SIPNOC 2019

SHAKEN STI Policy Administrator and Certificate Management

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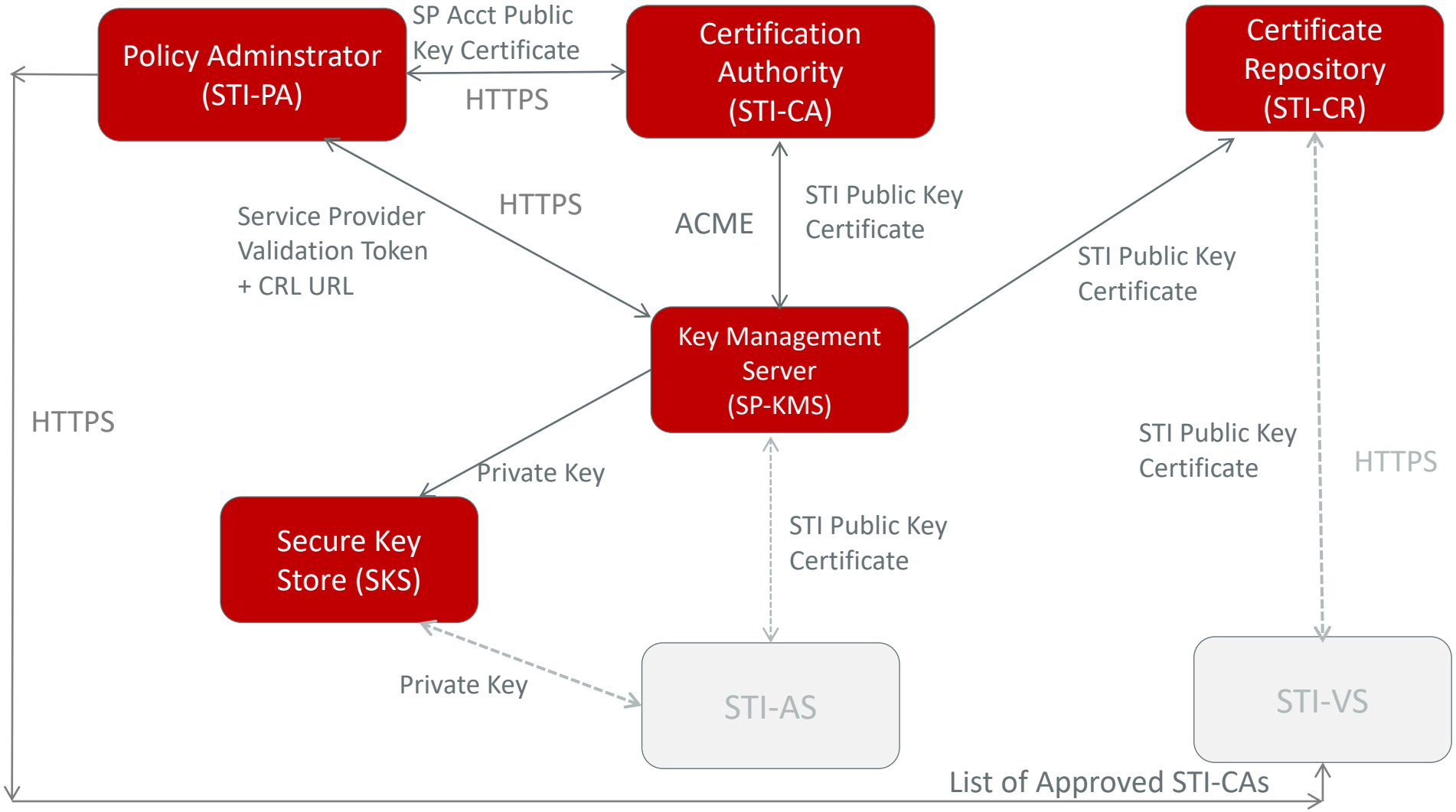
SHAKEN Certificate Management Architecture



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Interface used during Session Setup

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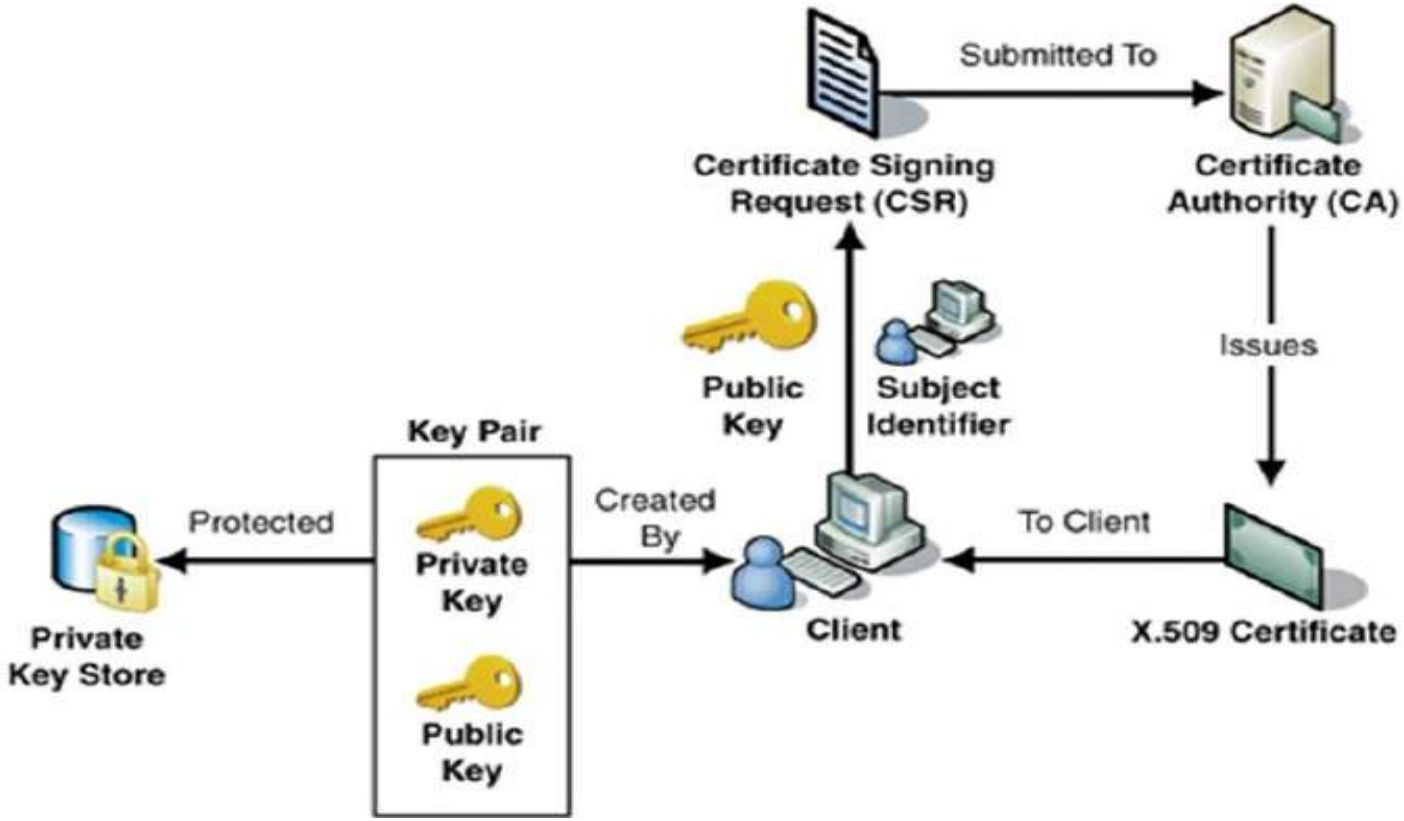
Public Key Certificates

- SHAKEN uses existing widely deployed Public Key Infrastructure principals and techniques (X.509 Certificates) and secure tokens to securely carry telephone identities through the network:
  - Private keys are only visible to the Originating Service Provider
  - Public Keys are available along the call path
  - Public Key certificate:
    - Allows terminating service provider to verify the authenticity of the telephone identity of calling party
    - Includes a new OID including Service Provider Code (OCN)
    - Leverages existing Issuing Distribution Point OID (DistributionPointName field) for indirect CRL model



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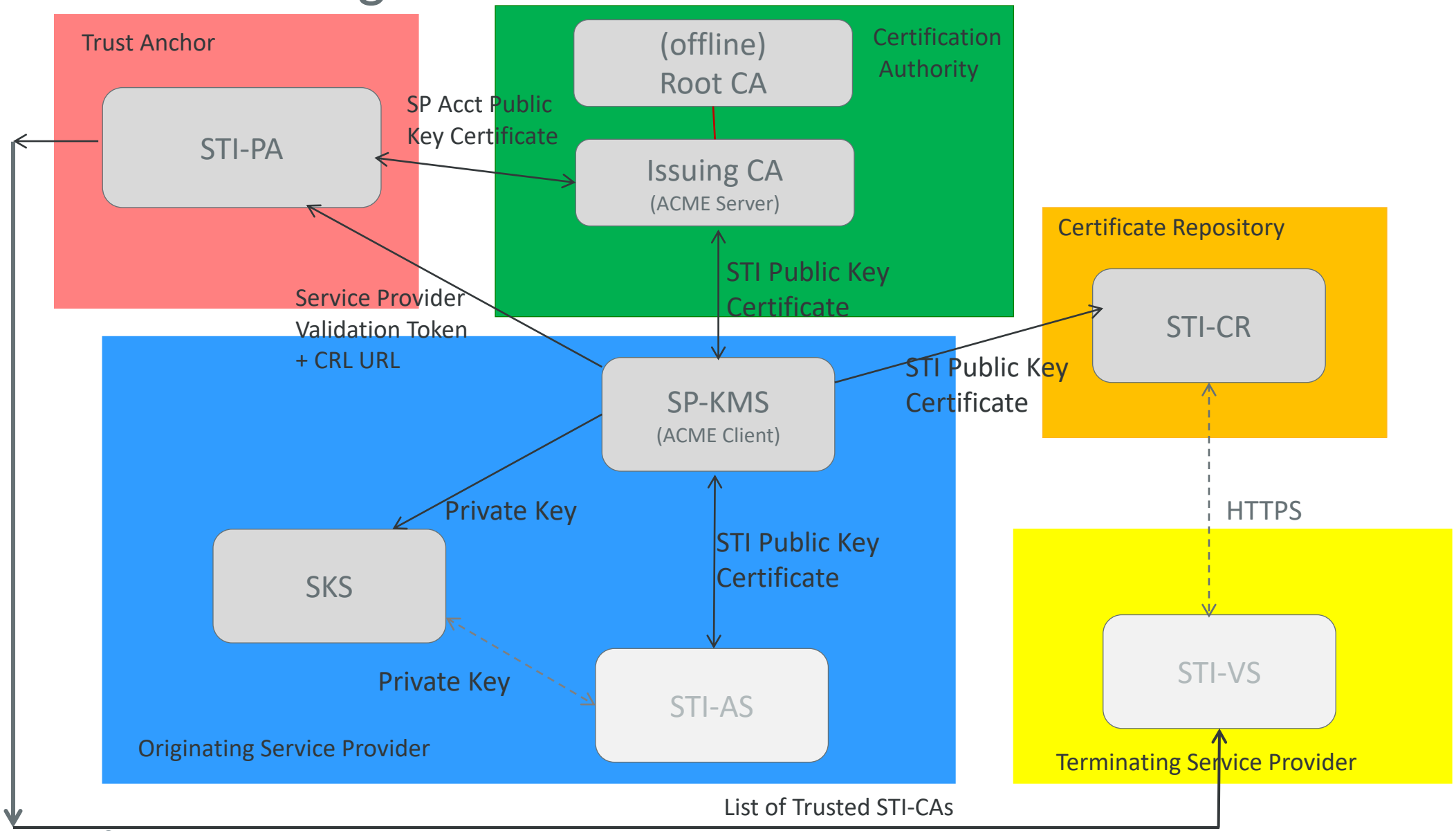
Certificate Management Roles



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STI-PA Role: Administration of STI-CAs

STI-PA Policy Management Authority approves STI-CAs

- Develops the Certificate Policy (CP)
- Reviews the Certification Practice Statement (CPS) of the STI-CA to approve an STI-CA
- Applies policies and other criteria as established by the STI-GA including:
  - STI-CA has appropriate expertise
  - STI-CA and Certificate Repository (CR) within the US
- Periodic audits recommended

STI-PA periodically updates list of valid STI-CAs

- Mechanism as specified by ATIS-1000084

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STI-PA Role: Administration of Service Providers

Service Provider Codes

- Existing identifiers (e.g., OCNs) are used as Service Provider Codes:
  - Service Provider codes are allocated and managed by an entity authorized by a National/Regional Regulatory Authority
  - Provide uniqueness & accountability

Service Provider Authorization

- Prior to requesting a certificate, a Service Provider must:
  - Create an account with the STI-PA
  - Create an account with an STI-CA
  - Obtain a service provider code token from the STI-PA (as Trust Anchor) per the procedures outlined in ATIS-1000080.

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SHAKEN Trust Authority Model

- STI-PA maintains list of Trusted CAs on behalf of the relying parties in the PKI
- STI-PA serves as the Trust Anchor to the relying parties in the PKI
- Each STI-CA must support Certificate Policy (CP) as established by the STI-PA
- STI-PA reviews Certification Practice Statement (CPS) as provided by the STI-CAs to ensure compliance
- STI-PA also supports the distribution of Certificate Revocation Lists (CRLs)

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STI-Policy Administrator (STI-PA)

Trust Authority Role

- Supports unique requirements of managing PKI infrastructure for STI and Service Providers' interactions with the PKI
  - Serves as the Trust Authority for the PKI by maintaining a list of trusted STI-CAs
  - Serves as a Trust Anchor providing valid service providers with a unique token for authorization to get STI certificates

Certificate Issuance

- Serves no **direct** role in the issuance or validation of certificates:
  - Service Provider Code token mechanism used for authorization
  - Traditional PKI mechanisms for certification path validation are followed during the verification process:
    - STI-PA is NOT in the Certification Path

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STI-Certification Authority (STI-CA)

Roles and responsibilities

Align with those of traditional PKI (RFC 5280)

New x.509 Extension

(TNAuthList, OID 26) added to CSR/certificate to support unique STI identifier requirements (RFC 8226)

Protocol

Interface between STI-CA SP-KMS uses an automated certificate management protocol (ACME) (RFC 8555) (optional)

Uses new Authority Token based “challenge” to support authorization of service providers to obtain certificates (draft-ietf-authority-token & draft-ietf-acme-authority-token-tnauthlist) (protocol optional BUT validation of SPC token is mandatory)

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STI-Certificate Repository (STI-CR)

STI-VS gets STI public key certificate used to sign the Identity header field from the STI-CR during the verification process

- No new functionality or interfaces required
- Follows existing procedures as defined in RFC 5280

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SP-Key Management Server (SP-KMS)

PKI Interface — SP-KMS serves as the Service Provider's interface to the PKI

ACME client — SP-KMS hosts the ACME client which maintains an account with the ACME server hosted by the STI-CA

Private Key — SP-KMS distributes private key to a Secure Key Store for access by the STI-AS when signing the PASSporT in the Identity header field.

Public Key Certificate — SP-KMS distributes the STI public key certificate to STI-CR

STI-AS Interface — SP-KMS ensures the STI-AS has access to the STI public key certificate URL for inclusion in the PASSporT in the SIP Identity header field

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PKI Model for SHAKEN

Model similar to inter-domain PKI*

- Each STI-CA serves as a root CA operating independently – no cross certificates
- STI-CAs must be approved by the STI-PA and follow Certificate Policy requirements defined by the STI-PA PMA
- STI-PA maintains a Trust List of approved CAs
- Allows each Service Provider to use an STI-CA that satisfies their business needs and meets established corporate security requirements

* see examples in RFC 5217

Use of the X.509 certificates follows standard practices:

- New extension (OID) defined for SHAKEN TNAuthList
- Indirect model for CRLs:
  - STI-PA manages the CRL
  - URL to CRL distributed in the issued certificates in the DistributionPointName field in the certificate
- Certification path validation per procedures defined in RFC 5280.
  - Additional step to verify that root CA is on the Trust List

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Comparison to Enterprise PKI

Similarities

- Single entity (STI-PA) controls who can issue certificates
- CAs issue X.509 v3 certificates
- RFC 5280 certification path validation procedures followed

Differences

- STI-PA as the Trust Authority (Anchor) is not the root CA
- No single Root CA
- List of Trusted CAs provides PKI trust anchor for certificates
- Service Provider selects the CA from which to obtain certificate

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Comparison to WebPKI

Similarities

- List of CAs similar to Trust Anchor Store
- User selects the CA from which to obtain certificates
- No single Root CA
- Hierarchy not imposed

Differences

- Establishes a clear, centralized governance structure with STI-GA and STI-PA
- STI-PA defines clear guidelines by which an STI-CA is added to the Trust List
- Defined procedures for providing Service Providers an updated Trust List
- STI-PA is the single entity authorized to remove an STI-CA from the Trust List
- Defined procedures for who is allowed to obtain certificates from an STI-CA

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Benefits of SHAKEN PKI Model

A single STI-PA is deployed per country/region

- SHAKEN model defines STI-PA as a Trust Authority and NOT as a Root CA
- STI-CAs serve as Root CAs

Service Provider controls which STI-CA to use

- Service Providers can use CAs that meet their business and operational requirements
- STI-PA controls who can serve as an STI-CA and who can obtain certificates – BUT does not control the certificate issuance

Within each STI-CA, a hierarchical, single Root CA model can be established

- Each STI-CA can have an offline root CA with one or more intermediate CAs
- Aligns with model and practices used by existing CAs

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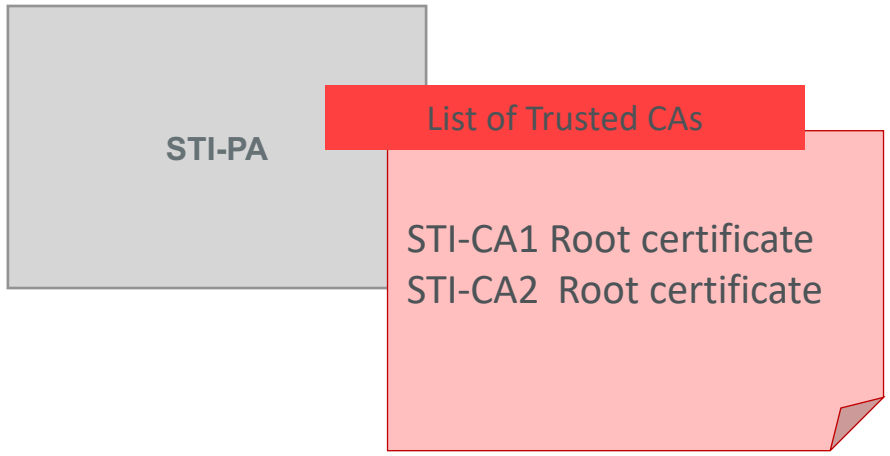
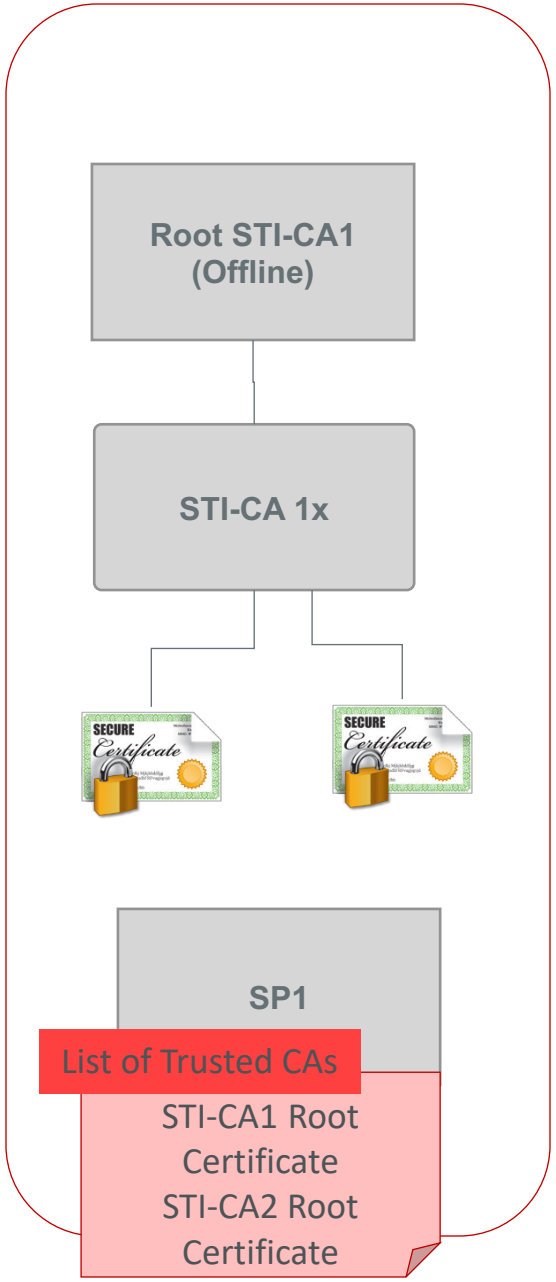
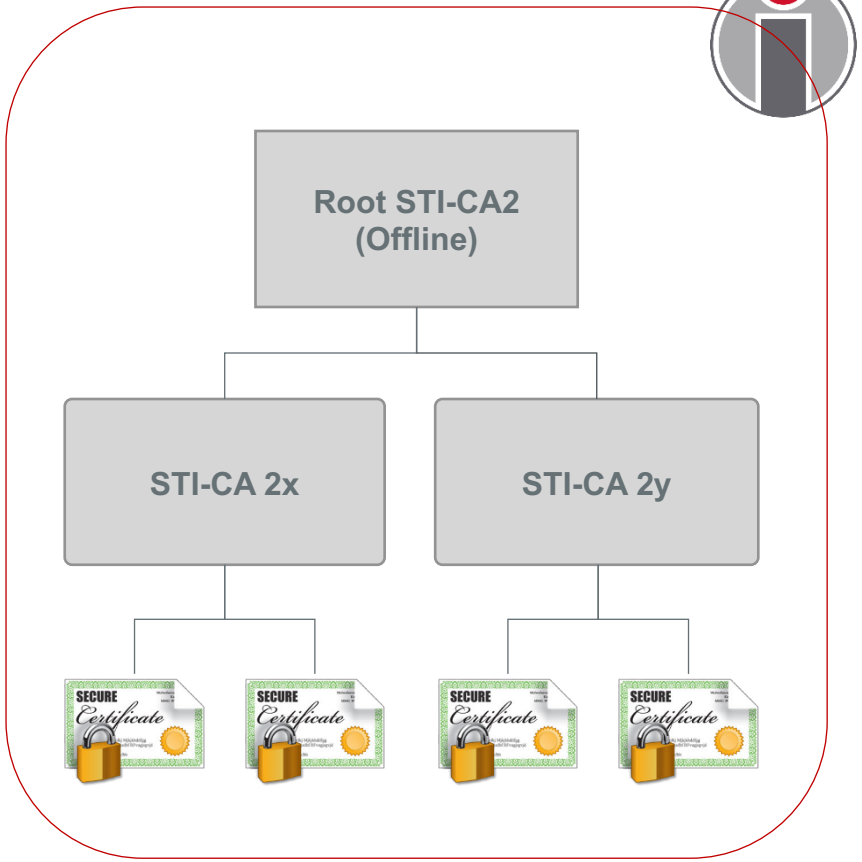
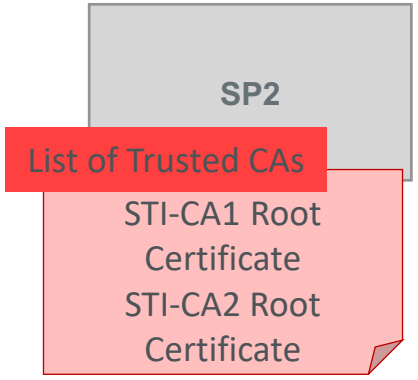
SHAKEN PKI Model

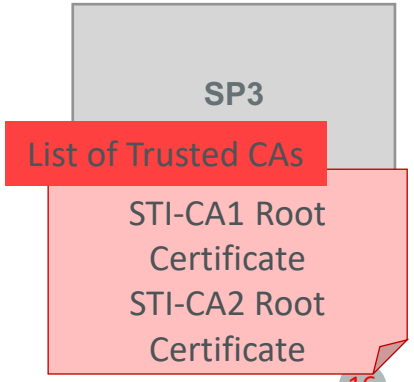


- STI-PA maintains list of Trusted CAs
- Indirect CRL model supported :
  - STI-PA maintains CRL
  - URL is distributed in the certificates
- Local policy determines which STI-CA an SP uses for certificate acquisition
- Certificate is trusted due to trust in Root CA on the list of Trusted CAs









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Policy Administrator Implementation Status

- iconectiv announced as Policy Administrator for the SHAKEN ecosystem in May 2019: https://authenticate.iconectiv.com/
- PMA has produced a CP: https://authenticate.iconectiv.com/documents-authenticate
  - CAs are submitting CPSs, currently under review by PMA.
- PA system testing is wrapping up with Service Providers and CAs

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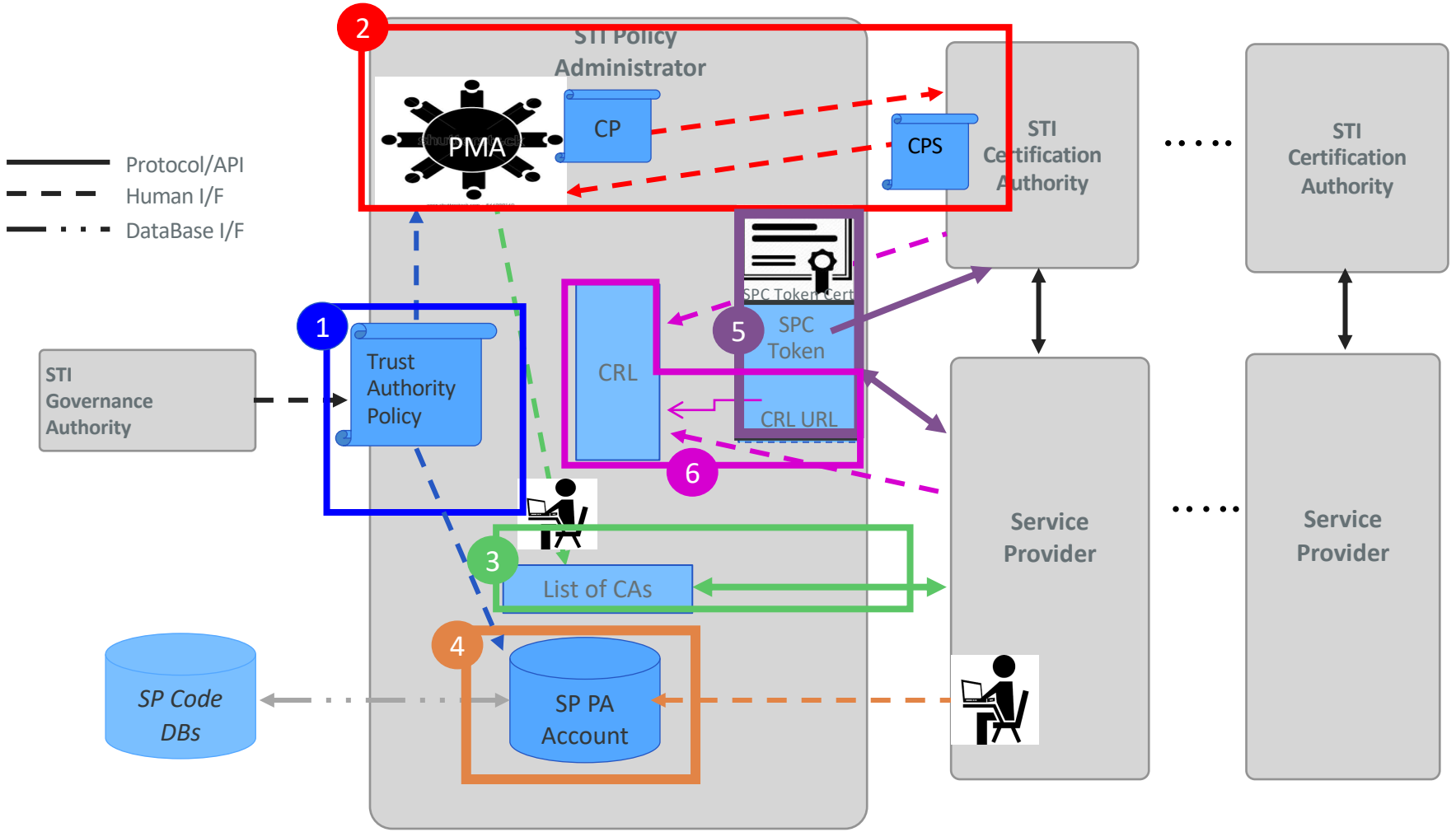
PA functions: Roles & Responsibilities



1 PMA Director & PA Admin

2 PMA & CAs (Portal)

3 PMA, PA Admin (Portal), SP (API)

4 PA Admin & SPs (Portal)

5 CAs & SPs (API)

6 CAs & SPs (Portal), SP (HTTPS)

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PA functions: Administering CAs

- STI-GA provides PMA with policies associated with CA selection (Box 1)
- PMA develops Certificate Policy (Box 2)
- STI-CAs create an account with the STI-PA (portal)
- STI-CA provides CPS to PMA for review/approval (Box 2)
- The PMA director notifies PA admin when a CA has been approved (Box 3)
- The STI-CA's root certificate is added to the list of trusted STI-CAs (Box 3) (portal)
- SPs retrieves the STI-CA trust list from the STI-PA (Box 3) (HTTPS interface)
- SPs and CAs add revoked certificates to the CRL (Box 6) (Portal)

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PA functions: Administration of SPs

- STI-GA has set the policy that OCNs are used as Service Provider Codes, SPs must have numbering resources and must have a Form 499A on file with the FCC (Box 1)*
- Prior to requesting a certificate, a Service Provider must:
  - Create an account with the STI-PA (Box 4) (portal)
  - Create an account with an STI-CA – the fingerprint of the account credentials is input for the token generation**
  - Obtain a service provider code token from the STI-PA (Box 5) (API over HTTPS)
  - STI-PA provides the URL to the CRL in the SPC token request response (Box 5) (API over HTTPS)

* https://www.atis.org/sti-ga/resources/docs/SPC%20Token%20Access%20Policy.pdf

** Not a PA function but a necessary step

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Backup

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STI-GA Role

Regulatory

STI-GA is the conduit for regulatory impacts to the functions associated with the overall deployment of SHAKEN within the telephone network

Policies & Procedures

STI-GA establishes policies and procedures associated with the role and functions of the STI-PA and the overall ecosystem:

- Considers input from ATIS/SIP Forum IPNNI Task Group and industry
- Defines specific criteria for approving STI-CAs (beyond standard CP) such as geographic location of STI-CA and CR, operational experience, etc.
- Defines source of information for uniquely identifying valid Service Providers (i.e., source of Service Provider Code)

STI-PA Selection

STI-GA appoints the STI-PA. The STI-PA operates a Policy Management Authority (PMA) that establishes the Certificate Policies for STI-CAs, incorporating policies as established by the STI-GA

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Certificate Revocation

- Mechanism to support Certificate Revocation added to ATIS-1000080 Errata since not all SPs will support short-lived certificates
- Indirect CRL model is used:
  - STI-PA maintains the Certificate Revocation List (CRL) – entries are in the form specified in RFC 5280
  - A URL to the CRL is included in the response to the request for an SPC token
  - SP includes URL to the CRL in the CSR when requesting certificate issuance in the DistributionPointName field
  - SPs and STI-CAs provide information on any certificates that have been revoked to the STI-PA using an out of band mechanism

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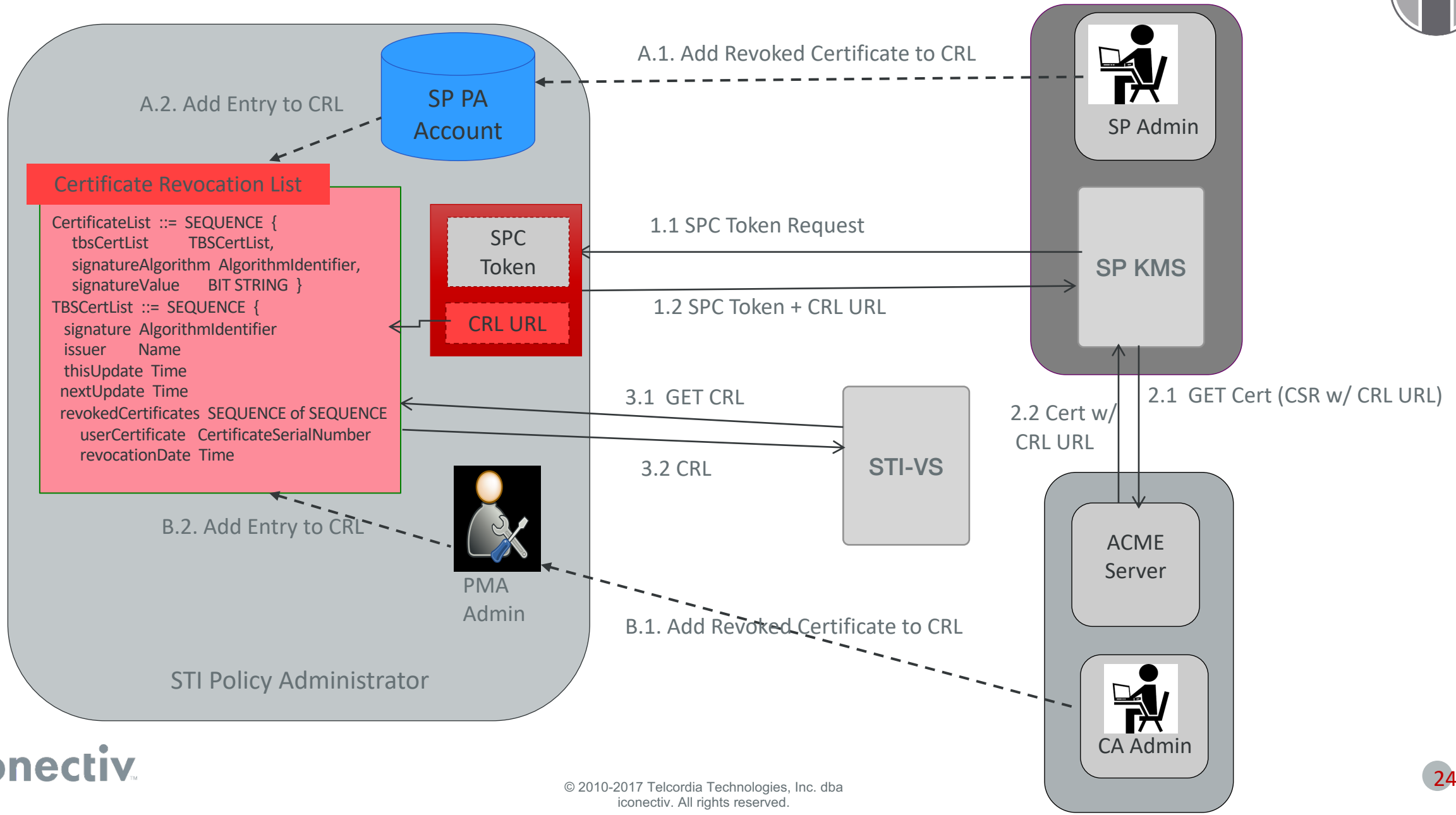
Management and Distribution of Certificate Revocation List



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ACME Overview

- ACME is a protocol developed in IETF for Automated Certificate Management (Environment).
- ACME defines an extensible framework for automating the issuance and validation procedures for certificates:
  - Allows servers to obtain certificates without manual user interaction
  - Based on a simple JSON over-HTTPS interface
- ACME protocol specifications:
  - Core protocol: RFC 8555
  - Authority Token Based Challenge/Response: draft-ietf-acme-authority-token
  - TNAuthlist (TNs and Service Provider codes) Authority Token Profile: draft-ietf-acme-authority-token-tnauthlist

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ACME Protocol Model

- ACME uses HTTPS as a transport for Javascript Object Notation (JSON) Web Tokens (JWTs) in the form of JSON Web Signature (JWS) objects - effectively a RESTful API:
  - ACME server runs at a Certification Authority (CA) and responds to client's actions if the client is authorized.
  - ACME client uses the protocol to request certificate management actions.
  - ACME client is represented by an "account key pair".
    - ACME client uses the private key to sign all messages to the server.
    - ACME server uses public key to verify the authenticity and integrity of messages from the client.

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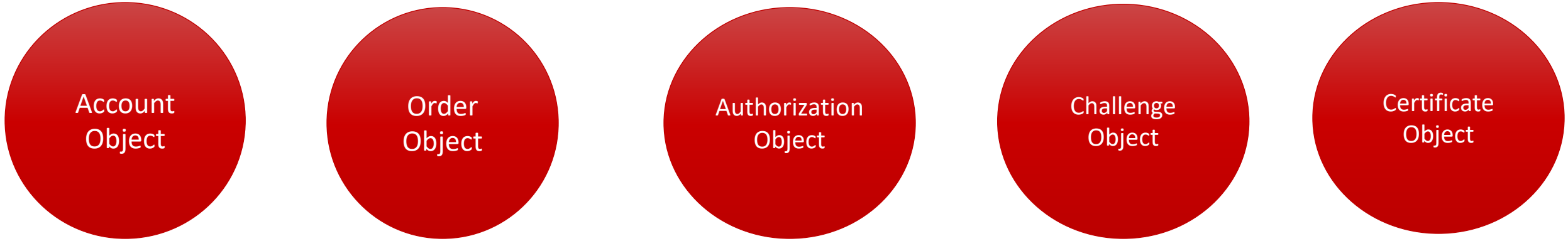
ACME Protocol Resource Objects



Metadata Associated with Account

Information for the Certificate including Certificate Signing Request (CSR)

Challenges for Identifier validation

Challenge response to prove Possession of Identifier

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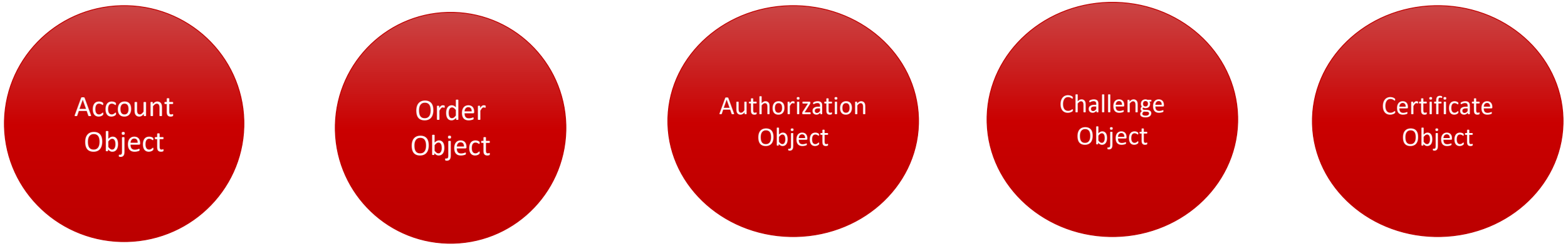
ACME Protocol SHAKEN Resource Objects



Metadata Associated with Account

SHAKEN CSR includes TNAuthorizationList & DistributionPointName

SHAKEN challenge: Authority Token Identifier of type "TNAuthList"

SHAKEN challenge Response includes Authority Token ("atc") which includes SPC Token In TNAuthlist

SHAKEN certificate includes "TNAuthorizationList" & "DistributionPointName"

- In the context of SHAKEN (ATIS-1000080), the TNAuthList contains only one Service Provider Code (SPC).
- DistributionPointName contains the URL to the Certificate Revocation List (CRL) received in response to SPC Token Request.

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ACME Protocol Functions

- ACME uses different URLs (resources) for different management functions:
  - New nonce
  - New Account
  - New Order
  - New Authorization
  - Revoke Certificate
  - Key change
- A single Directory URL is configured in client in order to get the Directory object containing the above URLs.

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ACME Protocol Resource States

- Each resource object has a status field that reflects the state of the object and is used by the client and server to effect changes such as:
  - ACME server sets the status to “valid” in the Authorization object to indicate that the requestor of the certificate has been validated.
    - In the case of challenge/response, ACME client periodically polls (POST-as-GET) the Authorization object to determine if status is “valid”
  - ACME client sets the status to “deactivated” in the Account object to deactivate an account

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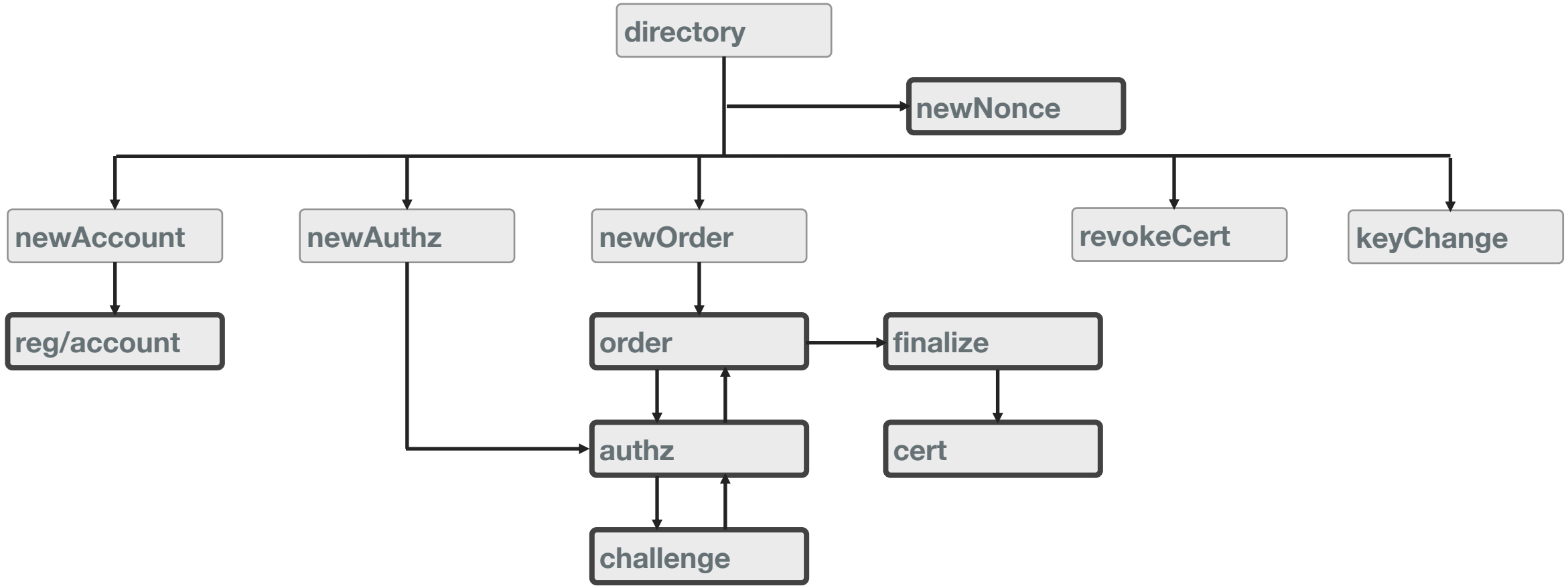
ACME Directory Object



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ACME - high level flow

- ACME high level request flow:

  Get a nonce - HEAD newNonce

  Create Account - POST newAccount

  Submit order for a cert (order) - POST newOrder

  Fetch challenges – POST-as-GET authz

  Answer challenges – POST-as-GET challenge response

  Poll for status – POST-as-GET order

  Finalize order – POST order's finalize url

  Poll for status – POST-as-GET order

  Download certificate – POST-as-GET certificate URL

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ACME - Order object

- ACME Order object represents a client's request for a certificate, and it's lifecycle through to issuance.

  status (required, string) - status of the application. "pending", "ready", "processing", "valid","invalid"
  expires (optional, string) - timestamp of when the server will no longer consider the application valid
  identifiers (required, array of object) – an array of identifier objects that the order pertains to: type (required, string), value (required, string)
  notBefore (optional, string) - requested notBefore field in the certificate
  notAfter (optional, string) - requested notAfter field in the certificate

  error (optional, object) – error that occurred while processing order

  authorizations (required, array or string) - requirements client needs to fulfill before granting certificate
  finalize (required, string) - URL that a CSR must be POSTed to once all the authorizations have satisfied

  certificate (optional, string) - URL for the issued certificate

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ACME - Order example

```
 {
 POST /acme/new-order HTTP/1.1
Host: sti-ca.com
Content-Type: application/jose+json
{
  "protected": base64url({
    "alg": "ES256",
    "kid": "https://sti-ca.com/acme/acct/1",
    "nonce": "5XJ1L3lEkMG7tR6pA00clA",
    "url": "https://sti-ca.com/acme/new-order"
  })
  "payload": base64url({
     ”status": ”pending”,
      "identifiers": [{"type:"TNAuthList","value":"F83n2a...avn27DN3=="}],
    "notBefore": "2016-01-01T00:00:00Z",
    "notAfter": "2016-01-08T00:00:00Z"
  }),
  "signature": "H6ZXtGjTZyUnPeKn...wEA4TklBdh3e454g"
}
   }
```

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ACME - Authorization object

- ACME authorization object represents a server's authorization for an account to represent an identifier.

  status (required, string) - status of the authorization. "pending", "processing", "valid", "invalid", "revoked" - default value is "pending".

  expires (optional, string) - if present, contains URI for an application resource, if absent, then CA MUST consider authorization valid for all applications

  identifier (required, dictionary of string) - The identifier that the account is authorized to represent
  - **type** (required, string) - type of identifier
  - **value** (required, string) - identifier itself

  challenges (required, array) - an array of challenges used for authorization

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ACME – Authorization Example

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: application/json
Link: <https://sti-ca.com/acme/some-directory>;rel="index"

{
  "status": "pending",

  "identifier": {
    "type": "TNAuthList",
    "value":"F83n2a...avn27DN3=="
  },

  "challenges": [
    {
      "type": "tkauth-01",
      "tkauth-type": "ATC",
      "url": "https://sti-ca.com/authz/1234/0",
      "token": "DGyRejmCefe7v4NfDGDKfA"
    }
  ],
}
```

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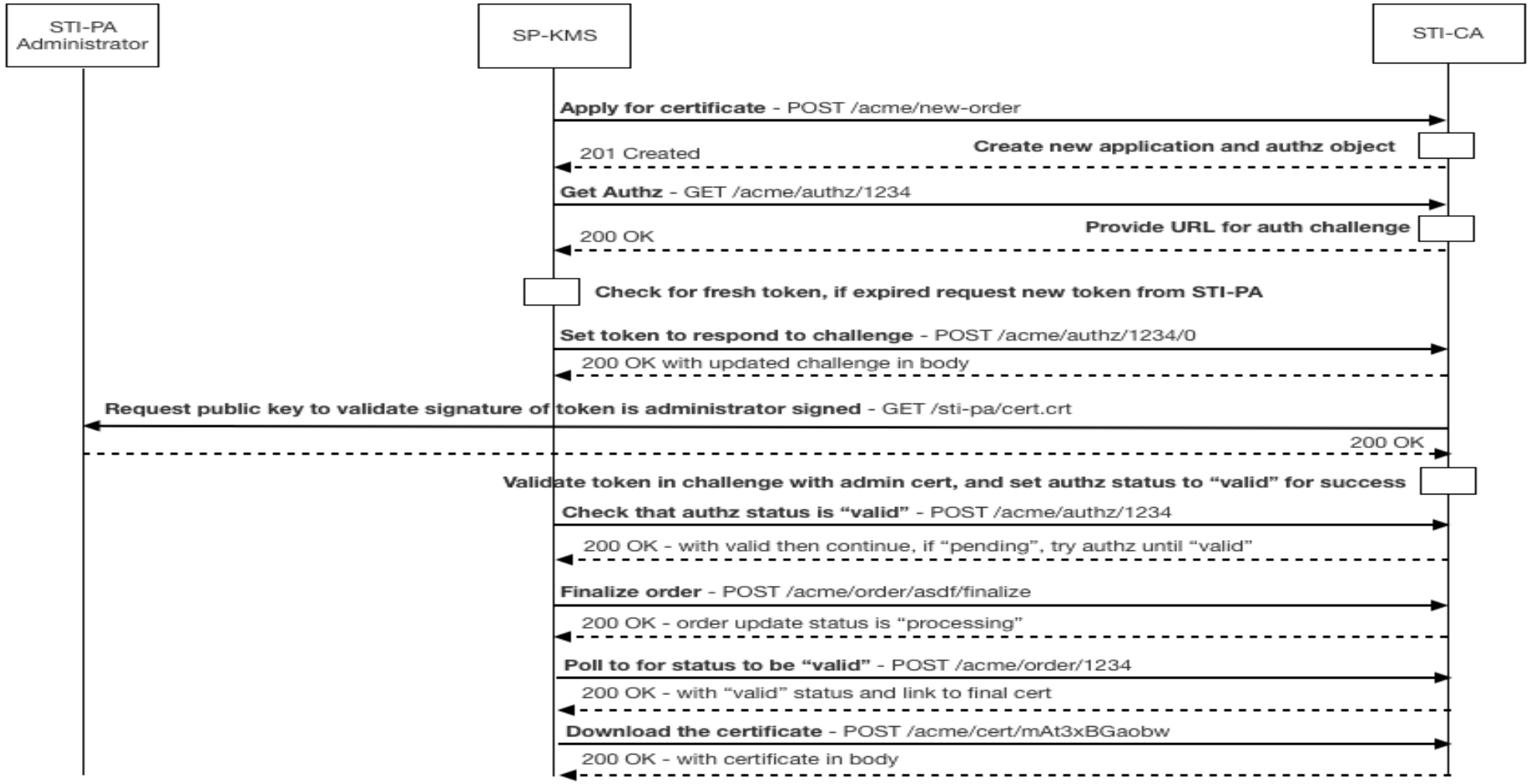
SHAKEN Certificate Management Call Flow



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SHAKEN Certificate Acquisition Sequence of Events

KMS Creates ACME Account

KMS Create Key Pair for ACME Account

KMS Sends order to STI-CA

```
POST /acme/new-order HTTP/1.1
Host: sti-ca.com
Content-Type: application/jose+json
{"protected": base64url({...})
 "payload": base64url({
  "identifiers": [
   {"type:"TNAuthList",
    "value":"<TN Authorization List ASN.1 object>"}],
      ...}),
  "signature": "H6ZXtGjTZyUnPeKn...
wEA4TklBdh3e454g"}
```

KMS sends challenge response to STI-CA

SPC Token

```
{"typ":"JWT",
 "alg":"ES256",
 "x5u":"https://authority.example.org/cert"}
{
 "iss":"https://authority.example.org/authz",
 "exp":1300819380,
 "jti":"id6098364921",
 "atc":{"TNAuthList","<TN Authorization List ASN.1
object>",
    "SHA256 56:3E:CF:AE:...:F0:B9:38:E3"} }
```

x.509 Certificate

```
X509v3 extensions:
ASN.1 DER-encoded
<TNAuthorizationList>
<DistributionPointName>
```

```
POST /acme/order/asdf/finalize HTTP/1.1
   Host: sti-ca.com
   Content-Type: application/jose+json
   { "protected": base64url({...})
   "payload": baes64url({
    "csr":        "MIIBPTCBxAIBADBFMQ....
        <TNAuthorizationList>
        <DistributionPointName>
      ... FS6aKdZeGsysoCo4H9P",
     }),
     "signature": "uOrUfIIk5RyQ...nw62Ay1cl6AB"
   }
```

KMS finalizes order with STI-CA

KMS retrieves Stores cert in STI-CR, & Notifies STI-AS

Change Account Keys

Revoke Certificate

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