

Cyber Resilience as the Backbone of ITS Sustainability

NE ITS Annual Interchange

October 9, 2025



Full-Service

Leading provider of engineering, consulting and technology services spanning three distinct verticals:

- Infrastructure
- Integrated Design and Advisory (IDA)
- GovTech



2025 Top 10 Most Frequent Findings in Our ITS Assessment Work

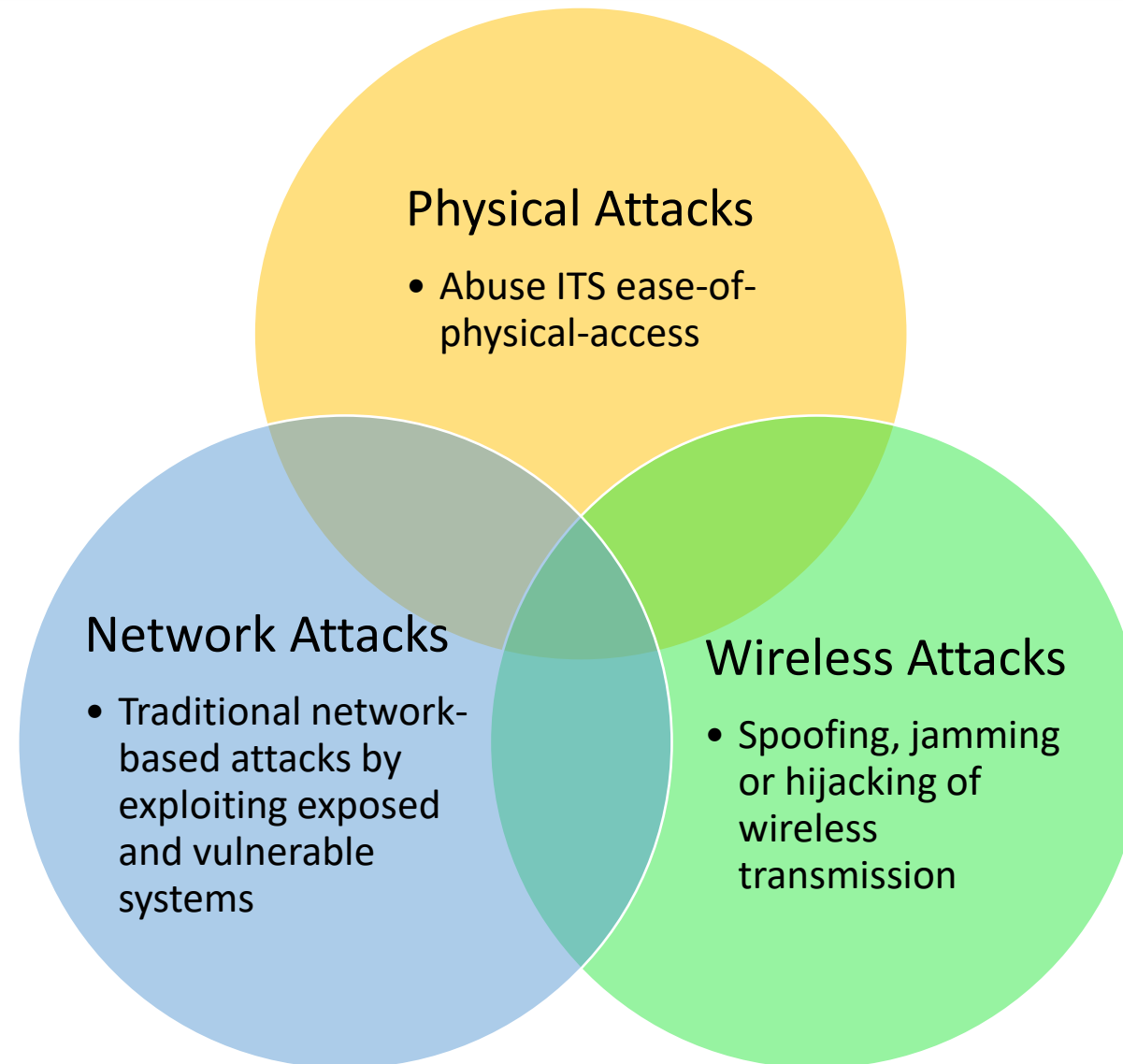
1. Insecure API programming and network design
2. Default passwords left on field devices
3. Improper network segmentation between IT and OT
4. End of Life and unpatched devices (*contain many vulnerabilities*)
5. Network device misconfigurations for ports, protocols, and services (*i.e. all traffic controllers still using insecure SNMPv2 vs v3*)
6. No comprehensive Incident Response Plans
7. No ITS/OT Cybersecurity Policies and Procedures
8. Lack of clarity between ITS/OT and IT responsibilities
9. Lack of capital and operations funding
10. Lack of Continuous Monitoring platforms such as IPS/IDS, SIEMs etc.; Traffic Management Centers operating in the blind for ITS/OT network traffic



Scope of Cyber Resilience

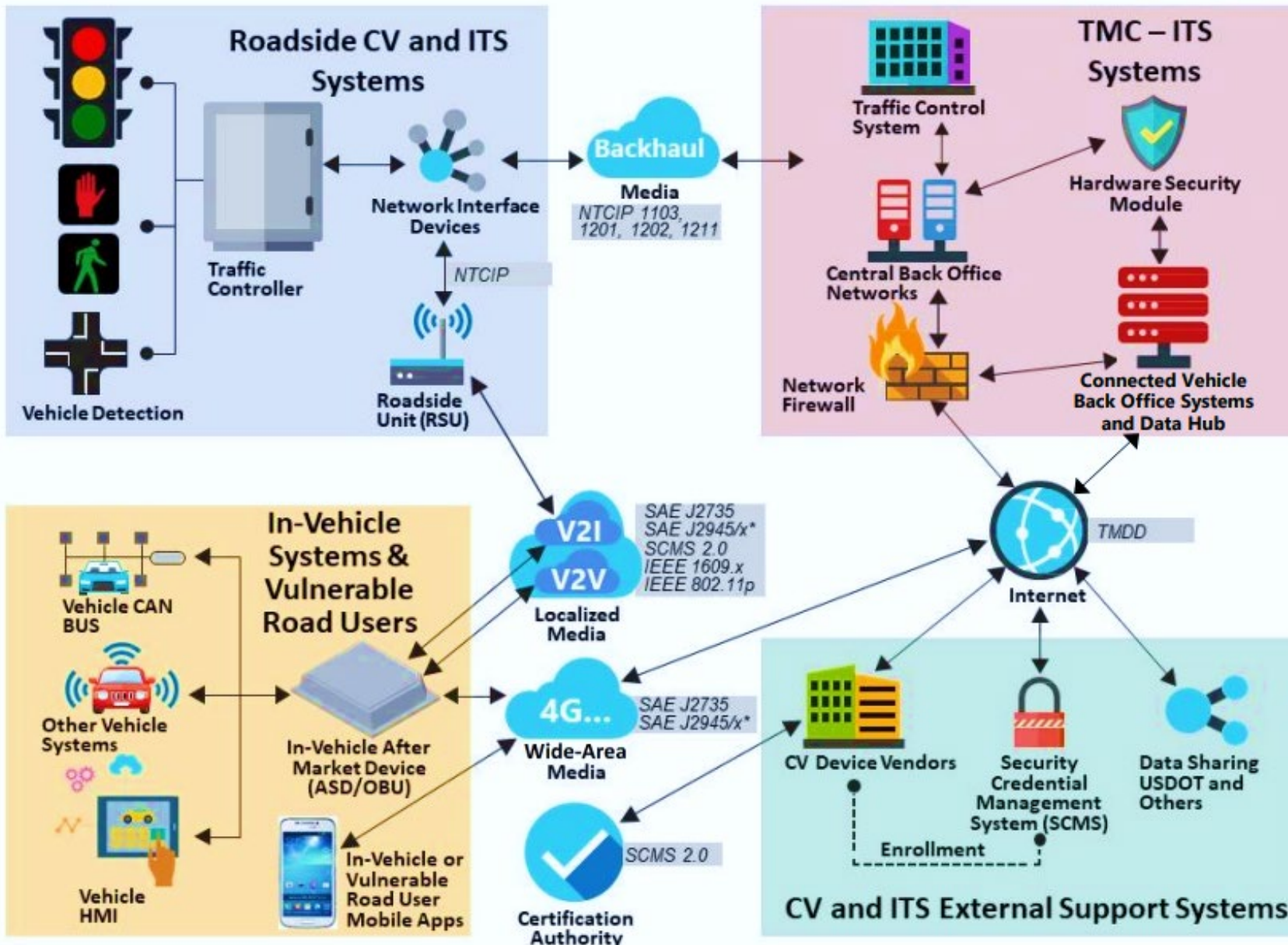


Cybersecurity Vulnerabilities

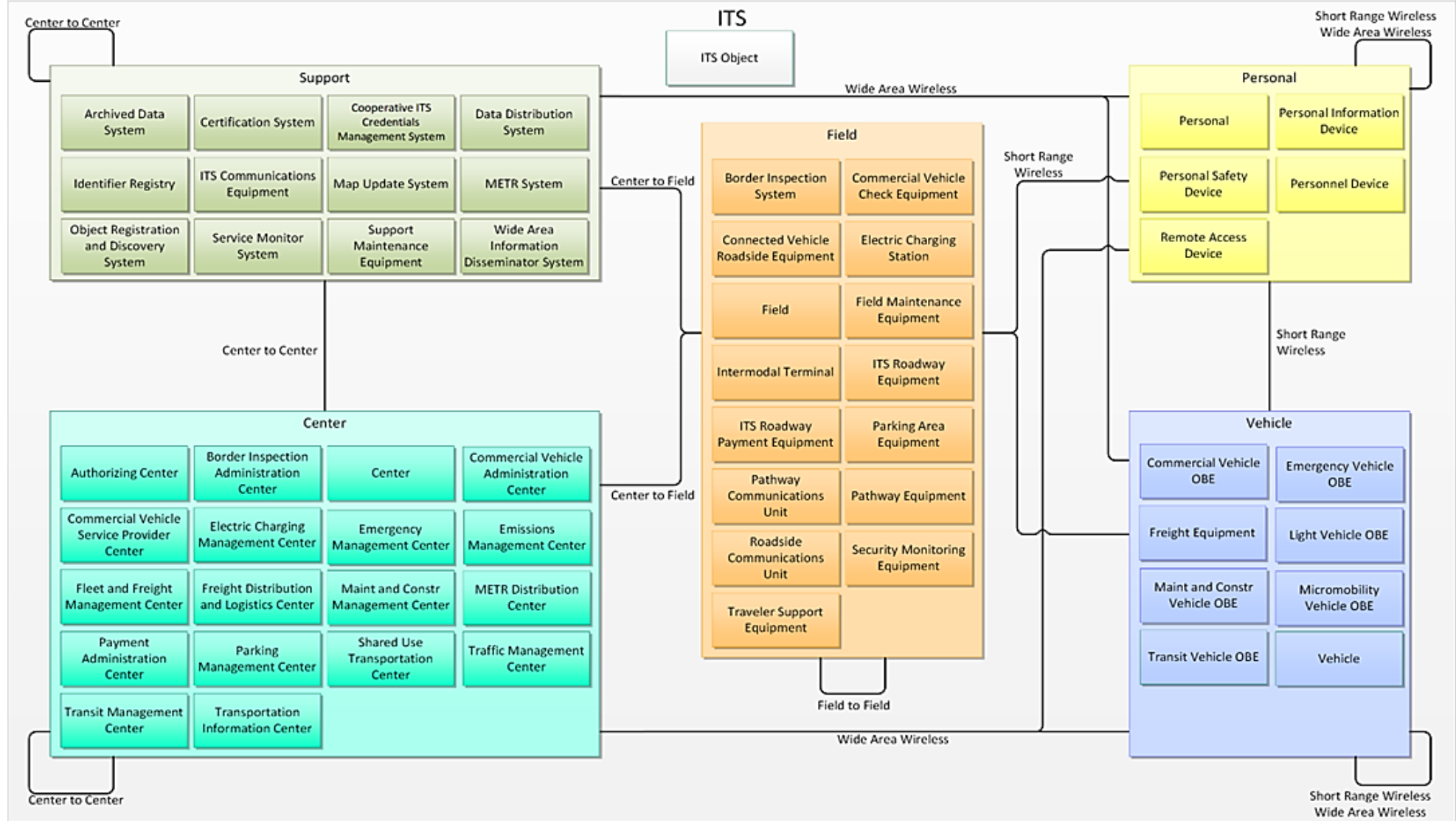


Transportation System Components and Communications

- More Systems
- More Complex
- More Vulnerabilities



ARC-IT ITS Physical Component Overview



Source:

<https://www.arc-it.net/html/viewpoints/physical.html>

Cybersecurity Vulnerabilities

Communications & Connectivity

- 5.9 GHz V2X
- Wi-Fi
- Fiber
- Bluetooth
- Cellular Network
- IoT Networks
- Network (Traditional IT)
 - Cloud Service Providers
 - Internet Providers

Vehicles

- OEM, Tier 1 and 2 Suppliers Software
- Hardware
- Connected Vehicle Communications
- Satellite Communications
- Automated Vehicles Sensors
- ADS Software Stack

Equipment

- Traffic Signal/ITS Cabinets
- Field Equipment (CCTV, DMS, Vehicle Detectors)
- Software
 - Operating Systems
 - Firmware
- Field Switches
- Coprocessors
- Edge Computing Devices
- AI Sensors
- Payment Systems

Data

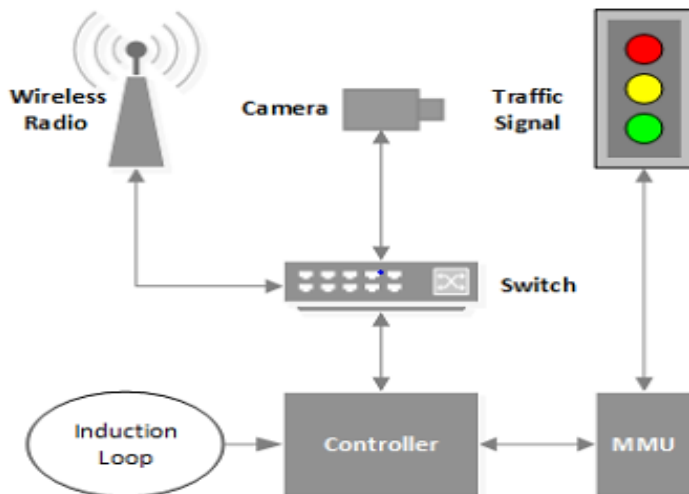
- Unencrypted Data
- Authentication
- Personally Identifiable Information (PII)
- Privacy Concerns



Field Controllers – Then vs Now

Legacy Controllers

- Controller adjusts timings based on data from the induction loop
- Conflict monitor sits between the controller and signals to insure safe condition
- The radio connects to the switch and transmits controller diagnostics and other information back to the agency



Modern Control Systems

- Controllers handle complex probe data and algorithms
- Software Defined Network Switches (SDN)
- Emergency and transit perception
- Advanced Malfunction Monitoring Unit (MMU)
- Integrated V2X communication protocols to exchange data with connected vehicles
- LiDAR and Cameras for real-time detection of vehicles and vulnerable road users
- Edge Computing to analyze sensor data locally and make rapid decisions
- Predictive Algorithms for timing optimization
- Robust network connections to ensure reliable communication.



Field Controllers Most Common Vulnerabilities

- The network is accessible to attackers due to the lack of encryption especially in RF devices
 - 5.8GHz is very easy penetration
 - 900MHz with FHSS a bit harder
- Devices on the network lack secure authentication due to the use of default usernames and passwords.
- Network connected controllers still using non-secured SNMPv2.0
- The field controller or switches are vulnerable to known published exploits due to lack of patching and upkeep



Traffic Signal Controllers Vulnerability Examples

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2020 - Critical vulnerability affecting traffic signal controllers made by SWARCO could have been exploited by hackers to disrupt a city's traffic lights

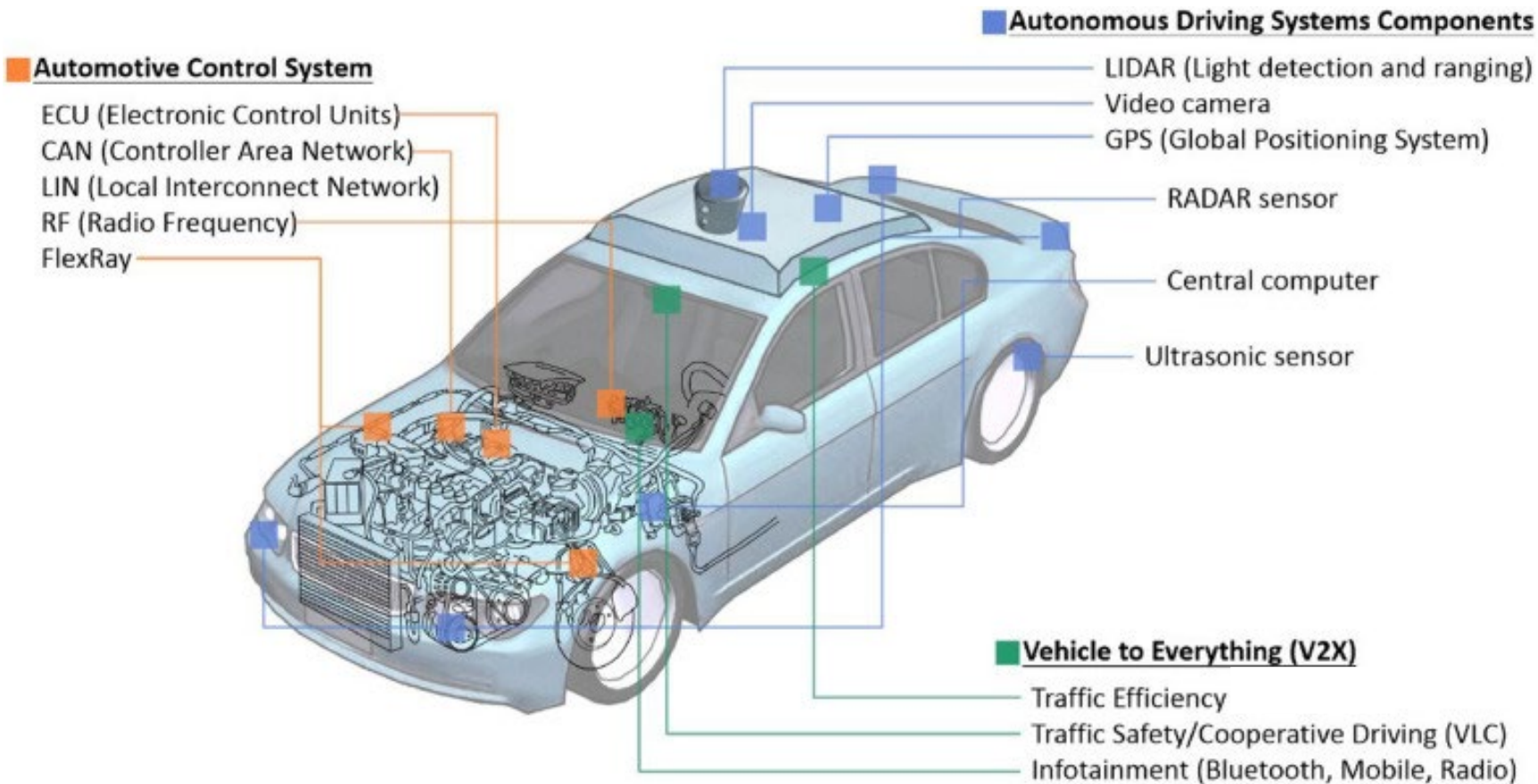


2023 - Econolite EOS traffic control software are vulnerable

- Configuration file accessible without authentication
- Lacked password requirement for gaining “READONLY” access to log files
- Its threat score - 9.8 out of 10



Connected Car Internal Architecture



- 150+ Electronic Control Units (ECUs) to Secure Per Vehicle
- Sensors and firmware from “Countries of Concern”

Connected Car Internal Architecture

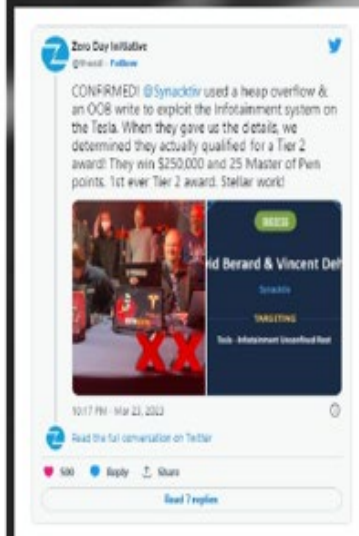
« Emergency start-up » systems disguised as JBL speakers for 2.0 car thefts

Toyota RAV4 theft through CAN injection, 2022



2015 to 2023, researchers and pentesters are still actively hunting!

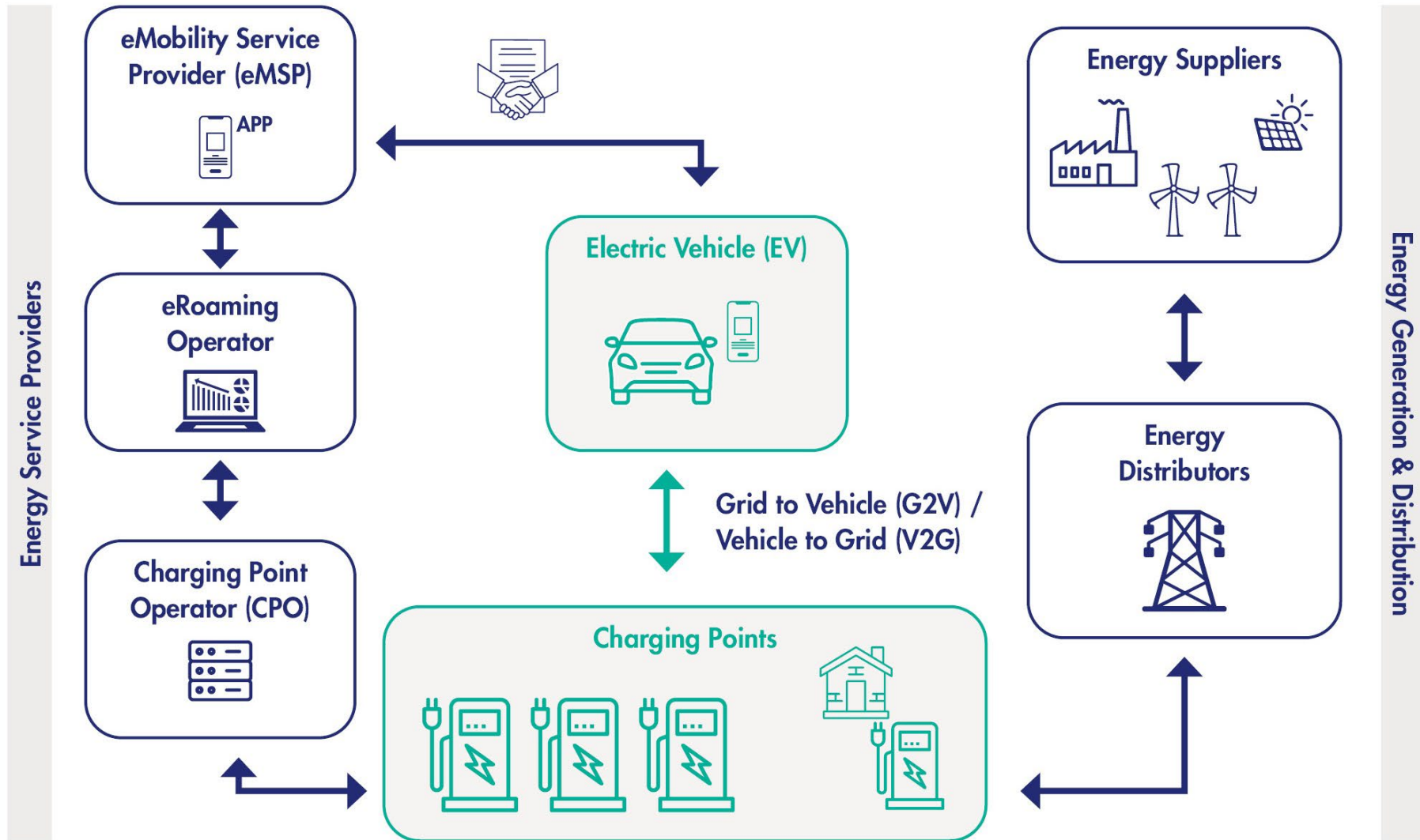
A Model 3 Tesla being hacked during the Pwn2Own competition, 2023



Picture credits: Zero Day Initiative

- 150+ Electronic Control Units (ECUs) to Secure Per Vehicle
- Sensors and firmware from “Countries of Concern”

Electric Vehicle Charging Ecosystem



Securing Everything, Everywhere, All At Once

- **It Takes A Village**, Cybersecurity is a team sport and collaboration across stakeholder groups is key not just “nice to have”
- **Cyber-Informed Engineering** is a key methodology for securing engineering designs and “baked in cyber” vs. “bolted on”



Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL



Vast Stakeholder
Landscape
Increases Need for
Collaboration

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL

Traffic Management Center

We watch the physical roads, BUT who's watching ITS data packets? Is it IT, ITS/OT, both or no one?



- Must include Continuous Monitoring of all Field Device Data Packet Traffic
- Must have network software platforms such as SIEMs, IPS, IDS – Splunk, Dragos, Tenable OT, and many others
- Shortage of dedicated ITS/OT focused cybersecurity staff - Must resolve hiring and/or training needs to overcome this gap

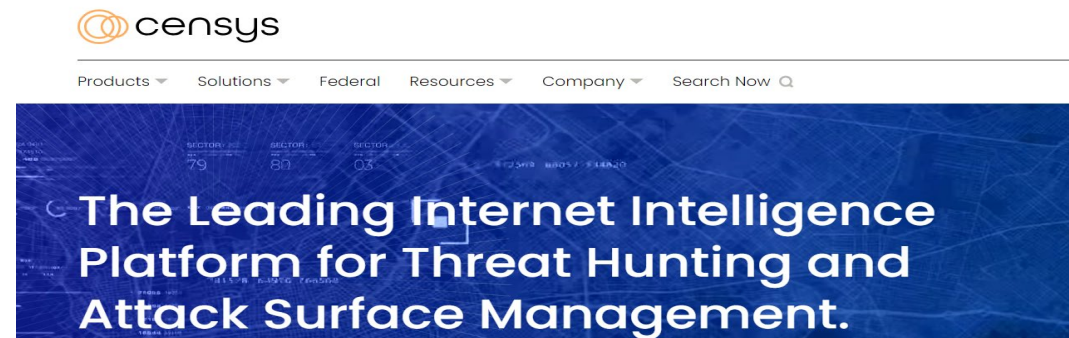
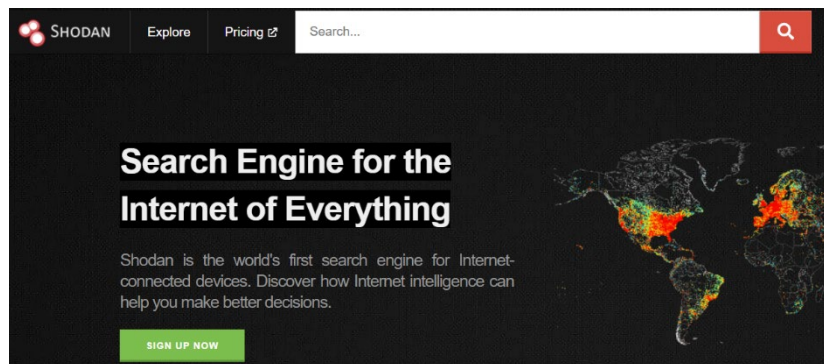


Search Engines for all Non-Secured IoT

SHODAN and CENSYS

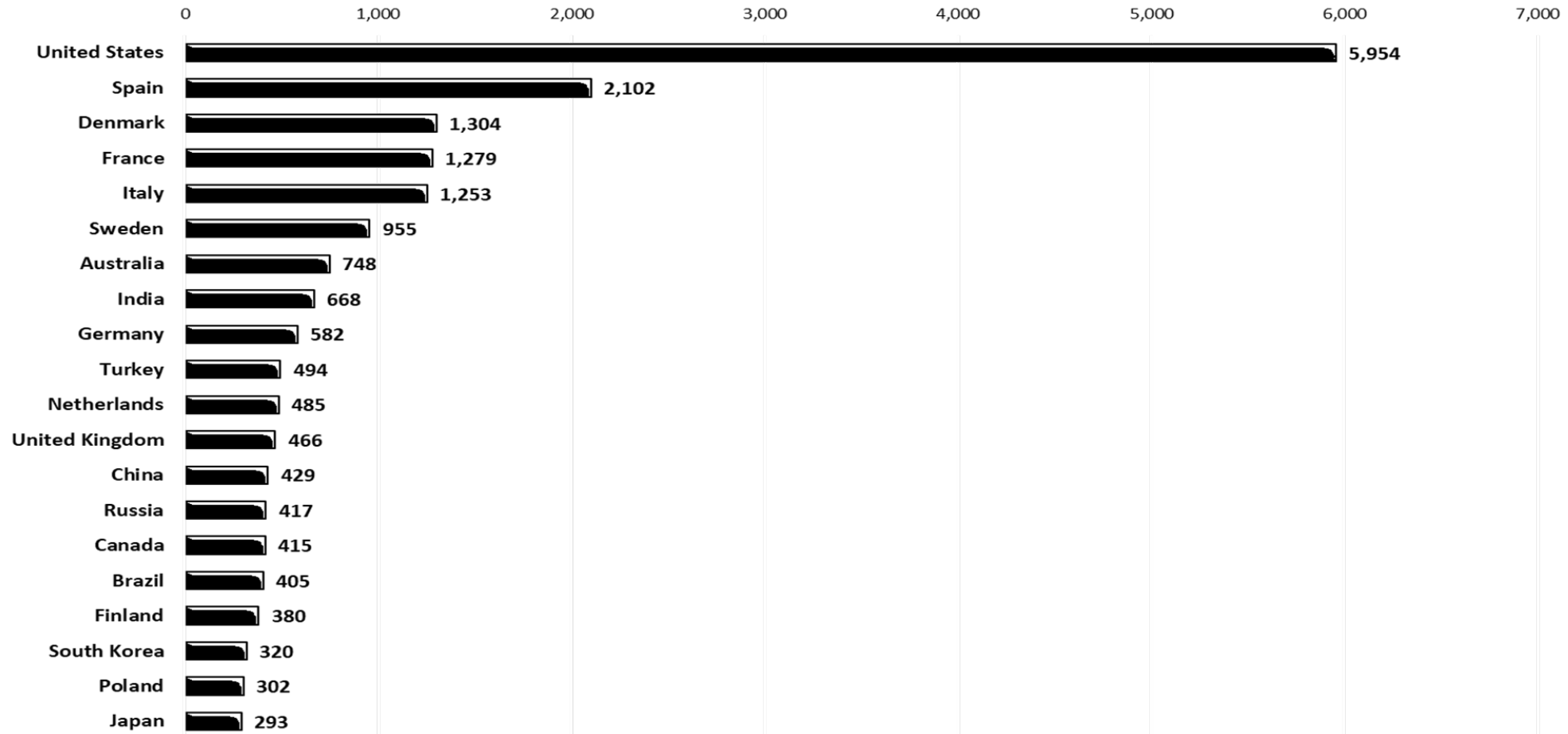
- Legal search engines to find non-secured devices connected to the Internet
- Don't let your ITS devices show up on this search, used by black and white hats

<https://www.shodan.io/> and <https://censys.com/>



Example for Exposed EV Charging Systems

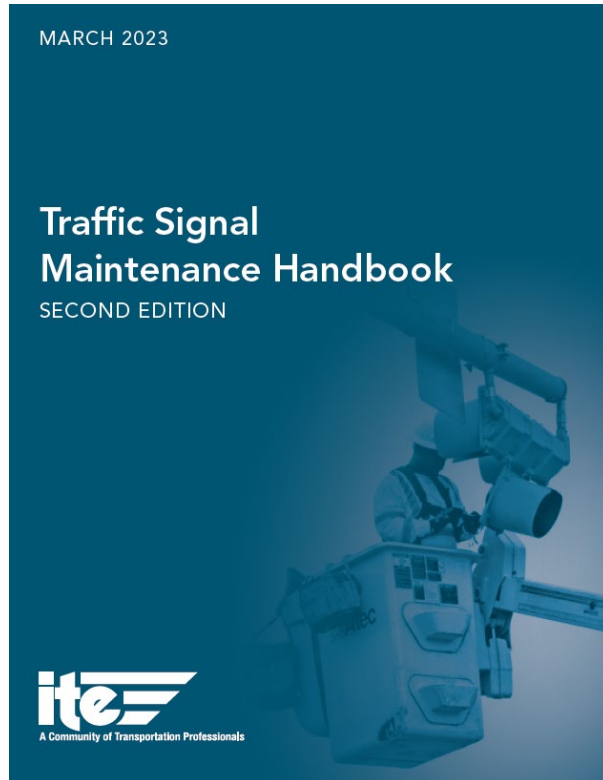
Top 20 EV Systems Exposed By Country



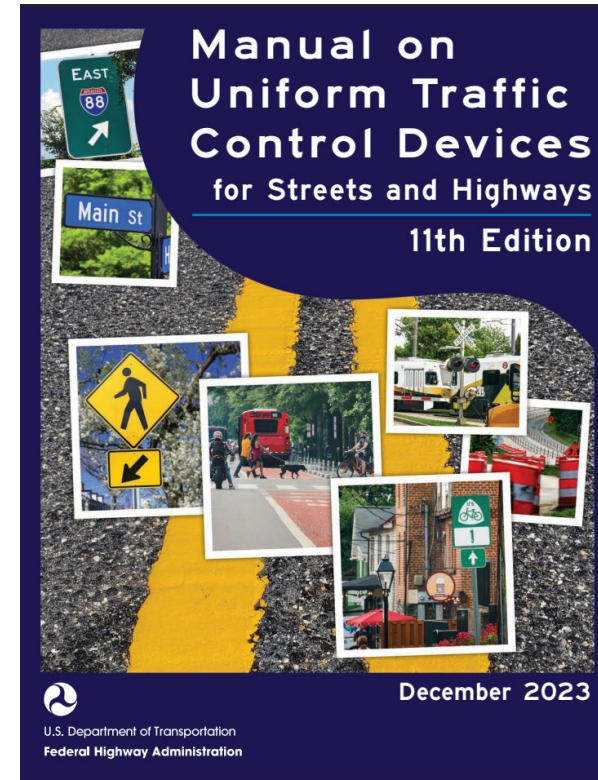
Source: 2024, Fred Gordy, Michael Baker International



Cybersecurity in National Guidance



Cybersecurity integrated into
ITE Traffic Signal Maintenance
Handbook 2023



No cybersecurity
mentioned in the
MUTCD 11th Edition

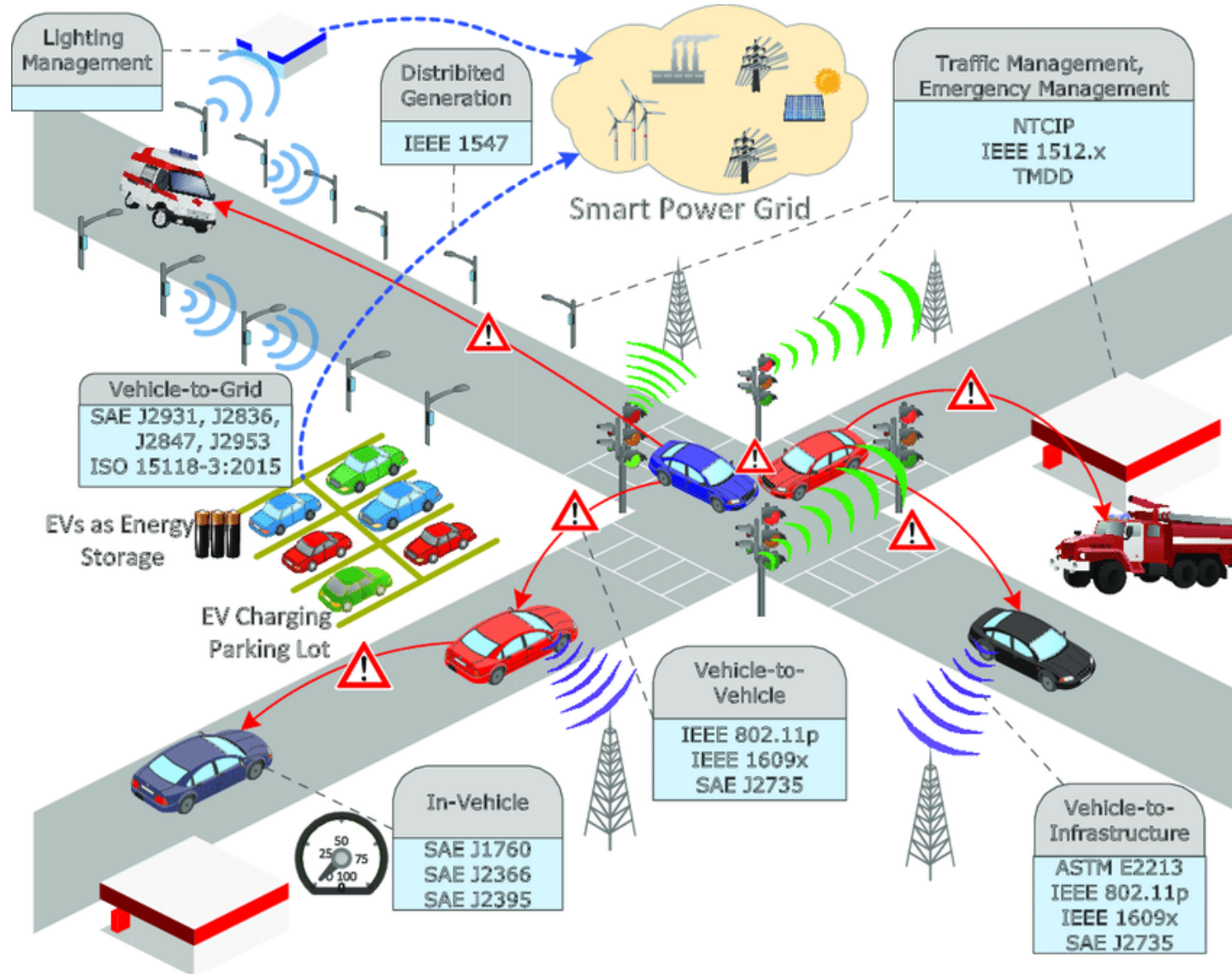


Cybersecurity Standards

- Guidelines
 - NHTSA recommendation to follow National Institute of Standards and Technology's (NIST's) documented Cybersecurity Framework
 - ISO/SAE 21434, "Road Vehicles – Cybersecurity engineering"
 - Auto-ISAC, Best Practices
 - SAE J3061 Cybersecurity Guidebook for Cyber-Physical Vehicle Systems
 - UNECE WP.29 Cybersecurity Regulation
 - NEMA TS 8-2018 "Cyber and Physical Security for Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS)"
 - USDOT RSU Specification



ITS Standards



More Best Cybersecurity Practices

- Implement and strengthen physical security measures around ITS devices and/or facilities.
- Apply network segmentation, monitoring, detection, and blocking systems.
- Conduct regular security audits to make sure there are no gaps in the network, hardware, software and firmware.



THANK YOU

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We Make a Difference