

Application Form

Get started

Welcome to the application for the AAC Consideration Toolkit! The Toolkit can be a first step in considering augmentative and alternative communication (AAC) systems for a student you support. It is free to try with pre-K through transition age students in Minnesota.

The Toolkit includes a selection of AAC devices, which will be shipped to you for trial with the student, along with an 8 week step-by-step plan, suggestions for highly engaging activities and strategies, and forms for data and outcomes collection to help you determine if the student would benefit from AAC or if a formal evaluation for AAC is needed.



First: Complete the three sections of the application

1 Student Overview

Page 2: Share student demographics and team members that will be involved in the AAC Consideration process

2 SETT Framework

Pages 3-10: Identify the student's strengths and needs, environments, tasks to be done, and the tools/tool features the student needs.

3 AAC Feature Matching

Page 11: Select devices the student will start with when you receive the AAC Consideration Toolkit.

Next: Request the Toolkit and send in the application form

Once you've completed this application form, save it for your records and to refer to during the student's trial. Then go to the Minnesota STAR Program's Assistive Technology for All website (mn.AT4all.com) to request the Toolkit for the 8-week trial period. In the search bar, type "AAC Consideration Toolkit" and select a Toolkit that's located near you from the results. As a part of the request process, you will email this application form to an assistive technology specialist at the STAR Program or the host loan agency.



mn.AT4all.com

Questions? Visit: mn.gov/admin/star Call: 1-888-234-1267 or 1-800-627-3529 (TTY 7-1-1)



Student Overview

Any student whose natural speech does not meet their daily communication needs or has minimal or unintelligible speech could be considered to have possible AAC needs. In this section, share the student's demographic information and identify members of their support team.

STUDENT'S DEMOGRAPHICS

Student's age range

Pre-K (ages 3-5)

While no identifying information about the student will be collected during the application or trial, sharing basic demographic data about participating students will support a better understanding of statewide needs.

County/School district

Elementary (grades K-5) Middle school (grades 6-8)	County
High school (grades 9-12) Transition age (after high school)	School district
STUDENT'S SUPPORT TEAM	
	involved in the AAC consideration process. If your student has ss, positioning, sensory needs, visual or hearing challenges, these
pathologists, related services personnel, and specia	d/or regional professional resources (such as speech-language al education professionals) as a first step. If additional support NAAC Evaluation Providers list for further assistance.
Team member name	Role

SETT Framework

This SETT framework provides a systematic approach for collaborative teams to gather information about the student in typical environments and the communication tasks required in which to actively participate.

S = Student

E = Environment

T = Tasks

T = Tools

By focusing on the **Student**, their **Environments**, and the **Tasks** required, a better match can be made to identify the AAC **Tools** that will ultimately promote success. If you are unsure of the student's skill level or need, fill in answers to the best of your and your team's knowledge of the student.

S = STUDENT

1. What are the student's communication strengths? Check all that apply:

Expressive language

Receptive language

Social skills

Technology skills

Physical skills

Vision skills

Hearing skills

Work skills

Other strengths and interests:

2. What are the student's communication needs? Check all that apply:

Unable to express wants and needs

Low intelligibility

Doesn't initiate

Echolalic speech

Only uses single-word sentences

Can't talk about past or future

Difficulty being understood by strangers

Unable to use hands or fingers for selection

Unable to see symbols and text

Other needs:

E = ENVIRONMENTS

1. Where does the student spend time when they are at school? Check all that apply:

Cafeteria Special education

Gym Regular education

Library Bathroom Bus

Playground Classroom With whom does the student spend time in these school environments? With whom should they communicate?

2. Where does the student spend time when they are at home? Check all that apply:

Kitchen

Living room

Bedroom

Bathroom

Outdoors

Other _

Other _____

With whom does the student spend time in these home environments? With whom should they communicate?

3. Where does the student spend time in their community? Check all that apply:

Stores

Restaurants

Public transit

Sports/recreation

Relative's home

Group home

Medical appointments

Worksite

With whom does the student spend time in these community environments? With whom should they communicate?

Gain attention (hey, excuse me, name of person) Greet	Initiate communication Ask for help
Request (want, my turn)	Communicate in social interactions
Reject (no, stop, don't like)	Clarify speech
Comment (wow, cool, no way)	Repair communication breakdowns
Answer questions	Participate in activities
Ask questions/request information	Advocate for self interest
Take turns	Other

T = TOOLS	
Past tools tried with success: (e.g., Did the student have success with a single switch?)	
Past tools tried without success:	
Personal / family / school / group home / aide tool preferences: (e.g., Did the student have	e
success with a smartphone?)	
. What non-electronic, light-tech and high-tech options should be considered for the stude	
with these strengths and needs to communicate the things needed? Include multi-system needs such as a backup to high-tech devices, manual signs, visual supports, etc.	
What strategies might be used to increase student success? (e.g., specific learning style,	
personal motivators and preferences)	

T = TOOLS (continued)

Use the following questions to gather and record more detailed information about the tool features the student may need in an AAC system. This information can help identify a starting point for consideration of AAC devices (see section 3). If you are unsure of the student's need, answer the question to the best of your knowledge or choose "Not known/need to identify".

Note: It's crucial not to limit vocabulary based on perceived ability, as this can impede language development and constrict the range of communication which can be expressed. Students need access to both core and fringe vocabulary.

	6.	What type of	voice output do	you anticipate	the student will	l need? Che	ck all that ar	lgc	٧	/:
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Not needed (will use non-electronic AAC)

Recorded speech (e.g., for language spoken at home)

Synthesized speech (computer speech)

Amplification (makes voice output louder)

Other

Not known/need to identify

7. What vocabulary symbol type do you anticipate will work well for the student? Check all that apply:

Real objects: See an example of <u>real objects</u>.

Photos (real photos that represent identified words, actions, or objects)

3D / Tangible symbols: Learn more about 3D symbols.

Tactile symbols: Learn more about tactile symbols.

Line drawings: Learn more about types and styles of line drawings available at these vendor links: <u>PCS-Boardmaker</u>, <u>SymbolStix</u>, <u>MinSpeak</u>, <u>Lesson Pix</u>, <u>Spark Symbols</u>, <u>Sign language</u>.

High contrast: See an example of high contrast symbols.

Text (alphabet, letters)

Other

Not known/need to identify

TIP: If you are unsure of the student's communication ability, including their ability to understand and use symbols to represent objects, actions, concepts and ideas, you can use tools like the ones listed below to assess their level of understanding.

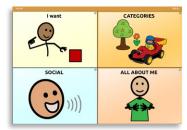
- Dynamic AAC Goals Grid (DAGG-3)
- Continuum of Communication Independence

T = TOOLS (continued)

8. What is the maximum number of vocabulary symbols per page that you anticipate the student will be able to physically interact with?

Write in a number, or range of numbers:

Not known/need to identify



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Symbols can be displayed in groups ranging from 4 to 100 or more symbols.

9. What is the smallest symbol size that you anticipate the student will be able to see?

Write in a size (in inches):

Not known/need to identify

Please note:

If you don't know the answer to question 8 and/or 9, but can evaluate with the student before submitting this application, use the AAC Genie App on an iPad, TASP: Test of Aided-Communication Symbol Performance by Joan Bruno or another tool to identify these answers.

If you don't know the answer to these questions and CANNOT evaluate with the student now, check 'Not known / need to identify' and evaluation during the 8-week trial period can help you identify the best symbol options for the student.

10. What vocabulary organization do you anticipate the student will need? Check all that apply:

Core vocabulary: Frequently used words: I, me, you, go, know, in, out.

See a visual example of <u>core vocabulary</u>.

Motor planning: Vocabulary always stays in a consistent location. Learn more about motor planning.

Activity-based: Vocabulary is grouped by activity (e.g., math vocabulary, food, greetings).

Visual scene: Vocabulary that is embedded in a scene or photo, rather than in a grid. See an example of <u>visual scene</u> options.

PODD (Pragmatic Organized Dynamic Display): Vocabulary is grouped for how it will be used in various real-life situations. Learn more about <u>PODD</u>.

Other

Not known/need to identify

T = TOOLS (continued)

11. Select ways that may meet the needs of the student and their support team for storing and producing messages. Check all that apply:

Preprogrammed phrases: Learn about <u>preprogrammed phrases</u> which allow for quick production of frequently used phrases.

Generative sentence building: Learn about generative sentence building (single words that can be used to make sentences).

Text to speech: Learn about text to speech technology that speaks typed words aloud.

Word prediction/Grammar prediction: See an example of <u>predictive technology</u> that suggests words and accurate grammar.

Picture dictionary to search by vocabulary categories.

Multi-lingual: See a multi-lingual example. Note language(s) needed:	
Other	

Not known/need to identify

12. Select the access methods the student will need. Check all that apply:

Direct selection options:

Touch with finger or other body part

Keyguard: Check out a keyguard example.

Adapted iPad settings

Stylus: Check out <u>stylus examples</u>. Glove: Check out <u>glove examples</u>.

Head tracking: Check out a headtracking example.

Eye gaze
Other

Indirect selection/scanning options:

Partner assisted scanning: See an example of <u>partner assisted</u> scanning.

One switch scanning: See an example of <u>one switch scanning</u>, which can include <u>visual feedback</u> and <u>auditory feedback</u>.

Two switch scanning: See an example of <u>two switch scanning</u>, which can include <u>visual feedback</u> and <u>auditory feedback</u>.

Other .		

Not known/need to identify

Options for accessing high-tech AAC devices

Students with fine and/or gross motor limitations may not be able to easily access a high-tech AAC device with their fingers. There are many ways to assist an individual in accessing a device more effectively. This may be as simple as adjusting how long one presses a button before it is selected, or using a stylus instead of a finger. More complex access methods include scanning, where an individual presses a button with their head or hand to select a message on the device's screen. Individuals may also move their eyes to use an AAC device that reads eye movement.

Read "Addressing Challenges to AAC Consideration" on page 34 of the AAC Consideration Toolkit Guidebook to learn more about addressing the unique challenges of your student.

ze
arrying case, carrying strap or built-in handle creen cover
creen cover
aterproof, shockproof
heelchair mount: See a wheelchair mount example.
oor mount: See a <u>floor mount example</u> .
ble mount: See a <u>table mount example</u> .
ther
ot known/need to identify
ratic (does not advance across pages of vocabulary) ynamic (advances across pages of vocabulary) igh durability ong battery life creen visibility settings uilt-in stand ocal or cloud back-up of device ther
ot known/need to identify

Insurance funding Phone support Local representative Editing/backing up software

AAC Feature Matching

Once your application is approved, we will send you the AAC Consideration Toolkit which contains the systems listed below. Take a moment now to select up to three devices you believe will be a match with the student based on what you know today.

Note: The selections you make here are *preliminary* and are meant to help you prioritize the time during the 8-week trial period. If you determine during the trial that another device or app below may be a good fit, you can always shift and evaluate that device or app with the student.

PRELIMINARY AAC DEVICE SELECTION

Refer to the features you identified in the SETT Framework (page 3–10) and choose three devices/apps from the list below that have features that match what the student needs.

If you are not familiar with the features of the devices/apps below, compare them with this <u>AAC Consideration Toolkit Feature Matching Table</u>. You can also learn more about each device in the <u>AAC Consideration Toolkit Guidebook (PDF)</u> (pages 9-13) where you'll find links to manufacturers' user guides and videos.

1. Non-electronic AAC communication boards are two-dimensional displays with symbols printed on flat paper surfaces.

Communication Boards

2. Light-tech electronic AAC devices are battery-operated and have simple functions. Single button options like Talking Tiles or Step-by-Step can speak a single, pre-programmed message (e.g. "I want a drink"). Single overlay displays like the GoTalk can hold a limited number of pre-programmed messages.

Talking Tiles
LITTLE Step-by-Step
GoTalk 20+ Light Touch

3. High-tech electronic AAC devices include iPad with software programs (apps) for communication. Apps have multiple pages and folders (e.g. pressing "School" brings you to a page with school vocabulary, pressing "Food" brings you to a page with food options), and pressing two symbols in sequence can enable the generation of novel utterances.

iPad, with:

TouchChat HD with WordPower App TD Snap App Proloquo2Go App

Additional guidance

If you need additional guidance matching AAC devices/system features to your student's needs, contact the Minnesota STAR Program and we will connect you with an expert who can help: 1-888-234-1267 or 1-800-627-3529 (TTY 7-1-1)



References

Clarke, V., Patricia, D., & Light, J. (n.d.). Dynamic AAC Goals Grid-DAGG-3. Tobii Dynavox US. https://us.tobiidynavox.com/products/dagg-3

Martin, S., Stevens, R., & Small, K. (n.d.). The pragmatics profile for people who use AAC. Ace Centre. https://acecentre.org.uk/resources/pragmatics-profile-people-use-aac

Senner, J., & Baud, M. (2013-2023). Speech Generating Device (SGD) Features. TALC Technology and Language Center. https://talcaac.com/freeresources/

Zabala, J.S. (2020). "The SETT Framework: A Model for Selection and Use of Assistive Technology Tools and More," in Chambers, D. (Ed.), Assistive Technology to Support Inclusive Education (International Perspectives on Inclusive Education, Vol. 14), Emerald Publishing Limited, Leeds, pp. 17-36.



LEARN MORE: Visit mn.gov/admin/star/resources/aac-consideration-toolkit/ to find more information about augmentative and alternative communication (AAC) and links to the AAC Consideration Toolkit resources.

Connect with us!

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