



Annual DTC Training Webinars: Q&A Sessions – November 1-3, 2022

Frequently Used Acronyms:

- CRS = Centralized Reporting System
- TIDE = Test Information Distribution Engine
- TAM = [Test Administration Manual](#)
- OAM = [Oregon Accessibility Manual](#)
- OSAS = Oregon Statewide Assessment System
- ELPA = English Language Proficiency Assessment
- AWE = Accountability Warehouse Extract
- ISR = Individual Student Report
- SRC = Score Reporting Categories

DTC Role, Systems, and Access

Q1: Will we get to see these slides again later?

A1: ODE will post the slides and a video recording, along with an FAQ on the [Assessment Training Materials web page](#). At the bottom of the Training Modules expandable.

Q2: During the webinar, the ODE team mentioned moving away from “five items” as a limit for test resets. Will this approach be aligned across tests?

A2: Yes. Rather than using “five items” as a limit for decisions such as test resets, we are moving to “may have provided the student with an unfair advantage or disadvantage”. This criterion applies to all tests.

Q3: Will we now have TIDE access if we did not previously have it?

A3: Yes, now that we have completed the annual training process DTCs should have an account available in TIDE. If you are having issues with access please utilize the [Regional ESD Partner contact list](#) for additional support.

Q4: Are electronic versions of the opt-out form ok?

A4: Yes. ODE provides both fillable (electronic) and non-fillable (printable) PDFs of the combined 30-Day Notice and Opt-Out Form in 12 languages on the [Test Administration webpage](#). Districts may choose which of the formats (or both) to send to parents and



Annual DTC Training Webinars: Q&A Sessions – November 1-3, 2022

adult students (per [ORS 329.479](#)), and must retain submitted opt-out forms for three (3) years.

Q5: I understand that the schools retain the original opt-out form. Will ODE ever need the opt-out form for their records?

A5: Districts must retain opt-out forms for three (3) years. ODE

Q6: As a new DTC I was wondering what the process will be to get access to TIDE. Will it be after the training on November 8th?

A6:

Q7: Do we get training around ARUA?

A7: An [ARUA Training session](#) is scheduled for January 19, facilitated by Cindy Barrick. For questions about ARUA, please contact your [Regional ESD Partner](#).

Testing (General)

Q8: So the Alt-ELPA is not a required test this year?

A8: During this operational field test year (22-23) school districts are required to administer the Alt ELPA to all eligible students. Guidance on eligibility can be found here: [Alt-ELPA Decision Making Resource](#). English learners who take the Alt ELPA operational field test will not be required to take another English language proficiency assessment for the 22-23 school year.

Q9: Is there a 1 percent cap on the Alt-ELPA?

A9: ODE will not be counting Alt ELPA participation as part of the 1% participation cap in alternate assessments based on alternate academic achievement standards (AA-AAAS).

Q10: What happens if we go past the 1 percent participation cap?

A10:

Q11: Regarding the change in how CAT tests time out, is there any specific information beyond “it shouldn’t take that long” to explain why there was a change?



Annual DTC Training Webinars: Q&A Sessions – November 1-3, 2022

A11: The rationale that “it shouldn’t take that long” was never offered in justification for this change. DTCs will be provided with communication to share with education partners with regard to this decision in the coming days.

Q12a: For elementary kids, can they use a calculator on the math test?

Q12b: Is the calculator only for those with an IEP? Can the teacher use the designated support for those who would benefit?

A12a: An embedded calculator is first available in the Grade 6 Math test. No calculators may be used on the OSAS Math Test in Grades 3-5, even as accommodations.

A12b: The embedded [Desmos calculator](#) is a **universal tool** that is automatically available to all students on calculator-allowed items without any changes to test settings. Use of non-embedded calculators is an **accommodation** that must be listed in a student’s IEP. For more information, please refer to Table 2.6 of the [Oregon Accessibility Manual](#).

Q13a: Is the Pre-ACT contract signed?

Q13b: Do we know when the spring test window info will be available to schools by ODE?

A13a: Not yet, no.

A13b: As long as the contract is signed as expected, ODE expects to be able to make the PreACT available to districts in March 2023.

Q14: Has the ELPA window been shortened from 2021-22? If so, why?

A14: Yes, the ELPA window is one week shorter in 2022-23 than it was in 2021-22. This week was taken off the end of the window in April and used to extend the remote ELPA Summative window. Users reported that the two week 2021-22 remote ELPA Summative window felt very tight; the extra five days should help relieve some of the time pressure for remote testing.

Q15: Why does the test expiration policy use *calendar* days rather than *business/school* days?

Annual DTC Training Webinars: Q&A Sessions – November 1-3, 2022

A15: Academic calendars are determined locally and differ across the state. School days in some districts are not school days in others. It is most efficient for both ODE and our test delivery partner to use calendar days for this policy.

Q16: Should I be forwarding data collection requests to Amy Rockwell?

A16: Questions regarding data collections should be sent to Karen Brown Smith or Peter Campbell, regardless of region. Questions regarding the Assessment Transactional System (ARUA) should be sent to your [Regional ESD Partner](#).



Q17: Why not go with a test window that is 45 days across the board?

A17: The decision regarding the 2023-24 test window will be made in consultation with our Assessment Advisory Committee members and DTCs in the coming months. The duration of the test windows will be data driven, but DTCs will be able to influence the decision regarding the opening and closing dates that make the most sense within that timeframe.

Q18: What should a DTC do when a student starts a test, but is unable to complete within the expiry window (due to illness, for example)?

A18: The DTC must submit a [Test Impropriety and Irregularity report](#) and request that the test be reopened so the student can continue their test.

Q19: How will the KA test windows be adjusted?

A19: The Early Learning Transition Check-In Fall 2022 Family Interview pilot is complete. The volunteer schools were encouraged to complete the Pilot Family Interview at one of the first meetings with families and caregivers. The test window was locally determined and the 20 day window did not apply to the Fall 2022 pilot.

Q20: If a student starts a test session and doesn't finish within the 20 days. Are they automatically counted as non-participant? Or is the partially completed test scored and reported?

A20: Any activity in the test counts as participation. Partially completed tests are force completed and scored according to the responses that the student entered. Unanswered items



Annual DTC Training Webinars: Q&A Sessions – November 1-3, 2022

are counted as incorrect. Remember that test reset requests can be made in unique situations where students need more time due to disability or English learner status.

Q21: Can teachers use the program, Go Guardian, while administering SBAC tests?

A21: No, students will log into their summative test via the [OSAS Secure Browser](#).

Q22: I noticed there is no expiration date for ELPA now--just to confirm, the 20-day rule does not apply to ELPA, correct?

A22: Beginning in 2022-23, the ELPA Summative does not expire.

Q23: Will there be an opportunity for input in any decisions about the length of next year's test window?

A23: DTCs will be consulted with regard to when the test window will open and close; however, there will be limited opportunity to influence the decision regarding the overall time that the test window will cover. That decision will be data-driven and in service of our commitment to reduce the footprint of summative testing in Oregon in every feasible manner.