Sensemaking process involves the understanding of many different and interdependent factors that must be reconciled with the realities and rhythms of the problem context. For example, in the battle space, the commanders’ levels of knowledge, skill, and experience vary greatly among individuals and among battle staffs, and are required to deal with processing equivocal information, or sometimes, paucity of information; all leading to different interpretations, which in turn affects the team understanding of the situational (dynamic) information. The existing training doctrines that address the deliberate military decision making process is not adequate, or perhaps not even relevant to the training of the military sensemakers and intelligent analysts. We need a new training strategy, paradigms, and methods for this purpose. The sensemaking trainability factors must be identified.

We shall elaborate on the requirements to train core sensemaking tasks which is recognized to originate from the individual tacit knowledge. The requirements germane for training consist of how individuals and teams recognize and make use of their “sightful” knowledge, such as, insight, hindsight, foresight, oversight, and short-sight, respectively. Sensemaking relevant tasks identified by commanders during a recent interview at the SAMS (Fort Leavenworth) will be used for the requirement analysis.