

Draft Standards

Technology and Engineering

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Technology and Engineering

Strand: Architecture and Construction (AC)

Standard: TE.AC.1

Students will explore the career fields of architecture and construction.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.AC.1.A: Analyze the architecture and construction industry.	TE.AC.1.A.b.1: Identify basic career fields and emerging areas within construction and architecture.	TE.AC.1.A.i.1: Identify careers and opportunities within the design, implementation, construction, and finishing phases.	TE.AC.1.A.a.1: Communicate specific career opportunities and their projected outlook, placement, responsibilities, training and education requirements, etc.
	TE.AC.1.A.b.2: Understand the levels of education required for careers in architecture and construction.	TE.AC.1.A.i.2: Research local, regional, or state programs or certifications necessary in the construction or architecture industry.	TE.AC.1.A.a.2: Research responsibilities and training and/or education requirements for a specific job listing in the architecture or construction field.
	TE.AC.1.A.b.3: Understand the difference between careers in architecture and construction, and how they are related.	TE.AC.1.A.i.3: Understand the difference between residential construction and commercial construction, and the skills and careers needed for each.	TE.AC.1.A.a.3: Demonstrate skills and communicate trends in the construction and architecture industries.

Standard: TE.AC.2

Students will be able to select and use architecture and construction technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.AC.2.A: Demonstrate the safe and appropriate use of all tools common to the construction industry.	TE.AC.2.A.b.1: Identify and explain the use of simple hand tools such as hammers, screwdrivers, handsaws, etc.	TE.AC.2.A.i.1: Demonstrate proficiency in the use of simple hand tools such as hammers, screwdrivers, handsaws, planes, sandpaper, nail sets, aviation snips, framing squares, utility knives, chalk lines, etc.	TE.AC.2.A.a.1: Properly and safely use common hand tools of the trade; demonstrate industry-standard application. For example, use a framing square to layout stair stringers or rafter pitch.
	TE.AC.2.A.b.2: Identify, understand, and discuss the proper, safe use of machinery, stationary and hand-held power tools, and pneumatic tools.	TE.AC.2.A.i.2: Demonstrate the safe and proper use of all applicable power tools, such as circular saws, table saws, saber saws, drills, planers, sanders, pneumatic nail guns, and impact wrenches.	TE.AC.2.A.a.2: Identify and choose the correct tool or procedure for a given construction project or problem.
			TE.AC.2.A.a.3: Demonstrate proficiency in the proper care of hand and power tools common to the construction industry.
TE.AC.2.B: Analyze construction requirements, materials, structures, techniques, and maintenance.	TE.AC.2.B.b.1: Recognize that people live, work, and go to school in buildings, which are	TE.AC.2.B.i.1: Select designs for structures based on factors such as building codes and	TE.AC.2.B.a.1: Analyze how structures are constructed

Standard: TE.AC.2

Students will be able to select and use architecture and construction technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	of different types: houses, apartments, office buildings, and schools.	requirements, style, convenience, cost, climate, culture, and function.	using a variety of processes and procedures.
TE.AC.2.B: Analyze construction requirements, materials, structures, techniques, and maintenance.	TE.AC.2.B.b.2: Identify types of temporary and permanent structures.	TE.AC.2.B.i.2: Explain the function of foundations and why structures rest on a foundation.	TE.AC.2.B.a.2: Recognize that the design of structures includes a number of requirements; identify and interpret local and global building codes.
	TE.AC.2.B.b.3: Describe how structures need to be maintained.	TE.AC.2.B.i.3: Discuss how modern communities are usually planned according to guidelines.	TE.AC.2.B.a.3: Analyze how structures require maintenance, alteration, or renovation periodically to improve them or to alter their intended use.
	TE.AC.2.B.b.4: Identify multiple systems that are used in buildings.	TE.AC.2.B.i.4: Identify a variety of materials and subsystems that buildings generally contain.	TE.AC.2.B.a.4: Compare building materials based on application; discuss how structures or substructures can be prefabricated or customized.
	TE.AC.2.C.b.1: Recognize and identify the rooms in a home.	TE.AC.2.C.i.1: Based on occupancy, calculate approximate number of rooms,	TE.AC.2.C.a.1: Identify design solutions for construction problems, such

Standard: TE.AC.2

Students will be able to select and use architecture and construction technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.AC.2.C: Apply measurement systems in the planning and layout process used in the construction industry.		room sizes, and room types required for a structure.	as the number of exits required based on structural materials and occupancy.
TE.AC.2.C: Apply measurement systems in the planning and layout process used in the construction industry.	TE.AC.2.C.b.2: Demonstrate scale and proportion. For example, a toy car is a scale model of a full-sized car.	TE.AC.2.C.i.2: Identify the differences in line weights and styles. Demonstrate the convention of lines and their applications.	TE.AC.2.C.a.2: Calculate the required materials for simple structures. Estimate the cost for required materials.
	TE.AC.2.C.b.3: Communicate ideas and plans through sketching or drawing.	TE.AC.2.C.i.3: Demonstrate basic dimensioning skills including the use of dimension, extension, center, and leader lines.	TE.AC.2.C.a.3: Understand the use of an architect's scale; applying the use of a scale through drawing or measuring blueprint drawings of a given construction project.
	TE.AC.2.C.b.4: Demonstrate use of the standard measuring system to the 1/4" and the metric measuring system to millimeters.	TE.AC.2.C.i.4: Demonstrate use of the standard measuring system to the 1/16" and be able to convert to decimal and metric equivalency.	TE.AC.2.C.a.4: Apply conventional construction measurement processes accurately, including geometric and trigonometric functions.

Standard: TE.AC.2

Students will be able to select and use architecture and construction technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	TE.AC.2.C.b.5: Add, subtract, multiply, and divide in the standard measuring system to the 1/4" and the metric measuring system to millimeters.	TE.AC.2.C.i.5: Add, subtract, multiply, and divide fractions and mixed numbers.	TE.AC.2.C.a.5: Use conventional construction formulas to determine production requirements.
TE.AC.2.D: Demonstrate project management procedures and processes as they occur in a construction process.	TE.AC.2.D.b.1: Explain and recognize the importance of communication, recordkeeping, and drawings to complete a building project.	TE.AC.2.D.i.1: Demonstrate proficiency in preparing an estimate from simple drawings and specifications.	TE.AC.2.D.a.1: Interpret and use construction blueprints and specifications to estimate materials.
TE.AC.2.D: Demonstrate project management procedures and processes as they occur in a construction process.	TE.AC.2.D.b.2: Recognize and explain the many events in a construction process.	TE.AC.2.D.i.2: Organize the sequencing of the stages of a construction process.	TE.AC.2.D.a.2: Solve common construction problems such as framing, plumbing, and electrical design by using official building codes adopted by the state or municipality.
	TE.AC.2.D.b.3: Examine building codes, understanding their need to ensure that structures are safe.	TE.AC.2.D.i.3: Demonstrate proficiency in creating a simple project log.	TE.AC.2.D.a.3: Model effective customer service and relations as applied to project management and meeting the needs of the client.

Standard: TE.AC.2

Students will be able to select and use architecture and construction technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
		TE.AC.2.D.i.4: Explain how building codes vary based on geological, environmental, and political influences.	TE.AC.2.D.a.4: Generate a needs assessment or a viability study for a proposed project.
		TE.AC.2.D.i.5: Demonstrate the importance of positive and constructive communication skills.	TE.AC.2.D.a.5: Prepare and produce applicable permits and required documentation for a proposed project.
TE.AC.2.E: Demonstrate the value and necessity of practicing occupational safety in the construction industry facility and on the job site.	TE.AC.2.E.b.1: Recognize the potential accidents and injuries that may occur in a given work environment.	TE.AC.2.E.i.1: Explain proper material handling, including the purpose and use of Safety Data Sheets.	
	TE.AC.2.E.b.2: Understand the need and proper usage of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).	TE.AC.2.E.i.2: Demonstrate the safe use of tools and equipment relevant to the construction industry.	TE.AC.2.E.a.2: Describe requirements related to handling and disposal of environmentally hazardous materials in accordance with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations.

Standard: TE.AC.2

Students will be able to select and use architecture and construction technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	TE.AC.2.E.b.3: Understand machine and tool ergonomics and their relation to worker fatigue and injuries.	TE.AC.2.E.i.3: Demonstrate proper harnessing and ladder safety and other fall protection measures.	TE.AC.2.E.a.3: Communicate the importance of safety training, management, and reporting in the workplace or worksite.
TE.AC.2.F: Demonstrate the variety of building phases, materials, systems, and techniques used in architecture and construction.	TE.AC.2.F.b.1: Discuss how structures are based on drawings and completed according to schedules and timelines.	TE.AC.2.F.i.1: Create a completion schedule or Gantt chart for a simple project.	TE.AC.2.F.a.1: Develop building plans and schedules by using computer software common in the design of residential and commercial construction.
TE.AC.2.F: Demonstrate the variety of building phases, materials, systems, and techniques used in architecture and construction.	TE.AC.2.F.b.2: Describe simple processes and materials that are used to construct a structure.	TE.AC.2.F.i.2: Identify the common processes and materials used to construct a structure.	TE.AC.2.F.a.2: Demonstrate proficiency in the practical application of the processes and materials—structural, electrical, mechanical, finish—appropriate to architectural design and construction.
	TE.AC.2.F.b.3: Identify the different types and grades of building materials used in the construction industry.	TE.AC.2.F.i.3: Describe the fasteners, anchors, and adhesives used in structures and explain their uses.	TE.AC.2.F.a.3: Identify the uses of and safety precautions associated with different building materials, such as pressure-treated, fire-retardant lumber.

Standard: TE.AC.2

Students will be able to select and use architecture and construction technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	TE.AC.2.F.b.4: Identify that many factors can affect the location and type of structure.	TE.AC.2.F.i.4: Describe the importance of the orientation and placement on the site of a building, and analyze how the design of the structure may be affected.	TE.AC.2.F.a.4: Investigate material integration and anticipate future building materials and processes.
	TE.AC.2.F.b.5: List the many different professions required to complete a construction project.	TE.AC.2.F.i.5: Recognize and analyze the phases of residential and commercial construction.	TE.AC.2.F.a.5: Prepare the site layout, using common surveying equipment and create a site plan.
TE.AC.2.G: Demonstrate the impact of financial, technical, environmental, political, societal, and labor trends of the past and the future of the construction industry.	TE.AC.2.G.b.1: Recognize that all structures are constructed to meet the needs and wants of society.	TE.AC.2.G.i.1: Identify that structures are planned and constructed based on financial constraints.	TE.AC.2.G.a.1: Analyze significant historical trends in the construction industry; forecast future trends or processes.
	TE.AC.2.G.b.2: Recognize that structures can only be constructed with available resources and that construction impacts the environment.	TE.AC.2.G.i.2: Distinguish how construction can impact the environment both positively and negatively.	TE.AC.2.G.a.2: Develop financial plans for construction projects.
	TE.AC.2.G.b.3: Define and discuss the importance of energy efficiency.	TE.AC.2.G.i.3: Identify the importance of energy-efficient structures with safe,	TE.AC.2.G.a.3: Compare environmental regulations that influence residential and commercial design.

Standard: TE.AC.2

Students will be able to select and use architecture and construction technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
		comfortable, and healthy interiors.	
	TE.AC.2.G.b.4: Examine building codes, investigating past practices and the process to update codes.	TE.AC.2.G.i.4: Understand how building codes are managed at the local, state, and federal levels, analyzing how each level works together.	TE.AC.2.G.a.4: Develop a comprehensive plan for a proposed project, including permitting required for zoning, sanitation, and building.
	TE.AC.2.G.b.5: Identify green building systems and techniques.	TE.AC.2.G.i.5: Compare and contrast advantages and disadvantages of green building systems and techniques, for example, U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED), Green Globes, or National Green Building Standard.	TE.AC.2.G.a.5: Identify the skills and building techniques that are used to construct energy-efficient structures (see TE.AC.2.G.i.5).
TE.AC.2.H: Demonstrate architectural and design principles in the planning and ideation phase used in architecture and construction.	TE.AC.2.H.b.1: Describe and discuss the role, purpose, and responsibilities of an architect.	TE.AC.2.H.i.1: Implement flow design into a proposed design problem.	TE.AC.2.H.a.1: Prepare and propose a structure to meet the needs of a given design problem, focusing on the space and overall aesthetics of the structure.

Standard: TE.AC.2

Students will be able to select and use architecture and construction technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	TE.AC.2.H.b.2: Recognize creativity and innovation in design and incorporate artistic principles in a design.	TE.AC.2.H.i.2: Compare utilitarian principles to aesthetic fundamentals.	TE.AC.2.H.a.2: Prepare and propose a structure to meet the needs of an occupant and that complies with universal design, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), or any other inclusive legislation.
	TE.AC.2.H.b.3: Demonstrate the formation of ideas through sketching, bubble diagrams, perspective drawings, or other similar visual communication.	TE.AC.2.H.i.3: Communicate plans or designs through the use of scale models or other three-dimensional means.	TE.AC.2.H.a.3: Understand and identify specific parts of a construction or architectural plan, including the use of elevation views, landscaping plans, section views, detail views, schematics, schedules, etc.
TE.AC.2.H: Demonstrate architectural and design principles in the planning and ideation phase used in architecture and construction.		TE.AC.2.H.i.4: Recognize and discuss the tenets of universal design and the need for regulations, such as the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).	TE.AC.2.H.a.4: Describe how the field has been influenced by the contribution of different cultures.
			TE.AC.2.H.a.5: Describe the social, economic, and environmental impact of decisions made by architects

Standard: TE.AC.2

Students will be able to select and use architecture and construction technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
			at the local, national, and global levels.

Strand: Electricity, Electronics, and Controls (EEC)

Standard: TE.EEC.1

Students will explore careers in electrical, electronic, and control industries.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.EEC.1.A: Understand the evolving nature of the electrical, electronics, and controls industries.	TE.EEC.1.A.b.1: Calculate payback time to recapture the costs of enhanced controls. For example, a motor frequency drive will save back its cost in electricity in 5 years.	TE.EEC.1.A.i.1: Compare options for engineering enhancements on the basis of engineering economics. For example, what is the payback period of solar panels when tax incentives and finance costs are incorporated into the analysis?	TE.EEC.1.A.a.1: Observe that new technologies evolve because there is a profit opportunity, that unprofitable technologies never make it to market, and that the fundamental physical characteristics for most systems are already optimized, so further optimization will come from more refined control strategies. For example, furnaces are approaching the physical limits of efficiency. The next enhancement will come from precise control of physical functions by the electronic control module.
TE.EEC.1.B: Compare and contrast the roles of producers and consumers in the electrical, electronics, and controls industries.	TE.EEC.1.B.b.1: Identify that about 75 percent of the workforce is engaged in nontechnical work, about 25 percent is involved in nonengineering technical	TE.EEC.1.B.i.1: Understand that science seeks to explain what is known about nature to expand human knowledge, while engineering seeks to	TE.EEC.1.B.a.1: Describe the value stream created in the engineered world when engineers form design intent, technologists refine and communicate design intent,

Standard: TE.EEC.1

Students will explore careers in electrical, electronic, and control industries.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	work, and about 1 percent is engaged in engineering.	exploit what is known about nature to meet human needs.	and technicians execute (in the craft disciplines) or restore (in the service disciplines) design intent in engineered objects.
TE.EEC.1.C: Compare and contrast nondegree, degree, and licensure pathways to professional competence.	TE.EEC.1.C.b.1: Describe nondegree (apprenticeship, technical diploma, certificate, industry credential), degree (AAS, BS, MS, PhD), and licensure (Fundamentals of Engineering, Engineer in Training, Professional Engineer) routes to professional competence.	TE.EEC.1.C.i.1: Link technician roles with academic credentials two or fewer years in length, technologist credentials with non-calculus-based programs lasting two or four years, and engineering credentials with calculus-based four-year programs.	TE.EEC.1.C.a.1: Assess postsecondary educational options based on program accreditations, such as Registered Apprenticeship, NATEF Certification, ABET accreditation, etc.

Standard: TE.EEC.2

Students will exercise appropriate precautions to work safely with electrical, electronic, and control systems.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.EEC.2.A: Recognize and control electrical hazards to work safely.	TE.EEC.2.A.b.1: Describe how deenergizing circuits protects workers.	TE.EEC.2.A.i.1: Describe what Lock Out – Tag Out (LOTO) is, and how it protects workers from accidental circuit energization.	TE.EEC.2.A.a.1: Describe scenarios in which lock-out, tag-out may not be effective, such as improperly connected generator back-feeding power onto the line.
	TE.EEC.2.A.b.2: Identify electrical components that are prone to a stored energy hazard, such as capacitors, high voltage batteries, SAE conductor color standards for high voltage conductors in hybrid and electric vehicles.	TE.EEC.2.A.i.2: Describe the operation of engineering strategies to mitigate stored energy hazards, such as bleed down resistors, battery contactors.	TE.EEC.2.A.a.2: Mitigate stored energy hazards. For example, safely discharge a capacitor, attend to the importance of the order of terminals when connecting and disconnecting batteries, etc.
	TE.EEC.2.A.b.3: Recognize circuits that meet the OSHA threshold for high voltage engineering risk controls (\geq 50 volts).	TE.EEC.2.A.i.3: Assess tools and equipment for compliance with OSHA requirements and referenced standards for working on system voltages $>$ 50 volts. For example, insulated hand tools must comply with the EN/IEC 60900 standards.	TE.EEC.2.A.a.3: Perform work on regulated energized circuits using safeguards in compliance with the OSHA standard: Personal protective equipment (PPE), insulated tools, for example.

Standard: TE.EEC.2

Students will exercise appropriate precautions to work safely with electrical, electronic, and control systems.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.EEC.2.A: Recognize and control electrical hazards to work safely.	TE.EEC.2.A.b.4: Recognize electrical power transmission components including single and three-phase power wires, transformers, line fuses, automatic reconnectors, lightning arresting wires, hierarchy of conductors on a pole: least hazardous lowest, power higher, lightning arresting wire highest.	TE.EEC.2.A.i.4: Discern between 345 kV, 69kV, and 34.5kV electrical power infrastructure. Estimate voltage by counting insulators (approximately 10kV per insulator).	TE.EEC.2.A.a.4: Determine safe working distances from energized power lines, acknowledge potential hazards in the area of fallen wires.
	TE.EEC.2.A.b.5: Identify sources of static electric discharge. For example, plastic gas cans on a plastic bedliner can create an arc that ignites fuel vapors when filling cans.	TE.EEC.2.A.i.5: Describe the voltage and current characteristics of electrostatic discharges.	TE.EEC.2.A.a.5: Use engineering controls for static electric discharge to minimize risk, such as wrist tether, conductive floor grid, ambient relative humidity, grounding and bonding.

Standard: TE.EEC.3

Students will observe the dual roles of electricity as means to transmit power and to process information.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.EEC.3.A: Categorize applications of electrical and electronic technologies.	TE.EEC.3.A.b.1: Characterize electrical circuits as primarily for the transmission of power or data.	TE.EEC.3.A.i.1: Discern between analog and digital transmission of data.	TE.EEC.3.A.a.1: Contrast electrical circuits with other means of power and data transmission, such as hydraulic logic, hydrostatic power transmission.
	TE.EEC.3.A.b.2: Identify potential failure modes of mechanical control systems, such as pitting of breaker points, wear of governor components.	TE.EEC.3.A.i.2: Observe the evolution of control systems from mechanical to electrical to electronic to embedded programmed logic to cloud-based logic.	TE.EEC.3.A.a.2: Hypothesize electronic and software approaches to control strategies that historically have been executed mechanically.

Standard: TE.EEC.4

Students will fabricate and maintain electrical and electronic assemblies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.EEC.4.A: Perform electrical and electronic fabrication and maintenance tasks.	TE.EEC.4.A.b.1: Measure voltage or resistance of an intact circuit without causing	TE.EEC.4.A.i.1: Apply chemicals to clean (terminal cleaner), dry (water dispersant), and protect	TE.EEC.4.A.a.1: Disconnect and connect electrical connectors. For example, Weather pack connectors

Standard: TE.EEC.4

Students will fabricate and maintain electrical and electronic assemblies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	damage by back probing connectors.	(dielectric grease) electrical connectors.	following manufacturers' procedures.
TE.EEC.4.A: Perform electrical and electronic fabrication and maintenance tasks.	TE.EEC.4.A.b.2: Inspect and repair power conductors pursuant to tightness and cleanliness.	TE.EEC.4.A.i.2: Terminate a wire with a solderless connector.	TE.EEC.4.A.a.2: Electrically bond components with solder joints.
	TE.EEC.4.A.b.3: Land conductors in screw type and clip type terminal strips.	TE.EEC.4.A.i.3: Route and secure conductors using loom, zip ties, and cable clips.	TE.EEC.4.A.a.3: Insulate electrical connections using electrical tape, liquid electrical tape, or shrink tubing.

Standard: TE.EEC.5

Students will interpret technical information sources related to electrical, electronic, and control technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.EEC.5.A: Interpret electrical diagrams.	TE.EEC.5.A.b.1: Identify conductors based on color and gauge using a wiring diagram.	TE.EEC.5.A.i.1: Locate components in a circuit by matching the item to the conductor layout and schematic symbols in a wiring diagram.	TE.EEC.5.A.a.1: Develop an electrical test strategy by using a pinout diagram to identify where to connect the meter.
TE.EEC.5.A: Interpret electrical diagrams.	TE.EEC.5.A.b.2: Discern the difference between a wiring diagram and a schematic diagram.	TE.EEC.5.A.i.2: Translate between schematic and wiring diagrams to identify components common to both.	TE.EEC.5.A.a.2: Interpret a schematic diagram to predict voltages, currents, and resistances of an operating circuit.
	TE.EEC.5.A.b.3: Interpret ladder diagrams to describe how circuits will react to changes in input state.	TE.EEC.5.A.i.3: Configure Ladder Logic inputs in AND / OR configurations. (e.g., two switches in series form AND logic, two switches in parallel form OR logic).	TE.EEC.5.A.a.3: Develop Ladder Logic that results in a Latch function. (consider using a clear case relay to demonstrate this – it provides a visual indication of latched status).
TE.EEC.5.B: Interpret the National Electrical Code (NFPA 70E).	TE.EEC.5.B.b.1: Wire a branch circuit observing wire color protocols (black = hot, white = neutral, green = ground) and	TE.EEC.5.B.i.1: Choose conductor gauge based on current load according to	TE.EEC.5.B.a.1: Determine the number of conductors permitted in a conduit based

Standard: TE.EEC.5

Students will interpret technical information sources related to electrical, electronic, and control technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	fixture screw color protocols (copper = hot, silver = neutral, green = ground, black = common).	guidance of the National Electrical Code.	on conductor and conduit size.
	TE.EEC.5.B.b.2: Cite a code requirement using the proper citation format.	TE.EEC.5.B.i.2: Interpret code requirements for a simple branch circuit. For example, a 15-amp circuit requires at least 14-gauge conductors, a 20-amp circuit requires at least 12-gauge conductors.	TE.EEC.5.B.a.2: Given a branch circuit that does not comply with the code, identify the compliance issues and possible resolutions.
TE.EEC.5.C: Interpret service literature.	TE.EEC.5.C.b.1: Read service literature to identify system specifications, such as battery cold cranking amps, alternator charging amps, etc.	TE.EEC.5.C.i.1: Perform proprietary test procedures—for example, an alternator full field test—following instructions from a service manual.	TE.EEC.5.C.a.1: Use community information repositories—for example, technical service bulletins, user community forums, etc.—to gain knowledge about proprietary systems.
	TE.EEC.5.C.b.2: Document make, model, and date of manufacture of the electrical device being diagnosed.	TE.EEC.5.C.i.2: Document concern, cause, and correction of electrical malfunctions.	TE.EEC.5.C.a.2: Develop detailed case notes including electrical values measured to inform future diagnostic efforts in similar systems.

Standard: TE.EEC.6

Students will troubleshoot and identify failure modes of electrical, electronic, and control systems.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.EEC.6.A: Describe electrical failure modes and the associated engineering safeguards.	TE.EEC.6.A.b.1: Describe the circuit conditions of open and overload.	TE.EEC.6.A.i.1: Articulate that overcurrent protection devices protect the equipment, not the person.	TE.EEC.6.A.a.1: Identify that electrical loads are inversely proportional to resistance so a high electrical load has a low resistance.
	TE.EEC.6.A.b.2: Describe the operation of overcurrent protection devices such as fuses, fusible links, circuit breakers, thermal cutouts, etc.	TE.EEC.6.A.i.2: Describe overcurrent protection device trip management strategies such as slow blow fuses, thermal and magnetic tripping of breakers, shunt trip, etc.	TE.EEC.6.A.a.2: Calculate the heat released by an overcurrent during a breaker trip event.
	TE.EEC.6.A.b.3: Articulate the milliamperage level of current that humans can withstand without permanent injury or death.	TE.EEC.6.A.i.3: Describe where circuit ground fault protection is required and why.	TE.EEC.6.A.a.3: Describe the operation of the comparator circuit in a ground fault circuit interrupter.
	TE.EEC.6.A.b.4: Describe the hazards of an arc fault or arc flash.	TE.EEC.6.A.i.4: Describe appropriate precautions for an arc flash hazard.	TE.EEC.6.A.a.4: Describe the operation of an arc fault breaker.

Standard: TE.EEC.6

Students will troubleshoot and identify failure modes of electrical, electronic, and control systems.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	TE.EEC.6.A.b.5: Identify circuit components used to hold potentially energized components to ground potential, such as unbroken ground path from item to ground rod.	TE.EEC.6.A.i.5: Observe the importance of wiring polarized plugs correctly to ensure that the cases of electrical devices remain at ground potential.	TE.EEC.6.A.a.5: Describe the operation of center-tapped transformers to keep the neutral leg at ground potential. Explain why ground and neutral need to be separated on runs to subpanels.
	TE.EEC.6.A.b.6: Describe the mechanism by which lightning originates.	TE.EEC.6.A.i.6: Describe the operation of components of a lightning protection system.	TE.EEC.6.A.a.6: Explain how lightning rods leak off current by ionizing the surrounding air (e.g., Saint Elmo's Fire).
TE.EEC.6.A: Describe electrical failure modes and the associated engineering safeguards.	TE.EEC.6.A.b.7: Trace the flow of current in a chassis grounded system.	TE.EEC.6.A.i.7: Identify potential arc flash hazard locations in which a tool could produce an unintended current path. For example, a wrench on the positive battery terminal will produce an arc if it comes in contact with any chassis component.	TE.EEC.6.A.a.7: Connect and disconnect power sources, observing appropriate order based on chassis polarity. For example, in negative chassis ground systems, the negative battery is always removed first.
	TE.EEC.6.A.b.8: Describe the phenomenon of step potential observed when stray voltage is present in the ground.	TE.EEC.6.A.i.8: Explain why high resistance or high current in the neutral circuit of an electrical service entrance could create a step potential	TE.EEC.6.A.a.8: Explain why load balancing between the lines of an electrical service is important to minimize the

Standard: TE.EEC.6

Students will troubleshoot and identify failure modes of electrical, electronic, and control systems.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
		between the ground rod at the electric meter and the ground rod at the transformer.	potential of creating stray voltages.

Standard: TE.EEC.7

Students will test, troubleshoot, and diagnose faults in electrical, electronic, and control systems.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.EEC.7.A: Diagnose circuit faults.	TE.EEC.7.A.b.1: Observe environmental clues of circuit state of operation. For example, listen for the click of a relay, palpate to feel the click of a relay, observe smells indicating overheating, etc.	TE.EEC.7.A.i.1: Break complex circuits into simpler subcircuits to locate faults. For example, narrow parasitic current draws to a single circuit by systematically pulling fuses.	TE.EEC.7.A.a.1: Identify faults in circuits through the use of substitution or bypassing. For example, jump a switch to see if eliminating it from the circuit removes the fault.
TE.EEC.7.B: Test electrical circuits using analog devices.	TE.EEC.7.B.b.1: Determine if it is safe to use a test lamp on a circuit. For example, are there any sensitive electronics that would be damaged by the	TE.EEC.7.B.i.1: Use a fused jumper to bypass elements of circuits safely. For example, use jumper from battery positive directly to the starter	TE.EEC.7.B.a.1: Use a self-resetting circuit breaker and a compass to locate shorts in an electrical circuit.

Standard: TE.EEC.7

Students will test, troubleshoot, and diagnose faults in electrical, electronic, and control systems.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	current drawn by the test lamp?	solenoid to determine fault direction.	
TE.EEC.7.C: Measure voltage, current, and resistance with a multimeter.	TE.EEC.7.C.b.1: Describe the basic electrical quantities that can be measured by a simple multimeter: voltage, current, resistance.	TE.EEC.7.C.i.1: Describe why an electrical test light is limited in its application. Note: The current drawn by the test light is many times the operating currents of digital circuits.	TE.EEC.7.C.a.1: Explain the reasons for ideal meter characteristics: voltmeter and ohmmeter - infinite impedance, ammeter - zero impedance.
	TE.EEC.7.C.b.2: Select the appropriate function and range on a multimeter to measure a particular electrical quantity, such as DC voltage 0-20 V range to test the resting voltage of a 12.6 v car battery.	TE.EEC.7.C.i.2: "Proof" a multimeter before using by demonstrating continuity of the test leads, testing a known voltage, and constructing a circuit with a test light to flow current through the ammeter.	TE.EEC.7.C.a.2: Explain why the voltmeter must be connected in parallel, and the ammeter must be connected in series, and consequences of incorrect meter connections, such as blown ammeter fuse when the ammeter is connected in parallel, no operation of the circuit when the voltmeter is connected in series.
TE.EEC.7.C: Measure voltage, current, and resistance with a multimeter.	TE.EEC.7.C.b.3: Observe meter capacity limits, such as maximum voltage, maximum	TE.EEC.7.C.i.3: Identify measurements that will exceed meter capacities (for example,	TE.EEC.7.C.a.3: Describe factors affecting instrument sensitivity. For example, the

Standard: TE.EEC.7

Students will test, troubleshoot, and diagnose faults in electrical, electronic, and control systems.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	current - 1A port and 10A port.	starter motor cranking current, ignition system secondary voltage), and identify appropriate equipment to measure these values (for example, inductive current clamp, capacitive voltage clamp, etc.).	sensitivity of an inductive clamp can be increased by a factor of 10 by wrapping the conductor around the clamp 10 times.
TE.EEC.7.D: Assess battery charging, state of charge, and state of health.	TE.EEC.7.D.b.1: Identify appropriate battery resting, cranking, and running voltages.	TE.EEC.7.D.i.1: Verify battery state of charge using a hydrometer or interferometer. Charge as necessary.	TE.EEC.7.D.a.1: Verify battery state of health with a load test.
	TE.EEC.7.D.b.2: Test for proper lead acid battery charging voltage: Bulk – 14.6v, Absorption – 14.25v, Maintenance – 13.5v for systems that are nominally 12 volts.	TE.EEC.7.D.i.2: Simulate an alternator load test by turning on all electrical loads and observing voltage.	TE.EEC.7.D.a.2: Load test an alternator.
TE.EEC.7.E: Observe waveforms using an oscilloscope.	TE.EEC.7.E.b.1: Identify the voltage and time scale an oscilloscope is set to by observing the graticule array.	TE.EEC.7.E.i.1: Calculate the voltages, period, and frequency of a waveform presented on an oscilloscope.	TE.EEC.7.E.a.1: Interpret oscilloscope waveforms, such as sine wave AC, ignition

Standard: TE.EEC.7

Students will test, troubleshoot, and diagnose faults in electrical, electronic, and control systems.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
			primary, tone ring square wave, etc.

Standard: TE.EEC.8

Students will identify components used to create information inputs in electrical, electronic, and control systems.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.EEC.8.A: Identify and explain electrical sensors.	TE.EEC.8.A.b.1: Identify physical characteristics that can be converted into electrical signals by sensors, such as position, temperature, pressure, acceleration, opacity, etc.	TE.EEC.8.A.i.1: Classify sensors by their characteristic curves, such as dual state (dry contacts open or closed) or continuous (continuously varying resistance with changes in temperature).	TE.EEC.8.A.a.1: Describe the effects of scale saturation and hysteresis on the operation of a sensor.
	TE.EEC.8.A.b.2: Observe the signal of a dual state sensor: open or closed.	TE.EEC.8.A.i.2: Observe the signal of a continuously variable sensor that outputs a voltage proportional to the	TE.EEC.8.A.a.2: Observe the signal of a continuously variable sensor that outputs a frequency or duty cycle modulated signal

Standard: TE.EEC.8

Students will identify components used to create information inputs in electrical, electronic, and control systems.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
		physical quantity being measured.	proportional to the physical quantity being measured.
TE.EEC.8.A: Identify and explain electrical sensors.	TE.EEC.8.A.b.3: Explain the operation of a wiper type potentiometer to sense position.	TE.EEC.8.A.i.3: Test a wiper type potentiometer for continuous output across its operating range.	TE.EEC.8.A.a.3: Compare and contrast wiper type variable resistors when used as potentiometers and rheostats.
	TE.EEC.8.A.b.4: Describe the advantages of inductive (magnetic reluctance) and Hall effect (magnetoresistive) position sensors over wiper type resistive sensors in sensing position.	TE.EEC.8.A.i.4: Explain the operation of magnetic reluctance and magnetoresistive sensors.	TE.EEC.8.A.a.4: Describe safeguard redundancies that must be in place when position sensors are used for critical functions like throttle control, such as an idle validation switch.
	TE.EEC.8.A.b.5: Classify materials as having a positive or negative temperature coefficient of resistance based on changes in resistance with changes in temperature.	TE.EEC.8.A.i.5: Explain how a thermistor exploits a linear temperature coefficient of resistance to convert sensed temperature to an electrical signal. Test a thermistor.	TE.EEC.8.A.a.5: Describe how sensitivity to thermistor signals can be increased by incorporating a Wheatstone Bridge circuit.
	TE.EEC.8.A.b.6: Compare and contrast the operation of	TE.EEC.8.A.i.6: Describe how thermopiles act as voltage adders.	TE.EEC.8.A.a.6: Describe the Peltier effect and

Standard: TE.EEC.8

Students will identify components used to create information inputs in electrical, electronic, and control systems.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	thermistors and thermocouples.		applications for Peltier junctions.
TE.EEC.8.A: Identify and explain electrical sensors.	TE.EEC.8.A.b.7: Identify applications for strain transducers, such as force, weight, and pressure measurement.	TE.EEC.8.A.i.7: Plot a graph of resistance vs. strain for a strain transducer.	TE.EEC.8.A.a.7: Explain how strain transducers use a Wheatstone bridge to convert changes in resistance to changes in a voltage signal.
	TE.EEC.8.A.b.8: Identify switches by means of actuation, such as momentary, detent, limit, rocker, toggle, mercury, magnetic reed, etc.	TE.EEC.8.A.i.8: Describe pole and throw configurations of switches, such as single pole, single throw, dual pole, dual throw, etc. Illustrate applications including three-way and four-way switching of lights.	TE.EEC.8.A.a.8: Construct logic circuits using switches, including AND, OR, NAND, NOR, XOR. Use DeMorgan's Theorem to identify multiple ways to produce the same logic.
	TE.EEC.8.A.b.9: Describe applications that sense chemical concentrations directly, such as pH sensor, oxygen sensor, etc.	TE.EEC.8.A.i.9: Describe how chemical sensors can be destroyed by contamination, for example an oxygen sensor fouled by engine coolant from a blown head gasket.	TE.EEC.8.A.a.9: Analogize between the operation of an oxygen sensor and a chemical battery.

Standard: TE.EEC.8

Students will identify components used to create information inputs in electrical, electronic, and control systems.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	TE.EEC.8.A.b.10: Explain the operations of sensors that use flame ion detection.	TE.EEC.8.A.i.10: Describe the operating principles of an ionization smoke detector.	TE.EEC.8.A.a.10: Describe the control strategy in ion-sensing ignition systems.

Standard: TE.EEC.9

Students will identify components used to process and transmit information in electrical, electronic, and control systems.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.EEC.9.A: Describe the conversion of analog signals to digital, digital signal processing, gate and embedded logic.	TE.EEC.9.A.b.1: Describe the advantages and disadvantages of converting analog values to digital, including diminished susceptibility to interference, less bandwidth, easy computational manipulation, data loss through sampling.	TE.EEC.9.A.i.1: Use the Nyquist theorem to determine a minimum sampling rate for analog to digital conversion.	TE.EEC.9.A.a.1: Explain what aliasing is and how it happens.
	TE.EEC.9.A.b.2: Explain the operation of voltage	TE.EEC.9.A.i.2: Compare and contrast signal and noise in an electronic circuit. Explain why	TE.EEC.9.A.a.2: Calculate the number of increments an analog value can be resolved

Standard: TE.EEC.9

Students will identify components used to process and transmit information in electrical, electronic, and control systems.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	comparators as used in analog to digital conversion.	signal to noise ratio (SNR) is important in analog to digital conversion.	into based on the analog to digital converter's bit depth. For example, an 8-bit analog to digital converter can resolve signals into $2^8=256$ discrete digital values.
	TE.EEC.9.A.b.3: Compare and contrast serial and parallel forms of data communication.	TE.EEC.9.A.i.3: Identify communication architectures as parallel or serial, such as parallel: IEEE-488, IEEE-1284; serial: controller area network (CAN), Ethernet, HDMI, Morse code telegraphy, RS232, RS485, USB.	TE.EEC.9.A.a.3: Describe the operation of a shift register to convert serial signals to parallel—Serial In Parallel Out (SIPO)—and parallel signals to serial—Parallel In Serial Out (PISO).
TE.EEC.9.A: Describe the conversion of analog signals to digital, digital signal processing, gate and embedded logic.	TE.EEC.9.A.b.4: Identify the anode and cathode ends of a diode.	TE.EEC.9.A.i.4: Explain how a diode operates under forward- and reverse-biased conditions.	TE.EEC.9.A.a.4: Explain how a Zener diode can be used for precise voltage regulation when reverse biased.
	TE.EEC.9.A.b.5: Describe the advantages of light-emitting diodes (LEDs) over other light sources, such as incandescent, fluorescent light sources.	TE.EEC.9.A.i.5: Explain functions and applications of optoisolators.	TE.EEC.9.A.a.5: Compare and contrast data transmission with electricity over copper wire vs. light over fiber optic cable or through the air, such as infrared remote control.

Standard: TE.EEC.9

Students will identify components used to process and transmit information in electrical, electronic, and control systems.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	TE.EEC.9.A.b.6: Explain the function of a clamping diode to suppress transient voltages.	TE.EEC.9.A.i.6: Compare and contrast the advantages and disadvantages of half-wave, full-wave, and bridge rectifiers.	TE.EEC.9.A.a.6: Contrast peak, ripple, and root-mean-square voltages of rectified alternating current. Explain how a capacitor used in conjunction with a rectifier can reduce ripple voltage.
	TE.EEC.9.A.b.7: Based on a schematic representation, identify collector, base, and emitter terminals on PNP and NPN bipolar junction transistors.	TE.EEC.9.A.i.7: Compare and contrast the proportional nature of transistors with the dual state nature of relays when used in switching applications.	TE.EEC.9.A.a.7: Construct a circuit using a potentiometer to control collector-emitter current by varying base-emitter voltage.
	TE.EEC.9.A.b.8: Identify applications of power semiconductors, such as insulated-gate bipolar transistors, power MOSFETs, used in applications including motor drives, hybrid cars, etc.	TE.EEC.9.A.i.8: Compare and contrast thyristors—DIACs, TRIACs, silicon-controlled rectifiers—with transistors. Observe fundamental differences, such as self-latching, dual state vs. proportional, etc.	TE.EEC.9.A.a.8: Describe the advantage of turning fully on or fully off for varying periods of time (for example, duty cycle modulation) when compared to changing voltages through the use of resistance (for example, potentiometer control of motor speed).

Standard: TE.EEC.9

Students will identify components used to process and transmit information in electrical, electronic, and control systems.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.EEC.9.A: Describe the conversion of analog signals to digital, digital signal processing, gate and embedded logic.	TE.EEC.9.A.b.9: Explain the operation of a latch using relays, transistors, or ladder logic.	TE.EEC.9.A.i.9: Describe how a bistable multivibrator can latch in two different states. Explain how a latch can be used to store memory of a binary state.	TE.EEC.9.A.a.9: Construct a simple oscillator using a 555 microchip, capacitors, and resistors. Explain how the time constant of the RC circuit affects the frequency of the output.
	TE.EEC.9.A.b.10: Explain the operation of AND, OR, NOT, NAND, NOR, and XOR gates.	TE.EEC.9.A.i.10: Create a truth table for a digital logic circuit.	TE.EEC.9.A.a.10: Describe how logic gates can be used to create a flip flop.
	TE.EEC.9.A.b.11: Compare and contrast mechanical (hydraulic logic), electrical (relay logic), electronic (semiconductor logic), Programmable Logic Controller (ladder logic), and microcontroller (embedded code) control strategies.	TE.EEC.9.A.i.11: Use an integrated development environment (IDE)—such as Raspberry Pi or Arduino—and libraries to retrieve and edit existing code.	TE.EEC.9.A.a.11: Use an integrated development environment (IDE)—such as Raspberry Pi or Arduino—and libraries to develop code to control outputs in response to a problem statement.

Standard: TE.EEC.10

Students will identify components used to effect outputs in electrical, electronics, and control systems.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)
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Standard: TE.EEC.9

Students will identify components used to process and transmit information in electrical, electronic, and control systems.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.EEC.10.A: Describe electrically powered actuators.	TE.EEC.10.A.b.1: Describe the operation and applications of simple electromagnetic devices, including electromagnetic oscillators like bells and horns, speakers, and solenoids.	TE.EEC.10.A.i.1: Observe factors that affect the amount of force an electromagnetic actuator can make, such as ampere-turns of coil, magnetic permeability of armature, and proximity.	TE.EEC.10.A.a.1: Explain how an electric machine can act as either a generator or a motor, depending on the direction of energy flow.
	TE.EEC.10.A.b.2: Explain the operation of a mechanically commutated DC motor.	TE.EEC.10.A.i.2: Explain the advantages on an electronically commutated DC motor.	TE.EEC.10.A.a.2: Compare and contrast parallel wound and shunt wound DC motors in terms of counter-electromotive force, speed regulation, and torque, and current characteristics.
	TE.EEC.10.A.b.3: Explain the operation of an AC induction motor.	TE.EEC.10.A.i.3: Compare and contrast synchronous and asynchronous AC motors.	TE.EEC.10.A.a.3: Analogize between AC induction motors and transformers. Explain how the stator and rotor are analogous to the primary and secondary windings of a transformer.

Standard: TE.EEC.9

Students will identify components used to process and transmit information in electrical, electronic, and control systems.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	TE.EEC.10.A.b.4: Compare and contrast the operation of split-phase and three-phase electric motors.	TE.EEC.10.A.i.4: Compare and contrast split-phase transformers found in residential electrical services with delta and wye wound transformers found in commercial electrical services.	TE.EEC.10.A.a.4: Explain how the two hot legs of a center-tapped transformer act as a voltage adder, and based on this, explain why an open neutral is hazardous.
TE.EEC.10.A: Describe electrically powered actuators.	TE.EEC.10.A.b.5: Describe how thermal and overcurrent protection devices enhance the safety of electric motors.	TE.EEC.10.A.i.5: Explain why motor control systems incorporate soft start strategies, and how inrush currents are controlled.	TE.EEC.10.A.a.5: Describe the advantages of using frequency drives with AC motors over other speed control strategies, such as energy efficiency, ability to program control strategy as code, etc.
	TE.EEC.10.A.b.6: Describe the role of feedback in a servo loop.	TE.EEC.10.A.i.6: Characterize possible outcomes of a control command, such as undershot transition to commanded value, overshoot transition to commanded value, steady oscillations around commanded value, growing oscillations around a commanded value, and	TE.EEC.10.A.a.6: Describe engineering strategies to optimize the use of feedback to control an output (e.g., proportional-integral-derivative (PID) controller, state-space controller.

Standard: TE.EEC.9

Students will identify components used to process and transmit information in electrical, electronic, and control systems.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
		diminishing oscillations around a commanded value.	

Standard: TE.EEC.11

Students will explain the operation of steady state circuits in electrical, electronic, and control devices.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.EEC.11.A: Describe the flow of electrons through circuits.	TE.EEC.11.A.b.1: Describe electricity as the flow of electrons.	TE.EEC.11.A.i.1: Determine whether current will flow in a circuit based on open/closed status.	TE.EEC.11.A.a.1: Predict the behavior of a circuit using the mechanical analogs of pressure, flow, and friction.
	TE.EEC.11.A.b.2: Describe matter as being composed of atoms.	TE.EEC.11.A.i.2: Identify subatomic particles in the Bohr atom and their charges.	TE.EEC.11.A.a.2: Describe the process of ionization.
	TE.EEC.11.A.b.3: Classify materials as electrical conductors or insulators.	TE.EEC.11.A.i.3: Inventory materials along the resistance continuum, including super conductors, conductors,	TE.EEC.11.A.a.3: Predict the conductivity of materials based on the valence

Standard: TE.EEC.11

Students will explain the operation of steady state circuits in electrical, electronic, and control devices.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
		semiconductors, and insulators.	electron configurations of their atoms.
	TE.EEC.11.A.b.4: Explain the purpose of safety rules that ensure cooling of conductors, such as no cords under rugs, maximum number of conductors allowed in a conduit, minimum hole size in studs to pass conductors, ambient temperature ratings on motors, etc.	TE.EEC.11.A.i.4: Observe that all conductors produce a voltage drop and, as a result, shed some electrical energy as heat. Determine acceptable conductor size based on anticipated current and ability to shed heat.	TE.EEC.11.A.a.4: Calculate the rate of heating of a conductor based on current and voltage drop. Report the answer in watts and BTUs/hr.
	TE.EEC.11.A.b.5: Identify a resistor's resistance by its color code.	TE.EEC.11.A.i.5: Identify a resistor's error tolerance by its color code.	TE.EEC.11.A.a.5: Correlate resistor size with its power capacity.
	TE.EEC.11.A.b.6: Explain why elements with four valence electrons—for example, carbon, silicon—form the basis for semiconductors.	TE.EEC.11.A.i.6: Describe applications of elements with four valence electrons—for example, carbon, silicon—as semiconductors.	TE.EEC.11.A.a.6: Explain how doping of semiconductors can produce P-type and N-type semiconductors.
TE.EEC.11.A: Describe the flow of electrons through circuits.	TE.EEC.11.A.b.7: Describe the diminished performance of common electrical conductors—for example,	TE.EEC.11.A.i.7: Describe the enhanced performance of common electrical conductors—for example, carbon—approaching	TE.EEC.11.A.a.7: Describe how some materials have negative temperature components. For example, thermistor resistance

Standard: TE.EEC.11

Students will explain the operation of steady state circuits in electrical, electronic, and control devices.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	carbon—as temperature increases.	superconductor state at cryogenic temperatures.	decreases as temperature increases.
	TE.EEC.11.A.b.8: Identify the ampere as the unit of measure of flow of current in circuits.	TE.EEC.11.A.i.8: Define the ampere as one coulomb of charges passing a point in one second.	TE.EEC.11.A.a.8: Contrast the speed of electrons in meters per second with the flow of electrons in amperes.
	TE.EEC.11.A.b.9: Demonstrate creating static electricity through triboelectric charging, or rubbing electrons off an insulator, such as plastic gas cans on a plastic bedliner.	TE.EEC.11.A.i.9: Explain the development of electrical potentials in current electricity circuits through chemical reactions and magnetic induction.	TE.EEC.11.A.a.9: Compare and contrast electrostatic (capacitive) and electromagnetic (inductive) fields.
TE.EEC.11.B: Relate electrical quantities with respect to the mechanical analogs of force, work, power, and energy.	TE.EEC.11.B.b.1: Describe force and identify units: newtons.	TE.EEC.11.B.i.1: Contrast force, motion, and work, and identify appropriate units of each: newtons, meters, newton meters.	TE.EEC.11.B.a.1: Calculate power in newton meters per second and convert to other units, such as watts, horsepower, BTUs per hour.

Standard: TE.EEC.11

Students will explain the operation of steady state circuits in electrical, electronic, and control devices.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	TE.EEC.11.B.b.2: Describe energy as the potential to do work.	TE.EEC.11.B.i.2: Identify forms of energy, including potential, kinetic, chemical, and electrical.	TE.EEC.11.B.a.2: Calculate energy from the product of power and time. Express in units of joules (J) or kilowatt-hours (kWh).
	TE.EEC.11.B.b.3: Identify batteries, capacitors, and inductors as electrical energy storage devices.	TE.EEC.11.B.i.3: Describe how batteries, capacitors, and inductors store energy chemically, electrostatically, and inductively.	TE.EEC.11.B.a.3: Compare energy density and specific energy of electrical energy storage devices and other means of energy storage.
	TE.EEC.11.B.b.4: Characterize the rate at which batteries, capacitors, and inductors are able to release their stored energy, or power.	TE.EEC.11.B.i.4: Discern between measures of battery power, such as cranking amps and cold cranking amps, and battery energy content, or amp hours.	TE.EEC.11.B.a.4: Calculate battery internal resistance and describe factors affecting it, such as temperature, surface area, state of charge.
	TE.EEC.11.B.b.5: Identify units of power in watts.	TE.EEC.11.B.i.5: Use Ohm's law to explain why voltage * current = Power	TE.EEC.11.B.a.5: Describe mechanical analogs to electrical power. For example, Hydraulic Power = Pressure * Flow, Mechanical Power = Torque * Speed.

Standard: TE.EEC.12

Students will explain the operation of transient state circuits in electrical, electronic, and control devices.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.EEC.12.A: Describe inductive and capacitive coupling phenomena.	TE.EEC.12.A.b.1: Observe that current can be induced in a conductor by a changing magnetic field.	TE.EEC.12.A.i.1: Observe that the amount of current induced depends on the rate of change of the field, the number of magnetic lines of force cut, and the magnetic permeability of the medium.	TE.EEC.12.A.a.1: Observe that inducing a current produces a phase shift.
	TE.EEC.12.A.b.2: Describe the magnetic lines of flux present around a current-carrying conductor.	TE.EEC.12.A.i.2: Use the left- and right-hand rules of current to determine the direction of magnetic lines of flux.	TE.EEC.12.A.a.2: Predict the direction and magnitude of magnetic forces developed in a wire, based on current flow.
	TE.EEC.12.A.b.3: Observe that conductors induce their own magnetic fields.	TE.EEC.12.A.i.3: Observe that magnetic fields can be concentrated by coiling conductors and using a magnetically permeable core.	TE.EEC.12.A.a.3: Observe that electrical energy is stored in the magnetic field of an inductor. Observe that the creation of the magnetic field creates inductive reactance, limiting current.
	TE.EEC.12.A.b.4: Observe that electrical chokes and isolation transformers can resist rapid changes in current.	TE.EEC.12.A.i.4: Describe the pintle bump and other observable effects of changing magnetic permeability on inductive reactance.	TE.EEC.12.A.a.4: Explain the purpose of clamping diodes and condensers in inductive applications.

Standard: TE.EEC.12

Students will explain the operation of transient state circuits in electrical, electronic, and control devices.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.EEC.12.A: Describe inductive and capacitive coupling phenomena.	TE.EEC.12.A.b.5: Observe that inrush current can be limited by the use of inductors.	TE.EEC.12.A.i.5: Describe how inductance is like its mechanical analog of mass. Compare and contrast counter-electromotive force with inertia.	TE.EEC.12.A.a.5: Explain the difference in inrush current with changes in speed in shunt-wound and parallel-wound DC motors.
	TE.EEC.12.A.b.6: Describe the operation of a transformer using the mechanical analogy of gear sets.	TE.EEC.12.A.i.6: Describe the advantages of the modern AC power grid compared to Edison's proposed DC grid. Answer: DC cannot be transformed.	TE.EEC.12.A.a.6: Draw analogs between AC induction motors and transformers using Lenz's law.
	TE.EEC.12.A.b.7: Contrast the use of transformers to change voltage with the use of resistance to change voltages.	TE.EEC.12.A.i.7: Describe how transformers reflect electrical loads from the secondary to the primary circuit.	TE.EEC.12.A.a.7: Explain, in terms of Faraday's law, why frequency is a factor in how much power a transformer can pass.
	TE.EEC.12.A.b.8: Describe how and why power transfer is maximized in circuits in which voltage and current are in phase.	TE.EEC.12.A.i.8: Contrast apparent power, reactive power, real power, and power factor. Describe strategies to maximize power factor.	TE.EEC.12.A.a.8: Identify power factor as used in power electricity applications, and standing wave ratio as used in radio frequency applications as two different manifestations of the same principle of

Standard: TE.EEC.12

Students will explain the operation of transient state circuits in electrical, electronic, and control devices.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
			impedance matching to keep voltage and current in phase.
TE.EEC.12.A: Describe inductive and capacitive coupling phenomena.	TE.EEC.12.A.b.9: Observe that because current can be observed at a single point, inductively coupled probes need only access the circuit in one location.	TE.EEC.12.A.i.9: Explain the operation of an inductively coupled current probe.	TE.EEC.12.A.a.9: Describe the characteristics of an ideal inductively coupled probe.
	TE.EEC.12.A.b.10: Observe that because voltage is expressed as a potential difference between points in a circuit, capacitively coupled voltage probes must access the circuit in two locations.	TE.EEC.12.A.i.10: Explain the operation of a capacitively coupled voltage probe.	TE.EEC.12.A.a.10: Describe the characteristics of an ideal capacitively coupled probe.

Standard: TE.EEC.13

Students will explain the operation of wireless communications in electrical, electronic, and control devices.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.EEC.13.A: Explain operations and applications of electromagnetic radiation devices.	TE.EEC.13.A.b.1: Identify applications for bands within the electromagnetic spectrum, such as radio, microwave, infrared, light, ultraviolet, x-rays, gamma rays.	TE.EEC.13.A.i.1: Identify types of electromagnetic radiation as ionizing and nonionizing, and describe safety concerns.	TE.EEC.13.A.a.1: Explain the photoelectric and photovoltaic effects.
	TE.EEC.13.A.b.2: Describe the operations and applications of radar, lidar, microwave, ultrasound distance and speed sensing in, for example, adaptive cruise control.	TE.EEC.13.A.i.2: Explain how radar, lidar, microwave, ultrasound systems use Doppler shift to measure speed.	TE.EEC.13.A.a.2: Describe limitations of radar, lidar, microwave, ultrasound systems, such as inability to see ground level past horizon, susceptibility to chaff, etc.
	TE.EEC.13.A.b.3: Describe engineering strategies to minimize the effects of electromagnetic interference (EMI), such as twisted pair bus wires, sheathed cables, Faraday cages, resistive spark plug wires, etc.	TE.EEC.13.A.i.3: Contrast the susceptibility of amplitude modulation (AM), frequency modulation (FM), and digital radio signals to electromagnetic interference (EMI).	TE.EEC.13.A.a.3: Describe the effects of power quality issues, such as sags, swells, transients, and harmonics, on electronic circuits.
	TE.EEC.13.A.b.4: Describe applications for Institute for Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) standard radio protocols, such as	TE.EEC.13.A.i.4: Describe frequency, power, and effective range for standard radio protocols, such as Bluetooth,	TE.EEC.13.A.a.4: Describe bit handling strategy for standard radio protocols, such as Bluetooth, Wi-Fi, cellular

Standard: TE.EEC.13

Students will explain the operation of wireless communications in electrical, electronic, and control devices.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	Bluetooth, Wi-Fi, cellular telephony and data, Zigbee, etc.	Wi-Fi, cellular telephony and data, Zigbee, etc.	telephony and data, Zigbee, etc.
TE.EEC.13.A: Explain operations and applications of electromagnetic radiation devices.	TE.EEC.13.A.b.5: Describe the operation of carrier waves, constructive interference, destructive interference, and superposition.	TE.EEC.13.A.i.5: Explain the operation of a bandpass filter.	TE.EEC.13.A.a.5: Describe the modulation and demodulation of signals in radio applications.
	TE.EEC.13.A.b.6: Characterize the limits to information transmission, or bandwidth, on the electromagnetic spectrum.	TE.EEC.13.A.i.6: Explain the regulation of the electromagnetic spectrum per the Federal Communications Commission.	TE.EEC.13.A.a.6: Describe engineering strategies to conserve electromagnetic spectrum bandwidth in the transmission of data, or multiplexing.

Standard: TE.EEC.14

Students will quantify electrical and electronic measurements using International System of Units (SI).

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.EEC.14.A: Explain quantities and units related to the operation of electrical circuits.	TE.EEC.14.A.b.1: Match the units of volts, ohms, and amps to the voltage, resistance, and current.	TE.EEC.14.A.i.1: Categorize the relationships between voltage and current, current and resistance, and voltage and resistance, as being direct or inverse.	TE.EEC.14.A.a.1: Use Ohm's law to calculate current (given voltage and resistance), voltage drop (given current and resistance), and resistance (given current and voltage drop).
TE.EEC.14.A: Explain quantities and units related to the operation of electrical circuits.	TE.EEC.14.A.b.2: Contrast electrostatic and magnetic fields at macro and atomic scales.	TE.EEC.14.A.i.2: Characterize the operation of capacitors and inductors as electrostatic or inductive.	TE.EEC.14.A.a.2: Calculate inductance in henrys and capacitance in farads.
	TE.EEC.14.A.b.3: Observe transient currents and waves.	TE.EEC.14.A.i.3: Describe wave amplitude, frequency, shape, peaks, troughs, wavelength, and period. Calculate period, frequency, and wavelength.	TE.EEC.14.A.a.3: Calculate root-mean-square voltage from peak voltage, and calculate power based on root-mean-square voltage and resistance. Explain why root-mean-square voltage predicts power.
	TE.EEC.14.A.b.4: Determine if two quantities are within one order of magnitude of each other.	TE.EEC.14.A.i.4: Use magnitude prefixes (micro-, milli-, kilo-, mega-, etc.) with SI units.	TE.EEC.14.A.a.4: Add and subtract exponents to calculate magnitude.

Standard: TE.EEC.14

Students will quantify electrical and electronic measurements using International System of Units (SI).

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	TE.EEC.14.A.b.5: Describe units of measure that incorporate multiple dimensions, such as person-days, ton-miles, etc.	TE.EEC.14.A.i.5: Trace the origin of SI units back to fundamental units, for example, 1 watt = 1 joule per second, 1 joule = 1 newton meter of work.	TE.EEC.14.A.a.5: Perform dimensional analysis with SI units.
	TE.EEC.14.A.b.6: Express quantities in the base 10 number system.	TE.EEC.14.A.i.6: Express quantities in the base 10 number system and the binary number system, and convert values between systems.	TE.EEC.14.A.a.6: Express quantities in the base 10 number system, the binary number system, and the hexadecimal number system, and convert values between systems.
TE.EEC.14.A: Explain quantities and units related to the operation of electrical circuits.	TE.EEC.14.A.b.7: Convert between SI (K, °C) and non-SI units (°F) for temperature.	TE.EEC.14.A.i.7: Contrast absolute (Kelvin, Rankine) temperature scales with relative (Celsius, Fahrenheit) temperature scales.	TE.EEC.14.A.a.7: Contrast temperature expressed in (K or °C) with heat expressed in Joules.

Standard: TE.EEC.15

Students will perform computational analyses of electrical, electronic, and control systems.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.EEC.15.A: Calculate voltage, current, and resistance using Ohm's law.	TE.EEC.15.A.b.1: Analogize between electrical and hydraulic circuits, identifying voltage as electrical pressure, current as flow, and resistance as friction.	TE.EEC.15.A.i.1: Identify the appropriate units for voltage (volts), current (amperes), and resistance (ohms).	TE.EEC.15.A.a.1: Identify that given a purely resistive circuit, current is directly proportional to voltage drop and inversely proportional to resistance.
	TE.EEC.15.A.b.2: Identify that current is the same at all points of a series circuit, and voltage is the same across all branches of a parallel circuit.	TE.EEC.15.A.i.2: Identify that while adding resistances to a series circuit increases the resistance, adding resistances in parallel reduces the resistance of the circuit.	TE.EEC.15.A.a.2: Describe the relationship between resistance and electrical load as inversely proportional. For example, a short circuit has very low resistance and very high current and is a large electrical load.
TE.EEC.15.A: Calculate voltage, current, and resistance using Ohm's law.	TE.EEC.15.A.b.3: Simplify series circuits by resolving series resistances into a single resistance through addition.	TE.EEC.15.A.i.3: Simplify parallel circuits by resolving parallel resistances into a single resistance by finding the harmonic mean.	TE.EEC.15.A.a.3: Simplify series-parallel circuits into a single equivalent resistance by finding sums and harmonic means appropriately.
	TE.EEC.15.A.b.4: Identify that the sum of all voltage drops equals the applied voltage (Kirchoff's Voltage Law) and that the sum of all branch currents equals the total	TE.EEC.15.A.i.4: Analogize Kirchoff's laws to a hydraulic circuit. For example, the sum of all pressure drops equals the applied pressure; the sum of all	TE.EEC.15.A.a.4: Use Ohm's law and Kirchoff's Voltage and Current laws to predict voltage, current, and resistance in circuits with one unknown component.

Standard: TE.EEC.15

Students will perform computational analyses of electrical, electronic, and control systems.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	current (Kirchoff's current law).	branch flows equals the total flow.	
TE.EEC.15.B: Calculate circuit power.	TE.EEC.15.B.b.1: Calculate electrical power as the product of voltage and current.	TE.EEC.15.B.i.1: Derive the I^2R formula from Ohm's law and Watt's law.	TE.EEC.15.B.a.1: Explain why root-mean-square voltage is used in AC power calculations rather than peak to peak voltage.
	TE.EEC.15.B.b.2: Calculate apparent power.	TE.EEC.15.B.i.2: Calculate real power.	TE.EEC.15.B.a.2: Calculate reactive power and power factor.
	TE.EEC.15.B.b.3: Convert between units of power, including watts (W), joules (J/s), BTUs / hr., horsepower (hp).	TE.EEC.15.B.i.3: Convert between units of energy, such as kWh, kJ, BTUs.	TE.EEC.15.B.a.3: Calculate energy efficiency.
TE.EEC.15.C: Calculate circuit power.	TE.EEC.15.C.b.1: Calculate electrical power as the product of voltage and current.	TE.EEC.15.C.i.1: Derive the I^2R formula from Ohm's law and Watt's law.	TE.EEC.15.C.a.1: Explain why root-mean-square voltage is used in AC power calculations rather than peak to peak voltage.
TE.EEC.15.D: Solve problems using Boolean algebra.	TE.EEC.15.D.b.1: Evaluate a truth table using Boolean algebra.	TE.EEC.15.D.i.1: Identify circuit configurations that are logically equivalent.	TE.EEC.15.D.a.1: Translate logic as shown in a schematic

Standard: TE.EEC.15

Students will perform computational analyses of electrical, electronic, and control systems.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
			gate diagram into a Boolean expression.

Strand: Biotechnology (BT)**Standard: TE.BT.1**

Students will be able to identify career paths in biotechnologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.BT.1.A: Identify careers in biotechnologies.	TE.BT.1.A.b.1: Identify transferable skills between biotechnology and other career fields.	TE.BT.1.A.i.1: Recognize biotechnology is a complex field and requires intelligence, creativity, patience, and perseverance.	TE.BT.1.A.a.1: Research the employment outlook for well-qualified job-seekers in biotechnology.
	TE.BT.1.A.b.2: Define the future of biotechnology.	TE.BT.1.A.i.2: Discuss the thought-provoking problems biotechnology careers face.	TE.BT.1.A.a.2: Identify the large variety of occupations a biotechnology career contains.

Standard: TE.BT.1

Students will be able to identify career paths in biotechnologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.BT.1.A: Identify careers in biotechnologies.	TE.BT.1.A.b.3: Discuss the endless possibilities for biotechnology jobs.	TE.BT.1.A.i.3: Recognize biotech jobs heavily rely on technology, which is always expanding.	TE.BT.1.A.a.3: Research the most suitable area of interest and skill set to enhance your future career aspects in biotech.
		TE.BT.1.A.i.4: Discuss the skills necessary to be a good employee.	TE.BT.1.A.a.4: Research competitive salaries of biotechnology careers.

Standard: TE.BT.2

Students will examine the foundations (advancements and historical applications) of biotechnology.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.BT.2.A: Explore, connect, and engage the ways in which biotechnology plays a part in our world.	TE.BT.2.A.b.1: Distinguish major innovators, historical developments, and potential applications of biotechnology.	TE.BT.2.A.i.1: Examine current applications of biotechnology.	TE.BT.2.A.a.1: Create a timeline and use it to explain the developmental progression of biotechnology.
	TE.BT.2.A.b.2: Define biotechnology; identify	TE.BT.2.A.i.2: Explore the historical impact biotechnology	TE.BT.2.A.a.2: Examine potential future applications

Standard: TE.BT.2

Students will examine the foundations (advancements and historical applications) of biotechnology.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	examples of agricultural products created through biotechnology.	has had on society and the environment.	of biotechnology, and compare them with alternative approaches to improving products.
TE.BT.2.A: Explore, connect, and engage the ways in which biotechnology plays a part in our world.	TE.BT.2.A.b.3: Explore the structure and function of DNA.	TE.BT.2.A.i.3: Gain understanding of what DNA is and its role in the human body.	TE.BT.2.A.a.3: Understand structure and function of DNA.

Standard: TE.BT.3

Students will be able to understand uses of biotechnology in healthcare.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.BT.3.A: Analyze the role of biotechnology in healthcare.	TE.BT.3.A.b.1: Discuss that vaccinations protect people from getting certain diseases.	TE.BT.3.A.i.1: Discuss that vaccines are designed to prevent diseases from developing and spreading; medicines are designed to	TE.BT.3.A.a.1: Discuss medical technologies include prevention and rehabilitation, vaccines and pharmaceuticals, medical and surgical procedures, genetic engineering, and the systems

Standard: TE.BT.3

Students will be able to understand uses of biotechnology in healthcare.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
		relieve symptoms and stop diseases from developing.	within which health is protected and maintained.
	TE.BT.3.A.b.2: Recognize technological advances have made it possible to create new devices, to repair or replace certain parts of the body, and to provide a means for mobility.	TE.BT.3.A.i.2: Explain vaccines developed for use in immunization require specialized technologies to support environments in which sufficient amounts of vaccines are produced.	TE.BT.3.A.a.2: Recognize telemedicine reflects the convergence of technological advances in a number of fields, including medicine, telecommunications, virtual presence, computer engineering, informatics, artificial intelligence, robotics, materials science, and perceptual psychology.
	TE.BT.3.A.b.3: Know the basic structures and functions of cells and how this is used in biotechnology advancements.	TE.BT.3.A.i.3: Understand DNA/RNA replication.	TE.BT.3.A.a.3: Recognize the science of biochemistry and molecular biology has made it possible to manipulate the genetic information found in living creatures.
	TE.BT.3.A.b.4: Recognize that advances and innovations in medical technologies are used to improve healthcare.	TE.BT.3.A.i.4: Understand the role of biotechnology product development in curing genetic, environmental, and behavioral diseases.	TE.BT.3.A.a.4: Recognize genetic engineering involves modifying the structure of DNA to produce novel genetic makeups or codes.

Standard: TE.BT.4

Students will be able to select and use biotechnologies related to life’s nutritional needs.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.BT.4.A: Identify the importance of biotechnology in food and animal science.	TE.BT.4.A.b.1: Discuss that the use of technologies in agriculture make it possible for food to be available year-round and to conserve resources.	TE.BT.4.A.i.1: Recognize that technological advances in life science directly affect the time and number of people required to produce food for a large population.	TE.BT.4.A.a.1: Recognize that biotechnology applies the principles of biology to innovative agriculture techniques, such as hydroponics.
	TE.BT.4.A.b.2: Recognize the many different tools necessary to control an agricultural system.	TE.BT.4.A.i.2: Discuss the wide range of specialized equipment and practices used to improve the production of food, fiber, fuel, and other useful products.	TE.BT.4.A.a.2: Discuss how biotechnology has kept up with changing consumer habits with ingredients that can improve taste, nutrition, and shelf life.
	TE.BT.4.A.b.3: Discuss how biotechnology crops have been improved in terms of their nutritional quantity and quality.	TE.BT.4.A.i.3: Discuss the development of refrigeration, freezing, dehydration, preservation, and irradiation, which provide long-term storage of food and reduce the health risks caused by tainted food.	TE.BT.4.A.a.3: Recognize agriculture includes a combination of businesses that use a wide array of products and systems to produce, process, and distribute food, fiber, fuel, chemicals, and other useful products.
	TE.BT.4.A.b.4: Explain the importance of proper nutrition.	TE.BT.4.A.i.4: Practice why and how various methods of food preservation work.	TE.BT.4.A.a.4: Demonstrate how enzymes are used in the food processing industry.

Standard: TE.BT.4

Students will be able to select and use biotechnologies related to life's nutritional needs.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.BT.4.B: Identify the importance of biotechnology in food and plant science.	TE.BT.4.B.b.1: Explain why insect control is important to plant production.	TE.BT.4.B.i.1: Define the advantages and disadvantages of genetically modified plants.	TE.BT.4.B.a.1: Debate on genetically modified organism (GMO) vs. organic food.
	TE.BT.4.B.b.2: Explore processes used in large scale agriculture requiring different procedures, products, or systems.	TE.BT.4.B.i.2: Explain artificial ecosystems are human-made complexes that replicate some aspects of the natural environment.	TE.BT.4.B.a.2: Design, engineer, and manage artificial ecosystems.
	TE.BT.4.B.b.3: Discuss the health effects of modified foods, such as seed oils, corn starch, etc.	TE.BT.4.B.i.3: Explain that artificial ecosystems are human-made environments that are designed to function as a unit and are composed of humans, plants, and animals.	TE.BT.4.B.a.3: Define that conservation is the process of controlling soil erosion, reducing sediment in waterways, conserving water, and improving water quality.

Standard: TE.BT.5

Students will discuss and demonstrate how biotechnology is used in controlling biohazardous waste.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.BT.5.A: Select, use, and demonstrate how biotechnology affects waste.	TE.BT.5.A.b.1: Explain that most agricultural waste can be recycled.	TE.BT.5.A.i.1: Recognize fertilizers that benefit growth come from various forms.	TE.BT.5.A.a.1: Research packaging products made from crops to enhance biodegradability.
	TE.BT.5.A.b.2: Define the concept of ecology.	TE.BT.5.A.i.2: Discuss how biotechnology plays a role in benefiting our environment.	TE.BT.5.A.a.2: Explain how oil spills can be combated with biotechnology.
TE.BT.5.A: Select, use, and demonstrate how biotechnology affects waste.	TE.BT.5.A.b.3: Practice ethical standards of integrity, honesty, and fairness in scientific practices and professional conduct.	TE.BT.5.A.i.3: Research current biotechnology practices and trends in dealing with waste. Discuss how to continue improving these practices.	TE.BT.5.A.a.3: Research and discuss the national, state, and local standards, policies, protocols, and regulations for disposing of waste in laboratory and manufacturing activities.
	TE.BT.5.A.b.4: Recognize that one of the most promising uses of biotechnology is decomposition of organic matter.	TE.BT.5.A.i.4: Explain how biotechnology relates to scientific principles and lab techniques to staff and stakeholders in creating packaging.	TE.BT.5.A.a.4: Research technical support, customer assistance, and cost-benefit analyses in the application of biotechnical approaches to the development of products and services.
		TE.BT.5.A.i.5: Research and experiment how the use of a living organism can help to remove toxins from the environment, for example, oil-	TE.BT.5.A.a.5: Explore and debate uses of biological warfare.

Standard: TE.BT.5

Students will discuss and demonstrate how biotechnology is used in controlling biohazardous waste.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
		eating bugs, cellulose-eating bacteria for waterways, etc.	

Standard: TE.BT.6

Students will be able to select and use bioenergy technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.BT.6.A: Select, use, and identify bioenergy technologies.	TE.BT.6.A.b.1: Discuss plant growth, cell structure and functions, and seed formation and germination.	TE.BT.6.A.i.1: Examine plant modifications to increase production of starch.	TE.BT.6.A.a.1: Evaluate the economic impact of bioenergy fuel vs. food production.
	TE.BT.6.A.b.2: Evaluate the impact of plant biotechnology on bioenergy.	TE.BT.6.A.i.2: Assess the importance of ethical issues related to plant biotechnology.	TE.BT.6.A.a.2: Evaluate plant genetics and heritability in relation to plant science and biotechnology for fuels.
	TE.BT.6.A.b.3: Discuss the importance of plant biotechnology in life science and how our society uses them for biofuels.	TE.BT.6.A.i.3: Define plant reproduction as it pertains to plant biotechnology.	TE.BT.6.A.a.3: Identify the available technology used in a biorefinery and the scientific and regulatory advantages and disadvantages of bioenergy.

Standard: TE.BT.5

Students will discuss and demonstrate how biotechnology is used in controlling biohazardous waste.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	TE.BT.6.A.b.4: Explore different types of biofuels.	TE.BT.6.A.i.4: Discuss the scientific importance of bioenergy in the creation of alternative fuel sources.	TE.BT.6.A.a.4: Evaluate the science of refining feedstock to biofuels.
			TE.BT.6.A.a.5: Research decay of natural materials to produce biofuels.

Standard: TE.BT.7

Students will be able to make ethical decisions on health and safety of biotechnologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	TE.BT.7.A.b.1: Identify the ethical rights and wrongs of specific technology.	TE.BT.7.A.i.1: Identify social consequences of new technologies.	TE.BT.7.A.a.1: Recognize biotechnology can help further propagate biowarfare.
	TE.BT.7.A.b.2: Recognize biotechnology has helped reduce global famine by	TE.BT.7.A.i.2: Examine proper research, manufacture, regulation, and supply of biotech-generated products.	TE.BT.7.A.a.2: Discuss the safety, environmental nature, human nature, and religious belief

Standard: TE.BT.7

Students will be able to make ethical decisions on health and safety of biotechnologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.BT.7.A: Understand ethics relating to health and safety in biotechnologies.	increasing the availability of food.		controversies and applications in biotechnology.
	TE.BT.7.A.b.3: Discuss how biotechnology interferes with the social aspect of the human person.	TE.BT.7.A.i.3: Identify ethical, safety, bioterrorism, and environmental issues.	TE.BT.7.A.a.3: Assess safety, bioterrorism, and environmental issues, as well as potential solutions to these concerns.
	TE.BT.7.A.b.4: Describe the role government agencies have on regulating biotechnology.	TE.BT.7.A.i.4: Evaluate the availability and use of privileged information, potential for ecological harm, access to new drugs and treatments, and the idea of interfering with nature.	TE.BT.7.A.a.4: Discuss how to isolate and move specific genes from one plant or animal to another for human benefit.
	TE.BT.7.A.b.5: Explain the meaning of intellectual property as it relates to biotechnology, such Roundup®.	TE.BT.7.A.i.5: Gain an understanding of why people either support or challenge breakthroughs in biotechnology.	TE.BT.7.A.a.5: Recognize that genes can be manipulated to enhance animals, humans, and plants, and this has led to humans using such methods more frequently out of greed.
			TE.BT.7.A.a.6: Debate an ethical dilemma associated with biotechnology by identifying its components.

Standard: TE.BT.8

Students will understand how biotechnology ties into ancestry and criminology.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.BT.8.A: Examine the role genetics plays in biotechnology concepts.	TE.BT.8.A.b.1: Research the molecular basis for heredity.	TE.BT.8.A.i.1: Compare and contrast the structure and function of DNA and RNA.	TE.BT.8.A.a.1: Perform a restriction digest, and analyze the results with gel electrophoresis.
	TE.BT.8.A.b.2: State why DNA and proteins are needed by living organisms.	TE.BT.8.A.i.2: Identify the major components and outline the process of DNA replication.	TE.BT.8.A.a.2: Extract and purify DNA and RNA. Isolate, maintain, quantify, and store cell cultures.
	TE.BT.8.A.b.3: Define how genetics are passed on from generation to generation.	TE.BT.8.A.i.3: Explain the structures of DNA and RNA and how genotype influences phenotypes.	TE.BT.8.A.a.3: Perform electrophoresis techniques, and interpret electrophoresis fragmentation patterns.
		TE.BT.8.A.i.4: Identify DNA sequencing techniques.	TE.BT.8.A.a.4: Explain how the chemical structure of DNA applies to gel electrophoresis.

Strand: Broad Based (BB)

Standard: TE.BB.1

Students will demonstrate an understanding of career opportunities within Career and Technology Education and Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Beginning
TE.BB.1.A: Research and identify the education, salary, and job outlook of careers.	TE.BB.1.A.b.1: Describe the levels of education necessary, the salary levels, and the job outlook for careers in a science, technology, engineering, mathematics (STEM) or pathway of personal interest.	TE.BB.1.A.i.1: Locate and evaluate various postsecondary options and pathways of education, training, apprenticeship, or certification for careers in a science, technology, manufacturing, or engineering pathway of personal interest.	TE.BB.1.A.a.1: Examine or participate in activities or inquiries of postsecondary education or training of careers in a science, technology, manufacturing, or engineering pathway of personal interest.
	TE.BB.1.A.b.2: Compare personal interests and aptitudes with job requirements and characteristics of chosen careers.	TE.BB.1.A.i.2: Examine and compare the job outlook and salaries, and understand the range and scope of related career paths within the industries and companies that would employ careers of personal interest.	TE.BB.1.A.a.2: Compare and contrast the various levels within careers of interest, and identify the different levels of education and training within those career strands, for example, engineer vs. technician, graphic designer vs. creative designer.
TE.BB.1.B: Investigate and identify in-demand foundational skills necessary for the future of occupational-specific work.	TE.BB.1.B.b.1: Research and identify the necessary foundational skills predicted for chosen careers in a science, technology, manufacturing, or engineering pathway, such as project	TE.BB.1.B.i.1: Describe and practice the necessary foundational skills predicted for chosen careers in a science, technology, manufacturing, or engineering pathway, such as project management, analytical	TE.BB.1.B.a.1: Apply and demonstrate the necessary foundational skills predicted for chosen careers in a science, technology, manufacturing, or engineering pathway, such as

Standard: TE.BB.1

Students will demonstrate an understanding of career opportunities within Career and Technology Education and Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Beginning
	management, analytical skills, and computational thinking.	skills, or computational thinking.	project management, analytical skills, or computational thinking.

Standard: TE.BB.2

Students will analyze the core concepts of technology.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.BB.2.A: Analyze and use technological systems.	TE.BB.2.A.b.1: Compare and contrast systems found in nature and others made by humans.	TE.BB.2.A.i.1: Identify inputs, processes, outputs and, at times, feedback components for technological systems.	TE.BB.2.A.a.1: Describe how systems can fail because of design flaws, defective parts, poorly matched parts, or they were used beyond their design capabilities.
	TE.BB.2.A.b.2: Identify that systems have parts or components that work together to accomplish a goal.	TE.BB.2.A.i.2: Explain how common energy power and transportation systems have provisions that detect, bypass, or compensate for failures within a system.	TE.BB.2.A.a.2: Describe the outputs of one subsystem given a prominent energy, power, and transportation system.

Standard: TE.BB.2

Students will analyze the core concepts of technology.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.BB.2.B: Analyze and use tools and materials.	TE.BB.2.B.b.1: Explain that tools are used to design, make, use, assess technology and extend human capabilities such as holding, lifting, carrying, fastening, separating, and computing.	TE.BB.2.B.i.1: Students will describe how resources are the things needed to complete a task, including tools, machines, materials, information, energy, people, capital, and time.	TE.BB.2.B.a.1: Select appropriate resources and explain how trade-offs between competing values, such as availability, cost, desirability, and waste, influenced their decision.
	TE.BB.2.B.b.2: Recognize that materials have many different properties that are leveraged in making things.	TE.BB.2.B.i.2: Use appropriate tools to measure and lay out a piece of material within tolerances, including length, width, thickness, angles, circles, arcs, and volume.	TE.BB.2.B.a.2: Choose and perform the material processing operations of forming (bending, pressing, drawing, rolling); bonding (gluing, soldering, brazing, spot welding, gas welding, arc welding); fastening (screws, nuts and bolts, rivets, clips, pins, nails); and finishing (surface preparation, cleaning, treatment, and coating).
TE.BB.2.C: Analyze and use mechanisms.	TE.BB.2.C.b.1: Identify the types, functions and applications of simple mechanical components, such as levers, linkages, cranks,	TE.BB.2.C.i.1: Explain the relationship between the inputs and outputs of linear, rotary, and compound motion	TE.BB.2.C.a.1: Build, test, and troubleshoot simple linear, rotary, and compound mechanisms.

Standard: TE.BB.2

Students will analyze the core concepts of technology.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	cams, gears, pulleys and belts, and sprockets and chains).	mechanisms in terms of direction, distance, and force.	
		TE.BB.2.C.i.2: Define mechanical concepts, such as force, work, power, torque, velocity, mechanical advantage, and gear ratio.	TE.BB.2.C.a.2: Given a linear, rotary, or compound motion mechanism, measure and calculate units such as work, power, torque, gear ratios, and mechanical advantage.
TE.BB.2.D: Analyze and use electricity and electronic systems.	TE.BB.2.D.b.1: Describe atomic structure, the components of the atom, their charges, and their importance to electronics technology.	TE.BB.2.D.i.1: Define basic electrical concepts, including voltage, direct and alternating current, resistance, power, polarity, conductor, insulator, series circuit, parallel circuit, series-parallel circuit, inductance, capacitance, continuity, digital, and analog.	TE.BB.2.D.a.1: Describe the role of thermal, optical, and mechanical transducers in sending electrical control signals to modify how a system performs.
		TE.BB.2.D.i.2: Measure current, voltage, and resistance in series, parallel, and series-parallel circuits and components.	TE.BB.2.D.a.2: Perform a voltage drop test, and describe the relationship between voltage, current, and resistance with a multimeter.
		TE.BB.2.D.i.3: Locate and identify shorts to power and ground, opens and high	TE.BB.2.D.a.3: Inspect and test components such as switches, connectors, relays,

Standard: TE.BB.2

Students will analyze the core concepts of technology.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
		resistance problems in circuits and components.	solid-state devices, and conductors, and take appropriate action.
TE.BB.2.E: Analyze, explain, and use control systems.	TE.BB.2.E.b.1: Discuss that an open-loop system has no feedback path and requires human intervention, while a closed-loop system uses feedback.	TE.BB.2.E.i.1: Explain how control systems sense what is happening in a system, compare it to what people want to happen within the system, and trigger subsystems that will make needed adjustments.	TE.BB.2.E.a.1: Identify the multiple controls that sense information from a number of areas, evaluate the system, and act accordingly given a flawed complex system.
	TE.BB.2.E.b.2: Discuss that controls are mechanisms or particular steps that people perform using information about the system that causes systems to change.	TE.BB.2.E.i.2: Explain how quality control is a planned process to ensure that a product, service, or system meets established criteria.	TE.BB.2.E.a.2: Select and perform an appropriate maintenance function in the process in order for the product or system to continue functioning properly, to extend its life, or to upgrade its capability given a flawed product or system.
	TE.BB.2.F.b.1: Identify and correlate human-made structures that were inspired by structures that occur in nature.	TE.BB.2.F.i.1: Identify and describe basic types of structures—such as mass, bearing wall, framed—as they relate to their function.	TE.BB.2.F.a.1: Calculate and define the different loads acting on structures, such as static, dynamic, stress, strain, compression, and tension.

Standard: TE.BB.2

Students will analyze the core concepts of technology.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	TE.BB.2.F.b.2: Recognize that materials have properties that inspire their use in structures, for example, wood, plastic, aluminum, brick, concrete, cast iron, and steel.	TE.BB.2.F.i.2: Use scientific inquiry to test, collect data, and make conclusions about the performance of different materials and their application in the making of structures, for example, tensile, compression, shear testing.	TE.BB.2.F.a.2: Justify the application of structural materials and their trade-offs in the design of structures based on design requirements through optimization, or the engineering design process.

Standard: TE.BB.3

Students will demonstrate an understanding of the purpose and necessity of practicing occupational safety in industry, manufacturing, a facility, and on a job site.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.BB.3.A: Analyze and demonstrate occupational health and safety precautions, procedures, and regulations.	TE.BB.3.A.b.1: Predict in a workplace environment the conditions and hazards that pose a risk for accidents and injuries, and discuss the importance of health and safety procedures in a workplace that keep workers safe.	TE.BB.3.A.i.1: Recognize conditions, explain precautions, and how to safely handle material. Identify the different types of safety equipment commonly used in the career pathways.	TE.BB.3.A.a.1: Implement prevention methods and demonstrate the safety procedures and practices in various work environment settings and in operating equipment commonly used in the career pathways.

Standard: TE.BB.2

Students will analyze the core concepts of technology.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	TE.BB.3.A.b.2: Identify personal protective equipment (PPE) and personal and group safety precautions that are critical to worker well-being.	TE.BB.3.A.i.2: Describe and follow personal and group safety, health, and environmental standards in a training, educational, or workplace setting.	TE.BB.3.A.a.2: Assess and manage risks to health, safety, and the environment in a training, educational, or workplace setting.

Strand: Engineering (ENG)**Standard: TE.ENG.1**

Students will explore engineering as a career field.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.ENG.1.A: Explore engineering as a career.	TE.ENG.1.A.b.1: Describe engineers as problem-solvers.	TE.ENG.1.A.i.1: Discuss methods that engineers use to solve problems.	TE.ENG.1.A.a.1: Identify current real-world engineering applications.
	TE.ENG.1.A.b.2: Describe how engineering can impact daily life.	TE.ENG.1.A.i.2: Research the history of engineering accomplishments.	TE.ENG.1.A.a.2: Explore the future of engineering in our civilization.

Standard: TE.ENG.1

Students will explore engineering as a career field.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	TE.ENG.1.A.b.3: List the various types of engineering.	TE.ENG.1.A.i.3: Research each type of engineering job and its applications.	TE.ENG.1.A.a.3: Choose and explain the type of engineering of most interest.
TE.ENG.1.B: Understand how to pursue and engineering career.	TE.ENG.1.B.b.1: Understand the levels of education necessary for types of engineering careers.	TE.ENG.1.B.i.1: Research engineering schools and courses required.	TE.ENG.1.B.a.1: Choose an appropriate postsecondary school program.
	TE.ENG.1.B.b.2: Understand the outlook for future engineering careers.	TE.ENG.1.B.i.2: Research future job outlook for various types of engineering.	TE.ENG.1.B.a.2: Research companies you are interested in pursuing a career with to determine the local job outlook.
	TE.ENG.1.B.b.3: Understand the salaries for various types of engineering careers.	TE.ENG.1.B.i.3: Research data on salaries for various types of engineering.	TE.ENG.1.B.a.3: Research companies you are interested in pursuing a career with to determine local salaries.

Standard: TE.ENG.2

Students will understand and apply the engineering design process to solve problems.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced

Standard: TE.ENG.1

Students will explore engineering as a career field.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.ENG.2.A: Explain reasons for using an engineering design process.	TE.ENG.2.A.b.1: Explain that the design process is a purposeful method of planning practical solutions to problems.	TE.ENG.2.A.i.1: Understand that the engineering design process is an iterative multistep process that requires a failure analysis and repeat of steps until a valid solution is developed.	TE.ENG.2.A.a.1: Apply the engineering design process to solve a unique problem.
	TE.ENG.2.A.b.2: Understand that a design process will vary by suitability for the specific application.	TE.ENG.2.A.i.2: Select a design process that is best suited for the specific design problem.	TE.ENG.2.A.a.2: Use the selected process from start to finish. Adapt the process as needed.
TE.ENG.2.B: Define the problem.	TE.ENG.2.B.b.1: Understand the voice of the customer.	TE.ENG.2.B.i.1: Summarize the requirements necessary to solve the problem.	TE.ENG.2.B.a.1: Communicate the requirements and scope of the problem in a written form.
	TE.ENG.2.B.b.2: Make observations to understand why an existing problem is failing.	TE.ENG.2.B.i.2: Record data from the failure of the existing problem.	TE.ENG.2.B.a.2: Draw a conclusion from observations and data to formulate the problem to be solved.
	TE.ENG.2.B.b.3: Define what constraints and criteria of a problem are.	TE.ENG.2.B.i.3: Understand how the criteria and constraints affect the possible solutions to the problem.	TE.ENG.2.B.a.3: Describe the criteria and constraints for a design problem.

Standard: TE.ENG.1

Students will explore engineering as a career field.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	TE.ENG.2.B.b.4: Draw a sketch with known measurements for the problem environment.	TE.ENG.2.B.i.4: Improve the sketch to include unknown dimensions that need to be measured and integrated into the total sketch.	TE.ENG.2.B.a.4: Summarize the problem suitable for testing, and analyze further in the engineering design process.
TE.ENG.2.C: Brainstorm ideas.	TE.ENG.2.C.b.1: Describe brainstorming and how it fits into the engineering design process.	TE.ENG.2.C.i.1: Create rough sketches for an idea that will shape plans for further research.	TE.ENG.2.C.a.1: Brainstorm multiple competing ideas and discuss their pros and cons with respect to the design problem.
TE.ENG.2.D: Conduct research.	TE.ENG.2.D.b.1: Conduct research using multiple credible sources.	TE.ENG.2.D.i.1: Identify topics to research that will affect your solution decisions.	TE.ENG.2.D.a.1: Apply research to influence solution design decisions.
TE.ENG.2.E: Explore possibilities.	TE.ENG.2.E.b.1: Conduct experiments to validate initial ideas.	TE.ENG.2.E.i.1: Compare and contrast aspects of your competing solutions.	TE.ENG.2.E.a.1: Describe how your solutions will satisfy the requirements of the problem.
TE.ENG.2.F: Create a design proposal.	TE.ENG.2.F.b.1: Explain the reason for choosing a particular solution.	TE.ENG.2.F.i.1: Describe how your solution will satisfy the requirements of the problem.	TE.ENG.2.F.a.1: Develop a written design proposal to present to the customer for approval to proceed.
TE.ENG.2.G: Fabricate a prototype or model. <i>(See ENG3 for more specific standards.)</i>	TE.ENG.2.G.b.1: Develop a plan for creating a prototype or model.	TE.ENG.2.G.i.1: Identify how your prototype or model will be tested.	TE.ENG.2.G.a.1: Create a prototype or model suitable

Standard: TE.ENG.1

Students will explore engineering as a career field.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
			for testing against the design requirements.
TE.ENG.2.H: Test and analyze the solution.	TE.ENG.2.H.b.1: Design tests that will demonstrate success or failure against the design requirements.	TE.ENG.2.H.i.1: Conduct tests and record data.	TE.ENG.2.H.a.1: Identify whether data received is valid and purposeful.
	TE.ENG.2.H.b.2: Summarize data to determine meaning.	TE.ENG.2.H.i.2: Utilize graphical and statistical methods of data analysis.	TE.ENG.2.H.a.2: Develop a conclusion using data-driven evidence that points to the success or failure of the solution.
TE.ENG.2.H: Test and analyze the solution.	TE.ENG.2.H.b.3: Identify aspects of the design solution that need improvement.	TE.ENG.2.H.i.3: Develop a plan to implement improvements to the design solution.	TE.ENG.2.H.a.3: Return to prior steps in the engineering design process to continue to find a new and better solution to solve the problem.
TE.ENG.2.I: Communicate results.	TE.ENG.2.I.b.1: Identify the validity of the results as compared to the requirements of the problem.	TE.ENG.2.I.i.1: Provide numerical and graphical evidence to support your conclusions.	TE.ENG.2.I.a.1: Discuss how that evidence demonstrates the success of your solution.

Standard: TE.ENG.1

Students will explore engineering as a career field.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	TE.ENG.2.1.b.2: Describe what you would do differently if you had to solve the problem again or were given more time and resources.	TE.ENG.2.1.i.2: Discuss the rationale for making these improvements in relation to the design problem requirements.	TE.ENG.2.1.a.2: Develop the steps necessary to accomplish those improvements.
	TE.ENG.2.1.b.3: Develop an oral presentation of the results.	TE.ENG.2.1.i.3: Develop a written presentation of the results.	TE.ENG.2.1.a.3: Create a multimedia presentation of the results.

Standard: TE.ENG.3

Students will apply engineering process tools and methods.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.ENG.3.A: Apply time management methods.	TE.ENG.3.A.b.1: Discuss a plan for managing the engineering design process.	TE.ENG.3.A.i.1: Develop a time management plan that reflects due dates and deadlines.	TE.ENG.3.A.a.1: Utilize tools such as a Gantt chart to plan outcomes, identify issues, and predict failures to meet deadlines.
TE.ENG.3.B: Create decision matrices.	TE.ENG.3.B.b.1: Understand the purpose of a decision matrix when deciding which ideas to explore.	TE.ENG.3.B.i.1: Identify the attributes necessary to design a decision matrix.	TE.ENG.3.B.a.1: Create and utilize a decision matrix to determine design choices.

Standard: TE.ENG.1

Students will explore engineering as a career field.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.ENG.3.C: Use statistical analysis.	TE.ENG.3.C.b.1: Understand the generation of statistics as related to the current problem.	TE.ENG.3.C.i.1: Generate data and graphically represent it in a form for analysis.	TE.ENG.3.C.a.1: Analyze statistical data to determine the success or failure of your design solution.
TE.ENG.3.D: Use graphical analysis.	TE.ENG.3.D.b.1: Understand the use of graphical representations to analyze data.	TE.ENG.3.D.i.1: Create a graphical representation from your data.	TE.ENG.3.D.a.1: Utilize graphical representation of data to inform decisions in your engineering design process.
TE.ENG.3.E: Write an engineering design process report.	TE.ENG.3.E.b.1: Understand the steps of the engineering design process.	TE.ENG.3.E.i.1: Create a written report documenting your engineering design process and how it pertains to the problem.	TE.ENG.3.E.a.1: Create a written report with various forms of evidence to support your solution to the problem.
TE.ENG.3.F: Use various software applications.	TE.ENG.3.F.b.1: Identify various software applications used in engineering design including design, analysis, multimedia, etc.	TE.ENG.3.F.i.1: Develop strategies to learn various engineering software applications.	TE.ENG.3.F.a.1: Utilize various software applications to solve and document the engineering problems.
TE.ENG.3.G: Create simulations and models.	TE.ENG.3.G.b.1: Understand how simulations are a low-cost, low-risk method of testing your design solution.	TE.ENG.3.G.i.1: Develop strategies to resources, and learn various simulation systems.	TE.ENG.3.G.a.1: Utilize various simulations to analyze and solve an engineering problem.

Standard: TE.ENG.4

Students will attain the skills necessary to design and craft a prototype ready for testing and analysis.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.ENG.4.A: Use 3D design techniques.	TE.ENG.4.A.b.1: Demonstrate the skills necessary to create 3D drawings/models using computer software.	TE.ENG.4.A.i.1: Draw existing parts to create engineering quality drawings/models.	TE.ENG.4.A.a.1: Create quality engineering drawings/models for new, unique parts.
	TE.ENG.4.A.b.2: Understand the concept of creating assembly system drawings from individual parts.	TE.ENG.4.A.i.2: Apply joining techniques to create an assembly drawing that includes proper tolerances.	TE.ENG.4.A.a.2: Create an assembly drawing, exploded view, and parts list.
TE.ENG.4.B: Use 2D design techniques.	TE.ENG.4.B.b.1: Demonstrate the skills necessary to create 2D drawings using computer software.	TE.ENG.4.B.i.1: Draw existing parts to create engineering quality drawings.	TE.ENG.4.B.a.1: Create quality engineering drawings for new, unique parts.
TE.ENG.4.C: Construct a scale model.	TE.ENG.4.C.b.1: Understand the need to create scale models for prototypes.	TE.ENG.4.C.i.1: Calculate the real and scaled dimensions for an object.	TE.ENG.4.C.a.1: Create a scale model for a prototype object.
TE.ENG.4.D: Select proper materials to construct a prototype model.	TE.ENG.4.D.b.1: Identify various materials used in creating prototypes.	TE.ENG.4.D.i.1: Discuss the properties and uses for various materials.	TE.ENG.4.D.a.1: Select the proper materials for creating a prototype.
TE.ENG.4.E: Use drafting techniques.	TE.ENG.4.E.b.1: Create various types of sketches of engineering design problems and prototype specifications.	TE.ENG.4.E.i.1: Understand and utilize the standards for various types of engineering design documents.	TE.ENG.4.E.a.1: Create professional standardized engineering drawings for your solution to an engineering design problem.

Standard: TE.ENG.4

Students will attain the skills necessary to design and craft a prototype ready for testing and analysis.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.ENG.4.F: Create engineering documents.	TE.ENG.4.F.b.1: Understand the importance of standardized engineering documents.	TE.ENG.4.F.i.1: Create standardized engineering documents that include dimensions and tolerances.	TE.ENG.4.F.a.1: Create and utilize standardized engineering documents as a part of your engineering design process.
TE.ENG.4.G: Create code for operating prototype manufacturing equipment.	TE.ENG.4.G.b.1: Understand how equipment uses code to manufacture an object.	TE.ENG.4.G.i.1: Create the code necessary to operate manufacturing equipment.	TE.ENG.4.G.a.1: Create a finished part using the equipment and functional coding.
TE.ENG.4.H: Use additive manufacturing to create a prototype model.	TE.ENG.4.H.b.1: Discuss the process of additive manufacturing.	TE.ENG.4.H.i.1: Set up and operate equipment for additive manufacturing.	TE.ENG.4.H.a.1: Create an object using additive manufacturing.
TE.ENG.4.I: Use subtractive manufacturing to create a prototype model.	TE.ENG.4.I.b.1: Discuss the process of subtractive manufacturing.	TE.ENG.4.I.i.1: Set up and operate equipment for subtractive manufacturing.	TE.ENG.4.I.a.1: Create an object using subtractive manufacturing.
TE.ENG.4.J: Evaluate equipment capabilities.	TE.ENG.4.J.b.1: Identify future technologies for creating prototypes.	TE.ENG.4.J.i.1: Research applications, cost, and timelines for procuring new technologies.	TE.ENG.4.J.a.1: Purchase and develop new equipment and technologies.
TE.ENG.4.K: Use various types of tools to create a prototype model.	TE.ENG.4.K.b.1: Understand the purpose of various hand and power tools as well as their safe use.	TE.ENG.4.K.i.1: Demonstrate the safe and effective use of hand and power tools.	TE.ENG.4.K.a.1: Use hand and power tools to create a prototype of your engineering design solution.

Standard: TE.ENG.5

Students will gain knowledge and applications of various engineering disciplines.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.ENG.5.A: Apply civil and environmental engineering knowledge and skills.	TE.ENG.5.A.b.1: Define the parts of a structure.	TE.ENG.5.A.i.1: Describe how materials, their orientation, and forces contribute to the stability of a structure.	TE.ENG.5.A.a.1: Design and create a prototype structure.
	TE.ENG.5.A.b.2: Understand the origins of structural loads.	TE.ENG.5.A.i.2: Calculate the structural loads from various sources.	TE.ENG.5.A.a.2: Design a structure to support various types of load cases.
	TE.ENG.5.A.b.3: Define concrete and its uses.	TE.ENG.5.A.i.3: Explore the forces and various mixes that create applicable concrete applications.	TE.ENG.5.A.a.3: Create and test a concrete mix.
	TE.ENG.5.A.b.4: Define a steel beam and column and their uses.	TE.ENG.5.A.i.4: Explore the types of steel, shapes, and forces that create various structural applications.	TE.ENG.5.A.a.4: Create a structural prototype model that uses steel beams/columns to create a stable structure.
TE.ENG.5.A: Apply civil and environmental engineering knowledge and skills.	TE.ENG.5.A.b.5: Define reinforced concrete and its applications.	TE.ENG.5.A.i.5: Describe the relation between the forces and the advantages in a reinforced concrete beam.	TE.ENG.5.A.a.5: Create a prototype beam using reinforced concrete and test its properties.
	TE.ENG.5.A.b.6: Classify soil types from unknown samples.	TE.ENG.5.A.i.6: Identify properties of soil and their building applications.	TE.ENG.5.A.a.6: Build prototype structures and test their properties using various soil types.

Standard: TE.ENG.5

Students will gain knowledge and applications of various engineering disciplines.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	TE.ENG.5.A.b.7: Understand hydrology and how water behaves on the surface in the natural world.	TE.ENG.5.A.i.7: Determine surface water systems and existing solutions to solve hydrology-related problems.	TE.ENG.5.A.a.7: Utilize knowledge and applications of hydrology to solve a unique engineering problem.
	TE.ENG.5.A.b.8: Understand hydrogeology and how water behaves below ground in the natural world.	TE.ENG.5.A.i.8: Determine groundwater systems and existing solutions to hydrogeology-related problems.	TE.ENG.5.A.a.8: Utilize knowledge and applications of hydrogeology solutions to solve a unique engineering problem.
	TE.ENG.5.A.b.9: Identify types of transportation methods to move items.	TE.ENG.5.A.i.9: Describe transportation systems and how they interact to move items.	TE.ENG.5.A.a.9: Design a transportation system to move items.
	TE.ENG.5.A.b.10: Understand the water cycle.	TE.ENG.5.A.i.10: Identify how the water cycle affects various situations.	TE.ENG.5.A.a.10: Create unique solutions to problems in relation to extreme water events.
TE.ENG.5.A: Apply civil and environmental engineering knowledge and skills.	TE.ENG.5.A.b.11: Describe the process of water purification and wastewater management.	TE.ENG.5.A.i.11: Identify existing systems for water purification and wastewater management.	TE.ENG.5.A.a.11: Create and build a system for water purification and wastewater treatment.

Standard: TE.ENG.5

Students will gain knowledge and applications of various engineering disciplines.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	TE.ENG.5.A.b.12: Understand climate change and its causes and effects on the environment.	TE.ENG.5.A.i.12: Identify engineering solutions to problems related to climate change.	TE.ENG.5.A.a.12: Design unique engineering solutions to problems related to climate change.
TE.ENG.5.B: Apply mechanical engineering knowledge and skills.	TE.ENG.5.B.b.1: Describe the six simple machines.	TE.ENG.5.B.i.1: Understand how each machine works and the advantages and disadvantages of each.	TE.ENG.5.B.a.1: Utilize simple machines in a unique engineering design problem.
	TE.ENG.5.B.b.2: Describe the uses of various types of gears.	TE.ENG.5.B.i.2: Select proper gears for various situations.	TE.ENG.5.B.a.2: Utilize gears in a unique engineering design problem.
	TE.ENG.5.B.b.3: Understand the nature of forces and how they affect engineering problems.	TE.ENG.5.B.i.3: Create a free body diagram to analyze the forces in an engineering problem.	TE.ENG.5.B.a.3: Utilize your analysis of forces to create a unique solution to an engineering design problem.
	TE.ENG.5.B.b.4: Understand the definition of work, and identify work applications.	TE.ENG.5.B.i.4: Calculate the values of work in various problems.	TE.ENG.5.B.a.4: Utilize your analysis of work to create a unique solution to an engineering design problem.

Standard: TE.ENG.5

Students will gain knowledge and applications of various engineering disciplines.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.ENG.5.B: Apply mechanical engineering knowledge and skills.	TE.ENG.5.B.b.5: Understand the definition of energy, and identify its many forms.	TE.ENG.5.B.i.5: Describe the energy transfer and creation in a system.	TE.ENG.5.B.a.5: Create a system that manages energy transfer and creation.
	TE.ENG.5.B.b.6: Understand the definition of mechanical advantage.	TE.ENG.5.B.i.6: Calculate the mechanical advantage in various systems.	TE.ENG.5.B.a.6: Utilize the best mechanical advantage in the solution of a design problem.
	TE.ENG.5.B.b.7: Understand the definition of efficiency in a mechanical system.	TE.ENG.5.B.i.7: Calculate the efficiencies in a mechanical system.	TE.ENG.5.B.a.7: Utilize the best efficiencies in the solution of a design problem.
	TE.ENG.5.B.b.8: Understand the merging of electronics and mechanics in the engineering applications.	TE.ENG.5.B.i.8: Identify mechatronic systems in engineering applications.	TE.ENG.5.B.a.8: Create mechatronic systems in a unique engineering design problem.
	TE.ENG.5.B.b.9: Identify various types of materials used in engineering.	TE.ENG.5.B.i.9: Compare and contrast applications of various materials used in engineering.	TE.ENG.5.B.a.9: Select the best materials for various applications used in engineering.
	TE.ENG.5.B.b.10: Understand the nature of fluid mechanics and various types of systems.	TE.ENG.5.B.i.10: Analyze various fluid mechanics systems to determine their best applications.	TE.ENG.5.B.a.10: Create a fluid mechanics system in a unique engineering design problem.

Standard: TE.ENG.5

Students will gain knowledge and applications of various engineering disciplines.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.ENG.5.C: Apply electrical engineering knowledge and skills.	TE.ENG.5.C.b.1: Describe the methods of controlling electricity.	TE.ENG.5.C.i.1: Analyze an existing process to determine the methods of controlling electricity.	TE.ENG.5.C.a.1: Select methods of controlling electricity for a new design.
	TE.ENG.5.C.b.2: Understand the parts and their operation on a printed circuit board (PCB).	TE.ENG.5.C.i.2: Analyze an existing PCB to determine the function and structure.	TE.ENG.5.C.a.2: Design and create a new PCB to perform a specific function.
	TE.ENG.5.C.b.3: Understand the definition of automation.	TE.ENG.5.C.i.3: Identify applications of automation in an existing application.	TE.ENG.5.C.a.3: Select methods of automation for a new application.
	TE.ENG.5.C.b.4: Understand the uses of a microcontroller and its components.	TE.ENG.5.C.i.4: Construct and program a microcontroller for an existing situation.	TE.ENG.5.C.a.4: Implement a microcontroller in a new design application.
	TE.ENG.5.C.b.5: Understand the use and purpose of robotics systems.	TE.ENG.5.C.i.5: Design and build a robotic system from existing parts and plans for given tasks.	TE.ENG.5.C.a.5: Design and build a new, unique robot to perform specific tasks.

Standard: TE.ENG.5

Students will gain knowledge and applications of various engineering disciplines.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	TE.ENG.5.C.b.6: Define artificial intelligence (AI).	TE.ENG.5.C.i.6: Understand the practical applications of artificial intelligence (AI).	TE.ENG.5.C.a.6: Experiment with artificial intelligence (AI) solutions in various technical design applications.
TE.ENG.5.D: Apply aerospace engineering knowledge and skills.	TE.ENG.5.D.b.1: Understand the nature of flight through Bernoulli's principle.	TE.ENG.5.D.i.1: Describe and diagram forces affecting an aircraft in flight.	TE.ENG.5.D.a.1: Design and create a fixed-wing vehicle.
	TE.ENG.5.D.b.2: Understand and identify various flight controls for fixed-wing aircraft.	TE.ENG.5.D.i.2: Describe how individual flight controls influence the movement of an entire aircraft.	TE.ENG.5.D.a.2: Design and create a fixed-wing aircraft that can change its movement using various flight controls.
	TE.ENG.5.D.b.3: Understand and identify various flight controls for rotary aircraft.	TE.ENG.5.D.i.3: Describe how individual flight controls influence the movement of a rotary aircraft.	TE.ENG.5.D.a.3: Design and create a rotary aircraft that can change its movement using various flight controls.
	TE.ENG.5.D.b.4: Compare the concepts of unpowered and powered flight.	TE.ENG.5.D.i.4: Identify the mechanisms to power fixed-wing aircraft and the effect on the forces involved.	TE.ENG.5.D.a.4: Create a powered fixed-wing aircraft.

Standard: TE.ENG.5

Students will gain knowledge and applications of various engineering disciplines.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	TE.ENG.5.D.b.5: Describe the forces used in rocketry.	TE.ENG.5.D.i.5: Identify design aspects and control systems that influence the movement of a rocket.	TE.ENG.5.D.a.5: Calculate the parameters necessary to design a rocket for specific situations.
	TE.ENG.5.D.b.6: Construct a rocket for a specific purpose.	TE.ENG.5.D.i.6: Prepare a rocket and launch site for a safe launch.	TE.ENG.5.D.a.6: Safely launch a rocket for a specific purpose.
	TE.ENG.5.D.b.7: Describe the history of space exploration.	TE.ENG.5.D.i.7: Discuss the engineering applications that resulted from space exploration activities.	TE.ENG.5.D.a.7: Discuss the future of space exploration and technologies.
	TE.ENG.5.D.b.8: Understand the design challenges for a vehicle traveling in space.	TE.ENG.5.D.i.8: Design a vehicle capable of traveling in space.	TE.ENG.5.D.a.8: Create a prototype model for a vehicle capable of traveling in space.
TE.ENG.5.D: Apply aerospace engineering knowledge and skills.	TE.ENG.5.D.b.9: Understand the navigational challenges of traveling in space.	TE.ENG.5.D.i.9: Identify existing navigational technologies involved in space travel.	TE.ENG.5.D.a.9: Explore future navigational technologies.
	TE.ENG.5.D.b.10: Understand the uses of satellites.	TE.ENG.5.D.i.10: Describe the forces involved in satellite movement.	TE.ENG.5.D.a.10: Explore the future of satellite technology and applications.

Standard: TE.ENG.5

Students will gain knowledge and applications of various engineering disciplines.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	TE.ENG.5.D.b.11: Understand the definition of an unmanned aerial system.	TE.ENG.5.D.i.11: Describe the forces involved in unmanned aerial vehicles.	TE.ENG.5.D.a.11: Design an unmanned aerial vehicle.
	TE.ENG.5.D.b.12: Understand the controls of an unmanned aerial vehicle.	TE.ENG.5.D.i.12: Obtain the necessary training and certifications to pilot an unmanned aerial vehicle.	TE.ENG.5.D.a.12: Safely pilot an unmanned aerial vehicle.
	TE.ENG.5.D.b.13: Identify the applications of unmanned aerial systems.	TE.ENG.5.D.i.13: Describe the future technologies and applications of unmanned aerial systems.	TE.ENG.5.D.a.13: Design and construct an unmanned aerial system vehicle.
	TE.ENG.5.D.b.14: Understand how weather affects flight.	TE.ENG.5.D.i.14: Explore the strategies of an aircraft used to safely fly in various weather conditions.	TE.ENG.5.D.a.14: Create a flight plan that takes weather into account.
TE.ENG.5.E: Apply other areas of engineering knowledge and skills.	TE.ENG.5.E.b.1: Understand the career field of systems engineering.	TE.ENG.5.E.i.1: Describe how systems engineering skills can be used in the engineering design process.	TE.ENG.5.E.a.1: Use systems engineering skills to solve an engineering design problem.
	TE.ENG.5.E.b.2: Understand the career field of computer engineering.	TE.ENG.5.E.i.2: Describe how computer engineering skills can be used in the engineering design process.	TE.ENG.5.E.a.2: Use computer engineering skills to solve an engineering design problem.

Standard: TE.ENG.5

Students will gain knowledge and applications of various engineering disciplines.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	TE.ENG.5.E.b.3: Understand the career field of chemical engineering.	TE.ENG.5.E.i.3: Describe how chemical engineering skills can be used in the engineering design process.	TE.ENG.5.E.a.3: Use chemical engineering skills to solve an engineering design problem.
	TE.ENG.5.E.b.4: Understand the career field of manufacturing engineering.	TE.ENG.5.E.i.4: Describe how manufacturing engineering skills can be used in the engineering design process.	TE.ENG.5.E.a.4: Use manufacturing engineering skills to solve an engineering design problem.
	TE.ENG.5.E.b.5: Understand the career field of biomedical engineering.	TE.ENG.5.E.i.5: Describe how biomedical engineering skills can be used in the engineering design process.	TE.ENG.5.E.a.5: Use biomedical engineering skills to solve an engineering design problem.
	TE.ENG.5.E.b.6: Understand the career field of nuclear engineering.	TE.ENG.5.E.i.6: Describe how nuclear engineering skills can be used in the engineering design process.	TE.ENG.5.E.a.6: Use nuclear engineering skills to solve an engineering design problem.
	TE.ENG.5.E.b.7: Understand the career field of military engineering.	TE.ENG.5.E.i.7: Describe how military engineering skills can be used in the engineering design process.	TE.ENG.5.E.a.7: Use military engineering skills to solve an engineering design problem.

Standard: TE.ENG.5

Students will gain knowledge and applications of various engineering disciplines.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced

Standard: TE.ENG.6

Students will understand and apply entrepreneurial skills to develop a new business.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.ENG.6.A: Understand and use the product development cycle.	TE.ENG.6.A.b.1: Understand invention and innovation as creative ways to turn ideas into real things.	TE.ENG.6.A.i.1: Describe and understand the similarities and differences between inventions and innovations.	TE.ENG.6.A.a.1: Describe how many technological problems require a multidisciplinary approach.
	TE.ENG.6.A.b.2: Understand the product development cycle.	TE.ENG.6.A.i.2: Describe how the engineering design process fits into the product development cycle.	TE.ENG.6.A.a.2: Use the product development cycle to create a new, unique product.
	TE.ENG.6.A.b.3: Understand intellectual property and its purpose.	TE.ENG.6.A.i.3: Describe the process of obtaining a patent.	TE.ENG.6.A.a.3: Discuss current issues with intellectual property in the global economy.
TE.ENG.6.B: Use marketing concepts in the product development cycle.	TE.ENG.6.B.b.1: Understand the “voice of the customer” and why it is important to the process.	TE.ENG.6.B.i.1: Identify the voice of the customer from various case studies and scenarios.	TE.ENG.6.B.a.1: Conduct research to determine the voice of the customer for a new product.

Standard: TE.ENG.5

Students will gain knowledge and applications of various engineering disciplines.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	TE.ENG.6.B.b.2: Understand market research and its importance to the process.	TE.ENG.6.B.i.2: Describe examples of market research and the methods used.	TE.ENG.6.B.a.2: Conduct an analysis of an existing product market.
TE.ENG.6.C: Use sales concepts in the product development cycle.	TE.ENG.6.C.b.1: Understand a sales plan and its importance to the process.	TE.ENG.6.C.i.1: Describe examples of sales plans and the methods used.	TE.ENG.6.C.a.1: Develop a sales plan for a new product.
	TE.ENG.6.C.b.2: Understand how cost and price decisions are made.	TE.ENG.6.C.i.2: Analyze costs for an existing product and determine an effective price.	TE.ENG.6.C.a.2: Develop the costs associated with a new product and determine an effective price.
TE.ENG.6.D: Use logistics concepts in the product development cycle.	TE.ENG.6.D.b.1: Identify appropriate materials and sources for purchasing.	TE.ENG.6.D.i.1: Describe the various sources for materials and determine the costs for each for an existing product.	TE.ENG.6.D.a.1: Identify and select sources of materials for a new product.
	TE.ENG.6.D.b.2: Identify appropriate manufacturing processes.	TE.ENG.6.D.i.2: Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of various manufacturing processes.	TE.ENG.6.D.a.2: Identify and select manufacturing processes for a new product.
	TE.ENG.6.D.b.3: Understand the make-or-buy decision in manufacturing.	TE.ENG.6.D.i.3: Conduct a make-or-buy decision for an existing project with given data.	TE.ENG.6.D.a.3: Gather information and conduct a make-or-buy decision for a new product.

Standard: TE.ENG.5

Students will gain knowledge and applications of various engineering disciplines.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	TE.ENG.6.D.b.4: Understand the use of a bill of materials.	TE.ENG.6.D.i.4: Create a bill of materials from an existing product.	TE.ENG.6.D.a.4: Create a new bill of materials for a new product.
TE.ENG.6.E: Use manufacturing concepts in the product development cycle.	TE.ENG.6.E.b.1: Understand the difference between creating a prototype and manufacturing large quantities of a product.	TE.ENG.6.E.i.1: Identify various manufacturing processes to manufacture a large quantity of an existing product.	TE.ENG.6.E.a.1: Select various manufacturing processes to manufacture a large quantity of a new product.
	TE.ENG.6.E.b.2: Understand lean, efficiency-based processes in manufacturing.	TE.ENG.6.E.i.2: Identify lean manufacturing processes and methods to demonstrate continuous improvement.	TE.ENG.6.E.a.2: Apply lean manufacturing processes to continuously improve a manufacturing operation.
	TE.ENG.6.E.b.3: Understand the designs needed for packaging.	TE.ENG.6.E.i.3: Identify methods of packaging with various materials and processes.	TE.ENG.6.E.a.3: Design packaging for a new product.
TE.ENG.6.E: Use manufacturing concepts in the product development cycle.	TE.ENG.6.E.b.4: Understand the need for quality control in a manufacturing process.	TE.ENG.6.E.i.4: Identify methods of quality control for an existing manufacturing operation.	TE.ENG.6.E.a.4: Create a quality inspection plan for a new product manufacturing operation.
	TE.ENG.6.E.b.5: Understand the integration of skilled trades and engineering careers in manufacturing.	TE.ENG.6.E.i.5: Identify the skills necessary to manufacture a product and which careers	TE.ENG.6.E.a.5: Develop a manufacturing personnel plan based on skill sets and associated careers.

Standard: TE.ENG.5

Students will gain knowledge and applications of various engineering disciplines.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
		are best suited for those processes.	
TE.ENG.6.F: Use distribution concepts in the product development cycle.	TE.ENG.6.F.b.1: Understand the transportation and distribution challenges in moving a product to customers.	TE.ENG.6.F.i.1: Identify various transportation and distribution methods for an existing product.	TE.ENG.6.F.a.1: Develop a transportation and distribution plan for a new product.

Strand: Environmental Technology (ET)**Standard: TE.ET.1**

Students will understand industrial processes and controls used in the production, preservation, and sustainability of natural resources.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.ET.1.A: Analyze the environmental technology industry.	TE.ET.1.A.b.1: Identify careers in the environmental technology field.	TE.ET.1.A.i.1: Understand and explain how environmental technologies are related to other industries and careers.	TE.ET.1.A.a.1: Communicate specific career opportunities and their projected outlook, placement, responsibilities, training and education requirements, etc.

Standard: TE.ET.1

Students will understand industrial processes and controls used in the production, preservation, and sustainability of natural resources.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	TE.ET.1.A.b.2: Understand the levels of education required for careers related to environmental technology.	TE.ET.1.A.i.2: Research and identify industry certifications relevant to the environmental technology field.	TE.ET.1.A.a.2: Research responsibilities and training or education requirements for a specific job in the environmental technology field.
TE.ET.1.B: Understand industrial processes and the technologies implemented to monitor and manage environmental quality.	TE.ET.1.B.b.1: Explain why humans depend on the Earth's resources for needs (food, shelter, water) and wants (entertainment).	TE.ET.1.B.i.1: Explore how resources are used and processed for human survival.	TE.ET.1.B.a.1: Perform a life cycle assessment of a product or service.
	TE.ET.1.B.b.2: Categorize resources into land, air, and water.	TE.ET.1.B.i.2: Investigate and model environmental air, water, and land quality and management technologies.	TE.ET.1.B.a.2: Evaluate the effectiveness of current and emerging environmental control and quality management technologies.
TE.ET.1.C: Understand the need for conservation, preservation, and sustainability on a home, local, state, national, and global scale.	TE.ET.1.B.b.1: Define environmental conservation, stewardship, sustainability, and management.	TE.ET.1.B.i.1: Examine the design and application of sustainable technologies and processes.	TE.ET.1.B.a.1: Design or redesign a product, system, or process utilizing sustainable design principles.
	TE.ET.1.B.b.2: Define green technology.	TE.ET.1.B.i.2: Discuss the advantages and impacts of various green technologies on a local and global scale.	TE.ET.1.B.a.2: Design or redesign a product, system, or process utilizing green technology principles.

Standard: TE.ET.2

Students will understand the relationship between the natural environment and energy harnessing technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.ET.2.A: Understand the supply and demand of energy needs and the current and emerging technologies in the energy sector.	TE.ET.2.A.b.1: Identify energy as the ability to do work, and list its many forms.	TE.ET.2.A.i.1: Discuss availability, cost, efficiency, benefits, and impacts of nonrenewable and renewable energy sources.	TE.ET.2.A.a.1: Analyze the efficiency and carbon footprint of energy sources.
	TE.ET.2.A.b.2: Explain that potential and kinetic energy exist all around us.	TE.ET.2.A.i.2: Discuss ways in which humans' harness, store, and transmit different forms of energy.	TE.ET.2.A.a.2: Analyze how control systems are used in the harnessing, storing, and transmission of energy.
TE.ET.2.A: Understand the supply and demand of energy needs and the current and emerging technologies in the energy sector.	TE.ET.2.A.b.3: Identify why humans, tools, and machines need energy to do work.	TE.ET.2.A.i.3: Illustrate and create models of energy technologies.	TE.ET.2.A.a.3: Compare advanced models of energy technologies that are solutions for an energy-related problem.

Standard: TE.ET.3

Students will understand the impact human habitation and progression have on the natural environment.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.ET.3.A: Develop awareness and understanding of the impact human decision-making and technological advancements have on the environment we occupy.	TE.ET.3.A.b.1: Explore the relationship between the environment and humans.	TE.ET.3.A.i.1: Identify how the natural environment impacts human behavior, influences culture, and directs decision-making.	TE.ET.3.A.a.1: Conceptualize global stewardship and innovative technologies used in environmental preservation.
	TE.ET.3.A.b.2: Explore eras of human existence on earth and the technologies of the time.	TE.ET.3.A.i.2: Analyze industrial advancements and impacts on the environment at a home, local, state, national, and global level.	TE.ET.3.A.a.2: Develop a technological solution for impacting environmental conservation and sustainability.
TE.ET.3.A: Develop awareness and understanding of the impact human decision-making and technological advancements have on the environment we occupy.	TE.ET.3.A.b.3: Define refuse, reduce, reuse, recycle, and repurpose.	TE.ET.3.A.i.3: Examine how the materials of a product impact its production, delivery, and disposal.	TE.ET.3.A.a.3: Develop a technological solution to reduce, reuse, recycle, or repurpose a product, material, or waste in a personal or industrial setting.

Strand: Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)

Standard: TE.ICT.1

Students will explore careers in information and communication technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.ICT.1.A: Analyze the information and communication technologies industry.	TE.ICT.1.A.b.1: Identify careers in the information and communication technologies field.	TE.ICT.1.A.i.1: Understand and explain how information and communication technologies are related to other industries and careers.	TE.ICT.1.A.a.1: Communicate specific career opportunities and their projected outlook, placement, responsibilities, training and education requirements, etc.
	TE.ICT.1.A.b.2: Understand the levels of education required for careers related to information and communication technologies.	TE.ICT.1.A.i.2: Research and identify industry certifications relevant to the information and communication technology fields.	TE.ICT.1.A.a.2: Research responsibilities and training or education requirements for a specific job in the information and communication field.

Standard: TE.ICT.2

Students will analyze, select, and use information and communication technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.ICT.2.A: Analyze the communication process, the different forms and purposes of communication, and how	TE.ICT.2.A.b.1: Define communication technology.	TE.ICT.2.A.i.1: Explain how information and communication systems allow information to be transferred	TE.ICT.2.A.a.1: Predict how information and communication systems allow information to be transferred in the future.

Standard: TE.ICT.1

Students will explore careers in information and communication technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
communication may change in the future.		from human to human, human to machine, and machine to human.	
	TE.ICT.2.A.b.2: Discuss how technology enables people to communicate by sending and receiving information.	TE.ICT.2.A.i.2: Diagram how communication systems are made up of a source, encoder, transmitter, receiver, decoder, and destination.	TE.ICT.2.A.a.2: Assess how information and communication technologies include the inputs, processes, and outputs associated with sending and receiving information.
	TE.ICT.2.A.b.3: Identify symbols that can be used when communicating, such as a logo.	TE.ICT.2.A.i.3: Analyze how the use of symbols, measurements, and drawings promotes clear communication by providing a common language to express ideas.	TE.ICT.2.A.a.3: Predict how communication systems could evolve in the future to facilitate understanding in a common language.
	TE.ICT.2.A.b.4: Classify the types of communication we use daily.	TE.ICT.2.A.i.4: Illustrate how the communication we use daily has grown through the years.	TE.ICT.2.A.a.4: Predict how communication will change in the future.
	TE.ICT.2.A.b.5: Discuss how communications can be used to influence how you see the world.	TE.ICT.2.A.i.5: Evaluate how information and communication systems can be used to inform, persuade,	TE.ICT.2.A.a.5: Assess how communications can be used to manipulate people.

Standard: TE.ICT.1

Students will explore careers in information and communication technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
		entertain, control, manage, and educate.	
	TE.ICT.2.A.b.6: Create a communication message that informs.	TE.ICT.2.A.i.6: Create a communication message for entertainment.	TE.ICT.2.A.a.6: Create a persuasive communication message.
TE.ICT.2.B: Demonstrate knowledge and skills, by utilizing graphic design, editing, and creation software.	TE.ICT.2.B.b.1: Identify different types of media, such as photos, video, audio, and graphic images.	TE.ICT.2.B.i.1: Understand that different types of media are stored in unique file types.	TE.ICT.2.B.a.1: Understand the differences, advantages, and disadvantages between raster and vector images.
	TE.ICT.2.B.b.2: Understand that photos, images, audio, video, and text can be used from a variety of sources.	TE.ICT.2.B.i.2: Be able to import or acquire photos, images, audio, video, and text.	TE.ICT.2.B.a.2: Be able to convert one file format to another file format.
	TE.ICT.2.B.b.3: Identify devices or programs that can create different types of media.	TE.ICT.2.B.i.3: Identify and use the correct software to create, edit, or view files based on their file type.	TE.ICT.2.B.a.3: Identify and use industry-standard file types when sharing files.
	TE.ICT.2.B.b.4: Save files with the appropriate compression, resolution, and file formats.	TE.ICT.2.B.i.4: Be able to create and use file naming and file management structures to save and organize files.	TE.ICT.2.B.a.4: Export files in multiple formats for use on a variety of platforms.

Standard: TE.ICT.1

Students will explore careers in information and communication technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	TE.ICT.2.B.b.5: Describe animation.	TE.ICT.2.B.i.5: Be able to create an animation or add special effects to video, using frame-by-frame animation.	TE.ICT.2.B.a.5: Be able to create an animation or add special effects to video, using keyframes, effects, or transformation settings, or by rotoscoping.
	TE.ICT.2.B.b.6: Be able to create and edit a video or audio production.	TE.ICT.2.B.i.6: Be able to add transitions and effects to a video or audio production.	TE.ICT.2.B.a.6: Combine multiple video, audio, and graphics files into a single production.
TE.ICT.2.C: Analyze and use various technologies related to photographic media.	TE.ICT.2.C.b.1: Describe what a photograph is.	TE.ICT.2.C.i.1: Explain how a photograph can be different from a picture.	TE.ICT.2.C.a.1: Describe how light-sensitive materials are used to capture photographs.
	TE.ICT.2.C.b.2: Capture a photograph.	TE.ICT.2.C.i.2: Use scene modes, flash, or other adjustments to effectively capture a photo.	TE.ICT.2.C.a.2: Capture a photograph by adjusting the exposure controls of a camera.
	TE.ICT.2.C.b.3: Be able to identify and explain the principles of composition as related to photography.	TE.ICT.2.C.i.3: Analyze how a photograph could be improved or changed by using the photographic principles of composition.	TE.ICT.2.C.a.3: Capture a photograph using the principles of composition.

Standard: TE.ICT.1

Students will explore careers in information and communication technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	TE.ICT.2.C.b.4: Discuss how photographs can be manipulated or edited.	TE.ICT.2.C.i.4: Edit, combine, or manipulate a photograph.	TE.ICT.2.C.a.4: Edit, combine, or manipulate photographs, using photo-editing software and nondestructive editing techniques.
TE.ICT.2.D: Identify, apply, and analyze the elements and principles of design.	TE.ICT.2.D.b.1: Identify common components of the page: text, illustrations, and photographs.	TE.ICT.2.D.i.1: Create a layout that includes text, illustrations, and photographs.	TE.ICT.2.D.a.1: Create a layout that meets a client's and publisher's or printer's specifications.
	TE.ICT.2.D.b.2: Identify the principles of balance, contrast, alignment, rhythm, repetition, movement, harmony, emphasis, and unity.	TE.ICT.2.D.i.2: Apply the principles of balance, contrast, alignment, rhythm, repetition, movement, harmony, and emphasis to an existing project.	TE.ICT.2.D.a.2: Create a project that incorporates the principles of balance, contrast, alignment, rhythm, repetition, movement, harmony, and emphasis.
TE.ICT.2.D: Identify, apply, and analyze the elements and principles of design.	TE.ICT.2.D.b.3: Identify the elements of design: color, line, shape, texture, size, and value.	TE.ICT.2.D.i.3: Apply the elements of design—color, line, shape, texture, size, and value—to an existing project.	TE.ICT.2.D.a.3: Create a project that uses the elements of design: color, line, shape, texture, size, and value.
	TE.ICT.2.D.b.4: Identify the different classifications and styles of type.	TE.ICT.2.D.i.4: Be able to identify and adjust the properties of type.	TE.ICT.2.D.a.4: Create projects with type to help effectively communicate a message.

Standard: TE.ICT.1

Students will explore careers in information and communication technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	TE.ICT.2.D.b.5: Identify camera shot types in video.	TE.ICT.2.D.i.5: Identify camera movement in video.	TE.ICT.2.D.a.5: Create a project that incorporates videos with multiple camera movements and shot types.
TE.ICT.2.E: Analyze and use various technologies to produce printed graphic communication products.	TE.ICT.2.E.b.1: Identify printed materials we come into contact with daily.	TE.ICT.2.E.i.1: Identify what type of printing produced a specific product.	TE.ICT.2.E.a.1: Predict how printing will change in the future.
	TE.ICT.2.E.b.2: Describe common printing processes: flexography, gravure, letterpress, offset lithography, screen printing, sublimation, digital, etc.	TE.ICT.2.E.i.2: List and identify common products produced by each printing process.	TE.ICT.2.E.a.2: Discuss advantages and disadvantages of each printing process.
	TE.ICT.2.E.b.3: Design a printed product.	TE.ICT.2.E.i.3: Design and produce a printed project using the appropriate and best printing process.	TE.ICT.2.E.a.3: Set up, operate, clean, and maintain printing equipment.
	TE.ICT.2.E.b.4: Identify printing colors.	TE.ICT.2.E.i.4: Identify how many colors a given design would need to print.	TE.ICT.2.E.a.4: Create a multicolored product in various production processes.
TE.ICT.2.E: Analyze and use various technologies to produce printed graphic communication products.	TE.ICT.2.E.b.5: Identify commonly used finishing and binding processes: cutting, padding, stapling, stitching,	TE.ICT.2.E.i.5: Select and use the appropriate finishing or binding equipment to complete a printing project.	TE.ICT.2.E.a.5: Set up, operate, clean, and maintain finishing equipment.

Standard: TE.ICT.1

Students will explore careers in information and communication technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	punching, folding, and collating.		
TE.ICT.2.F: Analyze and select various technologies to design and develop websites.	TE.ICT.2.F.b.1: Discuss and identify the different types of information that can be accessed through the internet.	TE.ICT.2.F.i.1: Discuss and identify the different types of websites: social media, content/media sharing, news media, business, web tools, etc.	TE.ICT.2.F.a.1: Develop a plan for a website.
	TE.ICT.2.F.b.2: Create and format text.	TE.ICT.2.F.i.2: Create links, use graphics, and multimedia.	TE.ICT.2.F.a.2: Create and format a table.
	TE.ICT.2.F.b.3: Create and publish a website using a web-based design tool.	TE.ICT.2.F.i.3: Create a website using HTML.	TE.ICT.2.F.a.3: Create a website using software in design and code view.
	TE.ICT.2.F.b.4: Demonstrate the management of a website.	TE.ICT.2.F.i.4: Demonstrate content management and knowledge, such as testing site integrity, testing site on different browsers, timely updates, etc.	TE.ICT.2.F.a.4: Contrast and select the appropriate technologies to build a website, such as java, asp, xml, php, CSS).

Strand: Manufacturing (MFG)

Standard: TE.MFG.1

Students will explore careers in manufacturing.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.MFG.1.A: Analyze the manufacturing industry.	TE.MFG.1.A.b.1: Identify careers in the manufacturing field.	TE.MFG.1.A.i.1: Understand and explain how manufacturing technologies are related to other industries and careers.	TE.MFG.1.A.a.1: Communicate specific career opportunities and their projected outlook, placement, responsibilities, training and education requirements, etc.
	TE.MFG.1.A.b.2: Understand the levels of education required for careers related to manufacturing.	TE.MFG.1.A.i.2: Research and identify industry certifications relevant to manufacturing fields.	TE.MFG.1.A.a.2: Research responsibilities and training or education requirements for a specific job in manufacturing.

Standard: TE.MFG.2

Students will be able to select and use manufacturing technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.MFG.2.A: Identify, select, and safely use tools, machines, products, and systems for specific tasks.	TE.MFG.2.A.b.1: Discuss health safety in the workplace.	TE.MFG.2.A.i.1: Identify health and safety procedures in the workplace that keep workers safe.	TE.MFG.2.A.a.1: Audit workplace procedures to optimize safety and performance.
	TE.MFG.2.A.b.2: Recognize tools, machines, and materials.	TE.MFG.2.A.i.2: Safely perform job-related tasks.	TE.MFG.2.A.a.2: Use appropriate tools, materials, and machines to repair a malfunctioning system.
	TE.MFG.2.A.b.3: Recognize the characteristics of length, volume, weight, area, and time.	TE.MFG.2.A.i.3: Explore both customary and metric systems of measurement and conversions.	TE.MFG.2.A.a.3: Select and apply the appropriate units and scales for situations involving measurement.
TE.MFG.2.B: Create and communicate advantageous business solutions related to manufacturing.	TE.MFG.2.B.b.1: Introduce critical thinking skills to make educated decisions and solve problems.	TE.MFG.2.B.i.1: Students will describe the benefits of lean manufacturing and how it impacts production systems.	TE.MFG.2.B.a.1: Students will implement lean manufacturing concepts to reduce waste and increase productivity.
	TE.MFG.2.B.b.2: Learn basic methods of verbal, written, and graphical communication as it relates to manufacturing.	TE.MFG.2.B.i.2: Practice appropriate problem-solving approaches and critical thinking skills to on-the-job issues and tasks.	TE.MFG.2.B.a.2: Apply methodical problem-solving models which include input, process, outcome, and feedback components.
	TE.MFG.2.B.b.3: Students identify the basics of lean manufacturing.	TE.MFG.2.B.i.3: Comprehend and engage in communication methods to convey ideas,	TE.MFG.2.B.a.3: Design and publish documents using advanced publishing software

Standard: TE.MFG.2

Students will be able to select and use manufacturing technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
		concepts, and requirements to other individuals and teams.	and graphic programs to defend and promote results.
TE.MFG.2.C: Demonstrate respect and cooperation for individual and cultural differences for the attitudes and feelings of others.	TE.MFG.2.C.b.1: Learn how to cooperate with others in ways that show respect for individual and cultural differences and for the attitudes and feelings of others.	TE.MFG.2.C.i.1: Learn how to cooperate with others in ways that show respect for individual and cultural differences and for the attitudes and feelings of others.	TE.MFG.2.C.a.1: Learn how to cooperate with others in ways that show respect for individual and cultural differences and for the attitudes and feelings of others.
	TE.MFG.2.C.b.2: Recognize characteristics and benefits of teamwork, leadership, and citizenship in the school, community, and manufacturing settings.	TE.MFG.2.C.i.2: Practice demonstrating characteristics and benefits of teamwork, leadership, and citizenship in the school, community, and manufacturing settings.	TE.MFG.2.C.a.2: Consistently demonstrate characteristics and benefits of teamwork, leadership, and citizenship in the school, community, and manufacturing settings.
		TE.MFG.2.C.i.3: Participate in the student organization SkillsUSA competitive career development events to enrich academic skills, encourage career choices, and contribute to employability.	TE.MFG.2.C.a.3: Medal at a SkillsUSA competitive career development events to enrich academic skills, encourage career choices, and contribute to employability.

Standard: TE.MFG.2

Students will be able to select and use manufacturing technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
			TE.MFG.2.C.a.4: Identify various strategies to conflict resolution and their importance for a variety of situations.
			TE.MFG.2.C.a.5: Recognize how to bring together projects individually and in teams for effective performance and the achievement of objectives.
TE.MFG.2.D: Select, use, and identify manufacturing processes, such as casting, forming, machining, joining, computer-controlled manufacturing (CNC), and treating/coating.	TE.MFG.2.D.b.1: Learn how processing systems convert natural materials into products.	TE.MFG.2.D.i.1: Demonstrate the ability to identify, program, and use an automated system to complete a given task.	TE.MFG.2.D.a.1: Demonstrate the ability to operate, troubleshoot, and maximize production using an automated system.
	TE.MFG.2.D.b.2: Discuss how automated equipment, such as computer numerical control (CNC) equipment, impacts manufacturing.	TE.MFG.2.D.i.2: Identify manufactured goods as durable and nondurable.	TE.MFG.2.D.a.2: Demonstrate the ability to choose a material with the correct durability for the task at hand.
	TE.MFG.2.D.b.3: Manufacturing processes include designing products, gathering resources, and using tools to separate, form, and	TE.MFG.2.D.i.3: Identify the manufacturing process, including the design, development, manufacture, and service of products and systems.	TE.MFG.2.D.a.3: Demonstrate the interchangeability of parts, which increases the effectiveness of the manufacturing processes.

Standard: TE.MFG.2

Students will be able to select and use manufacturing technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	combine materials in order to produce products.		
TE.MFG.2.E: Select, use, and identify manufacturing systems.	TE.MFG.2.E.b.1: Explore manufacturing systems that produce products in quantity.	TE.MFG.2.E.i.1: Explore the differences between consumable and reusable manufacturing materials.	TE.MFG.2.E.a.1: Describe the benefits and constraints when selecting ecologically friendly materials.
	TE.MFG.2.E.b.2: Identify that manufacturing processes can impact the environment.	TE.MFG.2.E.i.2: Identify that manufacturing systems use mechanical processes that change the form of materials through the processes of separating, forming, combining, and conditioning.	TE.MFG.2.E.a.2: Recognize that manufacturing systems may be classified into types, such as customized production, batch production, and continuous production.
TE.MFG.2.E: Select, use, and identify manufacturing systems.	TE.MFG.2.E.b.3: Discuss essential components of a manufacturing system.	TE.MFG.2.E.i.3: Define the purposes of marketing.	TE.MFG.2.E.a.3: Use marketing to establish a product's identity, conduct research on its potential, advertise it, distribute it, and sell it.
		TE.MFG.2.E.i.4: Identify the subcomponents of a manufacturing system.	TE.MFG.2.E.a.4: Use a manufacturing system to produce a product.

Standard: TE.MFG.2

Students will be able to select and use manufacturing technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.MFG.2.F: Select and understand manufacturing technologies.	TE.MFG.2.F.b.1: Learn manufacturing enterprises exist because of a consumption of goods.	TE.MFG.2.F.i.1: Define harvesting, drilling, and mining processes.	TE.MFG.2.F.a.1: Recognize servicing keeps products in good operating condition.
	TE.MFG.2.F.b.2: Learn that manufactured products are designed.	TE.MFG.2.F.i.2: Discuss how technologies are used to modify or alter chemical substances.	TE.MFG.2.F.a.2: Recognize technologies provide a means for humans to alter or modify materials and to produce products.
	TE.MFG.2.F.b.3: Products are produced of materials to benefit our lives—to make our lives safer, easier, and more enjoyable.	TE.MFG.2.F.i.3: Describe the relationship between materials and manufacturing.	TE.MFG.2.F.a.3: Recognize that materials have different qualities and may be classified as natural, synthetic, or mixed. Identify their effects on our world.
TE.MFG.2.G: Analyze and use GMAW, GTAW, SMAW, and oxy-acetylene welding.	TE.MFG.2.G.b.1: Discuss how metal is joined together.	TE.MFG.2.G.i.1: Analyze the different processes needed to fuse metal together, such as MIG, TIG, oxy-acetylene, Arc, etc.	TE.MFG.2.G.a.1: Demonstrate the ability to choose proper welding supplies given the process.

Standard: TE.MFG.2

Students will be able to select and use manufacturing technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	TE.MFG.2.G.b.2: Discuss dangerous situations and the importance of safety in welding processes.	TE.MFG.2.G.i.2: Identify various types of metal, both ferrous and nonferrous.	TE.MFG.2.G.a.2: Identify different types of welding machines.
		TE.MFG.2.G.i.3: Identify the importance of safety and different types of safety equipment needed for different welding processes.	TE.MFG.2.G.a.3: Demonstrate appropriate use of welding blueprint symbols and codes used in industry.
		TE.MFG.2.G.i.4: Demonstrate basic welding joints and processes used to weld them.	TE.MFG.2.G.a.4: Demonstrate safety and choose the proper safety equipment given the process being used, such as oxy-acetylene, GMAW, SMAW, GTAW, etc.
		TE.MFG.2.G.i.5: Discuss how robotics and automation play a role in manufacturing.	TE.MFG.2.G.a.5: Identify different types of welding joints and be able to demonstrate the ability to perform the welds, such as butt, corner, edge, lap, tee.
TE.MFG.2.G: Analyze and use GMAW, GTAW, SMAW, and oxy-acetylene welding.			TE.MFG.2.G.a.6: Identify the different types of welding positions, and be able to demonstrate the ability to perform the welds: flat,

Standard: TE.MFG.2

Students will be able to select and use manufacturing technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
			horizontal, vertical, and overhead.
TE.MFG.2.H: Analyze and use various materials and manufacturing cutting operations.	TE.MFG.2.H.b.1: Discuss dangerous situations and the importance of safety with manufacturing cutting processes.	TE.MFG.2.H.i.1: Identify the importance of safety and different types of safety equipment needed for different materials and manufacturing cutting processes.	TE.MFG.2.H.a.1: Demonstrate the proper use and proper way to set up and close down oxy-acetylene equipment and check for leaking gasses.
		TE.MFG.2.H.i.2: Compare and contrast different metal and manufacturing cutting operations.	TE.MFG.2.H.a.2: Demonstrate the proper safety and use of plasma cutting equipment.
		TE.MFG.2.H.i.3: Demonstrate different metal and manufacturing cutting operations.	TE.MFG.2.H.a.3: Demonstrate how to use oxy-acetylene and plasma cutting equipment.
		TE.MFG.2.H.i.4: Discuss how robotics and automation play a role in manufacturing cutting operations.	TE.MFG.2.H.a.4: Compare the pros and cons of plasma cutting with oxyacetylene cutting manufacturing operations, and analyze other cutting operations used in industry.

Standard: TE.MFG.2

Students will be able to select and use manufacturing technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.MFG.2.H: Analyze and use various materials and manufacturing cutting operations.			TE.MFG.2.H.a.5: Analyze the metallurgical effects that heat has on metal during the cutting process, forming, and heat treating.

Strand: Power and Energy (PE)**Standard: TE.PE.1**

Students will analyze, select, and use power and energy technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.PE.1.A: Analyze the power and energy industries.	TE.PE.1.A.b.1: Identify careers in the power and energy field.	TE.PE.1.A.i.1: Understand and explain how power and energy technologies are related to other industries and careers.	TE.PE.1.A.a.1: Communicate specific career opportunities and their projected outlook, placement, responsibilities, training and education requirements, etc.

Standard: TE.PE.1

Students will analyze, select, and use power and energy technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	TE.PE.1.A.b.2: Understand the levels of education required for careers related to power and energy.	TE.PE.1.A.i.2: Research and identify industry certifications relevant to the power and energy fields.	TE.PE.1.A.a.2: Research responsibilities and training or education requirements for a specific job in the power and energy fields.
TE.PE.1.B: Discuss, analyze, and use energy systems.	TE.PE.1.B.b.1: Debate that energy comes in many forms.	TE.PE.1.B.i.1: Define and debate how energy is the ability to do work.	TE.PE.1.B.a.1: Analyze how energy cannot be created nor destroyed; however, it can be converted from one form to another.
	TE.PE.1.B.b.2: Discuss and put into practice how renewable and nonrenewable energy should not be wasted.	TE.PE.1.B.i.2: Debate how energy can be used to do work, using various processes.	TE.PE.1.B.a.2: Categorize and organize energy into groups of major forms: thermal, radiant, electrical, mechanical, chemical, nuclear and others.
	TE.PE.1.B.b.3: Research and identify types of green energy systems used in our world.	TE.PE.1.B.i.3: Research and analyze how power is the rate at which energy is converted from one form to another, the rate at which it is transferred from one place to another, or the rate at which work is done.	TE.PE.1.B.a.3: Identify and research developing future trends of energy systems, including trends that are environmentally responsible.

Standard: TE.PE.1

Students will analyze, select, and use power and energy technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	TE.PE.1.B.b.4: Research and identify renewable and nonrenewable energy systems.	TE.PE.1.B.i.4: Examine and formulate how power systems are used to drive and provide propulsion to other technological products and systems.	TE.PE.1.B.a.4: Identify trends in energy impacting the world's renewable and nonrenewable energy systems.
	TE.PE.1.B.b.5: Research and identify types of energy systems used in our world.	TE.PE.1.B.i.5: Communicate that much of the energy used in our environment is not used efficiently.	TE.PE.1.B.a.5: Assess and practice how power systems must have a source of energy, a process, and loads.
TE.PE.1.C: Analyze, use, and discuss machine and tool use relating to power and energy systems.	TE.PE.1.C.b.1: Research and identify tools used in energy systems.	TE.PE.1.C.i.1: Describe how machines and systems are used in energy systems to do work.	TE.PE.1.C.a.1: Communicate how future trends in new and developing tools, used in power and energy systems, use innovative design and techniques.
	TE.PE.1.C.b.2: Research and identify new machines used in power and energy systems.	TE.PE.1.C.i.2: Describe how emerging machine technology trends in developing power systems are needed for the future.	TE.PE.1.C.a.2: Demonstrate how the uses of new technology, tools, and machines are necessary for future trends in power and energy systems.

Standard: TE.PE.1

Students will analyze, select, and use power and energy technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	TE.PE.1.C.b.3: Recognize and assess the need for safety in the use of new tools and machines.	TE.PE.1.C.i.3: Engage in safe procedures when using tools and equipment related to power and energy systems.	TE.PE.1.C.a.3: Demonstrate, practice, and follow proper safety procedures for tools and machines used in power and energy systems.
	TE.PE.1.C.b.4: Recognize and compare terms related to power and energy systems.	TE.PE.1.C.i.4: Define and practice the use of specific tools and technology related to power and energy systems, such as a multimeter and computer software programs.	TE.PE.1.C.a.4: Demonstrate and practice the practical and theoretical application of test equipment to identify voltage, current, and resistance in energy systems.
TE.PE.1.D: Identify and analyze responsible and efficient management of energy resources.	TE.PE.1.D.b.1: Identify and assess efficient use of an energy system.	TE.PE.1.D.i.1: Explain how efficient use in energy systems saves time and resources.	TE.PE.1.D.a.1: Demonstrate and practice efficient use of energy in a related project or lab.
	TE.PE.1.D.b.2: Identify and assess renewable energy sources.	TE.PE.1.D.i.2: Collaborate how the efficient use of renewable energy sources is necessary for society.	TE.PE.1.D.a.2: Develop and collaborate on tasks related to responsible use of energy systems or resources.

Standard: TE.PE.1

Students will analyze, select, and use power and energy technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	TE.PE.1.D.b.3: Identify and assess nonrenewable energy sources.	TE.PE.1.D.i.3: Explain why the need for efficient use of nonrenewable energy sources is vital for the future.	TE.PE.1.D.a.3: Demonstrate and practice efficient use of energy resources related to power and energy technology.
	TE.PE.1.D.b.4: Identify and assess how quickly energy resources are consumed.	TE.PE.1.D.i.4: Communicate how tools and machines can be designed to be more efficiently used in energy systems.	TE.PE.1.D.a.4: Research and demonstrate how new and emerging technology will be developed for efficient use of energy resources.
	TE.PE.1.D.b.5: Collaborate and compare examples of careers related to work in power and energy systems.	TE.PE.1.D.i.5: Identify and discuss new trends in careers related to the power and energy fields.	TE.PE.1.D.a.5: Research, identify, and explain new and emerging careers in green energy management and power systems.
TE.PE.1.E: Develop necessary skills in problem-solving for future energy systems.	TE.PE.1.E.b.1: Identify problem-solving steps used to address real-world problems.	TE.PE.1.E.i.1: Justify problem-solving as the application of math and science to solve a problem through invention or innovation.	TE.PE.1.E.a.1: Demonstrate and practice the application of the design process to solve problems related to technology, power, and energy systems.

Standard: TE.PE.1

Students will analyze, select, and use power and energy technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	TE.PE.1.E.b.2: Identify and research older technology used in energy systems.	TE.PE.1.E.i.2: Research and define new techniques used to solve problems in energy systems.	TE.PE.1.E.a.2: Explain and supply skills using new technology and tools to solve energy problems.
	TE.PE.1.E.b.3: Debate power and energy problems.	TE.PE.1.E.i.3: Maintain and produce a journal of problem-solving steps used in solving a real-world problem for energy and power.	TE.PE.1.E.a.3: Research and write a technical report on an energy problem and the steps used to solve the problem.
	TE.PE.1.E.b.4: Debate and identify a job skill and tools for use in energy systems, green and otherwise.	TE.PE.1.E.i.4: Research, identify, and select specific tools required to safely measure, test, and analyze traditional and green energy problems.	TE.PE.1.E.a.4: Demonstrate and practice the safe use of test equipment and tools required to properly diagnose problems for (green) energy systems.

Standard: TE.PE.2

Students will test, analyze, compare, and contrast energy sources.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced

Standard: TE.PE.1

Students will analyze, select, and use power and energy technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.PE.2.A: Identify and explain sources of electrical power.	TE.PE.2.A.b.1: Describe ions, electrolytes, and galvanic couples (found in dissimilar metals) as used in batteries.	TE.PE.2.A.i.1: Predict charges and identify battery plates as anode and cathode based on battery chemistry. (Use the OIL RIG mnemonic: O xidation I s L oss of electrons; R eduction I s G ain of electrons.)	TE.PE.2.A.a.1: Analogize corrosion between dissimilar metals and the discharging of batteries, and electroplating of dissimilar metals and the charging of batteries. Explain application of this concept in the use of sacrificial anodes to protect metal.
	TE.PE.2.A.b.2: Identify the open circuit voltage of a battery by recognizing it as a voltage adder. (Count cells to predict open circuit voltage.) Identify that the plate stacks act as a current adder. Calculate voltage and ampacity for batteries connected in series and parallel.	TE.PE.2.A.i.2: Articulate why open circuit voltage is a poor indicator of battery health or state of charge.	TE.PE.2.A.a.2: Describe the mechanism (capacitive) of surface charge of a battery. Remove surface charge by applying an electrical load.
	TE.PE.2.A.b.3: Contrast energy-favored spontaneous chemical reactions, such as battery discharge, from energy-disfavored nonspontaneous chemical	TE.PE.2.A.i.3: Describe factors affecting the rate of chemical reactions: concentration, temperature, pressure, surface area, state of matter, and catalysts.	TE.PE.2.A.a.3: Compare and contrast design differences between starting batteries and deep cycle batteries in terms of optimizing the rate of chemical reactions.

Standard: TE.PE.1

Students will analyze, select, and use power and energy technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	reactions, such as battery charging.		
TE.PE.2.A: Identify and explain sources of electrical power.	TE.PE.2.A.b.4: Measure specific gravity with a hydrometer.	TE.PE.2.A.i.4: Explain the operation of a hydrometer based on concepts of specific gravity and buoyancy. Correct hydrometer readings for changes in electrolyte temperature.	TE.PE.2.A.a.4: Explain why the specific gravity of electrolyte and electrolyte resistance to freezing changes with changes in state of charge.
	TE.PE.2.A.b.5: Express a battery's ampacity in cranking amps, cold cranking amps, and reserve capacity.	TE.PE.2.A.i.5: Estimate battery capacity in amp-hours using geometry to approximate the area under the power curve.	TE.PE.2.A.a.5: Calculate battery capacity in amp-hours using integral calculus to calculate the area under the power curve.
	TE.PE.2.A.b.6: Calculate battery energy density and specific energy.	TE.PE.2.A.i.6: Contrast energy density and specific energy of batteries with the same quantities for petroleum-based fuels.	TE.PE.2.A.a.6: Based on battery energy capacity and charge rate, calculate time to charge a propulsion battery. Based on the energy content of gasoline and an estimated flow rate of a gas pump, calculate the rate at which energy is being transferred. Compare and

Standard: TE.PE.1

Students will analyze, select, and use power and energy technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
			contrast fast charging with filling up with gas.
	TE.PE.2.A.b.7: Observe batteries for signs of internal faults, such as plate sulfation, off gassing, internal short circuits.	TE.PE.2.A.i.7: Observe batteries for signs of external faults, such as corrosion, parasitic current leakage, etc.	TE.PE.2.A.a.7: Associate observed damage with adverse events, such as sulfation from excessive discharge, freeze damage due to being discharged, and electrolyte boiled off due to excessive charging voltage.
TE.PE.2.A: Identify and explain sources of electrical power.	TE.PE.2.A.b.8: Load test batteries to determine battery state of health.	TE.PE.2.A.i.8: Based on load test results, calculate the internal resistance of a battery.	TE.PE.2.A.a.8: Identify factors contributing to the internal resistance of a battery, such as plate surface area, electrolyte concentration, temperature.
	TE.PE.2.A.b.9: Identify high voltage conductors in hybrid and electric vehicles based on industry standard color coding.	TE.PE.2.A.i.9: Address electrical fires by deenergizing the system using the master disconnect.	TE.PE.2.A.a.9: Describe the chemistry of battery hazards including hydrogen off-gassing in lead acid batteries, and runaway thermal events in lithium-ion batteries.
	TE.PE.2.A.b.10: Describe the operation of hydrogen fuel cells.	TE.PE.2.A.i.10: Identify environmental advantages of hydrogen fuel cells.	TE.PE.2.A.a.10: Explain engineering challenges associated with hydrogen fuel cells. For example, every pound of hydrogen requires 100 pounds

Standard: TE.PE.1

Students will analyze, select, and use power and energy technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
			of container to store, including a pressure vessel, and the potential fire hazards associated with hydrogen.
	TE.PE.2.A.b.11: Explain the principle of alternating current electrical power generation through magnetic induction.	TE.PE.2.A.i.11: Describe factors affecting the amount of electrical power generated, such as speed of changes in fields, field excitation strength, and magnetic permeability of rotor and stator.	TE.PE.2.A.a.11: Explain the operation of a voltage regulator in modulating field current to regulate output.
TE.PE.2.A: Identify and explain sources of electrical power.	TE.PE.2.A.b.12: Identify advantages and disadvantages of alternating current and direct current outputs of electric machines. Consider the ability to transform vs. the ability to charge a battery, for example.	TE.PE.2.A.i.12: Explain the engineering advantages of distributing electrical power in three phases.	TE.PE.2.A.a.12: Describe the operation of the half-wave rectifier, full-wave rectifier, and bridge rectifier in converting electrical power generated as AC to DC.
	TE.PE.2.A.b.13: Test alternator output voltage at rated load.	TE.PE.2.A.i.13: Estimate alternator-required torque input on the basis of electrical	TE.PE.2.A.a.13: Visualize power quality faults with an oscilloscope. Observe, for example, excessive DC ripple

Standard: TE.PE.1

Students will analyze, select, and use power and energy technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
		power out and rotational speed.	voltage, AC sinusoidal waveform deviances, etc.
	TE.PE.2.A.b.14: Describe external combustion engines used to turn generators, or steam turbines, using coal, natural gas, geothermal, nuclear reactor, and solar-heated power boilers.	TE.PE.2.A.i.14: Articulate the advantages of cogeneration, such as a gas turbine turning a generator, or waste heat firing a steam turbine to turn a generator.	TE.PE.2.A.a.14: Examine the Carnot efficiency of engines used in power generation. Identify cold reservoirs used by power plants, such as chill water from a lake or river, cooling towers, building heating loads, etc.
	TE.PE.2.A.b.15: Describe the operation of nonmotor means of turning generators, such as wind turbines and hydroelectric power plants.	TE.PE.2.A.i.15: Trace electrical energy back to its nuclear origins. For example, the sun is a nuclear reactor. Solar photovoltaic systems directly capture the sun's energy; wind and hydroelectric capture through weather effects; burning coal and natural gas release solar energy stored through photosynthesis; and nuclear reactors exploit nuclear energy directly.	TE.PE.2.A.a.15: Describe and contrast the effects of emissions and non-emissions discharges of power plants as defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Examine the role that carbon-dioxide discharges play in global heating and change in the climate.

Standard: TE.PE.1

Students will analyze, select, and use power and energy technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
<p>TE.PE.2.A: Identify and explain sources of electrical power.</p>	<p>TE.PE.2.A.b.16: Compare and contrast regenerative braking with nonregenerative braking.</p>	<p>TE.PE.2.A.i.16: Describe “slip” in an asynchronous electric motor and how this effect can be used to produce regenerative braking.</p>	<p>TE.PE.2.A.a.16: Describe control strategies used in hybrid vehicles to optimize the interface between internal combustion engines and electric machines. For example, electric motor launch assist allows for a smaller internal combustion engine.</p>
	<p>TE.PE.2.A.b.17: Consider tradeoffs in efficiency and reliability of centralized versus decentralized electrical power generation. Describe cascading grid overcurrent failures.</p>	<p>TE.PE.2.A.i.17: Explain how Tesla’s development of transformable alternating current technology fundamentally changed the electrical grid from Edison’s earlier DC model. Describe how high-power semiconductors have renewed interest in DC electrical power distribution.</p>	<p>TE.PE.2.A.a.17: Compare and contrast the efficiency of electrical power distribution infrastructure with other means of energy distribution, such as natural gas pipelines, over-the-road shipping of petroleum, etc.</p>
	<p>TE.PE.2.A.b.18: Describe the limitations of photovoltaic arrays to generate electrical power based on the ambient solar irradiance of <1368 watts per square meter.</p>	<p>TE.PE.2.A.i.18: Recognize and identify solar photovoltaic arrays as voltage adders when wired in series, and current adders when wired in parallel.</p>	<p>TE.PE.2.A.a.18: Contrast the power of a photovoltaic array in kilowatts with the monthly energy use of the building in kilowatt-hours. Explain how the bidirectional meter accumulates differences in power produced to power consumed.</p>

Standard: TE.PE.1

Students will analyze, select, and use power and energy technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.PE.2.A: Identify and explain sources of electrical power.	TE.PE.2.A.b.19: Plot a current-voltage (I-V) curve for a photovoltaic circuit. Approximate voltage, current, and power under maximum power conditions.	TE.PE.2.A.i.19: Describe the effects of solar irradiance, temperature, and air mass on photovoltaic power generation. State standard test conditions (STCs) for these quantities.	TE.PE.2.A.a.19: Explain the control strategy of the maximum power point tracking algorithm found in modern solar inverters.
	TE.PE.2.A.b.20: Explain the operation of inverters used to convert direct current, produced by photovoltaic panels, to the AC needed for a building.	TE.PE.2.A.i.20: Explain the operation of bidirectional electrical meters. Contrast the purchase of electricity from the grid at the retail rate with the sale of electricity at the wholesale rate back onto the grid.	TE.PE.2.A.a.20: Describe the importance of keeping solar PV inverters in phase with the grid. Explain the operation of anti-islanding technology and its importance to electrical safety.

Strand: Transportation, Distribution, and Logistics (TDL)

Standard: TE.TDL.1

Students will be able to select and use transportation technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.ICT.1.A: Analyze the information and communication technologies industry.	TE.ICT.1.A.b.1: Identify careers in the information and communication technologies field.	TE.ICT.1.A.i.1: Understand and explain how information and communication technologies are related to other industries and careers.	TE.ICT.1.A.a.1: Communicate specific career opportunities and their projected outlook, placement, responsibilities, training and education requirements, etc.
	TE.ICT.1.A.b.2: Understand the levels of education required for careers related to information and communication technologies.	TE.ICT.1.A.i.2: Research and identify industry certifications relevant to the information and communication technology fields.	TE.ICT.1.A.a.2: Research responsibilities and training or education requirements for a specific job in the information and communication field.
	TE.TDL.1.A.b.1: Identify that transportation systems allow people and goods to be moved from place to place.	TE.TDL.1.A.i.1: Explain how transporting people and goods involve a combination of individuals and vehicles.	TE.TDL.1.A.a.1: Summarize the vital role transportation plays in the operation of the six technology categories: construction, transportation, energy and power, communication, manufacturing, and biotechnology.

Standard: TE.TDL.1

Students will be able to select and use transportation technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.TDL.1.A: Show an awareness of transportation vehicles and the role they play in society.	TE.TDL.1.A.b.2: Identify the transportation modes used to move people or goods from one place to another by road (<i>land</i>), sea, air, rail, pipeline, and intermodal transportation.	TE.TDL.1.A.i.2: Explain intermodal transportation as the use of different modes of transportation, such as highways, air, railways, and waterways, as part of an interconnected system that can move people and goods easily from one mode to another.	TE.TDL.1.A.a.2: Identify how government regulations and technological trade-offs might influence the transportation modes used to move people and goods from one place to another.
		TE.TDL.1.A.i.3: Recognize that production and management processes, or logistics, are necessary for the entire transportation system to operate efficiently.	TE.TDL.1.A.a.3: Relate how the current and future design of advanced transportation systems depends on many innovative materials and processes.
			TE.TDL.1.A.a.4: Obtain certifications related to transportation systems such as ASE, CDL, or complete a Youth Apprenticeship in a related transportation field, such as automotive, collision, or diesel.

Standard: TE.TDL.1

Students will be able to select and use transportation technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
TE.TDL.1.B: Analyze and explain what transportation vehicles are and how transportation vehicle systems work.	TE.TDL.1.B.b.1: Recognize that transportation vehicles & systems need to be properly maintained in order to prolong their useful life.	TE.TDL.1.B.i.1: Predict how a lack of maintenance can lead to degradation and premature failure.	TE.TDL.1.B.a.1: Interpret preventive maintenance schedules and recommended service intervals for vehicles and systems.
	TE.TDL.1.B.b.2: Explain that transportation vehicles have multiple components with different functions.	TE.TDL.1.B.i.2: Explain that transportation vehicles are made up of subsystems, such as structural, propulsion, suspension, guidance, control, and support systems that must function together to work effectively.	TE.TDL.1.B.a.2: Describe various types of land vehicle construction, such as space frame, body-on-frame, and unibody.
	TE.TDL.1.B.b.3: Explain that malfunctioning components must be repaired or replaced to restore intended operation.	TE.TDL.1.B.i.3: Explain that a transportation system may lose efficiency or fail if one part is missing or malfunctioning or if a subsystem is not working properly.	TE.TDL.1.B.a.3: Identify vehicle structural parts and cosmetic parts.

Standard: TE.TDL.1

Students will be able to select and use transportation technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
			TE.TDL.1.B.a.4: Demonstrate knowledge of collision energy management principles.
			TE.TDL.1.B.a.5: Explain that all systems demand specific repair procedures in order to achieve the highest performance and efficiency in automotive, collision, or diesel areas.
TE.TDL.1.C: Develop the skill set necessary to diagnose, problem-solve, and repair transportation vehicles.	TE.TDL.1.C.b.1: Give examples of core content areas, including science, technology, engineering, and math, that are directly applicable to the transportation field.	TE.TDL.1.C.i.1: Use science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) to solve problems related to the transportation field.	TE.TDL.1.C.a.1: Understand the applications of alternative power sources.
	TE.TDL.1.C.b.2: Recognize the six simple machines in common products.	TE.TDL.1.C.i.2: Use simple machines to construct transportation-related devices.	TE.TDL.1.C.a.2: Understand the basic principles of electrical, pneumatic, and hydraulic power and their applications.
	TE.TDL.1.C.b.3: Identify examples of safety related to the use of simple tools and equipment.	TE.TDL.1.C.i.3: Operate transportation-related tools and equipment in a safe manner.	TE.TDL.1.C.a.3: Understand the operating principles of internal and external combustion engines.

Standard: TE.TDL.1

Students will be able to select and use transportation technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
	TE.TDL.1.C.b.4: List careers related to the transportation field.	TE.TDL.1.C.i.4: Understand the application, operation, maintenance, and diagnosis of engines, including but not limited to two-stroke and four-stroke, and their supporting subsystems.	TE.TDL.1.C.a.4: Complete a work order, including customer information, description of repairs, and billing information, in accordance with applicable rules, laws, and regulations.
		TE.TDL.1.C.i.5: Perform career research related to the transportation field.	TE.TDL.1.C.a.5: Understand how to maintain, diagnose, and repair vehicle electrical systems, both high-voltage and low-voltage.
TE.TDL.1.C: Develop the skill set necessary to diagnose, problem-solve, and repair transportation vehicles.		TE.TDL.1.C.i.6: Successfully put into practice SkillsUSA activities, such as leadership and career exploration.	TE.TDL.1.C.a.6: Understand the function and principles of automotive drivetrain, steering and suspension, brake, and tire and wheel components and systems in accordance with current national standards for various areas, such as Automotive Service Excellence (ASE) certification, Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (FMVSS) issued by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA).

Standard: TE.TDL.1

Students will be able to select and use transportation technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
			TE.TDL.1.C.a.7: Understand the principles of mechanical, electrical, hydraulic, and pneumatic power in relation to collision repair.
			TE.TDL.1.C.a.8: Understand the concepts, principles, and practices of estimating, damage analysis, repair, painting, and refinishing in the collision repair industry.
TE.TDL.1.C: Develop the skill set necessary to diagnose, problem-solve, and repair transportation vehicles.			TE.TDL.1.C.a.9: Demonstrate safe and proficient use of specialty tools and equipment related to servicing transportation vehicles and their systems.
			TE.TDL.1.C.a.10: Explain career preparation, career pathways, and the importance of on-the-job training as well as further education with regard to the transportation field.

Standard: TE.TDL.1

Students will be able to select and use transportation technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
			TE.TDL.1.C.a.11: Perform general engine maintenance, diagnosis, service, and repair related directly to current national standards required by the Automotive Service Excellence (ASE) certification for automotive, collision, and diesel.
			TE.TDL.1.C.a.12: Perform and document maintenance procedures in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer.
TE.TDL.1.C: Develop the skill set necessary to diagnose, problem-solve, and repair transportation vehicles.			TE.TDL.1.C.a.13: Successfully put into practice SkillsUSA leadership activities and take part in transportation competitive events, such as automotive, power equipment, collision, and diesel.
			TE.TDL.1.C.a.14: Earn an ASE Entry-Level Certification in motor vehicle/diesel repair or collision repair/finishing. Or

Standard: TE.TDL.1

Students will be able to select and use transportation technologies.

Learning Priority	Performance Indicators (By Learning Progression)		
	Beginning	Intermediate	Advanced
			complete a Youth Apprenticeship in a related repair career area.