U.S. Department of Homeland Security | Science and Technology Directorate

A Cybersecurity Perspective to Addressing PNT Vulnerabilities

Civil GPS Service Interface Committee

Science and Technology

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Agenda

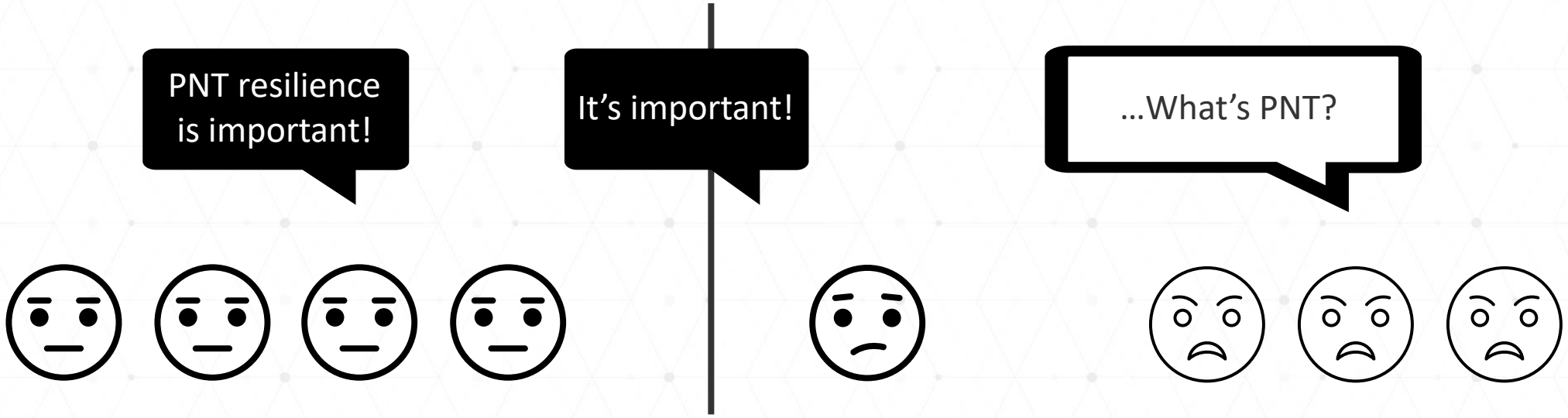
- The Communication Challenge
- The Cybersecurity Angle
  - For End-Users: Conveying PNT Vulnerabilities to Non-PNT SMEs
  - For Designers: Traditional Approach vs. Cybersecurity Approach to Mitigations
- DHS Resilient PNT Reference Architectures: Applying ZTA concepts to PNT

Acronyms

- PNT: Positioning, Navigation, and Timing
- GPS: Global Positioning System
- GNSS: Global Navigation Satellite System
- UE: User Equipment
- ZTA: Zero Trust Architectures

The Challenge: Asymmetric Expertise

- Importance of PNT vulnerabilities and resilience well understood within PNT industry.
- However, understanding across end-user community is less consistent.



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The Cybersecurity Angle

- PNT industry should consider the cybersecurity perspective both when discussing PNT resilience and designing mitigation measures.

- **Reasons to Adopt a Cybersecurity Perspective to PNT Resilience:**
  - Cybersecurity concepts & terminology fit the problem well and is more widely understood by end-users.
  - Cybersecurity perspective to designing PNT resilience (user system) provides a holistic approach.

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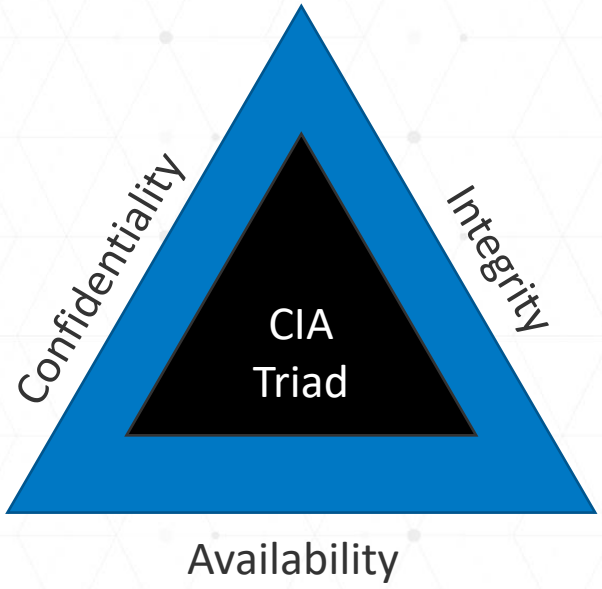
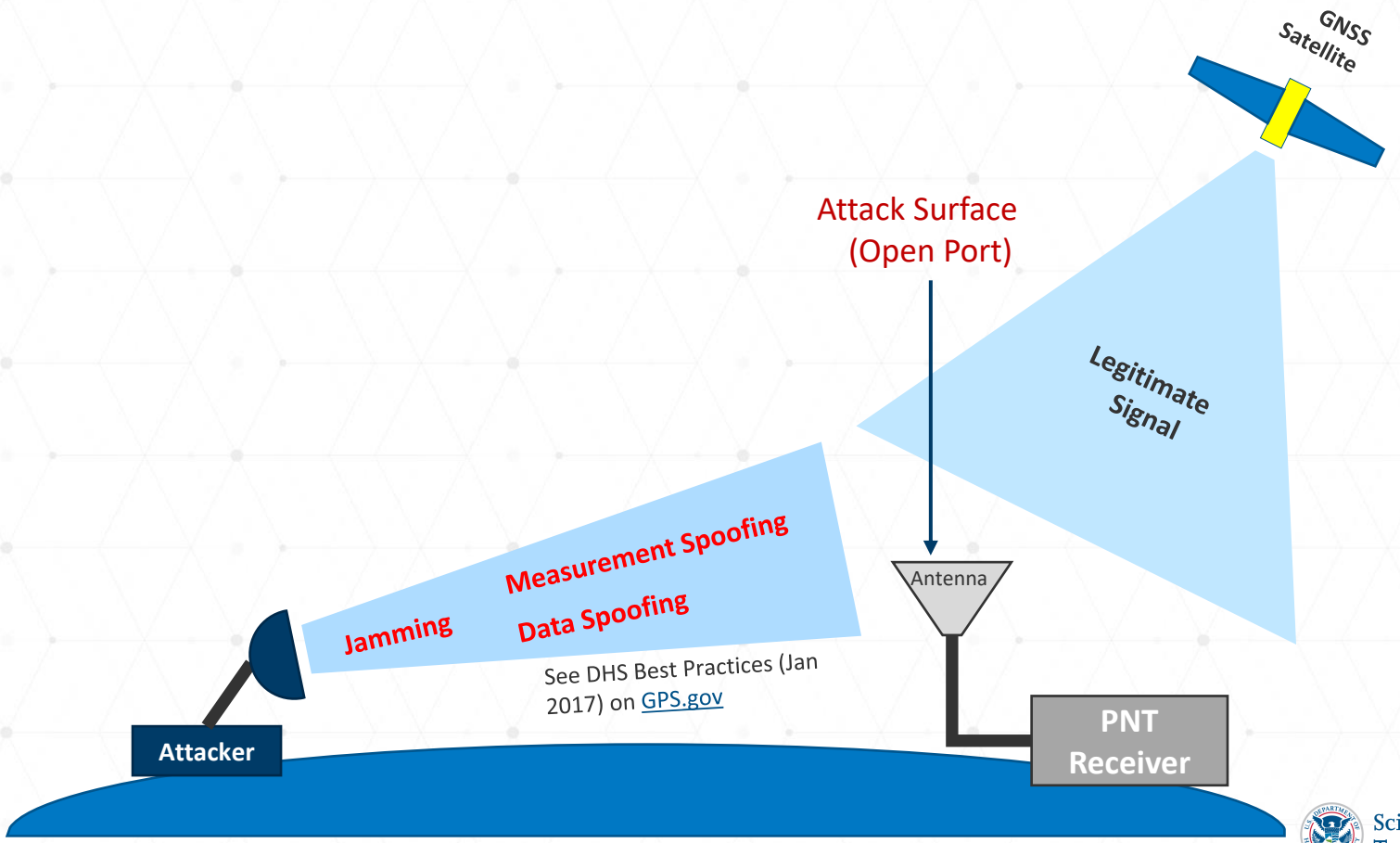
Translating the Vulnerabilities

- **Objective**: Enable discussion of PNT issues beyond the PNT SME community.





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Translating the Vulnerabilities (Examples)

GPS Threat Example	Cybersecurity Equivalent	Effect (CIA Triad)
GPS Jamming	Denial-of-Service Attack	Loss of Availability (Transient) Recovers after removal of threat
GPS Data Spoofing Example: 2017 ION GNSS+	Ransomware / Wiper	Loss of Availability (Persistent) Persists after removal of threat
GPS Measurement Spoofing	Data Manipulation (MITRE ATT&CK Framework T1565)	Loss of Integrity

Traditional UE Resilience Measures

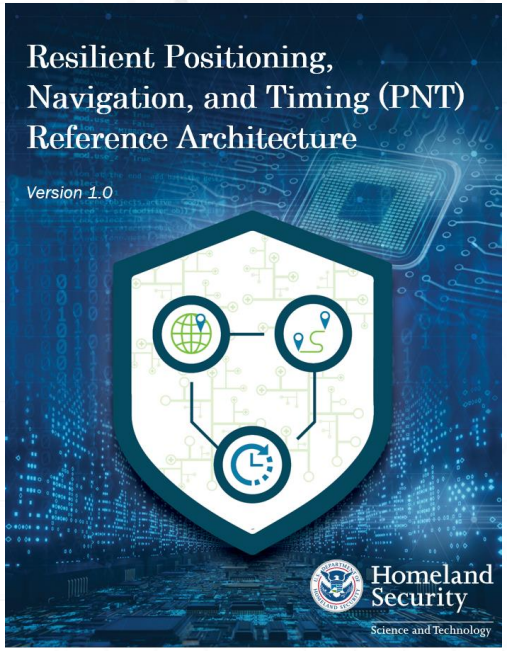
- **Scope of Traditional PNT Resilience:**
  - Anomaly Detection
  - Holdover Devices (e.g., oscillator)
  - Additional PNT sources

- ***Incorporating Cybersecurity Angle***
  - Uncovers dynamics of how threats enter a system.
  - Informs architecture design on how to mitigate.

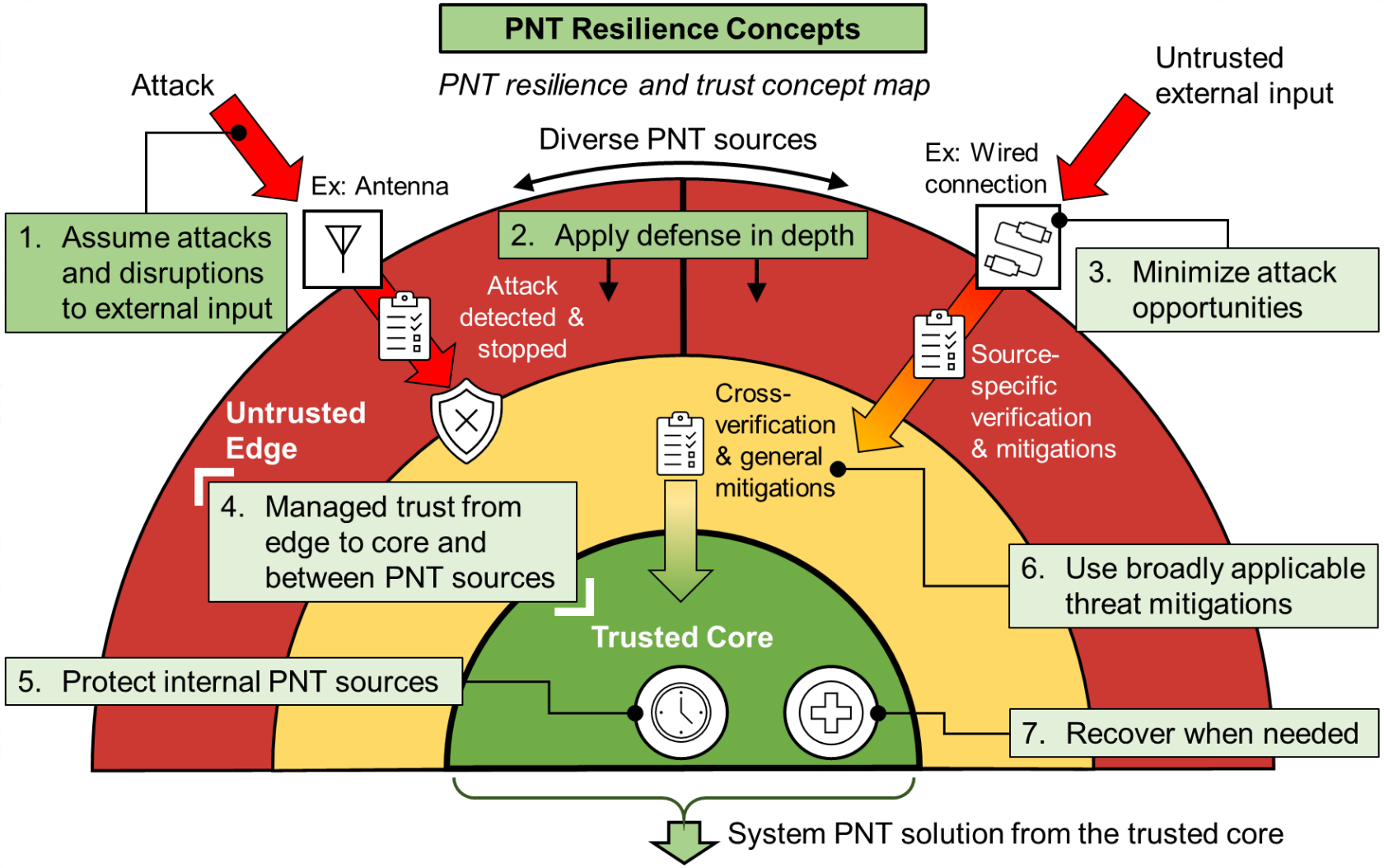
Cybersecurity-Informed Approach

- **Additional UE Considerations:**
  - Attack Surfaces: Identifying and minimizing
  - Edge vs. Core: Importance of placement of verification/detection
  - Defense-in-Depth: Variety of threat dynamics requires defenses at multiple points from edge to core.
  - Component Isolation: To prevent impacts to lateral sources
  - Software Assurance: Reduce vulnerabilities from implementation errors

- **Example**: DHS Resilient PNT Reference Architecture
  - Incorporates Zero Trust Architectures concepts into design of Resilient PNT UE System
  - Emphasis on verification & isolation (see May 2022 PNT AB for full brief)
    - https://www.gps.gov/governance/advisory/meetings/2022-05/



Applying Zero Trust Concepts to PNT



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Resource Links

- GPS.gov Resilience Repository
  - https://www.gps.gov/resilience/
- DHS Resilient PNT Reference Architecture
  - https://www.dhs.gov/science-and-technology/publication/resilient-pnt-reference-architecture
- DHS Resilient PNT Conformance Framework
  - https://www.dhs.gov/publication/st-resilient-pnt-conformance-framework
- PNT Integrity Library
  - https://github.com/cisagov/PNT-Integrity
- Epsilon Algorithms
  - https://github.com/cisagov/Epsilon
- DHS S&T PNT Program
  - https://www.dhs.gov/science-and-technology/pnt-program
- DHS CISA PNT Program Management Office
  - https://www.cisa.gov/pnt

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