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ABSTRACT

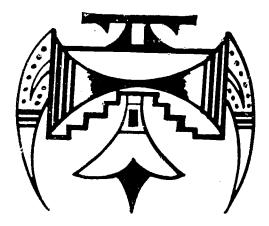
The Student Enrollment System (SES) is an attempt to build a basic computerized system for collecting, storing, and reporting authorized data on all students attending Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) schools. This authorized data would include: the student's personal attributes -- name, sex, address; current school information--school code, grade, enrollment type, enrollment data, bus route, etc.; termination information-transaction date and code; prior school information -- school code; birth information -- date, verification, and location; relationships; tribal information--home agency, primary and secondary tribal affiliations and degree of Indian blood; and additional identification codes -- family and enrollment/census numbers. SES system application programs will be written in the COBOL programming language. In order to ensure file security, all disk/tape files necessary to maintain the system will be located at the U.S. Geological Survey - Computer Center Division in Washington, D.C. Primary objective of this plan is to provide the BIA with general time, cost, and resource information needed to design, implement, operate, and evaluate the SES system. This design plan covers the input/output documentation, general program logic, edit criteria, general system functional flow, file descriptions, and implementation plan. (NO)



BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

STUDENT ENROLLMENT SYSTEM

DESIGN PLAN.



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EDUCATION & WELFARE
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Compiled By

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION REGION 7 FORT WORTH, TEXAS FEBRUARY 1975

FOR BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS OFFICE OF INDIAN EDUCATION PROGRAMS WASHINGTON, DC 20245

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BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS Morris Thompson, Commissioner

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BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
STUDENT ENROLLMENT SYSTEM
DESIGN PLAN
FEBRUARY 1975

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I. SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

A. INTRODUCTION

At the request of the Indian Education Resources Center, (IERC) Albuquerque, New Mexico, this Design Plan has been prepared by the General Services Administration, Automated Data and Telecommunications Service, Fort Worth, Texas.

The primary objective of this plan is to provide the Bureau of Indian Affairs with general time, cost, and resource information needed to design, implement, operate, and evaluate the Student Enrollment System as previously defined by the IERC office. More specifically, the scope of activities under this agreement provides for:

- A basic development plan displaying event/time/cost, and resource information at detailed task levels. (Note: this has been forwarded to IERC under separate cover)
- The identification of necessary implementation materials - design of input/output forms, document/ system flows, file definitions/layouts, etc.
- Creation of a basic computerized system to collect, store, and report authorized data on all students in the BIA school system.
- The identification of Analyst/Programmer(s) logical steps in meeting project goals, thus assuring effective controls for mutual understanding during all phases of development. As development tasks are completed, this plan may require refinements as more specific information emerges. These refinements will be incorporated in a timely fashion based on close coordination between BIA and GSA.



B. BACKGROUND

The period from September 18, 1974, through January 17, 1975, was invested in coordination, detailed analysis, and documentation of accumulated information. This included:

- . System goals (as specified by IERC, Albuquerque)
- . Source document design and creation
- . Reports:

School Level Student Rosters

IERC Level Statistical Outputs

ADP System Integrity

- . Operational plan
- . ADP system design

The GSA development team extends their gratitude to the IERC office for its assistance, review, and suggestions during all phases of this plan.



C. SYSTEM GOALS

The Student Enrollment System is an attempt to build a basic computerized system for collection of authorized data on all students attending BIA schools. This data includes the minimum necessary to identify each student:

- 1. Personal Attributes name, sex, address, etc.
- 2. Current School Information school code, grade, enrollment type, enrollment data, bus route, etc.
- 3. Termination Information transaction date and code
- 4. Prior School Information school code
- 5. Birth Information date, verification, and location
- 6. Relationships
- 7. Tribal Information home agency, primary and secondary tribal affiliations and degree of Indian blood
- 8. Additional Identification Codes family and enrollment/census numbers.

Security of student data is a vital factor influencing preliminary system design and subsequent phases of development/implementation. For this reason, GSA has and will continue to collaborate closely with BIA to insure all necessary data controls and system security measures are considered.

Flexibility to add new data elements or new records with minimum reprogramming and file reconstruction are also important design objectives.



D. SUMMARY SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

SES system application programs will be written in the COBOL programming language, and operated on the U. S. Geological Survey - Computer Center Division owned IBM 360/65 computer in Washington, D. C. Likewise, all disk/tape files necessary to maintain the system will be located at this installation. This environment is capable of providing all necessary measures to ensure file security.

Four major independent processing steps are envisioned:

- . Data Pre-edit
- . Master File Updating
- . Reporting
- . Supportive File Maintenance

Data for the system will be submitted via the postal service by representatives from various schools to the IERC. Primary responsibility for validity of data submitted will rest on the school representatives. IERC personnel will perform spot checks on the incoming data to ensure compliance with coding conventions. There will be instances when IERC personnel, after conferring with proper school representatives, will have to either correct data or enter additional data.

The data is then forwarded to the Administrative Services Center (ASC) in Albuquerque. Here it will be collected by key-to-tape processing and transmitted, via telecommunication transmission, to the USGS IBM 360/65 in Washington. The above two tasks, along with application program runs, will be accomplished by the ASC's in-house Mohawk 2400 computer system, and the Federal Telephone System (FTS) voice grade telecommunication network.

Output data and reports will be obtained, via telecommunication transmission, on the ASC Mohawk 2400 magnetic tapes or on-line printer. Data and/or reports received on magnetic tape can be printed at a later period either on the ASC Mohawk 2400 or CDC 3170 computers. Output to be contained on microfiche must be recorded on magnetic tape for COM processing. The IERC, at a future date, will coordinate their own contracting for COM services.



After all reports have been collected, printed, or microfiched, they are sent to the IERC. They will then be distributed to the schools or other destinations as required.

When data errors have been found through the pre-edit, update or special programs, respective error reports will be produced and forwarded to the IERC. Personnel from IERC will be responsible for reconciling the errors, coding the corrections, and submitting them in the next update cycle.

Schools will submit available student data on weekly cycles. Machine update processing will be on the same weekly cycles, with additional update runs on an as-demand basis. Normal computer output reporting will be on monthly cycles, year-end, and as-demand basis.

Supportive file maintenance will be performed on an as-demand basis.

II. INPUT/OUTPUT DOCUMENTATION

A. INPUT FORMS

The following forms were designed as standard pre-printed input documents:

- 1. Student Enrollment Form
- 2. SES Change Form
- 3. Monthly Absences Form

In addition, two computer output listings will be used for input as well as output documents:

- Student Roster Students Completing Highest Level of Instruction
- 2. Student Roster Anticipated Enrollment

Complete descriptions of pre-printed forms are presented in the User's Manual - - the two computer printed listings are described below:

- Student Roster Students Completing Highest Level of Instruction - This is a listing printed near the end of the school year. It shows only students who are expected to complete the highest level of instruction at their respective schools. A blank field is printed in which the school code is entered for the next school the student is expected to attend. Original copies are submitted to the IERC for further processing. New, or anticipated, school codes will be used in producing the Anticipated Enrollment Roster discussed below.
- Student Roster Anticipated Enrollment This is a listing printed after year-end update processing has been completed. These listings are mailed to the schools to serve a dual purpose to show what students are expected to re-enroll at each school, and to be used as an input document reflecting which students did not return ("No-Shows") to their previously specified schools. These "No-Shows" are simply lined through in yellow on the original copy which is then submitted to the IERC for further processing.



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B. OUTPUT FORMS/REPORTS

The following examples show the various reports produced from the SES. As indicated in Section II-A, some of the output reports serve also as input documents. One additional output report - the Student Record - is not in itself an input document, however, it is used in conjunction with an input process. Whenever a change occurs to a student's data, this change is annotated on the Student Record and recorded on the SES Change Form. The SES Change Form is submitted to the IERC for further processing. The annotated Student Record is retained at the school. An updated Student Record is produced from the computer update run and returned to the school, replacing the old Student Record.

Refer to Section II-C for further information on all input/output documents.

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	BIA STUDE SCHOOL ENF	BIA STUDENT ENROLLMENT SYSTEM SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY AREA/AGENCY	SYSTEM EA/AGENCY	AS OF MAY	MAY 31. 1976	
CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY	d	BERDEEN AREA				
203 A01-04 562 A01-06 120 502 A04-04 103 A04-05 460 IN ENROLLED STATUS FOR AGENCY 5473	A01-07 348 A05-03 1006	A01-08 240 A06-02 56	A06-05 281	A01-11 186	A01-12 406	A02-01 34
FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY A01-03 12 A01-08 123 A02-01 56 A TOTAL IN ENROLLEO STATUS FOR AGENCY 537	A07-10 346					
PINE RIDGE AGENCY 401-11 44 A04-03 52 A06-02 109 TOTAL IN ENROLLEO STATUS FOR AGENCY 205			-			
ROSEBUD AGENCY A07-10 360 TOTAL IN ENROLLED STATUS FOR AGENCY 360						
H LOWER BRULE AGENCY G A06-02 342 A07-10 45 A15-02 584 I TOTAL IN ENROLLED STATUS FOR AGENCY 971				1		
TO TOTAL IN ENROLLEO STATUS FOR AREA 9.467						
		•				
					•	
		•				
•			:			
NOTE: Total for Bureau on separate page				•		
Above figures reflect students served	by home	agency				

	HEST LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION	AS OF APRIL 15, 1975
SCHOOL CODE : A01-04	CHERRY CREEK DAY SCHOOL	- 1
ETLE NEW		
	STUDENT NAME SESSESSES SEX BIRTH BIRTH	STUDENT
239516 083526		DY
977657	IM, DELORES ANN F	NB DY
76664	4) o
523064	711	λΩ
702500 667766	GELA BETH	NB OX
	F 08-30-63	λQ
- 2		
27		
-		
r students	completing highest level of instruction below 12th grade	
NO COCALS		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

	STUDENT ROSTER - STUDENTS COMPLETING HIGHEST LEVEL OF IL	INSTRUCTION	AS 0	OF APRIL 15, 1975
SCH00L C0DE : A01-08	Standing Rock School			
ETIE , W/T/G			DATE OF	CTIMENT
α	************* STUDENT NAME ************************************	SEX	BIRTH	TYPE
239516	ALVAREZ, PAUL T.	x :	12-20-64	٨٥
977657	IM. DELORES	 	06-11-63	
76664		L :	05-17-64	O
523064	FUETHINGTON, BOHERT X, 111	2 14. 1	03-05-64	9 2
991799	WALKER, SARAH JEAN	L	08-30-63	λo
2 8 20a		,		
1				
		<u> </u>		
•				
,		-		
				•
•				
NOTE: For students completing 12th	ting 12th grade or post-secondary instruction			
No totals				

•

SCHOOL CODE:	FILE NUMBER 134754 246032 137040 505123 67386 289354 675468	PRION-SCHOOL CODE CO1-07 CO1-07 CO1-07 CO1-07 CO1-07 CO1-07	STUDENT FNROLLMENT SYSTEM STUDENT ROSTER - ANTICIPATED ENROLLMENT CHOCTAW AREA CHOCTAW CENTRAL SCHOOL **********************************	LMENT SEX	AS OF JULY 01, DATE OF RIBIH 10-24-65 04-12-65 04-12-65 06-30-65 07-01-66 12-23-66 08-30-65	1975 STUDENT TYPE DY
	525068 134679 678067 123676 130529 987540 532982 876893	A01-05 C01-07 A01-05 C03-04	CONNER, GLORIA DIANE CONWELL, DOUGLAS PATHICK ADAMLY, REVERLY ANN ASTER, DAVID P, III BENJAMIN, JACKIE KAY CARRER, GLEN OWEN, JR CARTER, BITL JONES, BETTY LYNN KATER, ANNA CHE			0 Y 0 0 Y 0 0 Y 0 0 Y 0 0 Y 0 0 Y 0 0 Y 0 0 Y 0 0 Y 0 0 Y
GRADE : 606	100241		CARL CINDY	L	11-11-64 12-06-65 02-22-63 09-02-63	NB NB OX
NOTE: No ro	roster for 1st totals	year colleg	e students			

C. INPUT/OUTPUT DOCUMENT SUMMARY

The following summary contains the names, frequencies, number of copies, distributions, and estimated volumes of all input and output documents for the Student Enrollment System. In the case of output documents, the media used (hardcopy, pre-printed forms, microfiche) is also specified. For microfiche output, it is assumed that one microfiche contains 250-270 computer pages of data (see Section II-E of this manual for additional microfiche information).



INPUT DOCUMENTS

	Document of the second	1			
	Document Name	Frequency	No. of Copies	Distribution	Estimated Volumes
<u> </u>	 Student Enrollment Form 	Weekly (Whenever new student enrolls or former student re-enrolls)	2 per student (Original and carbon)	Original: from school to IERC Carbon: filed at school	200 - 4,000 forms 3,000 - 160,000 data fields (This will fluctuate greatly during the school year)
	2. SES Change Form	Weekly (Whenever student information changes)	2 per school (Original and carbon)	Original: from school 70 forms to IERC 2,800 das carbon: filed at school	70 forms 2,800 data fields
23 -	3. Monthly Absences Form	Monthly	2 per school (Original and carbon)	Original: from school 200 forms to IERC 1,400 dats Carbon: filed at school	200 forms 1,400 data fields
	4. Student Roster – Students Completing Highest Level of Instruction:*	Annually (Mid-May)	2 per school (Original and carbon)	Original: from school to IERC Carbon: filed at	200 computer pages 20,000 data fields
	5. Student Roster - Anticipated Enrollment*	Annually (Mid-Sept.)	2 per school (Original and carbon)	Original: from school to IERC Carbon: filed at	1,000 computer pages 5,000 data fields
	* Both Input and Output				

OUTPUT DOCUMENTS

Page 1.of 2

Document Name	Frequency	No. of Copies	Distribution	Medium	Estimated Volumes	
Student Record	Weekly		Schools (via IERC)	Pre-Printed Form	500 - 4,000 pages (This will fluctuate greatly during the school year)	
Student Roster by Area/Name	Monthly	215	IERC, area offices, schools	Microfiche	4 microfiche per copy (860 total microfiche)	
Monthly Enrollment Report	Monthly	2	IERC (which will reproduce and distribute to area and agency offices)	Hardcopy and carbon	20 pages per copy (40 total pages)	
Year-End Enrollment Report	Annually (End of School Yr.)	15	C.O., IERC, area offices	Microfiche	2 microfiche per copy (30 total microfiche)	
Enrollment by Area/Tribe	Annually (End of school Yr.)	٠.	C.O., IERC, area offices	Hardcopy and carbons	13 pages per copy (39 total pages)	
School Enrollment by Area/Agency	Annually (end of school Yr.)	æ	C.O., IERC, area offices	Hardcopy and carbons	15 pages per copy (45 total pages)	
Vithdrawal/Transfer/, Graduation Report	Annually (End of school Yr.)	215	IERC, area offices, schools	Microfiche	l microfiche per copy (215 total microfiche)	

OUTPUT DOCUMENTS

Page 2 of 2

	1	1				
	200 pages per copy (400 total pages)	1,000 pages per copy (2,000 total pages)	1 - 5 pages	1 - 3 pages	l page	
Modfim	Hardcopy and carbon	Hardcopy and carbon	Hardcopy	Hardcopy	Hardcopy	
Distribution		Schools (via IERC)	IERC	IERC	IERC	
No. of Copies	2	2	1	1	1	
Frequency	Annually (Mid-April)	Annually (July)	Each system run	Weekly (Each update cycle)	Monthly	
Document Name	8. Student Roster - Students Completing Highest Level of Instruction *	9. Student Roster - Annual Anticipated Enrollment* (July)	10. Edit Error Report	11. Update Error Report	12. Monthly Absences Error Report	
į l	·	33	-	25 -		

* Both Input and Output

D. DOCUMENT FLOW CHARTS

The following charts depict the flow of the various input and output documents throughout the Student Enrollment System. A separate flow chart is provided for:

- 1. New-Year Enrollment Procedure
- 2. Weekly Reporting Procedure
- 3. Monthly Reporting Procedure
- 4. Year-End Procedure
- 5. Next School Year's Anticipated Enrollment Procedure

Symbols used to represent different steps in the flow charts are explained in the legend below.

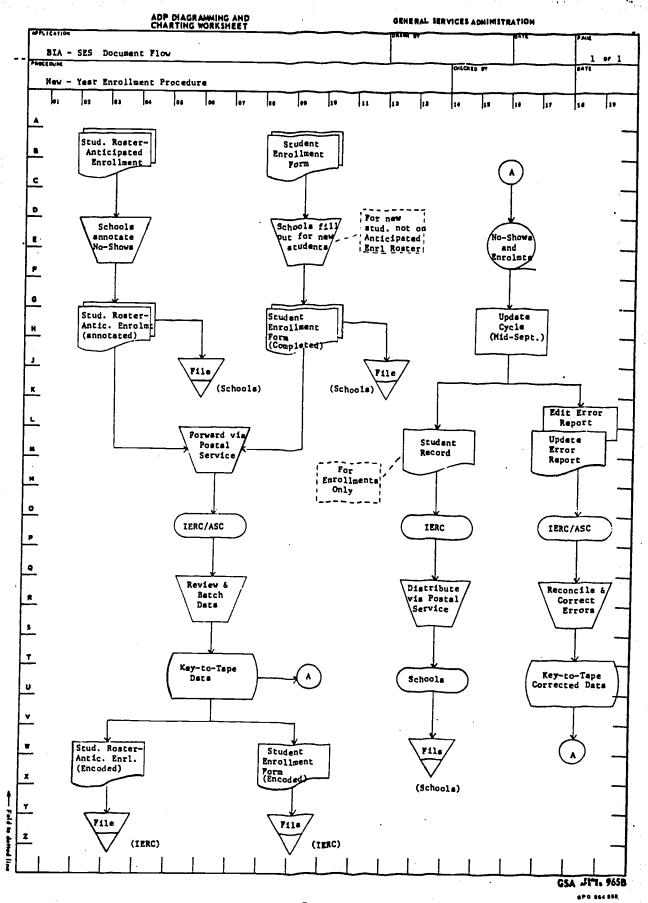
FLOW CHART LEGEND

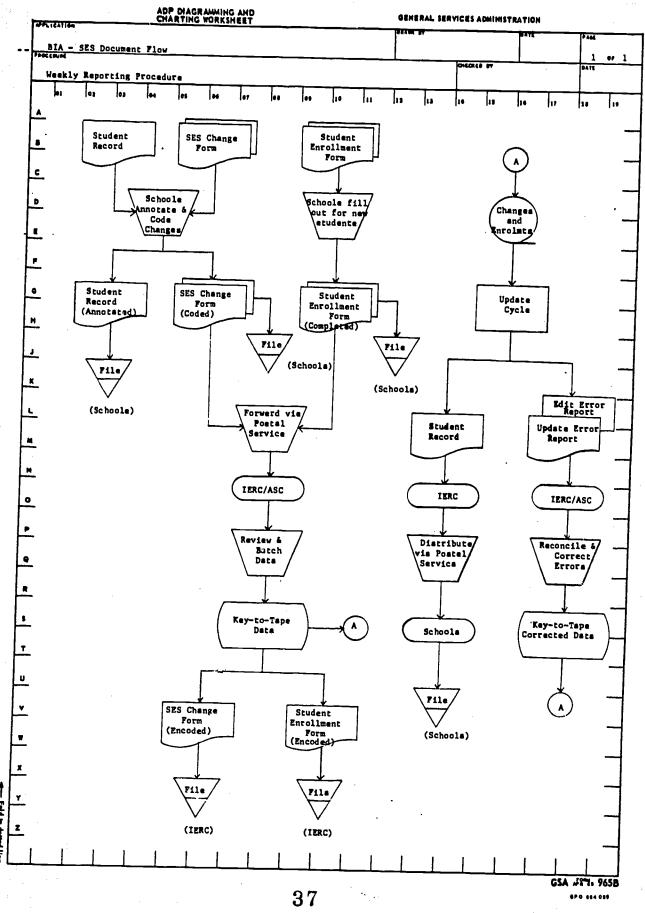
Symbol Symbol	<u>Meaning</u>
	Document (input or output, paper or microfiche)
	Manual operation (data entry by schools, data correction by IERC, etc.)
	Key-to-tape operation
	Computer operation
	Magnetic tape
	File
	Location (school, IERC, area office, etc.)

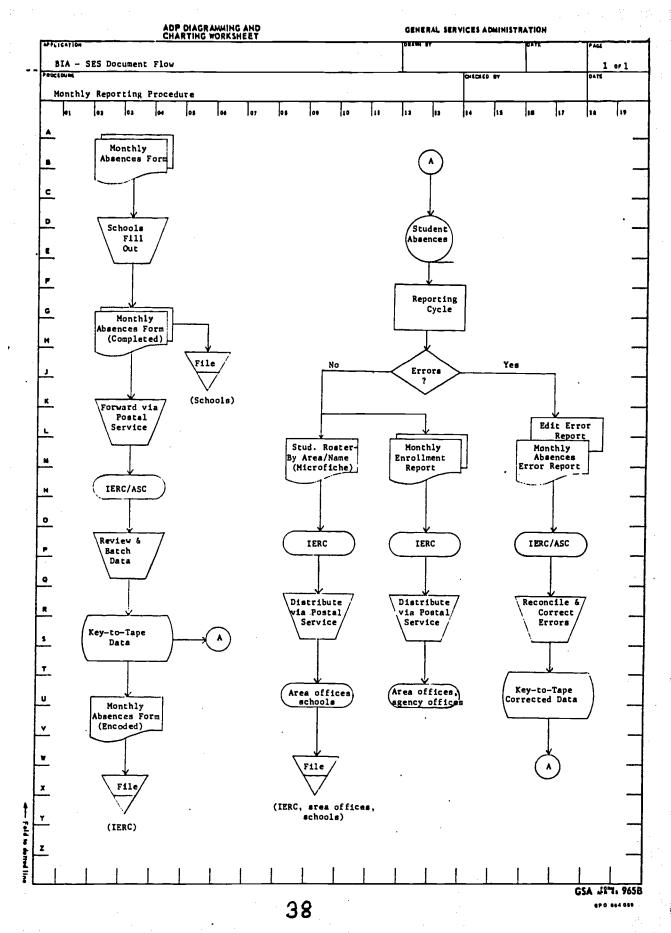


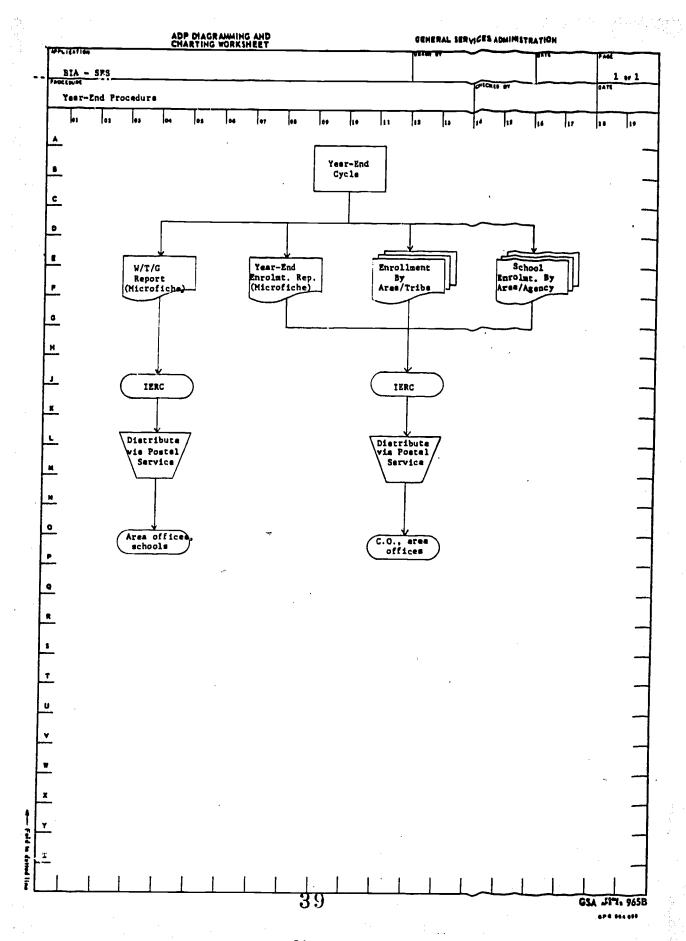
FLOW CHART LEGEND (CONT'D)

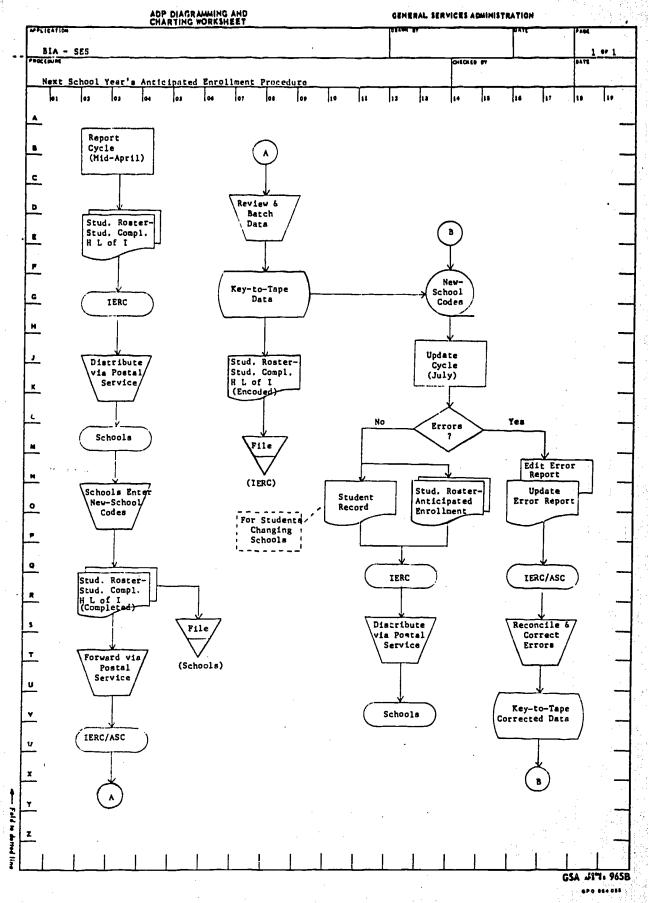
Symbol	Meaning
0	Flow connector
	Supplemental information
	Decision (yes or no, etc.)











E. COMPUTER OUTPUT MICROFORM - ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATIONS

For the reasons discussed in the analysis section, GSA recommends that:

- BIA make COM (Computer Output Microform) an integral part of SES.
- 2. COM microfiche be used, rather than microfilm or aperture cards.
- The following SES output be stored on microfiche:
 - a) Student Roster by Area/Name
 - b) Year-End Enrollment Report
 - c) Withdrawal/Transfer/Graduation Report

For additional information on the above output, refer to sections II-B, and II-C of this manual.

- 4. BIA contract with a reputable COM Service Bureau (preferably in Washington) to secure COM capability. In negotiating this contract, it is of vital importance that BIA ensure compatibility between the Service Bureau's COM unit and the USGS 360/65 tape units in Washington.
- 5. A simple microfiche reader be placed at each BIA school and area office, at IERC, and at BIA Central Office in Washington, DC. In selecting these readers, BIA must ensure compatibility with the microfiche produced by the COM Service Bureau.
- 6. BIA utilize its present microfiche reader-printer in Albuquerque, for the purpose of printing paper copies of desired microfiche images (rather than acquiring additional reader-printers for use by area offices and/or schools).
- 7. BIA conduct microfiche education/training for the employees who will be the actual users.
- 8. BIA provide control over who sees various student information by controlling access to the microfiche and the microfiche readers.



ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

Among the important elements in the design of an information system are determining what information should be generated, who should have access to that information, how the information should be disseminated, how the information should be stored and retrieved, how frequently the information should be updated, what the costs of providing the information should be, and, most importantly, determining the true needs of the ultimate user of the information.

In making these determinations, one should be aware of as many alternatives as possible, including the latest technological advances. COM (Computer Output Microform) is one alternative which should not be overlooked. The term microform refers to any of the following: microfilm (16-mm or 35-mm roll film), microfiche (82.5-mm or 105-mm film which has been cut into rectangular units, called fiche), or aperture cards (35-mm microfilm strips mounted in the apertures of punched cards). COM units read data directly from computer magnetic tape and produce microform as output via high-speed photography of display-screen images.

REASONS FOR CONSIDERING COM

Although technology for technology's sake does not justify the use of COM, or anything else for that matter, there are several good reasons for considering the use of COM in an information system. Some of the more important reasons follow.

- 1. Reduction in Computer and/or Printer Time. Modern COM equipment can print on microform as rapidly as magnetic tape can transfer the data. In fact, COM is 10 to 30 times faster than the conventional computer line-printer. One densely-packed real of tape would require about two hours of line-printer time to print on paper, for example, but only six minutes of COM time to print on microfilm. A natural consequence of this increase in sneed is a significant decrease in computer time costs.
- 2. Reduction in Material Cost. Computer stock-paper prices to the Government rose approximately 200 per cent from TY 74 to FY 75. In addition, paper supplies have been in increasingly short supply. Unlike paper, an increased number of copies of COM costs less as the number of copies increases. For example, the cost of stock paper jumps from about \$14.00 per thousand for one-part paper to approximately \$98.00 per thousand for six-part paper. By contrast, a single 1900-page report on microfiche costs about \$12.00, but six copies of this same report would cost only \$15.00 on microfiche. If preprinted forms are used, savings are even



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greater, because preprinted forms cost more than twice as much as stock paper. The COM recorder merely photographs a form design from a plate at the same time it photographs the computer tape information. In this way, forms are eliminated. Generally speaking, one can expect to realize a 50-90% paper savings with COM (for additional information, refer to "COM-vs-Paper Cost Analysis" in a later section of this analysis).

- 3. Savings in Handling and Distribution Costs. The labor required to move, burst, and decollate large paper reports is virtually eliminated with COM. Binding costs are also greatly reduced. For example, more than 3,000 pages of information can be packed in a microfilm cartridge for less than one dollar, compared to paper binding costs of more than \$10.00 for the same number of pages. Savings in distribution costs are evidenced by the following example. A 3,000 page report on microfilm can be sent 2,000 miles by first class mail for 36 cents. The same report, printed on paper and sent by fourth class mail would cost \$6.00. In summary, one can expect a 50% or more reduction in handling and distribution costs by using COM rather than paper.
- 4. Space Savings. The reduction in space required for filing and/or storing information is emphasized by the following example. One cartridge of 16-mm microfilm contains the same amount of information as a reel of magnetic tape or 2,500 pages of computer paper. The ratios of the relative volumes required to store this data on microfilm, magnetic tape, and paper are 1:8:50. Actual savings in storage costs depend on the user's unique circumstances, but they can run as high as 90%.
- Setrieval Time Savings. The time required for retrieving and extracting information on microform is usually far less than that required for searches through massive stacks of printout. Retrieval techniques vary from sophisticated automatic retrieval coding marks (such as Miracode) on microfilm to straight-forward indexed retrieval with microfiche. Although retrieval speeds for microform can be comparable to speeds attained with an on-line computer system, retrieval time is generally 25 30% less than with paper.
- More Current and Timely Information. Because less computer time is required to generate information via COM, reports and files may be updated more frequently at the same level of expenditure. Because reproduction costs are less, more copies may be distributed to more people, and because retrievals are

- 35 -

faster, the information may be used more often.

7. Plotting and Craphing Benefits. Scientific COM plotters offer the capability of plotting or displaying management-type data graphically, using standard software packages. Graphic summaries of large numeric data bases may prove far more usable than tables of individual data elements normally generated on a line printer.

DISADVANTAGES OF COM

A discussion of COM is not complete without a look at some of the disadvantages a user may encounter.

- 1. Need for Readers. One cannot carry a COM report around and show it to someone unless a reader is available. This means that if a user is considering a COM system, he must be prepared for an initial outlay for readers. Although readers are discussed later in this analysis, suffice it to say at this time that readers are relatively inexpensive and that their costs are generally recovered in the first-year savings on paper costs alone.
- 2. Need for Reader-Printers. One cannot write on COM. Many people are used to writing on paper reports, in red pencil, for example. Therefore, one or more reader-printers may be necessary in order to produce paper copies of selected pages that are stored on microform. Reader-printers, which are quite expensive, are discussed later.
- Readers and Reader-Printers Take Up Space. Readers require desk or counter space, which may pose a problem in some situations. Most readers are semi-portable, however, so this is usually not serious. Reader-printers, on the other hand, may not be portable and may take up valuable filing space. This partially offsets the space savings discussed earlier.
- 4. User Education. People who are used to getting paper copies of a report may balk at the idea of suddenly receiving information on microfilm cartridges or on 4" x 6" strips with the intimidating name, "microfiche". These fears are usually overcome, however, once users are given the opportunity to retrieve information first-hand, via a microform reader. If COM has the support of middle management and line supervisors, other employees will usually accept it also. In fact, many new users of COM have reported that their employees are extremely enthusiastic about COM, and that both morale and productivity increased.



WHAT SHOULD BE PUT ON COM?

Not all reports or output should necessarily be placed on microform. In fact, determining what should and should not be put on CON is crucial to the implementation of a good information system. Strong candidates for COM include:

- 1. Reports which are voluminous. At present paper cost levels, single-copy reports in excess of 200 pages should receive COM consideration (refer to "COM-vs-Paper Cost Analysis" in a later section of this analysis).
- 2. Output that requires multiple copies. As stated earlier, one of the main attributes of microform is that it is self-reproducible. For example, a 4" x 6" microfiche master containing 270 computer pages of data costs about \$3.00 to produce. Additional copies of this master cost only 15 cents each, however, and there is no limit to the number of copies that can be made at this price. By contrast, multi-part paper is very expensive, and one is limited to a maximum of six-part paper. In addition, the quality of the fourth, fifth, and sixth copies is questionable. Therefore, any report requiring multiple copies is a candidate for COM.
- 3. Output with wide distribution. Due to the savings in handling and distribution costs, any output that is to be disseminated should receive consideration.
- 4. Information that must be provided/updated frequently. Because of the reduction in time and costs, COM can be generated more frequently than hardcopy output.
- 5. Information requiring frequent look-up. With information retrieval times 25-30% faster with COM, any output that must be looked up frequently is a good candidate.

Regardless of the above guide lines, however, the final arbiter of COM utilization is the user. His unique requirements must be met.

APERTURE CARDS

The microfilm aperture card is primarily used for engineering drawings and related design documents. For this reason, plus the fact that aperture card readers are more expensive than microfiche readers, no further discussion of aperture cards appears in this COM analysis.

MICROFILM

Microfilm is generally supplied in 16-mm and 35-mm widths and may be stored on reels, magazines, or cartrides. Reduction ratios vary from



14X to 150X, with 14X to 24X being the most common range. A 100-foot roll of 16-mm microfilm, at a reduction ratio of 20X, contains approximately 2,500 computer pages of data. Microfilm usually has code marks or index marks to facilitate retrieval of desired images. The most commonly used marks are image count ("blips"), bar code, and Miracode (a sophisticated RODAK-patented retrieval method). Generally, the more sophisticated the retrieval code, the more expensive it is.

Microfilm readers vary greatly in price and in capabilities, from conventional roll readers (hand-cranked) costing as little as \$120.00, to motorized readers costing as much as \$1,700.00. Universal Readers accept both 16-mm and 35-mm roll film, and many of them can also be adapted to accept microfiche as well. Although some are portable, most microfilm readers are desk-type and weigh approximately 25-30 pounds.

Reader-printers have the ability to not only <u>read</u> microfilm, but also to <u>print</u> paper copies of desired images. For the user who has the need to annotate certain reports or output, one or more reader-printers may be necessary. The costs of reader-printers are quite high, however, usually ranging from \$1,000.00 to \$3,000.00.

MICROFICHE

Microfiche is simply a rectangular sheet of microfilm containing multiple images in a grid pattern. It usually contains a title which can be read without magnification. Microfiche sizes range from 3" x 5" to $6" \times 9"$; the majority of microfiche used in the Government are $4" \times 9"$ 6". Reduction ratios vary from 20% to 150% (fiche with high reduction ratios are called ultrafiche), with 40% to 50% being the most common range. A 4" x 6" microfiche, at a reduction ratio of 20X, contains about 48 computer pages of data. At a ratio of 48X it contains approximately 270 computer pages, and at 150% it contains 3,200 pages. Although ultrafiche contains an incredible amount of data, it is also very expensive and requires special equipment. Therefore, reduction ratios in excess of 50% are seldom used. Retrieval of desired images is achieved very simply via a one-page index located at either the first or last frame on the microfiche. By referring to this index, the user can then locate any desired image by using a pointer on a grid located on the microfiche reader.

Microfiche readers are the simplest of the various microform readers in use, with prices ranging from \$50.00 to \$500.00. Most microfiche readers are desk-type and generally weigh from 15 to 55 pounds. Reader-printers are considerably higher priced, running in the neighborhood of \$300.00 to \$3,000.00.



MICROFILM VS MICROFICHE

There are advantages in both microfilm and microfiche. Microfilm can be produced somewhat faster than microfiche, and it normally contains more document output per reel (or cartridge) than a microfiche contains (thousands of images versus hundreds of images). Another advantage is that various types of retrieval coding techniques are available with microfilm. These range from the sophisticated KODAK Miracode System, which allows random type access, to "blip" type coding which provides sequential access. Retrieval time with microfilm, then, is slightly less than with microfiche.

The costs of producing microfilm and microfiche masters are essentially the same (approximately \$11 per thousand images). However, duplicate copies of these masters usually cost less with microfiche than with microfilm (60¢ per thousand images vs. \$1.65 per thousand).

Unitizatic is the greatest virtue and also the biggest problem of microfiche. It can be distributed, interfiled, and stored as required. Unrelated documents don't have to be included with the pertinent ones (as they do in a roll or cartridge system). One particular fiche unit may be in great demand, the next may have little or no demand. It is relatively simple to make as many copies as required of the desired fiche (as opposed to having to reproduce an entire roll of film). Microfiche is very simple and inexpensive to mail, since it fits in a standard envelope. However, microfiche is also easier to misplace and lose.

An important advantage of microfiche is the fact that readers are less expensive than they are with microfilm. They are also simpler to operate and require less maintenance (primarily because of fewer moving parts). In fact, once a simple microfiche reader has been installed in good working order, there is little to go wrong. Bulbs or lamps are the most frequent maintenance items, and they are easy to replace.

Generally speaking, the use of roll film (microfilm) is diminishing at a rapid rate, not only because of the advantages of microfiche discussed above, but because of the emergence of more economical ways to produce microfiche.

SECURING COM CAPABILITY

There are three ways to obtain COM capability — a user can buy a COM unit, rent a COM unit, or one can have a Service Bureau produce the microform from magnetic tape supplied by the user. If a user buys a COM unit, it costs in the area of \$90,000 to \$130,000. In addition, service from the vendor costs about \$12,000 per year. If a user rents a COM unit, it costs about \$3,200 per month, which includes service by



the vendor. Two good reasons for having in-house capability are that the user has control of security items and he can set his own priorities. A high volume of output is required, of course, to just it in-house capability.

If one goes through a COM Service Bureau, he pays only for services he requires. A Government user can expect to pay about \$11 per thousand frames for microform masters, and from 60¢ to \$1.65 per thousand frames for duplicate copies. Service Bureaus are advantageous in that they have experienced personnel who can "engineer" an application for a user and offer programing assistance for maximizing COM throughput. Most Bureaus will provide pickup and delivery service and make microform distribution for users (at extra cost, of course). Some Bureaus can also generate hardcopy prints of the filmed material.

COM-VS-PAPER COST ANALYSIS

The figures in the following table are based on GSA's current computer stock-paper costs and GSA's contract with a CON Service Bureau in Dallas, Texas. They reflect material costs only —— they do not include costs such as computer/printer time, distribution costs, etc. The COM figures are based on the use of 4" x 6" microfiche, at a reduction ratio of 48:1, with a maximum of 270 pages (269 data pages and a one-page index) per fiche.

BREAK-EVEN-POINT TABLE

APER GSA PRICE PER SE	T COM COST	NUMBER OF PAGES TO BREAK-EVEN
rt \$ •014	\$ 3.00	215
rt •024	3.15	132
rt •046	3.30	73
rt •062	3.45	. 56
rt •078	3.60	47
rt .098	3.75	39
	rt \$.014 rt .024 rt .046 rt .062 rt .078	rt \$.014 \$ 3.00 rt .024 3.15 rt .046 3.30 rt .062 3.45 rt .078 3.60

INCREASE IN PAPER COSTS TABLE

PART	SETS	FY	74	FY	75	INCRE	ASE
PAPER	PER BOX	BOX	UNIT	BOX	UNIT	. \$	%
1 Part	2500	\$ 9.80	\$.0039	\$34.00	\$.0136	.0097	249
2 Part	1500	15.50	.0103	36.00	.0240	•0137	133
3 Part	950	15.50	.0163	44.00	.0463	.0300	184
4 Part	750	14.00	•0187	46.50	.0620	.0433	232
5 Part	600	15.40	.0257	47.00	.0783	.0526	205
6 Part	500	16.10	.0322	49.00	•0980	.0658	204



SES AND COM

The Student Enrollment System is an excellent candidate for COM. The backbone of the system is the Student Enrollment Master File — a large data base requiring decentralized viewing at over 200 schools and area offices. This requirement in itself meets three important criteria for COM: voluminous output, output requiring multiple copies, and output with wide distribution. In addition, the master file will be updated frequently and will require frequent look-up.

Some of the reports called for by SES are also good candidates for COM. For example, the Year-End Enrollment Report and the With-drawal/Transfer/Graduation Report are both quite voluminous (200-300 pages) and require wide distribution.

Another important factor with SES is the need for control over who sees various information. This can be achieved by controlling access to microform readers and the microform itself.

Lastly, the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Albuquerque is already experienced in the use of COM (and a COM Service Bureau) in their accounting and finance areas. BIA also has a microfiche readerprinter in Albuquerque. This equipment and experience serve as further impetus for utilizing COM in the Student Enrollment System.



III. General Program Logic

Three categories of programs are necessary to operate the SES:

- . Data Manipulation
- . Report
- . File Maintenance

A. Data Manipulation Programs (DM)

These programs massage data prior to entry into the master file, perform actual update actions to the master file, and perform master file data moves based on pre-determined conditional requirements.

There are separate programs identified to perform the above processes. These programs will be created in a modular format based on specified edit criteria.

All submitted data will be collected in separate input files depending upon the type of transaction creating the data. It is from these files that the DM programs will access the submitted data.

1. · Pre-Edit Program

This program will address all submitted data in each Transaction Input File. All format editing, cross - referencing with table data, and some conditional checks will be performed on the data. In order to perform the above editing processes, a complete set of input data for one student is stored in memory. Then, the edit process is begun.

Valid data is passed to a temporary input file for future updating to the Master File. Incorrect data is spun out to the Edit Error Report with corresponding error narratives.

The above procedure allows for minimum re-entry of student data, some of which was found to be in error.



There are instances, however, when valid data may be rejected. Certain transactions require multiple data entries. If one of the required entries is not present, the entire set of submitted student data may be rejected.

Format, cross-referencing, and conditional editing performed by this program is indicated in Section IV, Edit Criteria.

2. Update Program

This program will address each of the temporary input files created by the Pre-Edit program. Data in these files are considered to be valid. However, further conditional checks may cause rejection of certain data or an entire set of student data. Rejected data is spun out to the Update Error Report with corresponding error narratives.

It is this program that searches the Master File for file number compares. Section IV, Edit Criteria, specifies when it is allowable to have no File Number searches, as well as other conditional criteria.

3. Year-End Processor Program

This program will be run twice a year-after the last month's (May) normal Update/Report cycle, and during November to purge "No Shows". There are three major functions performed by this program:

- Increment the grade of each non 12th or 14th grade student who does not have a Completion Code of "N".
- Purge all students who have a W/T/G code entry in the current school information section. This condition indicates that the student has completed the 12th or 14th grade or has exited from the system with no knowledge of possible re-enrollment actions.
- Purge all student records which have a "NSH" entry in the W/T/G code block.

NOTE: The first two functions are performed at the year-end period. The third function is performed during late fall, possibly after the November monthly update/report cycle. All student records purged are spun out to the Inactive Master File.



B. Report Programs (RPT)

The primary factor to consider in creating a system such as the SES is to provide maximum benefit from minimum processing. For reporting purposes, this means passing through the large master file as few times as possible. This can be accomplished using the following procedures:

- . Working storage arrays for counting.
- . Report records with ID keys being spun out to output files.
- . Formating modules to print (COM) the report records to an output media.

Reporting for the SES will be accomplished by one comprehensive program using the techniques described above. There will be one Master program accessing the master file, counting and producing report records. A second program will be used to output the report records to some media - printed copies and tapes for producing microfiche.

There are two important benefits to be considered in using the above approach for reporting.

- By use of request type records inputed to the Formating Modules at program run times, selectivity of desired reports could be accomplished at any report run cycle, only the reports requested would be outputed.
- . Future reports could be produced by adding modules to the two above programs.



C. File Maintenance Programs (FM)

There will be a separate program to update each of the supportive table files. These programs will be run on an as-demand basis.

An additional maintenance program will be available to access the master file - making changes necessary to ensure a valid file exists at all times. These changes would be beyond the scope of the normal update program - duplicate student records, invalid ID keys, etc.

IV. Ed<u>i</u>t C<u>r</u>iteria

The edit criteria specified in this section is divided into three categories:

- . Pre-Edit
- . Update Edit
- . Special Conditional Checks

A. Pre-Edit Processing (PE)

Data initially entering the system will be batched according to the type of transaction it represents. There are six transaction categories existing:

- . Original Enrollments
- . Re-Enrollment
- . Change Actions
- . Monthly Absences
- . Anticipated Transfers
- . New Year No-shows

Data for the above transactions will be collected in six separate input files. By processing each file independently, the Pre-Edit Program cannot only make format and table cross-reference checks, it can also perform certain conditional checks.

Edit requirements for most of the data blocks are specified in the User's Manual. Conditional checks are detailed in Part C of this section. The following information provides additional edit specifications for those data blocks which require more description than given in the User's Manual.

- File Number: Complete information for this block is given in the User's Manual. However, due to the importance of this particular data item, it should be re-emphasized here that upmost care should be given to the entry and use of this number. For format valid entries, no master file search for a corresponding file number will be performed in the Pre-Edit program. This function will be performed in the update program.
- Numeric Blocks: The fields listed below must contain numeric entries only.
 - · File Number
 - Dates All dates which have Data Block Numbers assigned, must be entered as Mo-Dy-Yr. A month or day entry less than ten must have a preceeding zero.
- .. Bus Route
- .. Bus Stop
- .. Zip Codes
- .. Degree of Blood
- Alphanumeric Blocks no edit will be performed on the following blocks. All other alphanumeric blocks must confirm to the examples as shown in the User's Manual.
- .. All Name Blocks
- .. Address Blocks home and city entries only. State codes must compare with entries in the State Code Table included in the User's Manual.
- .. Family Number
- .. Enrollment/Census Number
- .. Telephone Number



The following descriptive narratives will be printed, along with the incorrect entries on the Edit Error Report. In most cases, there will be two types of error conditions - 1) Format Errors (Alphabetic or Numeric); or 2) Not found in respective code table. Narratives for these two conditions are identified by "Incorrect Entry" and "Not in Table", respectively.

- . Submitting School Code Incorrect entry.
- . File Number Incorrect Entry
- . Sex Code Incorrect Entry
- . State Code Incorrect Entry
- . Zip Code Incorrect Entry
- . Entry Date Incorrect Entry
- . Entry Type Not in Table
- . Grade/Year Not in Table
- . Student Type Not in Table
- . School Criteria Not in Table
- . Completion Code Incorrect Entry
- . Bus Route Incorrect Entry
- . Bus Stop Incorrect Entry
- . W/T/G Date Incorrect Entry
- . W/T/G Code Not in Table
- . BIA Prior School Code Incorrect Entry
- . Date of Birth Incorrect Entry
- . Birth Verify Code Not in Table
- . Birth State Code Incorrect Entry
- . Relationship Code Not in Table
- . Relationship State Code Incorrect Entry
- . Relationship Zip Code Incorrect Entry



- . Home Area/Agency/Location Code Incorrect Entry
- . Primary Tribal Code Not in Table
- . Secondary Tribal Code Not in Table
- . Degree of Blood Incorrect Entry
- . Data Block Number Incorrect Entry

B. Update Edit Processing (UD)

The only editing performed during the update processing will be File Number searching and conditional checks. Both functions are described in Part C of this section.



C. Special Conditional Checks

The conditional checks described below will minimize incorrect data entry into the system. The format is based on the six transaction categories specified in Part A of this section.

1. Original Enrollments

a. Pre-Edit

- All non-shaded data blocks, including the submitting school code, should have entries.
 The File Number will have been pre-printed on the Student Enrollment Form.
- 2) Any set of student data submitted which has a prime data block omitted, will be spun out to the Edit Error Report with the corresponding narrative - - "Original Enrollment-Prime Data Missing". The prime data blocks are as follows:
 - .. Submitting School Code
 - .. Surname DBN 100
 - .. First Name DBN 102
 - .. Sex DBN 108
 - .. Home Address DBN 110
 - .. City DBN 112
 - .. State DBN 114
 - .. Entry Date DBN 120
 - .. Entry Type DBN 121
 - .. Grade/Year DBN 122
 - .. Student Type DBN 123
 - .. Date of Birth DBN 200
 - .. Home Agency DBN 230
 - Primary Tribal Affiliation DBN 232
 - .. Degree of Blood DBN 236

- In addition to the presence of the prime data blocks, format and cross-reference editing is also performed on these inputs (excluding DB numbers 100, 102, 110, and 112). If any of the edited prime data blocks are found to be in error, the entire set is spun out to the Edit Error Report with the corresponding narrative "Original Enrollment Prime Data Error".
- . If any of the other blocks are in error, only those errors are rejected. They are spun out to the Edit Error Report with applicable corresponding narratives specified in Part A of this section. The remainder of the data is forwarded to the temporary update input file.

b. <u>Update Edit</u>

No edit is performed by the update program. No File Number search is made in the master file. If the data exists in the temporary update input file, it is assumed a new student has enrolled, and his record is now created in the master file.

2. Re-Enrollments

a. Pre-Edit

- The following blocks must have entries for each student data set. If any are missing, the entire set will be spun out to the Edit Error Report with the following narrative -"Re-Enrollment - Prime Data Missing".
 - Submitting School Code
 - · File Number
 - . Entry Date
 - . Entry Type
 - Grade/Year
 - . Student Type
 - . Prior School Code



- 2) If all the blocks above have entries but an error exists in any one of them, the entire set is rejected. It is spun out to the Edit Error Report with the corresponding narrative -"Re-Enrollment - Prime Data Error".
- 3) If an error exists in any additional blocks entered, only those errors are rejected. They are spun out to the Edit Error Report with applicable corresponding narratives specified in Part A of this section. The remainder of the data is forwarded to the temporary update input file.

b. Update Edit

Data residing in the temporary update input file (Re-Enrollment) will undergo the following conditional checks in the order shown below.

1) File Number Check

- Active Master File compare go to Prior School check
- . No Active Master File compare to Inactive Master File check
- Inactive Master File compare move record to active master file, and update with submitted data, performing no further conditional checks. Purge record from inactive master file and go to next record.
- No Inactive Master File compare reject entire data set. Spin out to the update Error Report with the corresponding narrative "Re-Enrollment Cannot Locate Student".

2) Prior School Code Check

- . Submitting School Code = Master File, Current School Code go to normal update.
- . Submitting Prior School Code = non-BIA School Code - go to normal update.
- . Submitting Prior School Code = Master File current school code go to normal update.
- NOTE: If the last level above produces a non-equal condition, the entire student data set is rejected. It is spun out to the update Error Report with the corresponding narrative "Re-Enrollment School Code Errors".

3. Change Actions

a. Pre-Edit

All submitted data blocks will be processed using the edit criteria specified in Part A of this section. Additional restrictions apply to the following entries.

- Prior School Code if this block entry is detected, it will be rejected. A record will be spun out to the Edit Error Report with the corresponding narrative - "Change Action - Prior School Code Entry Attempt".
- . W/T/G Date and Code both blocks must be present to complete the entry transaction desired. If only one is present, it will be spun out to the Edit Error Report with the corresponding narrative - "Change Action -W/T/G Error".

NOTE: The above two procedures have been provided to minimize the occurences of a school changing data on a student not attending that school, and to ensure a date and code are available for complete W/T/G transactions.

b. Update Edit

- The following conditional checks will be made in the order shown below.
 - File Number Submitted = File Number in Master File - go to submitting school code check.
 - File Number submitted not found in Master File entire set of changes for that student is rejected. It is spun out to the Update Error Report with the corresponding narrative -"Change Action - No File Number Match".
 - Submitting School Code = Master File Current School Code go to normal update process.



Submitting School Code ≠ Master File Current School Code - entire set of changes for that student is rejected. It is spun out to the Update Error Report with the corresponding narrative - "Change Action - Submitting School Code Error".

4. Monthly Absences

a. Pre-Edit

The following check is made to data residing in the monthly absences input file, along with the respective error narratives.

 Duplicate records - indicated by the presence of a Submitting School Code more than once.
 "Monthly Absences - Duplicate Records".

NOTE: If duplicate records are found, they are all rejected, and spun out to the Edit Error Report with the above error narrative.

b. Update Edit

Monthly absences data is used for counting purposes only. Therefore, no updating actions are performed at all.

5. Anticipated Transfers

a. Pre-Edit

The only conditional check made on data in the Anticipated Transfer Input File will be for the presence of three entries per record. If any of the entries are omitted, the entire record is rejected. It is spun out to the Edit Error Report with the corresponding narrative - "Anticipated Transfer - Data Missing".

b. Update Edit

The following conditional compares must be made before a data record can be passed to the update process.



- Submitted File Number = File Number in Master File
- Submitting School Code = Master File Current School Code.

NOTE: If either of the compares above are not made, the entire record is rejected. It is spun out to the Update Edit Program with the corresponding narrative - "Anticipated Transfer - Incorrect Entry".

6. New Year No-Shows

a. Pre-Edit

The only conditional check made on data in the no-show input file will be for the presence of two entries per record. If either entry is omitted, the entire record is rejected. It is spun out to the Edit Error Report with the corresponding narrative - "No-show - Data Missing".

A Train

b. Update Edit

The same two conditional compares must be made to no-show data as is made to the anticipated transfer data. In case of record rejection, the narrative on the Update Error Report would be - "No-show - Incorrect Entry".



D. Input File Processing Order

The six transaction input files will be permanent data holding files. Prior to a normal update cycle, the files will have been blanked out. As the data is batch-transmitted from ASC, respective batches are loaded into respective files. After the Pre-Edit Program processes the data in each file, the valid data is spun out to respective temporary input files for updating. After the Update Program successfully processes each temporary input file, the corresponding permanent input files are blanked out. This procedure ensures only current data residing in input files to be processed.

Due to the conditional checks detailed in Part C of this section, which must be performed on submitted data, the permanent and temporary input files must be processed in the following sequence.

- . New Year No-show File
- . SES Change File
- . Anticipated Transfer File
- . Re-Enrollment File
- . Original Enrollment File

NOTE: Since there are no update actions to perform on monthly absences, the monthly absences file will be processed last.

The manner of processing these files performed by the Pre-Edit and Update programs is as follows:

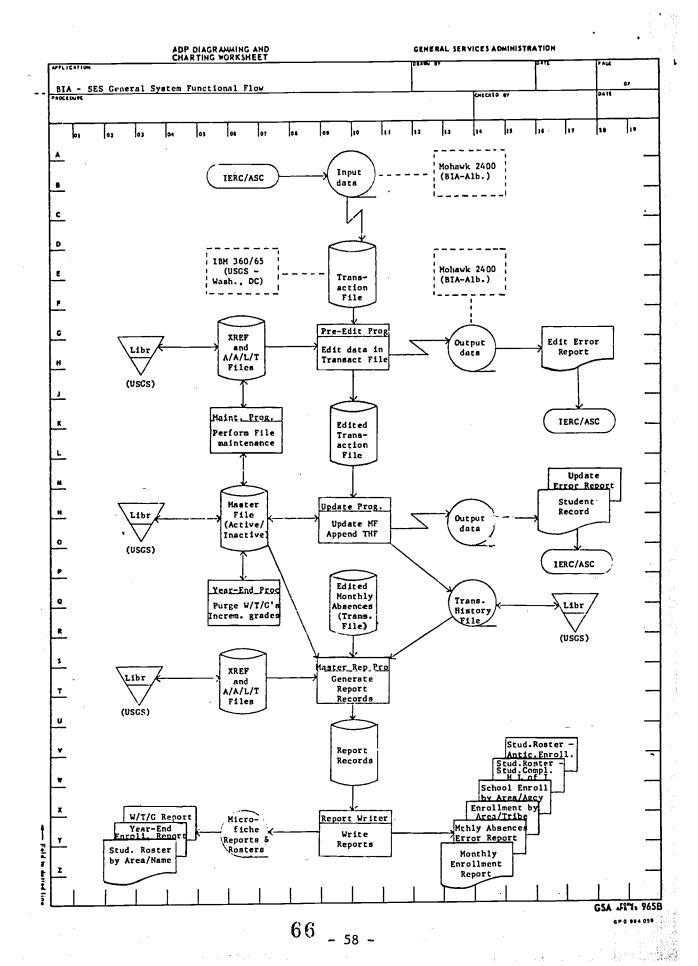
Each file is opened and read. If an End-of-File is detected on the first read, it is assumed there were no transactions of that nature for that run cycle. The file is closed, and the procedure is repeated until all files have been processed.

V. GENERAL SYSTEM FUNCTIONAL FLOW

The following chart depicts the functional flow of data throughout the Student Enrollment System. Symbols used are explained in the legend below.

LEGEND

Symbol Symbol	Description
	Document
	Processing Function
	Magnetic Tape
	Magnetic Disk
	Communication Link
	Off-line Storage
	Location



VI. FILE DESCRIPTIONS

This section contains descriptions and record layouts for the files necessary to operate and maintain the Student Enrollment System. These files include:

- . SES Master File (Active)
- . SES Master File (Inactive)
- . SES Transaction File
- SES Transaction History File
- . SES XREF Tables File
- . SES Area/Agency/Location/Tribe Table Files

SES Master File (Active)

General Description:

The SES Master File (Active) will contain authorized enrollment information on all students enrolled in Bureau schools and boarding facilities. It will contain that information - and only that information - which is entered on the Student Enrollment Form and SES Change Form.

Purpose:

The Master File will serve as an up-to-date data base from which all student rosters and enrollment reports will be generated.

By generating student rosters - both microfiche rosters and anticipated enrollment rosters - the Master File will simplify the re-enrollment process at Bureau schools. By producing enrollment reports, the Master File will lessen the reporting burden at school, agency, area, and IERC levels. In short, the Master File will be the backbone of the Student Enrollment System.

Detailed Description:

Since it is estimated that only 500 student records (one percent of the total file) in the Master File will be updated weekly, the file lends itself to Indexed-Sequential organization. Such organization permits both sequential and direct processing of the file. The information below, and the record layout on the following page, provide a detailed description of the Master File.

Storage Media: 2314 Disk

File Organization: Indexed-Sequential (I-S)

Key Length: 6 bytes

Record Length: 434 bytes

Blocking Factor: 8

Number of Records: 50,000

Space Calculations:

Prime Area: 184 cylinders
Index Area: 5 tracks

Overflow Area: 2 cylinders

DATA PROCESSING MULTIPLE RECORD LAYOUT

								•			
			DATA	N PROCESSIN	S MULTIP	DATA PROCESSING MULTIPLE RECORD LAYOUT	AYOUT				
JOB T	JOB TITLE AND JOB CODE	ODE		BIA - SES MASTER FILE RECORD (ACTIVE/INACTIVE)	TLE RECORD (ACTIVE	/INACTIVE)					
RECO	RECORD FORMAT TITLE			File Organization: Indexed - Sequential	Indexed - Sequen	risl					
7	RD TAPE	×	027	Key Length: 6							
OUTPU	FROM.	(2314 D18k)	κ <u>i</u>	Nacord Length: 434	4						
INPUT TO REMARKS	70 . RKS			Data Code: A - Alg N - Nuo A/N - Alg	Alpha Numeric Alphanumeric						
<u>-</u>					·						
Key	Student Name	Be			Student Addresu	289					ı,
6 . S. E.	Š		Pirst	Hiddle Suf	Home Address		City	S Code	▼) X		
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	Relat	Relationship Infor	mation (Cont'd)	ont'd)			TT	Tribal Info.	Identification	cation	I I
	Last Name	Piret Name	Rel	Home Address		City S Code	Phone No.	Home Prim Sec.	Numbers 113. Enrol	Enroll/ Census No.	Filler
	26A	11. Å	3,4	35 A/N		14 A 2 S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	7 A/N	7-2	9 N/	A/N	ļ
237 GENER	247 257 2 RAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	267	717	-	307	317 337	347	357	الماليين	السياسيانسليد	
					**************************************				てつり	FEB 64	•

SES Master File (Inactive)

General Description:

The SES Master File (Inactive) will contain authorized information on all students who were previously enrolled in a Bureau school or boarding facility, but who withdrew from the school system or graduated from a Bureau high school.

This <u>inactive</u> master file, then, will be identical to the <u>active</u> Master File, in terms of record layout, but it will not contain the records of students currently attending Bureau schools.

Purpose:

The inactive master file is intended to help ensure that a student's file number and enrollment information are not lost as a result of his withdrawal or graduation from a Bureau school. By retaining the student's file number and most recent Bureau school information in this inactive file, the re-enrollment procedure for the student, should he decide to re-enroll in the system, is kept simple. Such an approach also helps ensure continuity of enrollment information.

Detailed Description:

The inactive master file will be organized in the same manner as the active Master File. The records in the inactive file will be laid out and blocked the same, also (refer to the record layout on the preceeding page). The number of records will, of course, grow at an estimated rate of 3,000 to 4,000 records per year.

To prevent the file from becoming unwieldy - and expensive - a file maintenance program will reorganize the file twice a year and purge old records at a specified date in the future.

Storage Media:

2314 Disk

File Organization:

Indexed-Sequential (I-S)

Key Length:

6 bytes

Record Length:

434 bytes

Blocking Factor:

8

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	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Number of Records:	3,500	7,000	10,500
Space Calculations:			
Prime Area:	13 cy1.	26 cy1.	39 cyl.
Index Area:	1 tr.	1 tr.	1 tr.
Overflow Area:	2 cy1.	2 cy1.	2 cy1.

.

SES Transaction File

General Description:

The SES Transaction File is a temporary file which will contain input data generated by the following SES transactions:

- . Original enrollments
- . Re-enrollments
- . Changes
- . No-Shows
- . Anticipated Enrollments
- . Monthly Absences

Purpose:

The Transaction File will be used to update the Master File and, in conjunction with the Master File, to produce the anticipated rosters and the Monthly Enrollment Report.

Detailed Description:

Since transaction data will be transmitted from ASC's Mohawk 2400 to the USGS 360/65 via HASP, the transaction records will be in 80-byte, card-image format. Refer to the individual record layouts on the following page.

Storage Media: 2314 Disk

File Organization: Sequential

Record Length: 80 bytes

Blocking Factor: 16

Number of Records: Will fluctuate greatly during the

school year (from 200 to 200,000)

Number of Cylinders (based on 200,000 maximum records):

125



DATA PROCESSING MULTIPLE RECORD LAYOUT

	JOB TITLE AND JOB CODE	BIA - SES TI	- SES TRANSACTION PILE RECORDS	Transactions:
:	RECORD FORMAT TITLE	File Organization:	retion: Sequential	. Original Enrollments
		X OTHER Record Length:	th: 80	. Re-Entollments. . Changes.
	OUTPUT FROM. (2314	Data Code:	A - Alpha N - Numeric	. No-Shows . Anticipated Enrollments
	INPUT TO	ď		. Graduates . Monthly Absences
	REMARKS			
. '		lments", "Changes"		
,	No. Student Data Field		7111er	
7.3	SS A/N 6 N 3 N 35 A/N		4	
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	Special Specia		Filler	
		atn W/1/c Codes.		
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	" Monthly Absences"	06	60 70 80	
	ting code code code			
	Some Day Bdg Dorn Non-	Piller		
	N 2 N 2 N 2 N 2 N 2 N 2 N 2 N 2 N 2 N 2			
	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	40 50	02	
	MILITARY NAME OF STREET		22004-101 144-1111	GSA FEB 2006

SES Transaction History File

General Description:

The SES Transaction History File will contain records of key SES transactions affecting current and/or prior school information, particularly enrollments, transfers, and withdrawals.

Purpose:

This file will function as a backup transaction journal, and it will be used, in conjunction with the Master File, to produce the year-end Enrollment Report.

Detailed Description:

The Transaction History File will be a tape file which merely appends, on a chronological basis, incoming transaction records affecting the data fields specified in the record layout on the following page.

Storage Media:

Tape (1600 bpi)

File Organization:

Sequential

Record Length:

80 bytes

Blocking Factor:

100

Number of Records:

Will grow at a rate varying from an estimated 200 new records per week to as many as 4,000 new records.



DATA PROCESSING MULTIPLE RECORD LAYOUT

JOB TITLE AND JOB CODE

RECORD FORMAT TITLE

REMARKS COMPANY COMPAN	REMARKS	Ė		Pile	File Organization: Sequential Record Length: 80	
	MARKS				ord Length: 80	
· .	MAKKS			Recol		
				Data	Data Code: A - Alpha N - Numeric	
					A/N - Alphanumeric	
N Z = N/V	Sullitatus Loodos Sullitatus	Mo. Cu	Current School Information Tr Entry New Hearth Date Common Date Com	Prior-School Information Comparison Fig. Prior WIT/G Comparison Fig. Prior Date Fig.	Filler	
	N Z L	6 N 5 A/N 20	N Z 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	7	ուրուդուդուո
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<u>_</u> E	السياس	որուսրուր	<u>ասևակուսկուդիու</u>	հուդուպուդու	սիսակասիասիասիասիասիասիասիասիա	
o i	PERAL SERVICE OF STANCE	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	OM	•	23004-101	GSA FRE 20
	.:					7 10 04

SES XREF Tables File

General Description:

The SES XREF (cross reference) Tables File will contain the field ID, code and description for certain data fields appearing on the Student Enrollment Form.

Purpose:

This file will serve two purposes:

- . Editing of transaction data
- . Printing out of field descriptions when desired

Detailed Description:

The following chart summarizes the XREF Tables File:

Field	Field ID	Code Format	Number of Codes	Length of Field Description
State	114	2A	50	20
Entry Type	121	3A/N	6 .	31
Grade/Year	122	3A/N	28	14
Student Type	123	2A	· 5	18
Adm. Criteria	124	1A	5	17
W/T/G Code	130	3A/N	14	44
Birth Verification	202	1A	6	32
Relationship Code	212/217	3A	18	32
			132	



Since this file is quite small (132 records), it will be organized sequentially and blocked as one physical record. The record layout follows on the next page.

Storage Media: 2314 Disk

File Organization: Sequential

Record Length: 50 bytes

Blocking Factor: 132

Number of Records: 132

Number of Tracks: 1



DATA PROCESSING MULTIPLE RECORD LAYOUT

JOB THE AND JOB CODE	BIA - SES XREF TABLES FILE RECORD	XREF TABLES:
RECORD FORMAT TITLE CARD TAPE X OTHER OUTPUT FROM. INPUT TO REMARKS	Pile Organization: Sequential Record Length: 50 HER Data Code: A - Alpha N - Numeric A/N - Alphanumeric	Entry Type Codes Grade/Year Codes Student Type Codes Admission Criteria Codes HT/C Codes Birth Verification Codes Relationship Codes
Field TD Feeription		
3 NBA/A 1111	7 1 50 50	عييانييانييانييانييانييانييانييانيي
إستناسيناسيناسيناسيناسيناسيا	يتمايينيانيينانييناييينانيينانيينانيينان	
<u>.</u>		
MC1140111111 ALT HC11411 AC HC1141	111-431-16-164 040 0	17 16 04 LC)

SES/Area/Agency/Location/Tribe Table Files

General Description:

These table files correspond to the A/A/L/T Table described in the SES User's Manual.

Purpose:

These files will help provide data editing, the printing out of location and tribal names, the insertion of correct school-start dates in the Master File records, and the generation of "Student Roster - Students Completing Highest Level of Instruction".

Detailed Description:

Record layouts for these files follow on the next page. Note that the A/A/L/T Table has, in effect, been segmented into three distinct table files.

	Area/Agency Table File	Location TableFile	Tribes Table File
Storage Media:	2314 Disk	2314 Disk	2314 Disk
File Organization:	I-S	I-S	I-S
Key Length:	5 bytes	5 bytes	4 bytes
Record Length:	36 bytes	80 bytes	55 bytes
Blocking Factor	100	90	130
 Number of Records:	100 (est.)	200 (est.)	260 (est.)
Space Calculations:	1 track	3 tracks(est.)	2 tracks (est.)

79

- 71 -

DATA PROCESSING MULTIPLE RECORD LAYOUT

Table Key Length Record Length Area/Agency 5 16 Location 5 80 Tribes 4 55		չ > 	հրուդրուդյուդրուդրուդրուդրուդրուդ 65A թե 2006
BIA - SES AREA/ACENCY/LOCATION/TRIBE FILES RECORDS File Organization: Indexed - Sequential Data Code: A - Alpha N - Numeric A/N - Alphanumeric	E I	So S	representation processors
JOB TITLE AND JOB CODE RECORD FORMAT TITLE CARD TAPE X OTHER OUTPUT FROM. INPUT TO REMARKS "Ares/Agency Table"		School Name School Name	

VII. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

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- A. Implementation of the SES will be a seven step process with overlaping functions in several of the steps.
 - 1. Forms Preparation and Delivery
 - a. Student Enrollment Form
 - Upon final approval by BIA, GSA will contract with a forms supplier to produce a specified number of these forms, with delivery to BIA being made within the time period specified below.
 - 2. Time Periods
 - a. Final Approval By February 3, 1975
 - Delivery to BIA By March 1, 1975
 - b. SES Change Form, Monthly Absences Form, and Student Record
 - Final approval of these forms will be accomplished concurrently with the Student Enrollment Form. However, since these forms will not be required in the initial data collection effort, delivery dates will be later.
 - 2. Time Periods
 - a. SES Change Form and Monthly Absences Form No later than April 30, 1975
 - o. Student Record No later than May 31, 1975
 - Data Collection Instructions
 - a. Materials necessary to conduct the first level of training will consist of the User's Manual and handouts for class room sessions.
 - Time Periods
 - 1. User's Manual
 - a. Final Approval By February 3, 1975
 - b. Delivery to BIA By March 1, 1975



2. Class Handouts

- a. Final approval By February 21, 1975
- b. Delivery to BIA By March 1, 1975

3. First Level User Training

- a. BIA and GSA personnel will conduct class room sessions for training BIA Area Representatives to administer second level user training.
- b. Time Period March 10 through 14, 1975

4. Second Level User Training

- a. This will be a multiple task step school representatives training, test data collection, and student data collection.
 - 1. The BIA Area Representatives, who received instructions in the first level training session, will instruct their respective school personnel in the following procedures:
 - Completion of Student Enrollment Forms on all students currently enrolled in their schools.
 - . Re-enrollment Transactions.
 - . Change Actions.
 - . Monthly Absences Reporting.
 - Test and Student Data Collection Upon receiving necessary instructions, school personnel will begin transcribing student data to the Student Enrollment Forms. IERC will provide student data from selected schools to GSA for use in system program testing.
- b. Time Period March 10 thru 31, 1975.

5. Operational Instructions

- a. Instruction materials for complete system operations will be provided to BIA by GSA. Due to the student data collection being performed when it is, operational instructions will be provided in a two-step phase:
 - . Key-to-tape Instructions
 - . Overall System Operation Instructions



b. Time Periods

- 1. Key-to-tape Instructions to BIA No later than March 31, 1975.
- Overall System Operation Instructions No later than August 31, 1975.

6. <u>Data Conversion</u>

- a. This will be a two-step phase:
 - GSA will produce data to be used in creating all necessary table files.
 - BIA -ASC will perform data conversion on student information. Test data from the pre-selected schools will be provided first. ASC will provide all student data in a master file format.

b. Time Periods

- 1. GSA (Table Files) By April 30, 1975
- 2. BIA ASC
 - a. Test data By May 5, 1975
 - b. Remainder of student data By July 31, 1975

7. Computer Processing

- a. All student data will be processed with report examples being produced. An up-to-date master file will be available to begin the 1975-76 school year.
- b. Time Period Computer processing will be performed during the week of August 25 thru 29, 1975.



