

**Skills: Developed capacities that facilitate learning or rapid acquisition of knowledge.**

Active Learning:	Understanding the implications of new information for both current and future problem-solving and decision-making.
Active Listening:	Giving full attention to what other people are saying, taking time to understand the points being made, asking questions as appropriate, and not interrupting at inappropriate times.
Complex Problem Solving:	Identifying complex problems and reviewing related information to develop and evaluate options and implement solutions.
Coordination:	Adjusting actions in relation to others' actions.
Critical Thinking:	Using logic and reasoning to identify the strengths and weaknesses of alternative solutions, conclusions or approaches to problems.
Equipment Maintenance:	Performing routine maintenance on equipment and determining when and what kind of maintenance is needed.
Equipment Selection:	Determining the kind of tools and equipment needed to do a job.
Installation:	Installing equipment, machines, wiring, or programs to meet specifications.
Instructing:	Teaching others how to do something.
Judgment and Decision Making:	Considering the relative costs and benefits of potential actions to choose the most appropriate one.
Learning Strategies:	Selecting and using training/instructional methods and procedures appropriate for the situation when learning or teaching new things.
Management of Financial Resources:	Determining how money will be spent to get the work done, and accounting for these expenditures.
Management of Material Resources:	Obtaining and seeing to the appropriate use of equipment, facilities, and materials needed to do certain work.
Management of Personnel Resources:	Motivating, developing, and directing people as they work, identifying the best people for the job.
Mathematics:	Using mathematics to solve problems.
Monitoring:	Monitoring/Assessing performance of yourself, other individuals, or organizations to make improvements or take corrective action.
Negotiation:	Bringing others together and trying to reconcile differences.
Operation and Control:	Controlling operations of equipment or systems.
Operation Monitoring:	Watching gauges, dials, or other indicators to make sure a machine is working properly.
Operations Analysis:	Analyzing needs and product requirements to create a design.

Persuasion:	Persuading others to change their minds or behavior.
Programming:	Writing computer programs for various purposes.
Quality Control Analysis:	Conducting tests and inspections of products, services, or processes to evaluate quality or performance.
Reading Comprehension:	Understanding written sentences and paragraphs in work related documents.
Repairing:	Repairing machines or systems using the needed tools.
Science:	Using scientific rules and methods to solve problems.
Service Orientation:	Actively looking for ways to help people.
Social Perceptiveness:	Being aware of others' reactions and understanding why they react as they do.
Speaking:	Talking to others to convey information effectively.
Systems Analysis:	Determining how a system should work and how changes in conditions, operations, and the environment will affect outcomes.
Systems Evaluation:	Identifying measures or indicators of system performance and the actions needed to improve or correct performance, relative to the goals of the system.
Technology Design:	Generating or adapting equipment and technology to serve user needs.
Time Management:	Managing one's own time and the time of others.
Troubleshooting:	Determining causes of operating errors and deciding what to do about it.
Writing:	Communicating effectively in writing as appropriate for the needs of the audience.