

U.S. Space-Based Positioning, Navigation and Timing (PNT) Policy Update

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GPS50: First 50 Years and the Next



- The EXCOM is working to commemorate the 50th anniversary of GPS program initiation, celebrate its achievements and its immense economic benefits to the nation and the world, and recognize the importance of U.S. Space-Based PNT and PNT resiliency looking to the future
- U.S. Policy goals to shape the future:
 - Improve the performance of U.S. space-based PNT services
 - Resilience and Responsible Use
 - Detect, mitigate, and increase resilience to harmful disruption or manipulation of GPS
 - ID and implement Complementary PNT systems

Stay Tuned for info on GPS50 events to come



The goal of [SPD-7] is to maintain United States leadership in the service provision, and responsible use of global navigation satellite systems (GNSS), including GPS and foreign systems.

- Provide continuous, worldwide service free of direct user fees
- Encourage compatibility and interoperability with like-minded nations, promote transparency in civil service provisioning and enable market access for the United States industry
- Operate and maintain constellation to satisfy civil and national security needs and equip and train for the responsible use of GPS
 - Foreign PNT services may augment and strengthen the resiliency of GPS; however, the US Government does not assure the reliability or authenticity of foreign PNT services
- Invest in domestic capabilities and support international activities to detect, mitigate and increase resiliency to harmful interference
- Improve the cybersecurity of GPS, its augmentations, and United States Government-owned GPS-enabled devices, and foster private sector adoption of cyber-secure GPS-enabled systems

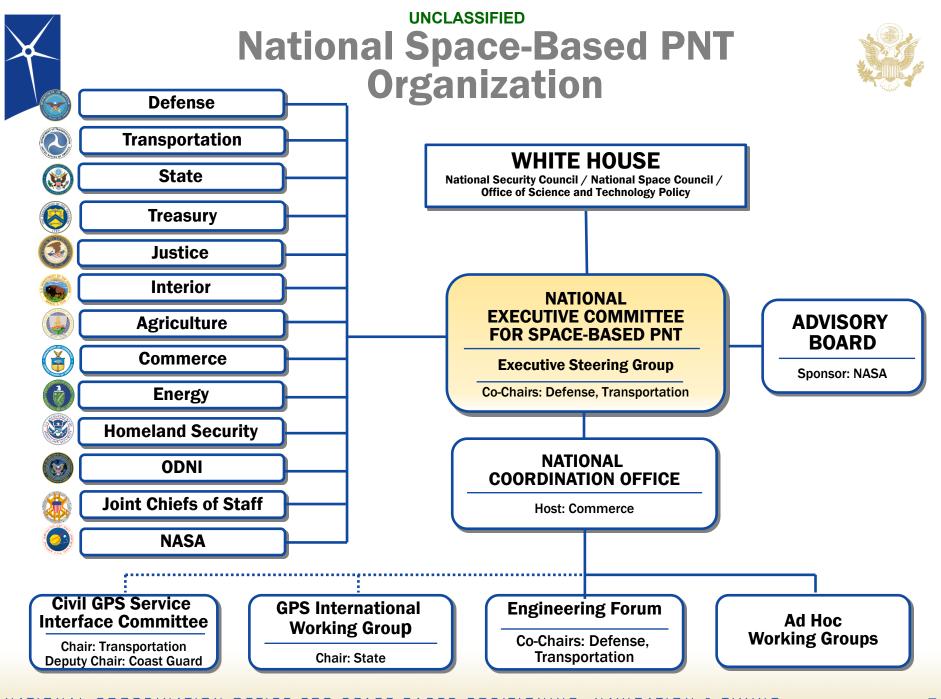


Space Policy Directive 7 (SPD-7) of 15 January 2021



Updates and replaces U.S. Space-Based PNT Policy of 2004

- Increased focus on protecting GPS and denying hostile use
- Incorporated principles of Responsible Use of GPS in Executive Order (EO) 13905
- Consistent guidance across the PNT policy ecosystem: SPD-7, SPD-5, EO 13905, National Space Policy
- Expanded EXCOM Membership
 - Added Departments of Treasury, Justice, Energy, and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence
- New direction: Protect the spectrum environment that is currently used by GPS and its augmentations





The Spectrum is Not Safe



- Computers and the Internet: Once Upon a Time...
 - A GPS receiver is more computer than radio...
- GPS relies on spectrum no longer a safe haven
- 900 Million U.S. GPS enabled devices require Cybersecurity
- U.S. Policy directs PNT resiliency (SPD-7, EO 13905, EO 13800, National Cyber Strategy)
- Data Spoofing: possible for effects to continue even after the spoofing has ended

"Known but unmitigated vulnerabilities are among the highest cybersecurity risks..."

(EO 13800: Strengthening the Cybersecurity of Federal Networks and Critical Infrastructure)



What Can You Do Now?



- CIOs: Include GPS enabled devices in your Cybersecurity plans
- Be a demanding customer toughen GPS devices:
 - Compliant devices that incorporate valid range checking and other elements of latest GPS standard (IS-GPS-200 *)
 - Compliant devices that incorporate DHS Best Practices (Improving the Operation and Development of Global Positioning System (GPS) Equipment Used by Critical Infrastructure, Jan 2017 *)
 - * Documents available on www.gps.gov

Protect GPS and Critical Infrastructure that Relies on GPS



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