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Secure World Foundation
Washington DC, 22 October 2019

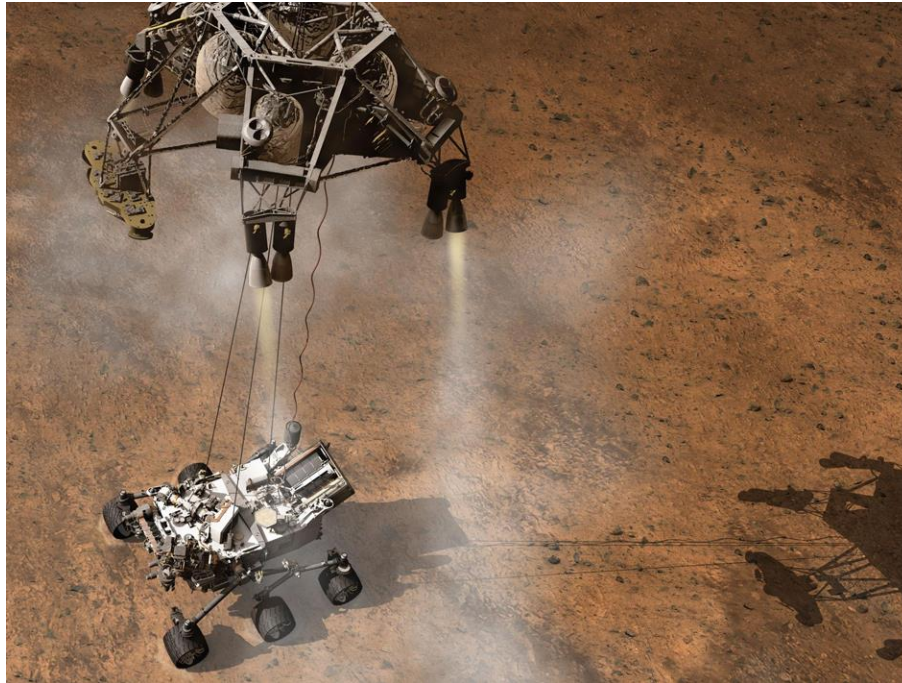


Space and Cyber: Bolstering the Two Domains



CURIOSITY LANDS ON MARS

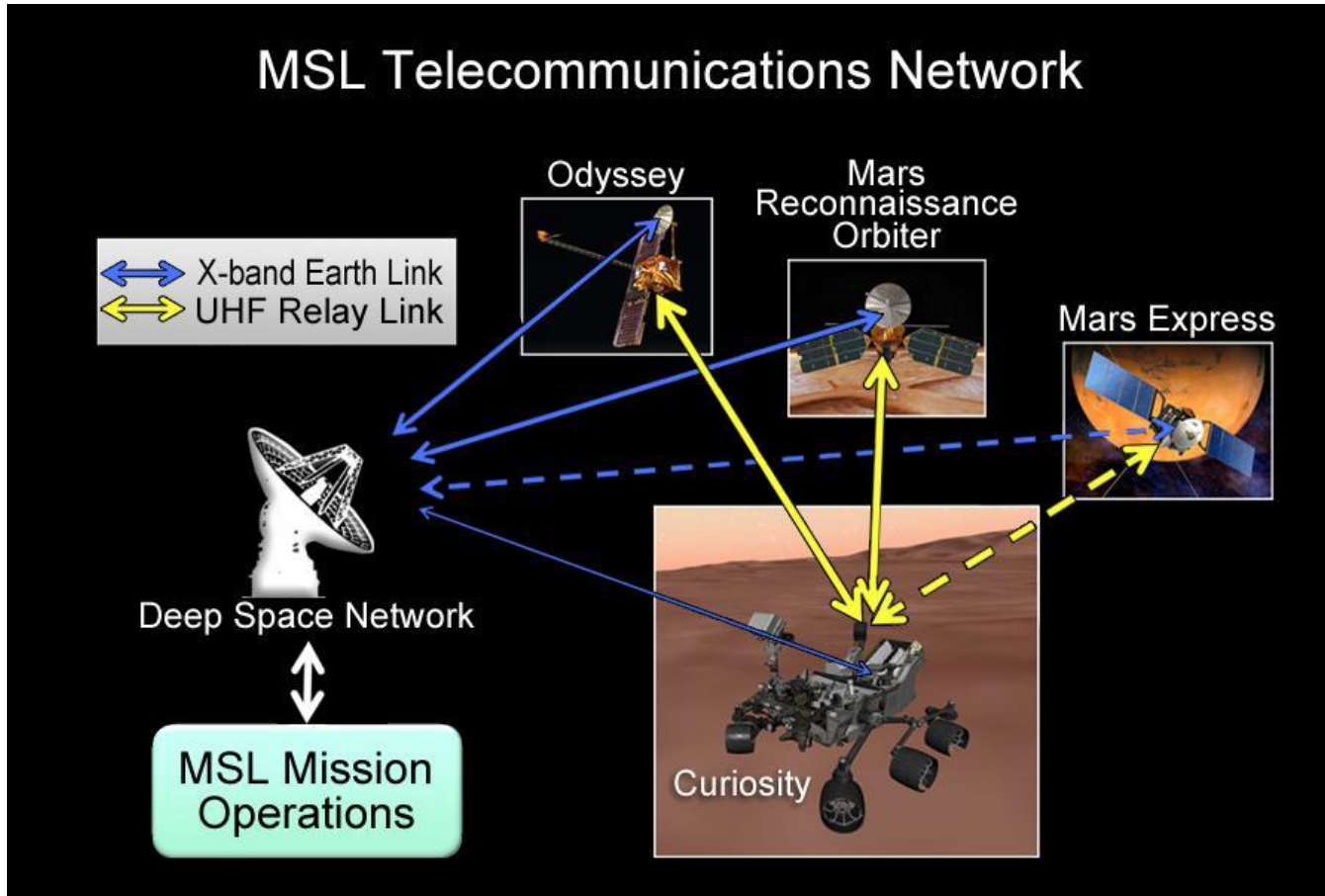
On 6 August 2012, **NASA's Curiosity Rover** landed on Mars, supported by the Mars Science Laboratory at its **Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL)**



NASA has a contract with the **California Institute of Technology (Caltech)** to operate JPL's research on NASA's behalf, but **NASA retains responsibility for cybersecurity**



CURIOSITY RELAYS DATA TO EARTH



In the first 2 years after Curiosity's landing, orbiters supported the **downlink of 48 GB of data**



NASA CYBER BREACH 2018

In April 2018 it emerged that **an unauthorized user**, which had used an external user account to exploit weaknesses in Jet Propulsion Laboratory's cybersecurity controls, was able **to enter and operate undetected** inside the JPL network for **ten months** between 2017 and 2018

During this time the attacker extracted at least 500MB of sensitive mission data, **moving laterally** between systems, **exposing NASA data** to exploitation by cyber criminals



NASA Cybersecurity Audit 2019

In June 2019, NASA's Inspector General released the administration's audit report into the incident, identifying **multiple IT cybersecurity weaknesses**:

1. tracking of physical assets & applications in the network was **incomplete and inaccurate**, creating a **lack of visibility** of devices connected to it
2. gateway and databases had **not been segmented to limit user access only to those systems** for which they had approved access
3. failure to establish **security access agreements or protocols** with its partners and suppliers, specifying cybersecurity requirements to connect to NASA's IT systems
4. log tickets, identifying **cybersecurity vulnerabilities**, were not resolved for extended periods of time—sometimes longer than 180 days



NASA Cybersecurity Audit 2019

5. a lack of **technical tools** for monitoring unusual activity, such as Advanced Persistent Threats, **delayed identification** of the cybersecurity breach, **containment** of the incident and **eradication**
6. despite a major cybersecurity breach in 2011, in which cyber intruders gained full access to 18 servers supporting key JPL missions and stole 87 GB of data, NASA & JPL had **failed to implement learnings**
7. a lack of **system administrator responsibility**
8. a lack of **cybersecurity governance frameworks**



Office of Inspector General
Office of Audits

CYBERSECURITY MANAGEMENT AND OVERSIGHT AT THE JET PROPULSION LABORATORY

June 18, 2019

Report No. IG-19-022





THE RELIABILITY OF DATA

The integrity of science requires reliable data

Most likely harmful interference with space activities is **technical**
and the most vulnerable access points are **on Earth**

There are growing threats to critical infrastructure from
GNSS interference (spoofing)

Establishing a **culture of cybersecurity governance**
in the space sector is crucial

A satellite dish is visible on the left side of the top banner, set against a background of a sunset or sunrise with a bright orange and red horizon and a dark sky. A small, faint circular object is visible in the upper left portion of the sky.

7 INSIGHTS

What **Space Missions can learn from **Cybersecurity Breaches** & Counter-measures in the **Telecommunications Industry****

A satellite dish is visible in the top left corner, set against a background of a sunset or sunrise with a glowing orange and red horizon and a dark sky. A small, faint circular object is visible in the upper left portion of the sky.

INSIGHT #1

**Data has a value
(so does a cybersecurity breach)**

A satellite dish is visible on the left side of the top banner, set against a background of a sunset or sunrise with a glowing orange and red horizon and a dark sky. The text "INSIGHT #2" is centered in the banner in white.

INSIGHT #2

Cybersecurity breaches tend to occur in the supply-chain

A satellite dish is visible in the top left corner against a sunset background with a bright orange and red horizon line. The text "INSIGHT #3" is centered at the top in white.

INSIGHT #3

Cybersecurity governance has evolved from “perimeter defense” to a risk-based holistic cybersecurity strategy with depth

(go beyond technical controls)

A satellite dish is visible on the left side of the top banner, set against a background of a sunset or sunrise with a low sun and a clear sky.

INSIGHT #4

Resilience requires a data culture

Cybersecurity = people + processes + technology

INSIGHT #5

Humans remain the most significant vulnerability



“This mission is too important for me to allow you to jeopardize it”

HAL9000 to Dave in Stanley Kubrick’s *2001: A Space Odyssey*

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INSIGHT #6

Convergence will increase the risks

New players means new risks

Big Data & AI mean new risks

But not all data is equal

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INSIGHT #7

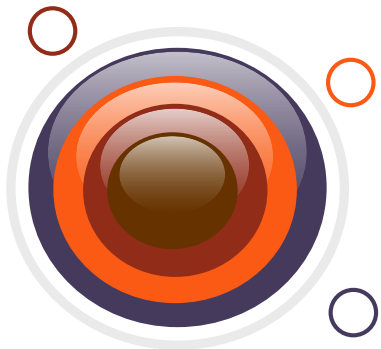
**Plan for the inevitability of
cybersecurity breaches**



Why is all of this important?

If a cybersecurity breach is any act that **interferes with the accuracy, integrity and reliability of data**, then the proliferation of **fake news and disinformation** seeking to confuse voters, can also be understood in these terms

Protecting our societies against interference **not only protects the integrity of science and our critical infrastructure, but our democratic institutions**





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