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R. ナ嗟iwa
C. Wendt
Somos Inc.

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Call Placement Service (CPS) URI Certificate Extension for STI Certificates
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Abstract

This document specifies a non-critical X.509 v3 certificate extension that conveys the HTTPS URI of a Call Placement Service (CPS) associated with the telephone numbers authorized in a STIR Certificate. The extension enables originators and verifiers of STIR PASSporTs to discover, with a single certificate lookup, where Out-of-Band (OOB) PASSporTs can be retrieved. The mechanism only provides a new way to discover the URI of CPS endpoint and is fully backward compatible with existing STIR certificates and OOB APIs.

About This Document

This note is to be removed before publishing as an RFC.

The latest revision of this draft can be found at https://github.com/appliedbits/draft-sliwa-stir-cert-cps-ext. Status information for this document may be found at https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-sliwa-stir-cert-cps-ext/.

Discussion of this document takes place on the Secure Telephone Identity Revisited Working Group mailing list (mailto:stir@ietf.org), which is archived at https://mailarchive.ietf.org/arch/browse/stir/. Subscribe at https://www.ietf.org/mailman/listinfo/stir/.

Source for this draft and an issue tracker can be found at https://github.com/appliedbits/draft-sliwa-stir-cert-cps-ext.

Status of This Memo

This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the provisions of BCP 78 and BCP 79.

Internet-Drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). Note that other groups may also distribute working documents as Internet-Drafts. The list of current Internet-Drafts is at https://datatracker.ietf.org/drafts/current/.

This Internet-Draft will expire on 7 November 2026.

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1. Introduction

The STIR (Secure Telephone Identity Revisited) framework provides a means of cryptographically asserting the identity of the calling party in a telephone call by using PASSporTs carried in SIP requests, as defined in [RFC8224] and [RFC8225]. To support deployment in environments where SIP Identity headers may be removed or are not end-to-end transmittable, such as in non-IP or hybrid telephony networks, the STIR Out-of-Band (OOB) mechanism was introduced in

[RFC8816]. In OOB scenarios, PASSporTs are published to a Call Placement Service (CPS) where they may be retrieved independently of the SIP signaling path.

To enable discovery of the appropriate CPS for a given telephone number or SPC, this document defines a certificate extension that binds a CPS URI to the identity resources listed in the TNAuthList of the STI certificate. This CPS URI extension provides a verifiable association between a number resource and its corresponding CPS, enabling relying parties to discover CPS endpoints by observing STI Certificate Transparency (STI-CT) logs defined in [I-D.ietf-stir-certificate-transparency].

This specification defines the syntax and semantics of the CPS URI certificate extension, describes how it is encoded in [X.509] certificates also defined in [RFC5280], and outlines validation procedures for Certification Authorities and relying parties. This extension is intended to be used in conjunction with existing STIR certificates defined in [RFC8226] and delegate certificates defined in [RFC9060] infrastructure, and supports enhanced transparency and automation in OOB PASSporT routing.

1.1. Relationship to Other Specifications

This document defines the certificate extension data format for embedding CPS URIs in STIR certificates. It is designed to work within the broader STIR Out of Band ecosystem as follows:

* [RFC8816] defines the OOB architecture and the CPS concept.

* [I-D.ietf-stir-servprovider-oob] describes a service-provider-specific OOB deployment model and identifies, in its Section 4, the possibility of embedding CPS information directly in STIR certificates. This document also defines a discovery mechanism built on CT log monitoring that consumes this extension.

* [I-D.ietf-stir-certificate-transparency] defines STI Certificate Transparency logs that can be used to publish and discover certificates containing this extension.

2. Conventions and Definitions

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "NOT RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14 [RFC2119] [RFC8174] when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here.

3. The id-pe-oobURI Certificate Extension

This [X.509] extension is non-critical, applicable only to end-entity certificates, and defined with ASN.1 [X.680] [X.681] [X.682] [X.683] later in this section.

This extension is intended for use in end-entity STI certificates [RFC8226] and delegate certificates [RFC9060] that include TNAuthList values authorizing the use of specific telephone numbers or Service Provider Codes (SPCs). The OOB URI extension provides a means for the certificate holder to declare the HTTPS endpoint of a Call Placement Service (CPS) defined in [RFC8816] that can be used to publish or retrieve PASSporTs for the covered resources.

The presence of this extension allows relying parties to discover the CPS associated with a given telephone number without relying on static configuration or bilateral agreements. This facilitates scalable and verifiable Out-of-Band PASSporT delivery as defined in [RFC8816], using information already published in publicly logged STI certificates.

The extension is encoded as a sequence of IA5Strings containing absolute HTTPS URIs and is identified by an object identifier (OID) assigned in the PKIX id-pe arc. Additional details about the encoding, semantics, and validation rules for the OOB URI list are defined in the sections below.

3.1. ASN.1 Module Syntax

The extension ASN.1 module is defined as follows:

```
OOB-CERT-EXTENSION
  { iso(1) identified-organization(3) dod(6) internet(1)
    security(5) mechanisms(5) pkix(7) id-mod(0)
    id-mod-cmw-collection-extn(TBD0) }

DEFINITIONS EXPLICIT TAGS ::=
BEGIN

IMPORTS
  EXTENSION
  FROM PKIX-CommonTypes-2009  -- RFC 5912
    { iso(1) identified-organization(3) dod(6) internet(1)
      security(5) mechanisms(5) pkix(7) id-mod(0)
      id-mod-pkixCommon-02(57) } ;

-- CPS URIs Certificate Extension

ext-OOBURIs EXTENSION ::= {
  SYNTAX OOBURIs
  IDENTIFIED BY id-pe-oobURI }

-- OOB CPS URI Extension Syntax

id-pe OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::=
  { iso(1) identified-organization(3) dod(6) internet(1)
    security(5) mechanisms(5) pkix(7) 1 }

id-pe-oobURI OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { id-pe TBD1 }

OOBURIs ::= SEQUENCE SIZE (1..MAX) OF IA5String

END
```

Certificates containing a OOBURI that is not an absolute HTTPS URI as defined in [RFC3986] MUST be considered invalid by relying parties.

Note: The numeric assignment TBD is temporary. IANA will allocate a permanent arc under "PKIX SubjectPublicKeyInfo Certificate Extensions" during RFC publication.

3.2. Extension Semantics

Each IA5String value in the sequence MUST be an absolute URI [RFC3986] that:

* Uses the "https" scheme.

* Identifies the root of the CPS HTTPS API interface (e.g., "https://cps.example.net/oob/v1").

The sequence MUST contain at least one URI. Producers MAY include multiple URIs to provide resiliency or geographic locality information.

3.3. Criticality

The extension MUST be marked non-critical so that implementations that do not understand it can still validate the certificate.

3.4. Processing Rules

* A STIR Authentication Service (AS), defined in [RFC8224], that holds a Certificate containing id-pe-oobURI SHOULD publish OOB PASSporTs to the indicated CPS.

* A STIR Verification Service (VS), defined in [RFC8224] that receives a PASSporT signed by such a certificate MAY derive the CPS endpoint by reading the extension, or MAY query an external discovery directory that is populated by monitoring the STI-CT logs.

* If the extension and an external directory disagree, the resolution is a matter of local policy.

* A STIR Verification Service (VS) that receives a SIP request without an in-band PASSporT MAY use the calling party’s identity (e.g., from the From or P-Asserted-Identity headers) to query a local directory or STI-CT monitor to locate the associated certificate. Once the certificate is located, the VS can extract the OOB URI extension to discover the Call Placement Service and retrieve the PASSporT.

4. Use with Out-of-Band

Figure 1 shows the message flow when the extension is present:

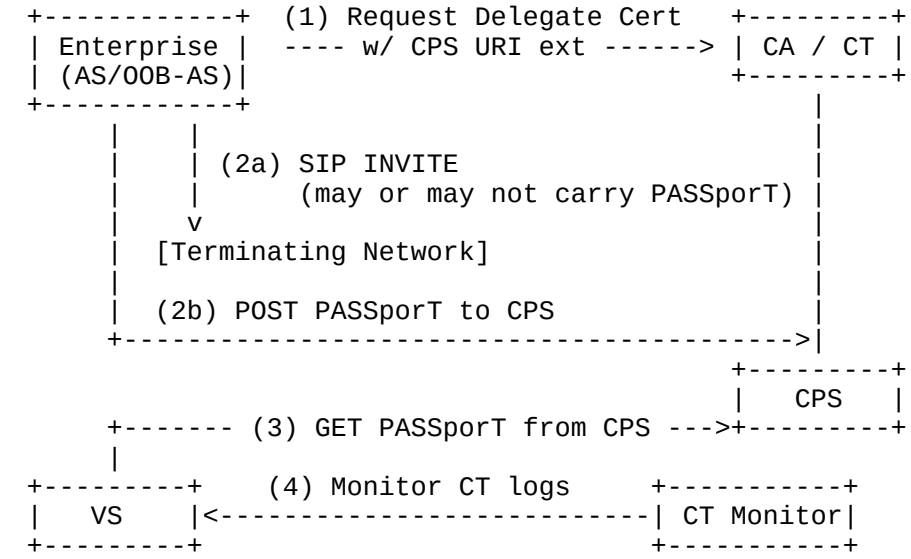

Figure 1

1. The enterprise obtains an STI certificate (either a STIR certificate or delegate certificate) containing the CPS URI. The CA submits the certificate to STI-CT. 2a. The AS sends a SIP INVITE toward the terminating network. The INVITE may or may not carry an in-band PASSporT. 2b. The OOB-AS submits the PASSporT to the CPS indicated by the extension.

2. The terminating VS retrieves the PASSporT from the CPS.

3. The VS (or a monitoring component) discovers the CPS URI by monitoring CT logs for certificates containing the extension.

Note: Although the figure depicts an enterprise scenario, the same mechanism applies when a service provider holds an STI certificate with the CPS URI extension.

5. Operational Considerations

* Logging: CAs issuing certificates with id-pe-oobURI MAY submit the certificate to STI-CT logs.

* Migration overlap: When changing a CPS endpoint, operators SHOULD ensure that both the old and new CPS URIs are operational during the transition. Specifically, the operator SHOULD issue a new certificate containing the updated CPS URI, confirm its presence in CT logs, and only then decommission the old CPS endpoint. The old certificate's CPS URI SHOULD remain functional until the old certificate expires or is revoked.

* Propagation delay: Relying parties that discover CPS URIs through CT log monitoring will experience a delay between certificate issuance and CPS URI availability. This delay depends on CT log inclusion time and monitor polling intervals. Operators SHOULD account for this delay when planning CPS migrations by maintaining the old endpoint for a period beyond the expected propagation time.

6. Security Considerations

The CPS URI certificate extension introduces a mechanism for associating telephone number resources with CPS endpoints through STI certificates. The following considerations apply:

* Misuse or Misissuance: A malicious or misconfigured entity may include a CPS URI in a certificate without authorization for the corresponding TNAuthList resources. Certification Authorities (CAs) MUST validate that the entity requesting the certificate has authority over the listed numbers or SPCs before issuing the certificate.

* URI Integrity: The CPS URI is not digitally signed independently of the certificate. Relying parties MUST validate the entire certificate chain before relying on the URI.

* Certificate Expiry and Revocation: CPS URI information may become outdated due to certificate expiration or revocation. Relying parties SHOULD evaluate certificate validity and revocation status when interpreting CPS mappings.

* Log Availability and Monitoring: Relying parties that depend on CT log monitoring for CPS discovery SHOULD monitor multiple trusted logs to ensure timely detection of CPS declarations and prevent omission attacks.

* Information Exposure: The publication of CPS URIs in publicly logged certificates may reveal deployment metadata. This exposure is consistent with existing STIR delegate certificate practices and does not introduce additional privacy risk beyond what is already present in TNAuthList usage.

7. IANA Considerations

IANA is requested to assign a new object identifier (OID) for the CPS URI certificate extension in the "PKIX Extension Registry" as follows:

* Name: id-pe-oobURI
* OID: to be assigned
* Description: Certificate extension for specifying a Call Placement Service (CPS) URI for STIR Out-of-Band PASSporTs
* Reference: [RFC THIS]

8. Normative References

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Authors' Addresses

Rob ナ嗟iwa
Somos Inc.
Email: robjsliwa@gmail.com

Chris Wendt
Somos Inc.
Email: chris@appliedbits.com