Roster Verification System – Data Extracts

This document explains what data is pulled each night, where it comes from in the source systems, and how it is shaped into the RVS tables used by the verification workflows.

The extraction process runs once nightly per school district, starting at approximately 5:30 PM. The source SQL is executed within the single district's data context, and the process does not perform cross-district joins. The data from eSchoolPlus and eFinancePlus are saved to the "DistrictData" tables in RVS. A second nightly process, running at approximately 7:20 PM copies the data for Districts and Schools that have not been submitted to the "RVS" tables, and transforms the data according to business rules.

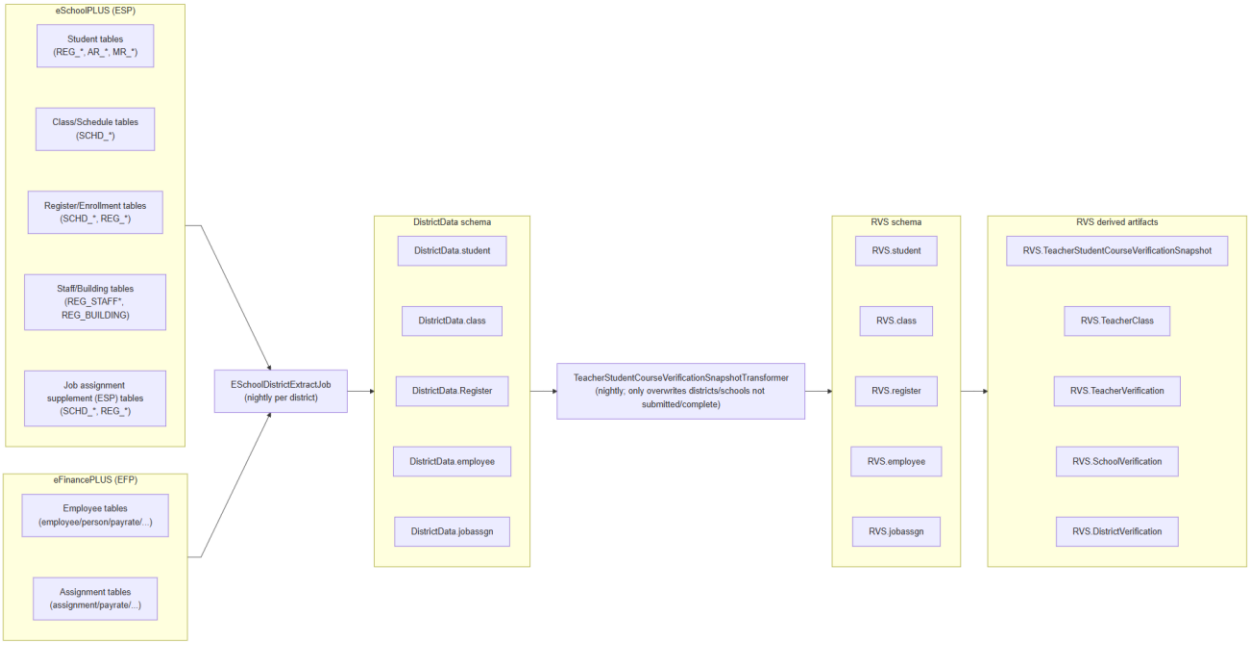

Figure 1: District extract workflow

eSchoolPlus/eFinancePlus Extracts

Students

The student extract produces one "current" student record per student for the year, including key attributes used later in reporting and verification. Student identity and demographics are sourced from REG, REG_PERSONAL, REG_ACADEMIC, and REG_ETHNICITY. Building-to-LEA mapping and validity filtering are driven by REG_BUILDING. Several RVS-visible student flags (for example meal status, gifted/talented, and special education) are derived from the student's programs in REG_V_PROGRAMS (using state code equivalences such as ARSES, ARGT, and ARSA). The

extract also pulls instructional choice from REG_USER (screen 102, field 39) and alternate portfolio from AR_V_SA_STUDENT.

The query first determines each student's most recent enrollment/registration row for the current year, then attaches the additional attributes from related tables. Students are included only when their building maps to a valid LEA. The typical output is one row per student in DistrictData.student for the extract run; those rows carry the identifiers (district student ID, state ID, SSN when present) and the downstream attributes used by RVS.

Classes

The class extract produces course sections offered by the district for the year, including the teacher-of-record and the course/section identifiers RVS uses. Scheduled sections and marking period context are sourced from SCHD_MS, SCHD_MS_SESSION, and SCHD_MS_MP, while building and LEA validation are driven by REG_BUILDING. Teacher identifiers come from REG_STAFF for the primary teacher-of-record, and from SCHD_MS_STAFF joined back to REG_STAFF for secondary teacher assignments. Two RVS-relevant class user fields are read from SCHD_MS_USER: the license exception (screen 2, field 13) and the "000000" exclusion flag (screen 2, field 1).

The extract reads scheduled sections, resolves which building/LEA each section belongs to, and attaches the appropriate teacher identifiers (primary and, when present, secondary). The output is typically one row per section per marking period, because the source joins include marking periods. When multiple secondary teachers exist for a section, the extract can emit multiple records sharing the same section identifiers. These rows populate DistrictData.class, which is later used to connect teachers to sections within RVS.

Student course registrations

The registration extract produces the student-to-section linkage (which students are scheduled into which course sections), including entry/withdrawal/drop timing and codes. The section identity context comes from SCHD_MS, SCHD_MS_SESSION, SCHD_MS_MP, and SCHD_COURSE. Student-to-section enrollment is sourced from SCHD_STU_COURSE, with enrollment dates from SCHD_STU_CRS_DATES and per-student marking period overrides from SCHD_STU_CONF_MP. Student identity and enrollment status are drawn from REG, REG_PERSONAL, and REG_ENTRY_WITH. Entry and withdrawal codes are

translated via REGTB_WITHDRAWAL and REGTB_ENTRY. As with other extracts, REG_BUILDING is used for building/LEA mapping and validity constraints.

The extract identifies active students and the sections they are enrolled in, and it emits the identifiers RVS needs to match a student to a specific scheduled section (for example CourseNumber/CourseSection/SectionKey plus marking period). The output is typically one row per student per section (including a marking period value). These rows populate DistrictData.Register, which is the primary student-to-section linkage used by RVS.

Employees/Teachers

The employee extract produces staff/employee records used to identify teachers and staff members within RVS. The process combines eSchoolPLUS and eFinancePLUS sources: eSchoolPLUS provides staff identity and building context via REG_STAFF, REG_STAFF_BLDGS, and REG_BUILDING, while eFinancePLUS provides employment attributes used by RVS (such as degree/experience and email) via tables including employee, person, payrate, emp_degree, and degtable. When the two sources are combined, matching is performed by SSN after removing dashes.

The output is typically one row per employee per LEA/building assignment with deduplication by LEA and SSN. These rows populate DistrictData.employee and are later used to associate classes/sections with teacher identity.

Job assignments

The job assignment extract produces staff job codes and assignment information used by RVS to identify “contributing teachers” (TeacherType = 3) based on configured contributor job codes. The primary job assignment feed comes from eFinancePLUS tables such as assignment, employee, person, and payrate. In addition, the process pulls a supplemental “job cert” feed from eSchoolPLUS tied to scheduled classes using tables including SCHD_MS, SCHD_MS_SESSION, REG_BUILDING, REG_STAFF, REG_STAFF_BLDGS, and REG_USER_BUILDING. During the nightly RVS build, job codes are compared to RVS.ContributorJobCodes to determine which staff qualify as contributing teachers.

The typical output is one row per employee per job code per LEA for the fiscal year. These rows populate DistrictData.jobassgn and are later used during the RVS build.

Nightly transfer into RVS schema (DistrictData → RVS)

Each night, the RVS transformer refreshes the RVS base tables (for example RVS.register, RVS.class, RVS.student, RVS.employee, and RVS.jobassgn) from the newest-year data in the DistrictData schema. If a district has finalized verification, or if a school has submitted verification, the nightly refresh intentionally does not overwrite those district/school rows. This prevents the dataset from changing after a district or school has effectively "locked in" its verification state.

TeacherType is a classification used by RVS snapshot and TeacherClass outputs. A value of 1 indicates a primary teacher record, 2 indicates a secondary teacher record, and 3 indicates a contributing teacher record derived from job codes rather than a specific class section.

Verification Status is the workflow state used to determine whether a district or school is protected from nightly overwrites. A value of 0 means not submitted/finalized (editable in workflow), and a value of 100 means submitted/finalized (locked; nightly logic protects that data from being overwritten).

What the nightly RVS transformer does

This is the nightly "refresh + build" process that takes the newest-year data and produces the RVS verification snapshot artifacts.

Before any refresh work is done, the scheduled job checks to make sure the job is not disabled. The transformer also protects submitted/finalized data from being overwritten. For excluded districts and schools, the nightly sync intentionally avoids the delete/re-insert operations that would otherwise refresh the base RVS tables.

When a single district is explicitly requested and that district is already finalized for the newest FY, the transformer can short-circuit and skip the base table sync.

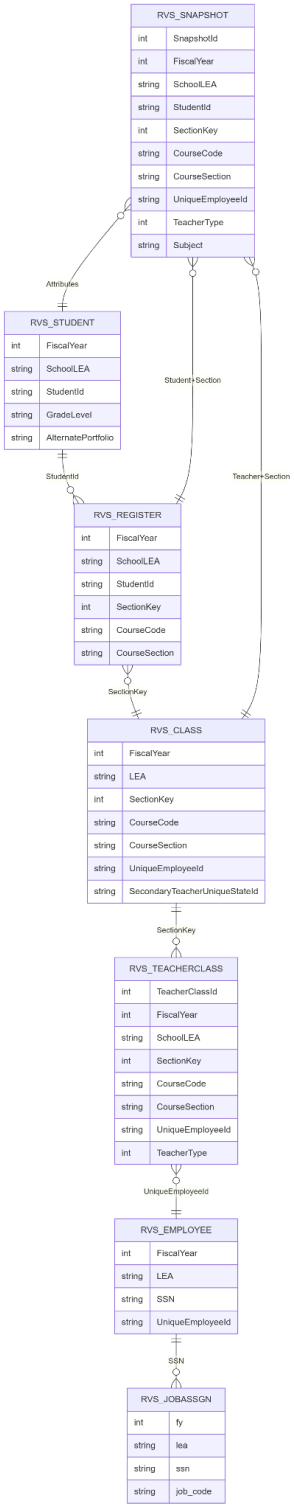

Figure 2: RVS extract schema