

**Lawful Interception (LI);
Handover Interface and
Service-Specific Details (SSD) for IP delivery;
Part 6: Service-specific details for PSTN/ISDN services**



Reference

RTS/LI-00053-6

Keywords

IP, telephony, lawful interception, security

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Foreword

This Technical Specification (TS) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Lawful Interception (LI).

The present document is part 6 of a multi-part deliverable. Full details of the entire series can be found in part 1 [2].

1 Scope

The present document contains service-specific details for the handover of the lawfully intercepted PSTN/ISDN Services (including emulated services such as those defined in ES 282 002 [3]) using packet-based techniques as defined in TS 102 232-1 [2].

2 References

References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific.

- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
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NOTE: While any hyperlinks included in this clause were valid at the time of publication ETSI cannot guarantee their long term validity.

2.1 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of the present document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For non-specific references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

- [1] ETSI TS 101 671: "Lawful Interception (LI); Handover interface for the lawful interception of telecommunications traffic".

NOTE: Periodically TS 101 671 is published as ES 201 671. A reference to the latest version of the TS as above reflects the latest stable content from ETSI/TC LI.

- [2] ETSI TS 102 232-1: "Lawful Interception (LI); Handover Interface and Service-Specific Details (SSD) for IP delivery; Part 1: Handover specification for IP delivery".
- [3] ETSI ES 282 002: "Telecommunications and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN); PSTN/ISDN Emulation Sub-system (PES); Functional architecture".
- [4] ITU-T Recommendation X.680: "Information technology - Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1): Specification of basic notation".
- [5] Void.
- [6] ITU-T Recommendation G.711 (1988): "Pulse code modulation (PCM) of voice frequencies".
- [7] IETF RFC 4566: "SDP: Session Description Protocol".

- [8] ETSI TS 187 005: "Telecommunications and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking (TISPAN); NGN Lawful Interception; Lawful interception functional entities, information flow and reference points".
- [9] Void.
- [10] IETF RFC 3551: "RTP Profile for Audio and Video Conferences with Minimal Control".

2.2 Informative references

The following referenced documents are not essential to the use of the present document but they assist the user with regard to a particular subject area. For non-specific references, the latest version of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

- [i.1] ETSI TR 102 053: "Telecommunications security; Lawful Interception (LI); Notes on ISDN lawfull interception functionality".
- [i.2] ETSI TR 102 503: "Lawful Interception (LI); ASN.1 Object Identifiers in Lawful Interception Specifications".

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in TS 102 232-1 [2] and TS 101 671 [1] apply.

3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the following abbreviations apply:

ASN.1	Abstract Syntax Notation One
CC	Content of Communication
CIN	Communications Identity Number
CSP	Communications Service Provider

NOTE: CSP covers all Access Providers, Network Operators and Service Providers.

HI1	Handover Interface 1 (for Administrative Information)
HI2	Handover Interface 2 (for Intercept Related Information)
HI3	Handover Interface 3 (for Content of Communication)
IP	Internet Protocol
IRI	Intercept Related Information
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network
LEA	Law Enforcement Agency
LEMF	Law Enforcement Monitoring Facility
LI	Lawful Interception
MF	Mediation Function (at CSP)
PDU	Protocol Data Unit
PES	PSTN/ISDN Emulation Subsystem
PSTN	Public Switched Telephone Network
RTP	Real-time Transport Protocol
SDP	Session Description Protocol
TISPAN	Telecommunications and Internet converged Services and Protocols for Advanced Networking
UDP	User Datagram Protocol

4 General

4.1 Approach

The present document forms part 6 of the TS 102 232 family of standards, in that it is a service-specific component of the TS 102 232-1 [2] framework.

For ISDN interception TS 101 671 [1] defines the interception behaviour that leads to visible IRI events on the handover interface. TR 102 053 [i.1] provides detailed guidance in support of TS 101 671 [1].

The present document provides a model for handover that may be used in conjunction with the interception domain specification TS 187 005 [8]. TS 187 005 [8] also provides an overview of the document structure within the NGN LI domain.

4.2 Reference model

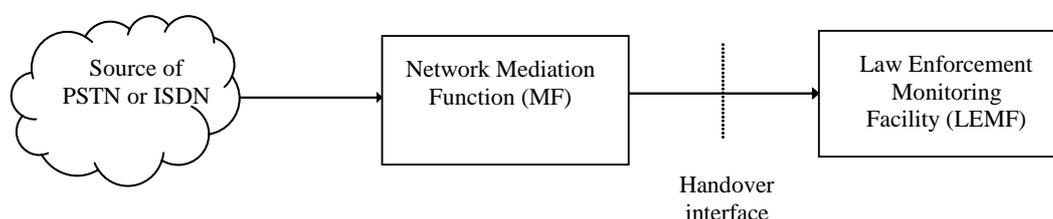


Figure 1: Reference model

5 Headers, data exchange and networks

5.1 Approach

TS 102 232-1 [2] describes a technique for data exchange, and specifies the headers that shall be associated with the results of interception. The present document follows TS 102 232-1 [2] regarding headers, data exchange and networks.

5.2 Structures

IRI events from TS 101 671 [1] are sent using the structure ETSI671IRI. Supplementary information IRI (defined in clause 6.3) is sent using either the structure pstnIsdnIRI or the structure pstnIsdnCC (see clause A.2). CC is sent using the structure pstnIsdnCC (see clauses 6.2 and A.3).

5.3 Definition of a communications session

A new Communications Identity Number (or CIN) is assigned each time a new communications session begins. See TS 101 671 [1] for the definition of communications session.

Typically, a new communications session is defined to begin (i.e. a new CIN is assigned) when each IRI-BEGIN message is sent (as listed in TS 101 671 [1]), then all further IRI and CC relating to that session has the same CIN. Typically, a REPORT record would form a communications session in its own right. If CC or an IRI record is generated for a session before the IRI-BEGIN is sent (e.g. through fault situations, or owing to unexpected latency), the CSP shall still ensure that all IRI and CC in the communication session has the same CIN.

6 Intercept Related Information (IRI) and Content of Communication (CC)

6.1 Definition of IRI events and CC events

IRI events are defined as per TS 101 671 [1]. CC is sent on all occasions that CC would be sent under TS 101 671 [1]. Further details for ISDN are provided by the state model and message sequence diagrams in TR 102 053 [i.1]; in particular see clause 6 of TR 102 053 [i.1].

6.2 CC format

CC shall be expressed as an RTP frame. The CC shall also contain the RTP header, UDP header and IP header, except by agreement between CSP and LEA.

NOTE: CSPs and LEAs may choose to omit headers because they are unavailable at the point of interception.

The SupplementaryInfo FrameType field indicates which headers are present in a given CC stream. If all headers are present, the FrameType field may be omitted.

In the case where the RTP header is unavailable, one may be inserted by the mediation function, subject to agreement between LEA and CSP. The addition of an inserted RTP header may aid processing the audio stream at the receiver.

The content (i.e. RTP payload) shall be a complete, unmodified copy of CC information that is part of the target communication.

The RTP header shall accurately describe the target communication.

The information contained in the IP and UDP header does not necessarily relate to any media flow as seen by the target.

IP and UDP headers shall not be inserted to the intercepted material by the mediation function if they are unavailable.

If encryption has been applied within the CSP's domain and under their control, either it shall be removed or full details of the encryption including keys shall be supplied.

Typically under PSTN/ISDN the codec used is ITU-T Recommendation G.711 [6]. The codec in use shall be signalled as described in clause 6.3.

6.3 Supplementary information

6.3.1 Requirements for supplementary information

It is required that the LEA has enough information to decode and comprehend the traffic delivered over the Handover Interface. The following information is required:

- Description of the format of the CC, to allow the LEMF to understand the information within the CC.

6.3.2 Supplementary information

Supplementary information is defined to be the following set of information.

Field name	Status	ASN.1 field	Information
Media format	Mandatory	mediaFormat	This field signals the codec used, as defined in RFC 3551 [10]. The supplementary info shall contain only one media format (send another supplementary information messages if the format changes).
Media attributes	Conditional (i.e. mandatory under the conditions listed)	mediaAttributes	If any extra information (beyond the Media Format) is needed to understand the delivered CC then it shall be sent here, in the format defined in the a= field of SDP (see RFC 4566 [7]). Typically, media attributes shall be present if and only if the media format is 32 or above.
Encryption key	Conditional	encryptionKey	See clause 6.2.
Session name	Optional	sessionName	If present in the target communication (e.g. SDP 's=' field), it may be present in supplementary information as decided by national agreement.
Session information	Optional	sessionInfo	If present in the target communication (e.g. SDP 'i=' field), it may be present in the target communication, it may be present as decided by national agreement.
Copy of SDP message	Optional	copyOfSDPMessage	In addition to the above information, an SDP message may be included here.

6.3.3 Sending supplementary information

Supplementary information shall be sent as soon as possible for a communications session, and should be sent before CC is available.

If supplementary information is not available before the CC, under no circumstances shall CC be buffered or delayed. If supplementary information is critical to interpreting the CC, then CSPs shall ensure their systems are designed to avoid any delay in sending supplementary information.

If the communications session contains traffic in more than one direction, then one set of supplementary information shall be sent for each direction present. Under some circumstances, the traffic sent in one direction will have a different set of supplementary information from traffic sent in the other direction (e.g. traffic to the target uses a different codec compared to traffic going from the target). Under these circumstances, the direction flag shall always be present and correct for all CC PDUs, and only the values 'To Target' and 'From Target' shall be used.

If the supplementary information changes during a session (e.g. change of codec) then a new set of supplementary information shall be sent as soon as possible (it should be sent before the change occurs). It is required that the LEMF can identify the point in the CC stream at which the change took place. If it is not clear from the CC, then the CSP should populate the field 'First PDU number' within the structure 'InformationAppliesTo', to state the sequence number of the first CC-PDU to which the new supplementary information applies.

Supplementary information shall be sent either as IRI or in CC-PDUs (in this case at least in the first PDU and in the following PDUs only if there are any changes during the session).

6.3.4 Identification of CCLinks

TS 101 671 [1] identifies certain occasions when different CCLinks are established (e.g. multi-party calls).

If there are a number of different CCLinks (see TS 101 671 [1]), then one set of supplementary information shall be sent for each CC Link and the CCLinkID represent the CCLink that this information applies to. Within each CC Link, traffic in different directions shall be isolated and identified as described in clause 6.3.3.

Note that the sequence numbering of CC-PDUs is not affected by the CCLink counter (i.e. do not maintain separate sequence number counts for separate CCLinks).

Annex A (normative): ASN.1 for IRI and CC

A.1 Note on integrating ASN.1 structures

IRI information structures are defined by the ASN.1 in TS 101 671 [1]. The headers that shall be applied to all IRI are defined in TS 102 232-1 [2]. There is some overlap between these structures, in that some fields which are present in TS 101 671 [1] IRI-Parameters are then repeated in the TS 102 232 PSHeader construction. In particular, there are the following overlaps: Lawful Intercept Identifier, Communication Identifier, TimeStamp.

The present document follows TS 102 232-1 [2] for header information and requires that the TS 102 232 header shall be populated. For ease of interoperability the present document recommends that repeated fields should be populated in both the TS 102 232 and TS 101 671 [1] parts of the header.

A.2 ASN.1 definitions

The ASN.1 definitions are contained in a .txt file (PstnIsdnPDU, ver3.txt contained in archive ts_10223206v020301p0.zip) which accompanies the present document.

The ASN.1 (ITU-T Recommendation X.680 [4]) module that represents the information in the present document and meets all stated requirements is shown below. TR 102 503 [i.2] gives an overview of the relevant Object Identifiers (OID) used in ASN.1 modules of the Lawful Intercept specifications and points to the specification where the modules can be found.

```
-- =====
-- Description of the PstnIsdn PDU
-- =====
```

```
PstnIsdnPDU
{itu-t(0) identified-organization(4) etsi(0) securityDomain(2) lawfulIntercept(2) li-ps(5)
pstnIsdn(6) version3(3)}
```

```
DEFINITIONS IMPLICIT TAGS ::=
BEGIN
```

```
IMPORTS

  -- from TS 101 671 [1]
  IPAddress
  FROM HI2Operations
  {itu-t(0) identified-organization(4) etsi(0) securityDomain(2) lawfulIntercept(2) hi2(1)
version10(10)}

  -- from TS 102 232-01 [2]
  PayloadDirection
  FROM LI-PS-PDU
  {itu-t(0) identified-organization(4) etsi(0) securityDomain(2) lawfulIntercept(2) li-ps(5)
genHeader(1) version8(8)};
```

```
-- =====
-- Object Identifier Definition
-- =====

  -- definitions are relative to
  -- {itu-t(0) identified-organization(4) etsi(0) securityDomain(2) lawfulIntercept(2)}
  pstnIsdnIRIObjId RELATIVE-OID ::= {li-ps(5) pstnIsdn(6) version3(3) iRI(1)}
  pstnIsdnCCObjId RELATIVE-OID ::= {li-ps(5) pstnIsdn(6) version3(3) cC(2)}
```

```
-- =====
-- Description of the PstnIsdn IRI
-- =====
```

```
PstnIsdnIRI ::= SEQUENCE
{
  pstnIsdnIRIObjId      [0] RELATIVE-OID,
  pstnIsdnIRIContents [1] PstnIsdnIRIContents
}
```

```
PstnIsdnIRIContents ::= CHOICE
{
  supplementaryInfo    [0] SupplementaryInfo,
  ...
}
```

```
SupplementaryInfo ::= SEQUENCE
{
  informationAppliesTo [0] InformationAppliesTo,
  -- Identifies the PDUs to which this info applies
  mediaFormat         [1] INTEGER (0..127),
  -- As defined in RFC 3551 [10]
  mediaAttributes    [2] OCTET STRING OPTIONAL,
  -- Format as per RFC 4566 [7]
  -- Clause 6.3 describes when the mediaAttributes shall be present
  encryptionKey      [3] OCTET STRING OPTIONAL,
  -- Format as per RFC 4566 [7]
  sessionName        [4] OCTET STRING OPTIONAL,
  -- Format as per RFC 4566 [7]
  sessionInfo        [5] OCTET STRING OPTIONAL,
  -- Format as per RFC 4566 [7]
  copyOfSDPMessage   [6] OCTET STRING OPTIONAL,
  -- Format as per RFC 4566 [7]
  ...,
  frameType          [7] FrameType OPTIONAL
  -- Populated if one or more protocol layers are missing from CC data
  -- May be omitted if all headers are present.
}
```

```
InformationAppliesTo ::= SEQUENCE
-- Identifies the PDUs to which a piece of supplementary information applies
{
  payloadDirection   [0] PayloadDirection,
  -- The direction of the traffic to which this info applies
  cCLinkID            [1] INTEGER (0..65535) OPTIONAL,
  -- If there are multiple CCLinks, this field states CCLink to which this info applies
  firstPDUNumber     [2] INTEGER (0..4294967295) OPTIONAL,
  -- The supplementary info applies to all PDUs with this sequence number and above
  ...
}
```

```
FrameType ::= ENUMERATED
{
  ipFrame(0),
  -- All headers are present
  udpFrame(1),
  -- IP header is missing
  rtpFrame(2),
  -- UDP and IP headers are missing
  audioFrame(3),
  -- All headers are missing
  ...
}
```

```
-- =====  
-- Description of the PstnIsdn CC  
-- =====
```

```
PstnIsdnCC ::= SEQUENCE  
{  
  pstnIsdnCCObjId [0] RELATIVE-OID,  
  pstnIsdnCCContents [1] OCTET STRING,  
  -- See clause 6.2 for definition of format of PstnIsdn CC  
  cCLinkID [2] INTEGER (0..65535) OPTIONAL,  
  -- Shall be present if multiple CCLinks are used (see clause 6.3.4)  
  ...,  
  supplementaryInfo [3] SupplementaryInfo OPTIONAL  
  -- Shall be present at least in the first PDU  
}
```

```
END -- end of PstnIsdnPDU
```

Annex B (informative): Change request history

Status of TS 102 232-6		
Service-specific details for PSTN/ISDN services; Handover specification for IP delivery		
Date	Version	Remarks
September 2006	2.1.1	First publication of the TS after approval by ETSI/TC LI#13 (6-8 September 2006, Stockholm) Version 2.1.1 prepared by rapporteur Mark Shepherd (HO UK)
April 2007	2.2.1	Included Change Request: TS102232-06CR001r1 (cat B) on Clarification of use of RTP/UDP/IP headers This CR was approved by TC LI#15 (23-25 April 2007; Riga) Version 2.2.1 prepared by Peter van der Arend (Chairman TC LI)
May 2008	2.3.1	Included Change Requests: TS102232-06CR002r1 (cat C) on Some comment and modification on the identification CCLinks defined in the clause 6.3.4 This CR was approved by TC LI#16 (2-4 October 2007; Berlin) TS102232-06CR003r1 (cat B) on SupplemetaryInfo in PstnIsdnCC This CR was approved by TC LI#18 (27-29 May 2008; Chania) Version 2.3.1 prepared by Peter van der Arend (Chairman TC LI)
Rapporteur of this Technical Specification is Mark Shepherd		

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