



K-12 CYBERSECURITY

Best Practices, Enterprise Tools
and LB 937 Assessment

*Presented to School Administrators & Technology Directors
April, 2026 Nebraska Department of Education Data Conference*



TODAY'S AGENDA

01

The Threat Landscape

Why cybersecurity matters for K-12 schools right now

02

10 Cybersecurity Best Practices

Technical safeguards & policy controls every district should implement

03

Enterprise Products & Services

Tools available through statewide contracts and grants

04

LB 937: The Assessment Project

Legislation, the tiers framework & implementation plan

01

THE THREAT LANDSCAPE

Why cybersecurity can't wait



WHY SCHOOLS ARE TARGETS

Rich Data



Student records may contain SSNs, health info & financial data — highly valuable on the black market

Large Attack Surface



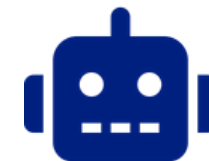
Thousands of devices, staff accounts & students create many entry points for attackers

Under-Resourced



Schools are often under-resourced for IT security compared to other sectors

Maximum Disruption



Disrupting schools causes maximum community impact — exactly what ransomware groups want

2025 MS-ISAC K-12 CYBERSECURITY REPORT

5,000 districts responded



82%
Experienced Cyber Threat Impacts

14,000
Security Events Reported

9,300
Confirmed Incidents

5,000
Districts Responded

Source: Center for Internet Security / CoSN · 2025

TOP CYBER THREATS FACING K-12 SCHOOLS

1

Ransomware Attacks

Encrypts school files, demands payment — can shut down operations for days or weeks

2

Phishing & Social Engineering

Deceptive emails/calls tricking staff into revealing credentials or transferring funds

3

Malvertisement

Malicious ads through legitimate websites expose students and staff to malware

4

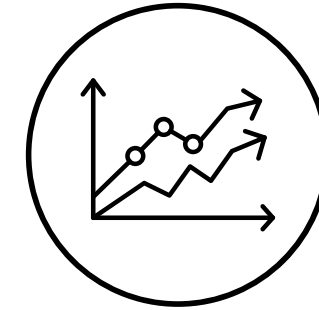
Data Breaches

Unauthorized access to student/staff PII for identity theft or sale on the dark web

5

Denial-of-Service Attacks

Overwhelming school networks to disrupt instruction and operations at critical times



Trends



Focusing on the human element



Acting at critical times to maximize disruption

Trend: Cybercriminals now focus on the human element and time attacks during critical school periods.

02

10 CYBERSECURITY BEST PRACTICES

NATA / ESU-NOC Joint Letter

1. Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA)

The single most effective control against account compromise

Applies To: All systems housing PII or sensitive data — email, SIS, remote access

What it does: Requires a second verification step — even if credentials are stolen, attackers cannot log in

How to start: Cisco Duo is available statewide — 10,000 licenses at \$8/user; Class Link

Tip: *Begin with email, student information systems, and remote access first*



2. Vulnerability Scanning & Pen Testing

Find your weaknesses before attackers do

Vulnerability Scanning identifies unpatched software, misconfigured systems, and exposed services

DHS NCATS service is free to schools and ESUs and provides a weekly scan report

Make a plan to address vulnerable items

Advanced

Ethical Penetration Testing simulates a real attack to test your defenses before attackers do

Penetration testing services are **more costly** than many districts are able to afford/sustain

ESUs have pursued group purchasing of penetration testing services



3. Endpoint Detection & Response (EDR)

Next-generation protection for every device on your network

EDR goes beyond antivirus: Detects and blocks modern malware, ransomware, and infostealer threats in real time

Behavioral detection: Identifies suspicious patterns even from unknown, new threats

Automatic response: Can isolate an infected device before malware spreads across the network

Priority for: *Staff workstations, servers, and any device accessing student data*



4. Air-Gapped, Immutable Backups

Your last line of defense — and your fastest recovery path

Air-gapped: Backups physically or logically isolated from the network — ransomware cannot encrypt them

Immutable (WORM): Write-Once-Read-Many storage cannot be modified — even by attackers with admin access

Test regularly: An untested backup is not a backup — schedule quarterly restore tests

SLCGP Year 3 Priority: *Enhanced off-site, immutable backup services are proposed for Year 3 grant funding*



5. Staff Cybersecurity Awareness Training

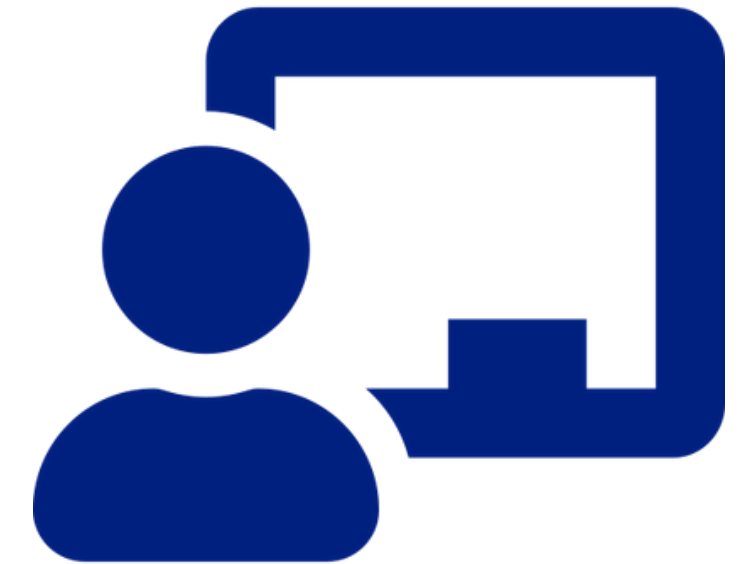
Humans are both the biggest vulnerability and the best defense

Core topics: Phishing recognition, credential hygiene, data handling, reporting suspicious activity

Simulated phishing: Regular test campaigns keep staff vigilant and show where training is needed most

Trend: Cybercriminals increasingly target the human element — technical controls alone are insufficient

Under evaluation: *KnowBe4, CyberNut, and Zenguide — NOC decision by August 2026. ZenGuide currently at \$3.69/staff member per year*



Practices 6 & 7

6



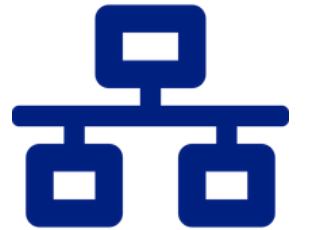
Principle of Least Privilege

Dedicated admin accounts: IT staff must use separate admin accounts — 'daily use' accounts must never carry admin rights

No local admin rights: Building/district admins should not have admin privileges on their own devices

Why it matters: *Limits blast radius if an account is compromised*

7



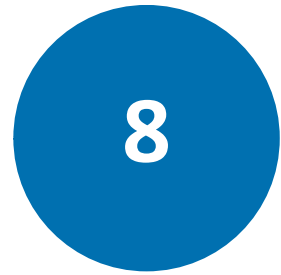
Network Segmentation

Separate subnets: Students, staff, servers, facilities, and security systems must be on separate network segments

Prevent lateral movement: Rules between segments stop attackers from spreading across systems

Guest WiFi: *Student/visitor networks must never reach administrative systems*

Practices 8 & 9



Centralized Patch Management

Automated patching: Systems keep all OS and apps up to date across every device

Most successful attacks: Exploit known vulnerabilities with patches already available

Goal: *Critical patches applied within 24–72 hours of release*



Secure Password Management

Enterprise password manager: Reduces insecure passwords and password reuse across all staff accounts

Password reuse danger: One breached credential can unlock many systems

Policy tip: *Unique passwords for every school system; the manager removes burden from staff*



10. Incident Response Planning

When — not if — an incident occurs, a plan is the difference between hours and weeks of downtime

1

Prepare

Document contacts, systems, and escalation procedures before any incident occurs

2

Detect & Analyze

Know how to identify a breach and determine its scope quickly

3

Contain & Eradicate

Isolate affected systems; remove the threat before reconnecting anything

4

Recover

Restore from clean backups; verify integrity before resuming operations

5

Post-Incident Review

Document lessons learned and update controls to prevent recurrence

SLCGP Year 3 Proposal: Incident Response Planning Workshops for all participating ESUs



10 BEST PRACTICES – QUICK REFERENCE

Technical & Procedural Safeguards

1. Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA)
2. Vulnerability Scanning & Pen Testing
3. Endpoint Detection & Response (EDR)
4. Air-Gapped, Immutable Backups
5. Staff Cybersecurity Awareness Training

Policy & Configuration Controls

6. Principle of Least Privilege (PoLP)
7. Network Segmentation
8. Centralized Patch Management
9. Secure Password Management
10. Incident Response Planning

- Source: NOC-NATA Joint Letter December, 2025

03

**ENTERPRISE PRODUCTS
& SERVICES**

Statewide tools for Nebraska schools

CISCO DUO

MFA Group Purchase

10,000

Licenses Available

\$8 / user

Current cost · Renewal: Annually in March

Why Cisco Duo for Your District?

- Protects a wide variety of systems through already-built integrations
- Easy self-enrollment for staff — minimal IT overhead
- Works with Microsoft 365, Google Workspace, and many school systems
- Available to all Nebraska districts through the statewide agreement. Renewal is annually in March. Licenses are still available.
- **Alternative: ClassLink also provides MFA features for many school districts**

NOC Evaluation — Decision in Summer 2026

Three platforms are under evaluation. Current cost: \$3.69/staff member. Proposed for SLCGP Year 3 subsidy.

ZenGuide

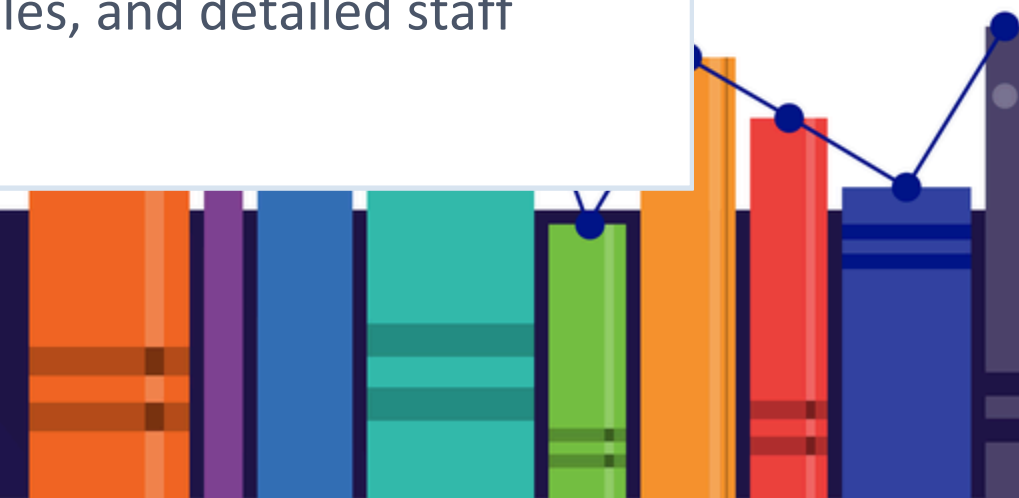
Current statewide contract. Streamlined awareness training with a strong analytics dashboard. Enables administrators to track completion rates and identify high-risk users across the district.

CyberNut

Education-focused security training with age-appropriate content for K-12 staff and students. Gamified modules designed specifically for the school environment.

KnowBe4

Also an industry-leading platform with thousands of simulated phishing templates, compliance training modules, and detailed staff reporting. Widely used in enterprise and education sectors.



FEMA / CISA – Multi-Year Grant Progress in Nebraska

Year 1 FY2022

- NCNE training and assessments (10 ESUs)
- Resolute Guard (7 ESUs)

Year 2 FY2023

- Cyber event logging (Elastic)
- 16 ESUs participating

Year 3 FY2024

- Off-site immutable backups
- Incident Response workshops
- End-user training subsidy
- NE State Committee: May-June 2026 Review

Year 4 FY2025

- Develop & implement cyber plans
- NE priorities TBD
- Considering whole-of-state plan



04

LB 937: THE K-12 CYBERSECURITY ACT

Nebraska's Assessment Project

LB 937 – What the Law Does



Up to \$250,000 for 1 year

2026–2027
Cybersecurity Assessment & Coordination
(NDE, ESUCC, OCIO)

\$?? / year


2027–2028 and future
Cybersecurity products & services for schools

LB 937 — KEY REQUIREMENTS & GOVERNANCE

 Cyber assessment required for districts & ESUs to access future product/service funding

 (Future) Eligible products & services coordinated with OCIO, NDE & ESUCC

 ESUCC serves in a non-regulatory, supportive role — local control is preserved

 NDE, OCIO & ESUCC have already met and provided feedback to Sen. DeBoer

 **A Steering Committee is being formed (ESUs, NDE, OCIO, NATA, Non-Public Schools)**

BROAD COALITION OF SUPPORT

NDE

Nebraska Department of Education

Regulatory partner; collects baseline cybersecurity readiness data from all districts

OCIO

Office of the Chief Information Officer

State technology oversight; coordinates eligible products and services statewide

ESUCC

ESU Coordinating Council

Non-regulatory support; coordinates assessment process and facilitates workshops

NATA

Nebraska Assoc. of Technology Administrators

Practitioner voice; co-authored cybersecurity best practices with ESU-NOC

Non-Public

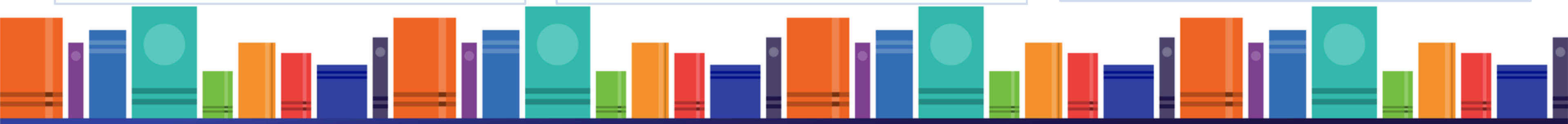
Catholic Conference & Allies

Ensuring private schools are included in the statewide approach

NITC

Nebraska Information Technology Commission

Advising the partners on technical standards and practices



TIERS OF CYBERSECURITY MATURITY

Needs change as cybersecurity posture strengthens. Greater state support at foundational levels.

Tier 1: FOUNDATIONAL

Basic protections are absent or minimal. Greatest need for state-level support and resources.

Tier 2: DEVELOPING

Some controls in place but gaps remain. Moving toward consistent implementation.

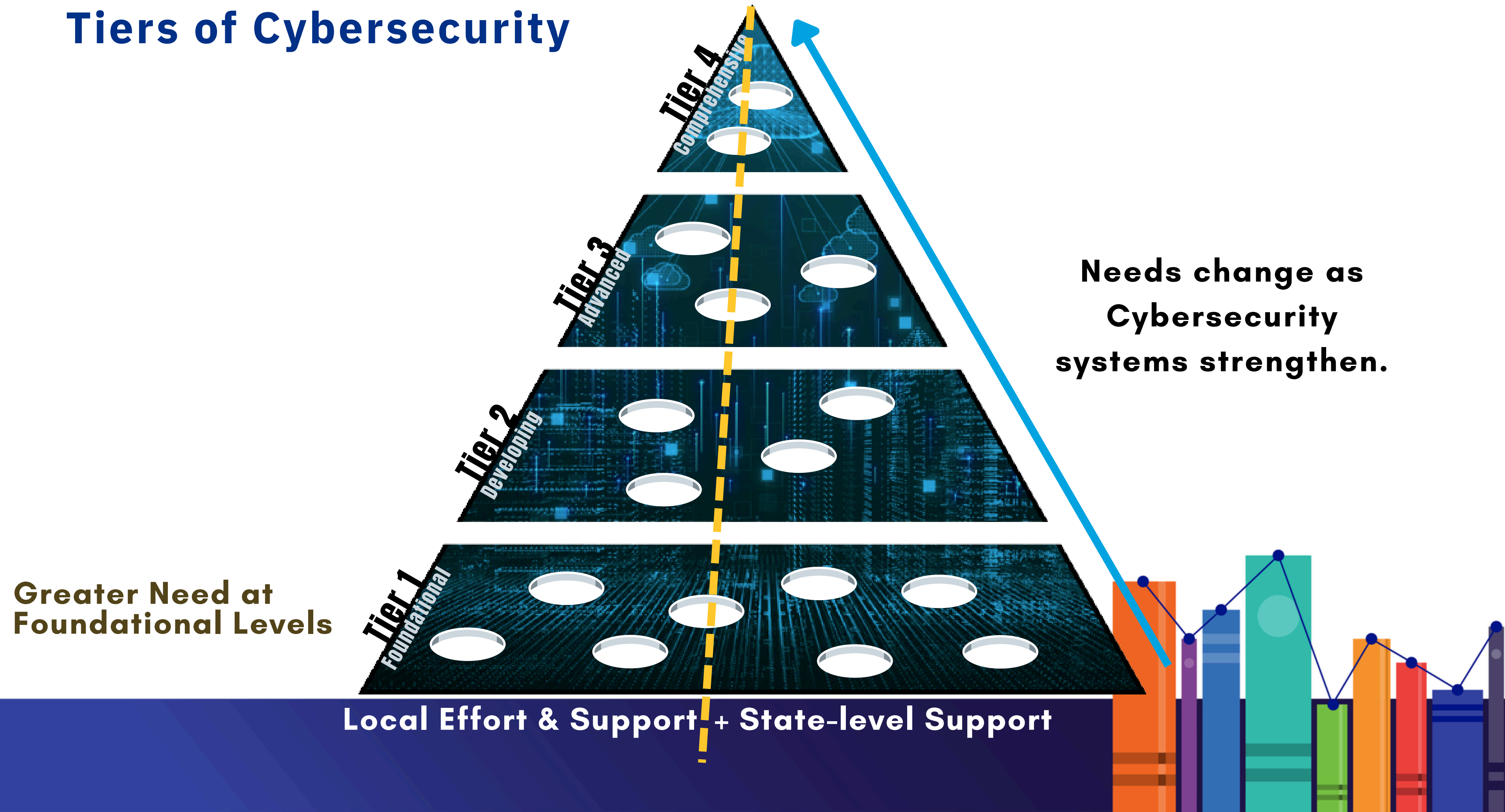
Tier 3: ADVANCED

Focus shifts to optimization, monitoring, and

Tier 4: COMPREHENSIVE



Tiers of Cybersecurity



THE ASSESSMENT PROCESS — YEAR ONE

1

Finalize Steering Committee

Establish governance with NDE, OCIO, ESUCC, NATA — outline timelines and decision points

2

Select Assessment Framework

Review and choose a consistent framework and collection system usable across all districts

3

Design Assessment Workshop

Target: 1 hour to complete — syncable with existing tech or already-scheduled meetings

4

Test with Early Adopters

Pilot with volunteer ESUs and districts before statewide rollout — refine as needed

5

Conduct Statewide Assessments

Facilitated workshops across all ESUs; funded by Education Improvement Fund Grant

6

Compile, Report & Advocate

Analysis → stakeholder reports → Legislature reporting → advocacy for continued support



Scott Isaacson

Chief Information Officer

sisaacson@esucc.org

402-597-4933

www.esucc.org



**TOGETHER,
WE RAISE THE
CYBERSECURITY FLOOR
FOR ALL NEBRASKA
SCHOOLS.**

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