



Security and Privacy Risks of Number Recycling at Mobile Carriers in the United States

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Takeaways



- 1. Phone number recycling leads to many types of security and privacy risks
- 2. Most available phone numbers we sampled were recycled and also vulnerable
- 3. Attackers do not need special skills to exploit vulnerabilities
- 4. There are steps we can take to mitigate the harms

Study website and paper draft: recyclednumbers.cs.princeton.edu



Why recycle?

The U.S. is running out of phone numbers



- U.S. numbers are 10 digits long: NPA-NXX-XXXX
 - Assigned to carriers in blocks of 1000 (NPA-NXX-X) or 10,000 (NPA-NXX)
 - 6.4 billion telephone numbers
 - 860 million numbers in use in 2018
 - 35 million phone numbers are disconnected every year
- Eventually, all numbers will be assigned to carriers, capping expansion
 - Currently estimated to be 2050
 - Replacing 10-digit dialing will be expensive

Number recycling is a standard practice



- FCC has rules to forestall exhaustion for as long as possible
 - Only activates new NPA-NXX blocks when absolutely necessary
 - Strict usage reporting by carriers
 - Encourages carriers to recycle numbers
- FCC-mandated aging period: 45-90 days
- Consequence: calls/texts meant for the previous owner







Security and privacy risks

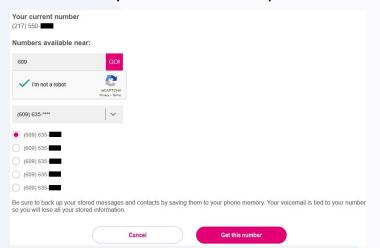
Your old number can leave you vulnerable

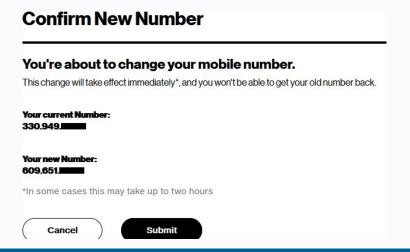


- Once your old number is made available again, someone can:
 - Amass PII on you on the web and perform impersonation attacks
 - Hijack your online accounts through SMS authentication
- Can be opportunistic, but can also be targeted
 - IPV survivors
- Threat model: a *UI-bound adversary*
 - Term borrowed from Freed et al. "A Stalker's Paradise" (CHI 2018)
 - No special skills needed, a normal authenticated user
 - Expansive population



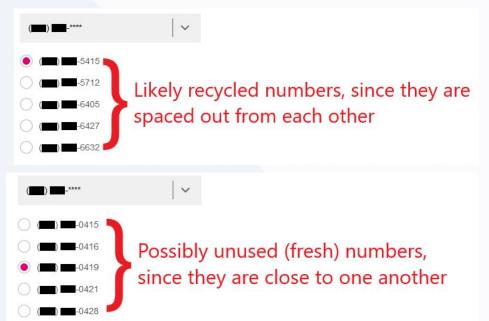
- Logged available numbers at Verizon and T-Mobile through their prepaid interface
 - Verizon: randomly selected 875 of the 180,741 active NPA-NXXs and logged all available numbers at each NPA-NXX
 - T-Mobile: iterated all 330 active NPAs and logged all available numbers (up to 25 numbers per NPA---5 NXXs per NPA, and up to 5 available numbers per NXX)







- Grouped NPA-NXXs based on simple trait:
 - Likely recycled: no two numbers are within 10 of each other
 - Possibly unused: at least two numbers are within 10 of each other
 - Simple heuristic can also be used by attacker



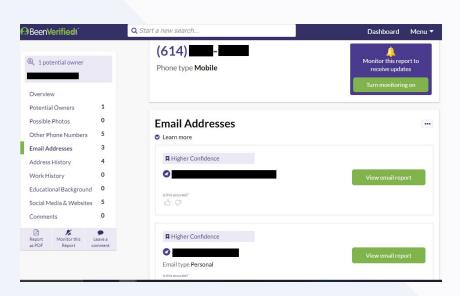
	Available Numbers	NPA-NXXs	
Likely recycled	1,438	295	
Possibly unused	5,490	1,098	
	(b) Verizon		
	(b) Verizon Available Numbers	NPA-NXXs	
Likely recycled		NPA-NXXs	

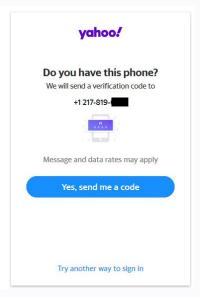


- For each Likely recycled number (T-Mobile: 100 randomly sampled):
 - Looked for any returned previous owner info at 2 people-search sites

Looked for linked accounts at 6 sites via recovery: Google, Yahoo, Amazon,

Facebook, AOL, Paypal





Finding: most recycled numbers are vulnerable



- 66% of numbers enable impersonation attacks
 - Attackers can gather PII and then take over these numbers
- 66% of numbers enable account hijacking attacks through recovery
 - Attackers can use SMS-recovery after taking over these numbers
- 39% of numbers were linked to usernames in password breaches AND linked to accounts on at least 1 of the 6 websites
 - Attackers can login and defeat SMS 2FA, no password reset needed
- More findings in paper



- Ethical considerations:
 - IRB ruled protocol as non-HSR
 - Tested reverse lookups on our own accounts/numbers to confirm no risk of harm
 - Deleted all collected info after the analysis

Takeaway: most recycled numbers are vulnerable



- Attackers can feasibly leverage number recycling to target previous owners and their accounts
- By focusing on blocks of Likely recycled numbers, an attacker can greatly increase their chances of success
- Attackers are UI-bound adversaries

Analysis 2: inventory of recycled numbers



- We know that recycled numbers are vulnerable. How many are available to attackers?
- Won't go into this in the interest of time
 - Details in paper
- Investigated recycled numbers inventory at Verizon
 - Snapshot
 - We estimate number of recycled numbers to be ~996K [420K, I.6M] at any given time
 - Churn
 - Available numbers are largely churned (assigned to customers) and replaced every month

Analysis 3: are carriers facilitating attacks?

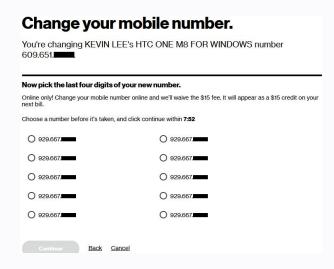


- Looked for limits at the prepaid and postpaid number change interfaces at T-Mobile and Verizon
 - How easily can attackers discover recycled numbers and obtain them?
 - FAQs, webpage inspection, and normal interaction
- Investigated carrier resources on number recycling
 - Are customers losing their numbers as a result of unclear policy?
 - Neither T-Mobile and Verizon had public-facing info online
 - Called CSRs 13 times at each carrier (some postpaid, some prepaid)
 - Asked about the minimum aging period for our previous numbers

Finding: most interfaces have few limits



- Prepaid: no query limits (both), no change limits (T-Mobile)
 - Verizon Prepaid allows 3 number changes a day
- Postpaid might have more limits, but number pool is shared
 - Previous owners on postpaid lines are still vulnerable to an attacker using a prepaid account



Finding: CSRs are inconsistent on recycling 100

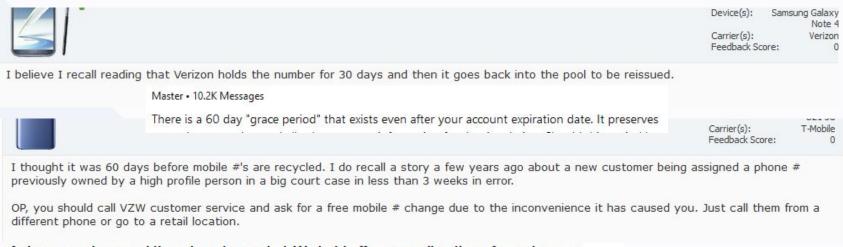


- Remember: FCC-mandated minimum aging period: 45 days
- T-Mobile: responses ranging from I hour to I year
- Verizon: responses ranging from I week to 4 months
- No majority response
- Some said there was no specific policy

Finding: CSRs are inconsistent on recycling \(\)



Inconsistent knowledge is passed on to customers



of phone numbers and they do get recycled. We hold off on recycling them for as long as possible, however depending on the area code and prefix, it can be reused as quickly as 6 months. Of course, typically calls stop shortly after the previous user updates their information. I can, of course, help changing your father's telephone number at no cost, if necessary. Please let me know if you are in need of assistance with that process.

Thanks,

Analysis 4: recycled numbers receiving sensitive messages



- Built a honeypot of 200 randomly obtained recycled phone numbers
- Monitored incoming messages/calls for one week
 - 10 Android phones each at T-Mobile and Verizon, changed numbers every week for 10 weeks



"Honeypot"

Analysis 4: recycled numbers receiving sensitive messages



Considerations:

- IRB ruled this as non-HSR
- No legal issue with us viewing/hearing messages meant for previous owners
- Nonetheless, we made sure to never view the messages
 - Wrote an Android app to write all message/call log metadata (timestamp, sender info, type of message) to file
 - App also cleared out all messages and call logs
 - Ran this weekly on each device

Analysis 4: recycled numbers receiving sensitive messages



- I491 calls/texts in our dataset
- We identified sensitive calls and texts using metadata only
 - Sensitive calls: teamed up with Nomorobo to try and identify sensitive calls based on sender info (calling party number + time) only
 - Sensitive texts: looked at short code messages (5-6 digit numbers)
 - Owner information publicly available per regulation
 - Harder to spoof



Finding: sensitive messages for previous owners still being received



- 19 lines in our honeypot (~10%) received sensitive calls/texts meant for previous owners
 - 6 lines still receiving authentication calls/texts (OTPs)
 - I4 lines received PII-revealing texts (pharmacy calls, appointments)

Nature of call / text	Unique senders	Total calls / texts	Recycled numbers affected (out of 200)
Security/privacy-sensitive	24	60	19 (9.5%)
Authentication OTPs	7	13	6 (3%)
PII	17	47	14 (7%)
Marketing	19	40	13 (6.5%)



Recommendations

Customer best practices



- Best thing we can do when changing numbers: port out instead
 - Allowed to bring our numbers with us to low-cost alternatives like MVNOs, parking services, or Google Voice
 - More time to update SMS 2FA settings
 - Google Voice: no need to worry about losing number if ported in
 - Prevent targeted takeovers using your old number
- More complementary mitigations in paper





Carrier best practices



- Be more transparent about number recycling policies
 - After we informed T-Mobile about our research, they updated their website to include the 45-day minimum aging period, and informed us that they had updated their CSR playbook to specify this (December 2020).
 - Verizon also updated their website to include the 45-day minimum aging period in response to our research (December 2020)
- Consider limiting available number viewing/number changes at prepaid

Regulator best practices

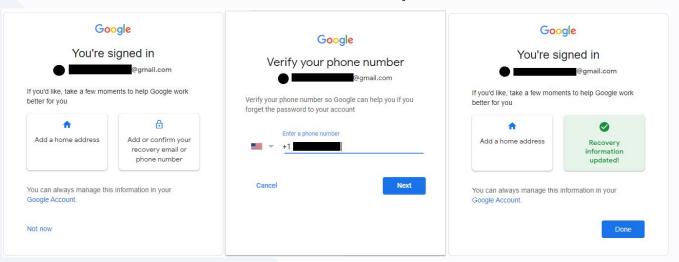


- FCC recently implemented a reassigned numbers database (RND) to combat unwanted robocalls
 - Users (legitimate robocallers) can query the database with a number and last-called date
 - Response:YES number has been reassigned, NO not been reassigned/not in DB
 - Must apply for access, cost-per-query is nontrivial
 - FCC can consider giving relying parties special access to the RND
 - Or RPs should deprecate SMS 2FA altogether

Website best practices



- SMS 2FA is not secure!
 - Other attacks: SIM swaps, IMSI-catchers, SS7
 - Consider supporting other 2FA options
- Consider more effective 2FA and recovery reminders



Recap



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Questions, provocations, activity



- Who do you think are the specific adversaries in number recycling attacks? How can we protect against them?
- (To industry security experts) Does this convince you that SMS-based authentication is even more dangerous now? What are you planning to do about it?



Thank you!

Full findings, recommendations, carrier/website

responses: recyclednumbers.cs.princeton.edu

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