner Management




Trading Partner Management

Trading Partner Management Framework

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Next Steps

- Gather Requirements for the TPMS
- Determine Roll-out of the TPMS:
 - Group Related Business Processes
 - Coincide with New Development Year
- Conduct Focus Groups to Obtain Feedback



Contact Information

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