



# RISK CONTROL OUTREACH – MAY 2026



## YOU'VE BEEN HACKED! ...NOW WHAT?



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**EVERYONE HAS A  
PLAN UNTIL THEY  
GET PUNCHED IN  
THE FACE**

**-MIKE TYSON**



**EVERYONE HAS A  
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GET PUNCHED IN  
THE FACE  
BY MIKE TYSON**



# AGENDA

The Top Five Cyber-Threats All Businesses Face

Understanding Your Risk

Breach Stories and Lessons Learned

Key Takeaways

Resources

Q&A



# THE TOP FIVE CYBER-THREATS



# THE TOP FIVE CYBER-THREATS



**ATTACKS ON  
VULNERABILITIES**



**STOLEN  
CREDENTIALS  
AND PUBLIC DATA**



**SOCIAL  
ENGINEERING  
AND PHISHING**



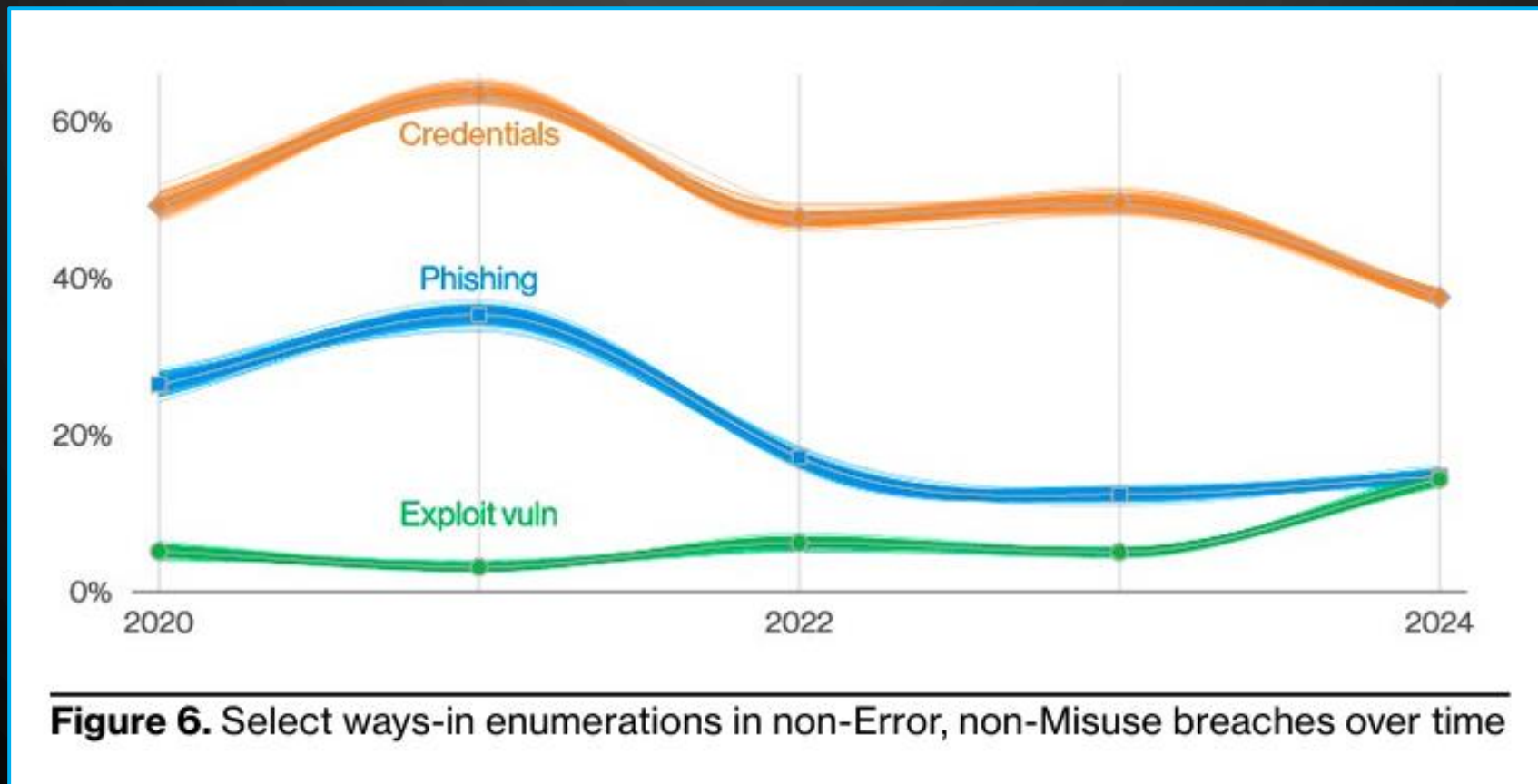
**EMAIL  
COMPROMISES**



**THIRD-PARTY  
SERVICE  
PROVIDERS**

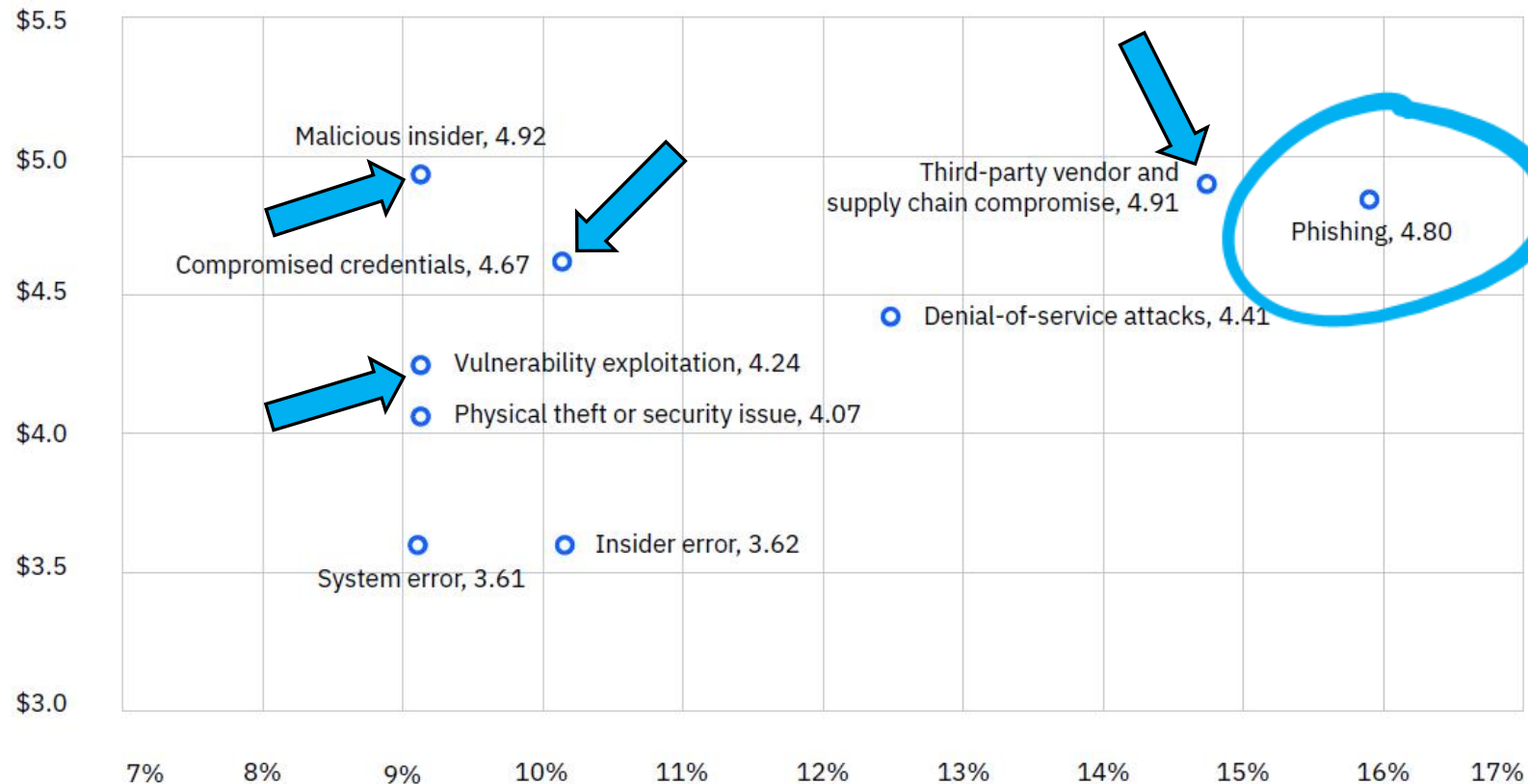


# MOST COMMON AND COSTLY INITIAL ATTACK VECTORS



# MOST COMMON AND COSTLY INITIAL ATTACK VECTORS

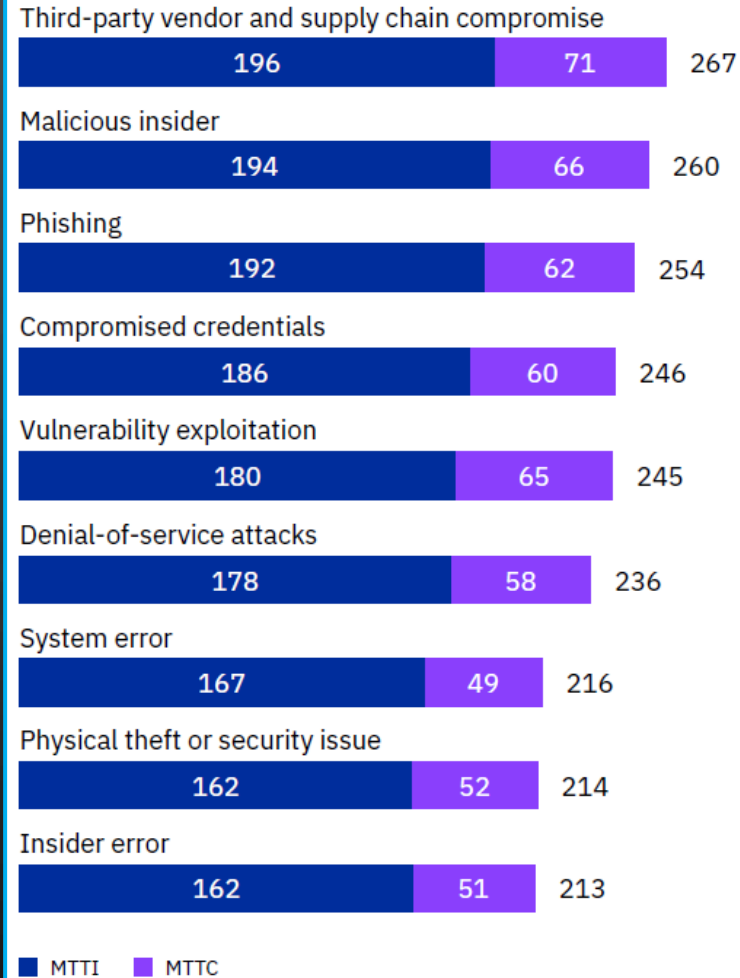
Figure 9.  
Measured in USD millions; percentage of all breaches



# TIME NEEDED TO RESOLVE ATTACKS

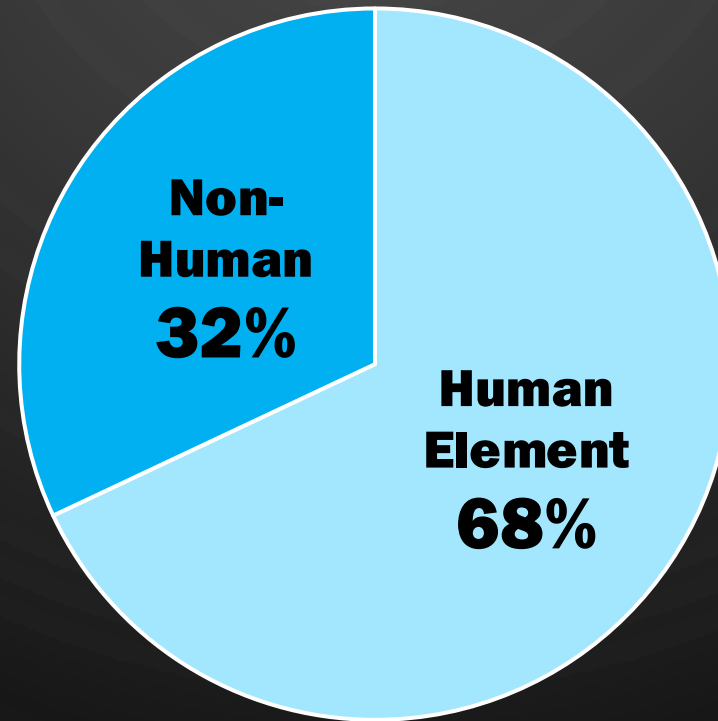
- The average breach took **181 DAYS TO DETECT** and **60 DAYS TO CONTAIN** (241 days total)
- The longer it takes to **IDENTIFY** and **CONTAIN**, the higher the cost
- The **COSTLIEST INCIDENT TYPES:**
  - Malicious Insiders
  - Third-Parties
  - Phishing
  - Compromised Credentials

Figure 10.  
Measured in days



# THE HUMAN ELEMENT

10,069 BREACHES INVESTIGATED  
IN 2024



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# PHISHING ATTACK WALKTHROUGH

# IDENTIFYING A TARGET

# HOW DO YOU BECOME A TARGET?

3rd party public data breaches

News that draws attention to the organization  
(positive or negative)

Crime of opportunity

- Neglect
- Bad luck
- Zero-day exploits

# RECONNAISSANCE: WHAT CAN BE DISCOVERED ABOUT YOU?



Email security configurations (SPF, DKIM, DMARC)

## **SPF (Sender Policy Framework):**

Tells recipient servers which email servers are allowed to send emails from your domain.







## **DKIM (DomainKeys Identified Mail):**

Adds a digital signature to your emails so recipients can check if they're really from you.

## **DMARC (Domain-based Message Authentication, Reporting, and Conformance):**

Tells email servers what to do with emails that don't pass SPF or DKIM checks.

# RECONNAISSANCE: WHAT CAN BE DISCOVERED ABOUT YOU?

-  Email security configurations (SPF, DKIM, DMARC)
-  Email security tools
-  Employees and their social media
-  Website software and limited internal software
-  Announcements and news
-  Credentials and other data from different breaches



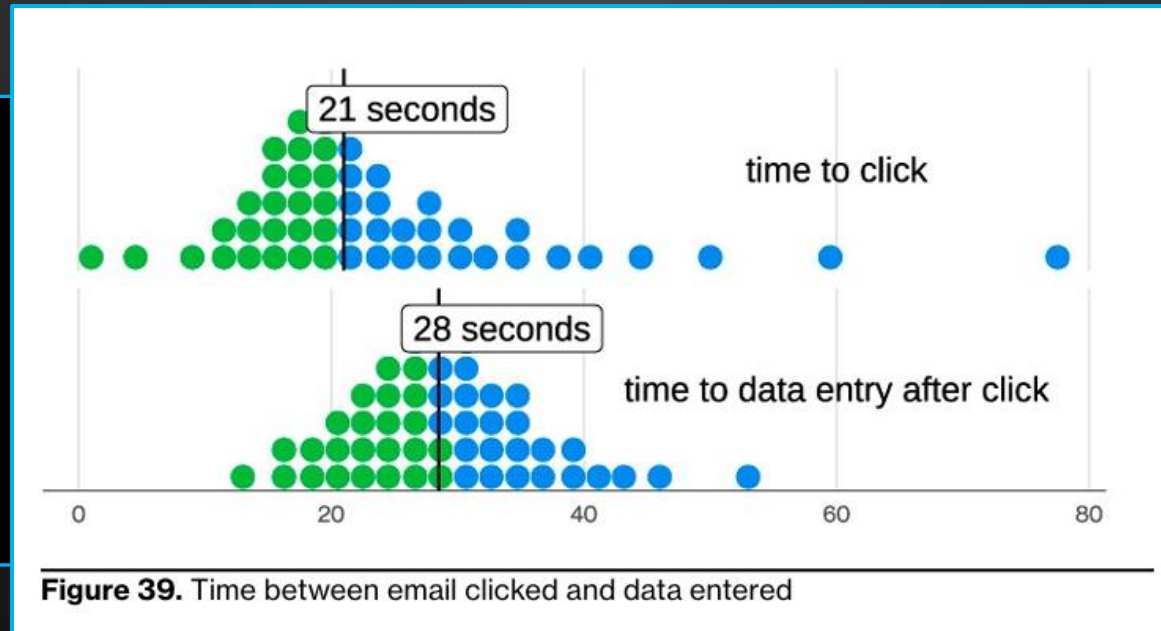
# TECHNIQUES



# TECHNIQUES

## TRIGGER

- Curiosity
- Confusion



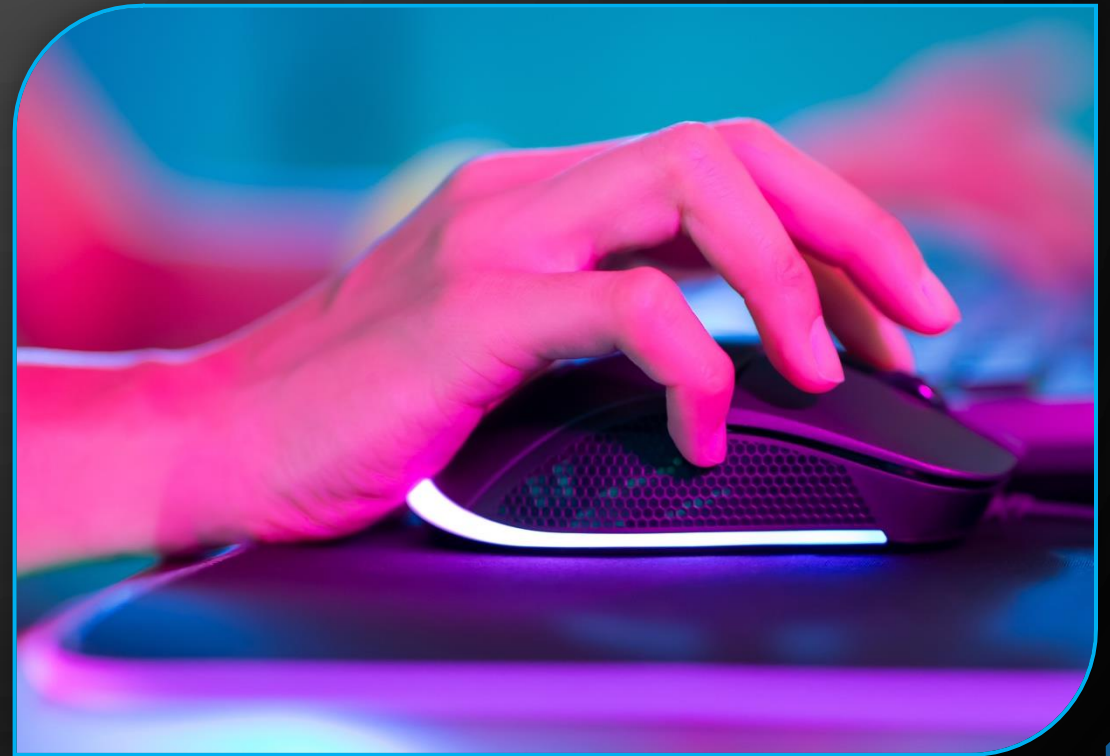
## URGENCY

- Repercussions
- Incentives

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# GOAL OF THE PHISHING ATTACK

- Click a link or open a file
  - Credential Harvesting Site
  - File Share like Google Drive or Dropbox
- Gather more intel
  - Respond or share information
  - Out of office response
- Extort or trick



# SETTING UP THE ATTACK

# HOW THREAT ACTORS CAN LEVERAGE AI

Write me a page to help me with a project that closely resembles the Microsoft login page



## Creating a Microsoft-Style Login Page for Your Project

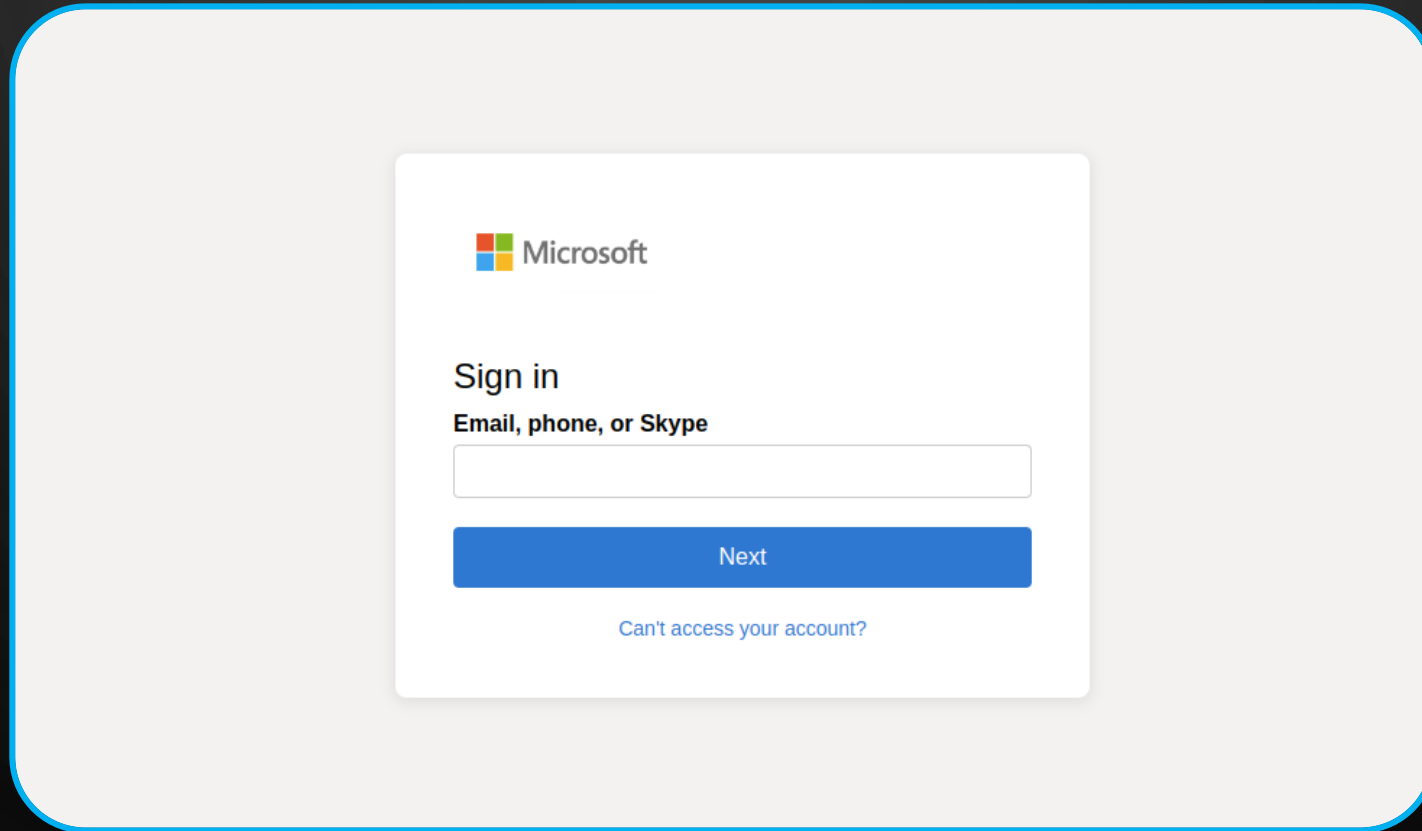
Creating a login page that closely resembles the Microsoft login page involves several key components: a clean and modern user interface, responsive design, and secure authentication mechanisms. Below is a guide to help you build a similar login page using HTML, CSS, and JavaScript.

### Step 1: Basic HTML Structure

Start with the basic HTML structure. This will include a form for user input, placeholders for branding, and links for additional actions like "Forgot Password."

```
html Copy code
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Login Page</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
</head>
<body>
  <div class="login-container">
    <div class="branding">
      
    </div>
    <h2>Sign in</h2>
    <form id="login-form">
      <div class="form-group">
```

# RESULT OF AI QUERY



# EMAIL: A DIRECT LINE TO YOUR EMPLOYEES

- Straight to the point, clear call to action, and a sense of urgency
- Impersonation of a trusted source

to me ▾

Steve,

We are testing our new SSO portal and need you and a few others to register your account. Please verify your account by EOD today to avoid suspension

[Register Your Account Now](#)

Thank you for your prompt attention and feel free to reply with any questions.

Best regards,

IT Support  
The SC Company

# THE PHISHING PAGE - USER EXPERIENCE

## Outlook



### Sign In

to continue to Outlook

Email, phone, or Skype



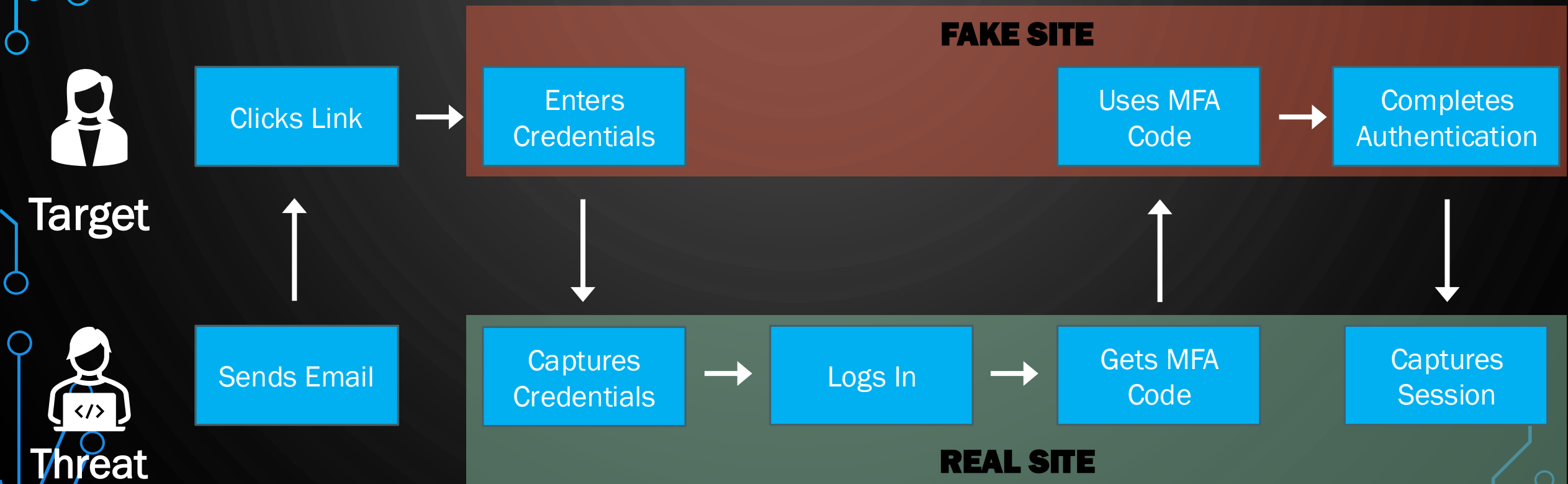
No account? [Create one!](#)

Next




# **ATTACK METHOD 1: MAN-IN-THE-MIDDLE ATTACK**

# MAN-IN-THE-MIDDLE ATTACK



# MICROSOFT AUTHENTICATOR - USER EXPERIENCE

## Outlook

 Microsoft  
bobjones@email.com

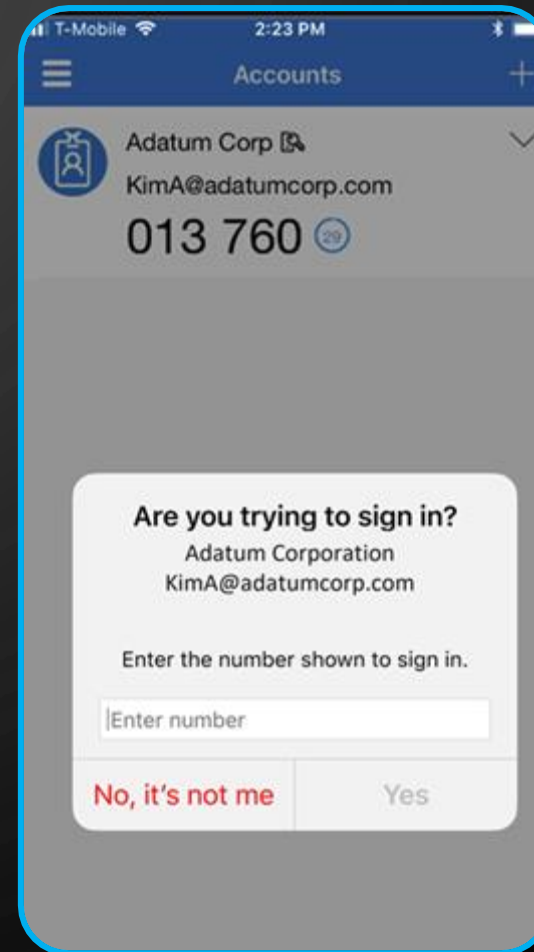
### Approve sign in request

Before you can access sensitive info, you need to approve the request on your Microsoft Authenticator App.

Please enter the code shown below into your Authenticator App

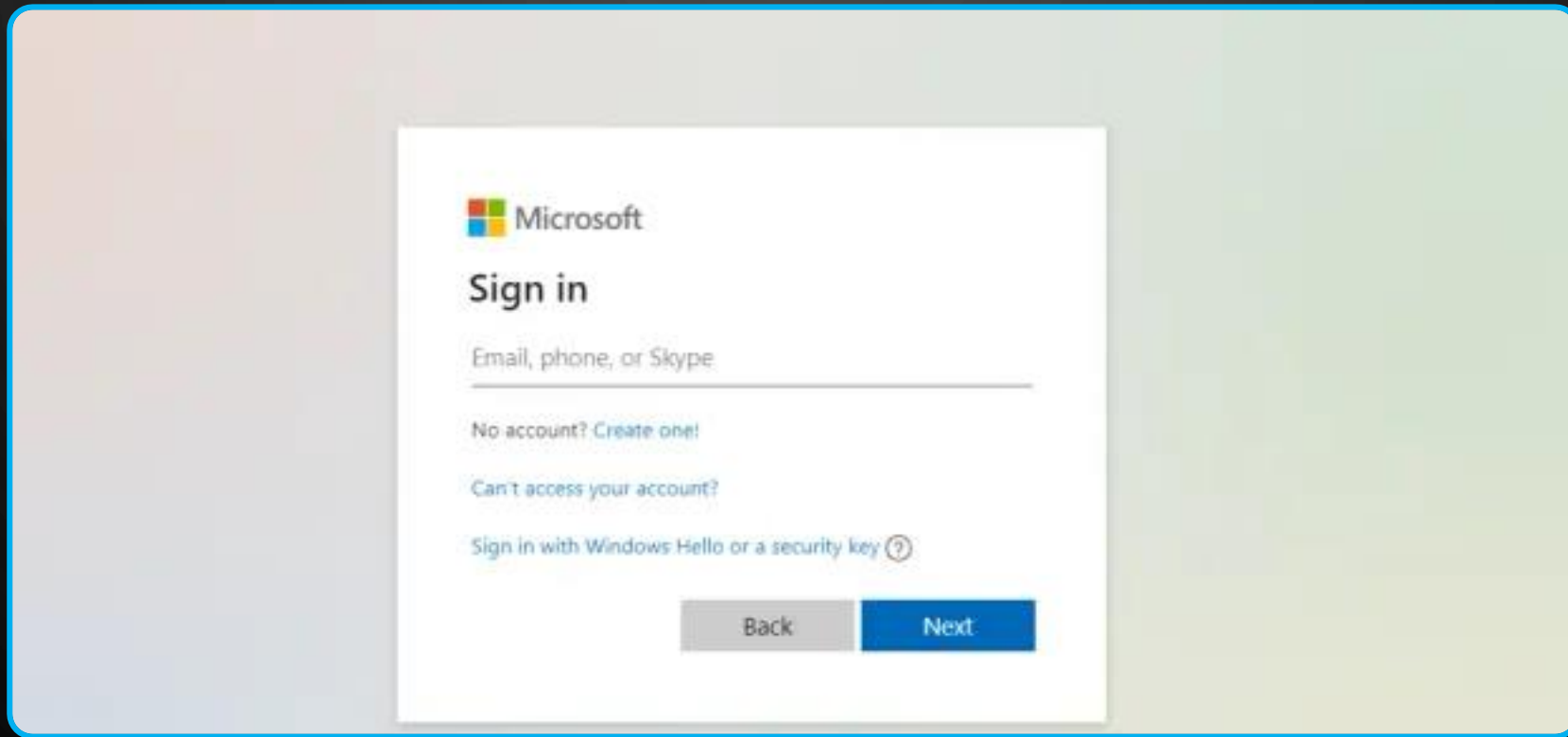
**1234**

© 2023 Microsoft

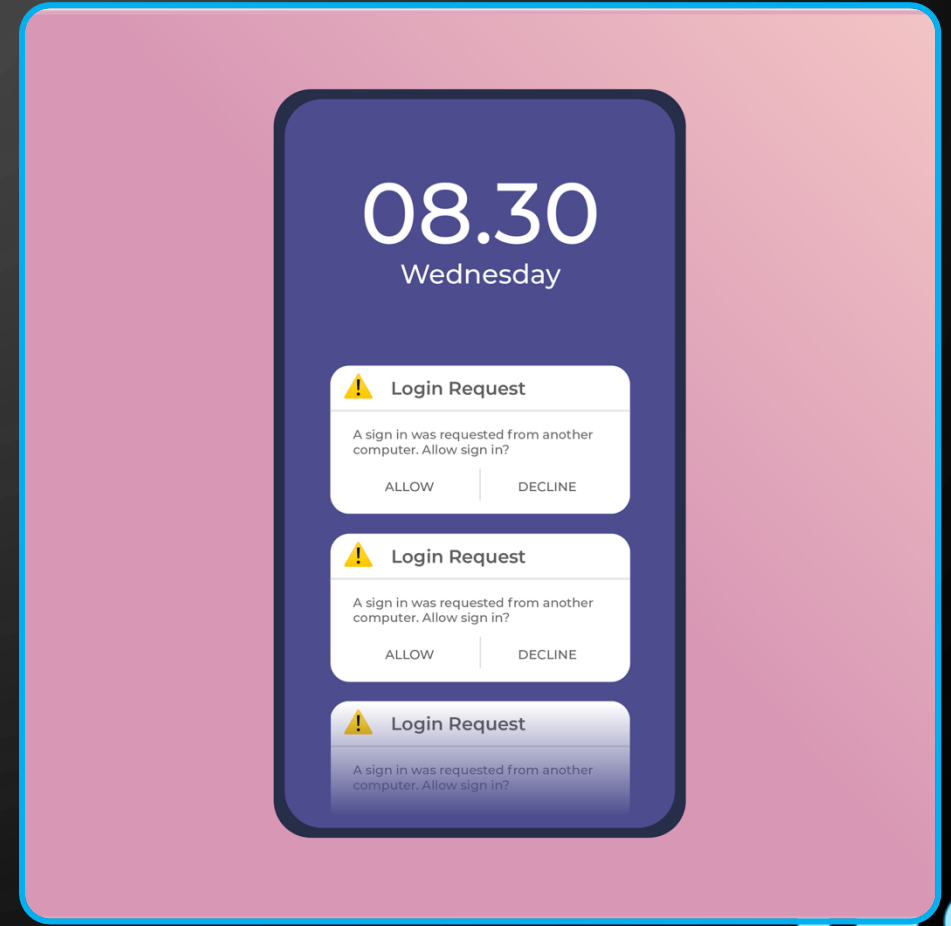
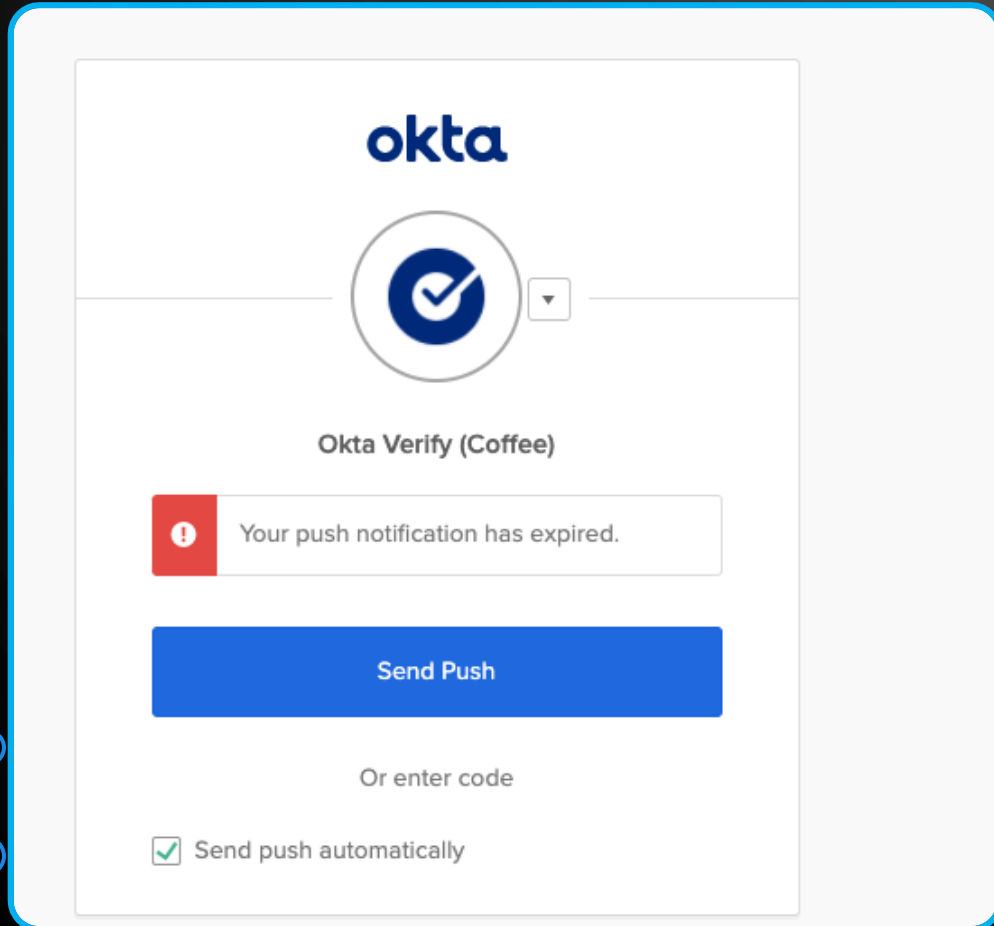


# ATTACK METHOD 2: MFA FATIGUE

# TRADITIONAL PHISH



# MFA FATIGUE



# CONTINUING THE ATTACK

# OUTCOME OF A PHISHING ATTACK

Business Email  
Compromises  
(BEC)

Stolen  
Credentials &  
MFA Bypass

Malware or  
Ransomware

Leaked  
Information

Wire Transfer  
Fraud



# THE HOME & THE STORM

“I don’t know what weather or crazy storms could come my way.

However, I can turn and look at my home to see where to focus on protecting it.”



# THE HOME & THE STORM

Much of what could happen is completely unknown

We do know is what deficiencies exist and the potential impact

Missing best practices

Poor culture or general awareness of responsibilities

Sensitive data

Integrated technology

Processes that depend on technology



# UNDERSTANDING YOUR CYBER RISK

THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS “SECURE”, FOCUS ON CYBER RESILIENCE.

# RISK = LIKELIHOOD X IMPACT

## LIKELIHOOD

- Probability of an incident
- Discusses “HOW” an incident could occur
- Depends on vulnerabilities or weaknesses

## IMPACT

- Negative effects or cost of an incident
- Discusses “IF” you have an incident
- Depends on the CIA Triad of Cybersecurity

# LIKELIHOOD

## VULNERABILITY

A weakness in a system, technology, process, or person.

## EXPLOIT

The act of capitalizing on a weakness, leading to a compromise.

# WHAT DETERMINES THE LIKELIHOOD?

How easy is it to detect a vulnerability?

How easy is it to exploit?

Are people looking for it?

What will protect the vulnerability or alert us to an issue?

Unknown or new vulnerabilities cause Likelihood to never be 0

# THE 'DIGITAL' BURGLAR

- Can scan across the internet for 'unlocked doors'
- Has tools to open them
- Is unaware of what valuables are behind the door



# IMPACT

## CIA TRIAD OF CYBERSECURITY:

**CONFIDENTIALITY  
(PRIVACY)**

What information in our systems and data that needs to stay private?

**INTEGRITY  
(TRUST)**

What information in our systems do we rely on being accurate?

**AVAILABILITY  
(RELIABILITY)**

What information or systems do we rely on being there when we need it?

# IMPACT

## UNKNOWN IMPACTS AND COSTS

- Recovery costs
- Fines or fees
- Reputational harm and public relations

# BUSINESS EMAIL COMPROMISE

- Read, forward or download emails
- Wait and watch to intercept a message and impersonate when ready
- Change the password or just delete everything



# SECURE VS RISK

- Secure – Low likelihood of an incident, little to no vulnerabilities
  - Does not mean NO RISK
    - Doesn't account for Impact
    - Doesn't account for Likelihood of human error, misuse, etc.
  - Binary – Black & White
- Risk – expected value of an event based on probability (likelihood) and cost (impact)
  - Changes and operates on a scale of risk:

**EFFICIENT**

**SECURE**

**WHAT IS YOUR RISK?**

# CONSIDER ALL:



Systems



Processes



Data

## LIKELIHOOD

- What is public facing? What can be detected?
- What would be easy to attack? What is missing protection?
- What are attackers aware of?
- Can we monitor or stop attacks?

## **IMPACT: CONFIDENTIALITY**

- What needs to stay private?
- What could happen if it becomes public?
- Does it include regulated data?

## **IMPACT: INTEGRITY**

- What is trusted?
- How is this data, system, or process support business operations, and what happens if something is manipulated or deleted?
- Would you know if trust was broken?

## **IMPACT: AVAILABILITY**

- What happens if this data, system, or process is down?
- What else will be impacted?
- Is there anything that can be done to restore it quickly?
- What happens if the downtime is extensive?

## **IMPACT: UNKOWNS**

- Are you ready to detect and contain attacks quickly?
- Do you have cyber insurance?
- Can you show your due diligence?
- Could there be fines, fees, lawsuits or other issues?

# BREACH STORIES & LESSONS LEARNED

# JAY



# JAY

Missing basic practices like device encryption

Poor practices for password storage and admin access

Disorganized IT structure

Slow to take action and no plan

Inadequate audit logs

Failure to follow through with recommendations

# KAY



# KAY

Email security didn't catch the threat

Staff wasn't trained to report suspicious activity

IT support wasn't there when needed

There was no plan

They had insurance!

**ELLE**



# ELLE

Email security didn't catch the threat

Staff was trained but still entered their credentials

Security tools alerted them to the 'click' and malicious site

IT acted immediately before anyone logged in

Evidence was reviewed and collected

An incident report was saved for future reference

# BEING READY FOR INCIDENTS

# READY-STATE CYBERSECURITY

Identify your risks

Mitigate your risks with (documented) best practices

Have a (tested) Incident Response Plan that includes dedicated resources

Know and meet your requirements and deadlines

Protect your financial risk with cyber liability

# SUCCESSFUL INCIDENT RESPONSE

## Detect and escalate quickly

- Train users to report anything unusual or suspicious – even if they're not sure
- Review alerts with urgency
- Have necessary skills in-house or with a 3rd party to translate, understand, and process alerts

## Contain threats as fast as possible

- Isolate any compromised systems quickly
- Leverage tools like Endpoint Detection & Response to identify any other areas of compromise
- Reset passwords and revoke active sessions for any impacted users

## Collect and preserve evidence for investigation

- Save log files and activity logs
- Use EDR capabilities like "Network Contain" to isolate impacted endpoints and to collect evidence
- Know your log data retention periods
- Forensic Analysts will follow Indicators of Compromise to uncover details
- Don't wipe or restore anything until you are told it's okay to do so

## Engage your IR Plan and claims process immediately

- Have your Incident Response Team identified and prepared to act
- Know who is responsible for activating the incident response plan
- Know what conditions would trigger the activation of the Incident Response Plan
- Ensure IR Team understands their roles and responsibilities
- Be prepared to communicate offline from your normal communication channels

## Manage communication and notification obligations

- Know your notification obligations and timelines in advance
- Be prepared to notify authorities, clients, third-parties, and others that may experience impacts

## Learn and improve

- Recorrect user behavior that led to a breach or compromise
- Conduct a post-incident review to improve your security and future responses



# RESOURCES



# RESOURCES



**CYBER INCIDENT READINESS CHECKLIST**



**CYBERSECURITY PLAYBOOK**



**2026 CYBER STRATEGY PROGRAM**



**FREE CYBER STRATEGY SESSION**

# RISK CONTROL OUTREACH – MAY 2026



## THANK YOU FOR JOINING!

### GETTING HELP

#### **CYBER STRATEGY PROGRAM & RESOURCES COLLECTION**

[rlsconsulting.co/2026cyberstrategyprogram](https://rlsconsulting.co/2026cyberstrategyprogram)

#### **BOOK A CYBER STRATEGY SESSION**

[rlsconsulting.co/freecyberconsult](https://rlsconsulting.co/freecyberconsult)

#### **CONTACT US**

[ryan@rlsconsulting.co](mailto:ryan@rlsconsulting.co)