



# Knowledge Management for Agility

Dr. Richard E. (Dick) Hayes  
Dr. Grace I. Scarborough  
Evidence Based Research, Inc.  
Vienna, VA

Prepared for  
The 17<sup>th</sup> International Command and Control  
Research and Technology Symposium  
June 19-21, 2012

# Purpose

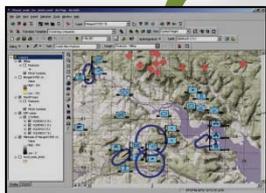
Recognize the need to build on objective (scientific and logical) knowledge to provide decision makers with



narrative knowledge that recognizes alternative perceptions of reality



support dynamic understanding of complex situations



and enable effective agility across the **full spectrum of operations.**

# Agility

- The ability to recognize and deal effectively with changes in circumstances which may come from:
  - Adverse developments or adversary actions
  - Opportunities arising from external forces
  - Capacity to shape or design developing situations
- Agility always implies success—change for change’s sake is not agility

# Different Forms of Knowledge



***Logico-scientific reasoning*** is a rigidly logical form of knowledge:

- ✓ Objects/relationships/events are objectively definable
- ✓ Relevant systems are bounded, well-formed and exhibit repeatable behaviors
- ✓ Sensemaking is bottom-up, problem-focused process of seeking solutions
- ✓ Observed data is either fitted into existing problem frameworks or used to draw generalized inferences
- ✓ Reasoning serves to (1) identify critical performance issues and (2) predict the likelihood of future system states



**THE WORLD OF  
INFORMATION  
TECHNOLOGY**

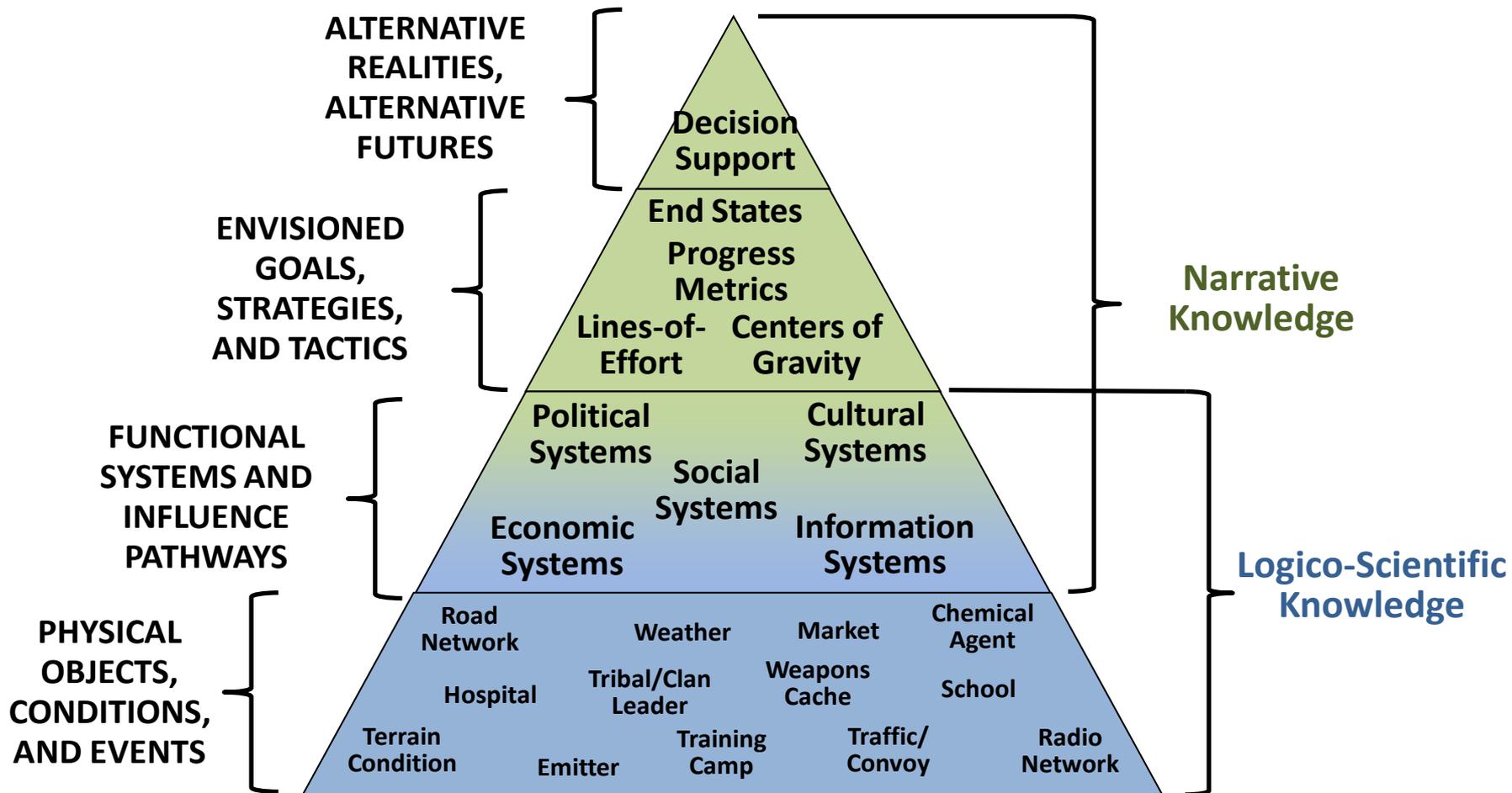
***Narrative reasoning*** is a more abductive form of knowledge:

- ✓ Objects/relationships/events are defined relative to goals, experience, and context
- ✓ Relevant systems are open, loosely-formed and exhibit emergent/novel behaviors
- ✓ Sensemaking is holistic, context-focused process of seeking situation understanding
- ✓ Observed data is interpreted by experience to build meaningful stories and understand richness and complexity of a situation
- ✓ Reasoning serves to (1) provide best explanation of observed actions/state changes and (2) develop anticipation of new opportunities and risks

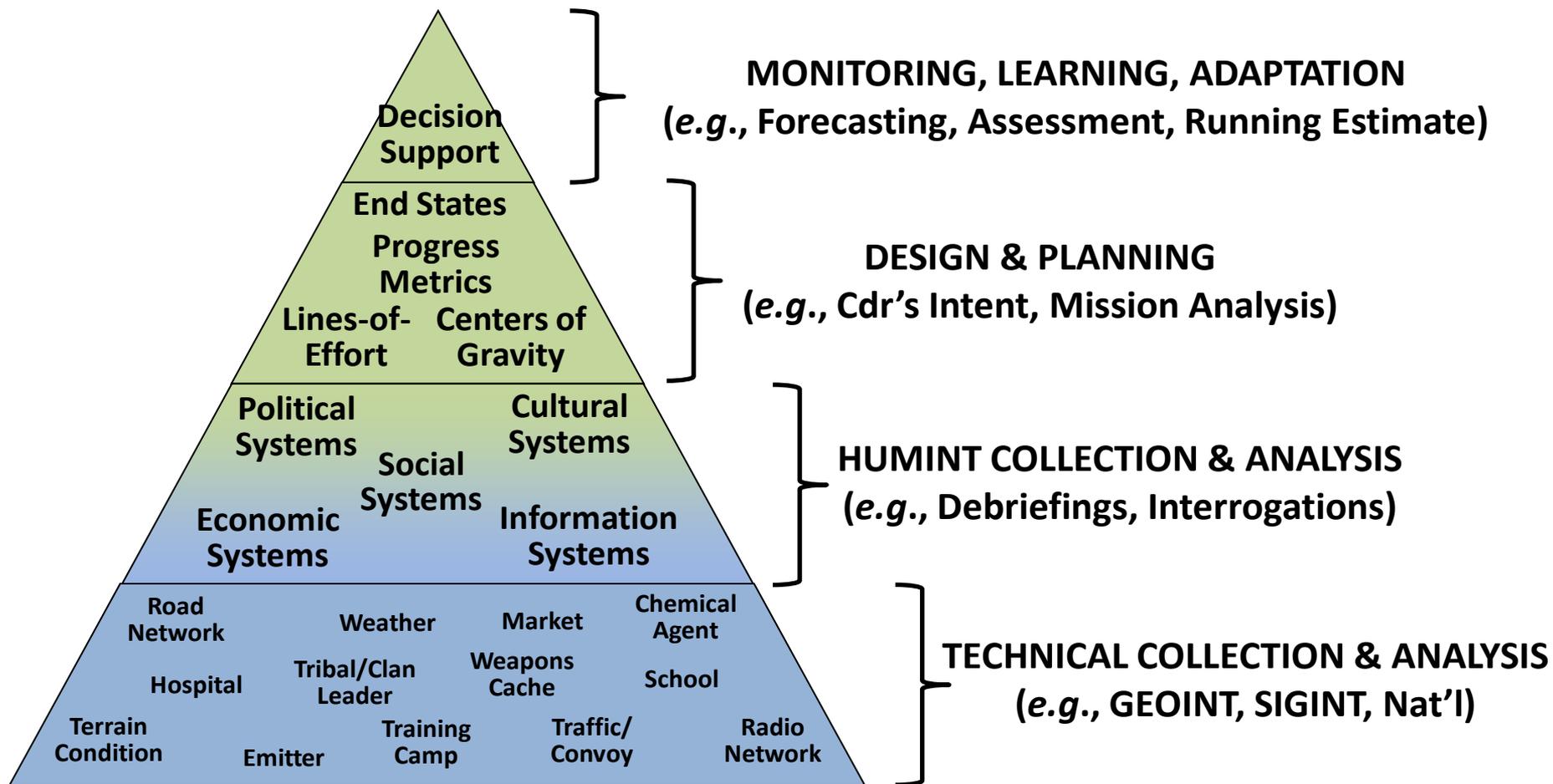


**THE WORLD OF  
INTELLIGENCE &  
POLICY ANALYSIS**

# Knowledge Pyramid Includes Both Narrative and Scientific Knowledge

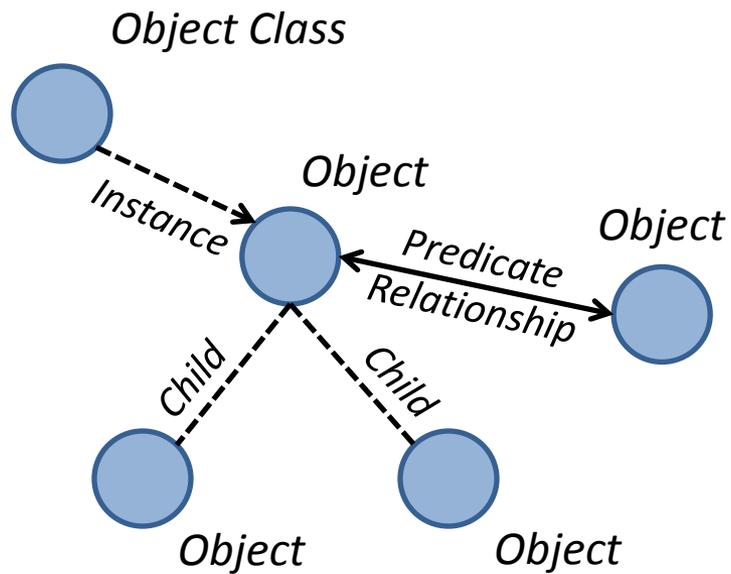


# Knowledge Construction



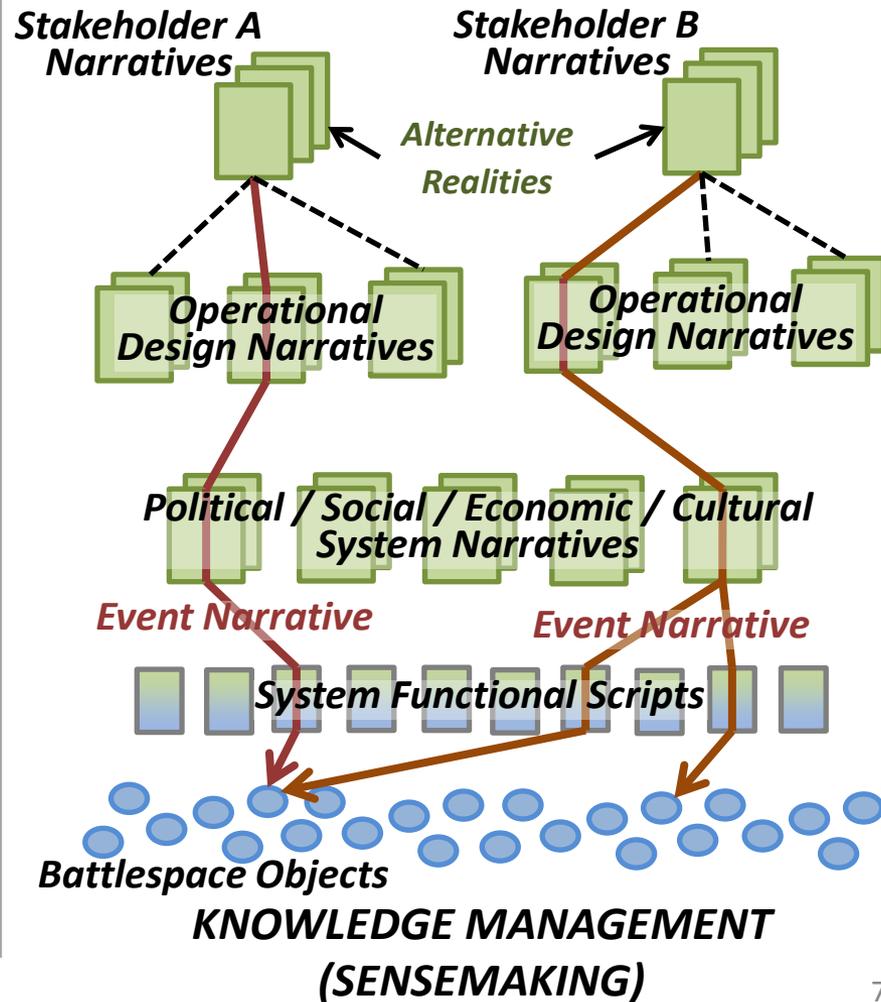
# Recognizing Alternative Realities

## LOGICO-SCIENTIFIC



**FORMAL LOGIC**

## NARRATIVE

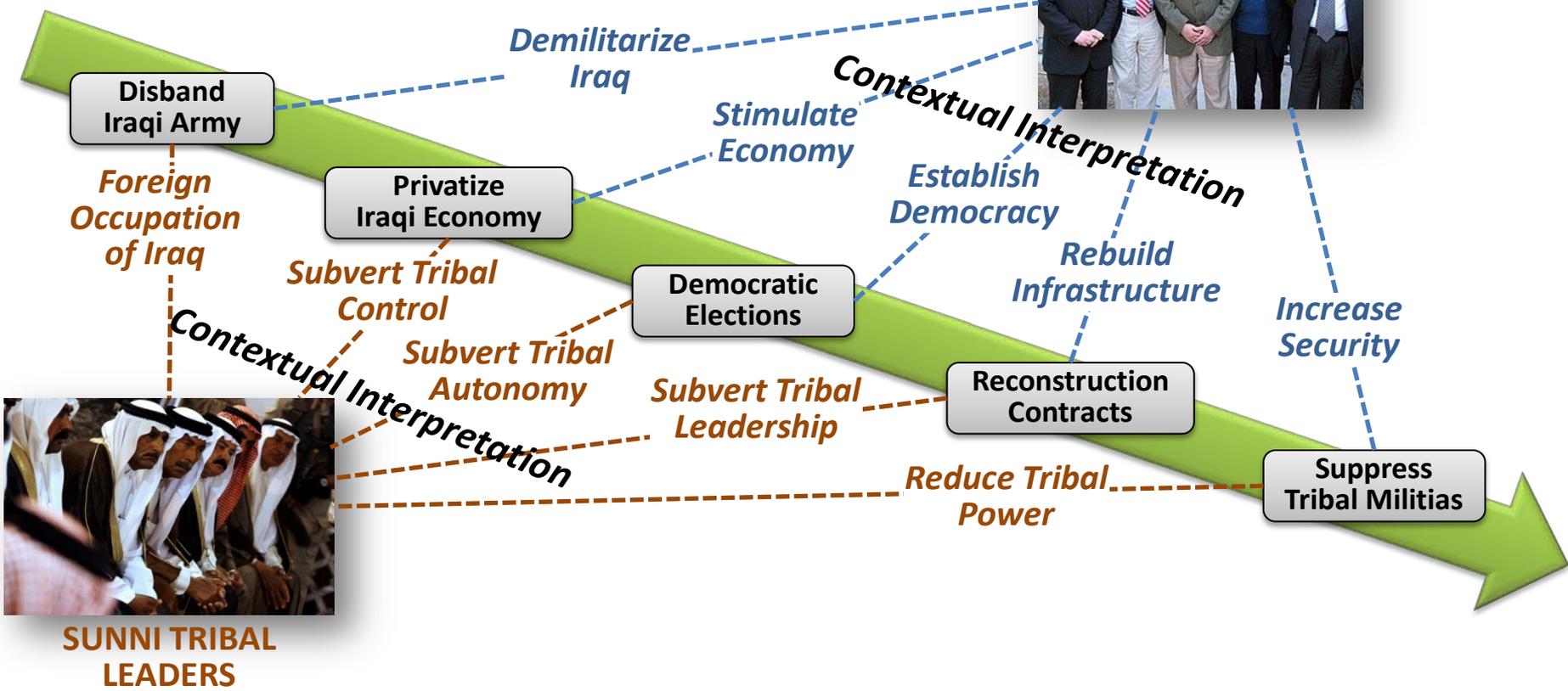


# Narrative Reasoning: Alternative Perceptions of Reality



## Al Anbar Province Pre-Sunni Awakening Movement

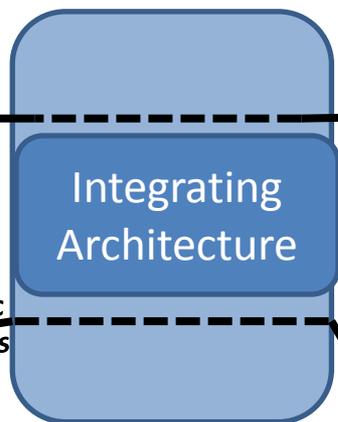
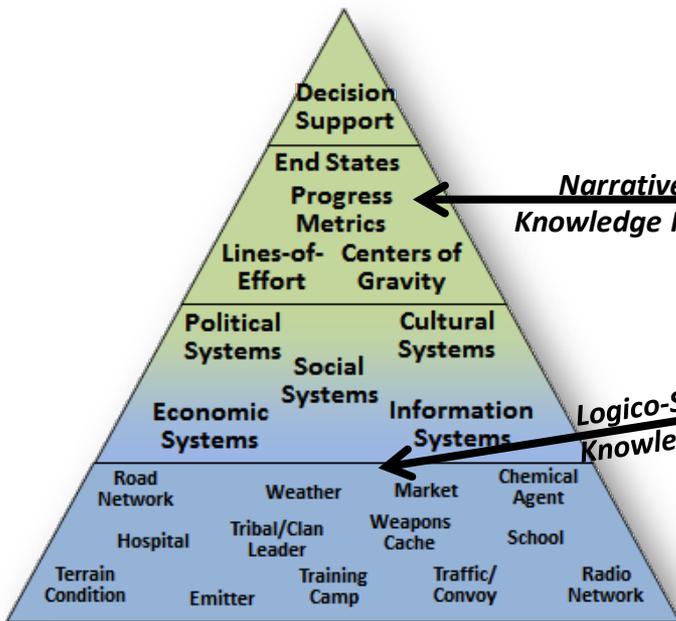
COALITION PROVISIONAL  
AUTHORITY



SUNNI TRIBAL  
LEADERS

# Technical Approach: Understanding Multiple Realities

**NARRATIVES  
AND  
STORYTELLING**



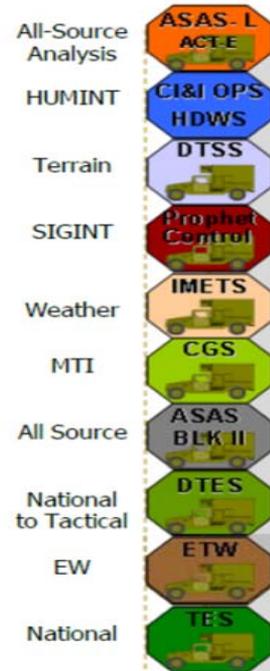
*Narrative Knowledge Files*

*Logico-Scientific Knowledge Files*

Alternative Narratives

Linked

GEOINT  
SIGINT  
Coalition  
All Source  
ISR Mgmt  
Weather  
HUMINT  
Battle Command



# Summary

- 1. Military units must build/maintain contextual understanding in order to create effective solutions in a complex PMESII environment**
- 2. Current intelligence systems provide access to objective reports, but do not place them within a dynamic framework for understanding**
- 3. Adding narrative knowledge enables examination of alternative realities and futures**
- 4. Concept of narrative knowledge management extends across a wide range of commands, missions, and organizations**



# Contact Information

- Dr. Richard E. Hayes, President, EBR  
1595 Spring Hill Road Suite 250  
Vienna, VA 22182  
[rehayes@ebrinc.com](mailto:rehayes@ebrinc.com)  
(703) 287-0372
- Dr. Grace I. Scarborough, Senior Scientist, EBR  
1595 Spring Hill Road Suite 250  
Vienna, VA 22182  
[scarborough@ebrinc.com](mailto:scarborough@ebrinc.com)  
(703) 287- 0376

*The authors want to acknowledge the groundbreaking work of Dr. Dennis K. Leedom who developed many of the ideas used here.*



**QUESTIONS?  
THOUGHTS?  
PUZZLES?**