(2) Administer the pre-test to students at a uniform time, according to its State’s assessment policy; and
(3) Administer pre-tests to students in the skill areas identified in its State’s assessment policy.

(c) Post-test. A local eligible provider must—
(1) Administer a post-test to measure a student’s educational functioning level after a set time period or number of instructional hours;
(2) Administer the post-test to students at a uniform time, according to its State’s assessment policy;
(3)(i) Administer post-tests with a secure, parallel, equated form of the same test—either traditional paper and pencil or computer-administered instruments—for which forms are constructed prior to administration to examinees to pre-test and determine the initial placement of students; or
(ii) Administer post-tests with an adaptive test that uses computerized algorithms for selecting and administering items in real time; however, for such an instrument, the size of the item pool and the method of item selection must ensure negligible overlap in items across pre- and post-testing; and
(4) Administer post-tests to students in the same skill areas as the pre-test.

(d) Other requirements. (1) A local eligible provider must administer a test using only staff who have been trained to administer the test.
(2) A local eligible provider may use the results of a test in the NRS only if the test was administered in a manner that is consistent with the State’s assessment policy and the test publisher’s guidelines.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1830–0027)

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 9212)

§ 462.43 How is educational gain measured?

(a)(1) Educational gain is measured by comparing the student’s initial educational functioning level, as measured by the pre-test described in § 462.41(b), with the student’s educational functioning level as measured by the post-test described in § 462.41(c).

Example: A State’s assessment policy requires its local eligible providers to test students in reading and numeracy. The student scores lower in reading than in numeracy. As described in § 462.42(d)(1), the local eligible provider would use the student’s reading