# False Leads & Redirections Protocol

Understanding the mechanisms of intentional and unintentional deception (KA-MOD-005) to maintain objective analysis.

## **Types of False Leads**

False leads must be classified by intent, as the appropriate mitigation strategy varies significantly.



# **Intentional Redirection** (Deception)

#### **Goal-Directed Misinformation**

- \*\*Planted Information:\*\* Introducing irrelevant but plausible data to confuse the timeline or motive.
- \*\*Strategic Omission:\*\* Withholding critical facts that would invalidate a hypothesis.
- \*\*False Alibi/Witness:\*\* Creating a narrative structure that points away from the truth.

Requires: \*\*Counter-Interrogation Tactics\*\* and \*\*Source Vetting\*\*.



# **Unintentional Redirection (Bias/Error)**

#### **Cognitive or Systemic Error**

- \*\*Confirmation Bias:\*\* Analysts prioritize data that supports their initial theory.
- \*\*Memory Contamination:\*\* Witness unintentionally combines facts from external sources.
- \*\*Systemic Echo:\*\* Re-circulated internal misinformation due to poor data hygiene.

Requires: \*\*Structured Analysis Methods\*\* and \*\*Peer Review\*\*.

#### The Path of a False Lead



A plausible piece of \*\*Misinformation\*\* is introduced into the data stream (Source).

#### 2. Validation

The information survives an initial, superficial check due to its \*\*Plausibility\*\* or \*\*Context\*\*.

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The false lead is

\*\*Integrated\*\* into the
core working
hypothesis, warping the
overall narrative.

## **4-Point Mitigation Protocol**

Mandatory steps to neutralize the impact of false leads and maintain analytical integrity.



## 1. Source Isolation

\*\*DO NOT\*\* crossreference new information with itself. Isolate the original source (Witness, Document, Sensor) and verify \*only\* against known, independently validated facts.



# 2. Hypotheses Disconfirmation

Actively seek
evidence that
\*\*DISPROVES\*\* the
current working
theory. Prioritize
falsification over
confirmation to check
the resilience of the
lead.



# 3. Narrative Inversion

Temporarily assume the lead is \*\*100% false\*\*. Does the new, inverted narrative make more sense? Check for motive (who benefits from the misdirection?).



#### 4. Data Audit Trail

Mandatory logging of every decision point. Clearly mark leads as \*\*(A)\*\* Validated, \*\* (B)\*\* Unconfirmed, or \*\*(C)\*\* Disproven to prevent reassimilation later.