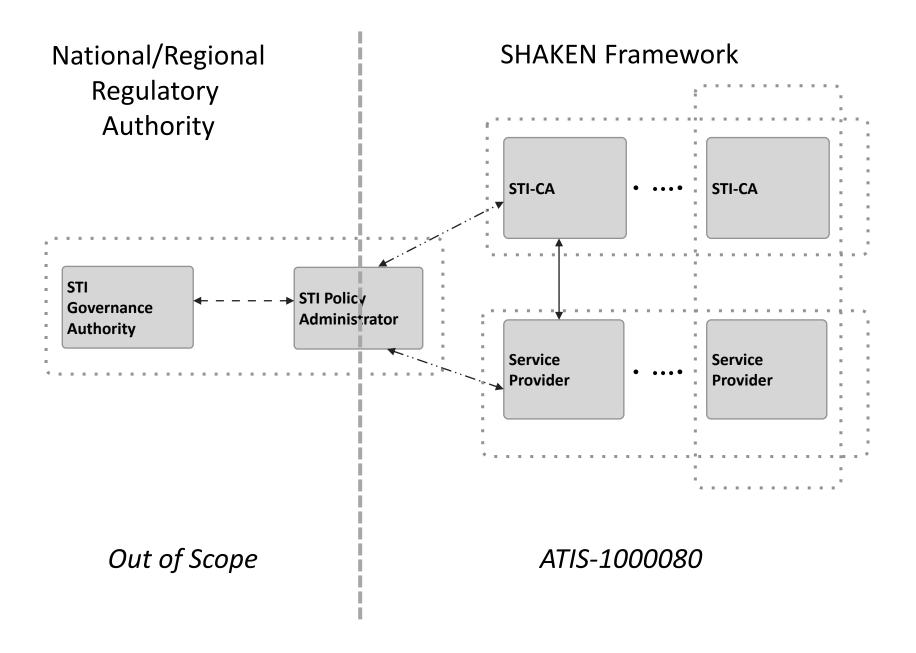
# Operational Considerations for SHAKEN STI Certification Authorities and Policy Administrators

based on ATIS-IPNNI-2017-00051R008.docx

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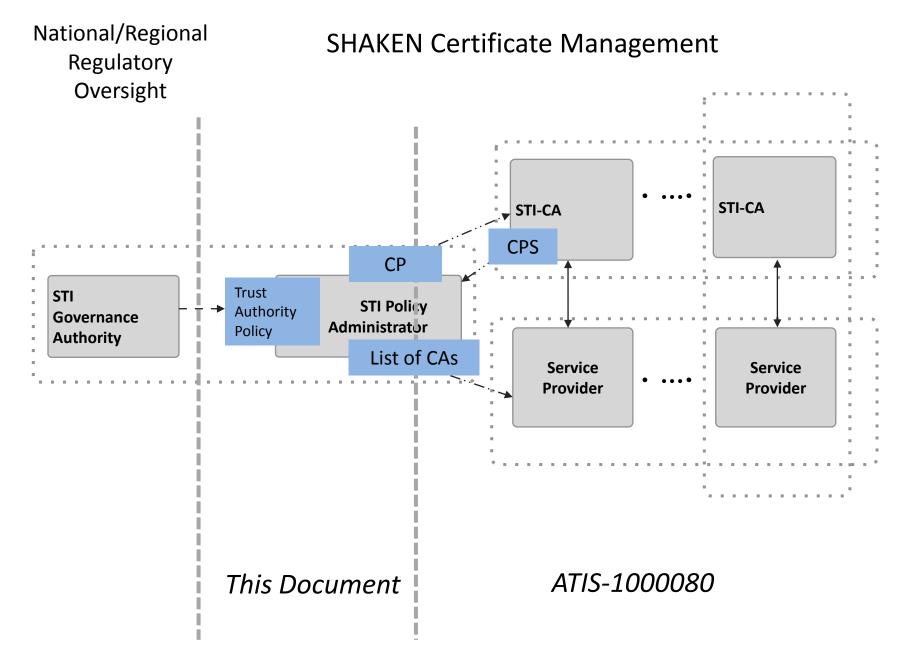
Note: this does not represent a complete set of guidelines – this is a working document subject to change



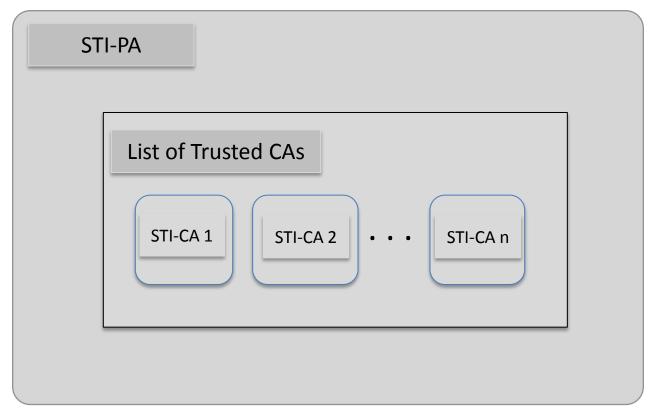
#### Overview

Describes operational considerations and recommended practices for STI-PA in managing approved STI-CAs and authorized Service Providers:

- Trust Authority Model
- Certificate Policy & Certification Practice Statements
- Management of List of STI-CAs
- STI-PA Administration of Service Providers



## Trust Authority Model



- STI-PA is external to the PKI 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

# Trust Authority Model

- Role of the STI-PA is to enforce the criteria as established by the STI-GA:
  - Typically a Policy Management Authority (PMA) comprises a set of people responsible for ensuring that the established policies are being adhered to.
- STI-PA is the only Trust Authority in the model STI-CAs should not inherit trust from other CAs (no policy mapping)
- STI-PA can remove an STI-CA from the list of trusted CAs based on pre-established criteria (e.g., failure to comply with the CP established by the STI-PA)

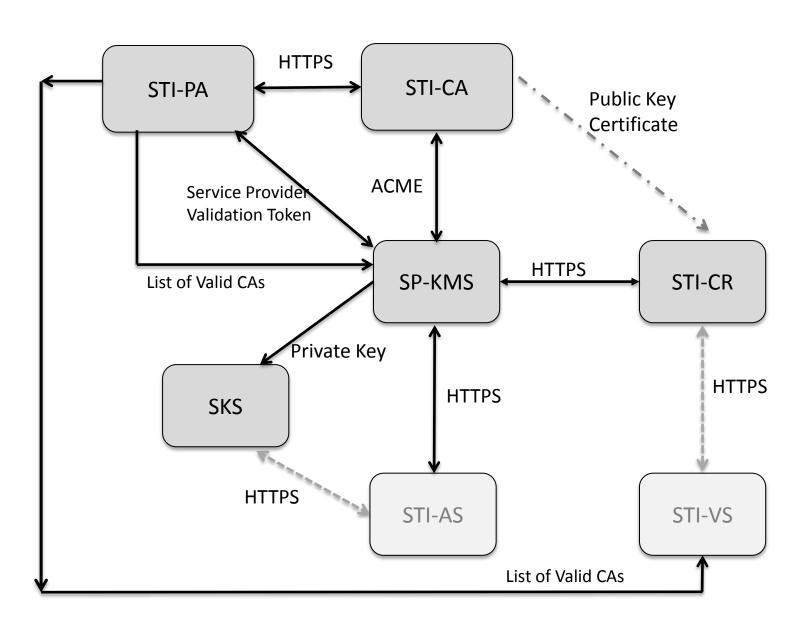
# **Certificate Policy**

- STI-PA imposes a Certificate Policy (CP) on the STI-CAs
- A Certificate Policy (CP) provides a set of rules that indicates the applicability of a certificate to a particular community and/or class of application with common security requirements [RFC 3647].
- The CP contains the business, legal, and technical requirements for certificate approval, management, use, revocation, and renewal.
- The Certificate Policy contains policies for the STI-PA, STI-CA, STI-CR, subscribers, and relying parties. [RFC 3647] contains the following outline for the contents of the Certificate Policy:
  - 1. Introduction
  - Publication and Repository
  - 3. Identification and Authentication
  - 4. Certificate Life-Cycle Operational Requirements
  - 5. Facilities, Management, and Operational Controls
  - 6. Technical Security Controls
  - 7. Certificate, CRL, and OCSP Profile
  - 8. Compliance audit
  - 9. Other Business and Legal Matters

### Certification Practice Statement

- The Certification Practices Statement (CPS)
  contains the practices a CA follows when issuing
  digital certificates.
- The CPS is written by the STI-CA.
- The CPS provides detailed information on how the policy requirements documented in the CP are implemented by the CA.
- It is recommended that the CPS follow the same format as the CP.
  - [RFC 3647] contains the recommended contents of a CP and CPS.

## List of Valid STI-CAs



## List of Valid CAs

- STI-PA (administrative body) reviews the CPS of the STI-CA to ensure it is operated to an acceptable level of assurance:
  - Ensures polices per CP are supported
  - Determines that the STI-CA/PKI provides a warranty with regards to issued certificates
  - Periodic audits recommended
- STI-PA periodically distributes/updates list:
  - Mechanism details TBD
  - Periodicity should be shorter than certificate lifetimes
  - Updated list should be distributed if an STI-CA is removed
  - Service Providers can request updated list if it expires

# STI-PA Administration of Service Providers

- Existing identifiers (e.g., OCNs), allocated and managed by an entity authorized by an NRAA, are used as Service Provider Codes:
  - Provide uniqueness & accountability
- 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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