

Expect Signed Mail

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e2e cryptographically signed e-mail

- Possible for decades
- Rarely used
- Rarely useful

Why send signed mail?

- Assure recipient mail came from you
- Help recipient avoid spearphishing

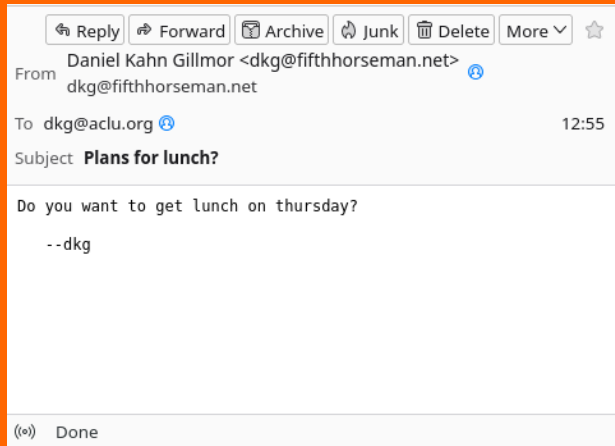
Why don't people send signed mail?

- Extra hassle
- Ugly failure modes
- Might not actually help prevent spearphishing

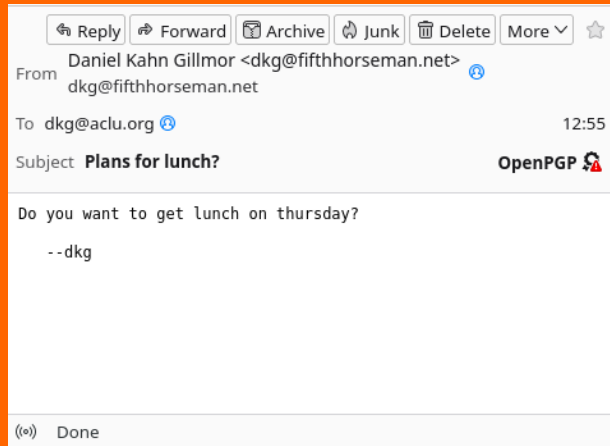
UX, UX, UX

- User experience and user expectations are the core of the problem

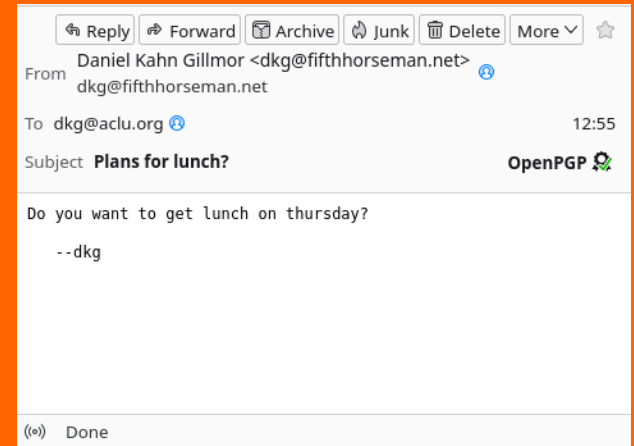
What does signed mail look like?



Unannotated





Broken

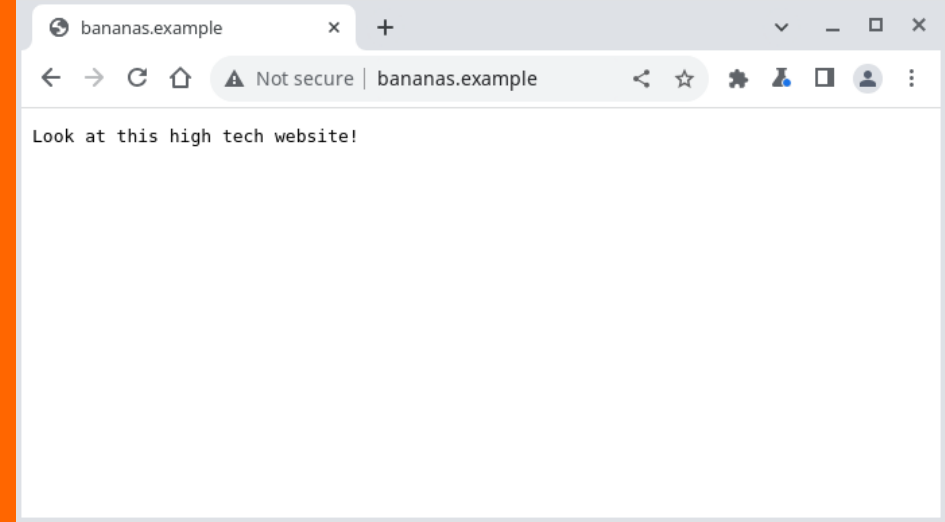
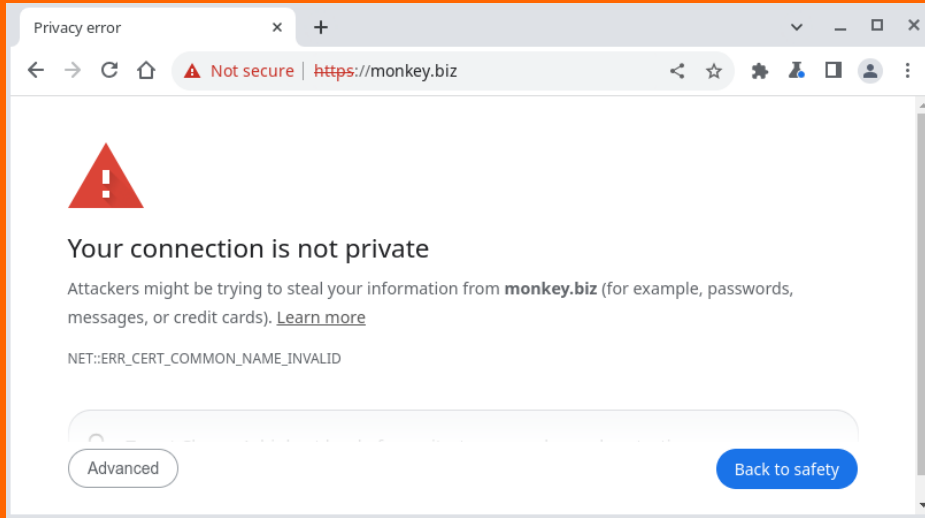


Signed

Where have we seen this before?

	Treatment of HTTPS pages
Current (Chrome 67)	 Secure example.com
Sep. 2018 (Chrome 69)	 example.com
Eventually	example.com

Continuing the analogy to HTTPS...



One final HTTPS analogy

- RFC 6797 (Strict-Transport-Security, aka HSTS)
- Endpoint opts in to requiring cryptographic security
- Clients refuse to load weak transport

Best current practice

- Draft-ietf-lamps-e2e-mail-guidance: broken signatures are missing signatures
- Not universally implemented

draft-dkg-lamps-expect-signed-mail

- User signals that all mails from them will be signed
- Recipients use this signal to limit exposure to unsigned mail or mail with broken signatures
- draft-ietf-lamps-e2e-mail-guidance “Future Work”
§A.8 “expectations of cryptographic protections”

Decisions

- Signal location (*e-mail header? Depends on draft-ietf-lamps-header-protection*)
- Signal scope (*all messages **From**: specific e-mail address*)
- Intervening MUAs (*e.g., mailing list munging*)
- Deciding to signal (*what if I have multiple MUAs?*)
- Consequences (*unsigned messages blocked? Or send reports?*)
- Retracting a signal (*how do I undo?*)
- What kind of signature (*e.g., what happens if I change certs?*)

Dispatch?

- LAMPS (though not S/MIME specific)?
- Other options?