

PCI Compliance Checklist for Modern Organizations

Section A - Planning & Prep for PCI Compliance

1. Understand your org's PCI compliance level

Assess your organizations PCI requirements

PCI compliance obligations are determined by the number of annual transactions your organization processes or the means by which you process payments. Your compliance requirements will vary depending on which criteria you meet. See [here](#) for more information.

2. Define the Cardholder Data Environment (CDE) by identifying all “in-scope” systems

Create data flow diagrams to map lifecycle of cardholder and/or authentication data

Modeling how you ingest, transmit, and store cardholder data as well as any account authorization data will help you understand the lifecycle of PCI and determine in the process of normal business operations what systems are intended to be in-scope.

Build an asset inventory

Use best practices to build an inventory of IT systems critical to your business processes, as well as the data contained within these systems. Then leverage the inventory you create to identify in scope systems connected to your CDE and to remove PCI from out-of-scope systems.

Section B - Network Architecture and Scope Configuration

3. Isolate out-of-scope systems and ensure they don't contain cardholder data

Segment out-of-scope systems with proper controls

Use network segmentation, firewalls, physical and logical access controls, and other relevant techniques and technologies to ensure that out-of-scope systems remain unconnected to in-scope systems. See [here](#) for guidance.

Conduct regular audits & monitoring of out-of-scope systems

In order to ensure continuous PCI compliance, use tools like Data Loss Prevention to regularly scan and monitor out-of-scope systems for PCI to prevent accidental sharing and storage of cardholder and/or authentication data in out-of-scope systems.

All efforts must demonstrate compliance with PCI DSS requirement 3 which requires not sending unprotected, plaintext primary account numbers in systems like email and instant messaging, [which Nightfall can help with](#).

4. Reduce PCI scope wherever possible

Implement processes to reduce collection of PCI to minimum required for business need

Within in-scope systems continuously develop processes to reduce your intake of PCI to only what is required for business need. This may include effectively leveraging processes like **tokenization, point to point encryption, or offloading certain aspects of your cardholder data management to trusted third-parties.**

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Section C - Implementation of PCI Controls

5. Ensure you're following the 12 PCI requirements within in-scope systems

Install and maintain a firewall to protect cardholder data.

Use proper controls to segment networks and manage/monitor traffic accessing cardholder data. Within the cloud, leverage tools that prevent data from leaving your environments, like Nightfall.

Protect stored cardholder data

Cardholder data, including authorization data, must not be stored in plaintext and should be encrypted when at rest/not in use. Use technologies like Nightfall to scan and remove this data in real time.

Use and regularly update antivirus software

Keep antivirus software and malware protections on systems up-to-date and to run scans regularly.

Restrict access to cardholder data by business need to know

Have strong authentication and access control measures in place that can be used to restrict cardholder data access.

Restrict physical access to cardholder data

Physical access to cardholder data (via CDs, thumb drives, hard disks or on premise terminals, must be restricted.

Regularly test security systems and processes

Conduct regular vulnerability scanning and pen testing of systems to ensure that systems are kept secure.

Ensure assets are not using vendor-supplied passwords or security defaults

Always change security configurations from vendor defaults on devices and accounts. Especially passwords. You can monitor cloud systems for password leakage with Nightfall.

Encrypt cardholder data transmitted over public networks

Any cardholder data in-transit over exposed, public networks must be encrypted. Use technologies like TLS to ensure data is protected in transmission. Tools like Nightfall can ensure that plaintext primary account numbers aren't circulating when transmitted over cloud environments.

Develop and maintain secure systems and applications

Apply updates for servers and applications in use, including hotfixes. Having a thorough [DevSecOps](#) process for any custom code or applications being developed.

Assign a unique ID to each person with access to systems

Create identifiers for user accounts, so you can monitor them and determine when anomalous behavior is taking place.

Track and monitor access to systems and cardholder data

Regularly review logs within your systems to ensure that anomalous behavior, like unauthorized accounts accessing sensitive information, isn't occurring.

Maintain an information security policy for all employees and contractors

Develop practices like security reviews, tabletop exercises, incident response plans, disaster recovery plans, etc. to ensure your security program is up-to-date.

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