



Verisign's Path to RPKI

ROW12

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Delivering critical internet infrastructure: Verisign's role

Critical Internet Services:

- Globally distributed, proprietary DNS registration and resolution infrastructure purpose-built for dependability in an ever-increasing cyberthreat environment
- Registry services for several well-known TLDs including .COM and .NET, operate 2 of the 13 internet root servers, and perform the root zone maintainer function on behalf of ICANN
- Research, develop, and deploy new technologies to make the internet more stable and secure
- Comprehensive security program aligned with NIST cybersecurity framework and CIS controls
- Securing Verisign-operated critical infrastructure benefits the global internet ecosystem, including RPKI
 - Systemic and circular dependencies are minimized and/or carefully managed

Commitment to security, stability and resiliency.

Verisign's global footprint

- Heavy anycast for global services
- Adoption of BCP-169
- Over ~270 different ASNs
 - Larger ROA dataset
- Automation investment as a must have
 - Full ROA lifecycle is automated
- Significant internal investments in monitoring
 - End-to-end monitoring and alerting
- Manage critical operations of root and top-level domains (TLD)
 - Conservative deployment rollout
 - Availability and data integrity are critical



60+ Countries

240+ Global Sites

230+ Billion Transactions Daily

Verisign's global footprint (Cont'd)

Primary

Maturity

DNS and RPKI dependencies

Commercial support

Additional complexity / new external dependencies

Shared fate dependency

Operational integration

Monitoring requirements

Public perception

Operational & security maturity of RIRs

Secondary

Overclaiming by RIR CAs

Opt-in: Even if you don't sign a ROA, one could be maliciously signed for you

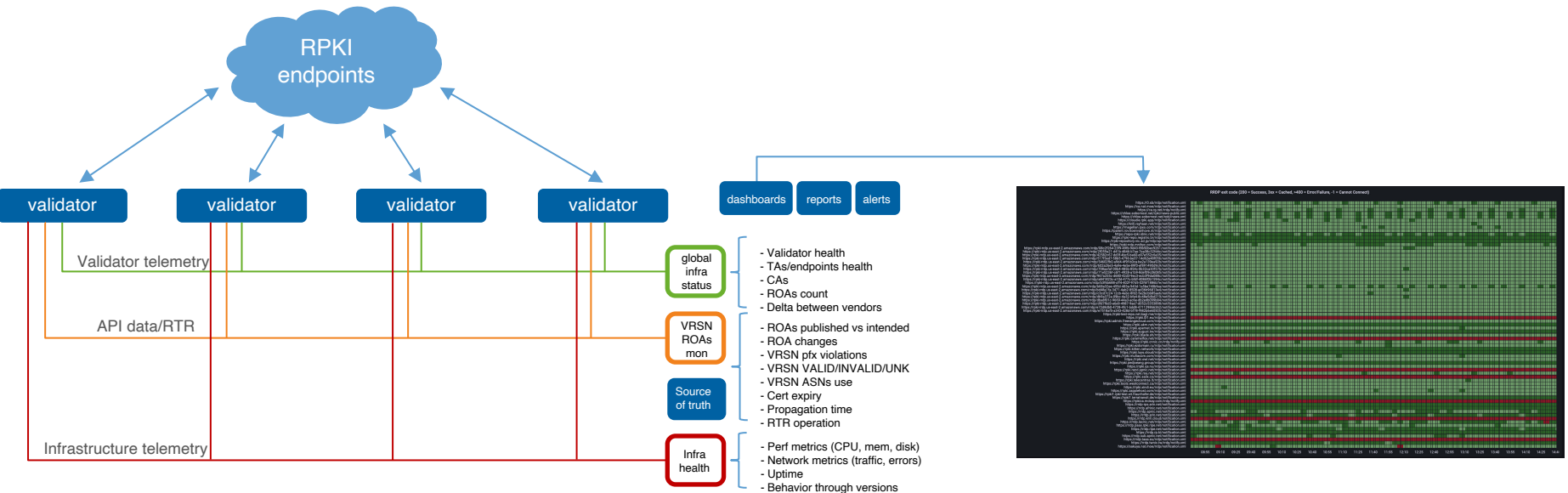
Transparency with operator policies
"/.well-known/rpki.txt" ?

Avoiding polarized anycast traffic

Future scale of RPKI

RPKI adds safety, not security

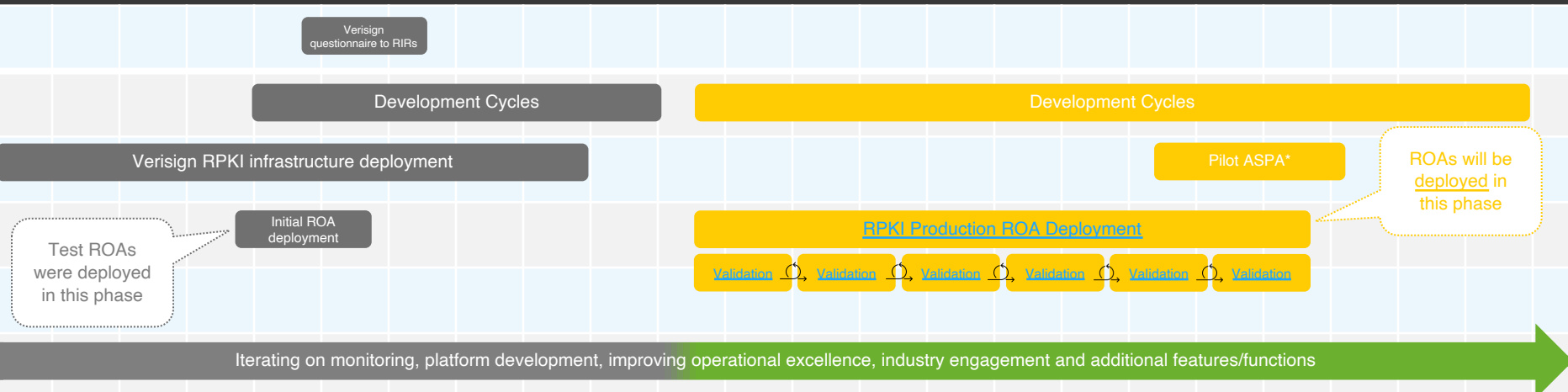
RPKI infrastructure and monitoring



- Global monitoring as a priority for running RPKI
 - Heavy investment in management and monitoring dev efforts
 - Detected and reported multiple incidents with service availability and integrity
 - Resource appropriately

- Intent based pipeline for IRR and RPKI
 - Verisign routes are published to IRR and same dataset to RPKI
 - Lifecycle management of data-set is automated and monitoring identifies undesirable data drift

Verisign's RPKI plan



Level 0 – (maturity index)

Performing Fundamentals

Teams are gaining familiarity with systems, monitoring is best effort and process are immature and manual

Level 1 - (maturity index)

Management & Maintenance

Teams are spending engineering cycles converting best effort systems to production grade
Processes have reached an acceptable level of maturity. Foundations enable growth

Level 2 - (maturity index)

Modernizing Infrastructure

Compliance dashboards will drive alerts to automatically manage critical data needed for RPKI management
Infrastructure will continue to be hardened and roadmaps will be defined for features and functions based on stakeholder engagement

Level 3 - (maturity index)

Advanced Automation

Introduce automated correlation between systems like RPKI and error conditions specific to Verisign for rapid observation and action
Significant reduction in manual work related to RPKI data governance
Evaluate and advise how future route security initiatives will impact Verisign services

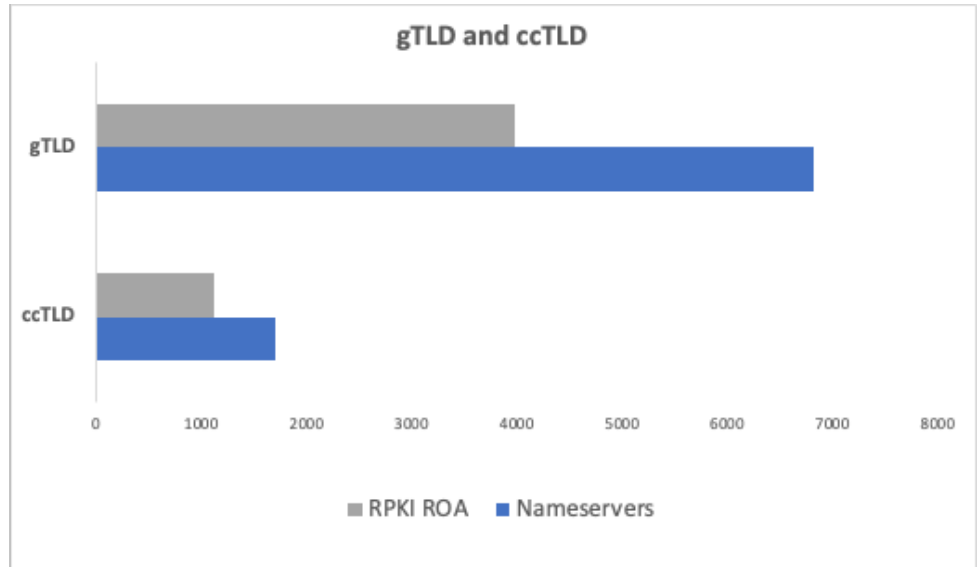
Lessons Learned

- Be **deliberate** in plans for RPKI to prevent any related outages to the DNS
- Significant **net-new complexity** comes with RPKI – engineering and operational prioritization are key
- **RPKI isn't free**. There are costs to the Relying Parties, the RIRs and networks doing ROV. Financial support of the ecosystem components is critical (e.g., RIR funding to enhance operational and security posture)
- Organizations must **invest heavily in tools** to better manage and maintain critical aspects of the RPKI ecosystem for their specific organization – why not more open-sourced solutions here, and **when** do commercial solutions emerge?
- Overclaiming by RIRs puts the onus on the Relying Parties to know if they have bad data or resolve conflicts, **increases attack surface** substantially
- Technical side is complex, there are also **organizational aspects** of RPKI that implementors need to consider
- Shared security models like RPKI / ASPA highlight the need to **prioritize collaboration** within the industry

A view of TLD RPKI

| TLD Group | Nameservers | RPKI ROA | Percent (%) |
|-----------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| Legacy | 80 | 6 | 8 |
| ccTLD | 1712 | 1128 | 66 |
| gTLD | 6823 | 1059 | 15 |

| TLD | IPv4 RPKI | IPv6 RPKI |
|-------|-----------|-----------|
| .com | no | no |
| .net | no | no |
| .org | no | no |
| .gov | no | no |
| .mil | no | no |
| .biz | 3 of 6 | 3 of 4 |
| .info | no | no |



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