Outdoorsville Vaccine Credential Requirements

ANJALI JOSHI, PHIL MARSHALL, RATNA SARIPALLI, JEREMY TOEMAN, NEVIN ZIMMERMANN

SUMMARY

This document provides an overview of privacy, security and delivery requirements that should be met if Outdoorsville does decide to build a vaccine credential.

PRIVACY AND SECURITY REQUIREMENTS

Following the standards developed by the Vaccine Credential Initiative (VCI) — a voluntary coalition of public and private organizations harmonizing vaccine credential standards — we recommend Outdoorsville commit to the following principles if they build a vaccine credential:

1. *Agency*: Have a vaccine credential be an opt-in process for individuals/organizations who would like to participate.
2. *Data Minimization:* Only use the minimum data in the display of the credential, including name, date of birth, and if fully vaccinated.
3. *Federation:* Prevent any third parties from storing identifiable health data. Health data should only be stored in Outdoorsville's vaccine database or on the recipient's phone (such as in the form of a QR code).
4. *Use:* The data in the vaccine credential should be used for proving vaccine status and nothing more.

PATIENT VACCINE CREDENTIAL DELIVERY OR DOWNLOAD REQUIREMENTS

As an extension of Outdoorsville Immunization Information System account functionality, a di-

rect-to-resident account creation/login option must be offered. Once added, the resident should be offered:

1. The ability to download a QR code to their phone or device, or print the QR code. This requires a QR code generator to be integrated with the Outdoorsville Patient Portal service.* It is important that the system not pass personally identifiable health data to a third party. QR codes can be integrated natively on the Outdoorsville system, such as by using the Qrcode.js framework or a similar system. To achieve the QR code requirement, there are two options:

    a. Option 1: A self-contained QR code that is saved onto a device (such as a phone or laptop) that embeds the name, date of birth and vaccination status of the recipient. This is similar to the model the State of New York is pursuing. This type of code does not require an Internet connection to read the code, but can be more difficult for an average user to understand. This system will also only reflect vaccination status at time of download, and can be relatively easily spoofed by using online QR code services.

    Figure 1 is an example of a self-contained code. (NOTE: if Safari brings up the first line of text, hold your finger down on the text and the entire text will show).

Figure 1: A self-contained QR code

Please scan this with your phone[1]

1 Note on reading QR codes: Reading a QR code requires nothing more than a smartphone, making the availability to event organizers, businesses and schools very easy. Outdoorsville could also choose to gate the reading of the QR code and limit access to certain authorized users, but this would introduce the complexity of creating and maintaining credentials for those authorized to access the codes (or the credentials for those authorized to download a reader app).

b. Option 2: A QR code that initiates an electronic ping to the registry to retrieve the real-time up-to-date status of vaccination. The CommonPass and VCI standards describe this method for facilitating retrieval of real-time verifiable vaccine credentials. Option 2 codes allow credentials to always be up to date, and are more difficult to spoof. However, option 2 codes require an Internet connection.

   Figure 2 is an example of a QR code that uses the internet.

Figure 2: A QR code that requires an internet connection

Please scan this with your phone