# Security Issues in Public Safety Communication Networks

## Introduction

Public safety communication networks are poised for a dramatic evolution from the traditional Land Mobile Radio system. First responders recognized the necessity for public safety communication networks to evolve beyond mission-critical voice services to encompass providing mission critical data services. On February 22, 2012, the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act (MCTRJC) of 2012 required FirstNet, a government managed next generation public safety communication network initiative known as the First Responder Network Authority, to build, operate, and maintain the first high speed nationwide broadband network dedicated to public safety. However, the exponentially increasing amount of sensitive data being transmitted over networks being utilized for the public safety mission causes great concern over the protection and security of such data. This project proposes ways in which such data can be protected on the FirstNet network.

### Current State

Currently, first responders are relying on Land Mobile Radio networks to provide mission critical voice communications. These Land Mobile Radio networks generally meet first responder’s needs to have a guaranteed priority access to mission critical voice services. However, most first responder organizations require mobile data services and applications which are being provided exclusively by commercial carriers. Unfortunately, utilizing these services and applications requires sharing resources with the commercial network which creates significant and ongoing concerns regarding the ability to prioritize such demands appropriately.

### Near-Term FirstNet

When FirstNet launches, the objective of the network will be to provide mission critical, high speed data and video services that will supplement Land Mobile Radio networks which would provide mission critical voice services. First responder organizations will still reply on the Land Mobile Radio networks for mission critical voice services. Therefore, the initial transition will move services and applications which previously utilized the commercial network onto the FirstNet network.

### Long-Term FirstNet

Ultimately, FirstNet will offer mission critical voices services along with video and data. Voice services will be provided once Voice over Long Term Evolution functionalities meet or exceed mission critical needs.

## Purpose

The purpose of this project is to propose ways in which FirstNet can protect and secure mission critical data that traverses its network. Security will be designed into all radio access networks, devices, and applications used on FirstNet. Firewalls will enforce stringent security policies developed in cooperation with Department of Homeland Security and Department of Defense to meet National Institute of Standards and Technology requirements. The FirstNet design will be using 3rd Generational Partnership Project standards for encryption as well as other security measures and best practices.

### Items of Interest

#### Radio Access Network

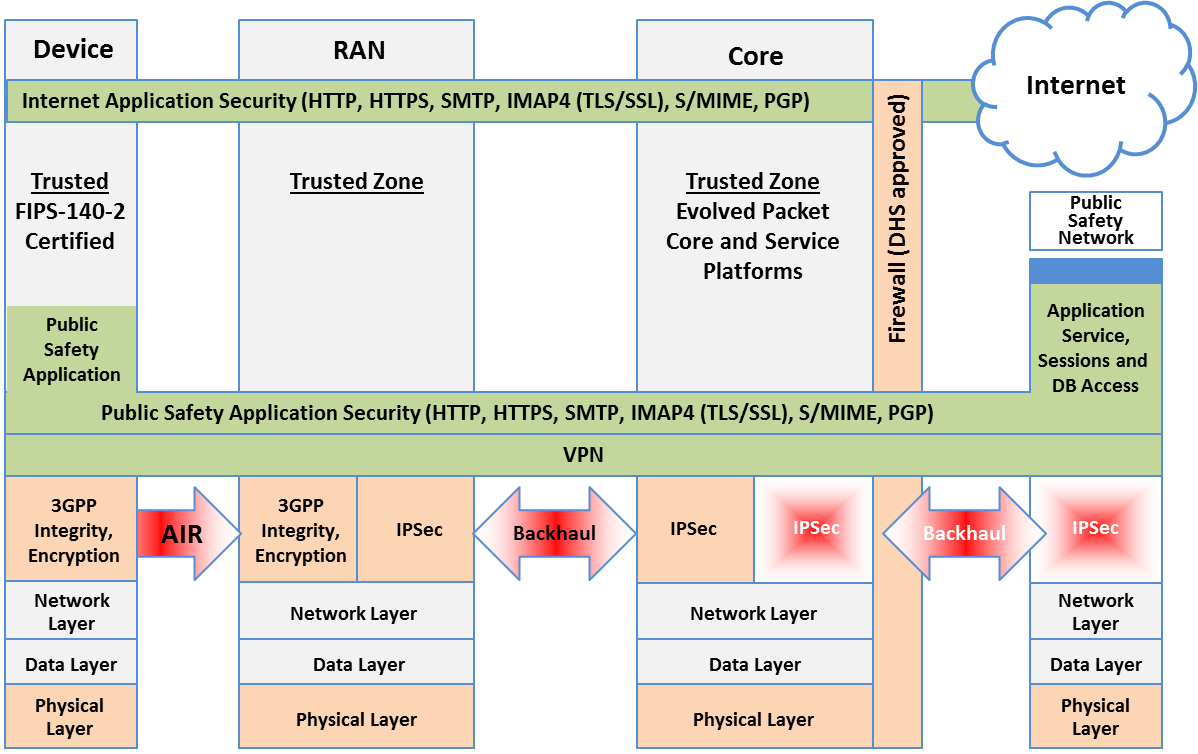
This consists of the radio base station infrastructure that will connect user devices to the network. These may include cell towers as well as hotspots embedded in vehicles.

#### Public Safety Devices

These are devices that user use to send and receive information over the network. These may include smart phones, tablets, laptops, and any other specialty device. Industry will develop device types and applications to meet public safety needs. These devices must undergo a variety of testing and certification in areas to include interference, operation and security.

#### Applications

These are the software applications that end users will use in order to access the services they need. FirstNet will enable the creation of new public safety applications while maintaining support for existing commercial applications to ensure a smooth transition from commercial providers to FirstNet.



## Radio Access Network (RAN)

There are fundamental changes between 3G and LTE in the way security is provided in a mobile network. There are four primary threats to a mobile IP based network:

1. Insider attacks – abuse of administrator rights
2. External attacks via networks such as the Internet
3. External attacks on physical access to the network on radio interfaces and tampering of small cells
4. Attacks from mobile devices

To deal with these issues, LTE provides the use of IP security (IPsec) authentication and encryption between the eNodeB – referred to as cell tower – and the core network. This is designed to protect the integrity of user traffic and network whenever the operator considers the backhaul network to be “untrusted”.

IPsec is an open standards framework to help sure private, secure communications over IP protocol through the use of cryptographic security services. IPsec supports network-level integrity, data confidentiality, data origin authentication, and replay protection. IPsec is integrated into Layer 3 so it provides security for almost all protocols in TCP/IP. IPsec provides a defense in depth against network based attacks from untrusted computers, data corruption, data theft, and user credential theft.

## Public Safety Devices

UICC, known as a SIM card, is responsible for running SIM and USIM applications. The UICC is the hardware storage location for sensitive information such as a pre-shared key K and IMSI. The IMSI provides subscriber identity which is unique for every subscriber. There’s limited access to the UICC via a restricted OS API and the UICC performs cryptographic operations for authentication. The LTE network shall not grant access to a 2G or 3G SIM. By not allowing a 2G or 3G device to connect to FirstNet, the chances of a bad actor mimicking a device is significantly reduced. Authentication and Key Agreement protocol is used for devices to authenticate with the career to gain network access.

The device itself will also feature 2 layers of protection to ensure that the user of the device is an authorized users. For example, a device passcode must be entered to access basic features of the device such as text messages, phone, and saved contact list. An additional more complex password must be entered in order to access sensitive services such as mission critical applications, enterprise email, enterprise address book, etc. An example of an enterprise management security container that is used today would be Samsung KNOX. Samsung KNOX is essentially a privileged “container” within the phone that permits the authorized user to access mission critical data services. Samsung KNOX can also be configured to establish a VPN connection to the mission critical services which would encrypt the data traffic in addition to the standard LTE encryption. By establishing the VPN connection, this ensures data would be secure even under a commercial network. Since devices on FirstNet will need to be interoperable on commercial networks in the absence of FirstNet, this capability would be essential.

## Applications

In order to ensure security in public safety communications applications, there must be proper vetting of authorized applications and application settings on the devices. In order to prevent the installation of malicious applications, enterprise management will continually update a list of permissible applications for each container within the device. For example, some applications may be allowed to run after entering in the device passcode but not allowed to run behind a more secure container such as Samsung KNOX.

Applications that require web services should continue to make use of Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS).

Applications that require server to application to server communication should continue to make use of Transport Layer Security (TLS).

Applications that require messages with digital signatures and encryption will use Secure/Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (S/MIME).

## References

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