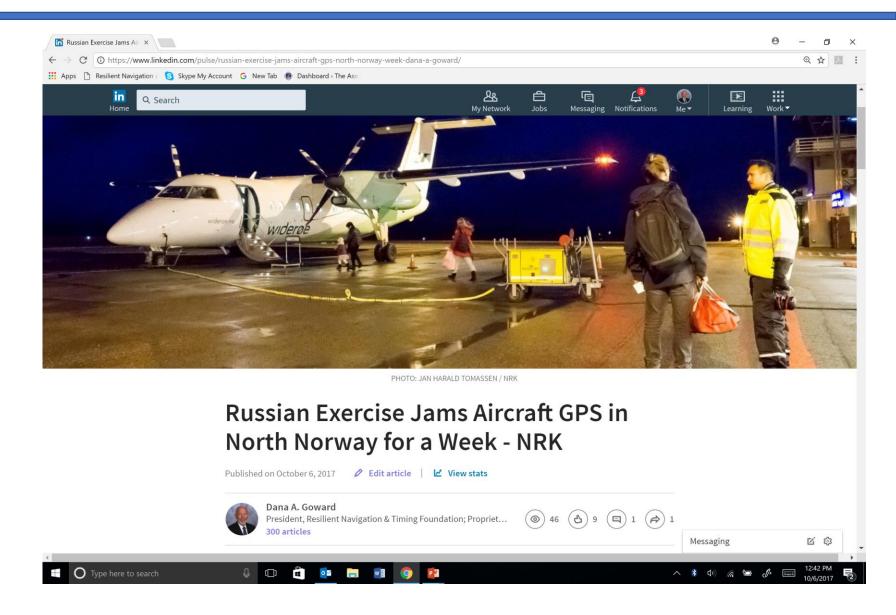


"Protect" – Increasing Awareness

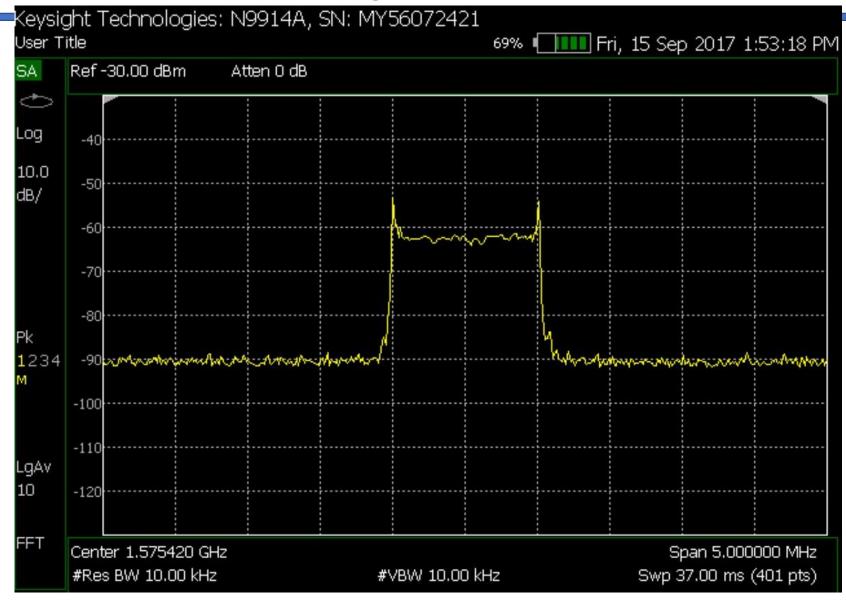




Russian Jamming

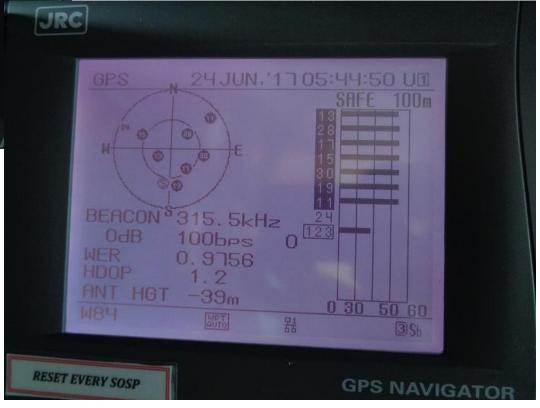


Russian Jamming

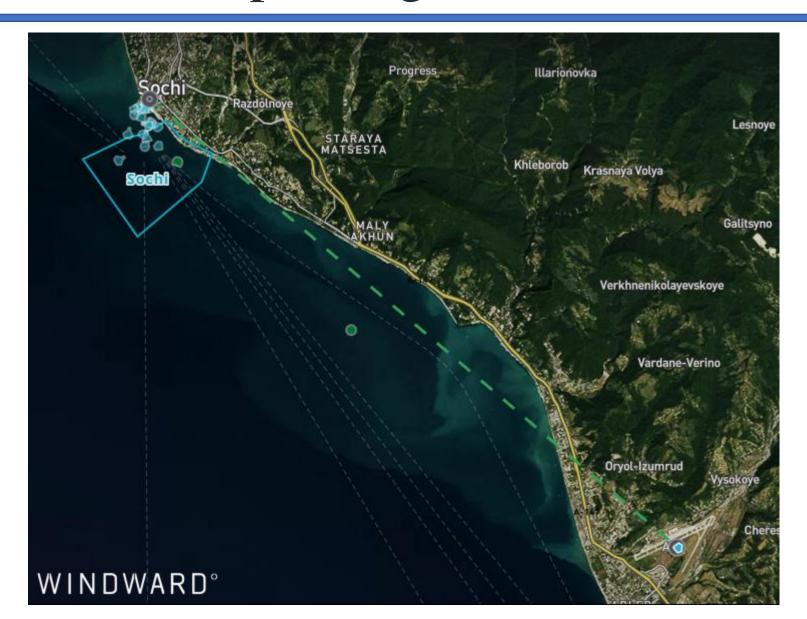


Russian Spoofing - Black Sea

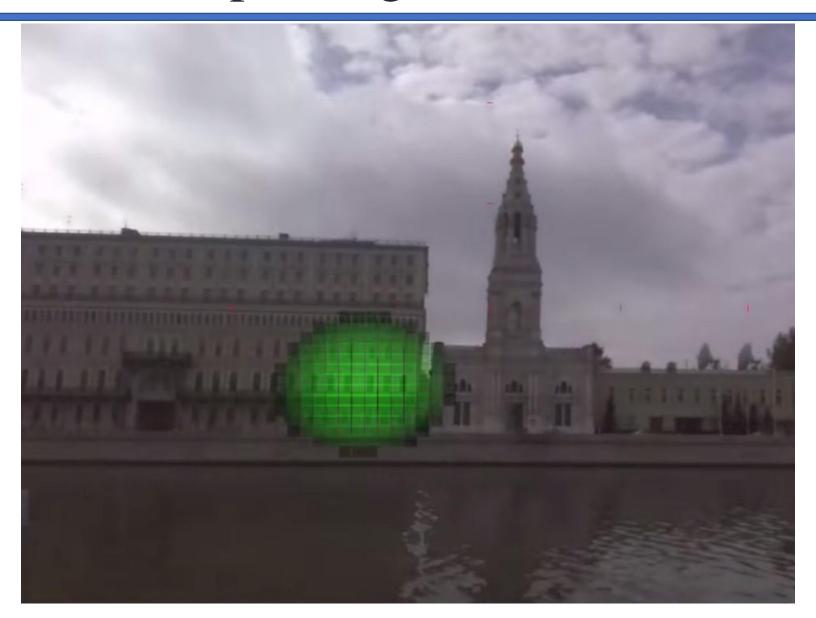




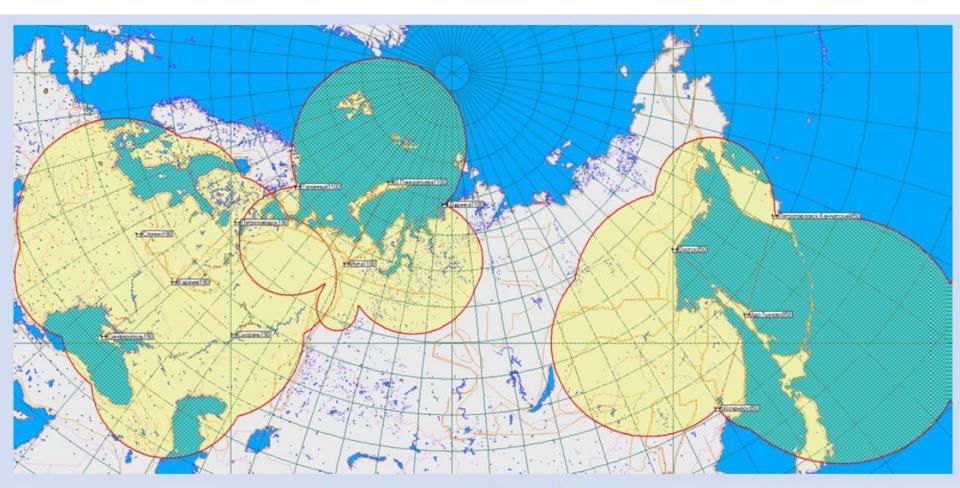
Russian Spoofing > 600 vessels



Russian Spoofing - Moscow



Russian Alternative



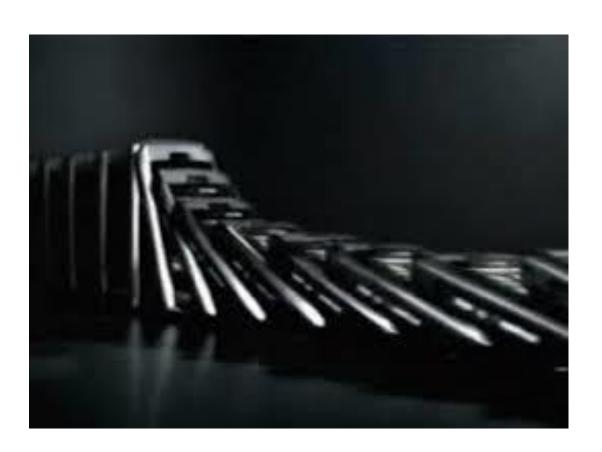
Russia's Chayka (Loran) Coverage

Internavigation Research & Technical Centre of Advanced Navigation Technologies, August 2017

Accidental Spoofing – "Smart" phones

ION GNSS+ Portland, Or

Not the First Time



"Protect" Progress in USA

Vulnerability Awareness **ABC** Issue Interference Detection Adversary Capabilities **Enforcement** Laws Resources

"Toughen" - European Efforts

1. Radio Equipment Directive ETSI EN 303 41*

- Effective June 2017 still to be published in official EU Journal
- Covers Adjacent Band Compatibility and spurious emissions for GNSS equipment
- For all new GNSS receivers or equipment for sale in Europe. Exemption for aviation or maritime (existing standards)
- Testing against really just starting, but going OK, not a lot of failures
- Summary of requirements in table:

Table 4-2: Frequency bands, adjacent frequency signal test point centre frequencies and power levels for the 1 559 MHz to 1 610 MHz RNSS band

Frequency band (MHz)	Test point centre frequency (MHz)	Adjacent frequency signal power level (dBm)	Comments		
1 518 to 1 525	1 524	-65	MSS (space-to-Earth) band		
1 525 to 1 549	1 525 to 1 549 1 548 -95				
1 549 to 1 559	1 554	-105	MSS (space-to-Earth) band MSS (space-to-Earth) band		
1 559 to 1 610		GUE RNSS band under t	est		
1 610 to 1 626	1 615	-105	MSS (Earth-to-space) band		
1 626 to 1 640	1 627	-85	MSS (Earth-to-space) band		

^{*} Radio equipment operating in the 1 164 MHz to 1 300 MHz and 1 559 MHz to 1 610 MHz frequency bands; Harmonized Standard covering the essential requirements of article 3.2 of Directive 2014/53/EU

"Toughen" – European Efforts

- GNSS Standard ETSI TS 103 246-1 Satellite Earth Stations and Systems (SES);GNSS based location systems
 - Not intended to be compulsory
 - Purpose is <u>test specification</u> for GNSS-based location systems(GBLS) –'solutions in which GNSS technologies are complemented with other technologies to improve robustness and performance'
 - The test specification states 'This TS is not intended for GNSS only receivers.' but most of the performance tests specified are GNSS Receiver-centric

"Toughen" – US Efforts

Project T. C. Mits (working title)

Goal: More robust, resilient stationary precision GNSS timing receivers in

telecommunications, finance & electrical grid

Objective: Users better educated & informed on GNSS rcvr characteristics & capabilities

Initial Activities (April 2018 Workshop):

<u>Identify GNSS rcvr attributes</u> important to telecom, finance, electrical grid

Discuss methods of objectively evaluating GNSS receivers

Discuss, identify path forward

Leadership: DR Mark Weiss, NIST

Partners: NIST, DHS, ATIS, RNTF

The Ask: Support, participation from govt, industry, SMEs

"Toughen" – US Efforts

DHS Best Practices



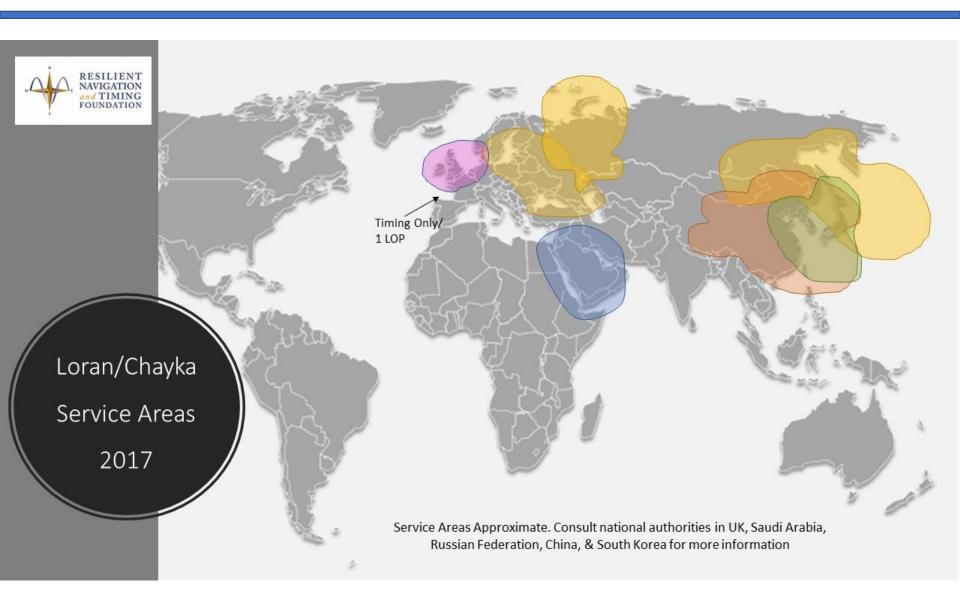
Project T. C. Mits



Adoption of Technology



"Augment" - International



"Augment" – U.S. Telecoms

"GPS Vulnerability" September 2017



New Actions:

- Telecom carries explore time-sync networks
- Govt consider GPS signal-side security
- eLoran or equivalent should be implemented
- Receiver testing

Continue:

- DOT & DHS efforts to augment timing for critical infrastructure
- NIST & USNO cooperate, coordinate with ATIS on sync
- Sector Coord Council share ideas with ATIS

"Prioritizing Dangers to the United States from Threats to GPS"

December 2016, RNT Foundation

55

125

48

25

1.4

24

Total Risk to GPS Services & US National and Economic Security																								
Table - 1																								
		reat																						
	Vector	Vulnerability	Consequence	Intent	Capability	Risk Score																		
	1. Built structure obstruction	1	2		10																			
-	2. Terrain obstruction	1	2		10																			
enta	3. Foliage (pines, hvy canopy)	1	1	5		1 5		5		5														
cide	4. Solar Activity – mild	1	1	5		5		5		5		5		5		5		1 5		5		5		5
Acc	5. Solar Activity - moderate	3	2	4		4		24																
=	6. Solar Activity -powerful	5	5	2		50																		
∞	7. Human Error/software	5	1 5	3		15-75																		
atura	8. Satellite malfunction	1	1	4		4																		
	9. Control Segment Failure	5	5	1		5 1		25																
<u> </u>	10. Space Debris	1	4	4 2		4 2		8																
	11. Unintentional RF	5	1 4		5	25 - 100																		
	12. Privacy seeker (1 event)	5	3	٧5	v 5	75																		
	13. Criminal Jamming (1 event)	5	3	٧5	v 5	75																		
	14. Criminal + Privacy 1 <u>Yr</u> Total	5	5	٧5	v 5	125																		
	15. Criminal Spoofing (1 event)	4	3	√4	√4	48																		
us	16. Terrorist Jamming	5	5	√5	V 5	125																		

1

2

٧3

√5

√4

٧1

٧1

√3

√4

√5

√4

٧1

√2

√2

17. Terrorist Spoofing

19. Nat. Agent Spoofing

20. Attack on Satellites

22. Cyber Attack Control

Segment

18. Military-style Jamming

21. Attack on Control Segment

Table – 3 Proposed and Ongoing Mitigation Measures Vs Risk Vector		Protect – Space Fence for debris detection	Protect – Offensive (anti-Satellite weapons (deterrence)	Protect – Quiet adjacent bands, no authorized in-band terrestrial transmissions	Protect – Legal changes to counter jamming and spoofing equipment and use	Protect – Establish jamming detection systems & enforcement capability	Toughen – Improve receivers standards, implement better receivers	Toughen – Improve GPS signal., supplement with other GNSS signals	Toughen – Require critical users to be able to operate 30 days w/o space-based PNT	Augment – Provide 2 nd Wide Area PNT signal (e.g. <u>eLoran</u>) for US free to users
Vector	Risk Score	Prot	Prot (det	Protect ·	Prot and	Protect · systems	Toug impl	Toug with	Toug oper	Augr (e.g.
14. Criminal + Privacy Jamming (1 Year)	125									
16. Terrorist Jamming	125									
18. Military-style Jamming	125									
11. Unintentional RF	25 - 100									
7. Human Error/Software	15 - 75									
13. Criminal Jamming (1 event)	75									
12. Privacy Seeker (1 event)	75									
17. Terrorist Spoofing	55									
6. Solar Activity - Powerful	50									
19. Nat. Agent Spoofing	48									
15. Criminal Spoofing (1 event)	48									
20. Attack on Satellites	25									
9. Control Segment Failure	25									
5. Solar Activity - Moderate	24									
22. Cyber Attack on Control Segment	24									
2. Terrain Obstruction	10									
1. Built Structure Obstruction	10									
10. Space Debris	8									
3. Foliage (pines, hvy canopy)	5									
4. Solar Activity - Mild	5									
8. Satellite Malfunction	4									
21 Attack on Control Segment	1.4									
Some Risk to US Security/Econo	my Mitigate	ed*		Most	or All Ris	k to US S	ecurity/E	conomy	Mitigated	*

"Prioritizing Dangers to the United States from Threats to GPS" www.RNTFnd.org/Library

"Augment" – U.S. Administration

Table 4-1: Alternative Systems Available for Positioning and Navigation

Potential System Coverage			System Position													
Space	Global	Regional	Local	>100m	100-50m	50-10m	10-1m	<1m	Aviation	Maritime	Highways	Local Roads	Railroads	Transit		
	(Sys	System Coverag	System Coverage	System Coverage	System Ac Coverage Ac	System Positi Coverage Accura	System Position Accuracy	System Position Accuracy	System Coverage Position Accuracy	System Coverage Position Accuracy M	System Accuracy App	System Position Modal-Sp Coverage Accuracy Applicat	System Coverage Position Modal-Specif Applications	System Coverage Position Accuracy Modal-Specific Applications	

Volpe Transportation Systems Center, August 2016

"GPS Vulnerabilities in the Transportation Sector"

Table 4-2: Alternative Systems Available for Timing

	'	Sys	ntia tem erag						Potential Suitability for Modal-Specific Applications									
System or Application	Space	Global	Regional	Local	>1 second	1s-1ms	1ms-1µs	1µs-100ns	100ns-50ns	50ns-10ns	<10ns	Aviation	Maritime	Highways	Local Roads	Railroads	Transit	Pipelines
Baseline: Global Positioning System (GPS) Standard Positioning Service (SPS)																		
Multi-Constellation Global Navigation Satellite System																		
GPS Plus Augmentation (SBAS or GBAS)																		
eLoran (Enhanced Long Range Aid to Navigation)																		
Nationwide Differential GPS (NDGPS)																		
Locata®																		
Cellular telephony LTE (Long-Term Evolution)																		
Chip Scale Atomic Clock (CSAC)																		
Network Time Protocol (NTP)																		
Precision Time Protocol (PTP)																		
WWWB (radio station)																		
Oscillators																		
Atomic Frequency Standard (AFS)																		
Fiber Optics																		

"Augment" – U.S. Administration

	Study	Announcement	Action
2001	Volpe Transportation Sys Cntr		
2004		NSPD-39 PNT Policy	
2007	Institute for Defense Analysis		
2008		DHS Press Release	
2009	Volpe Transportation Sys Cntr		
2011	DHS National Risk Estimate		
2012	DHS Wireless Timing CRADA		
2014	DoD-DoT-DHS Tiger Team		
2015		Excom Ltr to Congress	
2016	Volpe Transportation Sys Cntr		
2018	DoD-DoT-DHS NDAA Report		

"Augment" - Legislation

Passed Both Houses

- GPS Backup Tech Demo \$10M, Section 1606
- DoD use Galileo & QZSS Section 1607
 HR 2810, National Defense Authorization Act for 2018

Passed House of Representatives

- \$10M GPS Backup Proof of Concept
 Amendment 32 of Section D to HR 3219, The Make
 America Secure (Defense) Appropriations Act
- Tasking to Build eLoran System to Complement & Backup GPS - Chapter 807 of HR 2825, Department of Homeland Security Authorization Act

"Augment" – US Efforts

Public Awareness



Administration



Congress





Protect – Toughen - Augment

The Resilient Navigation and Timing Foundation is a 501(c)3 scientific and educational charity registered in Virginia