

DNSSEC Practice Statement for the ntt Zone (.ntt DPS)

1. INTRODUCTION

This document, "DNSSEC Practice Statement for the ntt Zone (.ntt DPS)" states ideas of policies and practices of NTT, Inc. (NTT) with regard to DNSSEC operations for the ntt zone.

1.1. Overview

NTT has published .ntt DPS to provide operational information about DNSSEC (*1) for the ntt zone. To accomplish comprehensive investigation into the ideas of operational security, policies, practices and procedures of DNSSEC service for the ntt zone ("ntt DNSSEC Service"), .ntt DPS adopts the DPS framework (*2) which has been proposed and discussed in IETF Domain Name System Operations (DNSOP) Working Group.

Chapters of this document are shown as follows.

1. INTRODUCTION
 2. PUBLICATION AND REPOSITORIES
 3. OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS
 4. FACILITY, MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL CONTROLS
 5. TECHNICAL SECURITY CONTROLS
 6. ZONE SIGNING
 7. COMPLIANCE AUDIT
 8. LEGAL MATTERS
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*1: DNSSEC (DNS Security Extensions) is a set of specifications for enabling origin authentication and data integrity verification of DNS response, by composing digital signatures on it. The fundamental specifications of DNSSEC are described in following RFCs, where DNS resource records such as DS, DNSKEY, RRSIG and NSEC are newly defined.

- RFC 4033

DNS Security Introduction and Requirements

<https://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc4033.txt>

- RFC 4034

Resource Records for the DNS Security Extensions

<https://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc4034.txt>

- RFC 4035

Protocol Modifications for the DNS Security Extensions

<https://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc4035.txt>

*2: DPS (DNSSEC Practice Statement) is a document in which operator states ideas of security, policies, practices and procedures with regard to operational issues of DNSSEC. DPS framework is described in following RFC.

- RFC 6841

A Framework for DNSSEC Policies and DNSSEC Practice Statements

<https://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc6841.txt>

1.2. Document Name and Identification

DNSSEC Practice Statement for the ntt Zone (.ntt DPS)

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1.3. Community and Applicability

In this section, associated entities and their roles regarding .ntt DNSSEC Service are described.

1.3.1. Registry

NTT is the Registry for the .ntt domain names. The Registry administrates registrations of .ntt domain names and operates DNS servers for the ntt zone. As for .ntt DNSSEC Service, the Registry generates signing keys (KSK and ZSK) (*3) of the ntt zone and composes digital signatures for the ntt zone. Further, through registering DS resource record(s) of the Registry into the root zone, the Registry enables origin authentication and data integrity verification of resource records in the ntt

zone by using KSK of the root zone as a trust anchor (*4).

*3: Signing key is a pair of public key and private key used for signing resource records in a zone. KSK is abbreviation for key signing key, while ZSK for zone signing key.

*4: Trust anchor is information cryptographically equivalent to KSK of given zone that DNSSEC-aware resolvers use to establish a chain of trust from the given zone to the querying zone.

1.3.2. .ntt Registrar

.ntt Registrar of the .ntt domain names is an entity who has concluded an agreement with the Registry for agency operations on .ntt domain name registrations. .ntt Registrar submits various requests regarding registrations of domain name information, including DS resource records in the ntt zone.

1.3.3. Registrant

Registrant is an entity who has registered .ntt domain name(s) into the Registry. For deploying DNSSEC into the Registrant's domain name(s), Registrant generates signing keys and composes digital signatures on Registrant's zone ("Registrant Zone"). Registrant enables origin authentication and data integrity verification of Registrant Zone by registering DS resource record(s) into the Registry through .ntt Registrar. In some cases, Registrant requests "DNS Provider", who provides operation services for authoritative DNS servers, to generate signing keys, compose digital signatures on Registrant Zone and generate DS resource record(s).

1.3.4. Relying party

Relying party is all the entity related to .ntt DNSSEC Service, including DNS Providers, caching DNS server operators and users who utilize their services. Here we call the DNS Provider who manages Registrant Zone as "Registrant Zone Manager". In some cases, Registrant him/her-self may be Registrant Zone Manager.

1.3.5. Auditor

Auditor is an entity who audits whether .ntt DNSSEC Service is operated along with .ntt DPS or not.

1.3.6. Applicability

.ntt DPS is applied to the ntt zone. DNS users are able to conduct origin authentication and verify data integrity of DNS responses from the ntt zone. Registrant Zones are under Registrant's policy and outside the scope of .ntt DPS.

1.4. Specification Administration

1.4.1. Specification administration organization

NTT, Inc. (NTT)

1.4.2. Contact information

NTT, Inc. (NTT) .ntt DPS contact

URI: <https://group.ntt/en/dotntt/>

1.4.3. Specification change procedures

.ntt DPS is revised annually and/or in case of arising legitimate needs, by DPS Management Officer (Section 4.2.1). After an approval of its revised contents by DNSSEC Steering Committee (Section 4.2.1), the revised .ntt DPS becomes publicly available in such a way as described in chapter 2.

2. PUBLICATION AND REPOSITORIES

2.1. Repositories

2.1.1. Operational entity

The entity that operates repositories is NTT as a Registry.

2.1.2. Locations of the repositories

.ntt DPS (English)

<https://group.ntt/en/dotntt/pdf/nttdps.pdf>

2.1.3. Access Controls on Repositories

The Registry does not perform particular access controls on .ntt DPS except for read only access.

2.2. Publication of Public Keys

The Registry makes to be able to establish a chain of trust of DNSSEC by registering a DS resource

record of the ntt zone into the root zone. Therefore, the Registry does not explicitly publish KSK public key of the ntt zone as a trust anchor.

The Registry will publish KSK and ZSK public keys of the ntt zone during key rollovers described in Section 6.4 are carrying out. The DNSKEY resource records of the KSK and ZSK public keys are published during the key rollovers by registering in ntt zone.

3. OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

3.1. Meaning of Domain Names

The purpose of the registration of domain names in the ntt zone is to use as an identifier on the Internet, and its meaning is the uniqueness of the domain name in the .ntt domain name space which our company manages. There is no other meanings except this.

3.2. Identification and Authentication of Registrant Zone

Manager

Authentication of applicant related to Registrant Zone is conducted by .ntt Registrar who exclusively manages the Registrant's domain name registration into the ntt zone ("Associated .ntt Registrar"). The Registry employs prescribed authentication procedures to check whether data registration requests, including registration of DS resource record(s), are carried out by Associated .ntt Registrars or not.

3.3. Registration of Delegation Signer (DS) Resource Records

A Registrant Zone can be verified as a DNSSEC-aware zone when DS resource record(s) of the Registrant Zone is registered into the ntt zone. The specification of DS resource record on registration is described in Section 4.1 of RFC 5910.

- RFC 5910

Domain Name System (DNS) Security Extensions Mapping For the Extensible Provisioning Protocol (EPP)

<https://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc5910.txt>

3.3.1. Who can request registration

The Registry registers DS resource records for Registrant Zones into the ntt zone based on the requests from Associated .ntt Registrars. Associated .ntt Registrars confirm the intentions of registration with Registrants before requesting the registrations to the Registry.

3.3.2. Procedure for registration request

Registrant asks Associated .ntt Registrar for registering DS resource record(s) into the ntt zone. Associated .ntt Registrar proceeds the request of registration to the Registry based on the Registrant's intention, according to the procedures defined by the Registry. Upon the request from Associated .ntt Registrar, the Registry registers DS resource record(s) into the ntt zone. The time required for registering a DS resource record into the ntt zone after receiving the registration request by the Registry depends on the update schedule of .ntt DNS.

When a DS resource record corresponding to a signing key used in a given Registrant zone is published in the ntt zone, which is operated by the Registry, and digitally signed with a signing key of the Registry, a chain of trust from the ntt zone to the Registrant Zone comes to be established.

3.3.3. Emergency registration request

Not applicable in this document.

3.4. Method to Prove Possession of Private Key

The Registry does not specify requirements of validation checks made by Associated .ntt Registrar whether the Registrant Zone Manager possesses private key corresponding to DS resource record on registration or not.

3.5. Removal of DS Resource Record

DNSSEC-verification of the Registrant Zone becomes unavailable by removing Registrant's DS resource record from the ntt zone.

3.5.1. Who can request removal

The Registry removes DS resource records for the Registrant Zones from the ntt zone based on the requests from Associated .ntt Registrars. Associated .ntt Registrars confirm the intentions of removal with the Registrants before requesting removals.

3.5.2. Procedure for removal request

Registrant asks Associated .ntt Registrar for removing DS resource record(s) from the ntt zone. Associated .ntt Registrar proceeds request of removal from the Registry based on the Registrant's intention, according to the procedures defined by the Registry. Upon the request from Associated .ntt Registrar, the Registry removes DS resource record(s) from the ntt zone. The time required for removing a DS resource record from the ntt zone after receiving the removal request by the Registry depends on the update schedule of .ntt DNS.

3.5.3. Emergency removal request

Not applicable in this document.

4. FACILITY, MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONAL CONTROLS

4.1. Physical Controls

4.1.1. Site location and construction

The Registry installs important facilities and equipment related to .ntt DNSSEC Service ("the Important Facilities") at a place where is not easily affected by disasters including water exposures, earthquakes, fires and thunder strikes ("the Important Facility Room"). The Registry takes building structures so that the room will be earthquake/fire-proofed and protected from trespassing. The location of the Important Facility Room is not indicated inside/outside of the building.

4.1.2. Physical access

With regard to the Important Facility Room, the Registry controls entry and exit from the room by conducting the identification of relevant person and checking of the entry permission. The Registry does not permit person who has no entry permission to enter the room. If entry of such person is unavoidable, the person will be allowed to enter by receiving one-time entry permission beforehand and accompanied by person who has entry permission.

4.1.3. Power and air conditioning

The Registry ensures sufficient supply of electric power to the Important Facilities and takes countermeasures against temporary blackout, electric power failure and fluctuation of voltage/frequency. Further, the Registry maintains and manages air conditioning facilities in order to avoid harmful effects to machines and equipment in use.

4.1.4. Water exposures and earthquakes

The Registry takes waterproofing measures for the Important Facility Room to minimize damages due to water exposures. Further, the building where facilities and equipment related to .ntt DNSSEC Service are housed has quakeproof structure, and measures are taken to prevent equipment and fixtures from toppling or falling.

4.1.5. Fire prevention and protection

The Registry installs the Important Facilities in a fire protection zone. Further, in this zone, fire prevention measures are taken for electric power supplying facilities and air conditioning, in addition to fire alarm apparatus and fire extinguishing facilities.

4.1.6. Media storage

The Registry stores recording media containing important archive/backup data related to .ntt DNSSEC Service in a storage cabinet(s) within a room where entry and exit are controlled appropriately.

4.1.7. Waste disposal

The Registry appropriately carries out disposal processing of documents/recording media including confidential information related to .ntt DNSSEC Service by prescribed methods, such as zeroing data or cutting up media.

4.1.8. Off-site backup

The Registry separately stores the specified important information related to .ntt DNSSEC Service in lockable cabinets in the Important Facility Rooms set at multiple sites which are sufficiently remote.

4.2. Procedural Controls

4.2.1. Trusted role

Followings are the roles related to operations of .ntt DNSSEC Service.

Role (abbreviation)

- Descriptions

DNSSEC Steering Committee (DSC)

- Supervision of .ntt DNSSEC Service

- Approval of revised .ntt DPS

Chief DPS Management Officer (cDMO)

- Appointment of DPS Management Officer

- Confirmation of revised .ntt DPS

DPS Management Officer (DMO)

- Drafting/revision of .ntt DPS

Chief DNSSEC Signing Key Officer (cSKO)

- Appointment of DNSSEC Signing Key Operator

DNSSEC Signing Key Operator (SKO)

- Activation of KSK used for .ntt DNSSEC Service

- Generation/Deletion of KSK/ZSK used for .ntt DNSSEC Service

- Rollover of KSK/ZSK used for .ntt DNSSEC Service

- Composition of signature for the ntt zone by KSK/ZSK

- Registration of DS resource record(s) of the ntt zone into the root zone

- Recording of KSK-related operations for .ntt DNSSEC Service

- Other operations under the instruction of cSKO

Chief DNSSEC Key Activation Observer (cKAO)

- Appointment of DNSSEC Key Activation Observer

DNSSEC Key Activation Observer (KAO)

- Observation of activation of KSK used for .ntt DNSSEC Service

Chief DNSSEC Key Ceremony Recording Officer (cKRO)

- Appointment of DNSSEC Key Ceremony Recording Officer

DNSSEC Key Ceremony Recording Officer (KRO)

- Recording of DNSSEC Key Ceremony

DNSSEC Operations Auditor (Auditor)

- Audit of DNSSEC Operations

4.2.2. Number of persons required per task

SKO consists of multiple personnel. In case of KSK-related operation including the key activation, KAO joins in the operation with SKO members.

4.2.3. Identification and authentication for each role

Permissions to operate the Important Facilities are authorized for each operator. In using the Important Facilities, only authorized operations are granted after operators are authenticated.

4.2.4. Tasks requiring separation of duties

The same person is not assigned as both SKO and KAO at the same time. This is to ensure that KSK is not activated by SKO him/her self.

4.3. Personnel Controls

4.3.1. Qualifications, experience, and clearance requirements

Persons who have "Trusted Role" as described in Section 4.2.1 are limited to full time employees of the Registry or those who are specifically approved by the Registry.

4.3.2. Background check procedures

Not applicable in this document.

4.3.3. Training requirements

The Registry gives trainings to persons who have "Trusted Role" as described in 4.2.1 as follows:

- Before having "Trusted Role" as described in 4.2.1, required trainings for the roles are performed.
- When operational procedure is changed, affected descriptions in operation manuals are updated

promptly and trainings associated with the change are provided.

The Registry periodically examines the necessity of re-training for persons who have "Trusted Role" as described in 4.2.1. Re-training is provided as necessary.

4.3.4. Job rotation frequency and sequence

Not applicable in this document.

4.3.5. Sanctions for unauthorized actions

Not applicable in this document.

4.3.6. Contracting personnel requirements

Not applicable in this document.

4.3.7. Documentation supplied to personnel

The Registry discloses a set of required documents for operations in .ntt DNSSEC Service to the personnel and ensures that they are fully acquainted with the documents.

4.4. Audit Logging Procedures

4.4.1. Types of events recorded

In order for detecting incorrect/illegal operations and proving legitimacy of operations related to .ntt DNSSEC Service, the Registry records following events as "the Audit Logs":

- Events of access to facilities for .ntt DNSSEC Service
- Events of operations using signing keys
 - + Activation of KSK used for .ntt DNSSEC Service
 - + Generation/Deletion of KSK/ZSK used for .ntt DNSSEC Service
 - + Rollover of KSK/ZSK used for .ntt DNSSEC Service
 - + Composition of signature for the ntt zone by KSK/ZSK
 - + Registration of DS resource record(s) of the ntt zone into the root zone
- Events of confirmation for recorded facts in the Audit Logs

The record of events includes date and time of event, entity that initiated event and contents of event.

4.4.2. Frequency of processing log

The Registry automatically checks the Audit Logs in a frequency sufficient to monitor promptly whether serious security incidents occur or not. If any records to be dealt with are detected, immediate notification will be made to appropriate personnel.

4.4.3. Retention period for audit log information

The Registry keeps the Audit Logs for at least 3 months in a manner of being able to access them promptly. Archives of the Audit Logs are kept for at least 3 years.

4.4.4. Protection of audit log

The Registry limits access to the Audit Logs to only necessary personnel in order to protect the Audit Logs from browse, modification or deletion by unauthorized parties.

4.4.5. Audit log backup procedures

The Registry backs up the Audit Logs on external media storage periodically. This media is stored in lockable cabinet(s) in a room where entry and exit are controlled appropriately.

4.4.6. Audit collection system

Online Audit Log collection system is a component of the system used for .ntt DNSSEC Service (".ntt DNSSEC Service System"), and is installed in the same place as that of .ntt DNSSEC Service System. Offline Audit Logs are recorded by the Trusted Roles described above and stored in secure storage cabinet(s) at facility managed by the Registry.

4.4.7. Vulnerability assessments

The Registry carries out vulnerability monitoring as described in Section 4.4.2 in order to detect unauthorized actions such as break-in attempt on .ntt DNSSEC Service System. Vulnerability assessments on the system are also taken as necessary.

4.5. Compromise and Disaster Recovery

4.5.1. Incident and compromise handling procedures

If the private key of the ntt zone is (likely to be) compromised, the Registry carries out emergency rollover of the signing key. When .ntt DNSSEC Service becomes discontinued due to accidents or

disasters, the Registry attempts to restart .ntt DNSSEC Service as quickly as possible.

4.5.2. Corrupted computing resources, software, and/or data

When important hardware, software or data related to .ntt DNSSEC Service is broken/damaged, the Registry attempts to recover it promptly using backup-ed hardware, software or data according to the prescribed recovery plan.

4.5.3. Entity private key compromise procedures

When the KSK of the ntt zone becomes compromised, the Registry carries out the following procedures:

- Re-generation of KSK of the ntt zone;
- Composition of signature for DNSKEY resource records in the ntt zone by re-generated KSK; and
- Replacement of DS resource record registered in the root zone with the one corresponding to re-generated KSK.

When the ZSK of the ntt zone becomes compromised, the Registry carries out the following procedures:

- Re-generation of ZSK of the ntt zone;
- Composition of signature for DNSKEY resource records containing re-generated ZSK by KSK of the ntt zone; and
- Composition of signatures for authoritative records in the ntt zone by re-generated ZSK.

4.5.4. Business continuity and IT disaster recovery capabilities

For cases where continuation of .ntt DNSSEC Service is disabled due to damage on the facilities by a disaster, the Registry attempts to recover the service shortly on the remote backup-site configured beforehand.

In addition, if the Registry cannot practice the DNSSEC key ceremony by the normal procedure due to a disaster or other reasons, the Registry will practice the DNSSEC key ceremony according to the emergency response procedure determined beforehand.

4.6. Entity Termination

In order to prepare for cases where continuation of .ntt DNSSEC Service is disabled due to termination of the Registry, information necessary for .ntt DNSSEC Service is deposited into escrow agent, according to the following document.

.ntt Registry Agreement

<https://www.icann.org/en/about/agreements/registries/ntt/>

In case of termination of the Registry, .ntt DNSSEC Service will be also terminated in accordance with the operation termination procedures defined by the Registry.

5. TECHNICAL SECURITY CONTROLS

5.1. Key Pair Generation and Installation

5.1.1. Key pair generation

Signing key used for .ntt DNSSEC Service is generated by multiple SKO in offline system installed in the Important Facility Room (".ntt DNSSEC Service Offline System"). KSK of the ntt zone is generated by software inside the dedicated cryptographic module connected to the system. ZSK of the ntt zone is generated in the system and stored in removable media in which all the data are encrypted ("the Encryption Media").

5.1.2. Public key delivery

The Registry deploys KSK public key and ZSK private/public key into .ntt DNSSEC Service System by using the Encryption Media. KSK public key is not distributed to relying parties in any other way of DNS protocols.

5.1.3. Public key parameters generation and quality checking

The Registry periodically confirms that generation of signing key is conducted with appropriate parameters in the context of technological trends.

5.1.4. Key usage purposes

The Registry uses the signing keys only for generating signatures for the ntt zone and does not use them for any other purposes.

5.2. Private Key Protection and Cryptographic Module

Engineering Controls

5.2.1. Cryptographic module standards and controls

Not applicable in this document.

5.2.2. Private key multi-person control

Operations using KSK private key are performed by multiple SKO.

5.2.3. Private key escrow

Private keys of the ntt zone are not escrowed.

5.2.4. Private key backup

SKO backups multiple copies of KSK private key into separate cryptographic modules. These cryptographic modules are stored in lockable cabinets inside the Important Facility Rooms mentioned in 4.1.8.

5.2.5. Private key storage on cryptographic module

Not applicable in this document.

5.2.6. Private key archival

Obsolete private keys are not archived, except for backups mentioned above.

5.2.7. Private key transfer into or from a cryptographic module

Once KSK private key is installed in the cryptographic module, it cannot be retrieved. In case of using KSK private key installed in the cryptographic module, operation by multiple SKO is required. For installing ZSK private key into the Encryption Media, operation by multiple SKO is also required.

5.2.8. Method of activating private key

KSK private key is activated by multiple SKO in .ntt DNSSEC Service Offline System and the fact is observed by KAO. ZSK private key is activated by multiple SKO. The active status of ZSK signing key continues until the usage period is finished.

5.2.9. Method of deactivating private key

Once KSK private key is used by SKO it is deactivated immediately and the fact is observed by KAO.

ZSK private key is deactivated by multiple SKO before it reaches upper limit of the usage period described in Section 5.3.2.

5.2.10. Method of destroying private key

KSK/ZSK private key is destroyed by SKO in a manner it cannot be used again.

5.3. Other Aspects of Key Pair Management

5.3.1. Life cycle states for management

The following is the life cycle states of KSK for key management:

- Generation of KSK
- Registration of KSK into the ntt zone and the root zone
- Deletion of KSK from the root zone and the ntt zone
- Destroying of KSK

The following is the life cycle states of ZSK for key management:

- Generation of ZSK
- Registration of ZSK into the ntt zone
- Activation of ZSK
- Inactivation of ZSK
- Deletion of ZSK from the ntt zone
- Destroying of ZSK

5.3.2. Key usage periods

The upper limit of usage period for KSK is one year plus appropriate period for transition. The upper limit of usage period for ZSK is one month. The Registry may change these periods as necessary.

5.4. Activation Data

5.4.1. Activation data generation and installation

Activation data is a set of passphrases used to activate KSK. Each SKO generates passphrase individually and install it into .ntt DNSSEC Service Offline System.

5.4.2. Activation data protection

SKO protects activation data in a sufficiently secure manner.

5.4.3. Other aspects of activation data

In order to prepare for emergencies, SKO seals a copy of activation data in envelope(s) with tamper trail. In case of arising necessity to break this seal, it will be done under control of cSKO.

5.5. Computer Security Controls

On the important components of .ntt DNSSEC Service System ("the Important Components"), only minimum necessary software defined by the Registry runs. All the important operations on the Important Components will be logged. All the authentication credentials used to access the Important Components are properly controlled. The Important Components are monitored continuously, and if any abnormalities or illegal operations on them are detected, the Registry takes appropriate countermeasures promptly.

5.6. Network Security Controls

Firewalls are applied to networks on which .ntt DNSSEC Service is deployed, and access from outside of the networks is limited to minimum necessary protocols defined by the Registry.

5.7. Timestamping

The Registry obtains time for .ntt DNSSEC Service Offline System from reliable time source(s) and synchronizes the system clocks with it. As for .ntt DNSSEC Service System, the Registry obtains time from NTP (Network Time Protocol) and synchronizes the system clocks. The synchronized times are used for timestamping for the audit logs described in Section 4.4 and inception/expiration time for validity period of RRSIG.

5.8. Life Cycle Technical Controls

5.8.1. System development controls

The Registry controls each process at system development and evaluates the system prior to deploying it, in order to maintain the quality and security of .ntt DNSSEC Service System.

5.8.2. Security management controls

As security controls of .ntt DNSSEC Service System, the registry undertakes countermeasures such as entering/leaving controls, staff controls including training, operation controls including authority control and system controls including intrusion protection and virus protection.

5.8.3. Life cycle security controls

The Registry evaluates periodically whether the development of .ntt DNSSEC Service System is controlled under prescribed manner. Moreover, the Registry gathers information related to security, surveys technical trends, and evaluates/improves the system as necessary.

6. ZONE SIGNING

6.1. Key Lengths, Key Types, and Algorithms

The key types of signing keys of the ntt zone are KSK and ZSK. Therefore, the secure entry point (SEP) bit of KSK specified in RFC 4034 is set, and the SEP bit of ZSK is unset.

Algorithms defined by the protocol standards are adopted for signing keys of the ntt zone. Algorithm and key length for signing key that are considered secure for the usage period are adopted. Therefore, the algorithm for both KSK and ZSK is RSASHA256 specified in RFC 5702, and the key length of KSK is 2048 bits and that of ZSK is 1024 bits.

6.2. Authenticated Denial of Existence

For authenticated denial of existence in the ntt zone, the method using NSEC3 resource records with Opt-Out flag specified in RFC 5155 is adopted. The values of hash algorithm, iterations and salt are set to SHA-1, no extra iterations and empty salt, respectively.

6.3. Signature Format

The signature format for resource records in the ntt zone is RSA/SHA-2 specified in RFC 5702.

6.4. Key Rollover

6.4.1. Zone Signing Key Rollover

In the ntt zone, rollover of ZSK is carried out on a monthly basis by the pre-publish method described in RFC 6781.

6.4.2. Key Signing Key Rollover

In the ntt zone, rollover of KSK is carried out on an annual basis by the double signature method described in RFC 6781.

6.5. Signature Validity Period and Re-signing Frequency

In the ntt zone, signature validity period for KSK is around 2 months, while that for ZSK is around 1 month. Re-signing frequencies for KSK and ZSK are per month and per week, respectively.

6.6. Verification of Resource Records

The Registry verifies that all the resource records are conformant with the protocol standards before they are published on the ntt zone.

6.7. Resource Records TTL

In the ntt zone, TTL of DNSKEY and the corresponding RRSIG is set to 86400 (1 day). TTL of DS and the corresponding RRSIG is set to 7200 (2 hr.). TTL of NSEC3 and the corresponding RRSIG is set to 900 (15min.), which is the same as negative cache value for the ntt zone. Those TTLs may be changed into appropriate values along with technical trends.

7. COMPLIANCE AUDIT

A regular audit for .ntt DNSSEC Service is done by Auditor described in Section 1.3.5. The audit reports are provided to the Registry. The Registry applies operational improvements to .ntt DNSSEC Service as necessary.

8. LEGAL MATTERS

The Registry has no legal responsibilities for the matters described in .ntt DPS. When operating .ntt DNSSEC Service, the Registry follows the laws of Japan and the rules defined by the Registry.

Registration Policies (.ntt)

<https://group.ntt/en/dotntt/>

Update History:

Version 1.0 (01 Dec. 2014)

- o Published the initial version of this document

Version 1.4 (28 Aug. 2019)

- o Changed to updated base version

Version 1.5 (1 Feb. 2022)

- o Revised the trusted roles
- o Fixed some typographical errors and omissions

Version 1.6 (20 Dec. 2022)

- o Clarified description regarding measures to be taken when the key ceremony cannot be held due to a disaster, etc.
- o Revised specification for NSEC3 parameters

Version 1.61 (25 Sep. 2025)

- o Revised the company name of the Registry