USAID and NARUC Europe and Eurasia Cybersecurity Initiative Publications

BLACK SEA CYBERSECURITY STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT GUIDE | 2017

This guide was developed to provide information and lessons learned to support Black Sea regulators, and others, in developing their own commissions' cybersecurity strategies. Drawing from experiences and best practices from U.S. state-level regulatory commissions and elsewhere, this document has been designed to cover the important issues and questions that regulators should address as they begin the process of developing their unique cybersecurity strategies.

CYBERSECURITY EVALUATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR BLACK SEA REGULATORS | 2017

This evaluative framework is an easy-to-use tool for regulators to evaluate utilities' cybersecurity preparedness. It is designed to provide a structured way for regulators to assess what level of cyber-preparedness utilities have reached and identify areas for improvement.

THE UTILITY REGULATOR'S ROLE IN PROMOTING CYBERSECURITY: RESILIENCE, RISK ASSESSMENT, AND STANDARDS | 2020

This guide was initially developed for regulators in Europe and Eurasia to reinforce their knowledge of practical cybersecurity solutions in the face of ongoing threats within the energy sector. However, the questions of how to evaluate risks, assess mitigation measures, and select standards are relevant for regulators around the world.

EVALUATING THE PRUDENCY OF CYBERSECURITY INVESTMENTS: GUIDELINES FOR ENERGY REGULATORS | 2020

These guidelines were developed to assist regulators in ensuring that investments made in the name of cybersecurity are reasonable, prudent, and effective. They are intended to assist regulators in defining tariffs by establishing a regulatory approach to enhance the cybersecurity stance of their power systems, and are based on literature and current practices.

UNDERSTANDING CYBERSECURITY MATURITY MODELS WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF ENERGY REGULATION | 2020

The goal of this primer is to provide an understanding of the fundamental principles of maturity models so that the greatest benefit can be realized from their use, rather than ranking maturity models against each other. This will permit regulators to work efficiently and effectively with utilities on the subject of cybersecurity regardless of the cybersecurity model that is selected for use, whether by the regulator or the utility.

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