

# Overview of Protecting, Toughening, and Augmenting the Use of GPS

24 April 2024

## **Today's PTA Agenda**

10:30 to 11:30 PTA Overview

- 11:30 to 12:30 Lunch
- 12:30 to 1:45 Protect, with Board Discussion
- 1:45 to 2:00 Break
- 2:00 to 3:15 Toughen, with Board Discussion
- 3:15 to 3:30 Break
- 3:30 to 4:45 Augment, with Board Discussion
- 4:45 to 5:00 PTA Summary
- 5:00 to 6:00 Board Deliberations
- 6:00 Adjourn

# GPS Provides Positioning, Navigation, and Timing (PNT) to Our Nation and the World



# **50+ Years of GPS Success**

- GPS program inaugurated in 1973
- Visionary leadership, strong U.S. Government investment—from early concept, to system demonstration, to deployment, to sustainment, to modernization
- Ubiquitous PNT for billions of users and thousands of applications across the world
- Convergence of multiple technology advancements: signals, electronics, software
- Massive private investment, innovation, adoption in civil, commercial, mass public markets
- As of 2019, U.S. private sector has gained an estimated \$1.4 trillion in economic benefits since private sector use began in the 1980s [1]
- No other PNT technology provides the accuracy, availability, integrity, wide service region, day/night and all-weather capability, and low cost to users
- Widespread use and dependence on GPS
  - Most important civil use is for critical infrastructure

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1. Economic Benefits of the Global Positioning System to the U.S. Private Sector Study | NIST

# **GPS Needs Renewed Attention**

- Widespread dependence on GPS makes its vulnerabilities a risk in critical infrastructure and other applications
- GPS civil user devices have typically been developed and tested assuming clean spectrum and no malevolent actors
- Other technologies, especially mobile broadband communications, seek to use frequencies adjacent to those where GPS signals operate, causing interference to high-accuracy and safety-of-life users
- Other nations have fielded their own versions of GPS, providing more features than GPS offers
- GPS modernization has been slow and expensive

# **Spectrum Management Concerns**



# Interference Happens to GPS Reception in the U.S.



# Navigation Team AJP-652 Results

Presented to: Public Distribution By: AJP-652 Date: March 2011



Six months to find and remove mobile source





 Personal privacy jammers easy to buy

Free shipping

Can affect receivers
 more than 1 km away

# <section-header><section-header><text><text><image><image>

24 hours with 5 hour gap Caused runway closure Source never identified

### **Finding and Removing Interference Sources Is a Challenge**



GPS can improve transportation safety including aiding emergency response, but is vulnerable to interference from radio signal jamming or other sources. The Department of Transportation (DOT) is responsible for identifying GPS interference incidents and improving the transportation sector's ability to withstand and recover from them.



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# Some GPS Receivers Can Be Readily Spoofed



Surge in ships hit by signal interference in eastern Mediterranean Sea over past few days, while problem is also worsening in the Black Sea

Forbes

05 Apr 2024 ANALYSIS

Lloyd's List

More than 100 cargo-carrying vessels appeared to show up in Beirut airport yesterday. AIS Accidental spoofing at manipulation, common in the region since Hamas' October 7 attack on Israel, has taken off 10N GNSS + 2017

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#### FAA Tells Pilots To Go Analogue As GNSS 'Spoofing' Incidents Increase Feb 3, 2024, 06:21am EST

Search the site

Marisa Garcia Senior Contributor 0 I offer an insider's view of the business of flight.



#### **Spoofing Incident Report** (Redacted)

An Illustration of Cascading Security Failure

An accidental GNSS spoofing event at ION GNSS+2017 leads to problems with cell phones

Logan Scott 10/3/2017





No route found

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 $\bigtriangledown$ 

- GPS simulator radiating low power signals deep indoors
- Some mobile devices reported European location, date of 2014
- Associated secondary problems with email and text messaging

## **Satnav Systems Occasionally Have Problems**

# GPS error caused '12 hours of problems' for companies

() 4 February 2016



System engineers were "called out of bed" over the problems

By Chris Baraniuk Technology reporter

Several companies were hit by hours of system warnings after 15 GPS satellites broadcast the wrong time, according to time-monitoring company Chronos.

#### Lessons to be Learned from Galileo Signal Outage



Russia's GLONASS and the Chinese BeiDou system have also experienced technical glitches, of greater or lesser severity. But what happened to Galileo in July 2019 was unprecedented. By the European Commission's own account, the total system failure lasted from 10–17 July. During that time, according to the European GNSS Agency (GSA), "A team composed of GSA experts, industry, ESA and Commission, worked together 24/7 to address the incident."

# **PNTAB's Recommendation: GPS Use Needs More...**

Protecting

Toughening

Augmenting



# Protect, Toughen, and Augment Civil Use of GPS

- Protect: Measures that prevent or <u>remove</u> conditions that degrade, distort, or deny GPS use:
  - Spectrum management that maintains a "clean radio frequency environment" for GPS receivers
  - Education, policies, laws, and enforcement that deter intentional interference and spoofing
  - Capabilities that promptly detect, characterize, and remove unintentional or malicious sources of significant interference or spoofing
  - Steps that ensure the GPS Space and Control Segments meet the GPS Performance Standard even in the presence of challenges (natural events, unintentional events, or malicious actions)
- Toughen: Measures that make GPS use more robust against challenges and threats
  - Satellites that transmit modernized signals that help receivers be robust—more power, more frequencies, resistant to spoofing
  - Control segment that reliably operates modernized signals
  - User devices that robustly and competently employ GPS signals and enhancements\*
- <u>Augment</u>: Provision of GPS enhancements\* as well as provision and use of alternate Positioning, Navigation, and Timing sources that complement, back up, or replace (partly or entirely) use of GPS

\*Enhancements help receivers improve (e.g., accuracy, integrity, robustness) their processing of GPS signals; examples include: differential services such as Satellite-Based Augmentation Systems and Real-Time Kinematic services, the proposed GPS High Accuracy and Robustness Service (HARS), controlled reception pattern antennas, inertial aiding

# **PTA Framework**

		Possible Challenges and Threats to GPS Use					
		Space Weather	Interference/ Jamming of Receivers	Spoofing of Receivers	Error/Failure of Satellites, Monitoring, Control	Attack on Satellites, Monitoring, Control	
Defenses and Mitigations	Protect						
	Toughen						
	Augment						

- Protect, Toughen, or Augment can address challenges and threats
  - Protecting GPS means less need for Toughening and Augmenting GPS
  - Toughening GPS means less need for Protecting and Augmenting GPS
  - Any technologies used for Augmenting GPS still need to be Protected and Tough PTA
- Users have finite resources—risk management relies on probability of different challenges and threats to GPS use

# Status of Protecting, Toughening, and Augmenting Use of GPS for Critical Infrastructure

- <u>Protecting</u> remains far from complete
  - Still potential for strong adjacent band interference to GNSS receivers
  - Some progress toward a nationwide capability for interference monitoring and removal, but a long way to go
- Export controls hinder the most capable GNSS receiver <u>Toughening</u>—adaptive antijam antenna systems/controlled reception pattern antennas (CRPAs)
- Owners/operators lack needed information for <u>Toughening</u> and <u>Augmenting</u>
  - Users expected to implement risk-informed use of PNT services, but how do users know the risks
    of GPS failing to provide useful signals due to adversarial or natural events?
  - User investment in <u>Toughen</u> vs. <u>Augment</u> depends on likelihood that GPS provides useful signals in presence of challenges and threats
  - Lacking USG commitment for timely removal of significant interference—what backup is needed?
  - Users lack skills and facilities to evaluate robustness and competence of PNT systems
- Nationally, no evaluation of critical infrastructure progress in <u>Toughen</u> and <u>Augment</u>
  - "You can't improve what you don't measure." *Attributed to Peter Drucker*

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# **PTA Responsibilities**

- Protecting GPS is a Government responsibility
  - FCC regulates spectrum use "for the orderly development and operation of broadcast services" [1]
  - DoC leads "protect the radio frequency spectrum used by GPS and its augmentations through appropriate domestic and international spectrum management and regulatory practices" [2]
  - DoT, DoD, and DHS share "implement Federal and facilitate State, local and commercial capabilities to monitor, identify, locate, and attribute space-based PNT service disruption and manipulations within the United States that adversely affect use of space-based PNT for transportation safety, homeland security, civil, commercial, and scientific purposes" [2]
- Government and users share responsibility for Toughening and Augmenting
  - Critical infrastructure owners and operators expected to have responsible use of PNT services [3]
    - Risk-informed use of PNT services, managing risks from disruption and manipulation of PNT services
  - DoT, DoE, DHS shall each develop plans to engage with critical infrastructure owners or operators to evaluate the responsible use of PNT services [3]
  - OSTP shall coordinate the development of a national plan for the R&D and pilot testing of additional, robust, and secure PNT services that are not dependent on GNSS [3]
    - Plan shall also include approaches to integrate and use multiple PNT services to enhance resilience of critical infrastructure

- 1. Federal Register :: Agencies Federal Communications Commission
- 2. Memorandum on Space Policy Directive 7, gps.gov
- 3. Executive Order 13095

# Today's PTA-Focused Session: Suggest Near-Term Pragmatic Ways to Improve Critical Infrastructure

- "Raise the bar" but accept less than perfection—achieve "herd immunity"
- Use what's available or can be readily available
- Focus on actionable steps that have tangible near-term results
- Provide advice and recommendations to different stakeholders
  - Government
    - Protecting GNSS spectrum use
    - Detecting, characterizing, removing significant sources of interference
    - Toughening receivers for aviation and other safety of life applications
    - Providing information to owners and operators: risks to use of GPS, commitments to interference removal
  - User device manufacturers
    - Specifying, designing, testing, publicizing robustness and competence of user devices
  - Critical infrastructure owners and operators
    - Selecting devices for toughness and competence
    - Adopting augmentations

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