

Table 4.4 ► Deception Detection Templates**Motive, Opportunity, and Means (MOM)**

Motive: What are the goals and motives of the potential deceiver?

Channels: What means are available to the potential deceiver to feed information to us?

Risks: What consequences would the adversary suffer if such a deception were revealed?

Costs: Would the potential deceiver need to sacrifice sensitive information to establish the credibility of the deception channel?

Feedback: Does the potential deceiver have a feedback mechanism to monitor the impact of the deception operation?

Past Opposition Practices (POP)

Does the adversary have a history of engaging in deception?

Does the current circumstance fit the pattern of past deceptions?

If not, are there other historical precedents?

If not, are there changed circumstances that would explain the use of this form of deception at this time?

Manipulability of Sources (MOSES)

Is the source vulnerable to control or manipulation by the potential deceiver?

What is the basis for judging the source to be reliable?

Does the source have direct access or only indirect access to the information?

How good is the source's track record of reporting?

Does the source have personal reasons for providing faulty information—for example, to please the collector, promote a personal agenda, or gain more revenue? Or could a well-meaning source just be naive?

Evaluation of Evidence (EVE)

How accurate is the source's reporting? Has the whole chain of evidence, including translations, been checked?

Does the critical evidence check out? Remember, the subsources can be more critical than the source.

Does evidence from one source of reporting (e.g., human intelligence) conflict with that coming from another source (e.g., signals intelligence or open source reporting)?

Do other sources of information provide corroborating evidence?