FORWARD TOGETHER RELIABILITYFIRST

WELCOME TO TECHNICAL TALK WITH RF

June 22, 2026

TECHNICAL TALK WITH RF

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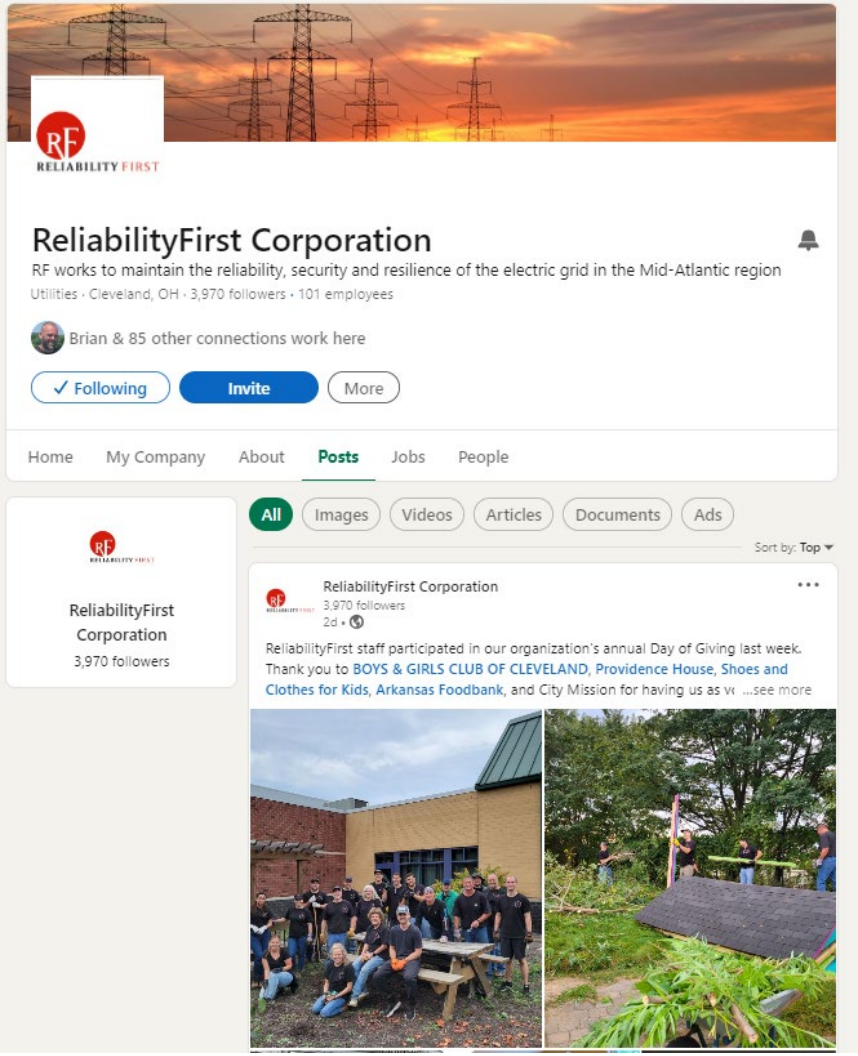


TECH TALK REMINDERS

Please keep your information up-to-date
- CORES and Generation Verification Forms

Following an event, send EOP-004 or OE-417 forms to disturbance@rfirst.org

CIP-008-6 incident reports are sent to the E-ISAC and the DHS CISA

Check our monthly CMEP update and newsletter:
- 2026 ERO Periodic Data Submittal schedule
- Timing of Standard effectiveness

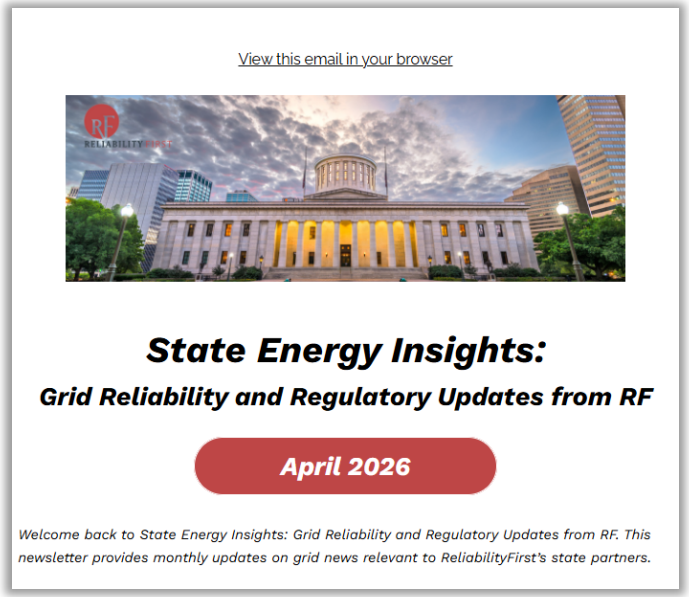
BES Cyber System Categorization (CIP-002-5.1a)
- Assess categorization (low, medium, or high) regularly and notify us of changes

CIP Evidence Request Tool V10 was released and is on NERC's website

TECH TALK REMINDER

Are you getting our newsletter ***First Things RFirst?***

- Sign up today **here**

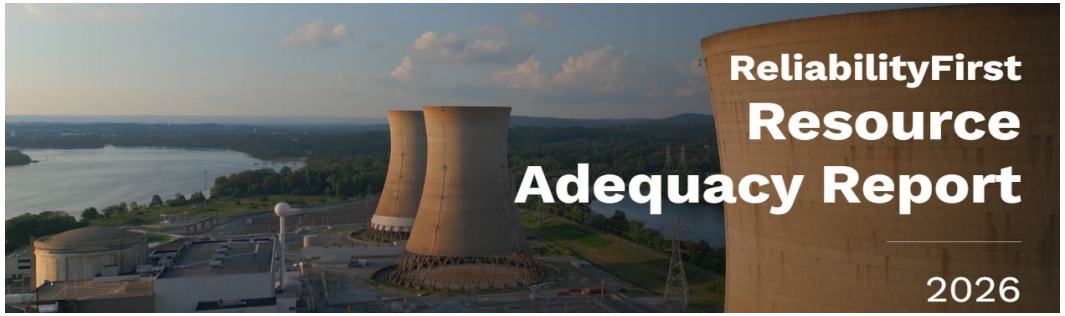


Make sure to check out our

2025 Impact Report and **video**

Visit our website to read RF's

2026 Resource Adequacy Report



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June 22, 2026

TECH TALK ANNOUNCEMENT

NERC

NERC Releases 2026 Summer Reliability Assessment

[Full Announcement](#) | [Full Report](#) | [Snapshot](#)

As electricity demand continues to rise and the resource mix changes, the North American grid is being called on to adapt in real time. NERC's 2026 Summer Reliability Assessment finds that record resource additions have strengthened readiness for the summer season, even as elevated risks remain in some areas. Despite the improved outlook, the assessment identifies ongoing challenges that could strain the grid this summer. Accelerated demand, rapid growth of large loads, periods of low wind output, and the overlap of early summer heat with maintenance outages may challenge reliability.

NERC's recommendations, described fully in the report, outline actions to help reduce reliability risks, including reviewing operating plans and outage coordination procedures, preparing for extreme weather and potential generator outages and ensuring sufficient resource availability. The recommendations also emphasize planning for region-specific challenges, including low wind conditions, reduced hydro availability and output, and large computational load disconnects, while encouraging continued coordination across industry, regulators, and policymakers.

TECH TALK ANNOUNCEMENT

Wednesday, August 5

VIRTUAL PROTECTION WORKSHOP

Topics include:

- advanced line differential schemes
- impacts of inverter-based resources
- recent international blackout events
- transformer protection challenges
- high-speed system monitoring techniques

Thursday, August 6

VIRTUAL PLANNING WORKSHOP

Offers practical insights into planning methodologies, analytical approaches, and effective use of industry tools.

Attendees will gain valuable tips, techniques, and real-world perspectives to enhance their ability to perform a variety of transmission planning analyses

TECH TALK ANNOUNCEMENT

SAVE THE DATE

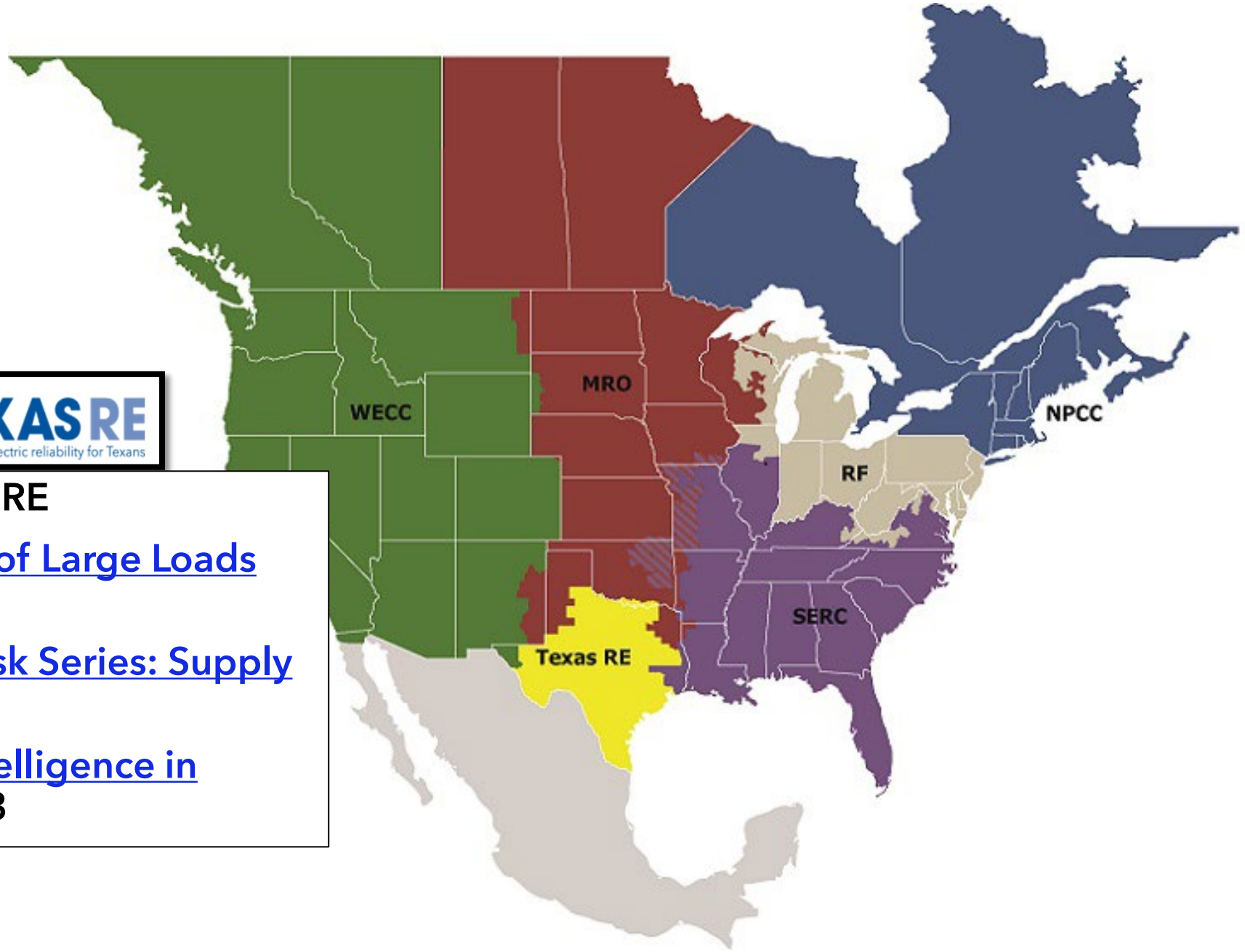
for the ReliabilityFirst

ELECTRIC GRID BOOTCAMP

or virtually via WebEx

August 18th, 2026

- NERC & RF 101
- Compliance & Enforcement of NERC Standards
- Monitoring the System & Events: OPS-X Demonstration
- Engineering Assessments, Modeling, Data Analysis, & Energy Assessments
- RTO Overview
- EPA Generate: The Game of Energy Choices



TEXAS RE
Ensuring electric reliability for Texans

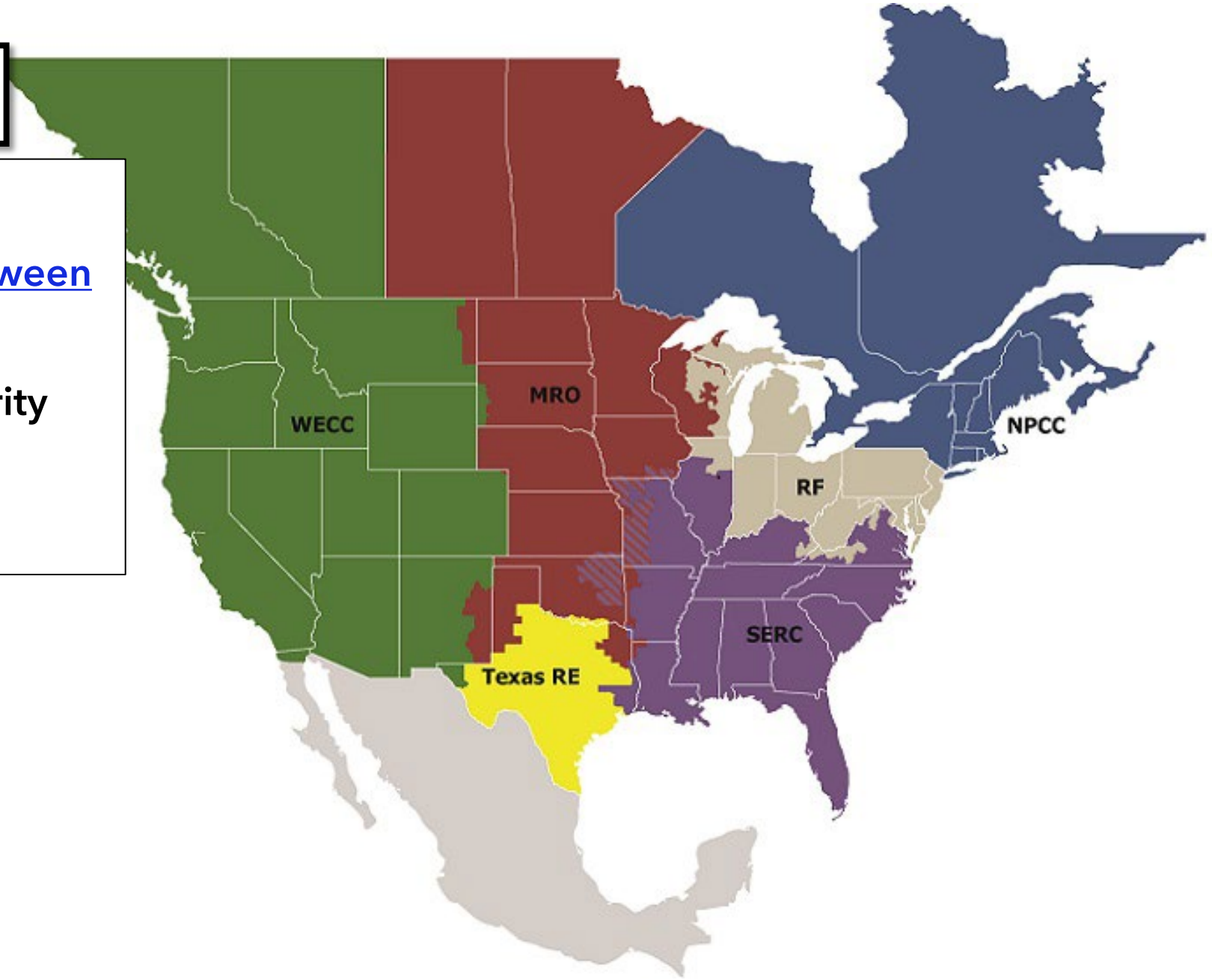
Talk with Texas RE

- Integration of Large Loads 6/23
- Regional Risk Series: Supply Chain 6/30
- Artificial Intelligence in Energy 7/13

Report: Wyoming Disturbance: A Collaboration between WECC and NERC

Reliability & Security Oversight Update

- July 16



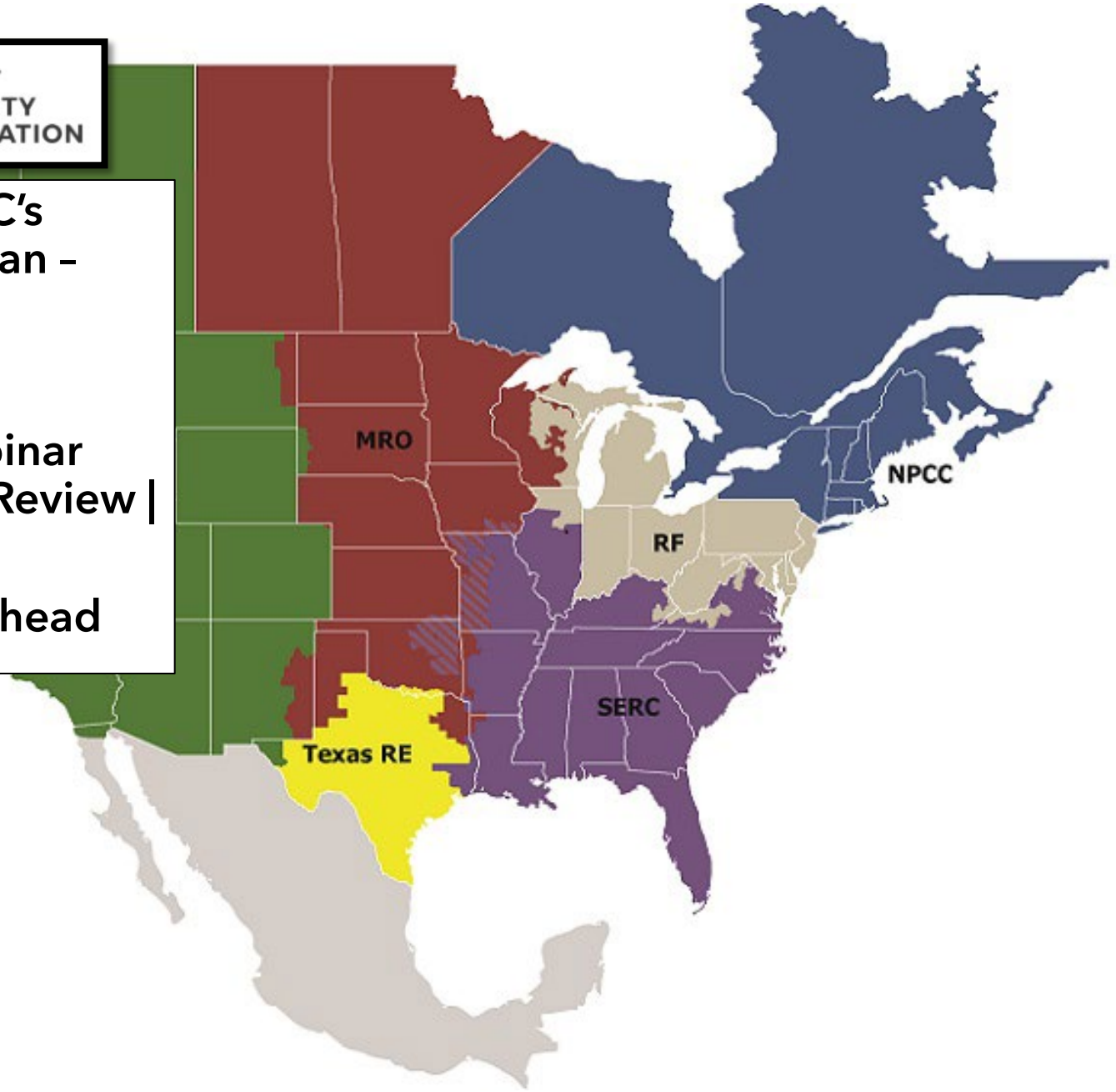
MIDWEST RELIABILITY ORGANIZATION

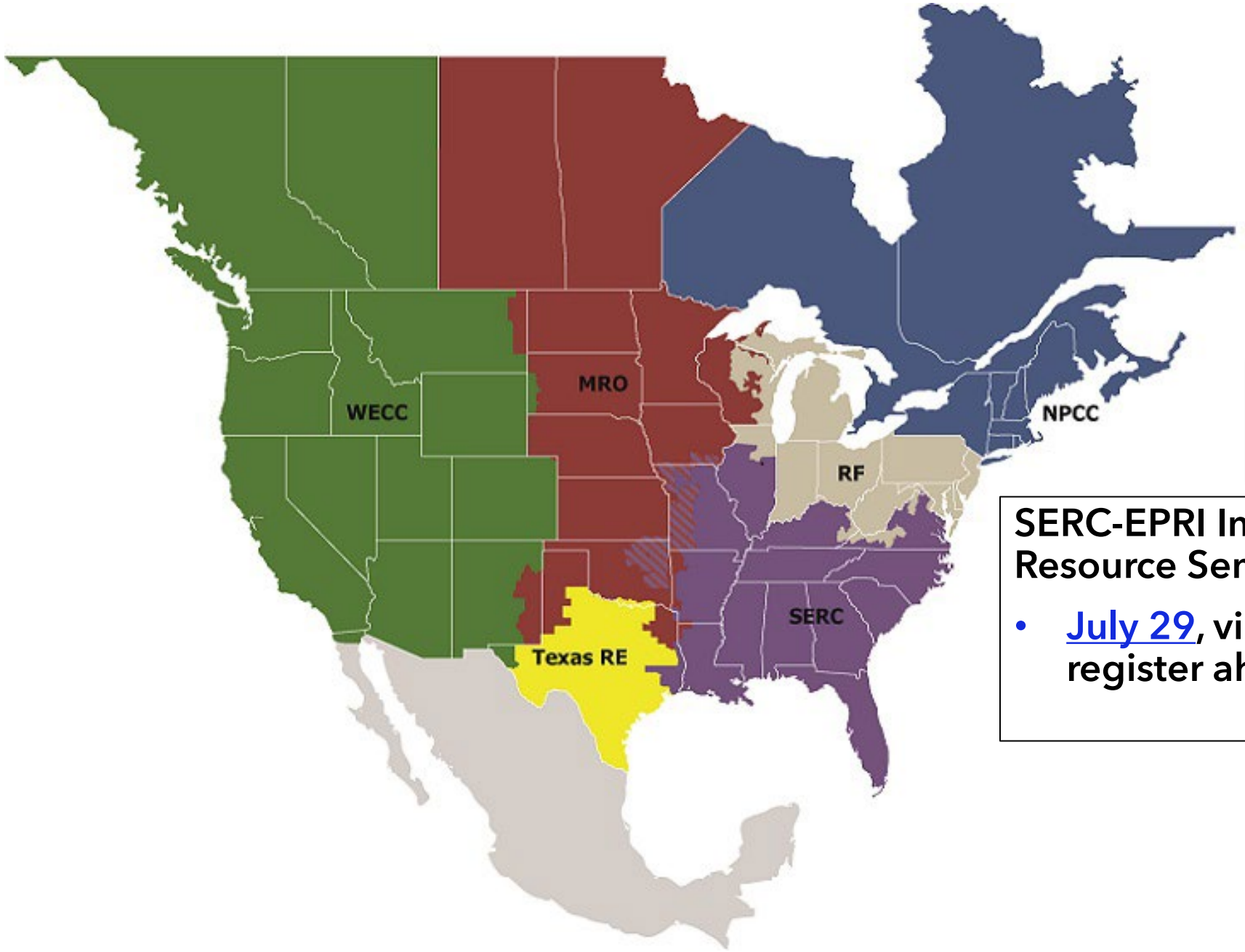
Understanding NERC's Large Load Action Plan – Simulcast

- June 29, webinar

MRO Case Files Webinar Series: MOD-026-2 Review | Physical Insecurity

- July 20, register ahead

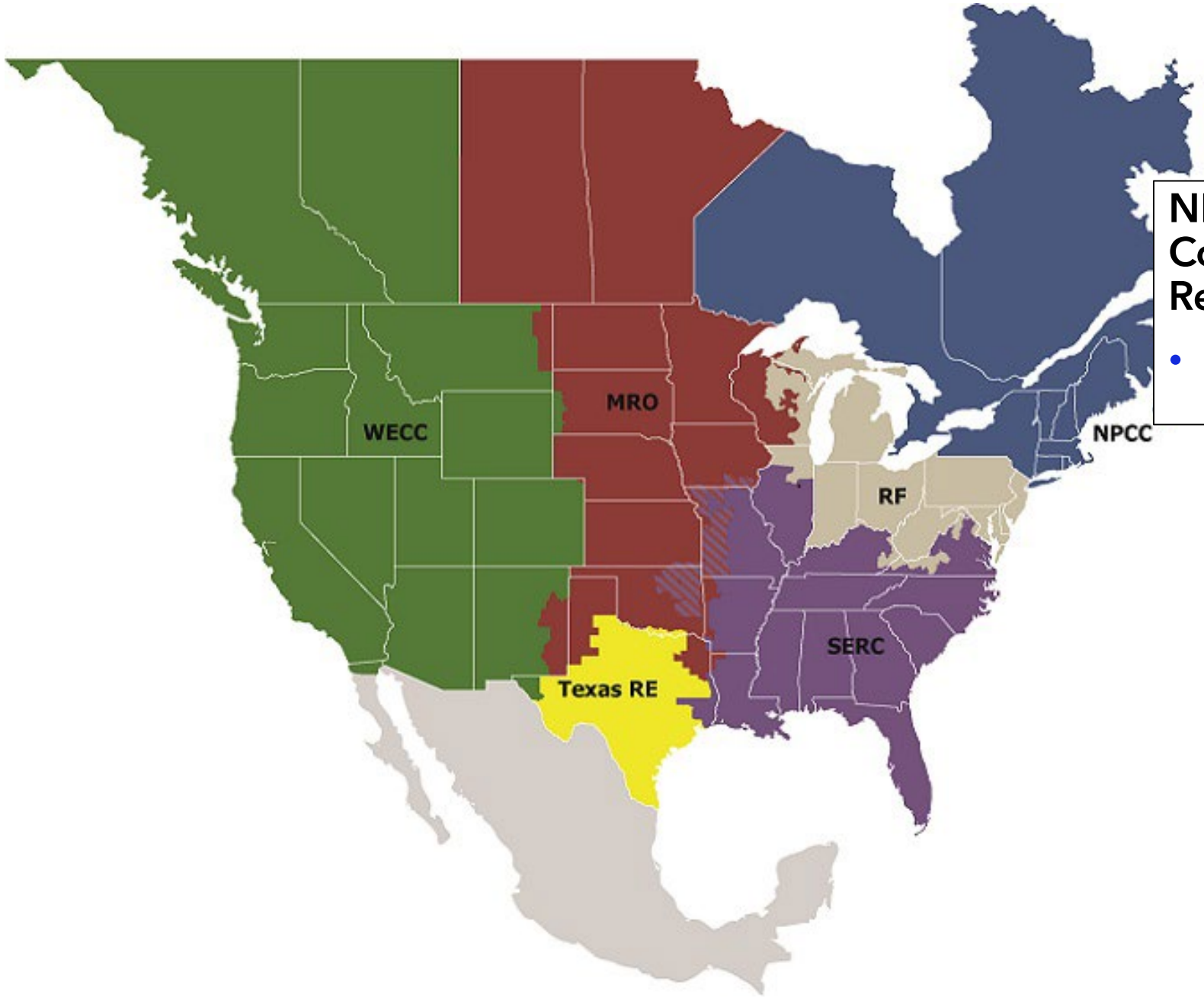




SERC Reliability Corporation

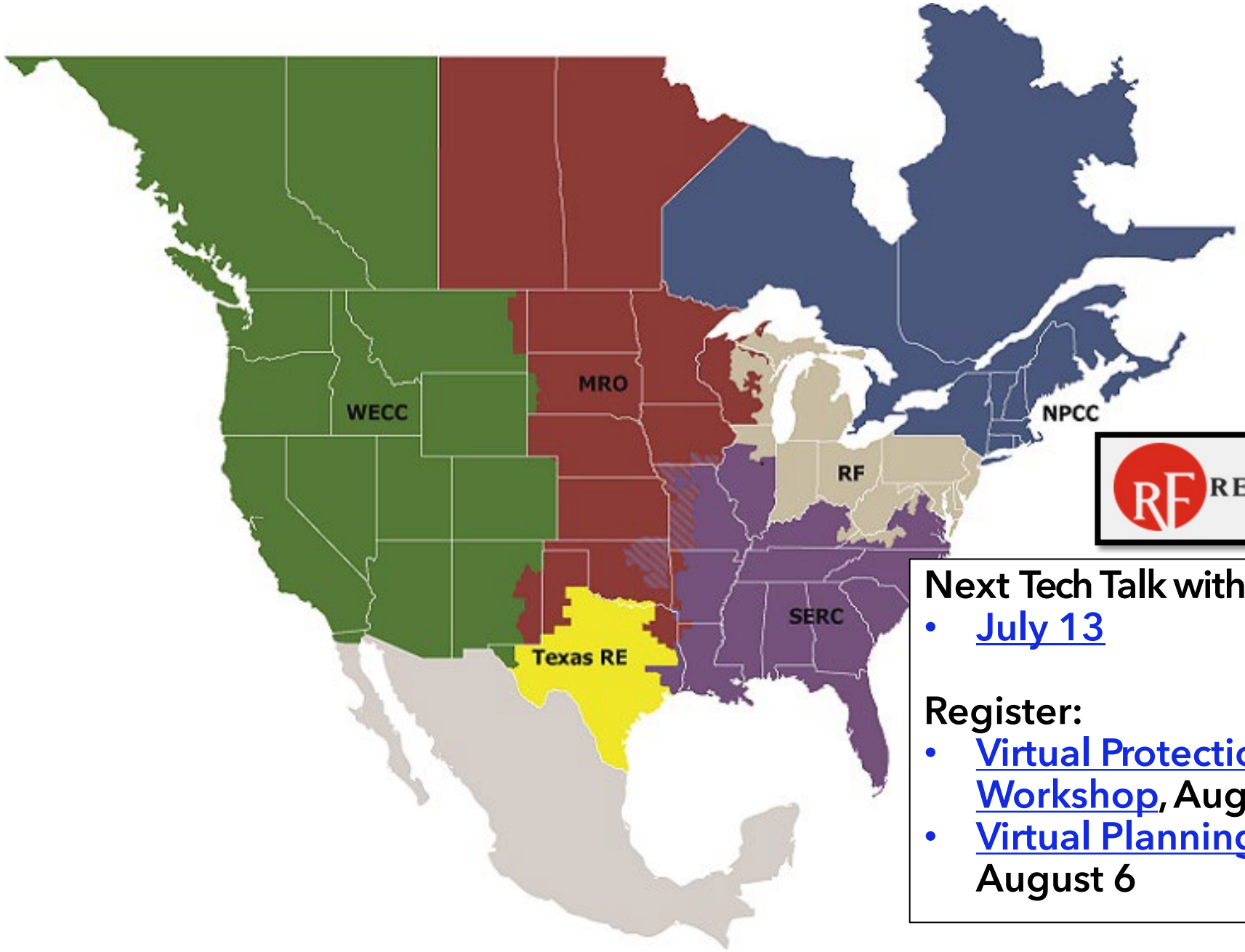
SERC-EPRI Inverter-Based Resource Seminar #3

- July 29, virtual; register ahead



NPCC 2026 Fall Compliance and Reliability Conference

- November 4-5, save the date



RELIABILITY FIRST

Next Tech Talk with RF

- July 13

Register:

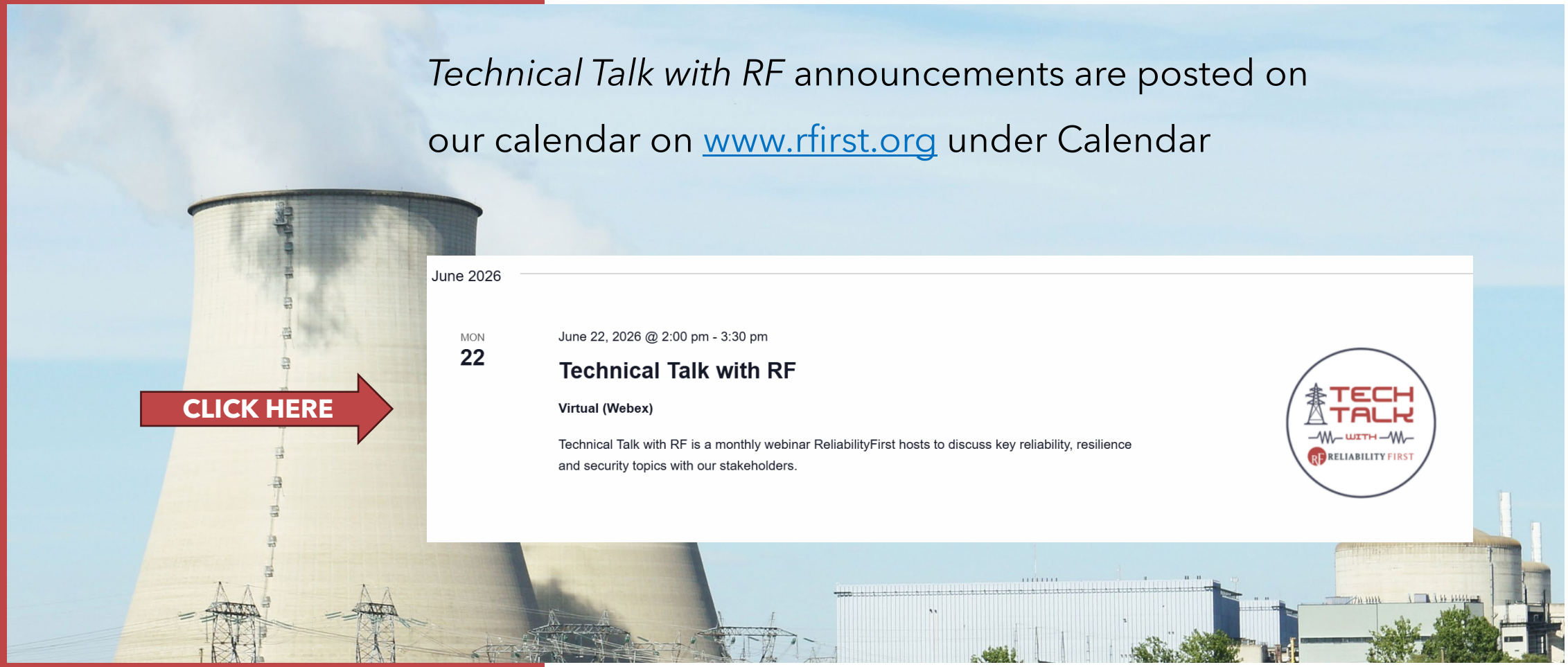
- Virtual Protection System Workshop, August 5
- Virtual Planning Workshop, August 6

TECH TALK REMINDER

FORWARD TOGETHER RELIABILITYFIRST

Technical Talk with RF announcements are posted on our calendar on www.rfirst.org under Calendar

CLICK HERE



TECHNICAL TALK WITH RF

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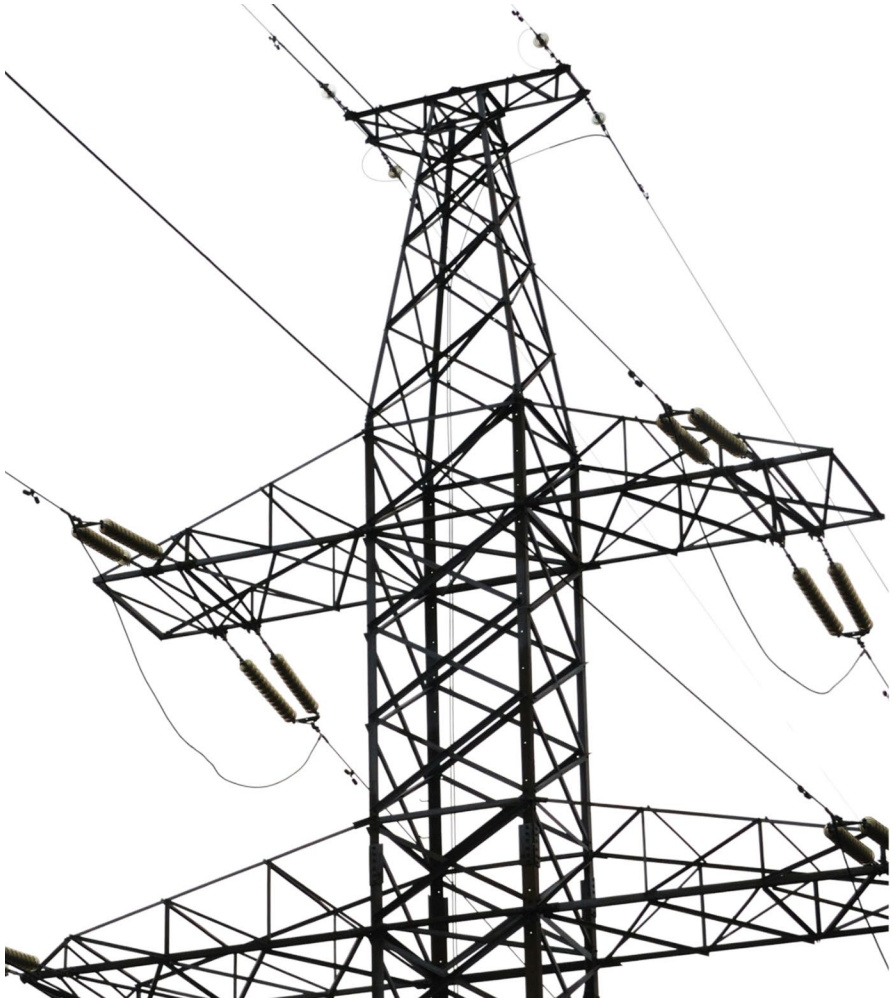
Anti-Trust Statement

It is ReliabilityFirst's policy and practice to obey the antitrust laws and to avoid all conduct that unreasonably restrains competition. This policy requires the avoidance of any conduct which violates, or which might appear to violate, the antitrust laws. Among other things, the antitrust laws forbid any agreement between or among competitors regarding prices, availability of service, product design, terms of sale, division of markets, allocation of customers or any other activity that unreasonably restrains competition.

It is the responsibility of every ReliabilityFirst participant and employee who may in any way affect ReliabilityFirst's compliance with the antitrust laws to carry out this policy.



AGENDA

RISK MITIGATION FOR EMERGING LARGE LOADS

- **EVAN MICKELSON**, POWER SYSTEM ENGINEER, NERC
- **PARIMAL SARAF**, PRINCIPAL ENGINEER, ENGINEERING & SYSTEM PERFORMANCE, RELIABILITYFIRST

VOLUNTARY PHYSICAL SECURITY PROTECTION BEST PRACTICES AT ENTITY FACILITIES

- **TONY FREEMAN**, PRINCIPAL ANALYST, RISK ANALYSIS & MITIGATION, RELIABILITYFIRST

RELIABILITY | RESILIENCE | SECURITY

POWERING TODAY. PROTECTING TOMORROW.

NERC

ReliabilityFirst Tech Talk

Risk Mitigation for Emerging Large Loads

Parimal Saraf, Reliability First
Evan Mickelson, NERC

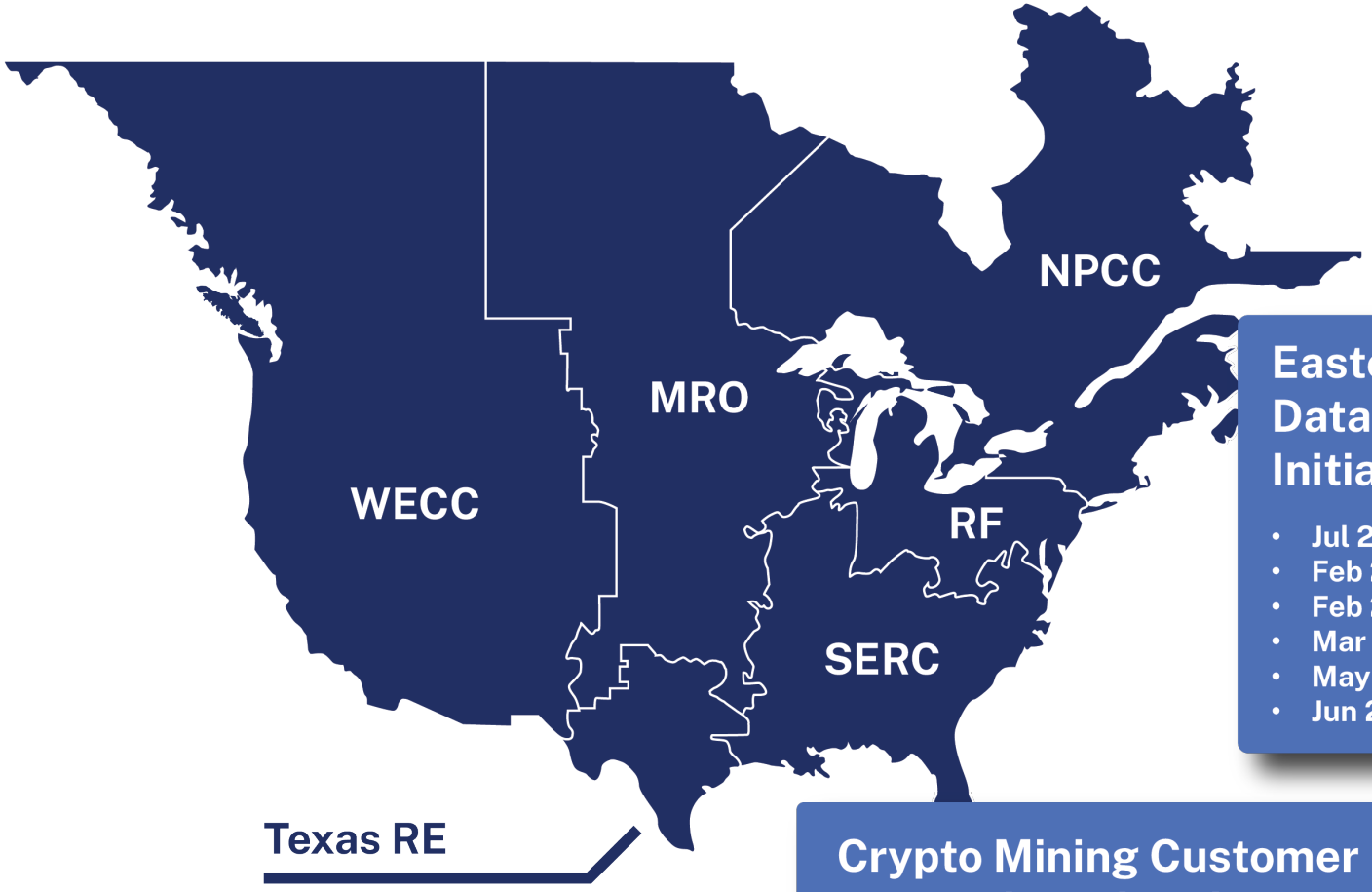
June 22, 2026

Agenda

- NERC's Large Load Action Plan
  - NERC Large Loads Working Group
  - NERC Alerts
  - Registration and Standards for Computational Loads
  - Reliability Guideline: Risk Mitigation for Emerging Large Loads

- Preliminary Risk Mitigation
  - High-speed Recording
  - Disturbance Performance
  - Dynamic Models (PERC1)
  - Interconnection Requirements

Recent Incidents: Voltage Sensitive Customer Initiated Load Reductions



Eastern Interconnection Data Center Customer Initiated Load Reductions

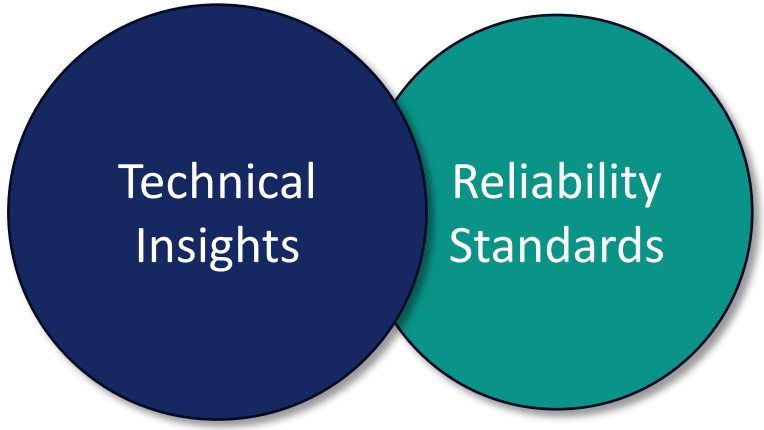
- **Jul 2024:** 1,500 MW
- **Feb 2025:** 1,800 MW
- **Feb 2025:** 428 MW
- **Mar 2025:** 227 MW
- **May 2025:** 540 MW
- **Jun 2025:** 1,300 MW

Crypto Mining Customer Initiated Load Reductions

- **Jan 2023 - Apr 2026:**
  - 28 Loss Events (100-450 MW Load Loss)

NERC Action Plan to Integrate Computational Loads

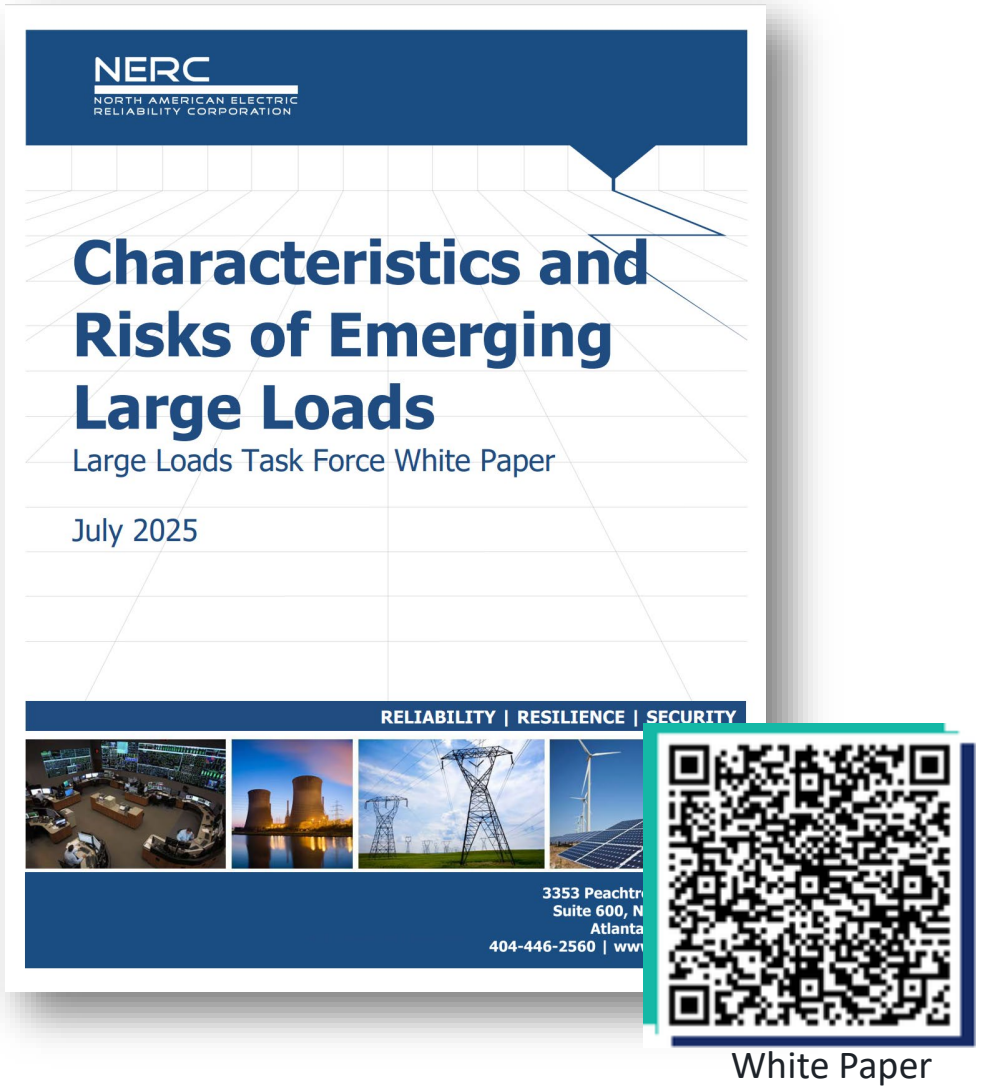
- Updating registry criteria
- Developing Reliability Standards
- Technical resources, including:
  - White papers
  - Reliability guideline
  - NERC Alerts
  - Incident reviews
  - Collaborative workshops and roundtables



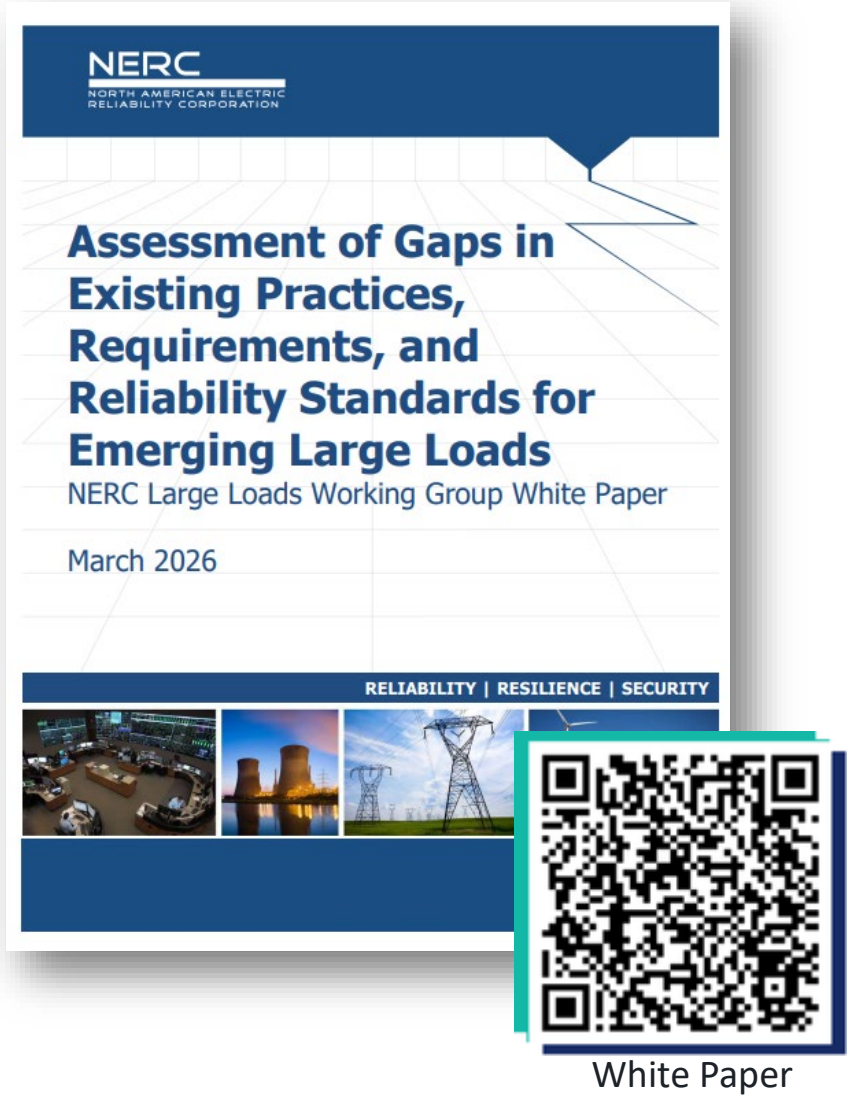
Large Loads Working Group

Large Loads Working Group

Publications and Future Work Products



White Paper



White Paper

Additional LMWG and LLWG Products

Technical Reference Document: Data Center Load Modeling

SAR Planning

White Paper: Large Load Disturbance Performance

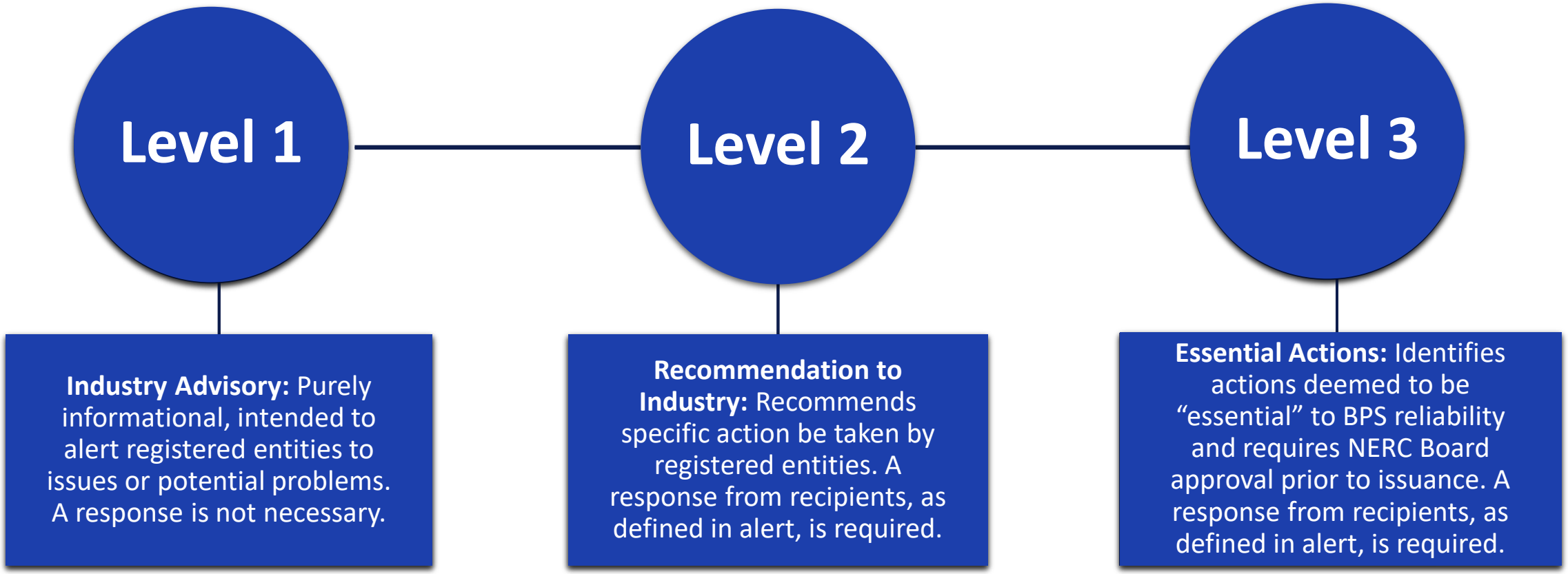
White Paper: EMT Modeling and Simulation Considerations for Large Loads

Coming Q3/Q4 2026!

Large Loads Working Group

NERC Alerts

NERC Alerts


Level 1
Level 2
Level 3
Industry Advisory: Purely informational, intended to alert registered entities to issues or potential problems. A response is not necessary.
Recommendation to Industry: Recommends specific action be taken by registered entities. A response from recipients, as defined in alert, is required.
Essential Actions: Identifies actions deemed to be "essential" to BPS reliability and requires NERC Board approval prior to issuance. A response from recipients, as defined in alert, is required.

Alerts: Level 2 and Level 3

NERC
NORTH AMERICAN ELECTRIC RELIABILITY CORPORATION

Industry Recommendation

Large Load Interconnection, Study, Commissioning, and Operations

Initial Distribution: September 9, 2025

The purpose of this alert is to address the risks observed from the analyzed large load behavior and to assess the status of industry preparedness in relation to large loads.

NERC, Regional Entities, and NERC registered entities have analyzed a series of disturbances that occurred on the bulk power system (BPS) resulting in widespread and unexpected customer-initiated load reduction of large loads. These disturbances involved multiple events during which 1,000+ MW of unexpected Large Loads output reduction occurred, with most events occurring in 2024 or 2025. The increase of Large Loads-related events coincides with an increase in Large Load penetration across the BPS.

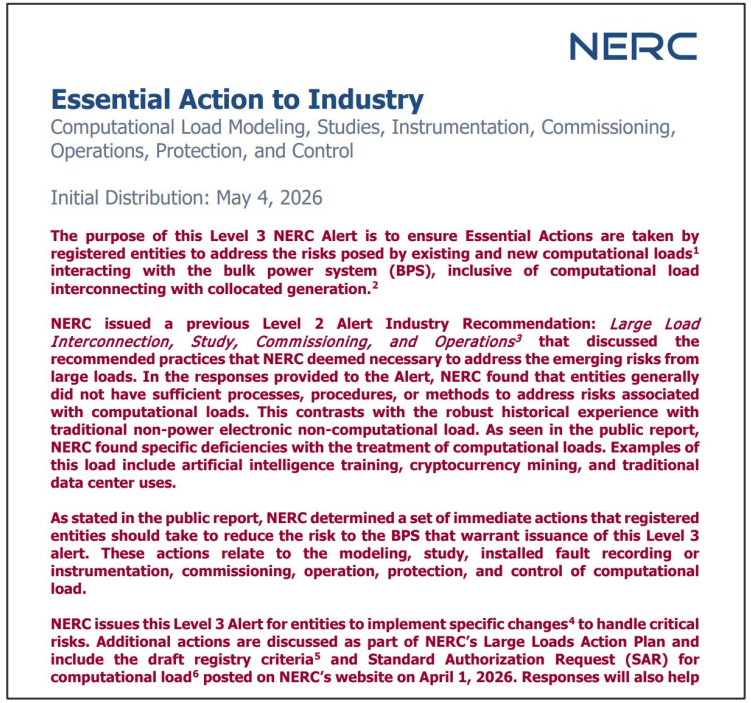
To better understand the reliability impact(s) of emerging large loads on the BPS, NERC established the Large Loads Task Force (LLTF) in August 2024. In July 2025, NERC published a white paper titled *Characteristics and Risks of Emerging Large Loads*[1] that highlights characteristics of Large Loads such as rapid fluctuations in demand and cyclical ramping. That paper includes the following high-priority categories of risks: Long-Term Planning, Operations/Balancing, and Stability.

For this Alert, the term "Large Load" is consistent with the definition in the LLTF white paper referenced above:

> **Large Load - "Any commercial or industrial individual load facility or aggregation of load facilities at a single site behind one or more point(s) of interconnection that can pose reliability risks to the BPS due to its demand, operational characteristics, or other factors. Examples include, but are not limited to, data centers, cryptocurrency mining facilities, hydrogen electrolyzers, manufacturing facilities, and arc furnaces."**

Rapid, major swings in load, experienced both in typical operations as well as in response to grid disturbances, can impact the BPS's ability to maintain frequency, regulate transmission voltage, and otherwise maintain stability. The comparatively large size, unique end-use operational characteristics, unique facility design, and unique operational performance of Large Loads necessitate enhancements to interconnection processes, BPS planning studies and models, validation of installed facility equipment, and operational communication with these customers. Accurate,

Level 2 Alert



NERC

Essential Action to Industry

Computational Load Modeling, Studies, Instrumentation, Commissioning, Operations, Protection, and Control

Initial Distribution: May 4, 2026

The purpose of this Level 3 NERC Alert is to ensure Essential Actions are taken by registered entities to address the risks posed by existing and new computational loads[1] interacting with the bulk power system (BPS), inclusive of computational load interconnecting with collocated generation.[2]

NERC issued a previous Level 2 Alert Industry Recommendation: *Large Load Interconnection, Study, Commissioning, and Operations*[3] that discussed the recommended practices that NERC deemed necessary to address the emerging risks from large loads. In the responses provided to the Alert, NERC found that entities generally did not have sufficient processes, procedures, or methods to address risks associated with computational loads. This contrasts with the robust historical experience with traditional non-power electronic non-computational load. As seen in the public report, NERC found specific deficiencies with the treatment of computational loads. Examples of this load include artificial intelligence training, cryptocurrency mining, and traditional data center uses.

As stated in the public report, NERC determined a set of immediate actions that registered entities should take to reduce the risk to the BPS that warrant issuance of this Level 3 alert. These actions relate to the modeling, study, installed fault recording or instrumentation, commissioning, operation, protection, and control of computational load.

NERC issues this Level 3 Alert for entities to implement specific changes[4] to handle critical risks. Additional actions are discussed as part of NERC's Large Loads Action Plan and include the draft registry criteria[5] and Standard Authorization Request (SAR) for computational load[6] posted on NERC's website on April 1, 2026. Responses will also help

Level 3 Alert

Response deadline for registered entities:

August 3, 2026

NERC Level 3 Alert

Modeling

- Model IT load separate from motor load
- Collect specific data for modeling
- Process for detailed modeling

Studies

- Identify vulnerabilities and develop mitigations
- Evaluate limits for credible Contingencies

Fault recording instrumentation

- Install and utilize recording devices
- Capture facility performance for System Disturbances
- Utility access to devices

Commissioning

- Checklist of key data
- Communicate to neighbors and affected Systems
- Evaluation of “as-built” for model validation/ verification

Operations

- Establish Interpersonal Communication Capabilities
- Issue instructions to entities to prevent BES Emergencies

Protection and Control

- Coordinate local transmission and load protection
- Do not reduce for typically cleared faults (non-consequentially)

A. We have implemented multiple recommendations
B. We have implemented at least one recommendation
C. We are working on implementing the recommendations
D. No plans to implement any of the recommendations
E. Unsure or not applicable

Is your company implementing recommendations from the alerts?

Registration and Standards

Updates and Timeline

A. I’m fully aware and follow both
B. I’m familiar with at least one of those
C. I’m not sure what is happening with either

How familiar are you with NERC's registration and standards efforts related to computational loads?

Registration Criteria for Large Loads

April 2026: NERC posts draft registry criteria

May 2026: Comment period closes

August 2026: NERC posts finalized registry criteria

October 2026: Additional comment period *(if required)*

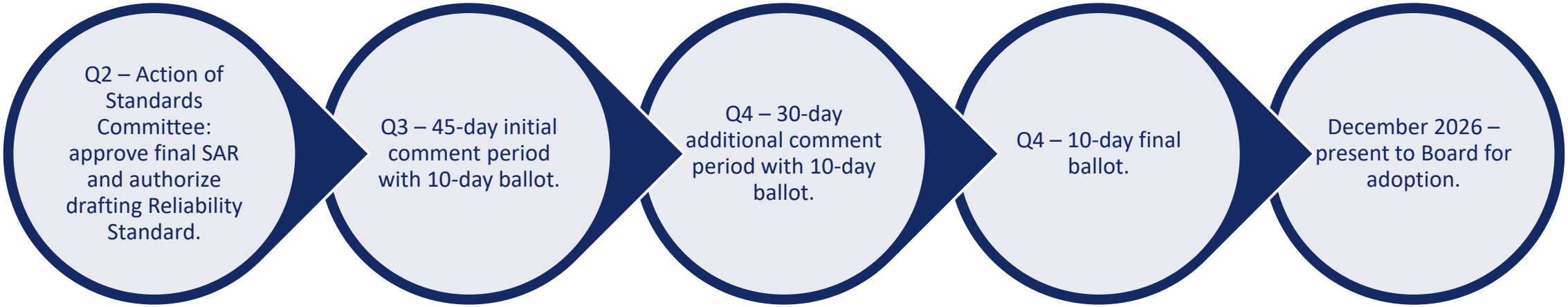
≥20 MW aggregated computational load

≥60 kV point of interconnection

Draft Registry Criteria

Timeline: Standards for Computational Loads

- Project 2026-02 Computational Loads – Timeline 2026

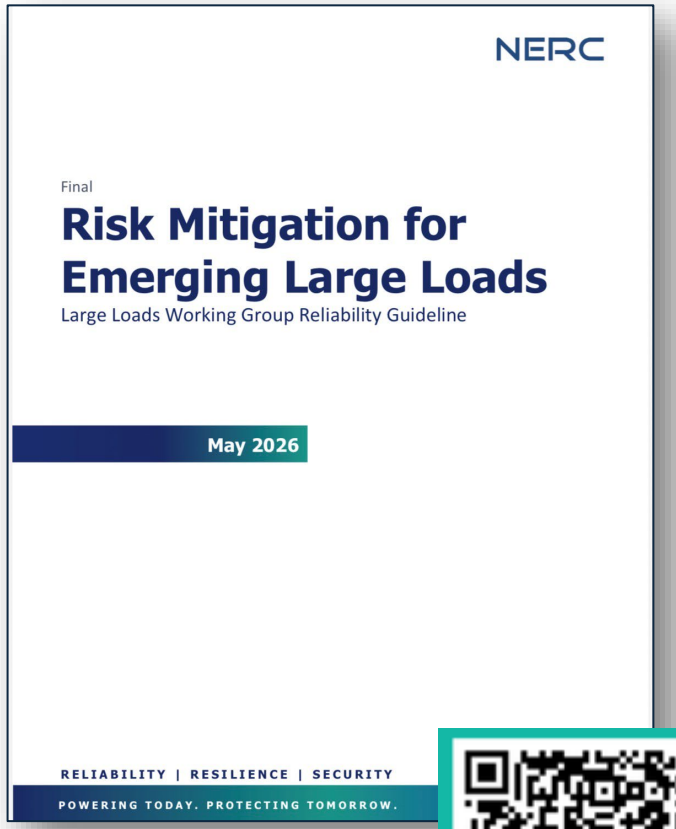


- Key next steps:
  - Drafting team training and scheduling of meetings.
  - Short-Term Advisory Group formation and scheduling of meetings.

Reliability Guideline

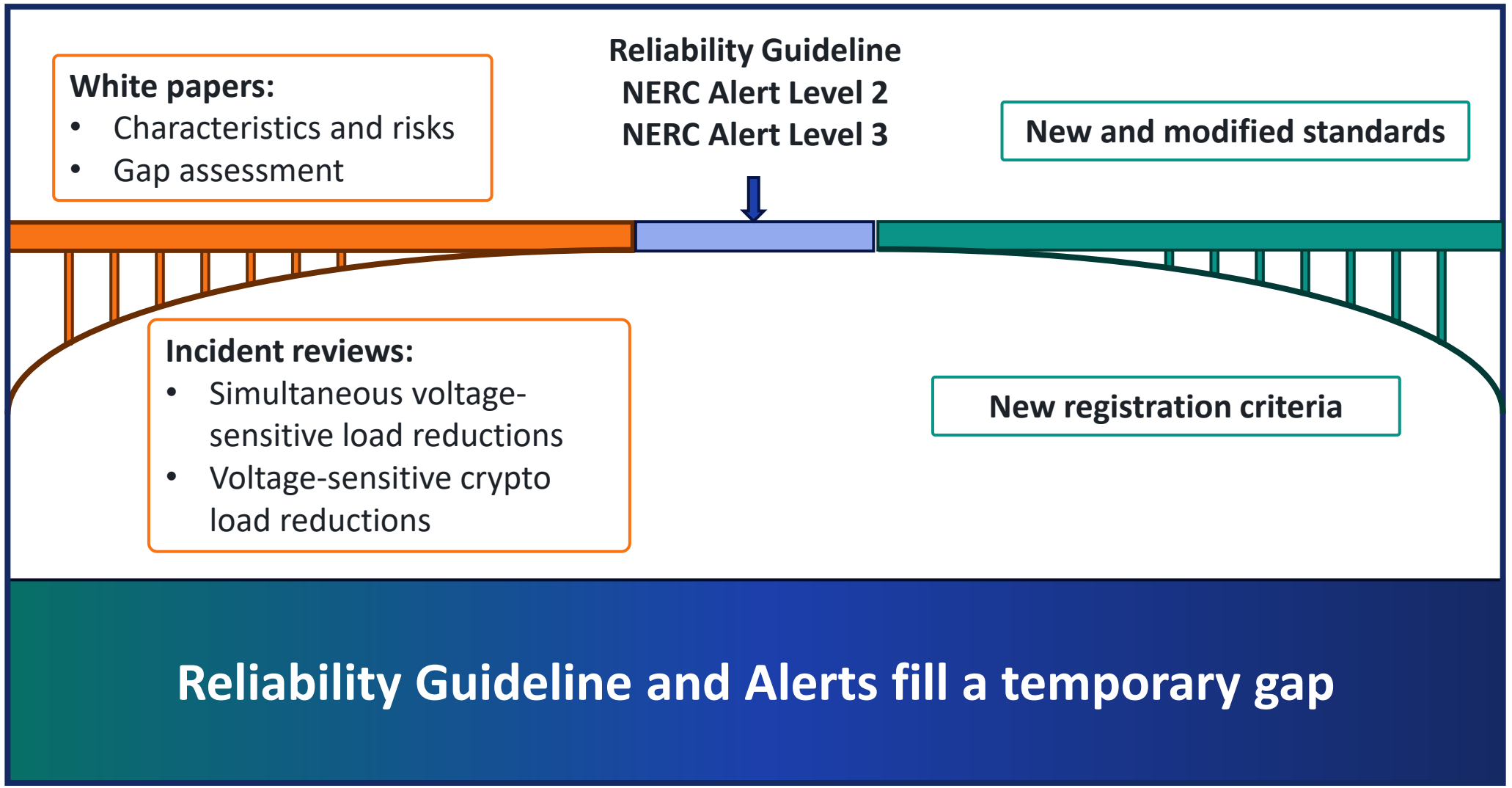
Risk Mitigation for Emerging Large Loads

Reliability Guideline – Preliminary Guidance



Final Reliability Guideline

Building the Bridge



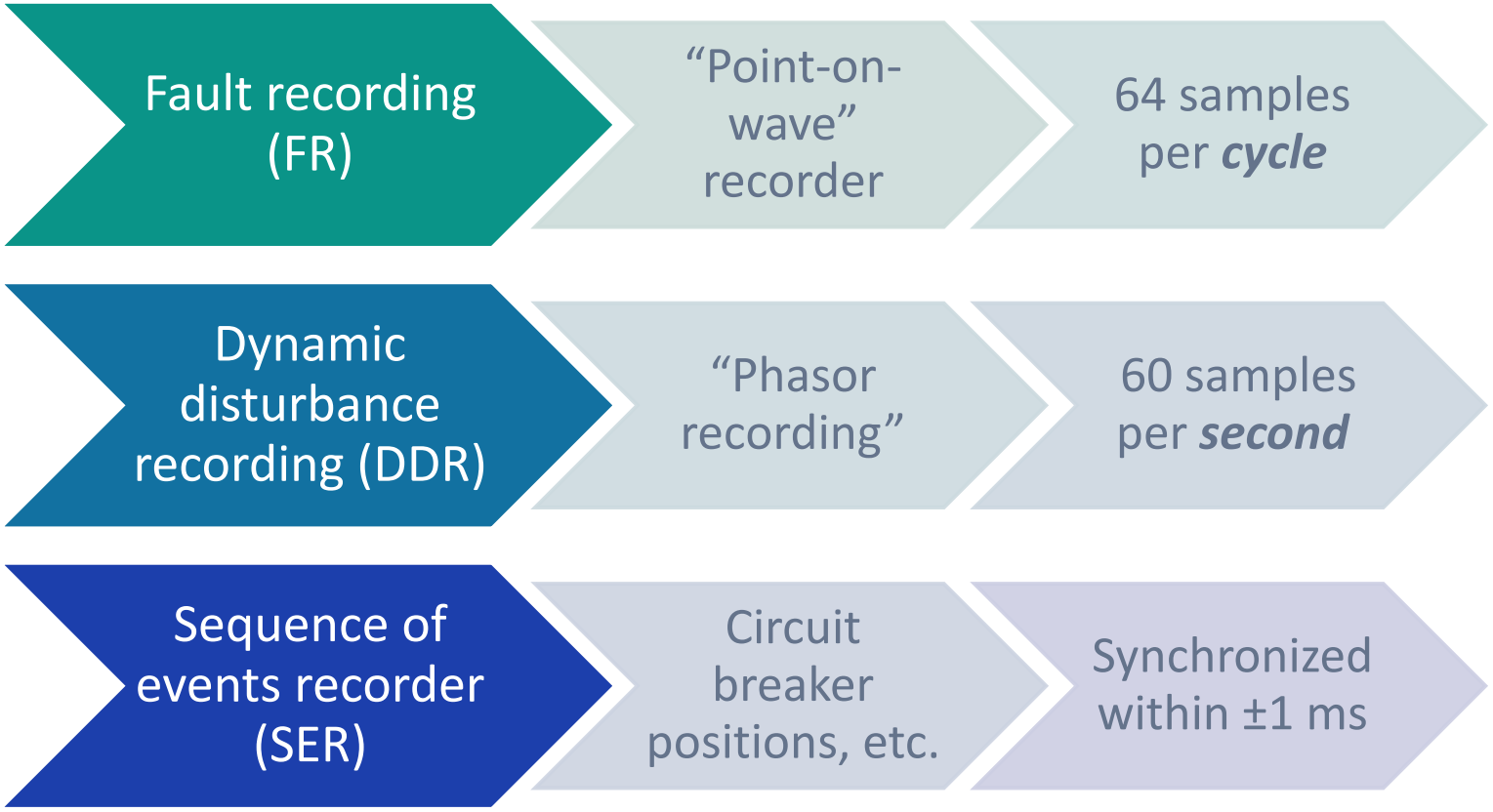
Category	Recommendation	LLE	DP	TO	TP	PC	TOP	BA	RC
Data Collection and Modeling	Provide steady-state, dynamic, and other data	P	L	L	SR	SR			
	Install high-speed FR, DDR, and SER	L	C	C					
	Provide high-speed recording data for post-event analysis	P	C	C	C	C	SR	SR	SR
	Provide updates to modeling data (as-built)	P	L	L	SR	SR			
	Provide real-time electrical measurements	P		P			SR	SR	SR
	Provide near-term demand forecasts	P		C				SR	SR
	Perform model quality assessment, model verification, model validation	L			SR	SR			
Interconnection	Collect data and share with relevant entities	C	L	L	SR	SR	SR	SR	SR
	Study reliability impacts of new large load	C	C	C	L	L	M	M	M
	Periodic near-term studies for collective impact of new large loads	C	C	C	L	L	M	M	M
	Comprehensive commissioning process for large loads	C	C	C	C	C	SR	SR	SR
	Develop EMT screening criteria where needed	M	C	C	SR	SR			M
Long-Term Planning	Study reliability impacts of new large load	C	C	C	L	L	M	M	M
	Resource adequacy analysis considering unique risks of large loads	C	C	C					

C = Coordinate L = Lead M = Monitor P = Provide SR = Specify Requirements

Preliminary Risk Mitigation

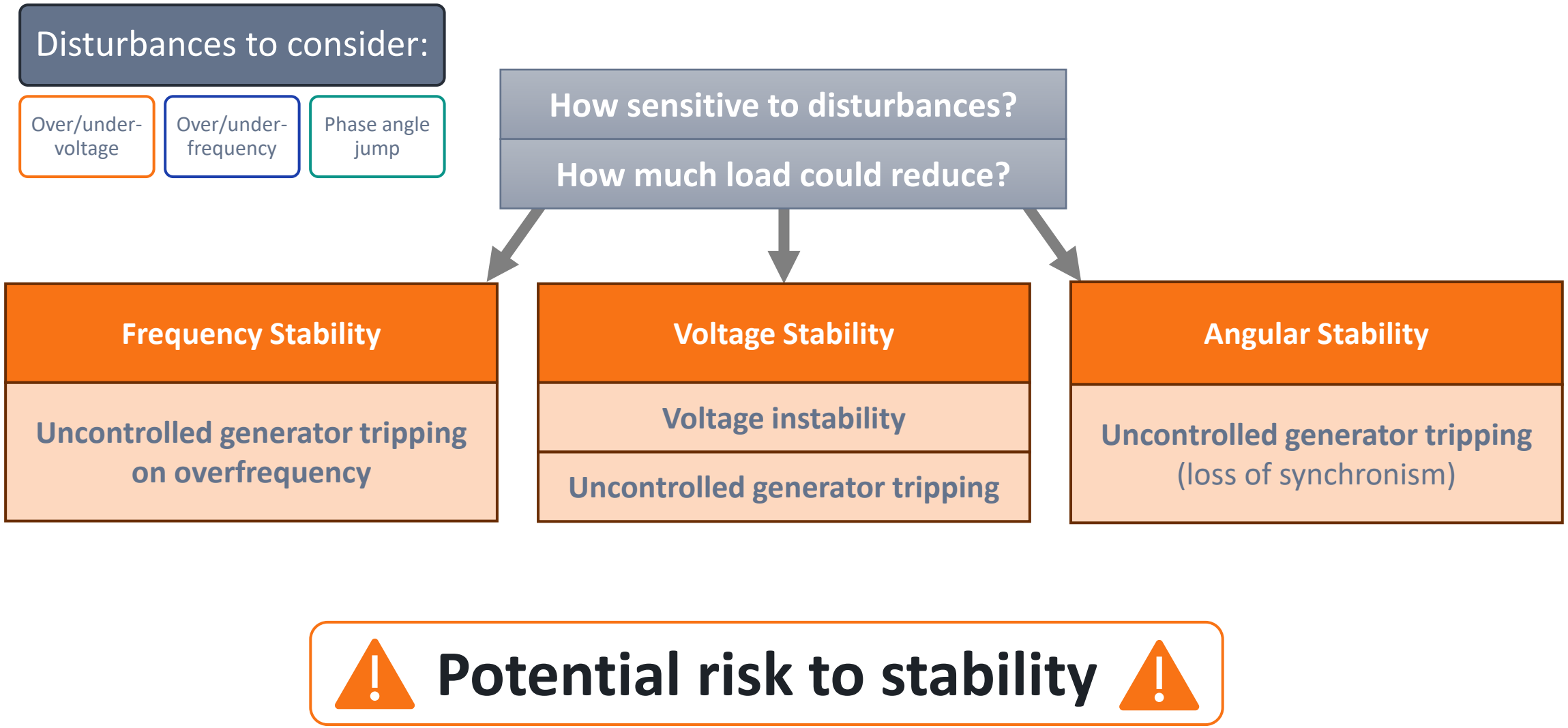
- High-speed Recording
- Disturbance Performance
- Dynamic Models (PERC1)
- Interconnection Requirements

Mitigation: High-Speed Monitoring



- Model validation
- Event analysis
- Performance evaluation
- Oscillations (detection & analysis)

Risk: Customer-Initiated Load Reduction Events



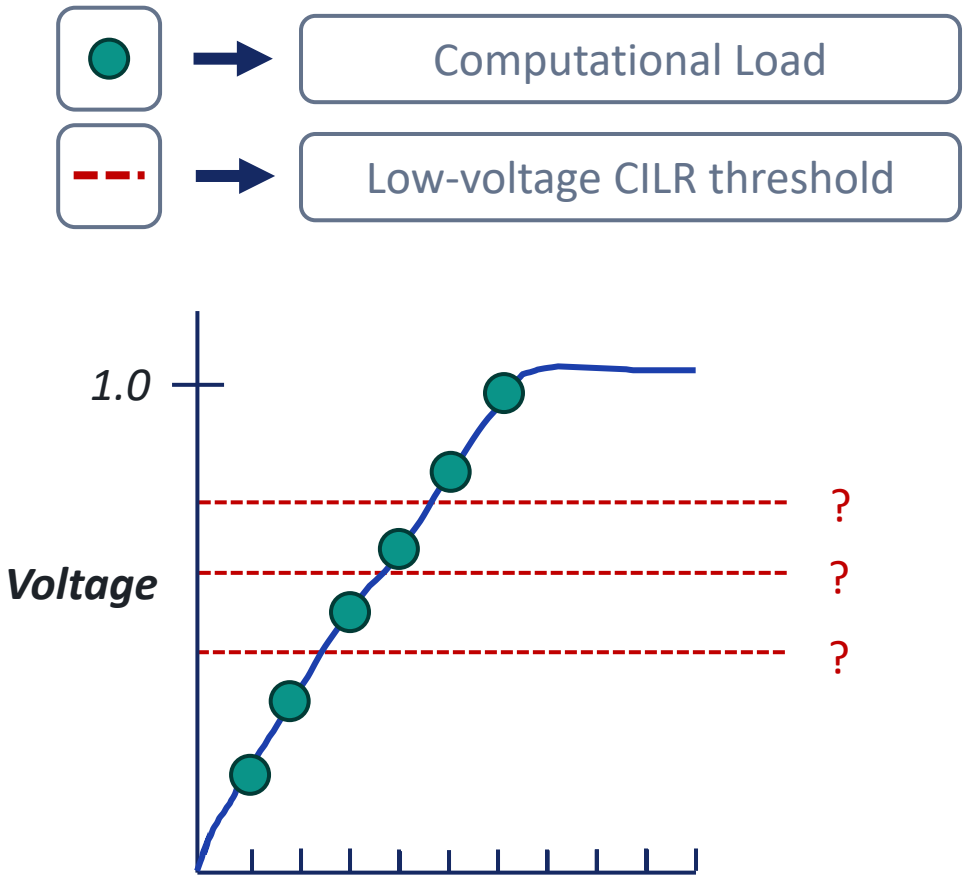
Potential risk to stability

Mitigation: Customer-Initiated Load Reduction

Need **models** that demonstrate real protection and controls that lead to customer-initiated load reduction events

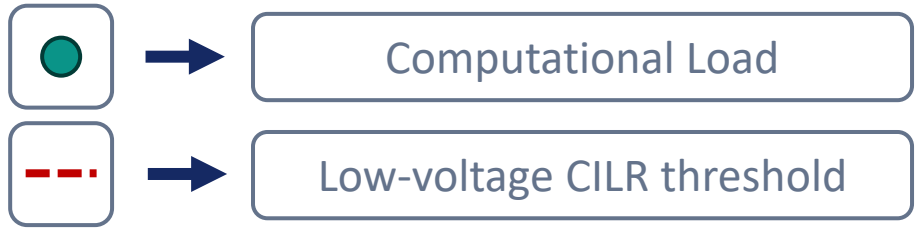
NERC Load Modeling Working Group recommends:

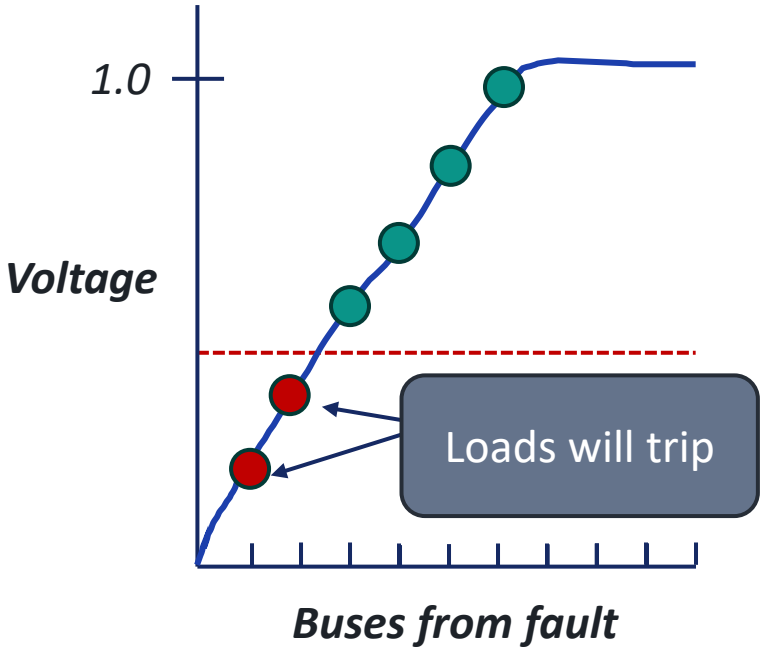
Power Electronic Reconnecting and Ceasing Model (PERC1)



Mitigation: Customer-Initiated Load Reduction

Need **to establish limits** for allowable customer-initiated load reduction events





Allowable CILR depends on studies…

System

(inertia, reserves, etc.)

Area

(voltage stability, etc.)

Power Electronics Reconnecting and Ceasing

"PERC1" Dynamic Load Model

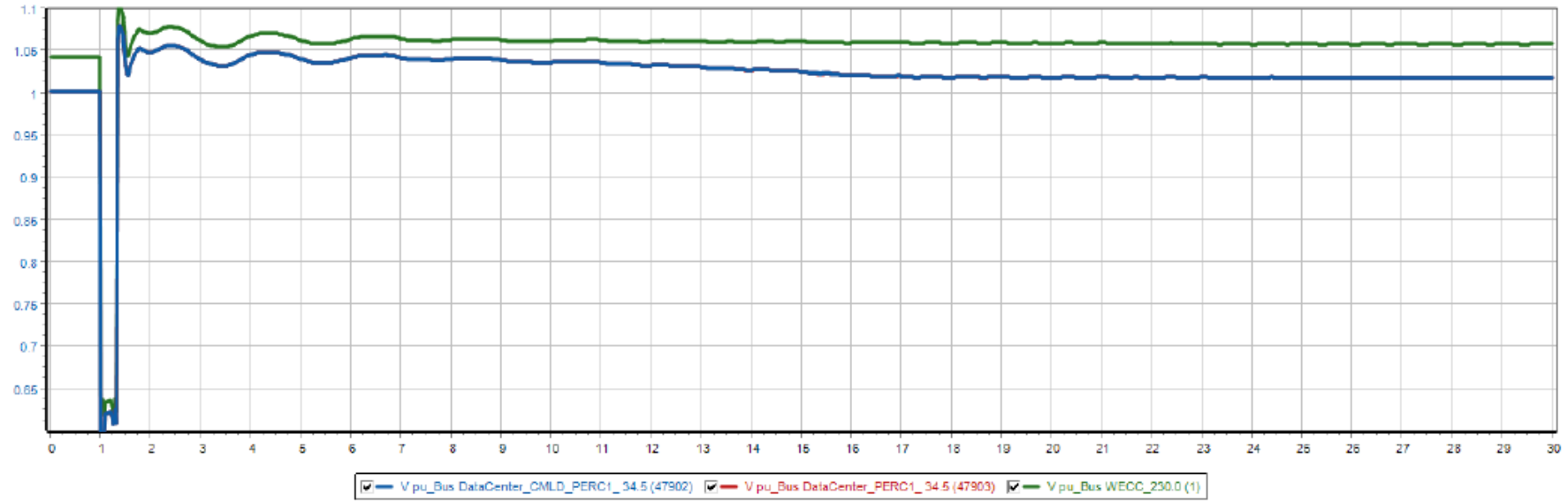
CMLD VS PERC1

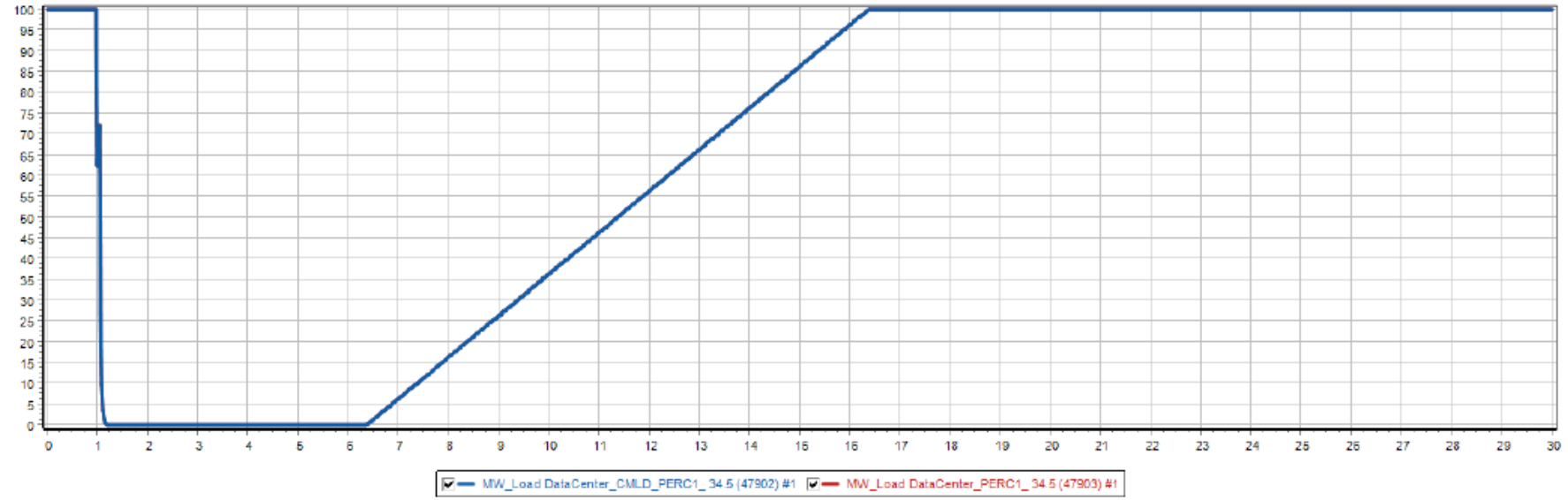
CMLD: Composite load model

PERC1: Power Electronic Reconnecting and Cease model

CMLD electronic component	Consequence in data-center-heavy areas
Immediate voltage-based dropout/restoration	Strict constant-power boundary can give misleading results during power swings Simple undervoltage logic can miss sustained vs momentary sag behavior Cannot represent reconnection to the grid only when voltage greater than a certain threshold value for N seconds
No explicit timers **No reconnection ramp** **No current limits** **No washout transient path**	

PERC1 Model Capabilities





Different UPS Modes Of Operation

UPS: Uninterruptible Power Supply

Double-conversion

Grid sees rectifier. IT load is buffered.
nP near constant-power; current limits and Vcease matter.

Eco-mode

Narrow input band. Very fast transfer to normal/battery possible.
May need higher Vcease and shorter Tcease/Tdelay.

Bypass

Load exposed closer to SMPS/ITIC behavior.
May require Information Technology Information Council (ITIC) -like thresholds or alternate electronic load.

Battery / backup

Grid may see partial or zero load.
Represent through Fcease, Trecon, Tramp, Frecon.

Practical implication: do not apply one generic data-center PERC1 record without understanding pre-disturbance operating mode.

Representative UPS Values Show Wide Variation

OEM	Vcease	Tcease	Vrecon	Trecon	Tramp
Toshiba G9000	0.8	1.5 s	0.9	3 s	10 pu/s
Equinix	0.9	0.1 s	0.95	10 s	~0.06 pu/s

Observation 1: One generic parameter set is risky.

Observation 2: Some values are observed hardware responses, not direct settings.

Modeling Cooling Load

NERC

Example 250 MW facility split

Load Component	MW	Load Model
UPS-backed IT	190	PERC1
VFD/ECM cooling	35	PERC1 or electronic equivalent
Fixed-speed chiller/motor	10	CMLD motor
Misc/static/losses	15	ZIP or CMLD static

Modeling rule

- Variable Frequency Drive (VFD)/Electronic Commutated Motor (ECM) cooling can be represented with PERC1 when treating it as converter-interfaced load.

- Fixed-speed induction-motor cooling should generally be represented with CMLD motor components.

LARGE LOAD INTERCONNECTION REQUIREMENTS IN DIFFERENT REGIONS

COMPARISON of Interconnection Requirements

Category	ERCOT	AEP (PJM)	Dominion Energy	ATC (MISO)
Large Load Definition	≥75 MW; LEL = ≥50% power electronics	≥75 MW	PEILL ≥50 MW (or smaller based on characteristics/location)	≥200 MW
Voltage (VRT) and frequency (FRT) ride-through Requirements	Explicit curves; continuous operation: 0.9–1.1 pu; 58.8–61.2 Hz	No standalone VRT/FRT curves	No standalone VRT/FRT	Explicit curves; continuos operation: 0.9–1.05 pu; no standalone FRT
Low voltage ride through (LVRT) / Disturbance Capability	Staged LVRT and allowance for instantaneous trip (both voltage and frequency)	Must survive ≥2 consecutive excursions outside 0.92–1.05 pu	Must survive ≥6 reclosing events (50–70 ms each); Voltage sag timer recommendation: 80–120 ms	Staged LVRT and allowance for instantaneous trip (voltage); survive 3 voltage deviation events in 10 s
UFLS	Not explicitly defined	Coordination with regional UFLS	Must participate in UFLS + relays/communications	Not explicitly defined

COMPARISON of Interconnection Requirements

Category	ERCOT	AEP (PJM)	Dominion Energy	ATC (MISO)
Post-Fault Active Power Recovery	≥ 90% recovery to pre-disturbance level when V≥0.9 pu	Not explicitly defined	Controlled/timely recovery; evaluated in studies	Rapid recovery within 3 cycles; delayed recovery causing oscillations requires mitigation
Ramp Rate Requirements	No explicit limits; must provide ramp behavior	No explicit limits; staged reconnection/ramp plans required	No explicit limits; evaluated via studies with multiple profiles	Strict limits: ≤25 MW/≤5s; >50 MW limited to ≤0.5 MW/s; no steps >25 MW
Oscillations	SSO/SSI studies required near weak grids, series caps, generators (EMT required)	Not explicitly stated	Must minimize signal injection in 4 frequency bands; evaluated via dynamic + EMT	Must not create poorly damped BPS oscillations; evaluated via PSPD dynamic + EMT

COMPARISON of Interconnection Requirements

Category	ERCOT	AEP (PJM)	Dominion Energy	ATC (MISO)
Power Quality	No explicit requirement; flicker/harmonics assessed in studies	Must meet IEEE 1453 (flicker/RVC); Voltage performance via PQ limits + protection review	Must meet IEEE 519 (harmonics), IEEE 1453; voltage fluctuation ≤3%	Must meet IEEE 519 & 1453; voltage step ≤3% (≤5% outage)
Monitoring / Telemetry	Telemetry, visibility, modeling accuracy required	Telemetry required	PQ monitors required	Enhanced model fidelity, forecasting, and operational coordination may be required
Additional Requirements	Positive sequence models in PSS/E are accepted; EMT studies in PSCAD may be requested where needed	Positive sequence models in PSS/E are accepted; EMT studies in PSCAD may be requested where needed	Provide as-planned and as-built models; Right to require load reduction or disconnection if operating characteristics materially changes	Positive sequence models in PSS/E are accepted; EMT studies in PSCAD may be requested where needed

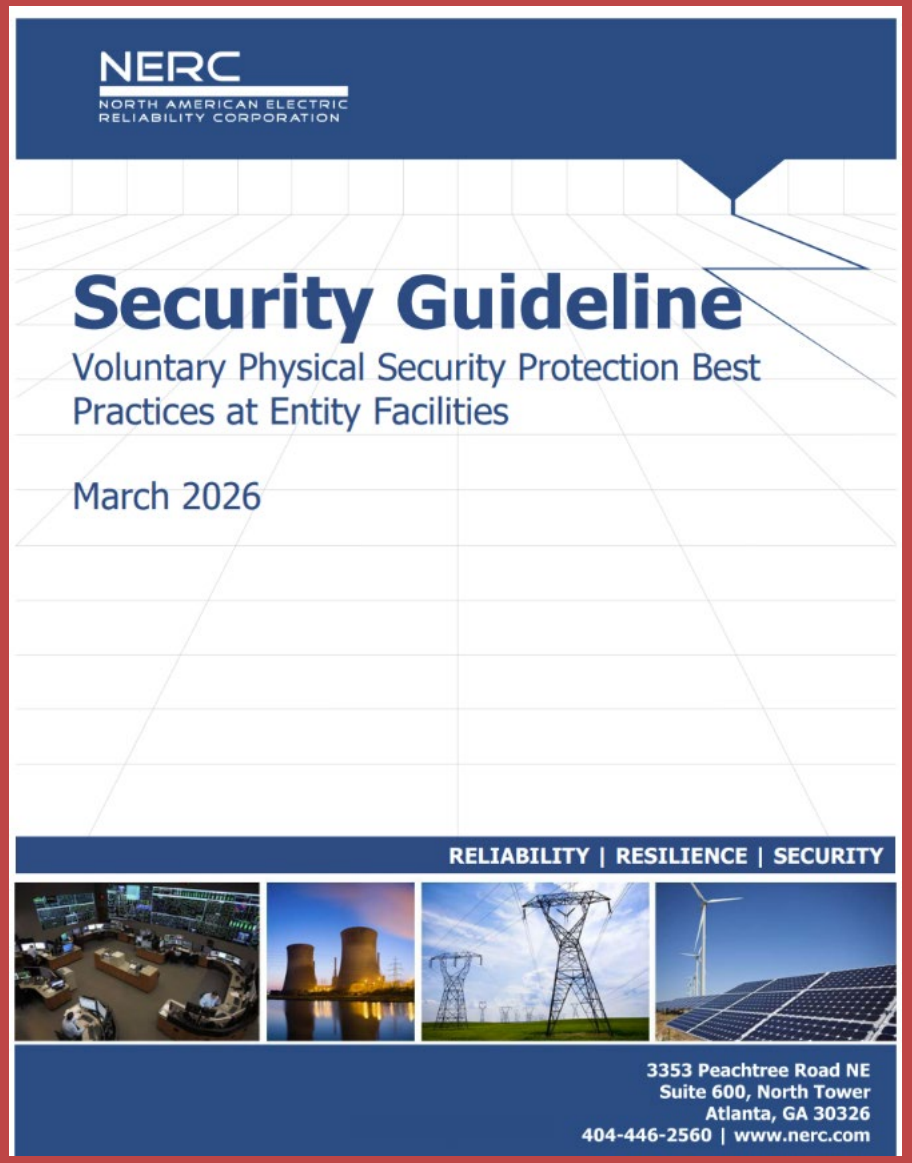
NERC VOLUNTARY PHYSICAL SECURITY PROTECTION BEST PRACTICES

Tony Freeman,

Risk Analysis and Mitigation

June 22, 2026

RELIABILITY FIRST



https://www.nerc.com/globalassets/our-work/guidelines/security/sg_voluntary_physical_security_protection_best_practices_at_entity_facilities.pdf

PURPOSE OF THIS GUIDELINE

WHAT THIS DOCUMENT IS ATTEMPTING TO ACCOMPLISH:

- PROVIDE **RISK-BASED PHYSICAL SECURITY GUIDANCE** FOR FACILITY OWNERS/OPERATORS
- HELP ORGANIZATIONS **BALANCE THREAT, VULNERABILITY, AND CONSEQUENCE**
- PROMOTE **LAYERED DEFENSE (DETER, DETECT, DELAY, RESPOND)**
- ENABLE **COST-EFFECTIVE, PRIORITIZED SECURITY DECISIONS**

HOW THE DOCUMENT IS STRUCTURED

Front-End: Foundational concepts (threats, assessments)

Middle: Risk-based decision framework

Back-End: Implementation (equipment, response, program maturity)

Outcome: Mature, resilient, risk-informed security program

CHAPTER 1: MOTIVATED THREAT ACTORS

Define **modern threat actors** and their behaviors

Shift perspective from **passive threats → intentional adversaries**

Categorize actors based on **motivation, capability, and intent**

Key takeaway for audience:

- Security must be **proactive and intelligence-driven**, not just perimeter-based

CHAPTER 2: ASSESSMENTS

Establish **core assessment disciplines**:

- Threat assessment
- Vulnerability assessment
- Physical security posture assessment

Provide methodologies (e.g., DBT, VISA)

CHAPTER 3: CRITICALITY RANKING & LEVELS OF PROTECTION

Define	Link	Enable	Key
Define how to rank assets based on impact (criticality)	Link criticality to tiered protection levels	Enable resource prioritization	Key takeaways: • Not all assets require equal protection • Security investment must align with operational impact

CHAPTER 4: RISK-BASED DECISION MAKING

Integrate **threat, vulnerability, consequence, and cost**

Provide a framework for **choosing security measures**

Key takeaways:

Security decisions must be:

Risk-informed
Cost-justified

Continuously updated

CHAPTER 5: PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT & MEASURES

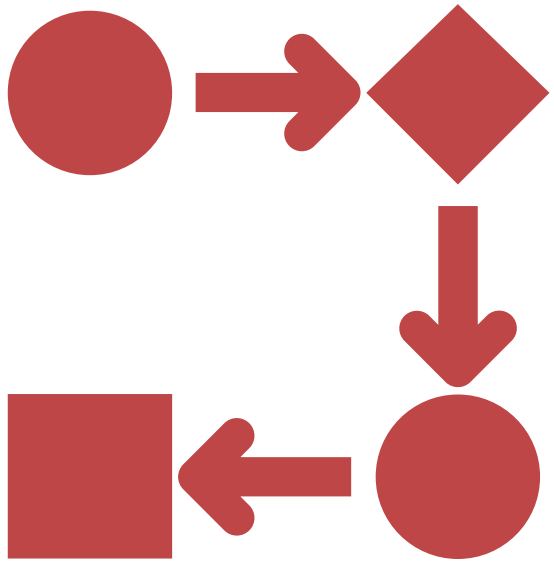
CATALOG SECURITY TECHNOLOGIES AND CONTROLS

ALIGN THEM WITH:

- Deter
- Detect
- Delay
- Respond

KEY TAKEAWAY:

- Equipment is effective only when integrated, layered, and aligned to risk



CHAPTER 6: INCIDENT RESPONSE PLANNING

- Define how to build a comprehensive Incident Response Plan (IRP)
- Introduce iterative development cycle (plan → practice → adjust)
- Key takeaways:
  - Response capability is as important as prevention
  - Plans must be tested, adaptive, and actionable

CHAPTER 7: DRILLS AND EXERCISES

Ensure preparedness through training and evaluation

Provide methods for:

Drills (task-focused)

Exercises (system-level)

Key takeaway:

Preparedness is achieved through practice, not documentation

CHAPTER 8: INFORMATION SHARING LIFECYCLE

Establish a continuous information cycle:

Gather → Analyze → Share → Act → Improve

Key takeaway:

- Timely and accurate information sharing is critical to effective response and resilience

CHAPTER 9: CASE STUDIES AND LESSONS LEARNED

Provide real-world examples of attacks and incidents

Extract practical lessons for improvement

Key takeaway:

- Historical incidents reveal:
  - Common vulnerabilities
  - Gaps in response and coordination
- Learning must be continuous and institutionalized

CHAPTER 10: ACHIEVING EXECUTIVE BUY-IN

Bridge gap between security practitioners and executives

Improve communication of risk and investment needs

Key takeaways:

Security success depends on:

- Clear, quantified communication
- Alignment with business risk language

KEY THEMES ACROSS ALL CHAPTERS

Risk-based decision making is the core driver

Security requires layered defense

Programs must be:

- Adaptive
- Data-driven
- Continuously improving

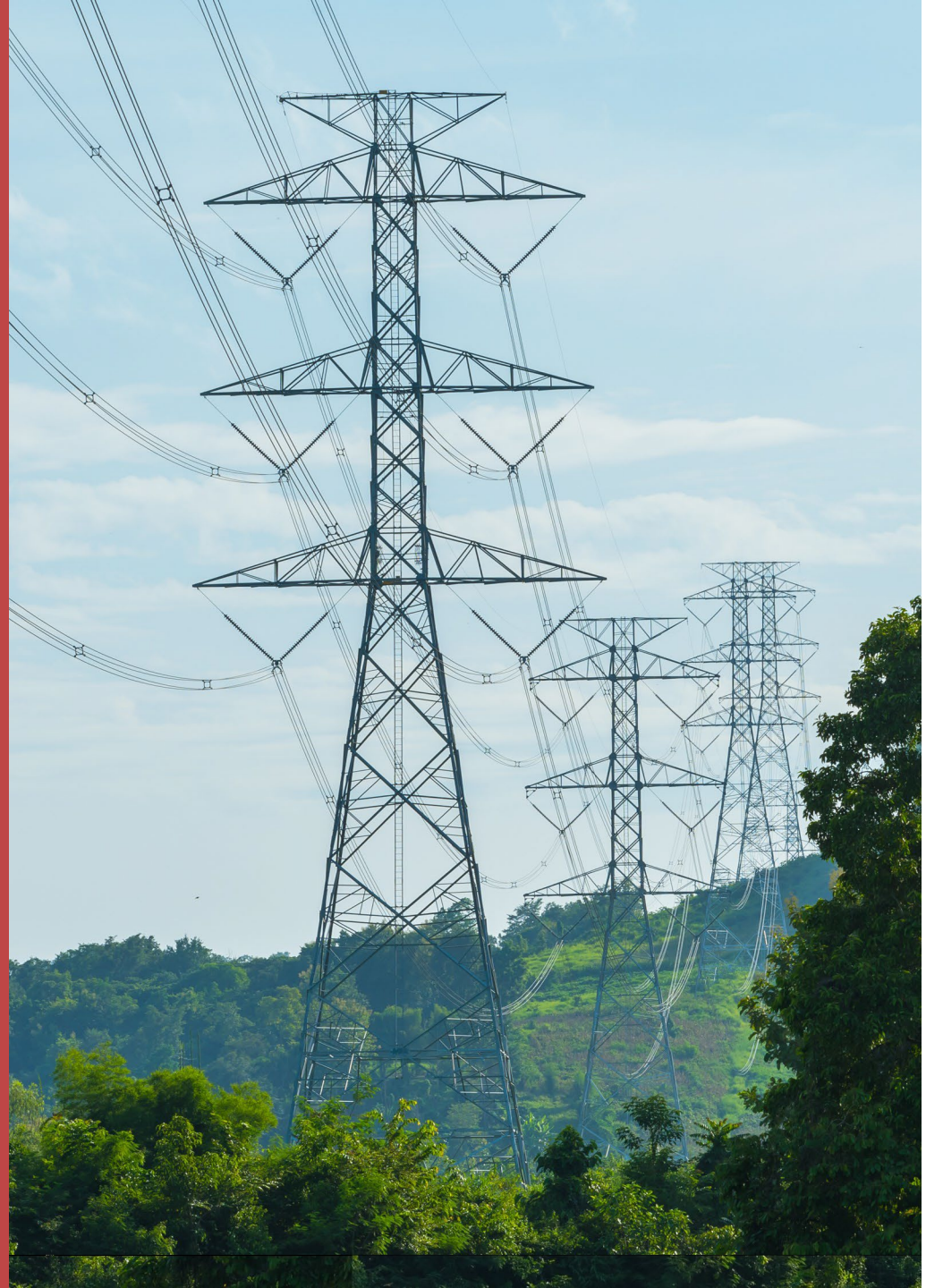
WHAT SUCCESS LOOKS LIKE

Security aligned with enterprise risk management

Investments prioritized by criticality and threat

Strong incident response and resilience capabilities

Executive leadership understands and supports security decisions



QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

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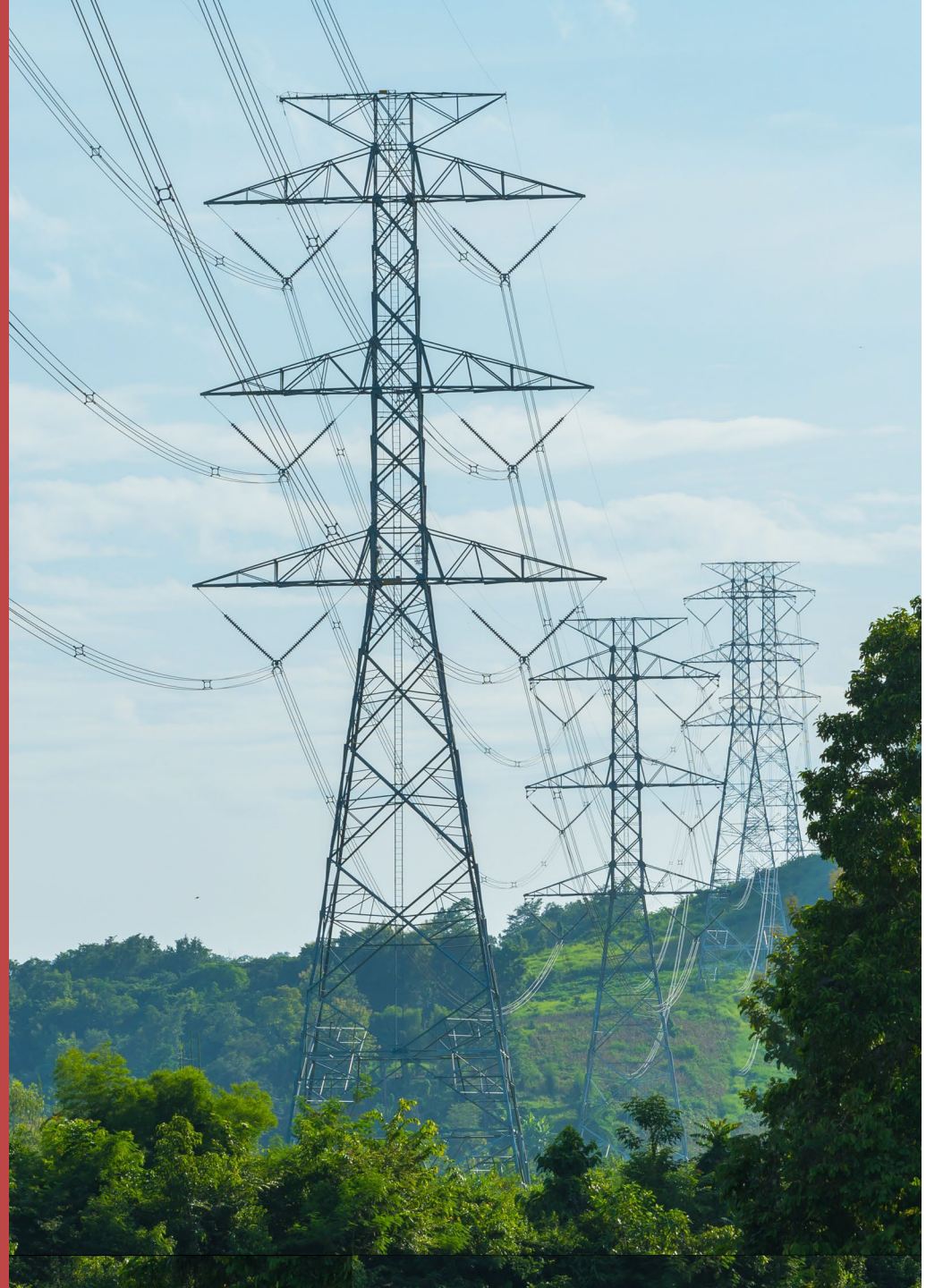

FORWARD TOGETHER RELIABILITYFIRST

THANK YOU

Join us for our next Tech Talk – July 13th 2-3:30 pm EST

Webinar Link