**ATIS-1x000xx**

ATIS Standard on

**SHAKEN Roadmap**

**Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions**

Approved Month DD, YYYY

**Abstract**

This Technical Report provides a roadmap view of the subtending suite of ATIS standards, technical reports, and requirements documents showing the applicability of particular standard specifications in the context of enabling deployment of the needed National Security/Emergency Preparedness (NS/EP) priority related functions and capabilities supporting end-to-end priority communications in Next Generation Networks (NGNs). The ATIS set of standards includes national specific applications of 3GPP, IETF and ITU-T specifications for the support of ETS. This document includes a roadmap of the dependent 3GPP, IETF and ITU-T specifications and standards.

**Foreword**

**Revision History**

| **Date** | **Version** | **Description** | **Author** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
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# Scope, Purpose, & Application

## Scope

There are numerous industry standards, technical reports, and requirements documents addressing various aspects for

This Technical Report (TR) provides a roadmap view of the subtending suite of IPNNI standards, technical reports, and requirements documents showing the applicability of particular standard specifications in the context of enabling deployment of Signature-Based Handling of Asserted Information Using Tokens (SHAKEN). This TR includes a roadmap of the dependent 3GPP, IPNNI and IETF specifications and standards.

## Purpose

The purpose of this TR is to provide a consolidated view of various SHAKEN related specifications and provide a roadmap view to enable SHAKEN deployment in NGNs. The objective is to provide a roadmap view showing the applicability of particular specifications to specific network layer, network procedure, interfaces or network element functional capabilities and segments making up the end-to-end NGN infrastructure.

## Application

This document is applicable to the support of SHAKEN in the public NGN infrastructure.

# Normative References

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below.

**ATIS**

[ATIS-1000074] *Signature-based Handling of Asserted Information using Tokens (SHAKEN)*

[ATIS-0300251.2007 (R2012)] *Codes for Identification of Service Providers for Information Exchange*

[ATIS-1000080] *Signature-based Handling of Asserted information using toKENs (SHAKEN): Governance Model and Certificate Management*

[ATIS-1x000xx] *Operational and Management Considerations for SHAKEN STI Certification Authorities and Policy Administrators*

**3GPP**

[TR xx.yyy]

**IETF**

RFC 2986, *PKCS #10: Certification Request Syntax Specification Version 1.7*

RFC 3325, *Private Extensions to SIP for Asserted Identity within Trusted Networks.*1

RFC 3261, *SIP: Session Initiation Protocol.*1

RFC 3326, *The Reason Header Field for the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP).*1

RFC 3647, *Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure Certificate Policy and Certification Practices Framework*

RFC 3966, *The tel URI for Telephone Numbers*

RFC 4949, *Internet Security Glossary, Version 2*

RFC 5217, *Memorandum for Multi-Domain Public Key Infrastructure Interoperability*

RFC 5280, *Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL) Profile.*1

RFC 5905, *Network Time Protocol Version 4 (NTPv4)*

RFC 7159, *The JavaScript Object Notation (JSON)*

RFC 7231, *Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP/1.1): Semantics and Content”*

RFC 7375, *Secure Telephone Identity Threat Model*

RFC 7515, *JSON Web Signatures (JWS)*

RFC 7516, *JSON Web Algorithms (JWA)*

RFC 7517, *JSON Web Key (JWK)*

RFC 7519, *JSON Web Token (JWT)*

RFC 8225 , *Persona Assertion Token.*[[1]](#footnote-1)

RFC 8224, *Authenticated Identity Management in the Session Initiation Protocol.*1

RFC 8226, *Secure Telephone Identity Credentials: Certificates.*1

draft-ietf-stir-passport-shaken-02, PASSporT SHAKEN Extension (SHAKEN)

draft-ietf-acme-acme, *Automatic Certificate Management Environment (ACME).*

draft-ietf-acme-service-provider, *ACME Identifiers and Challenges for VoIP Service Providers.*

# Definitions, Acronyms, & Abbreviations

For a list of common communications terms and definitions, please visit the *ATIS Telecom Glossary*, which is located at < <http://www.atis.org/glossary> >.

## Definitions

None.

## Acronyms & Abbreviations

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 3GPP | 3rd Generation Partnership Project |
| ACME | Automated Certificate Management Environment (Protocol) |
| CA | Certification Authority |
| CP | Certificate Policy |
| CPS | Certification Practice Statement |
| CSR | Certificate Signing Request |
| DN | Distinguished Name |
| DNS | Domain Name System |
| HTTPS | Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure |
| IETF | [Internet Engineering Task Force](http://www.ietf.org/rfc.html) |
| JSON | JavaScript Object Notation |
| JWA | JSON Web Algorithms |
| JWK | JSON Web Key |
| JWS | JSON Web Signature |
| JWT | JSON Web Token |
| NECA | National Exchange Carrier Association |
| NNI | Network-to-Network Interface |
| NRRA | National/Regional Regulatory Authority |
| OCN | Operating Company Number |
| OCSP | Online Certificate Status Protocol |
| PASSporT | Personal Assertion Token |
| PKI | Public Key Infrastructure |
| PKIX | Public Key Infrastructure for X.509 Certificates |
| PSTN | Public Switched Telephone Network |
| SHAKEN | Signature-based Handling of Asserted information using toKENs |
| SIPREST | Session Initiation ProtocolRepresentational state transfer (REST) |
| SKS | Secure Key Store |
| SMI | Structure of Management Information |
| SP | Service Provider |
| SP-KMS | SP Key Management Server |
| STI | Secure Telephone Identity |
| STI-AS | Secure Telephone Identity Authentication Service |
| STI-CA | Secure Telephone Identity Certification Authority |
| STI-CR | Secure Telephone Identity Certificate Repository |
| STI-GA | Secure Telephone Identity Governance Authority |
| STI-PA | Secure Telephone Identity Policy Administrator |
| STI-VS | Secure Telephone Identity Verification Service |
| STIR | Secure Telephone Identity Revisited |
| TLS | Transport Layer Security |
| TN | Telephone Number |
| URI | Uniform Resource Identifier |
| VoIP | Voice over Internet Protocol |

# Roadmap Overview

This section describes the methodology used to categorize and provide a roadmap view of the applicable documents.

## Reference Model



Figure 4.1 –Reference Model

# ATIS/SIP Forum IP Network-Network Interface (IPNNI) Task Group

The ATIS/SIP Forum IPNNI Task group has developed specifications defining an ecosystem to support the SHAKEN framework in VoIP networks as follows:

* [ATIS-1000074] *Signature-based Handling of Asserted Information using Tokens (SHAKEN)*
* [ATIS-1000080] *Signature-based Handling of Asserted information using toKENs (SHAKEN): Governance Model and Certificate Management*
* [ATIS-1x000xx] *Operational and Management Considerations for SHAKEN STI Certification Authorities and Policy Administrators*
* [ATIS-1x000xx] Framework for Display of Verified Caller ID
* [ATIS-1x000xx] TN-PoP [Editor’s note: should we include this?]

An overview of each of the specifications, along with IETF dependencies are provided in the following sections. Section 7 of this document provides a summary of the IETF specifications, along with the key dependencies on other IETF specifications.

## SHAKEN Framework (ATIS-1000074) and related documents

The Signature-Based Handling of Asserted Information using toKENs (SHAKEN) framework provides a model for deployment of Secure Telephone Identity (STI) technologies to provide end-to-end cryptographic authentication and verification of the telephone identity for calling parties in Voice over IP service provider networks. Additional information about the call origination is also captured at call origination and transported to the terminating network. The SHAKEN framework is based on the use of Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) extensions to sign and validate the calling party identity.

### IETF dependencies

* RFC 3261: SIP: Session Initiation Protocol
* RFC 3325: Private Extensions to SIP for Asserted Identity within Trusted Networks.
* RFC 3326: The Reason Header Field for the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)
* RFC 3966: The tel URI for Telephone Numbers
* RFC 8224: Authenticated Identity Management in the Session Initiation Protocol*.*
* RFC 8225: Persona Assertion Token
* RFC 8226: Secure Telephone Identity Credentials: Certificates
* draft-ietf-stir-passport-shaken SHAKEN PASSporT extensions

### Related SHAKEN Framework and Informational documents

* RFC 5280: Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL) Profile

The following proposal, referred to as “AT&T’s Tagging Optimization”, is premised on the fact that many calls originating in a service provider’s network stay within that network:

  <https://access.atis.org/apps/group_public/download.php/33957/IPNNI-2017-00037R000.pdf>

So, rather than signing the calls at origination, the information that would be required to build the PASSporT is captured at the time of call in origination in SIP P- headers. If, and when, the call leaves the service provider’s network, the P- headers are used to populate the fields in the PASSporT by invoking the SSVS API.

## SHAKEN: Governance and Certificate Management (ATIS-1000080)

This specification expands the SHAKEN framework to introduce a governance model and X.509 Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) certificate management procedures. The certificate management procedures provide mechanisms for creating and validating certificates as well as a means for verification of the associated digital signature to allow identification of illegitimate use of the

The following diagram identifies the functional elements and interfaces involved in the Certificate Management Procedures:



### IETF dependencies

* RFC 5280 Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL) Profile
* RFC 7231Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP/1.1): Semantics and Content
* RFC 7519JSON Web Token (JWT*)*
* RFC 8226 Secure Telephone Identity Credentials: Certificates
* draft-ietf-acme-service-provider SHAKEN extensions to support use of Service Provider Code

### Certificate Management informational documents

* RFC 4949 Internet Security Glossary, Version 2
* RFC 5217 Memorandum for Multi-Domain Public Key Infrastructure Interoperability
* RFC 5905Network Time Protocol Version 4 (NTPv4)
* RFC 7375 Secure Telephone Identity Threat Model.

The following presentations provide overviews related to the SHAKEN Certificate Management Framework:

* Overview of SHAKEN Certificate Management framework as defined in ATIS-1000080:

[https://access.atis.org/apps/group\_public/download.php/35614/IPNNI-2017-00085R001.pdf](https://access.atis.org/apps/group_public/download.php/35614/IPNNI-)

* ACME Protocol Overview:

<https://access.atis.org/apps/group_public/download.php/35615/IPNNI-2017-00084R001.pdf>

* Overview of SHAKEN's use of ACME:

[https://access.atis.org/apps/group\_public/download.php/35605/IPNNI-2017-00091R000.pdf](https://access.atis.org/ap)

##  Operational and Management Considerations for SHAKEN STI Certification Authorities and Policy Administrator (ATIS-1x000xx)

This document introduces operational and management considerations for STI Certification Authorities (STI-CAs) within the context of the SHAKEN framework [ATIS-1000074] and the SHAKEN: Governance Model and Certificate Management framework [ATIS-1000080]. This document focuses on the operational and management aspects that impact the authentication and verification services, as well as general Certification Authority (CA) practices and policies. The document addresses the STI-PA operational aspects of managing the list of STI-CAs and authorization of Service Providers to obtain STI certificates.

The following diagram highlights the functional elements and interfaces described in this document:



The following diagram illustrates the Trust Model for the SHAKEN Certificate Management framework, underlying the functionality that is provided by the STI-PA:



### IETF dependencies

* RFC 3647Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure Certificate Policy and Certification Practices Framework
* RFC 5280 Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL) Profile
* RFC 7231Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP/1.1): Semantics and Content
* RFC 7519JSON Web Token (JWT*)*
* RFC 8224 Authenticated Identity Management in the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)
* RFC 8226 Secure Telephone Identity Credentials: Certificates

### Operational and Management Considerations for SHAKEN STI-CAs and STI-PAs informational documents

* RFC 4949 *Internet Security Glossary, Version 2*
* RFC 5217 Memorandum for Multi-Domain Public Key Infrastructure Interoperability
* RFC 5905 *Network Time Protocol Version 4 (NTPv4)*

The following document provides an overview of the Operational and Management Considerations for SHAKEN STI-CAs and STI-Pas document:

<http://access.atis.org/apps/group_public/document.php?document_id=35562&wg_abbrev=ipnni>

## Authentication/Verification Service API

This document introduces an optional API between the Authentication and Verification Services and a centralized signing and signature validation server to the SHAKEN Framework [ATIS-1000074]. In many cases the signing and validation of the signature require cryptographic processors such as Hardware Security Modules (HSMs) for optimal performance. This API facilitates a model whereby the core AS functionality is deployed on an existing application server in the service provider’s network as opposed to a standalone AS server.

The following diagram highlights the functional model introduced to support the API:

[Editor’s note: Insert diagram.]

## Display Framework:

This document provides guidelines related to the display of verified Caller ID information on the User Equipment (UE) in a uniform manner. The guidelines are in the form of best practices based on a review of industry standards and studies on the effectiveness of warning signs and human factors related to the reading and comprehension of variable messages (text and symbolic). The guidelines are not prescriptive, but rather are recommendations for consideration by all stakeholders (service providers, equipment manufacturers and analytics providers) in the deployment of verified Caller ID displays and composition of its related messages.

[Editor’s note: insert diagram]

## SHAKEN for Enterprise/PBX - Proof of Number Possession

This document defines an extension to the base SHAKEN framework that enables an STI service provider to delegate authority, in the form of a “proof-of-possession”, for a subset of its telephone numbers to a non-STI entity. The non-STI entity can then use this “proof-of-possession” to provide cryptographic proof to STI verification services that it has authority to attest that the customer can legitimately originate calls from the delegated TNs. The document defines the certificate management procedures as well as the authentication and verification procedures specific to the TN Proof-of-Possession (TN PoP).

# 3GPP

The table below list the 3GPP CT1 Agreed CRs:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| C1-164324 | Robo-Calling and Spoofing of Telephone Numbers and Need for Verification Tel URI Parameter | Discussion Paper |  |
| C1-164851 | New WID on User Controlled Spoofed Call Treatment (SPECTRE-CT) | Work Item |  |
| C1-164863 | Indication of calling number verification | Procedures are added, allowing the home network to inform UEs about its support of calling number verification during registration, and allowing the home network to inform UEs about the calling number verification status (or to inform the UE that calling number verification has not been performed) in an initial INVITE request and MESSAGE request.Reference to draft-ietf-stir-rfc4474bis is added. | TS 24.229 |
| C1-170132 | Robo-Calling and Spoofing of Telephone Numbers and Need for draft RFC 4474bis and “666” | Discussion Paper |  |
| C1-170421 | Addition of the Unwanted response | The response code 666 (Unwanted) is specified in draft-ietf-sipcore-status-unwanted for the user to be able to indicate that an incoming call is unwanted. This information can then be used by the network to take further actions.Adding a Reason header with protocol SIP and cause unwanted for call release.Adding support for the unwanted response code to annex A. | TS 24.229 |
| C1-170487 | Identity verification using the Identity header procedures | A new subclause 5.7.1.x is added.New originating procedures added to this subclause.Text added in Guilin to 5.7.1.4 for terminating procedures is moved to this new subclause.Support for authenticated identity management added to Annex A | TS 24.229 |
| C1-171062 | Presence of a "verstat" tel URI parameter in the From header field | A "verstat" tel URI parameter in a tel URI or a SIP URI with a user=phone parameter may be present in the P-Asserted-Identity header field or in the From header field in the initial INVITE and MESSAGE requests.However, in subclauses 5.1.2A.2 and 7.2A.20.1 the presence of the "verstat" tel URI parameter is indicated only in the P-Asserted-Identity header field.Subclauses 5.1.2A.2 and 7.2A.20.1: added that the "verstat" tel URI parameter can be present in the From header field. | TS 24.229 |
| C1-171326 | Addition of missing 4xx response codes for SPECTRE to profile tables | SIP failure response codes 428, 436, 437 and 438 are added to the Annex A profile tables.the UA major capability related to draft-ietf-stir-rfc4474bis is also made applicable to the MGCF, MSC server enhanced for ICS, SRVCC or DRVCC roles. | TS 24.229 |
| C1-172576 | Profile Table Correction for 666 | Currently support for 666 (Unwanted) response is not correctly shown in the profile tables in Annex A.Table A.162 and Table A.164 don’t have entries for 666 (Unwanted) | TS 24.229 |
| C1-172256 | Usage of sip.666 | Network to use the feature capability indicator to indicate to UE in 200 (OK) to REGISTER to UE that it supports 666.UE to take this information into account. | TS 24.229 |
| C1-171999 | Reference update: draft-ietf-stir-rfc4474bis | The version number of draft-ietf-stir-rfc4474bis is updated to reflect the latest draft version. | TS 24.229 |
| C1-172921 | RFC 8197 available | RFC 8197 replaces draft-ietf-sipcore-status-unwanted-06. No technical changes that would impact 24.229 are made. | TS 24.229 |
| C1-174986 | IANA registration for “verstat” complete |  | TS 24.229 |
| C1-174987 | IANA registration for “verstat” complete |  | TS 24.229 |
| C1-180374 | Enhancements to SPECTRE | Discussion Paper for eSPECTRE WID |  |
| C1-180637 | Enhancements to Call spoofing functionality | eSPECTRE WID |  |
| C1-181109 | Reference update: RFC 8224 | IETF draft-ietf-stir-rfc4474bis has now been published as RFC 8224, and therefore the specification requires updating to the published version. | TS 24.229 |
| C1-181110 | Reference update: RFC 8224 | IETF draft-ietf-stir-rfc4474bis has now been published as RFC 8224, and therefore the specification requires updating to the published version. | TS 24.229 |

The table below list the 3GPP CT3 Agreed CRs:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| C3-171045 | Robo-Calling and Spoofing of Telephone Numbers | Discussion Paper |  |
| C3-171072 | Support of "Calling number verification” | Support of a "Calling number verification" feature in accordance to procedures defined in TS 24.229 needs to be included in TS 29.163.If a "Calling number verification" feature is supported, and if the I-MGCF received a "verstat" tel URI parameter within the P-Asserted-ID and From SIP header fields in the initial INVITE request the I-MGCF may map the verstat" tel URI parameter to the Screening Indicator field of the ISUP Calling Party Number and Generic (Additional Calling Party Number parameters.If a "Calling number verification" feature is supported, then the called UE can send a 666 (Unwanted) response to the initial INVITE request or a BYE request with a Reason header field with a protocol value set to "SIP" and a "cause" header field parameter set to "666" to indicate that an incoming call is unwanted. If the MGCF receives the 666 (Unwanted) response to the initial INVITE request or the BYE request with the Reason header field with the protocol value set to "SIP" and a "cause" header field parameter set to "666" then the MGCF should map SIP status code "666 (Unwanted)" to the cause value "21 (Call rejected)" of the cause value field. | TS 29.163 |
| C3-171221 | Support of "Calling number verification” | Support of a "Calling number verification" feature over the II-NNI in accordance to procedures defined in TS 24.229 needs to be included in TS 29.165.Support of the "Calling number verification" added in:- subclause 6.1.1.3.4 - added applicability of the Identity header field;- subclause 6.1.3. - major capabilities;- new clause X;- annex A – added support of the Identity header field;- annex B– added support of the Identity header field in the INVITE and MESSAGE requests; and- subclause C.3.1. | TS 29.165 |
| C3-171137 | Reception of 666 (Unwanted) response | If a "Calling number verification" feature is supported, then the called UE can send a 666 (Unwanted) response to the initial INVITE request or a BYE request with a Reason header field with a protocol value set to "SIP" and a "cause" header field parameter set to "666" to indicate that an incoming call is unwanted.If the MSC Server receives the 666 (Unwanted) response to the initial INVITE request or the BYE request with the Reason header field with the protocol value set to "SIP" and a "cause" header field parameter set to "666" then the MSC Server should map SIP status code "666 (Unwanted)" to the cause value "21 (Call rejected)" of the cause information element. | TS 29.292 |
| C3-172035 | Mapping of additional 4xx response codes for SPECTRE | SIP failure response codes 428, 436, 437 and 438 are mapped to ISUP Cause Value No 127 (Interworking, unspecified).IETF draft-ietf-stir-rfc4474bis introduces the following SIP failure response codes in subclause 6.2.2:  A 428 response will be sent (per Section 6.2) when an Identity header field is required, but no Identity header field without a "ppt" parameter, or with a supported "ppt" value, has been received. In the case where one or more Identity header fields with unsupported "ppt" values have been received, then a verification service may send a 428 with a human-readable reason phrase like "Use Supported PASSporT Format". Note however that this specification gives no guidance on how a verification service might decide to require an Identity header field for a particular SIP request. Such authorization policies are outside the scope of this specification.  The 436 'Bad Identity Info' response code indicates an inability to acquire the credentials needed by the verification service for validating the signature in an Identity header field. Again, given the potential presence of multiple Identity header fields, this response code should only be sent when the verification service is unable to deference the URIs and/or acquire the credentials associated with all Identity header fields in the request. This failure code could be repairable if the authentication service resends the request with an 'info' parameter pointing to a credential that the verification service can access.  The 437 'Unsupported Credential' is sent when a verification service can acquire, or already holds, the credential represented by the 'info' parameter of at least one Identity header field in the request, but does not support said credential(s), for reasons such as failing to trust the issuing CA, or failing to support the algorithm with which the credential was signed.  The 438 'Invalid Identity Header' response indicates that of the set of Identity header fields in a request, no header field with a valid and supported PASSporT object has been received. Like the 428 response, this is sent by a verification service when its local policy dictates that a broken signature in an Identity header field is grounds for rejecting a request. Note that in some cases, an Identity header field may be broken for other reasons than that an originator is attempting to spoof an identity: for example, when a transit network alters the Date header field of the request. Sending a full form PASSporT can repair some of these conditions (see Section 6.2.4), so the recommended way to attempt to repair this failure is to retry the request with the full form of PASSporT if it had originally been sent with the compact form. The alternative reason phrase 'Invalid PASSporT' can be used when an extended full form PASSporT lacks required headers or claims, or when an extended full form PASSporT signaled with the "ppt" parameter lacks required claims for that extension. Sending a string along these lines will help humans debugging the sending system. All those errors are network internal and SIP-specific and do not have an equivalent ISUP cause. | TS 29.163 |
| C3-172036 | Mapping of additional 4xx response codes for SPECTRE | SIP failure response codes 428, 436, 437 and 438 are mapped to cause information element value No 127 (Interworking, unspecified) in the CC DISCONNECT message.IETF draft-ietf-stir-rfc4474bis introduces the following SIP failure response codes in subclause 6.2.2:  A 428 response will be sent (per Section 6.2) when an Identity header field is required, but no Identity header field without a "ppt" parameter, or with a supported "ppt" value, has been received. In the case where one or more Identity header fields with unsupported "ppt" values have been received, then a verification service may send a 428 with a human-readable reason phrase like "Use Supported PASSporT Format". Note however that this specification gives no guidance on how a verification service might decide to require an Identity header field for a particular SIP request. Such authorization policies are outside the scope of this specification.  The 436 'Bad Identity Info' response code indicates an inability to acquire the credentials needed by the verification service for validating the signature in an Identity header field. Again, given the potential presence of multiple Identity header fields, this response code should only be sent when the verification service is unable to deference the URIs and/or acquire the credentials associated with all Identity header fields in the request. This failure code could be repairable if the authentication service resends the request with an 'info' parameter pointing to a credential that the verification service can access.  The 437 'Unsupported Credential' is sent when a verification service can acquire, or already holds, the credential represented by the 'info' parameter of at least one Identity header field in the request, but does not support said credential(s), for reasons such as failing to trust the issuing CA, or failing to support the algorithm with which the credential was signed.  The 438 'Invalid Identity Header' response indicates that of the set of Identity header fields in a request, no header field with a valid and supported PASSporT object has been received. Like the 428 response, this is sent by a verification service when its local policy dictates that a broken signature in an Identity header field is grounds for rejecting a request. Note that in some cases, an Identity header field may be broken for other reasons than that an originator is attempting to spoof an identity: for example, when a transit network alters the Date header field of the request. Sending a full form PASSporT can repair some of these conditions (see Section 6.2.4), so the recommended way to attempt to repair this failure is to retry the request with the full form of PASSporT if it had originally been sent with the compact form. The alternative reason phrase 'Invalid PASSporT' can be used when an extended full form PASSporT lacks required headers or claims, or when an extended full form PASSporT signaled with the "ppt" parameter lacks required claims for that extension. Sending a string along these lines will help humans debugging the sending system. All those errors are network internal and SIP-specific and do not have an equivalent cause information element value. | TS 29.292 |
| C3-172091 | Support of feature capability indicator "sip.666" | Currently, the specification does not contain a requirement to support a feature capability indicator "sip.666", defined in IETF in draft-ietf-sipcore-status-unwanted.If the network supports a SIP response code "666 (Unwanted)" the S-CSCF will include the "sip.666" feature-capability indicator in a 200 (OK) final response to a REGISTER request.If the UE is roaming, the "sip.666" feature-capability indicator when included in a Feature-Caps header field in the 200 (OK) response to the REGISTER request should be supported at the roaming II-NNI.Added that a "sip.666" feature-capability indicator when included in a Feature-Caps header field in a 200 (OK) response to a REGISTER request shall be supported at the roaming II-NNI. | TS 29.165 |
| C3-173190 | Reference update: draft-ietf-sipcore-status-unwanted | The version number of draft-ietf-sipcore-status-unwanted is updated to reflect the latest draft version.Response code value for unwanted calls (reason phrase "Unwanted") changed from "666" to "607". | TS 29.163 |
| C3-173191 | Reference update: draft-ietf-sipcore-status-unwanted | The version number of draft-ietf-sipcore-status-unwanted is updated to reflect the latest draft version.Response code value for unwanted calls (reason phrase "Unwanted") changed from "666" to "607". | TS 29.292 |
| C3-173192 | Support of feature capability indicator "sip.607" | Added that a "sip.666" feature-capability indicator when included in a Feature-Caps header field in a 200 (OK) response to a REGISTER request shall be supported at the roaming II-NNI.Changes from CT3 #89 meeting agreed version in C3-172091:- the version number of draft-ietf-sipcore-status-unwanted is updated to reflect the latest draft version;- response code value for unwanted calls (reason phrase "Unwanted") changed from "666" to "607"; and- name of the feature-capability indicator changed from "sip.666" to "sip.607". | TS 29.165 |
| C3-173021 | Reference update: draft-ietf-stir-rfc4474bis | The version number of draft-ietf-stir-rfc4474bis is updated to reflect the latest draft version. | TS 29.163 |
| C3-173022 | Reference update: draft-ietf-stir-rfc4474bis | The version number of draft-ietf-stir-rfc4474bis is updated to reflect the latest draft version. | TS 29.165 |
| C3-173072 | Mapping of additional 4xx response codes for SPECTRE | SIP failure response codes 428, 436, 437 and 438 are mapped to cause information element value No 127 (Interworking, unspecified) in the CC DISCONNECT message.Changes from CT3 #89 meeting agreed version in C3-172036:the version number of draft-ietf-stir-rfc4474bis is updated to reflect the latest draft version. | TS 29.292 |
| C3-174101 | Reference update from draft-ietf-sipcore-status-unwanted-06 to RFC 8197 | RFC 8197 replaces draft-ietf-sipcore-status-unwanted-06.There are no technical changes between the draft and the RFC.Rel 14 | TS 29.163 |
| C3-174102 | Reference update from draft-ietf-sipcore-status-unwanted-06 to RFC 8197 | RFC 8197 replaces draft-ietf-sipcore-status-unwanted-06.There are no technical changes between the draft and the RFC.Rel 14 | TS 29.165 |
| C3-174103 | Reference update from draft-ietf-sipcore-status-unwanted-06 to RFC 8197 | RFC 8197 replaces draft-ietf-sipcore-status-unwanted-06.There are no technical changes between the draft and the RFC.Rel 15 | TS 29.165 |
| C3-174104 | Reference update from draft-ietf-sipcore-status-unwanted-06 to RFC 8197 | RFC 8197 replaces draft-ietf-sipcore-status-unwanted-06.There are no technical changes between the draft and the RFC. | TS 29.292 |
| C3-174224 | Added the profile status in proxy role regarding “A SIP Response Code for Unwanted Calls” | The profile status in proxy role about “A SIP Response Code for Unwanted Calls” was specified in TS 24.229. For alignment between 3GPP specifications, it should be reflected to TS 29.165.In Addition, there are editorial errors in TS 29.165. - In subclause 3.3, there is capital letter(misspell) about MCData.- In item 83 of table 6.1.3.1, there is wrong reference name. | TS 29.165 |
| C3-181048 | Reference update: RFC 8224 | IETF draft-ietf-stir-rfc4474bis has now been published as RFC 8224, and therefore the specification requires updating to the published version. Rel 14 | TS 29.163 |
| C3-181049 | Reference update: RFC 8224 | IETF draft-ietf-stir-rfc4474bis has now been published as RFC 8224, and therefore the specification requires updating to the published version. Rel 15 | TS 29.163 |
| C3-181050 | Reference update: RFC 8224 | IETF draft-ietf-stir-rfc4474bis has now been published as RFC 8224, and therefore the specification requires updating to the published version. Rel 14 | TS 29.165 |
| C3-181051 | Reference update: RFC 8224 | IETF draft-ietf-stir-rfc4474bis has now been published as RFC 8224, and therefore the specification requires updating to the published version. Rel 15 | TS 29.165 |
| C3-181052 | Reference update: RFC 8224 | IETF draft-ietf-stir-rfc4474bis has now been published as RFC 8224, and therefore the specification requires updating to the published version. Rel 14 | TS 29.292 |
| C3-181053 | Reference update: RFC 8224 | IETF draft-ietf-stir-rfc4474bis has now been published as RFC 8224, and therefore the specification requires updating to the published version. Rel 15 | TS 29.292 |
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# IETF

This section provides a roadmap of dependent IETF RFCs. The SHAKEN framework [ATIS-1000074] is dependent upon IETF Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) RFCs as well as the RFCs developed in the Secure Telephone Identity Revisited (STIR) WG. The SHAKEN Certificate Management framework is dependent upon core Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) specifications as well as those in the Automated Certificate Management (ACME) WG specifications. Note that this is not a complete list of RFCs required as each of the RFCs identified below also has dependencies – a complete list of these can be found for each document in the IETF datatracker.

The IETF RFCs are organized into two tables as follows:

* Documents providing normative requirements and/or protocols for support of SHAKEN Framework and SHAKEN Governance and Certificate Management Framework

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| Document | Title | Description | Key Dependencies |
| RFC3325 | *Private Extensions to SIP for Asserted Identity within Trusted Networks.* | Defines the P-Asserted-Identity header field that allows a Service Provider to assert an Identity other than what’s in the To Header field. In the context of SHAKEN, the P-Asserted-Identity header field, if present, is used to populate the PASSporT “orig” field .  | RFC 3261 |
| RFC 3261 | *SIP: Session Initiation Protocol.* | Core SIP Protocol specification |  |
| RFC 3326 | *The Reason Header Field for the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP).* |  | RFC 3261 |
| RFC 3966 | *The tel URI for Telephone Numbers* | The STIR/SHAKEN is premised on the use of tel URIs in the TO, FROM and PAI header fields in the SIP signaling.  | RFC 3261 |
| RFC 5280 | *Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL) Profile.*1 | Defines the including the format for the PKI certificate extended by STIR per  |  |
| RFC 7159 | *The JavaScript Object Notation (JSON)* | The format for the contents of the PASSporT is based on JSON. | Obsoleted by RFC 8259 |
| RFC 7231 | *Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP/1.1): Semantics and Content”* | The interfaces between the Service Provider and the STI-PA and STI-CA are based on HTTP.  |  |
| RFC 7515 | *JSON Web Signatures (JWS)* | JSON Web Signature (JWS) represents content secured with digital signatures using JSON-based data structures.  | RFC 7159, RFC 7518 |
| RFC 7516 | *JSON Web Encryption (JWE)* | JSON Web Encryption (JWE) represents encrypted content using JSON-based data structures. | RFC 7159, RFC 5280, RFC 7518 |
| RFC 7517 | *JSON Web Key (JWK)* | A JSON Web Key (JWK) is a JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) data structure that represents a cryptographic key. This specification also defines a JWK Set JSON data structure that represents a set of JWKs.  | RFC 7159, RFC 7518 |
| RFC 7518 | *JSON Web Algorithm* | This specification registers cryptographic algorithms and identifiers to be used with the JSON Web Signature (JWS), JSON Web Encryption (JWE), and JSON Web Key (JWK) specifications. | RFC 7159 |
| RFC 7519 | *JSON Web Token (JWT)* | The PASSporT included in the SIP Identity header field is encoded as a JWT.  | RFC 7159, RFC 7515, RFC 7516, RFC 7517, RFC 7518 |
|  |  |  |  |
| RFC 8224 | *Authenticated Identity Management in the Session Initiation Protocol.*1 | Defines the syntax and semantics for the SIP Identity header field, updating RFC 4447. | RFC 8226 |
| RFC 8225  | *Persona Assertion Token.*[[2]](#footnote-2) | Defines the syntax and semantics for the PASSporT field in the SIP Identity header field. | RFC 8224, RFC 7519 |
| RFC 8226 | *Secure Telephone Identity Credentials: Certificates.*1 | Defines the procedures for the use of PKI in the context of STIR. Defines an extension to the RFC 5280 Certificate format to include TNs and Service Provider codes.  | RFC 5280 |
| RFC 8259(Obsoletes RFC 7519) | *The JavaScript Object Notation (JSON)* | The format for the contents of the PASSporT is based on JSON. |  |
| draft-ietf-stir-passport-shaken  | PASSporT SHAKEN Extension (SHAKEN) | Defines the syntax and semantics for the SHAKEN specific extensions to the PASSporT.  | RFC 8225, ATIS-1000074 |
| draft-ietf-acme-acme | *Automatic Certificate Management Environment (ACME).*  | Defines the protocol used by the Service Provider to request certificates from the STI-CA.  | RFC 2986  |
| draft-ietf-acme-service-provider,  | *ACME Identifiers and Challenges for VoIP Service Providers.* | Defines the SHAKEN specific mechanism for the ACME challenge response based on the Service Provider Code Token.  | draft-ietf-acme-acme, ATIS-1000080 |

* Documents providing general reference material and informational guidelines, related to the normative SHAKEN specifications.

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| Document | Title | Description |
| RFC 3647 | *Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure Certificate Policy and Certification Practices Framework* | Provides a framework and details for Certificate Policies (CPs) to be established by the STI-PA and Certification Practice Statements (CPSs) to be provided by STI-CAs during the approval process.  |
| RFC 4949 | *Internet Security Glossary, Version 2*  | Defines terminology used for PKI, certificates, etc. that provide the baseline for terminology used in ATIS-1000074, ATIS-1000080 and IPNNI-2018-00004Rxxx |
| RFC 5217 | *Memorandum for Multi-Domain Public Key Infrastructure Interoperability* | Defines a model for Multi-domain PKI that defines considerations for the SHAKEN Trust Domain model introduced in ATIS-1000080 and IPNNI-2018-00004Rxxx |
| RFC 5905 | *Network Time Protocol Version 4 (NTPv4)* | Recommended to be implemented by the STI-PA, STI-CA and Service Providers to ensuring time is aligned to ensure consistency and predictability with regards to the expiry of certificates, Service Provider Code tokens along with various timestamps (e.g., IAT in the PASSporT).  |
| RFC 7375 | *Secure Telephone Identity Threat Model* | Introduces the threat model for STIR, which imposes some requirements on the signaling solution and certificate management procedures.  |

1. Available from the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) at: < <https://www.ietf.org/> >. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Available from the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) at: < <https://www.ietf.org/> >. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)