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What is Cybersecurity Governance?

Cybersecurity governance refers to the set of policies, processes, and controls put in place by your School District to ensure that information systems and data are protected from unauthorized access, breaches, and cyber threats. It involves the strategic oversight and management of cybersecurity-related activities to mitigate risks and safeguard your organization's assets. Key components include:

1. **Policies and Procedures:** Establishing a set of rules, guidelines, and protocols that define how the **organization** approaches cybersecurity. This includes policies for data protection, access controls, incident response, and other relevant areas.
2. **Risk Management:** Identifying, assessing, and prioritizing potential cybersecurity risks to the organization. This involves understanding the potential impact of various threats and vulnerabilities within the K-12 context, and developing strategies to manage and mitigate these risks.
3. **Compliance:** Ensuring that the organization complies with relevant laws, regulations, and industry standards related to cybersecurity. This may include data protection laws, industry-specific regulations, and international standards.
4. **Security Awareness and Training**: Educate employees about cybersecurity best practices and provide ongoing training to keep them informed about evolving threats. Human factors are a significant element in cybersecurity, and well-informed employees contribute to a more secure environment.
5. **Incident Response Planning:** Developing and implementing plans for responding to and recovering from cybersecurity incidents. This includes having procedures in place to detect, contain, eradicate, and recover from security breaches.
6. **Security Architecture:** Designing and implementing a secure IT infrastructure, including network architecture, system configurations, and security controls. This involves considering both prevention and detection measures.
7. **Security Metrics and Reporting:** Establish metrics to measure the effectiveness of cybersecurity controls and regularly report on the organization's cybersecurity posture to key stakeholders, such as executives and board members.
8. **Security Oversight and Accountability:** Assigning responsibilities for cybersecurity at various levels of the organization and ensuring accountability for implementing and enforcing security measures.