
UP Business Cybersecurity Checklist

A practical self-audit covering the security basics every Upper Peninsula business should have in place. Check off each item honestly — this is meant to find real gaps, not make you feel good.

01 // ACCESS & AUTHENTICATION

- Multi-factor authentication (MFA) is enabled on all email accounts

Email is the #1 entry point for attackers. MFA stops most account takeovers cold.

- MFA is enabled on all remote access and admin accounts

Remote desktop and VPN access without MFA is a common ransomware entry point.

- Default passwords have been changed on all routers, firewalls, and devices

Default credentials are publicly documented online for most hardware models.

- Former employees' accounts are disabled within 24 hours of departure

Lingering access for departed staff is an overlooked but serious risk.

02 // BACKUP & RECOVERY

- Backups run automatically without manual action required

Manual backup processes get skipped. Automation removes human error.

- At least one backup copy is isolated from your main network

Ransomware that reaches your backups defeats the purpose of having them.

- Backups have been test-restored in the last 90 days

An untested backup is a guess, not a guarantee.

- You know exactly how long a full restore would take

Recovery time matters as much as recovery possibility during an actual incident.

03 // ENDPOINT & NETWORK SECURITY

- All computers have active, monitored endpoint protection (not just free antivirus)

Monitored detection catches threats that passive antivirus misses.

- All software and operating systems are set to auto-update or are patched monthly

Unpatched systems have publicly known vulnerabilities attackers actively scan for.

- [] Guest Wi-Fi is on a separate network from business systems

An unsegmented network lets a compromised guest device reach everything else.

- [] A firewall is in place and its rules have been reviewed in the last year

Firewalls configured years ago often have outdated, overly permissive rules.

04 // PEOPLE & PROCESS

- [] Staff have received phishing awareness training in the last 12 months

Most successful attacks start with one employee clicking the wrong link.

- [] There is a written policy for handling suspicious emails

Staff need to know exactly who to contact when something looks off.

- [] You have a written incident response plan for a security event

Confusion in the first hour of an incident usually makes the damage worse.

- [] Someone other than you knows your IT systems well enough to respond in an emergency

Single points of failure include people, not just servers.

05 // COMPLIANCE & INSURANCE

- [] You know which compliance frameworks (if any) apply to your business

HIPAA, PCI-DSS, CMMC, and others apply more broadly than most owners realize.

- [] Your cyber insurance policy's security requirements are documented and met

Insurers increasingly deny claims when required controls were not actually in place.

- [] Vendor agreements with access to your data include security requirements

A vendor breach is still your liability if there is no documented oversight.

// HOW TO SCORE YOURSELF

18-19 checked: Strong security posture. Keep maintaining it — controls decay without upkeep.

13-17 checked: Reasonable foundation with real gaps. These are fixable, usually quickly.

Under 13 checked: Meaningful exposure. This does not mean disaster — it means clear, specific next steps.

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