

# Company Overview



- ✓ Incorporated May 2005, Alpharetta, GA
- ✓ Servicing 42,000 merchants/1,500 boarded monthly
- ✓ Dedicated staff of 280 employees supporting multiple divisions
- ✓ Top 40 processor in US
- ✓ Approx. \$9.2 billion annual bankcard volume
- ✓ Priority supports over 1,000 financial institution locations
- ✓ Winner of the 2013 Electronic Transaction Association ISO of the year Award

PCI-DSS



# Did You Know...

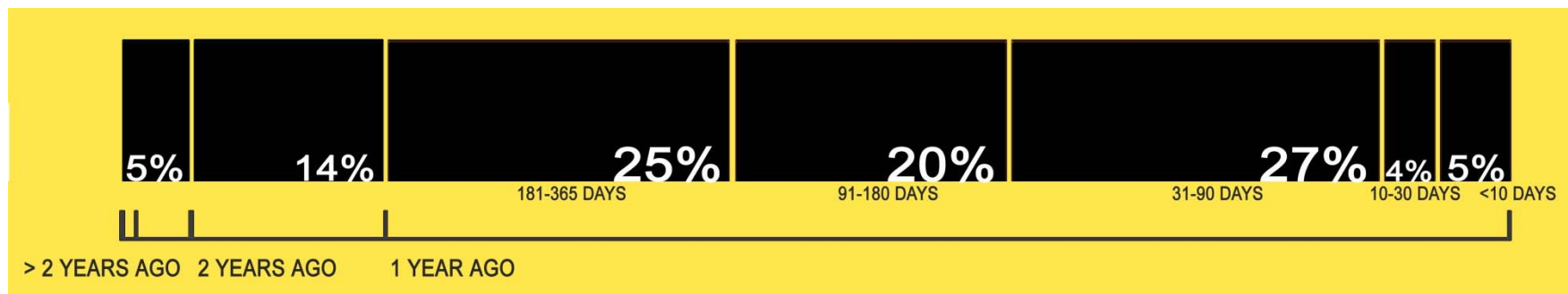


The **primary targets** of cybercriminals in 2012 were **Retail** (45%), **Food & Beverage** (24%) and **Hospitality** (9%).

Operators that go through a breach will pay roughly **\$25,000 to \$250,000** depending on the amount of credit cards that were potentially stolen

Expect that **20%** of the customers affected by the breach **will not return** to your business

## Timeline: Intrusion to Containment



Source: Trustwave 2013 Global Security Report

# But first, the facts...

*How did we get here?*



## **Attacker Targets**

Level I Merchants (larger merchants processing over 6 millions Visa transactions annually) have become “hardened targets”

Independent merchants have become a favorite target for cybercriminals. Their credit velocity is relatively high, security measures are relatively low

## **Attacker Methods**

Old approach was to go after unencrypted, archived data (pre-CISP software)

Payment Applications (POS) have since been required to update their software to encrypt all credit card data

Attackers are now using “in-line” intercept techniques to collect card data

This method attacks the memory (memory scraping) of a PC and records sensitive data before it has a chance of being encrypted

They are now being used against single-location businesses

This method is effective against all POS applications, including PA-DSS validated ones

## **Attacker Intrusion Enablers**

Over-reliance on anti-malware – 60%+ of crimeware is invisible to AV applications

Misunderstanding that computer security is the responsibility of the POS vendor

Insecure remote access applications – pcAnywhere, VNC, RDP, etc.

Soft or no perimeter – no hardware firewall or weak, unmanaged firewall

No log monitoring – customer has no visibility to suspicious patterns

# Protect Your Network

## *The Dangers of Malware and Crimeware*



### MALWARE

Software which has a perceived intent to harm a network or system without the knowledge of that system's operator.



### CRIMEWARE

A type of Software that through forensic audits, has been determined by Card Brands to have aided past cybercrimes.

# Security vs. Compliance



Compliance is mandatory, but achieving PCI Compliance does not ensure you are safe from a security compromise.

DAY 1 you may be compliant, but by DAY 2, changes to configurations, or not maintaining systems could result in No longer being compliant.

Security is implementing a strategy that results in lessened risk, and adapts to security weaknesses on an everyday basis.

**Compliance**  
Satisfying regulation



**Security**  
Preventing an incident  
from happening

# PCI Data Security Standard

## *High Level Overview*



An Outline for Over 200 Requirements to meet Compliant Standards for PCI-DSS.

### **Build and Maintain a Secure Network**

**Requirement 1:** Install and maintain a firewall configuration to protect cardholder data

**Requirement 2:** Do not use vendor-supplied defaults for system passwords and other security parameters

### **Protect Cardholder Data**

**Requirement 3:** Protect stored cardholder data

**Requirement 4:** Encrypt transmission of cardholder data across open, public networks

### **Maintain a Vulnerability Management Program**

**Requirement 5:** Use and regularly update anti-virus software

**Requirement 6:** Develop and maintain secure systems and applications

**Requirement 7:** Restrict access to cardholder data by business need-to-know

### **Implement Strong Access Control Measures**

**Requirement 8:** Assign a unique ID to each person with computer access

**Requirement 9:** Restrict physical access to cardholder data

### **Regularly Monitor and Test Networks**

**Requirement 10:** Track and monitor all access to network resources and cardholder data

**Requirement 11:** Regularly test security systems and processes

### **Maintain an Information Security Policy**

**Requirement 12:** Maintain a policy that addresses information security

# How to Keep Your System Safe

## *What you can do today*



- **Use strong passwords** for your Windows and POS login, and be sure to change them often.
  - At least eight characters long.
  - Does not contain your user name, real name, or company name.
  - Does not contain a complete dictionary word.
  - Is significantly different from previous passwords. Passwords that change just slightly—such as Password1, Password2, Password3—are not strong.
  - Contains characters from each of the following groups:
    - Uppercase and/or lowercase letters.
    - Numbers
    - Symbols (!,@,#,\$,%, etc.)
- **Use password protection on your screensaver.** Sometimes you're away from your desk for longer than you expected. Plan for those situations by setting up your computer so that it locks itself after a specified amount of time.
- **Install and maintain** antivirus on ALL of your machines. Always be sure to keep your antivirus definitions up-to-date.
- **Keep your Windows, Adobe, and Java up to date.** Cybercriminals have found holes in these systems which are constantly being patched by the vendors.
- **NEVER keep remote access tools running on your machine.** This has become a favorite form of access for criminals. Be sure that vendors walk you through disabling remote access anytime their support session has ended or when your accountant is done accessing reports.
- **Segment your networks and end all internet surfing on your POS network.** It is wise to invest in a network specialist to segment your POS network from your personal network. By installing a commercial grade firewall, you can also block any and all incoming communication.
- **Train your staff.** Hold annual meetings to go over keeping data safe.
  - No Internet surfing
  - No writing down customer credit card numbers
  - Keep the office door locked when not in use
  - No checking emails and downloading questionable documents

Along with the above ideas, it is also important to complete the Self-Assessment Questionnaire (SAQ) on an annual basis. Doing so will not only keep you compliant, it will also help you avoid fees set forth by the PCI-SSC's five founding global payment brands (American Express, Discover Financial Services, JCB International, MasterCard Worldwide, and Visa Inc.).



**Thank You**



**Thank you for your time.**

**Questions?**

**Please ask us for a complete printout of the PCI-DSS**

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