

## Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL)

1. Develop a “data collection plan”
  - a. Select an event
  - b. Poll experts to identify areas in which knowledge is sparse
  - c. CALL is unbiased in selecting knowledge to be gathered
  - d. Create lists of questions and issues
  - e. Create a customized collection plan in order to focus observations on the information the army wants
2. Send collector-observers to the scene
  - a. Events are studied and noted  
(focus on questions from data collection plan)
  - b. Gain much information from After Action Reviews
  - c. CALL is unbiased because analyzers and collectors are separate
3. Send information back to CALL headquarters
  - a. Information is sent back a few days after collector-observers arrive at the mission
  - b. Observations in the form of notes, videos, diagrams, written descriptions (raw data)
4. Review observations
  - a. CALL analysts seek feedback on observations
    - i. General information is posted to online forums
    - ii. Other info is sent to mailing lists (to experts in a field)
    - iii. CALL opens themselves to new interpretations; prevents the analysts from coming to premature conclusions
  - b. Based on the feedback, analysts redirect collector-observers
5. Lessons from Observations
  - a. After observations are analyzed, “lessons” are created
  - b. For example, scenarios, video footage, simulations, and scripts could be generated based on observations.
6. Making lessons available
  - a. Lessons are indexed in an online database for later reference
  - b. Custom training products are developed (videos & simulations)
  - c. CALL also crates handbooks and newsletters
  - d. CALL can not require that the army implement the lessons. They are implemented based on their quality. This encourages CALL to create high quality lessons.
  - e. Note that a lesson is not “learned” until it has been put into use
7. CALL Objective
  - a. To create a rapid change in behavior based on the lessons
  - b. Transform raw data into knowledge that can be acted upon
  - c. Generate Products (training doctrine, tips, newsletters, handbooks, etc.) to diffuse knowledge throughout the Army.
  - d. Establish credibility by demonstrating its own ability to learn; evolve & improve procedures; upgrading technology & assessing its procedures
  - e. Not necessarily to create a knowledge database (publications are a means to an end)

## KMC Objectives

1. Improves the availability and accessibility of information
  - a. Security
  - b. Device type detection
  - c. Make CALL products easier to access
  - d. Make raw data accessible. Raw data can be just as valuable as the products if it were easily accessible.
2. Makes gathering and submitting information easier
  - a. Multi-medium content
  - b. Allow information to be updated and add versioning control
  - c. Network of documents linked together with common data through XML
3. Increases speed from Lesson to Learned.
  - a. Speed up the process
  - b. Improve searching techniques
    - i. Indexing information (by topic, forum style)
    - ii. Intelligent metadata with auto cross-referencing
    - iii. Offering natural language search expertise
  - c. Higher-level indexing of existing legacy documents in existing database
  - d. Index raw data logically
  - e. Live lessons
    - i. Allow instant post of method to diffuse a new type of land mine
    - ii. Cultural lessons learned (or other observations CALL doesn't necessarily need to analyze before disseminating)
    - iii. Improve CALL credibility by facilitating instant access to new data, offering highest level of “knowledge transfer”
4. Supports “Unexpected Lessons”
  - a. Currently, only expected lessons are sought out
    - i. Ex: Extinguishing fires
    - ii. Ex: Disarming a town
  - b. Ability to branch outside of the data collection plan
    - i. Ex: Helicopter blade pitting
    - ii. Ex: Meal bags used as sandbags
5. Improves ability to analyze lessons
  - a. KMC becomes a hub for communications
  - b. Centralize discussion and analysis of data
  - c. Comments added directly to raw data
  - d. New documents can be pieced together using raw data as well as elements from other sources



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