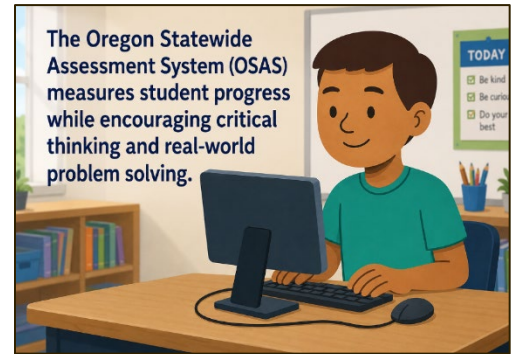


What are Statewide Assessments?

To check how students are learning [Oregon’s Academic Standards](#), students in Grades 3–8 and 11 take statewide tests each year: the [Oregon Statewide Assessment System \(OSAS\) Summative Tests](#) help teachers and families understand how students are doing and where they may need support. Students also take the SEED Survey to provide information about their experiences.



How are the tests designed to support all students?

The tests are designed with built-in accessibility supports to help remove barriers so every student has a fair chance to show what they know and can do as well as to share their thoughts on the SEED Survey. Additionally, educators can provide other approved accessibility supports to help students during the test.

What types of Accessibility Supports are available?



There are **three categories** for Accessibility Supports:

- **Universal Tools** are accessibility supports that are available to all students.
- **Designated Supports** are accessible to students for whom a need has been identified by school staff familiar with each student’s needs and the testing resources available.
- **Accommodations** are available to students with a documented need noted in an Individualized Education Program (IEP) or 504 Plan.

The [Oregon Accessibility Manual \(OAM\)](#) provides a complete list of available supports and guidance to support families and educators in selecting accessibility supports that match student needs.

Examples of Universal Tools	Examples of Designated Supports	Examples of Accommodations
Scratch paper	Separate Setting	Braille
Breaks	100s number table	Word prediction
Color Choices	Magnification device	Alternate response options
Highlighter	Print Size	Large print
Math Tools	Print on request	Human read aloud
Mark for review	Translations (glossaries)	Point-to support for multiple-choice responses

Note: Some of these tools are delivered through the online Test Delivery System student interface (embedded). Other supports are those that must be provided by the schools locally, such as a handheld calculator, separate setting or scratch paper (non-embedded).

How will my students' accessibility supports be determined?

Teachers and school staff work together to determine the supports for students who need them. For students served by an Individualized Education Program (IEP) or 504 Plan, statewide assessment accessibility support should be included in the plan.

Families should partner with school staff to advocate for their students' needs.



- Consider how the state test is similar to or different from classroom assessment tasks.
 - Does the child use accessibility features or accommodations for a classroom task that are allowed for similar tasks on the state test?
 - Are there other needs that could be addressed by using accessibility features or accommodations that are not already offered or used by the student?
 - What are the policies regarding which accessibility features and accommodations may be used on state assessments?
- If the student is identified as an English Learner and is experiencing disabilities, make sure supports meet all their needs related to both language learning and the impact of their disability.

After testing, review the experience with your student to identify what supports were helpful and what additional supports could also be needed. Share these reflections with your student's school staff to celebrate what worked or to make changes for future testing.


How can students prepare for testing?

ODE provides both [Sample and Training Tests](#) for students and families to access before testing.

- Training Tests provide examples of a variety of item types so that students can learn how to use the system.
- Sample Tests will give students a chance to try sample problems aligned to their grade-level standards in a non-secure environment.

Prepare for Testing

SYSTEM



Sample & Training Tests

Become familiar with the testing system and types of questions on the operational tests

These tests include accessibility supports which allows student an opportunity to interact with the different tools and support available to them (e.g., Text-to-Speech with Tracking, shown below).

Sap from sugar maples looks like water, but tastes sweet. That's because it has sugar in it. It also contains minerals from the soil. A 50-foot-high sugar maple has nearly two hundred thousand leaves. All these leaves drink in summer sunshine and make sugar. During winter, sugar is stored in the tree. Running sap in the spring contains the sugar that was made in the tree the summer before.

For more information

Contact your student's school to learn more about their plans for testing.

Visit the [ODE Student and Families Assessment website](#) to learn more about assessment in general.

