



**GRADES K-5 MATHEMATICS ASSESSMENT SYSTEMS TO INCLUDE EARLY
NUMERACY SCREENERS, FORMATIVE BENCHMARK ASSESSMENTS, FRACTIONAL
REASONING SCREENERS, AND INTERVENTION RESOURCES**

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

2024

ALABAMA STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (ALSDE)

DIVISION OF INSTRUCTION

Montgomery, AL

***There will not be a formal proposal opening and no contract will be awarded. This is an opportunity for interested entities to present their materials to the ALSDE to be reviewed and vetted as part of a list of recommended Early Numeracy Screeners, Formative Benchmark Assessment, Fractional Reasoning Screeners, and Intervention Resources provided by the Elementary Mathematics Task Force (EMTF) to all school districts in the state of Alabama, in accordance with the *Alabama Numeracy Act*. (Ala. Code 16-6G-1, et. Seq.). All material received by the ALSDE will be shared with the EMTF. Thereafter, it is expected the EMTF will submit recommendations to the State Superintendent of Education, Dr. Eric G. Mackey, and the Alabama State School Board of Education for consideration. All communication must be through the ALSDE contact.**

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SECTION 1: BACKGROUND, PURPOSES, AND TIMELINE

The Alabama State Department of Education (ALSDE) is seeking submission of Early Numeracy Screeners, Formative Benchmark Assessments, Fractional Reasoning Screeners, and Intervention Resources. This Request for Information (RFI) is not an offer to contract but seeks the submission of Early Numeracy Screeners, Formative Benchmark Assessments, Fractional Reasoning Screeners, and Intervention Resources from interested providers for the purpose of assisting the Elementary Mathematics Task Force (EMTF) in the provision of recommendations to the State Superintendent of Education and Alabama State Board of Education concerning Early Numeracy Screeners, Formative Benchmark Assessments, Fractional Reasoning Screeners, and Intervention Resources in accordance with the [Alabama Numeracy Act](#).

This Request for Information (RFI) is not an offer to contract but seeks the submission of proposals from interested vendors which may form the basis for negotiation of a contract. Vendors chosen through this RFI process may be included on an ALSDE-approved product list to be published. Said list will remain in effect through July 1, 2027. Any contracts resulting from the approved intervention list would be between local education agencies (LEAs) and their chosen vendor. Districts will receive funds to offset the cost of their purchase of one of the approved systems based on legislative appropriations.

Specific terms and requirements in this RFI may be waived or modified by the State of Alabama as it deems necessary and appropriate. The state has no liability for any costs incurred by a vendor for the preparation and production of a proposal or for any work performed prior to the issuance of a recommendation. The ALSDE reserves the right to reject all proposals and to solicit additional proposals if that is determined to be in the best interests of the State of Alabama.

Specific Disqualifier for Review

The ALSDE reserves the right to reject any or all proposals that are deemed to be non-responsive, late in submission, or unsatisfactory in any way. If a vendor’s submission does not meet all the stated non-negotiables, the ALSDE shall not review the vendor submission. This RFI aligns with the [Alabama Numeracy Act](#), which states that the state of Alabama hereby terminates all plans, programs, activities, efforts, and expenditures relative to the implementation of the educational initiative commonly referred to

as the Common Core State Standards. Therefore, any references to Common Core Standards in the proposal shall result in immediate rejection.

Anticipated Timeline

Vendor Questions Due to ALSDE	November 8, 2024.
ALSDE Responses Due to Vendors	November 12, 2024.
Proposal Submission Deadline	November 25, 2024.

SECTION 2: EARLY NUMERACY SCREENER, FORMATIVE BENCHMARK ASSESSMENT, FRACTIONAL REASONING SCREENER, AND INTERVENTION RESOURCES SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Scope of Vendor's Work and Responsibilities:

The EMTF requests submission of Early Numeracy Screeners, Formative Benchmark Assessments, Fractional Reasoning Screeners, and Intervention Resources to be reviewed by the Elementary Mathematics Task Force and the ALSDE.

Materials must be submitted as attachments in individual electronic documents for each submission category. Each submitted document must contain information for only one category and must be clearly labeled either:

- Early Numeracy Screener
- Formative Benchmark Screener
- Fractional Reasoning Screener
- Intervention Resources.

Each document must contain a section labeled for each item listed below in this order:

Vendor Contact Information and Qualifications – Include contact information (in case questions arise during review process), vendor qualifications, experience, and a list of three references from users of the product submitted for review.

Costs Overview – Statewide per-student cost structure for each product individually and any combination of products for which a proposal is provided in this submission.

Completed Rubric – Completed Rubric for each component submitted for review. Click here for Rubrics: [Early Numeracy Screener](#), [Formative Benchmark Assessment](#), [Fractional Reasoning Screener](#), [Intervention Resources](#).

Access to Online Resources – If applicable, access to online resources such as a website with username and passwords for both teacher and student access. Link to the assessment site for reviewers to take assessments and see reports.

Professional Development Overview – Itemized list of professional development that is included or available for purchase with each product. Include number of hours, content covered, audience, and cost. Include detailed descriptions of development, training materials unique to Alabama, and support provided to utilize the products.

Accessibility and Accommodations – Description of accessibility features and accommodations are allowed for students in special populations including hearing and vision impairments, students with diagnosed learning challenges, and English Learners. Include alternate options that are provided for students with the most significant cognitive disabilities (include examples and links).

Description and Examples of Reports – Description of the process for creating automatic reports for teachers, administrators, and parents. Provide examples of all available reports. Provide a link to the platform or video demonstrating the process in the electronic submission. Provide evidence that your platform is compatible with PowerSchool Analytics and Unified Insights.

Timelines - Description of the timelines in creating assessment reports for teachers, administrators, and parents for beginning, middle, and end of the year administrations.

Progress Monitoring Capabilities – Description of the assessment, screening and diagnostic capabilities for monitoring student progress.

Integration of Assessment Results with Instruction – Description of the support provided to plan next instructional paths (Tier 2 and/or Tier 3) for students based on assessment results.

Alignment with 2019 COS – Provide evidence of alignment with the 2019 *Alabama Mathematics Course of Study*.

Administration Time Required – The time required to administer each assessment product for which a proposal is submitted.

Assurances Letter – Signed assurances letter on company letterhead agreeing to the following conditions if granted recommendation as a vendor.

1. Data Sharing Agreement – Sign a direct data sharing agreement with ALSDE for all assessment, screener, and intervention data as required by ALSDE Data Report Chart.
2. Send ALSDE assessment, screening, and/or intervention data electronically in format required by the ALSDE Data Report Chart. Including rostering identifiers – TCERT, SSID.
3. Submit data to ALSDE as required. Early Numeracy Screener – two times a year, Formative Benchmark Assessment – beginning-of-year, middle-of-year, end-of-year, and summer.
4. Work with the ALSDE and LEAs to ensure their data can be directly reported to ALSDE.
5. Provide reports to meet ALSDE deadlines as requested by the ALSDE.
6. Complete a linking study with ACAP – Formative Benchmark Assessments only.
7. Provide dedicated personnel for technical assistance to the ALSDE and LEA.

***Automatic disqualification will occur for vendors who do not submit a completed document with evidence outlining each component and separate attachments for each submission area of the evaluation criteria.**

2.2 COMPONENTS OF SYSTEMS

2.2 a. Early Numeracy Screener

EARLY NUMERACY SCREENER NON-NEGOTIABLES

The screener is a one-on-one teacher/student interview assessment.

Provides evidence of alignment to the 2019 Alabama Math Course of Study.

Provides starting points for intervention or further assessment.

Informs prompt and preventative responses to support student success.

Results from the interview should be diagnostic and inform Tier 2 and Tier 3 interventions.

Time efficient in administration (Can be administered, scored, and interpreted quickly and accurately).

Provides quantifiable results that identify student deficiencies.

Tasks should measure appropriate grade-level standards for the time of year they are administered.

There are opportunities to assess standards from lower grade levels.

Includes a series of counting questions.

Provides two forms of the screener for the two required administrations within the administration windows stated in the ALSDE annual memos, and as required by the ANA.

Kindergarten, first administration by November plus an additional administration.

First and Second Grades a minimum of two times a year.

EARLY NUMERACY SCREENER REQUIRED COMPONENTS

Kindergarten

Number sequence.

One-to-one correspondence.

Subitizing.

Compare groups of objects (same or different, more, less, or fewer).

Count forward and backward by ones.

Count out a specific number of objects.

Cardinality.

Conservation of number to 8.

Use addition and subtraction concepts with sets of objects.

Grade One

Develop a formal sense of numbers including:

Number sequence.

One-to-one correspondence.

Cardinality.

Subitizing.

More specific details:

Count forward orally by ones and tens to 100.

Count backwards orally by ones from ten.

Write numerals from 0-20.

Connect counting to cardinality using concrete objects.

Compare numbers of objects (greater/more than; less/fewer than; equal/the same as; without using inequality symbols).

Represent addition and subtraction up to 10 with concrete objects, fingers, drawings, etc.

Solve addition and subtraction word problems within 10 using concrete objects or drawings.

Grade Two

Show understanding of:

Counting forwards and backwards within 120.

Counting and recognizing whole numbers within 120.

Comparing and ordering numbers.

Compare equations for equality.

Composing and decomposing numbers.

Solve word problems with addition and subtraction within 20.

Recognize and model place value with tens and ones.

2.2 b. Formative Benchmark Assessment

FORMATIVE BENCHMARK ASSESSMENTS K-5 NON-NEGOTIABLES

Provides evidence of alignment to the 2019 *Alabama Mathematics Course of Study*.

Provides evidence of alignment to the ACAP.

Adapts to align student performance to a grade-level equivalent.

Includes rigorous problems that promote reasoning, problem solving and high levels of thinking.

Monitors strengths and areas for improvement related to content standards.

Please identify the location of content standards in the assessment.

Provide teachers with student groupings based on identified deficiencies.

FORMATIVE BENCHMARK ASSESSMENTS K-5 REQUIRED COMPONENTS

Kindergarten

Foundations of Counting

Know number names and the count sequence. Note on number reversals: Learning to write numerals is generally more difficult than learning to read them. It is common for students to reverse numerals at this stage.

Count forward orally from 0 to 100 by ones and by tens. Count backward orally from 10 to 0 by ones.

Count to 100 by ones beginning with any given number between 0 and 99.

Write numerals from 0 to 20.

Represent 0 to 20 using concrete objects when given a written numeral from 0 to 20 (with 0 representing a count of no objects).

Connect counting to cardinality using a variety of concrete objects.

Say the number names in consecutive order when counting objects.

Indicate that the last number name said tells the number of objects counted in a set.

Indicate that the number of objects in a set is the same regardless of their arrangement or the order in which they were counted.

Explain that each successive number name refers to a quantity that is one larger.

Count to answer “how many?” questions.

Count using no more than 20 concrete objects arranged in a line, a rectangular array, or a circle.

Count using no more than 10 concrete objects in a scattered configuration.

Draw the number of objects that matches a given numeral from 0 to 20.

Compare numbers.

Orally identify whether the number of objects in one group is greater/more than, less/fewer than, or equal/the same as the number of objects in another group, in groups containing up to 10 objects, by using matching, counting, or other strategies.

Compare two numbers between 0 and 10 presented as written numerals (without using inequality symbols).

Operations and Algebraic Thinking:

Understand addition as putting together and adding to and understand subtraction as taking apart and taking from. *Note: Drawings need not be detailed but should show the mathematics in the problem.

Represent addition and subtraction up to 10 with concrete objects, fingers, pennies, mental images, drawings, claps or other sounds, acting out situations, verbal explanations, expressions, or equations.

Solve addition and subtraction word problems, and add and subtract within 10, by using concrete objects or drawings to represent the problem.

Decompose numbers less than or equal to 10 into pairs of smaller numbers in more than one way, by using concrete objects or drawings, and record each decomposition by a drawing or equation. Example: $5 = 2 + 3$ and $5 = 4 + 1$.

For any number from 0 to 10, find the number that makes 10 when added to the given number, by using concrete objects or drawings, and record the answer with a drawing or equation.

Fluently add and subtract within 5.

Understand simple patterns.

Duplicate and extend simple patterns using concrete objects.

Operations with Numbers

Work with numbers 11- 19 to gain foundations for place value.

Compose and decompose numbers from 11 to 19 by using concrete objects or drawings to demonstrate understanding that these numbers are composed of ten ones and one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine ones.

Data Analysis

Collect and analyze data and interpret results.

Classify objects into given categories of 10 or fewer; count the number of objects in each category and sort the categories by count.

Categorize data on Venn diagrams, pictographs, and "yes-no" charts using real objects, symbolic representations, or pictorial representations.

Measurement

Describe and compare measurable attributes.

Directly compare two objects with a measurable attribute in common to see which object has "more of" or "less of" the attribute and describe the difference.

Example: Directly compare the heights of two children and describe one child as "taller" or "shorter."

Geometry

Identify and describe shapes (squares, circles, triangles, rectangles, hexagons, cubes, cones, cylinders, and spheres).

Describe objects in the environment using names of shapes and describe the relative positions of these objects using terms such as above, below, beside, in front of, behind, and next to.

Correctly name shapes regardless of their orientations or overall sizes.

Identify shapes as two-dimensional (lying in a plane, "flat") or three-dimensional ("solid").

Analyze, compare, create, and compose shapes.

Analyze and compare two- and three-dimensional shapes, in different sizes and orientations, using informal language to describe their similarities, differences, parts (number of sides and vertices or "corners"), and other attributes.

Model shapes in the world by building them from sticks, clay balls, or other components and by drawing them.

Use simple shapes to compose larger shapes. Example: Join two triangles with full sides touching to make a rectangle.

First Grade

Operations and Algebraic Thinking

Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction.

Note: Students use properties of operations and different strategies to find the sum of three whole numbers, such as counting on, making tens, decomposing numbers, doubles, and near doubles.

Use addition and subtraction to solve word problems within 20 by using concrete objects, drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.

Add to with change unknown to solve word problems within 20.

Take from with change unknown to solve word problems within 20.

Put together/take apart with addend unknown to solve word problems within 20.

Compare quantities, with difference unknown, bigger unknown, and smaller unknown while solving word problems within 20.

Count to 100 by ones beginning with any given number between 0 and 99.

Solve word problems that call for addition of three whole numbers whose sum is less than or equal to 20 by using concrete objects, drawings, or equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.

Understand and apply properties of operations and the relationship between addition and subtraction.

Note: Students need not use formal terms for these properties.

Apply properties of operations as strategies to add and subtract.

Examples: If $8 + 3 = 11$ is known, then $3 + 8 = 11$ is also known (commutative property of addition).

To add $2 + 6 + 4$, the second and third numbers can be added to make a ten, so $2 + 6 + 4 = 2 + 10 = 12$ (associative property of addition).

When adding 0 to a number, the result is the same number (identity property of zero for addition).

Explain subtraction as an unknown-addend problem.

Example: subtracting $10 - 8$ by finding the number that makes 10 when added to 8.

Add and subtract within 20.

Note: Fluency involves a mixture of “just knowing” answers, knowing answers from patterns, and knowing answers from the use of strategies. The word fluently is used in the standards to mean accurately, efficiently, and flexibly.

Relate counting to addition and subtraction. Example: counting on 2 to add 2.

Add and subtract within 20.

Demonstrate fluency with addition and subtraction facts with sums or differences to 10 by counting on.

Demonstrate fluency with addition and subtraction facts with sums or differences to 10 by making ten.

Demonstrate fluency with addition and subtraction facts with sums or differences to 10 by decomposing a number leading to a ten.

Example: $13 - 4 = 13 - 3 - 1 = 10 - 1 = 9$.

Demonstrate fluency with addition and subtraction facts with sums or differences to 10 by using the relationship between addition and subtraction.

Example: Knowing that $8 + 4 = 12$, one knows $12 - 8 = 4$.

Demonstrate fluency with addition and subtraction facts with sums or differences to 10 by creating equivalent but easier or known sums.

Example: adding $6 + 7$ by creating the known equivalent $6 + 6 + 1 = 12 + 1 = 13$.

Work with addition and subtraction equations.

Explain that the equal sign means “the same as.” Determine whether equations involving addition and subtraction are true or false.

Example: determining which of the following equations are true and which are false:

$$6 = 6, 7 = 8 - 1, 5 + 2 = 2 + 5, 4 + 1 = 5 + 2.$$

Solve for the unknown whole number in various positions in an addition or subtraction equation, relating three whole numbers that would make it true.

Example: determining the unknown number that makes the equation true in each of the equations $8 + ? = 11$, $5 = ? - 3$, and $6 + 6 = ?$

Understand simple patterns.

Reproduce, extend, and create patterns and sequences of numbers using a variety of materials.

Operations with Numbers

Extend the counting sequence.

Extend the number sequence from 0 to 120.

- Count forward and backward by ones, starting at any number less than 120.
- Read numerals from 0 to 120.
- Write numerals from 0 to 120.
- Represent a number of objects from 0 to 120 with a written numeral.

Understand place value.

Explain the value of a two-digit number in terms of the value in the tens column and the ones column.

Identify a bundle of ten ones as the quantity “ten.”

Identify the numbers from 11 to 19 as composed of ten and one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine ones.

Identify the numbers 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 as one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine tens (and 0 ones).

Compare pairs of two-digit numbers based on the values of the tens and ones digits, recording the results of comparisons with the symbols $>$, $=$, and $<$ and orally with the words “is greater than,” “is equal to,” and “is less than.”

Use place value understanding and properties of operations to add and subtract.

Add within 100, using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value.

Add a two-digit number and a one-digit number.

Add a two-digit number and a multiple of 10.

Demonstrate that in adding two-digit numbers, tens are added to tens, ones are added to ones, and sometimes it is necessary to compose a ten.

Relate a strategy for adding a two-digit number and a one-digit number to a written method and explain the reasoning used.

Given a two-digit number, mentally find 10 more or 10 less than the number without having to count, and explain the reasoning used.

Subtract multiples of 10 from multiples of 10 in the range 10-90 (positive or zero differences), using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction. Relate the strategy to a written method and explain the reasoning used.

Data Analysis

Collect and analyze data and interpret results.

Organize, represent, and interpret data with up to three categories.

Ask and answer questions about the total number of data points in organized data.
Summarize data on Venn diagrams, pictographs, and "yes-no" charts using real objects, symbolic representations, or pictorial representations.
Determine "how many" in each category using up to three categories of data.
Determine "how many more" or "how many less" are in one category than in another using data organized into two or three categories.

Measurement

Describe and compare measurable attributes.

Order three objects by length; compare the lengths of two objects indirectly by using a third object.
Determine the length of an object using non-standard units with no gaps or overlaps, expressing the length of the object with a whole number.

Work with time and money.

Tell and write time to the hours and half hours using analog and digital clocks.
Identify pennies and dimes by name and value.

Geometry: Reason with shapes and their attributes. Note: Students do not need to learn formal names such as "right rectangular prism."

Build and draw shapes which have defining attributes.
Distinguish between defining attributes and non-defining attributes.
Examples: Triangles are closed and three-sided, which are defining attributes; color, orientation, and overall size are non-defining attributes.

Compose two-dimensional shapes (rectangles, squares, trapezoids, triangles, half-circles, and quarter-circles) or three-dimensional shapes (cubes, right rectangular prisms, right circular cones, and right circular cylinders) to create a composite shape and compose new shapes from the composite shape.

Partition circles and rectangles into two and four equal shares and describe the shares using the words halves, fourths, and quarters, and use the phrases half of, fourth of, and quarter of.

Describe "the whole" as two of or four of the shares of circles and rectangles partitioned into two or four equal shares.
Explain that decomposing into more equal shares creates smaller shares of circles and rectangles.

Second Grade

Operations and Algebraic Thinking:

Represent and solve problems involving addition and subtraction. Note: Second grade problem types include adding to, taking from, putting together, taking apart, and comparing with unknowns in all positions.

Use addition and subtraction within 100 to solve one- and two-step word problems by using drawings and equations with a symbol for the unknown number to represent the problem.

Add and subtract within 20.

Fluently add and subtract within 20 using mental strategies such as counting on, making ten, decomposing a number leading to ten, using the relationship between addition and subtraction, and creating equivalent but easier or known sums.
Automatically state all sums of two one-digit numbers.

Work with equal groups of objects to gain foundations for multiplication.

Use concrete objects to determine whether a group of up to 20 objects is even or odd.

a. Write an equation to express an even number as a sum of two equal addends.

Using concrete and pictorial representations and repeated addition, determine the total number of objects in a rectangular array with up to 5 rows and up to 5 columns.

a. Write an equation to express the total number of objects in a rectangular array with up to 5 rows and up to 5 columns as a sum of equal addends.

Understand simple patterns.

Reproduce, extend, create, and describe patterns and sequences using a variety of materials.

Operations and Numbers: Base Ten

Understand Place Value

Explain that the three digits of a three-digit number represent amounts of hundreds, tens, and ones.

Explain the following three-digit numbers as special cases: 100 can be thought of as a bundle of ten tens, called a “hundred,” and the numbers 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900 refer to one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, or nine hundreds (and 0 tens and 0 ones).

Count within 1000 by ones, fives, tens, and hundreds.

Read and write numbers to 1000 using base-ten numerals, number names, and expanded form.

Compare two three-digit numbers based on the value of the hundreds, tens, and ones digits, recording the results of comparisons with the symbols $>$, $=$, and $<$ and orally with the words “is greater than,” “is equal to,” and “is less than.”

Use place value understanding and properties of operations to add and subtract.

Fluently add and subtract within 100, using strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction.

Use a variety of strategies to add up to four two-digit numbers.

Add and subtract within 1000 using concrete models or drawings and strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction; relate the strategy to a written method.

Explain that in adding or subtracting three-digit numbers, one adds or subtracts hundreds and hundreds, tens and tens, ones and ones; and sometimes it is necessary to compose or decompose tens or hundreds.

Mentally add and subtract 10 or 100 to a given number between 100 and 900.

Explain why addition and subtraction strategies work, using place value and the properties of operations.

Note: Explanations may be supported by drawings or objects.

Data Analysis

Collect and analyze data and interpret results.

Measure lengths of several objects to the nearest whole unit.

a. Create a line plot where the horizontal scale is marked off in whole-number units to show the lengths of several measured objects.

Create a picture graph and bar graph to represent data with up to four categories.

Using information presented in a bar graph, solve simple “put-together,” “take-apart,” and “compare” problems.

Using Venn diagrams, pictographs, and “yes-no” charts, analyze data to predict an outcome.

Measurement

Measure and estimate lengths in standard units.

Measure the length of an object by selecting and using standard units of measurement shown on rulers, yardsticks, meter sticks, or measuring tapes.

Measure objects with two different units and describe how the two measurements relate to each other and the size of the unit chosen.

Estimate lengths using the following standard units of measurement: inches, feet, centimeters, and meters. Measure to determine how much longer one object is than another, expressing the length difference of the two objects using standard units of length.

Relate addition and subtraction to length.

Use addition and subtraction within 100 to solve word problems involving same units of length, representing the problem with drawings (such as drawings of rulers) and/or equations with a symbol for the unknown number.

Create a number line diagram using whole numbers and use it to represent whole-number sums and differences within 100.

Work with time and money

Tell and write time from analog and digital clocks to the nearest five minutes, using a.m. and p.m.

Express an understanding of common terms such as, but not limited to, quarter past, half past, and quarter to.

Solve problems with money.

Identify nickels and quarters by name and value.

Find the value of a collection of quarters, dimes, nickels, and pennies.

Solve word problems by adding and subtracting within one dollar, using the \$ and ¢ symbols appropriately (not including decimal notation).

Example: $24¢ + 26¢ = 50¢$.

Geometry

Reason with shapes and their attributes.

Identify triangles, quadrilaterals, pentagons, hexagons, and cubes.

Recognize and draw shapes having specified attributes.

Examples: a given number of angles or a given number of equal faces.

Partition a rectangle into rows and columns of same size squares and count to find the total number of squares.

Partition circles and rectangles into two, three, or four equal shares. Describe the shares using such terms as halves, thirds, half of, or a third of, and describe the whole as two halves, three thirds, or four fourths.

Explain that equal shares of identical wholes need not have the same shape.

Third Grade

Operations and Algebraic Thinking

Represent and solve problems involving multiplication and division.

Illustrate the product of two whole numbers as equal groups by identifying the number of groups and the number in each group and represent them as a written expression.

Illustrate and interpret the quotient of two whole numbers as the number of objects in each group or the number of groups when the whole is partitioned into equal shares.

Solve word situations using multiplication and division within 100 involving equal groups, arrays, and measurement quantities; represent the situation using models, drawings, and equations with a symbol for the unknown number.

Determine the unknown whole number in a multiplication or division equation relating three whole numbers.

Understand properties of multiplication and the relationship between multiplication and division.

Note: Students need not use formal terms for these properties.

Develop and apply properties of operations as strategies to multiply and divide.

Use the relationship between multiplication and division to represent division as an equation with an unknown factor.

Multiply and divide within 100.

Use strategies based on properties and patterns of multiplication to demonstrate fluency with multiplication and division within 100.

Fluently determine all products obtained by multiplying two one-digit numbers.

Automatically state all products of two one-digit numbers by the end of third grade.

Solve problems involving the four operations and identify and explain patterns in arithmetic.

Determine and justify solutions for two-step word problems using the four operations and write an equation with a letter standing for the unknown quantity. Determine reasonableness of answers using number sense, context, mental computation, and estimation strategies including rounding.

Recognize and explain arithmetic patterns using properties of operations.

Operations and Numbers: Base Ten

Use place value understanding and properties of operations to perform multi-digit arithmetic.

Identify the nearest 10 or 100 when rounding whole numbers, using place value understanding.

Use various strategies to add and subtract fluently within 1000.

Use concrete materials and pictorial models based on place value and properties of operations to find the product of a one-digit whole number by a multiple of ten (from 10 to 90).

Operations and Numbers: Fractions

Develop understanding of fractions as numbers. Denominators are limited to 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8

Demonstrate that a unit fraction represents one part of an area model or length model of a whole that has been equally partitioned; explain that a numerator greater than one indicates the number of unit pieces represented by the fraction.

Interpret a fraction as a number on the number line; locate or represent fractions on a number line diagram.

Represent a unit fraction (1/b) on a number line by defining the interval from 0 to 1 as the whole and partitioning it into b equal parts as specified by the denominator.

Represent a fraction (a/b) on a number line by marking off a length of size (1/b) from zero.

Explain equivalence and compare fractions by reasoning about their size using visual fraction models and number lines.

Express whole numbers as fractions and recognize fractions that are equivalent to whole numbers.

Compare two fractions with the same numerator or with the same denominator by reasoning about their size (recognizing that fractions must refer to the same whole for the comparison to be valid). Record comparisons using $<$, $>$, or $=$ and justify conclusions.

Data Analysis

Represent and interpret data.

For a given or collected set of data, create a scaled (one-to-many) picture graph and scaled bar graph to represent a data set with several categories.

Determine a simple probability from a context that includes a picture.

Solve one- and two-step “how many more” and “how many less” problems using information presented in scaled graphs.

Measure lengths using rulers marked with halves and fourths of an inch to generate data and create a line plot marked off in appropriate units to display the data.

Measurement

Solve problems involving measurement and estimation of intervals of time, liquid volumes, and masses of objects.

Tell and write time to the nearest minute; measure time intervals in minutes (within 90 minutes.)

Solve real-world problems involving addition and subtraction of time intervals in minutes by representing the problem on a number line diagram.

Estimate and measure liquid volumes and masses of objects using liters (l), grams (g), and kilograms (kg).

Use the four operations to solve one-step word problems involving masses or volumes given in the same metric units.

Geometric measurement: understand concepts of area and relate area to multiplication and to addition.

Find the area of a rectangle with whole number side lengths by tiling without gaps or overlays and counting unit squares.

Count unit squares (square cm, square m, square in, square ft, and improvised or non-standard units) to determine area.

Relate area to the operations of multiplication using real-world problems, concrete materials, mathematical reasoning, and the distributive property.

Decompose rectilinear figures into smaller rectangles to find the area, using concrete materials.

Geometric measurement: Recognize perimeter as an attribute of plane figures and distinguish between linear and area measures.

Construct rectangles with the same perimeter and different areas or the same area and different perimeters.

Solve real-world problems involving perimeters of polygons, including finding the perimeter given the side lengths and finding an unknown side length of rectangles.

Geometry

Reason with shapes and their attributes.

Recognize and describe polygons (up to 8 sides), triangles, and quadrilaterals (rhombuses, rectangles, and squares) based on the number of sides and the presence or absence of square corners.

Draw examples of quadrilaterals that are and are not rhombuses, rectangles, and squares.

Fourth Grade

Operations and Algebraic Thinking

Solve problems with whole numbers using the four operations.

Interpret and write equations for multiplicative comparisons.

Solve word problems involving multiplicative comparison using drawings and write equations to represent the problem, using a symbol for the unknown number.

Determine and justify solutions for multi-step word problems, including problems where remainders must be interpreted.

Write equations to show solutions for multi-step word problems with a letter standing for the unknown quantity.

Determine reasonableness of answers for multi-step word problems, using mental computation and estimation strategies including rounding.

Gain familiarity with factors and multiples.

For whole numbers in the range 1 to 100, find all factor pairs, identifying a number as a multiple of each of its factors.

Determine whether a whole number in the range 1 to 100 is a multiple of a given one-digit number.

Determine whether a whole number in the range 1 to 100 is prime or composite.

Generate and analyze patterns.

Generate and analyze a number or shape pattern that follows a given rule.

Operations and Numbers: Base Ten

Generalize place value understanding for multi-digit whole numbers.

Using models and quantitative reasoning, explain that in a multi-digit whole number, a digit in any place represents ten times what it represents in the place to its right.

Read and write multi-digit whole numbers using standard form, word form, and expanded form.

Use place value understanding to compare two multi-digit numbers using $>$, $=$, and $<$ symbol.

Round multi-digit whole numbers to any place using place value understanding.

Use place value understanding and properties of operations to perform multi-digit arithmetic with whole numbers.

Use place value strategies to fluently add and subtract multi-digit whole numbers and connect strategies to the standard algorithm.

Find the product of two factors (up to four digits by a one-digit number and two two-digit numbers), using strategies based on place value and the properties of operations.

Illustrate and explain the product of two factors using equations, rectangular arrays, and area models.

Use strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between multiplication and division to find whole-number quotients and remainders with one-digit divisors and up to four-digit dividends.

Illustrate and/or explain quotients using equations, rectangular arrays, and/or area models.

Operations and Numbers: Fractions

Extend understanding of fraction equivalence and ordering. Denominators are limited to 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 100.

Using area and length fraction models, explain why one fraction is equivalent to another, taking into account that the number and size of the parts differ even though the two fractions themselves are the same size.

Apply principles of fraction equivalence to recognize and generate equivalent fractions.

Compare two fractions with different numerators and different denominators using concrete models, benchmarks (0, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1), common denominators, and/or common numerators, recording the comparisons with symbols $>$, $=$, or $<$, and justifying the conclusions.

Explain that comparison of two fractions is valid only when the two fractions refer to the same whole.

Build fractions from unit fractions by applying and extending previous understandings of operations on whole numbers.

Model and justify decompositions of fractions and explain addition and subtraction of fractions as joining or separating parts referring to the same whole.

Decompose a fraction as a sum of unit fractions and as a sum of fractions with the same denominator in more than one way using area models, length models, and equations.

Add and subtract fractions and mixed numbers with like denominators using fraction equivalence, properties of operations, and the relationship between addition and subtraction.

Solve word problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions and mixed numbers having like denominators, using drawings, visual fraction models, and equations to represent the problem.

Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication to multiply a whole number times a fraction. Model and explain how a non-unit fraction can be represented by a whole number times the unit fraction. Extend previous understanding of multiplication to multiply a whole number times any fraction less than one.

Solve word problems involving multiplying a whole number times a fraction using visual fraction models and equations to represent the problem.

Build fractions from unit fractions by applying and extending previous understandings of operations on whole numbers. Denominators are limited to 10 and 100.

Express, model, and explain the equivalence between fractions with denominators of 10 and 100.

Use fraction equivalency to add two fractions with denominators of 10 and 100.

Use models and decimal notation to represent fractions with denominators of 10 and 100.

Use visual models and reasoning to compare two decimals to hundredths (referring to the same whole), recording comparisons using symbols $>$, $=$, or $<$, and justifying the conclusions.

Data Analysis

Interpret data in graphs (picture, bar, and line plots) to solve problems using numbers and operations.

Create a line plot to display a data set of measurements in fractions of a unit.

Solve problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions using information presented in line plots.

Measurement

Solve problems involving measurement and conversion of measurements from a larger unit to a smaller unit.

Select and use an appropriate unit of measurement for a given attribute (length, mass, liquid volume, time) within one system of units: metric - km, m, cm; kg, g, l, ml; customary - lb, oz; time - hr, min, sec.

Within one system of units, express measurements of a larger unit in terms of a smaller unit. Record measurement equivalents in a two-column table

Use the four operations to solve measurement word problems with distance, intervals of time, liquid volume, mass of objects, and money.

Solve measurement problems involving simple fractions or decimals.

Solve measurement problems that require expressing measurements given in a larger unit in terms of a smaller unit.

Represent measurement quantities using diagrams such as number line diagrams that feature a measurement scale.

Apply area and perimeter formulas for rectangles in real-world and mathematical situations.

Geometric measurement: understand concepts of angle and measure angles.

Identify an angle as a geometric shape formed wherever two rays share a common endpoint.

Use a protractor to measure angles in whole-number degrees and sketch angles of specified measure.

Decompose an angle into non-overlapping parts to demonstrate that the angle measure of the whole is the sum of the angle measures of the parts.

Solve addition and subtraction problems on a diagram to find unknown angles in real-world or mathematical problems.

Geometry

Draw points, lines, line segments, rays, angles (right, acute, obtuse), and perpendicular and parallel lines, and identify these in two-dimensional figures.

Identify two-dimensional figures based on the presence or absence of parallel or perpendicular lines or the presence or absence of angles of a specified size.

Describe right triangles as a category and identify right triangles.

Define a line of symmetry for a two-dimensional figure as a line across the figure such that the figure can be folded along the line into matching parts.

Identify line-symmetric figures and draw lines of symmetry.

Fifth Grade

Operations and Algebraic Thinking

Write and interpret numerical expressions.

Write, explain, and evaluate simple numerical expressions involving the four operations to solve up to two-step problems. Include expressions involving parentheses, brackets, or braces, using commutative, associative, and distributive properties.

Analyze patterns and relationships.

Generate two numerical patterns using two given rules and complete an input/output table for the data.

Use data from an input/output table to identify apparent relationships between corresponding terms.

Form ordered pairs from values in an input/output table.

Graph ordered pairs from an input/output table on a coordinate plane.

Operations and Numbers: Base Ten

Write and interpret numerical expressions.

Using models and quantitative reasoning, explain that in a multi-digit number, including decimals, a digit in any place represents ten times what it represents in the place to its right and $\frac{1}{10}$ of what it represents in the place to its left.

Explain patterns in the number of zeros of the product when multiplying a number by powers of 10, using whole-number exponents to denote powers of 10. *Example:* $347.392 = 3 \times 100 + 4 \times 10 + 7 \times 1 + 3 \times (110) + 9 \times (1100) + 2 \times (11000)$.

Explain patterns in the placement of the decimal point when a decimal is multiplied or divided by the power of 10, using whole-number exponents to denote powers of 10.

Read, write, and compare decimals to thousandths.

Read and write decimals to thousandths using base-ten numerals, number names, and expanded form.

Compare two decimals to thousandths based on the meaning of the digits in each place, using $>$, $=$, and $<$ to record the results of comparisons.

Use place value understanding to round decimals to thousandths.

Perform operations with multi-digit whole numbers and decimals to hundredths.

Fluently multiply multi-digit whole numbers using the standard algorithm.

Use strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between multiplication and division to find whole-number quotients and remainders with up to four-digit dividends and two-digit divisors. Illustrate and explain the calculation by using equations, rectangular arrays, and/or area models.

Add, subtract, multiply, and divide decimals to hundredths using strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationships between addition/subtraction and multiplication/division; relate the strategy to a written method, and explain the reasoning used.

Use concrete models and drawings to solve problems with decimals to hundredths.

Solve problems in a real-world context with decimals to hundredths.

Operations and Numbers: Fractions

Use equivalent fractions as a strategy to add and subtract fractions.

Model and solve real-world problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions referring to the same whole, including cases of unlike denominators, using visual fraction models or equations to represent the problem. Use benchmark fractions and number sense of fractions to estimate mentally and assess the reasonableness of answers.

Example: Recognize an incorrect result $2/5 + 1/2 = 3/7$ by observing that $3/7 < 1/2$

Add and subtract fractions and mixed numbers with unlike denominators, using fraction equivalence to calculate a sum or difference of fractions or mixed numbers with like denominators.

Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication and division to multiply and divide fractions. [OBJ]

Solve word problems involving division of whole numbers leading to answers in the form of fractions or mixed numbers.

Model and interpret a fraction as division of the numerator by the denominator ($a/b = a \div b$)

Use visual fraction models, drawings, or equations to represent word problems involving division of whole numbers leading to answers in the form of fractions or mixed numbers.

Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication to find the product of a fraction times a whole number or a fraction times a fraction.

Use a visual fraction model (area model, set model, or linear model) to show $(a/b) \times q$ and create a story context for this equation to interpret the product as a parts of a partition of q into b equal parts.

Use a visual fraction model (area model, set model, or linear model) to show $(a/b) \times (c/d)$ and create a story context for this equation to interpret the product.

Multiply fractional side lengths to find areas of rectangles and represent fraction products as rectangular areas.

Find the area of a rectangle with fractional side lengths by tiling it with unit squares of the appropriate unit fraction side lengths to show that the area is the same as would be found by multiplying the side lengths.

Interpret multiplication as scaling (resizing)

Compare the size of a product to the size of one factor on the basis of the size of the other factor, without performing the indicated multiplication.

Example: Use reasoning to determine which expression is greater? $3/4 \times 225$; $11/50$ or $3/2 \times 11/50$

Explain why multiplying a given number by a fraction greater than 1 results in a product greater than the given number and relate the principle of fraction equivalence

Explain why multiplying a given number by a fraction less than 1 results in a product smaller than the given number and relate the principle of fraction equivalence.

Model and solve real-world problems involving multiplication of fractions and mixed numbers using visual fraction models, drawings, or equations to represent the problem.

Apply and extend previous understandings of division to divide unit fractions by whole numbers and whole numbers by unit fractions.

Solve real-world problems involving division of unit fractions by non-zero whole numbers and division of whole numbers by unit fractions and illustrate using visual fraction models, drawings, and equations to represent the problem.

Create a story context for a unit fraction divided by a whole number and use a visual fraction model to show the quotient.

Create a story context for a whole number divided by a unit fraction and use a visual fraction model to show the quotient.

Data Analysis

Represent and interpret data.

Make a line plot to display a data set of measurements in fractions of a unit ($\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$)

Add, subtract, multiply, and divide fractions to solve problems involving information presented in line plots.

Note: Division is limited to unit fractions by whole numbers and whole numbers by unit fractions.

Measurement

Convert like measurement units within a given measurement system.

Convert among different-sized standard measurement units within a given measurement system and use these conversions in solving multi-step, real-world problems.

Geometric measurement: understand concepts of volume and relate volume to multiplication and to addition.

Identify volume as an attribute of solid figures, and measure volumes by counting unit cubes, using cubic cm, cubic in, cubic ft, and improvised (non-standard) units.

Pack a solid figure without gaps or overlaps using n unit cubes to demonstrate volume as n cubic units.

Relate volume to the operations of multiplication and addition and solve real-world and mathematical problems involving volume.

Use the associative property of multiplication to find the volume of a right rectangular prism and relate it to packing the prism with unit cubes. Show that the volume can be determined by multiplying the three edge lengths or by multiplying the height by the area of the base.

Apply the formulas $V = l \times w \times h$ and $V = B \times h$ for rectangular prisms to find volumes of right rectangular prisms with whole-number edge lengths in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.

Find volumes of solid figures composed of two non-overlapping right rectangular prisms by adding the volumes of the two parts, applying this technique to solve real-world problems.

Geometry

Graph points in the first quadrant of the coordinate plane and interpret coordinate values of points to represent real-world and mathematical problems.

Classify triangles according to side length (isosceles, equilateral, scalene) and angle measure (acute, obtuse, right, equiangular).

Classify quadrilaterals in a hierarchy based on properties.

Explain that attributes belonging to a category of two-dimensional figures also belong to all subcategories of that category.

Example: All rectangles have four right angles, and squares have four right angles, so squares are rectangles.

2.2. c. Fractional Reasoning Screener

1. The Fractional Reasoning Screener Instrument will be designed to provide real-time screening of fractional reasoning skill levels for students enrolled in Grades 4-5 as outlined by the 2019 Alabama Mathematics Course of Study Standards.
 - Provide the preliminary identification of students at risk for mathematics difficulties in fractional reasoning including difficulties related to a lack of multiplicative reasoning.
 - Provide performance measures which shall include student outcomes.
 - Provide reports based on the outcome data from their screener at the student, teacher, school, LEA and state level.
 - Provide automatic reports for students, guardians, teachers, administrators, state and regional audiences.

- Monitor strengths and areas for improvement in Tier I instruction.
- Integrate assessment results with instructional support suggestions for teachers and students for Tier II and Tier III instruction (i.e., student learning paths, personalized student suggestions, lessons for reteaching).
- Provide teachers with student groupings based on identified deficiencies.
- Minimize assessment time.
- Provide accessibility features and accommodations for students in special populations: including challenges related to hearing and vision impairments and English Learners.
- Include alternate assessment options for students with the most significant cognitive disabilities.
- Align Tasks at each grade level with the end of the grade-level expectations from the prior year.
- Provide opportunities to assess standards from lower grade levels if students are not achieving grade-level standards.
- Align with the 2019 Alabama Course of Study.
- Include opportunities to assess standards from lower grade levels related to multiplicative and fractional reasoning.
- Include these required components:

Grade Four

Denominators are limited to 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 100.

Place a fraction on an open number line:

With pre-existing partitions.

With no partitions.

Count up to one by unit fraction parts understanding/recognizing the one as one (1) whole.

Recognize when the numerator and denominator are the same non-zero number, you have one whole.

Count by unit fractions backwards from one to zero.

Count concrete fractional objects to determine the amount in unit fractions and mixed numbers recognizing when the numerator and denominator are the same non-zero number you have a whole.

Compare fractions by reasoning about their size in word problem type situations.

Fractions in the word problems should have the same numerator or same denominator.

Demonstrate equivalent fractions in a variety of ways including area, set, and linear models.

Decompose a fraction a/b as the quantity formed by a part of $1/b$ size.

Represent fractions using area models.

Represent fractions using linear models.

Represent fractions using set models.

Grade Five

Compose and decompose fractions in more than one way. i.e., $5/8 = 3/8 + 2/8$ and $1/8 + 4/8$.

Given a fraction, find and model an equivalent fraction.

Compare fractions based on benchmarks of 0, $1/2$, or 1.

Write a fraction to represent a decimal value less than 1 (limited to tenths or hundredths).

Compare and order fractions to hundredths.

Compare and order decimals to hundredths.

Add and subtract fractions and mixed numbers with like and unlike denominators using fraction equivalence and properties of operations.

Multiplying a whole number times a fraction.

2.2. d Intervention Resources

MATHEMATICS INTERVENTION RESOURCES NON-NEGOTIABLES

- Provide bi-weekly Tier 2 progress monitoring and weekly progress monitoring for students in Tier 3 instruction.
- Adjust instruction according to student need.
- Incorporating material from previous grades to link understanding to grade level curriculum.
- Incorporating concrete objects and a variety of representations to build understanding.
- Incorporating explicit systematic strategy instruction, including summarizing key points and reviewing vocabulary before the lesson.
- Utilizing mathematics strategies grounded in the science of learning that accelerate student mathematics achievement.
- Attending to conceptual understanding as well as procedural fluency.
- Include motivational strategies in tier 2 and tier 3 interventions.
- Providing a home-based mathematics plan, including home mathematics activities.
- Provide requested reports including (but not limited to) beginning-of-the-year, middle-of-the-year, and end-of-year administrations to the LEA and the ALSDE based on the outcome data and within the requested timeline.

Intervention Logistics

- Provides clear, extensive guidance on intervention group size, scheduling, and daily time requirements.
- Includes enough content to provide daily intervention if needed.
- Supports a high level of student and teacher interaction.
- Includes tools for continuous progress monitoring.
- Includes guidance for next instructional steps based on evidence of individual student thinking.
- Includes opportunities to give individual students immediate feedback.
- Includes multimodal/multisensory tasks for students.
- Includes a way to report strengths, growth, and next steps to students, classroom teachers, and parents/guardians (at least at the end of each grading period and including end of the year).

Intervention Mathematics Practices

- Includes cognitively-demanding tasks that ask students to apply their mathematical knowledge to mathematical and real-world situations where the solution path is not readily clear.
- Includes opportunities for students to provide justification for strategies & solutions.
- Includes opportunities for students to make connections among strategies and mathematical concepts.
- Includes opportunities for students to activate prior knowledge from previous grades.
- Includes ways for students to make connections among different representations including concrete objects, drawings or pictures, and equations.
- Includes a structure for students to summarize and reflect on their learning each day.
- Includes correct mathematical vocabulary and opportunities for students to incorporate that vocabulary into their learning.
- Includes resources for a home-based mathematics plan including family workshops or regular, family-guided math activities for home.

MATHEMATICS INTERVENTION RESOURCES REQUIRED COMPONENTS

Kindergarten

Number sequence.
One-to-one correspondence.
Cardinality.
Oral and written names for number specified in the *Alabama Mathematics Course of Study for Kindergarten*.
Subitizing.
Number relationships.
Computational fluency with whole numbers referenced in the *Alabama Mathematics Course of Study for Kindergarten*.
Word problems that address all problem types & structures referenced in the *Alabama Mathematics Course of Study* for Kindergarten.
Spatial Reasoning.

First Grade and Second Grade

Counting and recognizing whole numbers.
Comparing and ordering whole numbers.
Composing and decomposing numbers.
Operations with whole numbers.
Computational fluency.
Spatial reasoning.
Word problems that address all problem types & structures referenced in the *Alabama Mathematics Course of Study* for 1st and 2nd grades.

Third Grade

Operations of addition and subtraction.
Properties of operations.
Counting and recognizing numbers to 1,000.
Understanding models for addition and subtraction within 1,000.
Comparing and ordering numbers up to 1,000.
Composing decomposing numbers up to 1,000.
Solving one-step and two-step word problems involving addition and subtraction within 100.
Using a variety of strategies and algorithms based on place value understanding.

Fourth Grade

Representing unit fractions with area and length models.
Representing equivalent fractions using a variety of objects and pictorial models.
Understanding multiplication and division of whole numbers involving equal-size groups, arrays, and measurement quantities.
Solving one-step and two-step word problems involving addition and subtraction within 1,000 using a variety of strategies and algorithms based on place value understanding.
Generating and solving problem situations for a given number sentence involving addition and subtraction of whole numbers using a variety of strategies and algorithms based on place value understanding.

Fifth grade

Comparing and ordering whole numbers up to 1,000,000.
Comparing and ordering fractions and decimals to hundredths.
Using place value understanding and properties of operations to perform multi-digit arithmetic with whole numbers.
Illustrating and explaining the product of two factors using equations, rectangular arrays, and area models.

Adding and subtracting fractions and mixed numbers with like denominators (same-size pieces) using fraction equivalence and properties of operations.

Describing the relationship between addition and subtraction.

Multiplying a whole number and a fraction considering the complexity of creating whole-number iterations of a fraction versus partitioning a whole number into a fractional amount (4th grade vs 5th grade standards).

SECTION 3: OTHER

Confidentiality – All information contained in the RFI is considered to be the exclusive property of the ALSDE. Recipients of this RFI are not to disclose any information contained within the RFI unless such information is publicly available. This RFI is provided for the sole purpose of allowing Vendors to respond to these specifications.

Unless provided by law, nothing in this RFI shall be construed to create any legal obligation on the part of the ALSDE or any respondents. The ALSDE reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to amend, suspend, terminate, or reissue the RFI in whole or in part, at any stage. In no event shall the ALSDE be liable to respondents for any cost or damages incurred in connection with the RFI process, including, but not limited to, any and all costs of preparing a response to this RFI or any other costs incurred in reliance on this RFI. No respondent shall be entitled to repayment from the ALSDE for any costs, expenses, or fees related to the RFI. All supporting documentation submitted in response to the RFI will become the property of the ALSDE. Respondents may also withdraw their interest in the RFI, in writing, at any point in time, as more information becomes known. If, within the confines of this RFI, the vendor provides intellectual property be it understood that all RFI contents are subject to Open Records Act laws and thus are subsequently in the public domain.

Disclaimer Notice – The ALSDE shall not be liable for any costs associated with the preparation of proposals or negotiations of a contract incurred by any party.

This RFI and its terms shall be governed and construed according to the laws of the State of Alabama. Any dispute arising out of this RFI shall be brought in the State of Alabama, with venue in Montgomery County, Alabama. Vendors agree to comply with all applicable federal and state laws and regulations.

Discrimination

Alabama Non-Discrimination Statement – No person shall be denied employment, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination in any program or activity on the basis of disability, gender, race, religion, national origin, color, age, genetic information, or any other category protected under the law. Ref: Sec. 1983, Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C.; Title VI and VII, Civil Rights Act of 1964; Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Sec. 504; Age Discrimination in Employment Act; the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and the Americans with Disabilities Act Amendments Act of 2008; Equal Pay Act of 1963; Title IX of the Education Amendment of 1972; Title II of the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008. Title IX Coordinator, P.O. Box 302101, Montgomery, Alabama 36130-2101 or call (334) 694-4717.

Timelines

Specific terms and requirements in this Request for Information may be waived or modified by the state of Alabama as it deems necessary and appropriate.

The state has no liability for any costs incurred by a prospective provider for the preparation and production of materials or for any work performed because of this request.

Responders will be notified via email when a formal recommendation report is available for review.

The ALSDE does *not* expect to award a contract pursuant to any submission received. Moreover, the ALSDE makes no representation concerning selection, award, or financial support of any proposal.

Only the results of the review may be considered public. Any work papers, individual evaluator or consultant comments, notes, or scores will not be considered public. The final results of the review will not be publicly available until final submission is reported.

The ALSDE reserves the right to reject any and all submissions and to solicit additional submissions if that is determined to be in the best interests of the state of Alabama.

SECTION 4: SUBMISSION DEADLINE

DUE DATE: November 25, 2024, 3 p.m. CDT.

All materials for review must be submitted electronically as a single searchable PDF file attachment by **November 25, 2024, 3 p.m. CDT** to Dr. Karen Anderson at OMI@alsde.edu.

Each document must include a **completed** rubric for the desired resource.

Rubrics:

Early Numeracy Screeners	Fractional Reasoning Screeners	Formative Benchmark Assessment	Intervention Resources
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