



**DIOCESE OF SACRAMENTO**  
**Office of Information Technology Services**

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# Memo

To: Pastors and Staff of the Diocese  
From: Philip DeLeon, Chief Information Officer  
Date: December 13, 2021  
Re: Social Engineering, Email Phishing, and Text Message Scams

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It's the Christmas season and social engineered attacks such as email phishing and text message scams are starting to appear in greater frequency.

Fraudsters are leveraging the opportunity to collect personal and/or corporate information by sending emails that lure unsuspecting victims to click on web links to nefarious websites or attachments. The attachments (such as PDF or Word documents) may be embedded with malware. The documents or links may also ask for your email or network credentials to authenticate to your account. **DON'T BE TRICKED INTO DIVULGING YOUR PASSWORD, ACCOUNT INFO, or PERSONAL INFORMATION!**

Victims have also been receiving emails from scammers who impersonate an individual or a corporate identity with whom you are familiar. The scam uses a sense of urgency to lure the individual to respond immediately by email or smartphone texting. In some cases, the scammer is simply attempting to scam the victim out of money (like a gift card) or covertly collect personal and/or financial information for use later. The scammer uses a familiar looking name with a phony email address and might even include a photograph.

This past week, the Diocese has received multiple reports that texts and emails have been received from a scammer impersonating Bishop Soto and pastors of the Diocese. The imposter has most likely been cleverly collecting email addresses and mobile phone numbers from resources like parish bulletins and related websites. **BE SKEPTICAL AND CLOSELY SCRUTINIZE THE ADDRESSES AND PHONE NUMBERS YOU RECEIVE UNEXPECTED EMAIL AND TEXT MESSAGES.** If you are not certain the email or text request is authentic, respond to the individual in person or call the individual using a phone number you know is correct. **BUT DO NOT RESPOND TO THE IMPOSTER.**

If you have been scammed or compromised via the internet, you should file a complaint with the FBI's Internet Crime Complaint Center at <https://bec.ic3.gov>. Attached is a useful resource from SANS Institute regarding social engineered attacks. If you have any questions, don't hesitate to contact the Diocese by sending an email to the Chief Information Security Officer, Philip DeLeon, at [pdeleon@scd.org](mailto:pdeleon@scd.org) or calling (916) 733-0299.



The Monthly Security Awareness Newsletter for You

## Social Engineering Attacks

### Overview

A common misconception about cyber attackers is that they use only highly advanced tools and techniques to hack into peoples' computers or accounts. Cyber attackers have learned that the easiest ways to steal your information, hack your accounts, or infect your systems is by simply tricking you into doing it for them using a technique called social engineering. Let's learn how these attacks work and what you can do to protect yourself.

### What is Social Engineering

Social engineering is a psychological attack where an attacker tricks you into doing something you should not do through various manipulation techniques. Think of scammers or con artists; it is the same idea. However, today's technology makes it much easier for any attacker from anywhere in the world, to pretend to be anything or anyone they want, and target anyone around the world, including you. Let's take a look at two real-world examples:

You receive a phone call from someone claiming to be from the government informing you that your taxes are overdue and that if you do not pay them right away you will be fined or arrested. They then pressure you to pay over the phone with a credit card, gift card, or wire transfer warning you that if you don't pay you could go to jail. The caller is not really from the government, but an attacker attempting to trick you into giving them money.

Another example is an email attack called phishing. This is when attackers create an email that attempts to trick you into taking an action, such as opening an infected email attachment, clicking on a malicious link, or giving up sensitive information. Sometimes phishing emails are generic and easy to spot, such as pretending to come from a bank. Other times phishing emails can be highly customized and targeted as attackers research their targets first, such as a phishing email pretending to come from your boss or colleague.

Keep in mind, social engineering attacks like these are not limited to phone calls or email; they can happen in any form including text message, over social media, or even in person. The key is to know what clues to look out for.

## Common Clues of a Social Engineering Attack

Fortunately, common sense is your best defense. If something seems suspicious or does not feel right, it may be an attack. The most common clues include:

- A tremendous sense of urgency or crisis. The attackers are attempting to rush you into making a mistake. The greater the sense of urgency, the more likely it is an attack.
- Pressure to bypass or ignore security policies or procedures you are expected to follow at work.
- Requests for sensitive information they should not have access to or should already know, such as your account numbers.
- An email or message from a friend or coworker that you know, but the message does not sound like them - perhaps the wording is odd or the signature is not right.
- An email that appears to be from a coworker or legitimate company, but the email is sent using a personal email address such as @gmail.com.
- Playing on your curiosity or something too good to be true. For example, you are notified your package was delayed, even though you never ordered a package or that you've won a prize in a contest that you never entered.

If you suspect someone is trying to trick or fool you, do not communicate with the person anymore. Remember, common sense is your best defense.

### Guest Editor

Christian Nicholson (@GuardianCosmos) is a SANS instructor for SANS SEC560 and SANS SEC504, as well as Partner/Cyber Lead at Indelible (<https://indelible.global>). Christian specializes in Application Security, Purple Teaming, and Automation for secure integration, programming and engineering.



### Resources

Phone Call Attacks: <https://www.sans.org/security-awareness-training/resources/phone-call-attacks-scams>

Stop That Phish: <https://www.sans.org/security-awareness-training/resources/stop-phish>

CEO Fraud / BEC: <https://www.sans.org/security-awareness-training/resources/ceo-fraudbec>

Personalized Scams: <https://www.sans.org/security-awareness-training/resources/personalized-scams>

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