

Guidelines: Frequently Asked Questions

March 12, 2014

Smarter Balanced states identified frequently asked questions (FAQs) and developed applicable responses to support the information provided in the Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortium's *Usability, Accessibility, and Accommodations Guidelines*. These questions and responses, as well as the information in the *Guidelines* document apply to the Smarter Balanced interim and summative assessments.

States may use these FAQs to assist districts and schools with transitioning from their former assessments to the Smarter Balanced assessments. In addition, the FAQs may be used by districts to ensure understanding among staff and schools regarding the universal tools, designated supports, and accommodations available for the Smarter Balanced assessments. Schools may use them with decision-making teams (including parents) as decisions are made and implemented with respect to use of the Smarter Balanced *Usability, Accessibility, and Accommodations Guidelines*.

Additional information to aid in the implementation of the *Guidelines* is available in the *Individual Student Assessment Accessibility Profile (ISAAP) Module*, the *Test Administration Manual*, and the *Implementation Guide*. These documents will be made available over the next few weeks.

The FAQs are organized into four sections. First are general questions. Second is a set of questions about specific universal tools and designated supports. Questions that pertain specifically to English language learners (ELLs) comprise the third set of FAQs, and questions that pertain specifically to students with disabilities comprise the fourth set of FAQs.

Overview of FAQs, with Links to Answers

General FAQs:

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2. Which students should use each category of universal tools, designated supports, and accommodations?
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13. Who is supposed to input information about designated supports and accommodations into the Test Information Distribution Engine (TIDE) or into a state's comparable platform? How is the information verified?
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15. What happens when accommodations listed in the *Usability, Accessibility, and Accommodations Guidelines* do not match any accommodations presented in the student's IEP?

Universal Tools and Designated Supports FAQs (Available to All Students):

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17. For the global notes universal tool, if a student takes a break of 20 minutes do the notes disappear?
18. For the highlighter universal tool, if a student pauses a test for 20-minutes, do the highlighter marks disappear?
19. How are students made aware that the spell check universal tool (for ELA) and the math universal tools are available when moving from item to item?
20. For the zoom universal tool, is the default size specific to certain devices? Will the test administrator's manual provide directions on how to do this adjustment?
21. For the English glossary universal tool, how are terms with grade- and context-appropriate definitions made evident to the student?
22. For the mark-for-review universal tool, will selections remain visible after a 20-minute break?
23. Can universal tools be turned off if it is determined that they will interfere with the student's performance on the assessment?

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38. Can students without documented disabilities who have had a sudden injury use any of the Smarter Balanced accommodations?
39. How will the test administrator know prior to testing that the print on demand accommodation may be needed?
40. For the print on demand accommodation, how are student responses recorded – by a teacher using a computer or some other method?
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42. If students are using their own devices that incorporate word prediction, will this impact their score?
43. How are assistive devices certified for use for the Smarter Balanced assessments?

General FAQs

1. What are the differences among the three categories of universal tools, designated supports, and accommodations?

Universal tools are access features that are available to all students based on student preference and selection. **Designated supports** for the Smarter Balanced assessments are those features that are available for use by any student (including English language learners, students with disabilities, and English language learners with disabilities) for whom the need has been indicated by an educator or team of educators (with parent/guardian and student input as appropriate).

Accommodations are changes in procedures or materials that increase equitable access during the Smarter Balanced assessments by generating valid assessment results for students who need

them and allowing these students the opportunity to show what they know and can do. The *Usability, Accessibility, and Accommodations Guidelines* identify accommodations for students for whom there is documentation of the need for the accommodations on an Individualized Education Program (IEP) or 504 accommodation plan.

Universal tools, designated supports, and accommodations may be either embedded in the test administration system or provided locally (non-embedded).

2. Which students should use each category of universal tools, designated supports, and accommodations?

Universal tools are available to all students, including those receiving designated supports and those receiving accommodations. **Designated supports** are available only to students for whom an adult or team (consistent with state-designated practices) has indicated the need for these supports (as well as those students for whom the need is documented). **Accommodations** are available only to those students with documentation of the need through either an Individualized Education Program (IEP) or a 504 accommodation plan. Students who have IEPs or 504 accommodation plans also may use designated supports and universal tools.

What Tools Are Available for my Student?

	All Students	English language learners (ELLs)	Students with disabilities	ELLs with disabilities
Universal Tools	✓	✓	✓	✓
Designated Supports	✓ ¹	✓ ¹	✓	✓
Accommodations			✓	✓

¹ Only for instances that an adult (or team) has deemed the supports appropriate for a specific student's testing needs.

3. What is the difference between embedded and non-embedded approaches? How might educators decide what is most appropriate?

Embedded versions of the universal tools, designated supports, and accommodations are provided digitally through the test delivery system while non-embedded versions are provided at the local level through means other than the test delivery system. The choice between embedded and non-embedded universal tools and designated supports should be based on the individual student's needs. The decision should reflect the student's prior use of, and experience with, both embedded and non-embedded universal tools, designated supports, and accommodations. It is important to note that although Print on Demand is a non-embedded accommodation, permission for students to request printing must first be set in Test Information Distribution Engine (TIDE) or the state's comparable platform

4. Who determines how non-embedded accommodations (such as read aloud) are provided?

IEP teams and educators make decisions about non-embedded accommodations. These teams (or educators for 504 plans) provide evidence of the need for accommodations and ensure that they are

noted on the IEP or 504 plan (see *Guidelines*, pages 15-17). States are responsible for ensuring that districts and schools follow Smarter Balanced guidance on the implementation of these accommodations (see [professional development materials]).

5. Are any students eligible to use text-to-speech for ELA reading passages on the Smarter Balanced assessments?

For students in grades 3-5, text-to-speech and read-aloud are not available on ELA reading passages. The use of text-to-speech (or read aloud) on ELA reading passages for grades 3-5 will result in invalid scores. In grades 6-8 and 11, text-to-speech and read-aloud are available for ELA reading passages as an accommodation for students whose need is documented on an IEP or 504 plan (see *Guidelines*, pages 10 and 15), subject to each member state's laws, regulations, and policies. Text-to-speech and read-aloud for ELA reading passages is not available for ELLs (unless the student has an IEP or 504 plan). Whenever text-to-speech is used, appropriate headphones must be available to the student, unless the student is tested individually in a separate setting.

6. Why are some accommodations that were previously allowed for my state assessment not listed in the Smarter Balanced Usability, Accessibility, and Accommodations Guidelines?

After examining the latest research and conducting numerous discussions with external and state experts, Smarter Balanced member states approved a list of universal tools, designated supports, and accommodations applicable to the current design and constructs being measured by its tests and items within them. Upon review of new research findings or other evidence applicable to accessibility and accommodations considerations, the list of specific universal tools, designated supports, and accommodations approved by Smarter Balanced may be subject to change. The Consortium will establish a standing committee, including members from Governing States, to review suggested adjustments to the list of universal tools, designated supports, and accommodations to determine whether changes are warranted.

Proposed changes to the list of universal tools, designated supports, and accommodations will be brought to Governing States for review, feedback, and approval. Furthermore, states may issue temporary approvals (i.e., one summative assessment administration) for unique accommodations for individual students.

State leads will evaluate formal requests for unique accommodations and determine whether the request poses a threat to the measurement of the construct. The formal requests will include documentation of the student need, the specific nature of the universal tools, designated supports, or accommodations, and the plan for follow-up monitoring of use. Upon issuing a temporary approval, the State will send documentation of the approval to the Consortium. The Consortium will consider all state-approved temporary accommodations as part of the Consortium's accommodations review process. The Consortium will provide to member states a list of the temporary accommodations issued by states that are not Consortium-approved accommodations. In subsequent years, states will not be able to offer as a temporary accommodation any temporary accommodation that has been rejected by the Consortium.

7. Under which conditions may a state elect not to make available to its students an accommodation that is allowed by Smarter Balanced?

The Consortium recognizes that there should be a careful balance between the need for uniformity among member states and the need for states to maintain their autonomy. To maintain this balance, individual states may elect not to make available an accommodation that is in conflict with the member state's laws, regulations, or policies.

8. Can states allow additional universal tools, designated supports, or accommodations to individual students on a case by case basis?

Yes, only in certain restricted and emergent circumstances. To address emergent issues that arise at the local level, authorized staff in member states will have the authority to approve temporary unique testing conditions for individual students. Because it is unknown whether a temporarily provided universal tool, designated support or accommodation actually belongs in the defined categories, all such temporary testing conditions are considered to be unique accommodations. Authorized state staff includes only those individuals who are familiar with the constructs the Smarter Balanced assessments are measuring, so that students are not inadvertently provided with universal tools, designated supports, or accommodations that violate the constructs being measured.

The unique accommodations approved by a state for individual students will be submitted to Smarter Balanced for review. Temporary unique accommodations accepted by Smarter Balanced will be incorporated into the official guidelines released by Smarter Balanced in the following year. Authorized state staff members are not to add any universal tools, designated supports, or accommodations to the Smarter Balanced *Guidelines*; only the Smarter Balanced Consortium may do so.

9. What is to be done for special cases of “sudden” physical disability?

One exception to the IEP or 504 requirement is for students who have had a physical injury (e.g., broken hand or arm) that impairs their ability to use a computer. For these situations, students may use the speech-to-text or scribe accommodations (if deemed appropriate based on the student having had sufficient experience with the use of the accommodations) (see *Guidelines*, page 13).

10. Who reviewed the Smarter Balanced *Guidelines*?

In addition to individuals and officials from the Smarter Balanced governing states, several organizations and their individual members provided written feedback on the guidelines:

- American Federation of Teachers
- California School for the Blind
- California School for the Deaf
- Californians Together
- California State Teach
- Center for Applied Special Technology
- Center for Law and Education
- Conference of Educational Administrators of Schools and Programs for the Deaf
- Council for Exceptional Children
- Council of the Great City Schools
- Council of Parent Attorneys and Advocates
- Learning Disabilities Association of Maryland
- Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund
- Missouri School Boards' Association

- Missouri Council of Administrators of Special Education
- National Center for Learning Disabilities
- The Advocacy Institute
- The National Hispanic University

11. Where can a person go to get more information about making decisions on the use of designated supports and accommodations?

Practice tests provide students with experiences that are critical for success in navigating the platform easily. The practice tests may be particularly important for those students who will be using designated supports or accommodations, because the practice tests can provide data that may be useful in determining whether a student might benefit from the use of a particular designated support or accommodation. Smarter Balanced practice tests are available at <http://www.smarterbalanced.org/pilot-test/>.

In addition, it is recommended that decision makers refer to professional development materials provided by Smarter Balanced or state offices on the *Individual Student Assessment Accessibility Profile (ISAAP)* or state-developed process, as well as other state-developed materials consistent with the Smarter Balanced *Implementation Guide*.

Additional information on the decision-making process, and ways to promote a thoughtful process rather than an automatic reliance on a checklist or menu, is available through materials developed by groups of states.¹

12. What security measures need to be taken before, during, and after the assessment for students who use universal tools, designated supports, or accommodations?

Test security involves maintaining the confidentiality of test questions and answers, and is critical in ensuring the integrity of a test and validity of test results. Ensuring that only authorized personnel have access to the test and that test materials are kept confidential is critical in technology-based assessments. In addition, it is important to guarantee that (a) students are seated in such a manner that they cannot see each other's terminals, (b) students are not able to access any unauthorized programs or the Internet while they are taking the assessment, and (c) students are not able to access any externally-saved data or computer shortcuts while taking the test. Prior to testing, the IEP team should check on compatibility of assistive technology devices and make appropriate

¹ These materials were developed by collaboratives of states to address decision making for students with disabilities, ELLs, and ELLs with disabilities:

- *Accommodations Manual: How to Select, Administer, and Evaluate Use of Accommodations for Instruction and Assessment of Students with Disabilities* (3rd ed.). Washington, DC: Assessing Special Education Students State Collaborative on Assessment and Student Standards, Council of Chief State School Officers. Available at: [www.ccsso.org/Resources/Programs/Assessing_Special_Education_Students_\(ASES\).html](http://www.ccsso.org/Resources/Programs/Assessing_Special_Education_Students_(ASES).html).
- *Accommodations Manual: How to Select, Administer, and Evaluate Use of Accommodations for Instruction and Assessment of English Language Learners*. Washington, DC: Washington, DC: Assessing English Language Learners State Collaborative on Assessment and Student Standards, Council of Chief State School Officers. Available at: [www.ccsso.org?Resources?Programs?English_Language_Learners_\(ELL\).html](http://www.ccsso.org?Resources?Programs?English_Language_Learners_(ELL).html).
- *Accommodations Manual: How to Select, Administer, and Evaluate Use of Accommodations for Instruction and Assessment of English Language Learners with Disabilities*. Washington, DC: Assessing Special Education Students and English Language Learners State Collaboratives on Assessment and Student Standards, Council of Chief State School Officers. Available at www.ccsso.org/Resources/Publications/Accommodations_Manual_How_to_Select_Administer_and_Evaluate_Use_of_Accommodations_for_Instruction_and_Assessment_of_English_Language_Learners_with_Disabilities.html.

adjustments if necessary. When a non-embedded designated support or accommodation is used that involves a human having access to items (e.g., reader, scribe), procedures must be in place to ensure that the individual understands and has agreed to security and confidentiality requirements. Test administrators need to (a) keep testing materials in a secure place to prevent unauthorized access, and (b) keep all test content confidential and refrain from sharing information or revealing test content.

Printed test items/stimuli, including embossed Braille printouts, must be collected and inventoried at the end of each test session and securely shredded immediately. DO NOT keep printed test items/stimuli for future test sessions.

The following test materials must be securely shredded immediately after each testing session and may not be retained from one testing session to the next:

- Scratch paper and all other paper handouts written on by students during testing;
 - Please note, for mathematics and ELA performance tasks, if a student needs to take the performance task in more than one session, scratch paper may be collected at the end of each session, securely stored, and made available to the student at the next performance task testing session. Once the student completes the performance task, the scratch paper must be collected and securely destroyed to maintain test security.
- Any reports or other documents that contain personally identifiable student information;
- Printed test items or stimuli.

Additional information on this topic is provided in the Test Administration Manual (TAM).

13. Who is supposed to input information about designated supports and accommodations into the Test Information Distribution Engine (TIDE) or into a state's comparable platform? How is the information verified?

Generally a school or district will designate a person to enter information into the TIDE or the state's comparable platform. Often this person is a test coordinator. For those students for whom an IEP team (or educator developing the 504 plan) is identifying designated supports as well as accommodations, that team or educator is responsible for ensuring that information from the IEP (or 504 plan) is entered appropriately so that all embedded accommodations can be activated prior to testing.

Entry of information for IEP and 504 students can be accomplished by identifying one person from the team to enter information or by providing information to the person designated by the school or district to enter data into the TIDE. For students who are ELLs, an educator who knows the student well and is familiar with the instructional supports used in the classroom should provide information to the person designated to enter information into the TIDE.

14. Are there any supplies that schools need to provide so that universal tools, designated supports, and accommodations can be appropriately implemented?

Schools should determine the number of headphones they will provide (for text-to-speech, as well as for the listening test) and other non-embedded universal tools (e.g., thesaurus), designated supports (e.g., bilingual dictionary), and accommodations (e.g., multiplication table) for students. An alternative is to identify these as items that students will provide on their own.

15. What happens when accommodations listed in the *Usability, Accessibility, and Accommodations Guidelines* do not match any accommodations presented in the student's IEP?

IEP teams should consider accommodations a student needs in light of the Smarter Balanced *Guidelines*. If it is decided that a specific accommodation is needed that is not included in the *Guidelines*, the team should submit a request to the state. The state contact will judge whether the proposed accommodation poses a threat to the constructs measured by the Smarter Balanced assessments; based on that judgment the state contact will either issue a temporary approval or will deny the request. Temporary approvals will be forwarded to a standing committee; this committee makes a recommendation to the Governing States about future incorporation of new accommodations into the Smarter Balanced *Guidelines*.

Universal Tools and Designated Supports FAQs (Available to All Students)

16. Is the digital notepad universal tool fully available for ELA and Math? Will a student's notes be saved if the student takes a 20-minute break?

The digital notepad is available on all items across both content areas. As long as a student or test administrator activates the test within the 20-minute break window, the notes will still be there. There is no limit on the number of pauses that a student can take in one test sitting.

17. For the global notes universal tool, if a student takes a break of 20 minutes do the notes disappear?

Global notes, which are used for ELA performance tasks only, will always be available until the student submits the test, regardless of how long a break lasts or how many breaks are taken.

18. For the highlighter universal tool, if a student pauses a test for 20-minutes, do the highlighter marks disappear?

If a student is working on a passage or stimulus on a screen and pauses the test for 20 minutes to take a break, the student will still have access to the information visible on that particular screen. However, students do lose access to any information highlighted on a previous screen.

19. How are students made aware that the spell check universal tool (for ELA) and the math universal tools (i.e., calculator) are available when moving from item to item?

When appropriate, math items include universal tools available for students to use. For the spell check tool, a line will appear under misspelled words.

20. For the zoom universal tool, is the default size specific to certain devices? Will the test administrator's manual provide directions on how to do this adjustment?

The default size is available to all students and is not specific to certain devices. Information on how to use the zoom universal tool is included in the directions at the beginning of each test.

21. For the English glossary universal tool, how are terms with grade- and context-appropriate definitions made evident to the student?

Selected terms have a light rectangle around them. If a student hovers over the terms, the terms with the attached glossary are highlighted. A student can click on the terms and a pop-up window will appear.

22. For the mark-for-review universal tool, will selections remain visible after a 20-minute break?

If a student takes a break for longer than 20 minutes, the student will not be able to access items from previous screens.

23. Can universal tools be turned off if it is determined that they will interfere with the student's performance on the assessment?

Yes. If an adult (or team) determines that a universal tool might be distracting or that students do not need to or are unable to use them. This information must be noted in TIDE prior to test administration.

FAQs Pertaining to English Language Learners (ELLs)

24. How are the language access needs of ELLs addressed in the Smarter Balanced Usability, Accessibility, and Accommodations Guidelines?

The language access needs of ELLs are addressed through the provision of numerous universal tools and designated supports. These include universal tools such as English dictionaries for full writes and English glossaries, and designated supports such as translated test directions and glossaries. These are not considered accommodations in the Smarter Balanced assessment system. No accommodations are available for ELLs on the Smarter Balanced assessments; accommodations are only available to students with disabilities and ELLs with disabilities.

25. Is text-to-speech available for ELLs to use?

Text-to-speech is available as a designated support to all students (including ELLs) for whom an adult or team has indicated it is needed for math items and for ELA items (but not ELA reading passages). Text-to-speech for ELA reading passages is available for an ELL in grades 6-8 or 11 only if the student has an IEP or 504 plan. For text-to-speech to be available for an ELL, it must be entered into the TIDE.

26. What languages are available to ELLs in text-to-speech?

Text-to-speech is currently available only in English.

27. For which content areas will the Consortium provide translation supports for students whose primary language is not English?

For Mathematics, the Consortium will provide full translations in American Sign Language, stacked translations in Spanish (with the Spanish translation presented directly above the English item), and primary language pop-up glossaries in various languages and dialects including Spanish, Vietnamese, Arabic, Tagalog, Ilokano, Cantonese, Mandarin, Korean, Punjabi, Russian, and Ukrainian. For the Listening portion of the English Language Arts assessment, Smarter Balanced will provide full translations in American Sign Language delivered digitally through the test delivery system.

Only translations that have gone through the translation process outlined in the Smarter Balanced Translation framework would be an accepted support

(<http://www.smarterbalanced.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/Translation-Accommodations-Framework-for-Testing-ELL-Math.pdf>).

28. Does a student need to be identified as an English language learner in order to receive translation and language supports? What about foreign language exchange students?

Translations and language supports are provided as universal tools and designated supports. Universal tools are available to all students. Designated supports are available to those students for whom an adult (or team) has determined a need for the support. Thus, these are available to all students, regardless of their status as an ELL. Foreign language exchange students would have access to all universal tools and those designated supports that have been indicated by an adult (or team).

29. For the translated test directions designated support, what options are available for students who do not understand the language available in the digital format? Can a human reader of directions in the native language be provided?

If a student needs a read aloud/text-to-speech accommodation in another language, then the test directions should be provided in that other language. The reader or text-to-speech device must be able to provide the directions in the student's language without difficulty due to accent or register. To ensure quality and standardized directions, the reader or text-to-speech device should only use directions that have undergone professional translation by the Consortium prior to testing.

30. How is the translations glossary non-embedded designated support different from the bilingual dictionary?

The translations glossary non-embedded designated support includes the customized translation of pre-determined construct-irrelevant terms that are most challenging to English language learners. The translation of the terms is context-specific and grade-appropriate. Bilingual dictionaries often do not provide context-specific information nor are they customized.

31. Will translations be available in language dialects/variants?

Translated glossaries will be available in different languages and dialects including Spanish, Vietnamese, Arabic, Tagalog, Ilokano, Cantonese, Mandarin, Korean, Punjabi, Russian, and Ukrainian.

FAQs Pertaining to Students with Disabilities

32. What accommodations are available for students with disabilities (including ELLs with disabilities)?

Students with disabilities (including those who are ELLs) can use embedded accommodations (e.g., American Sign Language, braille, speech-to-text) and non-embedded accommodations (e.g., abacus, alternate response options) that have been documented on an IEP or 504 accommodations plan. These students also may use universal tools and designated supports. A full list of accommodations can be found in the Guidelines documents, pages 13-17.

33. Is an embedded ASL accommodation available on ELA items that are not part of the Listening test?

The embedded ASL accommodation is not currently available on any ELA items that are not part of the Listening claim. For the Listening test, a deaf or hard of hearing student who has a documented need in an IEP or 504 plan may use ASL.

34. Will sign languages other than ASL (including signing in other languages) be available?

Currently, only ASL is available.

35. Can interpreters be used for students who are deaf or hard of hearing who do not use ASL?

Smarter Balanced has this matter under consideration.

36. What options do districts have for administering Smarter Balanced assessments to students who are blind?

Students who are blind and who prefer to use braille should have access to either refreshable braille (only for ELA) or embosser-created braille (for ELA or math). For those students who are blind and prefer to use text-to-speech, access to text-to-speech should be provided for the math test, and for ELA items only (text-to-speech is not permitted on ELA reading passages without a specific documented need in the student's IEP or 504 plan). Text-to-speech use for ELA reading passages is only permitted for those students in grades 6-8 and 11. Students should participate in the decision about the accommodation they prefer to use, and should be allowed to change during the assessment if they ask to do so. Students can have access to both Braille and text-to-speech that is embedded in the Smarter Balanced assessment system.

37. Why is the non-embedded abacus an accommodation for the non-calculator items? Doesn't an abacus serve the same function as a calculator?

An abacus is similar to the sighted student using paper and pencil to write a problem and do calculations. The student using the abacus has to have an understanding of number sense and must know how to do calculations with an abacus.

38. Can students without documented disabilities who have had a sudden injury use any of the Smarter Balanced accommodations?

Students without documented disabilities who have experienced a physical injury that impairs their ability to use a computer may use some accommodations, provided they have had sufficient experience with them. Both speech-to-text and scribe are accommodations that are available to students who have experienced a physical injury such as a broken hand or arm, or students who have become blind through an injury and have not had sufficient time to learn braille. Prior to testing a student with a sudden physical injury, regardless of whether a 504 plan is started, Test Administrators should contact their district test coordinator or other authorized individuals to ensure the test registration system accurately describes the student's status and any accommodations that the student requires.

39. How will the test administrator know prior to testing that the print on demand accommodation may be needed?

The test administrator will know this information prior to testing because accommodations need to be documented beforehand and print on demand is an accommodation. Any accommodations – including both embedded and non-embedded accommodations – need to be entered into the TIDE. The print on demand accommodation applies to either passages/stimuli or items, or both.

40. For the print on demand accommodation, how are student responses recorded – by a teacher using a computer or some other method?

The method of recording student responses depends on documentation in the IEP or 504 plan (e.g., after first recording responses on the paper version, the student could enter responses into the computer or the teacher could enter responses into the computer.) Anyone who is designated to enter responses into the computer must have read, agreed to, and signed a test security agreement.

41. How do state officials monitor training and qualifications for the non-embedded read aloud accommodation?

States will need to develop processes and procedures to monitor training and the qualifications of individuals who provide the read aloud accommodation when text-to-speech is not appropriate for a student. State officials can use the Smarter Balanced audio guidelines available online to obtain additional information about recommended processes to follow (<http://www.smarterbalanced.org/smarter-balanced-assessments/#item>).

42. If students are using their own devices that incorporate word prediction, will this impact their score?

The students' score will not be affected under these circumstances. Students using these devices must still use their knowledge and skills to review and edit their answers.

43. How are assistive technology (AT) devices certified for use for the Smarter Balanced assessments?

AIR's certification site for AT and other devices is available to the public at <http://certification.airast.org/>. Manufacturers of various devices can submit their products for certification. For a small fee, manufacturers can work with AIR to make sure a particular device works as intended with the test. If the device works, AIR will certify the product and add it to a list of devices that the general public can access.

Although it is not intended for teachers and schools to submit devices for certification, anyone from the general public can go to the site to see which products have been certified. They can also test various devices using the site's Demo Page; however, this process does not result in certification.