**Introduction**

This tracking document is associated with activities related to the application of the SHAKEN framework to Public Safety architectures/services.

| **Open Items** |
| --- |
| **Section** | **Contribution #/Description** | **Assigned To** | **Comment** |
| ATIS-1000074, Section 5.2.1 | Origination Claims – Update ATIS-1000074 to reflect origination TNs can be SIP URIs. |  |   |
| ATIS-1000074, Section 5.3.1 | Need to define validation procedures performed on a “dest” claim that contains a service URN | Terry Reese | Contribution IPNNI-2019-00108R000 references normalization procedures in RFC 8224. Should additional definition of validation procedures for dest claims that contain service URNs be pursued in IETF?IPNNI-2020-00114R000 proposes to also reference the URN-Equivalence procedures specified in RFC 8141 as applicable for validation of “dest” claims of type “uri” when the content of the “dest” claim is an ‘sos’ service URN. |
| ATIS-1000074, Section 5.3.4ATIS-10000xx, Section 5.4 | Address relationship of RPH signing capabilities to emergency calls, and interactions between RPH and caller ID authentication/verification | Terry Reese(Martin Dolly, Chris Wendt - IETF interactions) | Contribution IPNNI-2019-00127R000 discusses RPH signing of 9-1-1 and callback calls in addition to the use of caller ID authentication/verification using STIR/SHAKEN. Decision to document RPH signing for 9-1-1 and callback calls in separate specification. See IPNNI-2019-00151R000 and IPNNI-2020-00002R000.  Syntax for rph claim being addressed in IETF. Still open issues related to possible impacts on ‘verstat’.Relationship between caller identity authentication/verification and RPH signing/verification in the context of emergency calls and callback calls clarified in latest version of SIP RPH Signing in Support of Emergency Calling (IPNNI-2020-00010R007).Proposal for new ‘verstat’ values associated with RPH in ‘esnet’ namespace are addresses in IPNNI-2020-00115R000.Additional work is needed to define mechanism for conveying ‘verstat’ associated with RPH in SIP. |
|  | ATIS-1000074 may need to clarify WPS/GETS callers can make 9-1-1 calls and there would be an RPH header noting the priority service, as well as additional discussion of RPH in general. |  |   |
| ATIS-10000xx, Sections 4.1, 5.4, 6.1, 6.3 | New “Verstat” values for emergency services. | Martin Dolly, Terry Reese | Further exploration may determine if there is a need for new values.Proposal made in contribution IPNNI-2019-00105R000; further discussion neededRPH assertion values in support of emergency calling are defined in draft-ietf-stir-rph-emergency-services-01 and included in baseline for SIP RPH Signing in Support of Emergency Calling (IPNNI-2020-00010R007).Proposal for ‘verstat’ values related to RPH signing for emergency calling is addressed in IPNNI-2020-00115R000. |
|  | A position is needed as to whether NSI handsets fall under the SHAKEN/STIR framework.Does RPH signing play a role in the handling of emergency calls originated from NSI handsets? | Terry Reese | There was discussion on the 6/14 call that there is text in ATIS-1000074 that may be extended to include emergency services.Discussion included in contribution IPNNI-2020-00020R000. |
|  | Roamers making 9-1-1 calls.Does RPH signing play a role in the handling of emergency calls originated by roamers? | Terry Reese | When mobile callers roam to another network (called a “visited” network) and make a 9-1-1 call, those calls are handled by the visited network and not the home network. While this is a broader issue than emergency services, if 80% or the 9-1-1 calls are wireless and “X” percent of those callers are roamers, this topic needs to be addressed.Further discussion needed regarding conveyance of caller ID information in emergency calls originated by roamersAgreement regarding handling of calls from roamers documented in IPNNI-2020-00078R001.* Where a roaming agreement exists between the visited network and the home network providers, 9-1-1 calls from roamers will be treated the same as calls from non-roamers, with attestation level “A”
* Where a roaming agreement does not exist, 9-1-1 calls from roamers will be treated as from unregistered users, resulting in a non-dialable callback number of the form “911 + 7 digits of ESN” or “911 + 7 digits of IMEI” populated by the E-CSCF (i.e., same as NSI calls)
 |
|  | Emergency callbacks will have a Priority header set to “psap-callback”. Evaluate if this is a valuable attribute to influence termination processing. |  |  |
| ATIS-10000xx, Section 5.4, 6.1 | Need to define mechanism to support the conveyance of ‘verstat’ information associated with verification of an RPH in the ‘esnet’ namespace in SIP signaling. | Terry Reese |  |

| **Closed Items** |
| --- |
| **Section** | **Contribution #/Description** | **Assigned To** | **Comment** |
| ATIS-1000074, Section 5.2.1 | Destination Claims – Make changes in ATIS-1000074 to reflect header content for emergency services as discussed in Notes. Changes to other ATIS standards? | Terry Reese | ATIS-1000074 currently states that the To can be 911. Also ATIS-1000074 expects the Request URI and To (or PAI) to be the same. ATIS-0700015 (and 3GPP) requires the Request URI to be urn:service:sos. ATIS-0700015 allows the To to be either 911 or urn:service:sos. Need to define how we can authenticate based upon the options allowed by ATIS-0700015.Addressed in contribution IPNNI-2019-00108R000, IPNNI-2019-00108R001, IPNNI-2019-00108R002 |
| ATIS-1000074, Section 5.2.1 | Destination Claims - Need to allow the “dest” claim to be of a “type” that is appropriate for a service URN | Terry Reese | RFC 8224 defines a “type” with a value of “uri”, however process for “normalizing” the uri and transforming SIP and SIPS URIs into a canonical form do not apply to service URNsAddressed in contribution IPNNI-2019-00108R000, IPNNI-2019-00108R001, IPNNI-2019-00108R002 |
| ATIS-1000074, Section 5.3.1 | Add text that states that normal SHAKEN verification should be performed if the To header contains a TN that is an emergency service number and the Request URI contains an emergency service URN | Terry Reese | Addressed in contribution IPNNI-2019-00108R000, IPNNI-2019-00108R001, IPNNI-2019-00108R002 |
| ATIS-1000074, Section 5.3.4 | Reflect that an emergency service network can invoke CVT, based on the presence of an RPH in the ‘esnet’ namespace and local policy. | Terry Reese | ATIS-1000074 states that the CVT function will not be invoked if there is a RPH header. Emergency calls will ALL have an RPH Value in the “esnet” namespace within the ESInet. In the May 1 meeting it was suggested that an emergency service network could invoke CVT based on the value of the RPH (i.e., the fact that the RPH value is from the emergency services (“esnet”) namespace).Addressed in contribution IPNNI-2019-00108R000, IPNNI-2019-00108R001, IPNNI-2019-00108R002 |
| ATIS-1000074, Section 5.3.4 | 3GPP TS 24.229 allows the P-CSCF to add a Resource-Priority header in the esnet namespace. In ATIS-1000074 we should allude to the fact that the P-CSCF may add a RPH. | Terry Reese | Addressed in IP-NNI-20 Addressed in IPNNI-2019-00151R000, *Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) Resource-Priority Header (RPH) Signing in Support of Emergency Calling* |
|  | A SIP INVITE associated with an emergency callback will contain a RPH set to esnet.0. Evaluate if changes are needed for terminating processing for emergency callbacks.Is there a benefit to signing the RPH associated with **callback** calls? | Terry Reese | If the RPH is maintained between the networks then, according to ATIS-1000074, CVT would not be invoked in the terminating network. Or if the procedures are changed in ATIS-1000074 to allow the CVT to be invoked on calls with RPHs in the esnet namespace, then the same mechanism could be applied in the terminating network for emergency originations or callback calls.The ability to apply CVT to callback calls based on RPH namespace and local policy addressed in IPNNI-2019-00108R000. Signing of RPH associated with callback calls addressed in and IPNNI-2020-00002R000.  |
|  | Interactions between alternate-routed emergency calls and SHAKEN procedures, both in legacy environment (where “911” is converted to a 10-digit TN in originating network) as well as in NG9-1-1 where alternate routing is applied in the NG Emergency Services Network. | David Hancock, Robert Dianda, Terry Reese | Addressed in IPNNI-2019-000152R000, IPNNI-2019-000152R001. |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |