Abstract
A phenomenological study using Nonaka and Takeuchi’s socialization, externalization, combination, and internalization (SECI) model explored the organized, continual method of tacit-to-explicit knowledge theory for organizational knowledge creation. Twenty participants shared their lived experiences in semistructured interviews. Ten primary themes emerged, with results indicating the foundation for supporting the knowledge sharing process.

Problem
A significant aspect of knowledge management is knowledge sharing; however, leaders, managers, and employees do not completely understand the knowledge sharing process between individuals and within the social structure of teams (Blankenship & Ruona, 2009; Kokavcova & Mala, 2009).

The problem is that organizations that do not implement knowledge management strategies will not remain competitive in the 21st century (Gregory-Mina, 2010), and transferring knowledge can be a difficult process (Calo, 2008).

Purpose
The purpose of this qualitative, phenomenological research study was to acquire new knowledge by exploring the lived experiences of employees within the contracting division at a Department of Defense organization and to provide management with a better understanding of the knowledge sharing process.

Relevant Literature
Conceptual Framework
The SECI model (Nonaka and Takeuchi) is a spiral process that blends tacit knowledge and explicit knowledge to form four distinct knowledge designs.

Data Analysis
Data obtained from personal interviews consisted of using a three-step coding system (Goulding & Saren, 2010). HyperRESEARCH qualitative software was used to code and connect themes.

Procedures
Prior to this study, a pilot survey was administered to 3 participants to ensure the integrity of the study.

Purposeful sampling of participants occurred based on their level of contracting experience and availability to participate in the interview process. The snowball sampling technique was used for recruiting the 20 participants.

Data were collected through personal, semi-structured interviews. Participants were recorded using the Echo Smartpen. Seventeen interview questions were proposed to participants after in-depth analysis was conducted by the researcher and approved by Walden instructors.

Limitations
2 limitations to the study included:
• Scheduling Interviews - Interviews were conducted onsite during off-duty hours, which included before or after official work hours as well as during lunch and official breaks.
• Learning how to use and extract data from the qualitative research software, HyperRESEARCH.

Conclusions
Important changes need to occur to facilitate, cultivate, and enhance the knowledge sharing process.
• The foundation for supporting the knowledge sharing process consists of implementing a culture of openness and willingness to share on all levels.
• Focusing on the culture of the organization along with implementing levels of trust are essential.

Implementing knowledge sharing processes can be powerful tools for organizations in the 21st century.

Findings
10 major themes emerged regarding employees’ perception of knowledge sharing within the contracting division at a Department of Defense organization.
• Organizational Culture
• Trust
• Management Support and Leadership Styles
• Training and Development
• Rewards and Incentives
• Motivation
• Personal Relationships
• Attitudes, Individual Perception, and Personality
• Workload
• Knowledge Transfer

Social Change Implications
The implications for social change are that employers may promote knowledge management principles to encourage a more competent, successful, and effective work and business environments.