

// FREE CHECKLIST

Small Business Cybersecurity Checklist

20 critical security controls every small business should have in place. Use this checklist to find your gaps — before attackers do.

60% of small businesses that suffer a cyberattack close within 6 months. Most were operating without the basic protections covered in this checklist.

01 ACCESS & PASSWORDS

- All accounts use strong, unique passwords** CRITICAL
Minimum 12 characters, no reused passwords across accounts. Use a password manager like Bitwarden or 1Password.
- Multi-factor authentication (MFA) is enabled** CRITICAL
Enabled on email, banking, cloud storage, and any remote access tools.
- Admin accounts are separate from daily-use accounts** HIGH
Admin privileges should not be used for everyday tasks like browsing or email.
- Former employee accounts are promptly deactivated** HIGH
Access should be revoked within 24 hours of an employee departure.

02 SOFTWARE & UPDATES

- Operating systems are set to auto-update** CRITICAL
Windows, macOS, and mobile devices should install security patches automatically.
- Antivirus / endpoint protection is installed and active** CRITICAL
All business devices should have active, updated endpoint protection software.
- Business software is licensed and up to date** HIGH
Unlicensed or outdated software does not receive security patches.

Unused software and apps are removed

MEDIUM

Every installed application is a potential attack surface. Remove anything not actively used.

03 NETWORK & WI-FI

Business Wi-Fi uses WPA3 or WPA2 encryption

CRITICAL

Never use WEP or open networks for business operations.

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

HIGH

Customers and visitors should never share a network with your business devices.

Router default passwords have been changed

CRITICAL

Default router credentials are publicly known and actively exploited.

Firewall is enabled on all devices and the router

HIGH

Both hardware (router) and software (device) firewalls should be active.

04 DATA & BACKUPS

Business data is backed up regularly (3-2-1 rule)

CRITICAL

3 copies, on 2 different media types, with 1 stored offsite or in the cloud.

Backups have been tested and verified restorable

HIGH

An untested backup is not a backup. Verify restoration at least quarterly.

Sensitive customer data is encrypted at rest

HIGH

Any stored PII, payment data, or health records should be encrypted.

A data retention and disposal policy exists

MEDIUM

Old data should be securely deleted — not just abandoned on old drives or cloud folders.

05 EMAIL & PHISHING

Staff have received phishing awareness training

CRITICAL

Phishing is the #1 entry point for attackers. All employees should know what to look for.

Email domain has SPF, DKIM, and DMARC records configured

HIGH

These DNS records prevent attackers from spoofing your business email domain.

There is a clear process for reporting suspicious emails

MEDIUM

Employees should know exactly who to contact if they suspect a phishing attempt.

Business email is hosted on a professional platform

MEDIUM

Avoid personal Gmail/Yahoo for business. Use Google Workspace, Microsoft 365, or similar.

0 – 7

High Risk

Significant gaps present. Immediate action recommended before an incident occurs.

8 – 14

Moderate Risk

Good start, but key vulnerabilities remain that could expose your business.

15 – 20

Strong Posture

Well protected. Focus on maintaining controls and testing them regularly.

Find out exactly where you stand.

Root Command IT offers free 30-minute security assessments for local small businesses. No sales pitch — just a clear picture of your risk and what to do about it.

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