Benedor's TSE Program
First to Achieve the U.S. Government's NSTIC Strategy[1]

TSE is a proprietary program[2] that creates both an identity-safe and transactional-safe environment for users in cyberspace. It is believed to be the only program that meets the goals of the U.S. government's **National Strategy for Trusted Identities in Cyberspace** ("NSTIC").

What is the NSTIC strategy?

> *The **National Strategy for Trusted Identities in Cyberspace** describes a vision of the future – an Identity Ecosystem – where individuals, businesses, and other organizations enjoy greater trust and security as they conduct sensitive transactions online. The Identity Ecosystem is a user-centric online environment, a set of technologies, policies, and agreed upon standards that securely supports transactions ranging from anonymous to fully authenticated and from low to high value.*
>
> *Key attributes of the Identity Ecosystem include privacy, convenience, efficiency, ease-of-use, security, confidence, innovation, and choice.*[3]

How does TSE do this?

- TSE creates a unique code for each transaction (a one-time-use-code, or "OTUC"), from an application ("App") on each user's device.
- The OTUC, using "identifiers" rather than actual personal or financial information, pairs the identifiers to the records stored only on the TSE "bank's" servers.[4]
- The OTUC not only allows the bank to identify the parties to each transaction, it serves as an electronic signature allowing the bank to hold each party responsible for their contractual "bargain" under each transaction. (The bank maintains a copy of each signed and dated transaction on its servers.)
- For all non-purchase activities, the bank is able to verify the presence[5], agreement, and authorization necessary to such transactions. For all purchase transactions, the bank is able to eliminate the uncertainties of a card-not-present ("CNP") environment, eliminating the costs and risks associated with online and mobile transactions.
- The electronic receipt that each party receives for each transaction, identifies the transaction, allowing the identification of loyalty and promotion programs, also.
- With the bank storing all transaction records and verifying each transaction, in compliance with PCI DSS requirements, it should be – in terms of all purchase transactions – that all TSE transactions qualify as "Tier 1" transactions, providing substantial savings to merchants (and, potentially, to consumers).

How do users join?

They simply need to enroll – then, download the App.

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[1] See: http://www.nist.gov/nstic/ and http://www.nstic.us/

[2] On May 3, 2012, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office issued a "Notice of Allowance" granting the TSE patent application. According to the subsequent "Issue Notification," the patent will issue on September 4, 2012, as "Patent No. 8260723."

[3] http://www.nist.gov/nstic/identity-ecosystem.html

[4] It is possible that a non-bank entity could serve as a TSE transaction verifier; however, from a transactional, historical, and practical point-of-view, banks are the appropriate types of entities to sever in this role.

[5] In non-purchase transactions this can include such issues as: person present/identity; signature valid; age verification; right/permission to enter; intent; agreement; etc.