Project	IEEE 802.16 Broadband Wireless Access Working Group <http: 16="" ieee802.org=""></http:>					
Title	TEK FSM Fix					
Date Submitted	2006-09-22					
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Re:	TEK_Invalid bug found during TSS/TP					
Abstract	The contribution fixes the usage of TEK_Invalid event to close a security hole					
Purpose	Close a major security hole					
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TEK FSM FIX

Intel Corporation

1. Background

The current TEK FSM as appear in the standard defines that upon TEK Invalid event (internally created or received from BS):

The MS deletes the TEKs it uses – hence stop all data exchange for this SA. Ask BS for TEK update

Resume Data upon updated TEK reception.

There is no way to validate the source of this event because:

The event is created (in either side) by receiving data packet with unknown key sequence number in the EKS field of GMH.

If EKS is unknown – there is no way to validate message (which is done using TEK pointed by EKS)

The packet could have been send by an un-authorized source – attacker.

The problem is that this creates a security hole that allows anyone to send a forged packet with wrong EKS and cause the MS to stop sending data.

2. Suggested remedy

The proposed solution is to use the event as trigger to ask BS for key update but without deleting current TEKs and in parallel drop all data packets received with wrong EKS. It means that this event causes the FSM to behave exactly like when receiving "TEK refresh timeout" which means that this solution deletes any action when receiving this event in Rekey Wait states because if the FSM already waits for new keys it doesn't have to do anything.

This remedy allows the MS to re-sync with the BS TEKs if the event was created from real reason but continue to exchange data using old keys if the event was an attack. The MS can validate if the event was "real" by comparing the TEKs it received from BS with the TEKs it already has and may take countermeasures if the event re-occurs frequently. The countermeasures are out of scope of this standard.

3. Proposed Text Changes

[Please replace "figure 131- TEK state machine flow diagram" in section 7.2.2.5 in page 290 of 802.16e-2005 with the following diagram]



[Please update "table 134 - TEK FSM state transition matrix" in section 7.2.2.5 in page 291 of 802.16e-2005 with the following table]

State Event or receive message	(A) Start	(B) Op Wait	(C) Op Reauth Wait	(D) Operational	(E) Rekey Wait	(F) Rekey Reauth Wait	(G) M&B Rekey Interim Wait
(1) Stop		Start	Start	Start	Start	Start	
(2) Authorize	Op Wait						
(3) Auth Pend		Op Reauth Wait			Rekey Reauth Wait		
(4) Auth Comp			Op Wait			Rekey Wait	
(5) TEK Invalid				Op Wait <u>Rekey Wait</u>	Op Wait	Op Reauth Wait	
(6) Timeout		Op Wait			Rekey Wait		
(7) TEK Refresh Timeout				Rekey Wait			Rekey Wait
(8) Key Reply		Operational			Operational		
(9) Key Reject		Start			Start		
(10) GKEK Update				M&B Rekey Interim Wait			
(11) GTEK Update							Operational

[Please update section "7.2.2.5.5 Actions" in page 293 of 802.16e-2005 as follows:]

5-D Operational (*TEK Invalid*) → Op Wait <u>Rekey Wait</u>

a) Clear TEK refresh timer
b) Send Key Request message to BS
c) Set Key Request retry timer to Operational Wait Timeout
d) Remove SAID keying material from key table
a) Silently discard the first two consecutive instances of TEK invalid; on third instance send Key Request message to BS
b) Set Key Request retry timer to Rekey Wait Timeout

5-E Rekey Wait (TEK Invalid) → Op Wait

a) Clear TEK refresh timer

b) Send Key Request message to BS

e) Set Key Request retry timer to Operational Wait Timeout

d) Remove SAID keying material from key table

5-F Rekey Reauth Wait (TEK Invalid) → Op Reauth Wait a) Remove SAID keying material from key table