

## Chapter 116. Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills for Physical Education

### Subchapter A. Elementary

*Statutory Authority: The provisions of this Subchapter A issued under Texas Education Code, §7.102(c)(4) and §28.002(a), (c), and (d), unless otherwise noted.*

#### **§116.11. Implementation of Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills for Physical Education, Elementary School, Adopted 2020.**

- (a) The provisions of §§116.12-116.17 of this subchapter shall be implemented by school districts.
- (b) No later than July 31, 2021, the commissioner of education shall determine whether instructional materials funding has been made available to Texas public schools for materials that cover the essential knowledge and skills for physical education as adopted in §§116.12-116.17 of this subchapter.
- (c) If the commissioner makes the determination that instructional materials funding has been made available under subsection (b) of this section, §§116.12-116.17 of this subchapter shall be implemented beginning with the 2022-2023 school year and apply to the 2022-2023 and subsequent school years.
- (d) If the commissioner does not make the determination that instructional materials funding has been made available under subsection (b) of this section, the commissioner shall determine no later than July 31 of each subsequent school year whether instructional materials funding has been made available. If the commissioner determines that instructional materials funding has been made available, the commissioner shall notify the State Board of Education and school districts that §§116.12-116.17 of this subchapter shall be implemented for the following school year.
- (e) Sections 116.1-116.7 of this subchapter shall be superseded by the implementation of §§116.11-116.17 of this subchapter.

*Source: The provisions of this §116.11 adopted to be effective August 1, 2022, 47 TexReg 4517.*

#### **§116.12. Physical Education, Kindergarten, Adopted 2020.**

- (a) Introduction.
  - (1) Physical education is the foundation of a well-balanced curriculum. "It is an academic subject with a planned and sequential K-12 curriculum based on the national standards for physical education. Physical education provides cognitive content and instruction designed to develop motor skills, knowledge, and behaviors for physical activity and physical fitness. Supporting schools to establish daily physical education can provide students with the ability and confidence to be physically active for a lifetime" (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), CDC Healthy Schools, May 2019).
    - (A) Physical education is designed to develop motor skills, knowledge, and behaviors for active living, physical fitness, sportsmanship, self-efficacy, and emotional intelligence. Physical education addresses the three domains of learning: cognitive skills related to the knowledge of movement, affective skills related to feelings and attitudes about movement, and psychomotor skills related to the manual or physical skills in movement literacy (SHAPE America, 2014, p. 4).
    - (B) Physically literate students have the ability to develop a lifetime of wellness. Physical literacy can be described as the ability to move with competence and confidence, to acquire knowledge and understanding, and to value and take responsibility for engagement in a wide variety of physical activities in multiple environments that benefit the healthy development of the whole person (Mandigo, Francis, Lodewyk & Lopez, 2012, and Whitehead, 2016).
    - (C) Research shows physical education is important to the development of the whole child and increases a lifetime of wellness. The Association for Supervision and Curriculum

Development and the National Academy of Medicine support the belief that physical education, taught at a developmentally appropriate level, improves physical fitness and skill development, supports and improves academic achievement, reinforces self-discipline and teacher goal setting, reduces stress and increases blood flow to the brain, strengthens peer relationships, and improves self-confidence and self-esteem.

- (2) The physical education standards are categorized into five strands that are of equal importance and value. The movement patterns and movement skills strand guides the physically literate student in the development of fundamental movement patterns, spatial and body awareness, and rhythmic activities. The performance strategies strand guides the physically literate student in utilizing strategies in fundamental components of games, activities, and outdoor and recreational pursuits. The health, physical activity, and fitness strand encompasses health-related fitness, environmental awareness, and safety practices that guide students to a health-enhancing, physically active lifestyle. The physically literate student demonstrates skills and mechanics used during physical activity and analyzes data used during fitness performance. The physically literate student recognizes the correlation between nutrition, hydration, and physical activity. The social and emotional health strand incorporates working with others, responding to class expectations, and applying self-management skills. The lifetime wellness strand engages students in physical activity for the purposes of self-expression, enjoyment, and challenge.
- (3) Quality physical education programs include a comprehensive curriculum, physical activity, safety policies, safe environments, qualified physical education specialists instructing the class, and student assessment and do not use physical activity as a form of punishment. Texas state law outlines state requirements that support these essential components. In accordance with state law, physical education curriculum and instruction must be sequential, developmentally appropriate, and designed to meet the needs of all students, including students with disabilities and of all physical ability levels. At least 50% of the physical education class must be used for actual student physical activity at a moderate or vigorous intensity level, which aligns with additional state requirements for a minimum number of minutes for moderate or vigorous physical activity in Kindergarten-Grade 8. Required student-to-teacher ratios of 45-to-1 ensure the proper supervision and safety of students in physical education classes, and school districts must identify how student safety will be maintained if that ratio is exceeded. State law also requires that school districts and charter schools annually assess the physical fitness of students in Grade 3 or higher who are enrolled in a physical education course.
- (4) Access to age-appropriate physical education equipment is essential to quality instruction. Basic, age-appropriate equipment for all students is imperative for the development of motor skills, manipulative skills, and eventually becoming a physically literate lifelong learner. Without basic, age-appropriate equipment, students will not have the necessary experiences to become physically literate, lifelong learners. All equipment should be age appropriate for the grade levels to be taught. The term "age appropriate" means that the equipment must include a variety of sizes, weights, and textures to provide differentiated experiences for various ages and ability levels of students. Basic equipment for quality instruction includes, but is not limited to, the following list: sports balls, including fleece balls, foam balls, tennis balls, beach balls, volleyballs, basketballs, soccer balls, footballs, baseballs, softballs, and unity balls; striking implements, including golf clubs, hockey sticks, baseball bats, pool noodles, tennis rackets, racquetball rackets, pickleball paddles, lollipop paddles, and ping pong paddles; goals for various sports, including soccer goals and basketball goals; nets and standards for a variety of sports, including volleyball, pickleball, badminton, and tennis; fitness-related equipment; other basic equipment, including scarves, bean bags, hula hoops, jump ropes, and scooters; classroom management equipment, including cones, mats, pinnies, poly spots, and ball inflators; and technology, including microphones, projectors, speakers, heart rate monitors, timers, and other technology appropriate for instruction.
- (5) In Kindergarten-Grade 5, students learn fundamental movement skills and cues; begin to understand that the body functions in relation to physical activity; develop body control; become aware of the health-related fitness components; begin applying strategies, rules, etiquette, and conflict resolution techniques in dynamic situations; and identify safety practices and protocols while being physically active. Students engage in activities that develop basic levels of strength,

endurance, and flexibility. Activities are presented to complement a student's natural inclination to view physical activity as challenging and enjoyable.

- (6) Statements that contain the word "including" reference content that must be mastered, while those containing the phrase "such as" are intended as possible illustrative examples.
- (b) Knowledge and skills.
- (1) Movement patterns and movement skills--locomotor skills. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in fundamental movement patterns and developmentally appropriate locomotor skills. The student is expected to:
    - (A) practice proper foot patterns and form and maintain balance while hopping, galloping, running, sliding, skipping, and walking;
    - (B) practice correct technique while jumping in place, forward and backward, and side to side;
    - (C) demonstrate visual tracking and tracing, simple balancing, cross lateralization, and sequencing of two skills; and
    - (D) spin and roll at different levels, speeds, and positions.
  - (2) Movement patterns and movement skills--non-locomotor skills. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in fundamental movement patterns and developmentally appropriate non-locomotor skills. The student is expected to:
    - (A) maintain balance while bearing weight using different bases of support; and
    - (B) practice bending, stretching, twisting, and curling while maintaining balance.
  - (3) Movement patterns and movement skills--manipulative skills. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in developmentally appropriate manipulative skills. The student is expected to:
    - (A) self-toss an object and throw underhand with opposite foot forward;
    - (B) catch a self-dropped ball before it bounces twice and catch a self-tossed object before it hits the ground;
    - (C) practice dribbling with one hand;
    - (D) tap a ball using the inside of the foot;
    - (E) kick a stationary ball from a stationary position;
    - (F) volley a lightweight object to self;
    - (G) strike a lightweight object using hand or short-handled implement;
    - (H) jump at least once with a self-turned rope; and
    - (I) demonstrate swinging a long rope back and forth with a partner.
  - (4) Movement patterns and movement skills--spatial and body awareness. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in spatial and body awareness, including pathways, shapes, levels, speed, direction, and force. The student is expected to:
    - (A) differentiate between personal and general space while moving to simple rhythms and maintaining balance;
    - (B) demonstrate a variety of pathways, shapes, and levels while maintaining balance; and
    - (C) demonstrate clear contrast when moving in different speeds and directions while maintaining balance.

- (5) Movement patterns and movement skills--rhythmic activities. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in rhythmic activities and rhythmic combinations. The student is expected to mirror and follow teacher movement and basic rhythm patterns.
- (6) Performance strategies--games and activities. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in performance strategies in invasion, target, net or wall, fielding, striking, and cooperative games. The student is expected to:
  - (A) demonstrate the skills of chasing, fleeing, and dodging to avoid or catch others during a variety of games while maintaining appropriate space and speed;
  - (B) practice the correct techniques for motor development skills following teacher direction; and
  - (C) demonstrate safe practices by following rules, procedures, and directions during class and activities.
- (7) Performance strategies--outdoor and recreational pursuits. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in outdoor and recreational pursuits. The student is expected to discuss outdoor recreation and health and fitness activities in school and the community.
- (8) Health, physical activity, and fitness--fitness principles. The physically literate student demonstrates and recognizes a health-enhancing, physically active lifestyle. The student is expected to:
  - (A) discuss the immediate effect of physical activity on the heart and lungs;
  - (B) describe the importance of daily active play; and
  - (C) participate in exercises that promote health-related fitness.
- (9) Health, physical activity, and fitness--analyze data. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in the ability to analyze data used during fitness performance. The student is expected to:
  - (A) describe the importance of goal setting; and
  - (B) identify how to measure improvement in physical skills such as counting the number of times a student can hop while maintaining balance.
- (10) Health, physical activity, and fitness--nutrition and hydration. The physically literate student recognizes the correlation between nutrition, hydration, and physical activity. The student is expected to:
  - (A) recognize that eating a variety of foods produces energy for physical activity; and
  - (B) identify the best source of hydration during physical activity.
- (11) Health, physical activity, and fitness--environmental awareness and safety practices. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in environmental awareness and understands safety practices. The student is expected to:
  - (A) identify proper clothing and footwear for physical activity; and
  - (B) identify safety precautions, including pedestrian, water, sun, and cycling safety, with teacher guidance.
- (12) Social and emotional health--personal responsibility and self-management. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in personal responsibility. The student is expected to:
  - (A) give examples of consequences resulting from personal actions;
  - (B) demonstrate respect for differences and similarities in abilities of self and others; and
  - (C) identify personal impulses and emotions with teacher guidance.

- (13) Social and emotional health--resolving conflict and social interaction. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in resolving conflict and social interaction. The student is expected to:
  - (A) demonstrate respect and cooperation through words and actions with teacher guidance; and
  - (B) communicate feelings and thoughts appropriately with teacher guidance.
- (14) Social and emotional health--perseverance. The physically literate student perseveres while addressing challenges. The student is expected to explain why some physical activities are challenging.
- (15) Social and emotional health--accepting and providing constructive feedback. The physically literate student accepts and provides constructive feedback. The student is expected to listen respectfully and respond appropriately to corrective feedback with teacher guidance.
- (16) Lifetime wellness--application of lifetime wellness. The physically literate student identifies the value of lifetime wellness. The student is expected to:
  - (A) participate in moderate to vigorous physical activity on a regular basis; and
  - (B) identify physical activity for personal enjoyment with teacher guidance.

*Source: The provisions of this §116.12 adopted to be effective August 1, 2022, 47 TexReg 4517.*

### **§116.13. Physical Education, Grade 1, Adopted 2020.**

- (a) Introduction.
  - (1) Physical education is the foundation of a well-balanced curriculum. "It is an academic subject with a planned and sequential K-12 curriculum based on the national standards for physical education. Physical education provides cognitive content and instruction designed to develop motor skills, knowledge, and behaviors for physical activity and physical fitness. Supporting schools to establish daily physical education can provide students with the ability and confidence to be physically active for a lifetime" (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), CDC Healthy Schools, May 2019).
    - (A) Physical education is designed to develop motor skills, knowledge, and behaviors for active living, physical fitness, sportsmanship, self-efficacy, and emotional intelligence. Physical education addresses the three domains of learning: cognitive skills related to the knowledge of movement, affective skills related to feelings and attitudes about movement, and psychomotor skills related to the manual or physical skills in movement literacy (SHAPE America, 2014, p. 4).
    - (B) Physically literate students have the ability to develop a lifetime of wellness. Physical literacy can be described as the ability to move with competence and confidence, to acquire knowledge and understanding, and to value and take responsibility for engagement in a wide variety of physical activities in multiple environments that benefit the healthy development of the whole person (Mandigo, Francis, Lodewyk & Lopez, 2012, and Whitehead, 2016).
    - (C) Research shows physical education is important to the development of the whole child and increases a lifetime of wellness. The Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development and the National Academy of Medicine support the belief that physical education, taught at a developmentally appropriate level, improves physical fitness and skill development, supports and improves academic achievement, reinforces self-discipline and teacher goal setting, reduces stress and increases blood flow to the brain, strengthens peer relationships, and improves self-confidence and self-esteem.
  - (2) The physical education standards are categorized into five strands that are of equal importance and value. The movement patterns and movement skills strand guides the physically literate student in the development of fundamental movement patterns, spatial and body awareness, and rhythmic

activities. The performance strategies strand guides the physically literate student in utilizing strategies in fundamental components of games, activities, and outdoor and recreational pursuits. The health, physical activity, and fitness strand encompasses health-related fitness, environmental awareness, and safety practices that guide students to a health-enhancing, physically active lifestyle. The physically literate student demonstrates skills and mechanics used during physical activity and analyzes data used during fitness performance. The physically literate student recognizes the correlation between nutrition, hydration, and physical activity. The social and emotional health strand incorporates working with others, responding to class expectations, and applying self-management skills. The lifetime wellness strand engages students in physical activity for the purposes of self-expression, enjoyment, and challenge.

- (3) Quality physical education programs include a comprehensive curriculum, physical activity, safety policies, safe environments, qualified physical education specialists instructing the class, and student assessment and do not use physical activity as a form of punishment. Texas state law outlines state requirements that support these essential components. In accordance with state law, physical education curriculum and instruction must be sequential, developmentally appropriate, and designed to meet the needs of all students, including students with disabilities and of all physical ability levels. At least 50% of the physical education class must be used for actual student physical activity at a moderate or vigorous intensity level, which aligns with additional state requirements for a minimum number of minutes for moderate or vigorous physical activity in Kindergarten-Grade 8. Required student-to-teacher ratios of 45-to-1 ensure the proper supervision and safety of students in physical education classes, and school districts must identify how student safety will be maintained if that ratio is exceeded. State law also requires that school districts and charter schools annually assess the physical fitness of students in Grade 3 or higher who are enrolled in a physical education course.
  - (4) Access to age-appropriate physical education equipment is essential to quality instruction. Basic, age-appropriate equipment for all students is imperative for the development of motor skills, manipulative skills, and eventually becoming a physically literate lifelong learner. Without basic, age-appropriate equipment, students will not have the necessary experiences to become physically literate, lifelong learners. All equipment should be age appropriate for the grade levels to be taught. The term "age appropriate" means that the equipment must include a variety of sizes, weights, and textures to provide differentiated experiences for various ages and ability levels of students. Basic equipment for quality instruction includes, but is not limited to, the following list: sports balls, including fleece balls, foam balls, tennis balls, beach balls, volleyballs, basketballs, soccer balls, footballs, baseballs, softballs, and unity balls; striking implements, including golf clubs, hockey sticks, baseball bats, pool noodles, tennis rackets, racquetball rackets, pickleball paddles, lollipop paddles, and ping pong paddles; goals for various sports, including soccer goals and basketball goals; nets and standards for a variety of sports, including volleyball, pickleball, badminton, and tennis; fitness-related equipment; other basic equipment, including scarves, bean bags, hula hoops, jump ropes, and scooters; classroom management equipment, including cones, mats, pinnies, poly spots, and ball inflators; and technology, including microphones, projectors, speakers, heart rate monitors, timers, and other technology appropriate for instruction.
  - (5) In Kindergarten-Grade 5, students learn fundamental movement skills and cues; begin to understand that the body functions in relation to physical activity; develop body control; become aware of the health-related fitness components; begin applying strategies, rules, etiquette, and conflict resolution techniques in dynamic situations; and identify safety practices and protocols while being physically active. Students engage in activities that develop basic levels of strength, endurance, and flexibility. Activities are presented to complement a student's natural inclination to view physical activity as challenging and enjoyable.
  - (6) Statements that contain the word "including" reference content that must be mastered, while those containing the phrase "such as" are intended as possible illustrative examples.
- (b) Knowledge and skills.

- (1) Movement patterns and movement skills--locomotor skills. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in fundamental movement patterns and developmentally appropriate locomotor skills. The student is expected to:
  - (A) practice proper foot patterns and maintain balance while hopping, galloping, running, sliding, and skipping;
  - (B) practice correct technique while jumping in place, forward and backward, side to side, and quarter turns while maintaining balance;
  - (C) demonstrate visual tracking and tracing, simple balancing, cross lateralization, and sequencing of three skills; and
  - (D) spin and roll at different levels, speeds, and positions.
- (2) Movement patterns and movement skills--non-locomotor skills. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in fundamental movement patterns and developmentally appropriate non-locomotor skills. The student is expected to:
  - (A) maintain balance standing on one foot for five seconds while placing the free leg in a variety of different positions; and
  - (B) demonstrate bending, stretching, twisting, curling, and swaying while maintaining balance.
- (3) Movement patterns and movement skills--manipulative skills. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in developmentally appropriate manipulative skills. The student is expected to:
  - (A) demonstrate key elements of self-tossing and throwing underhand while stepping with the opposite foot forward to a target;
  - (B) demonstrate key elements of catching an accurately and softly thrown large ball and a self-tossed object;
  - (C) practice dribbling continuously with one hand while stationary using preferred hand;
  - (D) tap or dribble a ball using the inside of the foot while walking;
  - (E) approach and kick a stationary ball;
  - (F) volley a lightweight object to self and partner;
  - (G) strike an object using a short-handled implement, projecting the object upward;
  - (H) jump consecutively with a self-turned rope; and
  - (I) turn a long rope.
- (4) Movement patterns and movement skills--spatial and body awareness. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in spatial and body awareness, including pathways, shapes, levels, speed, direction, and force. The student is expected to:
  - (A) move in personal and general space to rhythms and beats while maintaining balance;
  - (B) travel over, under, around, and through using a variety of pathways, shapes, and levels; and
  - (C) differentiate between fast and slow speeds, strong and light force, and various directions.
- (5) Movement patterns and movement skills--rhythmic activities. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in rhythmic activities and rhythmic combinations. The student is expected to mirror and follow teacher movement and basic rhythm patterns in four counts.
- (6) Performance strategies--games and activities. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in performance strategies in invasion, target, net or wall, fielding, striking, and cooperative games. The student is expected to:

- (A) apply the skills of chasing, fleeing, and dodging to avoid or catch others while maintaining appropriate space and speed during a variety of games;
  - (B) identify and follow teacher instructions to improve performance for specific motor development skills; and
  - (C) demonstrate safe practices by using equipment appropriately and respecting personal space with teacher guidance.
- (7) Performance strategies--outdoor and recreational pursuits. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in outdoor and recreational pursuits. The student is expected to identify outdoor recreation and health and fitness activities in school and the community.
- (8) Health, physical activity, and fitness--fitness principles. The physically literate student demonstrates and recognizes a health-enhancing, physically active lifestyle. The student is expected to:
- (A) identify the immediate effect of physical activity on the heart and lungs;
  - (B) explain the importance of warm-ups and cool-downs for physical activity; and
  - (C) demonstrate exercises that promote health-related fitness.
- (9) Health, physical activity, and fitness--analyze data. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in the ability to analyze data used during fitness performance. The student is expected to:
- (A) develop a health-related goal with teacher guidance; and
  - (B) explain how to measure improvement in physical skills with or without a measuring tool.
- (10) Health, physical activity, and fitness--nutrition and hydration. The physically literate student recognizes the correlation between nutrition, hydration, and physical activity. The student is expected to:
- (A) identify healthy foods that produce energy for physical activity; and
  - (B) identify different hydration options, including water, that enhance physical activity.
- (11) Health, physical activity, and fitness--environmental awareness and safety practices. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in environmental awareness and understands safety practices. The student is expected to:
- (A) identify proper clothing, footwear, and safety equipment for a variety of physical activities; and
  - (B) identify and describe safety precautions, including pedestrian, water, sun, and cycling safety with teacher guidance.
- (12) Social and emotional health--personal responsibility and self-management. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in personal responsibility. The student is expected to:
- (A) describe how personal actions may have positive or negative consequences;
  - (B) demonstrate respect for differences and similarities in the abilities of self and others; and
  - (C) identify personal impulses and emotions with teacher guidance.
- (13) Social and emotional health--resolving conflict and social interaction. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in resolving conflict and social interaction. The student is expected to:
- (A) demonstrate respect for and cooperation between self and others through words and actions with teacher guidance; and
  - (B) communicate feelings and thoughts appropriately with teacher guidance.



- (14) Social and emotional health--perseverance. The physically literate student perseveres while addressing challenges. The student is expected to explain how, with practice, challenges in physical activities can turn into successes.
- (15) Social and emotional health--accepting and providing constructive feedback. The physically literate student accepts and provides constructive feedback. The student is expected to listen respectfully and respond appropriately to corrective feedback with teacher guidance.
- (16) Lifetime wellness--application of lifetime wellness. The physically literate student identifies the value of lifetime wellness. The student is expected to:
  - (A) participate in moderate to vigorous physical activity on a regular basis; and
  - (B) describe physical activity for personal enjoyment with teacher guidance.

*Source: The provisions of this §116.13 adopted to be effective August 1, 2022, 47 TexReg 4517.*

#### **§116.14. Physical Education, Grade 2, Adopted 2020.**

- (a) Introduction.
  - (1) Physical education is the foundation of a well-balanced curriculum. "It is an academic subject with a planned and sequential K-12 curriculum based on the national standards for physical education. Physical education provides cognitive content and instruction designed to develop motor skills, knowledge, and behaviors for physical activity and physical fitness. Supporting schools to establish daily physical education can provide students with the ability and confidence to be physically active for a lifetime" (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), CDC Healthy Schools, May 2019).
    - (A) Physical education is designed to develop motor skills, knowledge, and behaviors for active living, physical fitness, sportsmanship, self-efficacy, and emotional intelligence. Physical education addresses the three domains of learning: cognitive skills related to the knowledge of movement, affective skills related to feelings and attitudes about movement, and psychomotor skills related to the manual or physical skills in movement literacy (SHAPE America, 2014, p. 4).
    - (B) Physically literate students have the ability to develop a lifetime of wellness. Physical literacy can be described as the ability to move with competence and confidence, to acquire knowledge and understanding, and to value and take responsibility for engagement in a wide variety of physical activities in multiple environments that benefit the healthy development of the whole person (Mandigo, Francis, Lodewyk & Lopez, 2012, and Whitehead, 2016).
    - (C) Research shows physical education is important to the development of the whole child and increases a lifetime of wellness. The Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development and the National Academy of Medicine support the belief that physical education, taught at a developmentally appropriate level, improves physical fitness and skill development, supports and improves academic achievement, reinforces self-discipline and teacher goal setting, reduces stress and increases blood flow to the brain, strengthens peer relationships, and improves self-confidence and self-esteem.
  - (2) The physical education standards are categorized into five strands that are of equal importance and value. The movement patterns and movement skills strand guides the physically literate student in the development of fundamental movement patterns, spatial and body awareness, and rhythmic activities. The performance strategies strand guides the physically literate student in utilizing strategies in fundamental components of games, activities, and outdoor and recreational pursuits. The health, physical activity, and fitness strand encompasses health-related fitness, environmental awareness, and safety practices that guide students to a health-enhancing, physically active lifestyle. The physically literate student demonstrates skills and mechanics used during physical activity and analyzes data used during fitness performance. The physically literate student recognizes the correlation between nutrition, hydration, and physical activity. The social and

emotional health strand incorporates working with others, responding to class expectations, and applying self-management skills. The lifetime wellness strand engages students in physical activity for the purposes of self-expression, enjoyment, and challenge.

- (3) Quality physical education programs include a comprehensive curriculum, physical activity, safety policies, safe environments, qualified physical education specialists instructing the class, and student assessment and do not use physical activity as a form of punishment. Texas state law outlines state requirements that support these essential components. In accordance with state law, physical education curriculum and instruction must be sequential, developmentally appropriate, and designed to meet the needs of all students, including students with disabilities and of all physical ability levels. At least 50% of the physical education class must be used for actual student physical activity at a moderate or vigorous intensity level, which aligns with additional state requirements for a minimum number of minutes for moderate or vigorous physical activity in Kindergarten-Grade 8. Required student-to-teacher ratios of 45-to-1 ensure the proper supervision and safety of students in physical education classes, and school districts must identify how student safety will be maintained if that ratio is exceeded. State law also requires that school districts and charter schools annually assess the physical fitness of students in Grade 3 or higher who are enrolled in a physical education course.
  - (4) Access to age-appropriate physical education equipment is essential to quality instruction. Basic, age-appropriate equipment for all students is imperative for the development of motor skills, manipulative skills, and eventually becoming a physically literate lifelong learner. Without basic, age-appropriate equipment, students will not have the necessary experiences to become physically literate, lifelong learners. All equipment should be age appropriate for the grade levels to be taught. The term "age appropriate" means that the equipment must include a variety of sizes, weights, and textures to provide differentiated experiences for various ages and ability levels of students. Basic equipment for quality instruction includes, but is not limited to, the following list: sports balls, including fleece balls, foam balls, tennis balls, beach balls, volleyballs, basketballs, soccer balls, footballs, baseballs, softballs, and unity balls; striking implements, including golf clubs, hockey sticks, baseball bats, pool noodles, tennis rackets, racquetball rackets, pickleball paddles, lollipop paddles, and ping pong paddles; goals for various sports, including soccer goals and basketball goals; nets and standards for a variety of sports, including volleyball, pickleball, badminton, and tennis; fitness-related equipment; other basic equipment, including scarves, bean bags, hula hoops, jump ropes, and scooters; classroom management equipment, including cones, mats, pinnies, poly spots, and ball inflators; and technology, including microphones, projectors, speakers, heart rate monitors, timers, and other technology appropriate for instruction.
  - (5) In Kindergarten-Grade 5, students learn fundamental movement skills and cues; begin to understand that the body functions in relation to physical activity; develop body control; become aware of the health-related fitness components; begin applying strategies, rules, etiquette, and conflict resolution techniques in dynamic situations; and identify safety practices and protocols while being physically active. Students engage in activities that develop basic levels of strength, endurance, and flexibility. Activities are presented to complement a student's natural inclination to view physical activity as challenging and enjoyable.
  - (6) Statements that contain the word "including" reference content that must be mastered, while those containing the phrase "such as" are intended as possible illustrative examples.
- (b) Knowledge and skills.
- (1) Movement patterns and movement skills--locomotor skills. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in fundamental movement patterns and developmentally appropriate skills. The student is expected to:
    - (A) practice and apply correct technique while hopping, galloping, running, sliding, and skipping;
    - (B) demonstrate correct jumping and landing technique while consecutively jumping in place, forward and backward, side to side, half turns, and in tuck position;

- (C) demonstrate basic balancing, cross lateralization, and sequencing of three skills with repetition; and
  - (D) spin and roll at different levels, speeds, and positions.
- (2) Movement patterns and movement skills--non-locomotor skills. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in fundamental movement patterns and developmentally appropriate skills. The student is expected to:
- (A) demonstrate maintaining balance standing on one foot while placing the free leg in a variety of different positions for eight seconds; and
  - (B) differentiate between bending, stretching, twisting, curling, pushing, pulling, and swaying.
- (3) Movement patterns and movement skills--manipulative skills. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in developmentally appropriate manipulative skills. The student is expected to:
- (A) demonstrate key elements in underhand throwing to a partner and overhand throwing to a target with opposite foot forward;
  - (B) demonstrate key elements when catching an accurately and softly thrown large ball without trapping against the body;
  - (C) demonstrate key elements of hand dribbling while walking;
  - (D) dribble a ball with control using both feet while walking;
  - (E) kick a moving ball using a continuous running approach;
  - (F) volley a lightweight object with consecutive hits to self or partner;
  - (G) strike a stationary object off the ground or an elevated surface with a hand or short- or long-handled implement consecutively;
  - (H) jump forward and backward with a self-turned rope; and
  - (I) demonstrate turning and jumping a long rope.
- (4) Movement patterns and movement skills--spatial and body awareness. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in spatial and body awareness, including pathways, shapes, levels, speed, direction, and force. The student is expected to:
- (A) demonstrate locomotor, non-locomotor, and manipulative skills safely in personal and general space;
  - (B) combine pathways, shapes, and levels into simple sequences; and
  - (C) combine speed and direction as directed by the teacher.
- (5) Movement patterns and movement skills--rhythmic activities. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in rhythmic activities and rhythmic combinations. The student is expected to demonstrate simple rhythmic sequences using various locomotor and coordination skills in eight counts.
- (6) Performance strategies--games and activities. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in performance strategies in invasion, target, net or wall, fielding, striking, and cooperative games. The student is expected to:
- (A) apply the skills of chasing, fleeing, and dodging to avoid or catch others during a variety of games at low, middle, and high levels with appropriate speed and direction;
  - (B) participate in appropriate drills and activities to enhance the learning of specific motor development skills; and

- (C) demonstrate safe practices by using equipment appropriately and respecting personal space with minimal teacher guidance.
- (7) Performance strategies--outdoor and recreational pursuits. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in outdoor and recreational pursuits. The student is expected to describe outdoor recreation and health and fitness activities in school and the community.
- (8) Health, physical activity, and fitness--fitness principles. The physically literate student demonstrates and recognizes a health-enhancing, physically active lifestyle. The student is expected to:
- (A) list the benefits of regular physical activity on the heart and lungs;
  - (B) define frequency and endurance as it relates to physical activities; and
  - (C) demonstrate correct technique of exercises that promote health-related fitness.
- (9) Health, physical activity, and fitness--analyze data. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in the ability to analyze data used during fitness performance. The student is expected to:
- (A) develop health-and skill-related goals with teacher guidance; and
  - (B) identify how to measure improvement and track progress in physical skills with a measuring tool.
- (10) Health, physical activity, and fitness--nutrition and hydration. The physically literate student recognizes the correlation between nutrition, hydration, and physical activity. The student is expected to:
- (A) identify the types of food that produce energy to enhance physical activity; and
  - (B) explain the need for proper hydration to enhance physical activity.
- (11) Health, physical activity, and fitness--environmental awareness and safety practices. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in environmental awareness and understands safety practices. The student is expected to:
- (A) explain how proper attire and safety equipment promote safe participation and prevent injury in a variety of physical activities; and
  - (B) identify and explain safety precautions, including pedestrian, water, sun, cycling, and skating safety.
- (12) Social and emotional health--personal responsibility and self-management. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in personal responsibility. The student is expected to:
- (A) differentiate between the positive and negative consequences of personal actions;
  - (B) explain and demonstrate respect for differences and similarities in abilities of self and others; and
  - (C) identify self-management skills to control personal impulses and emotions.
- (13) Social and emotional health--resolving conflict and social interaction. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in resolving conflict and social interaction. The student is expected to:
- (A) identify the causes of problems and propose solutions with teacher guidance; and
  - (B) communicate feelings and thoughts appropriately without cue.
- (14) Social and emotional health--perseverance. The physically literate student perseveres while addressing challenges. The student is expected to explain how practicing challenging physical activities can build confidence and minimize frustration when learning skills.

- (15) Social and emotional health--accepting and providing constructive feedback. The physically literate student accepts and provides constructive feedback. The student is expected to listen respectfully and respond appropriately to specific corrective feedback with teacher guidance.
- (16) Lifetime wellness--application of lifetime wellness. The physically literate student identifies the value of lifetime wellness. The student is expected to:
  - (A) participate in moderate to vigorous physical activity on a regular basis; and
  - (B) identify and select physical activities for personal enjoyment.

*Source: The provisions of this §116.14 adopted to be effective August 1, 2022, 47 TexReg 4517.*

### **§116.15. Physical Education, Grade 3, Adopted 2020.**

- (a) Introduction.
  - (1) Physical education is the foundation of a well-balanced curriculum. "It is an academic subject with a planned and sequential K-12 curriculum based on the national standards for physical education. Physical education provides cognitive content and instruction designed to develop motor skills, knowledge, and behaviors for physical activity and physical fitness. Supporting schools to establish daily physical education can provide students with the ability and confidence to be physically active for a lifetime" (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), CDC Healthy Schools, May 2019).
    - (A) Physical education is designed to develop motor skills, knowledge, and behaviors for active living, physical fitness, sportsmanship, self-efficacy, and emotional intelligence. Physical education addresses the three domains of learning: cognitive skills related to the knowledge of movement, affective skills related to feelings and attitudes about movement, and psychomotor skills related to the manual or physical skills in movement literacy (SHAPE America, 2014, p. 4).
    - (B) Physically literate students have the ability to develop a lifetime of wellness. Physical literacy can be described as the ability to move with competence and confidence, to acquire knowledge and understanding, and to value and take responsibility for engagement in a wide variety of physical activities in multiple environments that benefit the healthy development of the whole person (Mandigo, Francis, Lodewyk & Lopez, 2012, and Whitehead, 2016).
    - (C) Research shows physical education is important to the development of the whole child and increases a lifetime of wellness. The Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development and the National Academy of Medicine support the belief that physical education, taught at a developmentally appropriate level, improves physical fitness and skill development, supports and improves academic achievement, reinforces self-discipline and teacher goal setting, reduces stress and increases blood flow to the brain, strengthens peer relationships, and improves self-confidence and self-esteem.
  - (2) The physical education standards are categorized into five strands that are of equal importance and value. The movement patterns and movement skills strand guides the physically literate student in the development of fundamental movement patterns, spatial and body awareness, and rhythmic activities. The performance strategies strand guides the physically literate student in utilizing strategies in fundamental components of games, activities, and outdoor and recreational pursuits. The health, physical activity, and fitness strand encompasses health-related fitness, environmental awareness, and safety practices that guide students to a health-enhancing, physically active lifestyle. The physically literate student demonstrates skills and mechanics used during physical activity and analyzes data used during fitness performance. The physically literate student recognizes the correlation between nutrition, hydration, and physical activity. The social and emotional health strand incorporates working with others, responding to class expectations, and applying self-management skills. The lifetime wellness strand engages students in physical activity for the purposes of self-expression, enjoyment, and challenge.

- (3) Quality physical education programs include a comprehensive curriculum, physical activity, safety policies, safe environments, qualified physical education specialists instructing the class, and student assessment and do not use physical activity as a form of punishment. Texas state law outlines state requirements that support these essential components. In accordance with state law, physical education curriculum and instruction must be sequential, developmentally appropriate, and designed to meet the needs of all students, including students with disabilities and of all physical ability levels. At least 50% of the physical education class must be used for actual student physical activity at a moderate or vigorous intensity level, which aligns with additional state requirements for a minimum number of minutes for moderate or vigorous physical activity in Kindergarten–Grade 8. Required student-to-teacher ratios of 45-to-1 ensure the proper supervision and safety of students in physical education classes, and school districts must identify how student safety will be maintained if that ratio is exceeded. State law also requires that school districts and charter schools annually assess the physical fitness of students in Grade 3 or higher who are enrolled in a physical education course.
  - (4) Access to age-appropriate physical education equipment is essential to quality instruction. Basic, age-appropriate equipment for all students is imperative for the development of motor skills, manipulative skills, and eventually becoming a physically literate lifelong learner. Without basic, age-appropriate equipment, students will not have the necessary experiences to become physically literate, lifelong learners. All equipment should be age appropriate for the grade levels to be taught. The term "age appropriate" means that the equipment must include a variety of sizes, weights, and textures to provide differentiated experiences for various ages and ability levels of students. Basic equipment for quality instruction includes, but is not limited to, the following list: sports balls, including fleece balls, foam balls, tennis balls, beach balls, volleyballs, basketballs, soccer balls, footballs, baseballs, softballs, and unity balls; striking implements, including golf clubs, hockey sticks, baseball bats, pool noodles, tennis rackets, racquetball rackets, pickleball paddles, lollipop paddles, and ping pong paddles; goals for various sports, including soccer goals and basketball goals; nets and standards for a variety of sports, including volleyball, pickleball, badminton, and tennis; fitness-related equipment; other basic equipment, including scarves, bean bags, hula hoops, jump ropes, and scooters; classroom management equipment, including cones, mats, pinnies, poly spots, and ball inflators; and technology, including microphones, projectors, speakers, heart rate monitors, timers, and other technology appropriate for instruction.
  - (5) In Kindergarten–Grade 5, students learn fundamental movement skills and cues; begin to understand that the body functions in relation to physical activity; develop body control; become aware of the health-related fitness components; begin applying strategies, rules, etiquette, and conflict resolution techniques in dynamic situations; and identify safety practices and protocols while being physically active. Students engage in activities that develop basic levels of strength, endurance, and flexibility. Activities are presented to complement a student's natural inclination to view physical activity as challenging and enjoyable.
  - (6) Statements that contain the word "including" reference content that must be mastered, while those containing the phrase "such as" are intended as possible illustrative examples.
- (b) Knowledge and skills.
- (1) Movement patterns and movement skills--locomotor skills. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in fundamental movement patterns and developmentally appropriate locomotor skills. The student is expected to:
    - (A) demonstrate correct technique while hopping, galloping, running, sliding, skipping, and leaping;
    - (B) demonstrate correct jumping and landing technique from different heights;
    - (C) demonstrate intermediate balancing to include equipment, cross lateralization using a variety of coordination skills, and sequencing of three skills with repetition; and
    - (D) spin and roll with control at different levels, speeds, and positions with manipulatives.

- (2) Movement patterns and movement skills--non-locomotor skills. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in fundamental movement patterns and developmentally appropriate non-locomotor skills. The student is expected to:
- (A) demonstrate moving in and out of a balanced position with control during dynamic activities; and
  - (B) combine bending, stretching, twisting, curling, pushing, pulling, and swaying in a variety of activities.
- (3) Movement patterns and movement skills--manipulative skills. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in developmentally appropriate manipulative skills. The student is expected to:
- (A) demonstrate key elements in underhand and overhand throwing to a partner with accuracy;
  - (B) demonstrate key elements when catching an accurately and softly thrown large ball with a partner without trapping against the body;
  - (C) demonstrate key elements of hand dribbling while slowly jogging and maintaining ball control;
  - (D) dribble a ball with control using both feet while slowly jogging;
  - (E) kick a moving ball on the ground and in the air using a continuous running approach;
  - (F) demonstrate correct technique in volleying to a wall or partner and over an object or net;
  - (G) demonstrate correct technique when striking a moving object over a low net or to a wall with a hand or short- or long-handled implement;
  - (H) jump a self-turned rope using a variety of basic skills; and
  - (I) enter and exit a turned long rope using basic jumping skills.
- (4) Movement patterns and movement skills--spatial and body awareness. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in spatial and body awareness, including pathways, shapes, levels, speed, direction, and force. The student is expected to:
- (A) demonstrate locomotor, non-locomotor, and manipulative skills safely in personal and open space;
  - (B) combine pathways and levels into various movement patterns in a wide variety of physical activities; and
  - (C) combine speed, direction, and force as directed by teacher.
- (5) Movement patterns and movement skills--rhythmic activities. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in rhythmic activities and rhythmic combinations. The student is expected to demonstrate various rhythmic combinations of locomotor skills of eight counts in repeatable patterns when leading or following a partner.
- (6) Performance strategies--games and activities. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in performance strategies in invasion, target, net or wall, fielding, striking, and cooperative games. The student is expected to:
- (A) combine the skills of chasing, fleeing, and dodging to avoid or catch others during a variety of games;
  - (B) demonstrate specific movement skills to improve performance in designated dynamic activities; and
  - (C) explain and follow rules, procedures, and safe practices during games and activities.

- (7) Performance strategies--outdoor and recreational pursuits. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in outdoor and recreational pursuits. The student is expected to participate in introductory outdoor recreational skills and activities such as rock climbing, hiking, paddle sports, disc golf, or challenge courses.
- (8) Health, physical activity, and fitness--fitness principles. The physically literate student demonstrates and recognizes a health-enhancing, physically active lifestyle. The student is expected to:
- (A) describe the benefits of regular physical activity, including stress management;
  - (B) identify the importance of frequency and intensity during endurance activities; and
  - (C) explain and demonstrate the correct techniques of health-related fitness components.
- (9) Health, physical activity, and fitness--analyze data. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in the ability to analyze data used during fitness performance. The student is expected to:
- (A) describe the importance of setting personal fitness goals in improving health-related fitness; and
  - (B) identify how to measure improvement and track progress for health-related fitness.
- (10) Health, physical activity, and fitness--nutrition and hydration. The physically literate student recognizes the correlation between nutrition, hydration, and physical activity. The student is expected to:
- (A) differentiate between healthy and unhealthy foods and their impact on sustainable energy for physical activity; and
  - (B) differentiate between water and processed sugar or high-calorie drinks and their impact on sustainable energy for physical activity.
- (11) Health, physical activity, and fitness--environmental awareness and safety practices. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in environmental awareness and understands safety practices. The student is expected to:
- (A) select proper attire and safety equipment that promote safe participation and prevent injury in a variety of physical activities; and
  - (B) exhibit correct safety precautions, including pedestrian, water, sun, cycling, skating, and scooter safety.
- (12) Social and emotional health--personal responsibility and self-management. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in personal responsibility. The student is expected to:
- (A) explain that personal actions have consequences for self and others;
  - (B) demonstrate respect for differences and similarities in abilities of self and others; and
  - (C) explain and demonstrate self-management skills to control personal impulses and emotions.
- (13) Social and emotional health--resolving conflict and social interaction. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in resolving conflict and social interaction. The student is expected to:
- (A) demonstrate respect and cooperation through words and actions during various group activities; and
  - (B) identify the feelings of others.
- (14) Social and emotional health--perseverance. The physically literate student perseveres while addressing challenges. The student is expected to explain how practicing challenging physical activities can build confidence and minimize frustration when learning a variety of new skills.



- (15) Social and emotional health--accepting and providing constructive feedback. The physically literate student accepts and provides constructive feedback. The student is expected to listen respectfully to make appropriate changes in performance based on feedback.
- (16) Lifetime wellness--application of lifetime wellness. The physically literate student identifies the value of lifetime wellness. The student is expected to:
  - (A) differentiate among types of and participate in moderate to vigorous physical activity for a sustained period of time on a regular basis using technology when available; and
  - (B) select and participate in physical activity for personal enjoyment.

*Source: The provisions of this §116.15 adopted to be effective August 1, 2022, 47 TexReg 4517.*

#### **§116.16. Physical Education, Grade 4, Adopted 2020.**

- (a) Introduction.
  - (1) Physical education is the foundation of a well-balanced curriculum. "It is an academic subject with a planned and sequential K-12 curriculum based on the national standards for physical education. Physical education provides cognitive content and instruction designed to develop motor skills, knowledge, and behaviors for physical activity and physical fitness. Supporting schools to establish daily physical education can provide students with the ability and confidence to be physically active for a lifetime" (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), CDC Healthy Schools, May 2019).
    - (A) Physical education is designed to develop motor skills, knowledge, and behaviors for active living, physical fitness, sportsmanship, self-efficacy, and emotional intelligence. Physical education addresses the three domains of learning: cognitive skills related to the knowledge of movement, affective skills related to feelings and attitudes about movement, and psychomotor skills related to the manual or physical skills in movement literacy (SHAPE America, 2014, p. 4).
    - (B) Physically literate students have the ability to develop a lifetime of wellness. Physical literacy can be described as the ability to move with competence and confidence, to acquire knowledge and understanding, and to value and take responsibility for engagement in a wide variety of physical activities in multiple environments that benefit the healthy development of the whole person (Mandigo, Francis, Lodewyk & Lopez, 2012, and Whitehead, 2016).
    - (C) Research shows physical education is important to the development of the whole child and increases a lifetime of wellness. The Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development and the National Academy of Medicine support the belief that physical education, taught at a developmentally appropriate level, improves physical fitness and skill development, supports and improves academic achievement, reinforces self-discipline and teacher goal setting, reduces stress and increases blood flow to the brain, strengthens peer relationships, and improves self-confidence and self-esteem.
  - (2) The physical education standards are categorized into five strands that are of equal importance and value. The movement patterns and movement skills strand guides the physically literate student in the development of fundamental movement patterns, spatial and body awareness, and rhythmic activities. The performance strategies strand guides the physically literate student in utilizing strategies in fundamental components of games, activities, and outdoor and recreational pursuits. The health, physical activity, and fitness strand encompasses health-related fitness, environmental awareness, and safety practices that guide students to a health-enhancing, physically active lifestyle. The physically literate student demonstrates skills and mechanics used during physical activity and analyzes data used during fitness performance. The physically literate student recognizes the correlation between nutrition, hydration, and physical activity. The social and emotional health strand incorporates working with others, responding to class expectations, and applying self-management skills. The lifetime wellness strand engages students in physical activity for the purposes of self-expression, enjoyment, and challenge.

- (3) Quality physical education programs include a comprehensive curriculum, physical activity, safety policies, safe environments, qualified physical education specialists instructing the class, and student assessment and do not use physical activity as a form of punishment. Texas state law outlines state requirements that support these essential components. In accordance with state law, physical education curriculum and instruction must be sequential, developmentally appropriate, and designed to meet the needs of all students, including students with disabilities and of all physical ability levels. At least 50% of the physical education class must be used for actual student physical activity at a moderate or vigorous intensity level, which aligns with additional state requirements for a minimum number of minutes for moderate or vigorous physical activity in Kindergarten-Grade 8. Required student-to-teacher ratios of 45-to-1 ensure the proper supervision and safety of students in physical education classes, and school districts must identify how student safety will be maintained if that ratio is exceeded. State law also requires that school districts and charter schools annually assess the physical fitness of students in Grade 3 or higher who are enrolled in a physical education course.
  - (4) Access to age-appropriate physical education equipment is essential to quality instruction. Basic, age-appropriate equipment for all students is imperative for the development of motor skills, manipulative skills, and eventually becoming a physically literate lifelong learner. Without basic, age-appropriate equipment, students will not have the necessary experiences to become physically literate, lifelong learners. All equipment should be age appropriate for the grade levels to be taught. The term "age appropriate" means that the equipment must include a variety of sizes, weights, and textures to provide differentiated experiences for various ages and ability levels of students. Basic equipment for quality instruction includes, but is not limited to, the following list: sports balls, including fleece balls, foam balls, tennis balls, beach balls, volleyballs, basketballs, soccer balls, footballs, baseballs, softballs, and unity balls; striking implements, including golf clubs, hockey sticks, baseball bats, pool noodles, tennis rackets, racquetball rackets, pickleball paddles, lollipop paddles, and ping pong paddles; goals for various sports, including soccer goals and basketball goals; nets and standards for a variety of sports, including volleyball, pickleball, badminton, and tennis; fitness-related equipment; other basic equipment, including scarves, bean bags, hula hoops, jump ropes, and scooters; classroom management equipment, including cones, mats, pinnies, poly spots, and ball inflators; and technology, including microphones, projectors, speakers, heart rate monitors, timers, and other technology appropriate for instruction.
  - (5) In Kindergarten-Grade 5, students learn fundamental movement skills and cues; begin to understand that the body functions in relation to physical activity; develop body control; become aware of the health-related fitness components; begin applying strategies, rules, etiquette, and conflict resolution techniques in dynamic situations; and identify safety practices and protocols while being physically active. Students engage in activities that develop basic levels of strength, endurance, and flexibility. Activities are presented to complement a student's natural inclination to view physical activity as challenging and enjoyable.
  - (6) Statements that contain the word "including" reference content that must be mastered, while those containing the phrase "such as" are intended as possible illustrative examples.
- (b) Knowledge and skills.
- (1) Movement patterns and movement skills--locomotor skills. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in fundamental movement patterns and developmentally appropriate locomotor skills. The student is expected to:
    - (A) demonstrate and apply correct technique in a variety of locomotor skills during dynamic activities;
    - (B) demonstrate correct jumping and landing technique while performing a long jump and a full turn jump;
    - (C) demonstrate intermediate balancing to include equipment, cross lateralization using a variety of coordination skills, and sequencing of four skills with repetition; and
    - (D) spin and roll with control at different levels, speeds, and positions with manipulatives.

- (2) Movement patterns and movement skills--non-locomotor skills. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in fundamental movement patterns and developmentally appropriate non-locomotor skills. The student is expected to:
- (A) transfer body weight over, under, and on equipment with good control; and
  - (B) move into and out of various combinations of bending, stretching, twisting, curling, pushing, pulling, and swaying in a variety of activities.
- (3) Movement patterns and movement skills--manipulative skills. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in developmentally appropriate manipulative skills. The student is expected to:
- (A) practice the key elements of manipulative skills, including eye on target, follow-through, body weight transfer, and body position, during dynamic activities;
  - (B) practice the key elements of catching a ball at a variety of levels above and below the waist;
  - (C) demonstrate key elements of hand dribbling with dominant and non-dominant hand while changing both speed and direction;
  - (D) dribble a ball with control alternating feet while changing both speed and direction with a partner;
  - (E) identify and demonstrate the key elements in kicking patterns, including body position, weight transfer, and follow-through;
  - (F) demonstrate correct technique in underhand and overhead volleying to a wall, net, or partner;
  - (G) demonstrate correct technique when striking an object with a hand or short- or long-handled implement with a partner;
  - (H) jump a self-turned rope using a variety of intermediate skills; and
  - (I) demonstrate entering and exiting a turned long rope using intermediate jumping skills.
- (4) Movement patterns and movement skills--spatial and body awareness. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in spatial and body awareness, including pathways, shapes, levels, speed, direction, and force. The student is expected to:
- (A) demonstrate the appropriate use of open space and closing space during dynamic activities;
  - (B) demonstrate appropriate use of pathways and levels during dynamic activities and lead-up games; and
  - (C) apply speed, direction, and force during dynamic activities and lead-up games.
- (5) Movement patterns and movement skills--rhythmic activities. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in rhythmic activities and rhythmic combinations. The student is expected to demonstrate a rhythmic routine with appropriate steps and movement patterns individually or in a group.
- (6) Performance strategies--games and activities. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in performance strategies in invasion, target, net or wall, fielding, striking, and cooperative games. The student is expected to:
- (A) explain fundamental components and strategies of dynamic activities and lead-up games;
  - (B) practice and demonstrate specific movement skills in designated dynamic activities and lead-up games with a partner or a small group; and
  - (C) exhibit appropriate sporting behavior during independent games and activities.

- (7) Performance strategies--outdoor and recreational pursuits. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in outdoor and recreational pursuits. The student is expected to participate in a variety of outdoor recreational skills and activities such as camping, backpacking, fishing, rock climbing, hiking, paddle sports, disc golf, cornhole, bocce ball, or croquet.
- (8) Health, physical activity, and fitness--fitness principles. The physically literate student demonstrates and recognizes a health-enhancing, physically active lifestyle. The student is expected to:
  - (A) describe the benefits of regular physical activity on overall health and wellness;
  - (B) demonstrate frequency and intensity during endurance activities; and
  - (C) identify and demonstrate the components of health- and skill-related fitness.
- (9) Health, physical activity, and fitness--analyze data. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in the ability to analyze data used during fitness performance. The student is expected to:
  - (A) develop personal fitness goals for health-related fitness; and
  - (B) track progress and analyze data for health-related fitness activities.
- (10) Health, physical activity, and fitness--nutrition and hydration. The physically literate student recognizes the correlation between nutrition, hydration, and physical activity. The student is expected to:
  - (A) examine the relationship between nutrition and optimal physical performance; and
  - (B) explain the importance of proper hydration before, during, and after physical activity.
- (11) Health, physical activity, and fitness--environmental awareness and safety practices. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in environmental awareness and understands safety practices. The student is expected to:
  - (A) work independently to select proper attire and safety equipment that promote safe participation and prevent injury in dynamic activities and lead-up games; and
  - (B) apply correct safety precautions, including pedestrian, water, sun, cycling, skating, and scooter safety.
- (12) Social and emotional health--personal responsibility and self-management. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in personal responsibility. The student is expected to:
  - (A) accept and take responsibility for personal actions that affect self and others;
  - (B) demonstrate respect for differences and similarities in abilities of self and others; and
  - (C) demonstrate self-management skills to control personal impulses and emotions during dynamic activities and lead-up games.
- (13) Social and emotional health--resolving conflict and social interaction. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in resolving conflict and social interaction. The student is expected to:
  - (A) discuss ways to resolve conflict in socially acceptable ways and respond to winning and losing with dignity and understanding;
  - (B) identify effective communication to enhance healthy interactions while settling disagreements; and
  - (C) demonstrate respect for the feelings of others.
- (14) Social and emotional health--perseverance. The physically literate student perseveres while addressing challenges. The student is expected to identify ways to accept individual challenges

and use self-management skills to persevere in a positive manner when learning a variety of new skills.

- (15) Social and emotional health--accepting and providing constructive feedback. The physically literate student accepts and provides constructive feedback. The student is expected to listen respectfully to make appropriate changes in performance based on feedback from teacher and peers.
- (16) Lifetime wellness--application of lifetime wellness. The physically literate student identifies the value of lifetime wellness. The student is expected to:
  - (A) differentiate among types of and participate in moderate to vigorous physical activities for a sustained period of time on a regular basis using technology when available; and
  - (B) participate in a variety of physical activities in the school and community for personal enjoyment.

*Source: The provisions of this §116.16 adopted to be effective August 1, 2022, 47 TexReg 4517.*

### **§116.17. Physical Education, Grade 5, Adopted 2020.**

- (a) Introduction.
  - (1) Physical education is the foundation of a well-balanced curriculum. "It is an academic subject with a planned and sequential K-12 curriculum based on the national standards for physical education. Physical education provides cognitive content and instruction designed to develop motor skills, knowledge, and behaviors for physical activity and physical fitness. Supporting schools to establish daily physical education can provide students with the ability and confidence to be physically active for a lifetime" (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), CDC Healthy Schools, May 2019).
    - (A) Physical education is designed to develop motor skills, knowledge, and behaviors for active living, physical fitness, sportsmanship, self-efficacy, and emotional intelligence. Physical education addresses the three domains of learning: cognitive skills related to the knowledge of movement, affective skills related to feelings and attitudes about movement, and psychomotor skills related to the manual or physical skills in movement literacy (SHAPE America, 2014, p. 4).
    - (B) Physically literate students have the ability to develop a lifetime of wellness. Physical literacy can be described as the ability to move with competence and confidence, to acquire knowledge and understanding, and to value and take responsibility for engagement in a wide variety of physical activities in multiple environments that benefit the healthy development of the whole person (Mandigo, Francis, Lodewyk & Lopez, 2012, and Whitehead, 2016).
    - (C) Research shows physical education is important to the development of the whole child and increases a lifetime of wellness. The Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development and the National Academy of Medicine support the belief that physical education, taught at a developmentally appropriate level, improves physical fitness and skill development, supports and improves academic achievement, reinforces self-discipline and teacher goal setting, reduces stress and increases blood flow to the brain, strengthens peer relationships, and improves self-confidence and self-esteem.
  - (2) The physical education standards are categorized into five strands that are of equal importance and value. The movement patterns and movement skills strand guides the physically literate student in the development of fundamental movement patterns, spatial and body awareness, and rhythmic activities. The performance strategies strand guides the physically literate student in utilizing strategies in fundamental components of games, activities, and outdoor and recreational pursuits. The health, physical activity, and fitness strand encompasses health-related fitness, environmental awareness, and safety practices that guide students to a health-enhancing, physically active lifestyle. The physically literate student demonstrates skills and mechanics used during physical

activity and analyzes data used during fitness performance. The physically literate student recognizes the correlation between nutrition, hydration, and physical activity. The social and emotional health strand incorporates working with others, responding to class expectations, and applying self-management skills. The lifetime wellness strand engages students in physical activity for the purposes of self-expression, enjoyment, and challenge.

- (3) Quality physical education programs include a comprehensive curriculum, physical activity, safety policies, safe environments, qualified physical education specialists instructing the class, and student assessment and do not use physical activity as a form of punishment. Texas state law outlines state requirements that support these essential components. In accordance with state law, physical education curriculum and instruction must be sequential, developmentally appropriate, and designed to meet the needs of all students, including students with disabilities and of all physical ability levels. At least 50% of the physical education class must be used for actual student physical activity at a moderate or vigorous intensity level, which aligns with additional state requirements for a minimum number of minutes for moderate or vigorous physical activity in Kindergarten-Grade 8. Required student-to-teacher ratios of 45-to-1 ensure the proper supervision and safety of students in physical education classes, and school districts must identify how student safety will be maintained if that ratio is exceeded. State law also requires that school districts and charter schools annually assess the physical fitness of students in Grade 3 or higher who are enrolled in a physical education course.
  - (4) Access to age-appropriate physical education equipment is essential to quality instruction. Basic, age-appropriate equipment for all students is imperative for the development of motor skills, manipulative skills, and eventually becoming a physically literate lifelong learner. Without basic, age-appropriate equipment, students will not have the necessary experiences to become physically literate, lifelong learners. All equipment should be age appropriate for the grade levels to be taught. The term "age appropriate" means that the equipment must include a variety of sizes, weights, and textures to provide differentiated experiences for various ages and ability levels of students. Basic equipment for quality instruction includes, but is not limited to, the following list: sports balls, including fleece balls, foam balls, tennis balls, beach balls, volleyballs, basketballs, soccer balls, footballs, baseballs, softballs, and unity balls; striking implements, including golf clubs, hockey sticks, baseball bats, pool noodles, tennis rackets, racquetball rackets, pickleball paddles, lollipop paddles, and ping pong paddles; goals for various sports, including soccer goals and basketball goals; nets and standards for a variety of sports, including volleyball, pickleball, badminton, and tennis; fitness-related equipment; other basic equipment, including scarves, bean bags, hula hoops, jump ropes, and scooters; classroom management equipment, including cones, mats, pinnies, poly spots, and ball inflators; and technology, including microphones, projectors, speakers, heart rate monitors, timers, and other technology appropriate for instruction.
  - (5) In Kindergarten-Grade 5, students learn fundamental movement skills and cues; begin to understand that the body functions in relation to physical activity; develop body control; become aware of the health-related fitness components; begin applying strategies, rules, etiquette, and conflict resolution techniques in dynamic situations; and identify safety practices and protocols while being physically active. Students engage in activities that develop basic levels of strength, endurance, and flexibility. Activities are presented to complement a student's natural inclination to view physical activity as challenging and enjoyable.
  - (6) Statements that contain the word "including" reference content that must be mastered, while those containing the phrase "such as" are intended as possible illustrative examples.
- (b) Knowledge and skills.
- (1) Movement patterns and movement skills--locomotor skills. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in fundamental movement patterns and developmentally appropriate locomotor skills. The student is expected to:
    - (A) demonstrate and apply correct technique in a variety of locomotor skills and combinations during lead-up activities;

- (B) demonstrate correct jumping and landing technique while performing a long jump and a full turn jump in both directions; and
  - (C) demonstrate advanced balancing to include equipment, cross lateralization during increasingly complex movements, and sequencing of four or more skills with repetition.
- (2) Movement patterns and movement skills--non-locomotor skills. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in fundamental movement patterns and developmentally appropriate non-locomotor skills. The student is expected to:
- (A) maintain balance and transfer body weight with control during dynamic activities and lead-up games; and
  - (B) perform a combination of bending, stretching, twisting, curling, pushing, pulling, and swaying in a variety of activities.
- (3) Movement patterns and movement skills--manipulative skills. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in developmentally appropriate manipulative skills. The student is expected to:
- (A) demonstrate the key elements of manipulative skills, including eye on target, follow-through, body weight transfer, and body position, during games and activities;
  - (B) demonstrate the key elements of catching while moving during games and activities;
  - (C) demonstrate key elements of hand dribbling with either hand when stationary while protecting the ball from a defender during dynamic activities and lead-up games;
  - (D) combine foot dribbling with other skills during dynamic activities and lead-up games;
  - (E) demonstrate appropriate form when kicking and punting during dynamic activities and lead-up games;
  - (F) demonstrate correct technique in volleying in dynamic activities and lead-up games;
  - (G) demonstrate correct technique when striking an object with a hand or short- or long-handled implement in dynamic activities and lead-up games;
  - (H) jump a self-turned rope in a routine using a variety of advanced skills; and
  - (I) demonstrate entering and exiting a turned long rope using advanced jumping skills.
- (4) Movement patterns and movement skills--spatial and body awareness. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in spatial and body awareness, including pathways, shapes, levels, speed, direction, and force. The student is expected to:
- (A) demonstrate the appropriate use of open space and closing space in small groups during dynamic activities and lead-up games;
  - (B) apply appropriate use of pathways and levels in small groups during dynamic activities and lead-up games; and
  - (C) apply speed, direction, and force with a short-handled implement during dynamic activities and lead-up games.
- (5) Movement patterns and movement skills--rhythmic activities. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in rhythmic activities and rhythmic combinations. The student is expected to create rhythmic routines in counts of eight using basic steps and coordinated movement patterns individually or in a group.
- (6) Performance strategies--games and activities. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in performance strategies in invasion, target, net or wall, fielding, striking, and cooperative games. The student is expected to:

- (A) identify and demonstrate the relationships among a variety of game skills, including preparation, movement, follow-through, and recovery, used in net or wall, invasion, target, fielding, or striking games;
  - (B) demonstrate specific movement skills in designated dynamic activities and lead-up games with a partner or group; and
  - (C) engage appropriately in physical activity, sporting behavior, and game etiquette without teacher cue.
- (7) Performance strategies--outdoor and recreational pursuits. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in outdoor and recreational pursuits. The student is expected to participate in outdoor recreational skills and activities such as rock climbing, orienteering, hiking, paddle sports, archery, cycling, or challenge courses.
- (8) Health, physical activity, and fitness--fitness principles. The physically literate student demonstrates and recognizes a health-enhancing, physically active lifestyle. The student is expected to:
- (A) describe the benefits of moderate to vigorous physical activity on overall health and wellness;
  - (B) describe the frequency, intensity, time, and type (FITT) principle and how it improves fitness; and
  - (C) differentiate between health-related and skill-related fitness components.
- (9) Health, physical activity, and fitness--analyze data. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in the ability to analyze data used during fitness performance. The student is expected to:
- (A) analyze personal fitness goals for self-improvement; and
  - (B) track progress and analyze data, with teacher guidance, to target areas needing improvement.
- (10) Health, physical activity, and fitness--nutrition and hydration. The physically literate student recognizes the correlation between nutrition, hydration, and physical activity. The student is expected to:
- (A) identify healthy foods that enhance physical activity; and
  - (B) explain the importance of proper hydration before, during, and after physical activity.
- (11) Health, physical activity, and fitness--environmental awareness and safety practices. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in environmental awareness and understands safety practices. The student is expected to:
- (A) describe and select proper attire and safety equipment that promote safe participation and prevent injury in dynamic activities and games; and
  - (B) demonstrate correct safety precautions, including water, sun, cycling, skating, and scooter safety.
- (12) Social and emotional health--personal responsibility and self-management. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in personal responsibility. The student is expected to:
- (A) accept and take responsibility for personal actions that affect self and others during dynamic activities and lead-up games;
  - (B) accept responsibility and demonstrate respect for differences and similarities in abilities of self and others during dynamic activities and lead-up games; and
  - (C) apply self-management skills to demonstrate self-control of impulses and emotions during dynamic activities and lead-up games.



- (13) Social and emotional health--resolving conflict and social interaction. The physically literate student demonstrates competency in resolving conflict and social interaction. The student is expected to:
- (A) explain the importance of and demonstrate how to resolve conflict in socially acceptable ways and respond to winning and losing with dignity and understanding;
  - (B) identify and describe effective communication to enhance healthy interactions while settling disagreements; and
  - (C) identify and describe the concepts of empathy and mutual respect for the feelings of others.
- (14) Social and emotional health--perseverance. The physically literate student perseveres while addressing challenges. The student is expected to discuss the importance of accepting individual challenges and use self-management skills to persevere in a positive manner during dynamic activities and lead-up games.
- (15) Social and emotional health--accepting and providing constructive feedback. The physically literate student accepts and provides constructive feedback. The student is expected to apply appropriate changes to performance based on feedback from peers.
- (16) Lifetime wellness--application of lifetime wellness. The physically literate student identifies the value of lifetime wellness. The student is expected to:
- (A) differentiate among types of and participate in moderate to vigorous physical activity for a sustained period of time on a regular basis using technology when available; and
  - (B) analyze the level of personal enjoyment in a variety of activities in the school and community.

*Source: The provisions of this §116.17 adopted to be effective August 1, 2022, 47 TexReg 4517.*