

UNCLASSIFIED

Panel: An Academic View of KM, IM, DM, RM, and CRM

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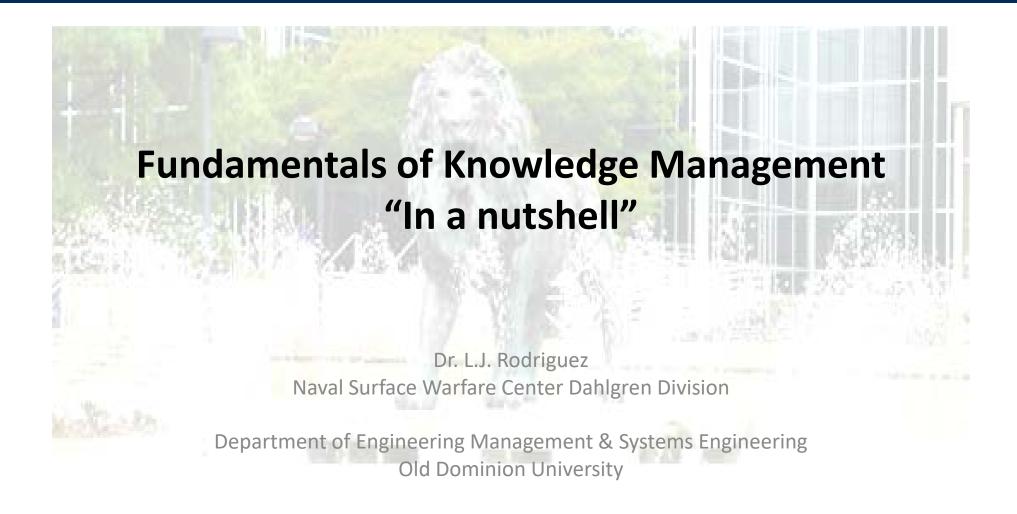
Dr. Rafael Landaeta, ODU

Dr. Chris Myers, JHU

Jack Merklein, UMUC

Moderator – Bill Balko





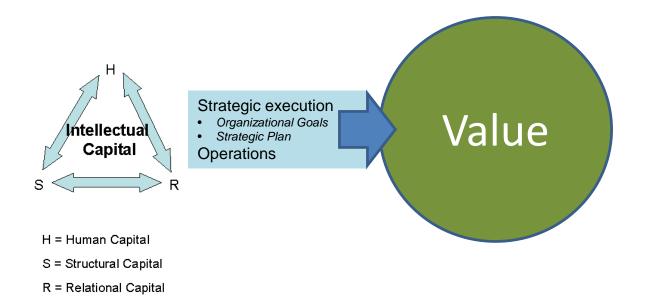
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Knowledge Management (KM)

"KM is the explicit and systematic management of intellectual capital and the associated processes of creating, gathering, organizing, disseminating, leveraging, storing and protecting organizational knowledge and using tools, and techniques that make available the right knowledge to the right knowledge worker, at the right time." (1)

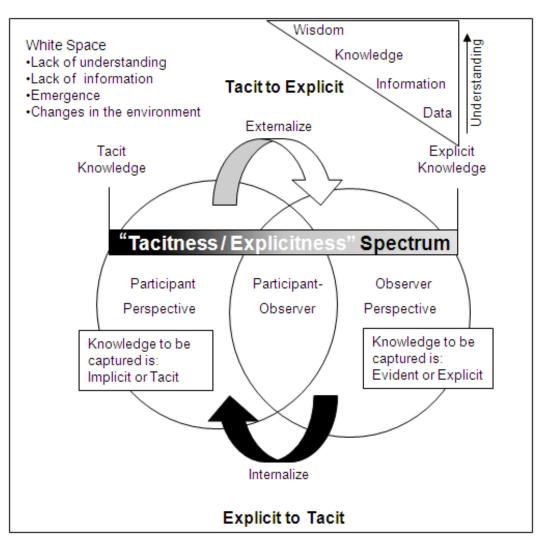
Operational Definition

 Intellectual capital of an organization refers to the human, structural, and relational capital of the organization and the interactions between human, structural, and relational capital that provides value to the organization.



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KM Environment



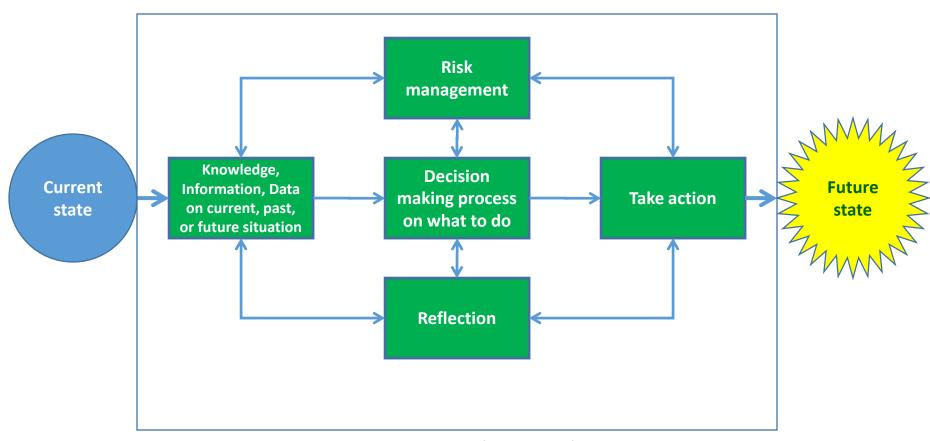
Rodriguez, L.J. (2016)

Academic Perspective for Knowledge Management

- Intellectual Capital
 - Human Capital
 - Structural Capital
 - Relational Capital
- KM in Projects
- Knowledge Management Systems (KMS)
- Organizational Culture
- Organizational Learning

- Knowledge Transfer
- Organizational Change
- Leadership in change management
- Innovation
- KM metrics and managing performance of knowledge workers
- Implementing KM & KMS

KM, IM, DM, RM



Environmental Demands

Knowledge Type		Definition of Refinements of Knowledge	
Declarative Knowledge	Proposition	Knowledge expressed in indicative propositions	
	Schema	Packets of related propositions	
Procedural Knowledge	Rule	Specific logical relationships	
	General Rule	Wide-ranging logical relationships	
	Skill	A cognitive skill is composed of conditional statements known as <i>production rules</i> . A production rule is a statement that describes an action which should be taken if certain conditions are met.	
	General Skill	A cognitive skill that can operate independently of the domain of the application (e.g., problem solving skills)	
	Automatic Skill	Cognitive skills performed with minimal cognitive attention	
Mental Model / Conditional Knowledge		Orchestrated exercise of multiple skills	

	Manage the Risks of NOT Managing Knowledge	Manage the Risks of Managing Knowledge	
YES	Don't Manage Knowledge Management & Risk Management Risk Management Interconnected		
Risk Management			
	Don't Manage the Risks of NOT Managing Knowledge	Don't Manage the Risks of Managing Knowledge	
NO	No Knowledge Management No Risk Management	Knowledge Management independent of Risk Management	
	NO	YES	

Implications:

- 1. Performance
- 2. Capabilities

Knowledge Management



KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT: A FORCE MULTIPLIER FOR SUCCESS

ALIGNMENT TO ORGANIZATIONAL BUSINESS IMPERATIVES

IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE THE IMPERATIVES IN YOUR ORGANIZATIONAL STRATEGY, STAFF MUST BE ABLE TO:

- LEARN QUICKLY AND EFFECTIVELY;
- APPLY THAT LEARNING TO IMPROVE PROGRAMMATIC IMPACT, COST SAVINGS, EFFICIENCIES;
- DRAMATICALLY REDUCE TIME TO IMPACT.

ROBUST, ACHIEVABLE AND LASER-FOCUSED KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES MUST BE IN PLACE TO ACCOMPLISH THESE RESULTS.

FOUNDATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR AN ORGANIZATION'S KM DEFINITION

- AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO IDENTIFYING, CAPTURING, EVALUATING, CURATING, RETRIEVING AND SHARING EXPLICIT & TACIT KNOWLEDGE ASSETS.
- TACIT KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE AND CAPTURE IS CRITICAL TO SUCCESS.
- CAPTURING THE OUTCOMES OF THE "BLACK BOX" ARE JUST AS CRITICAL...BUT MEANINGLESS UNLESS ACTUALLY USED.
- KM IS MULTIDISCIPLINARY; IT TOUCHES ALL OFFICES AND PROCESSES.
- ABSOLUTELY FOCUSED ON THE ORGANIZATIONAL MISSION/STRATEGY. IF IT ISN'T IN THERE, WE'RE NOT DOING IT.

MY DEFINITION OF KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

- HIGHLY CURATED, ACTIONABLE KNOWLEDGE TO THE LEARNER AT THE EXACT POINT OF NEED THAT WILL CHANGE THE BEHAVIOR OF THE LEARNER.
- EVERYTHING ELSE IS NOISE.